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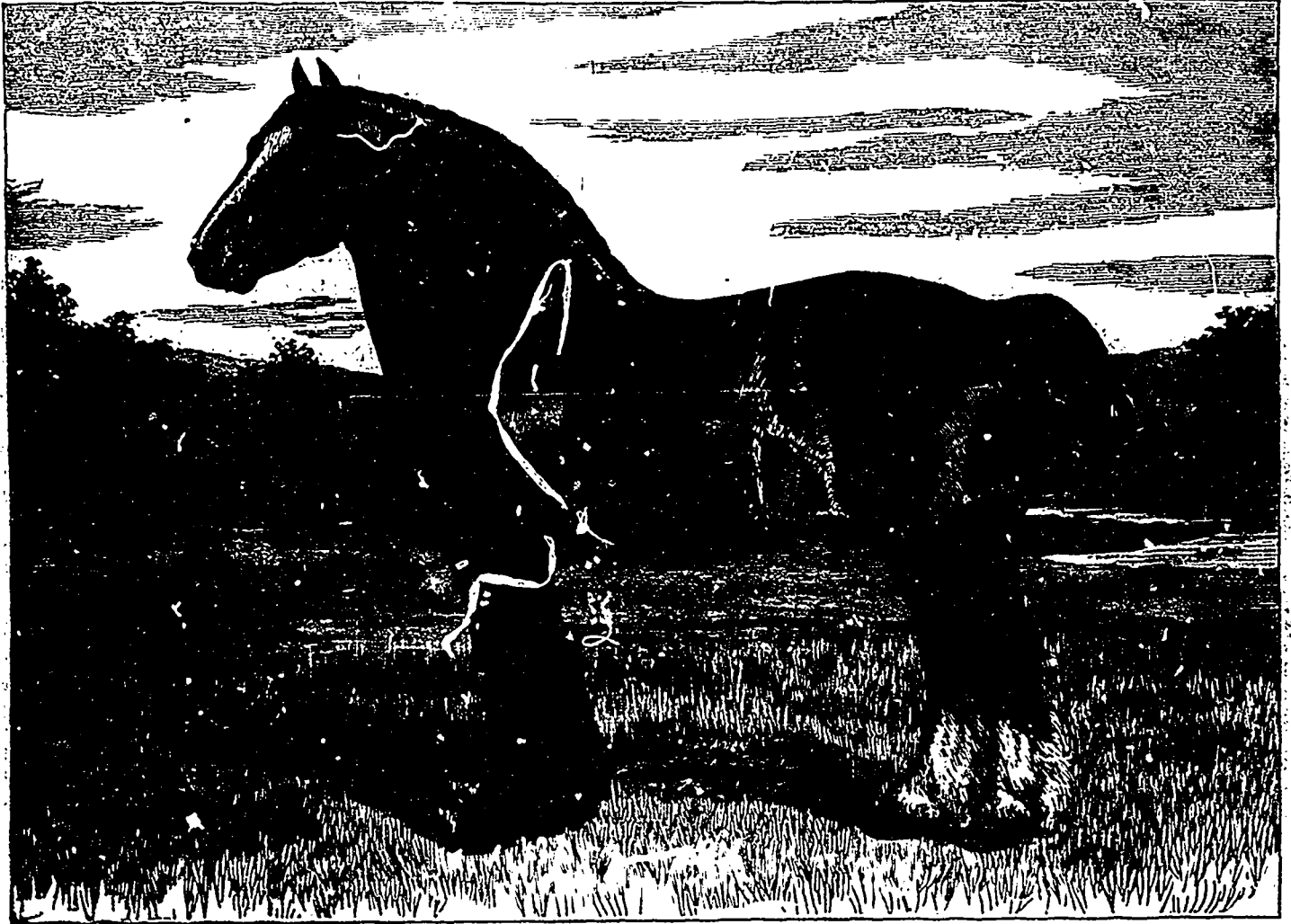
CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

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

VOL. III.

HAMILTON, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1886.

No. 11



THE CLYDESDALE STALLION LITTLE JOCK ELLIOT (3768).

Imported by and the property of Robert Ness, "Woodside," Howick, P. Q.

Little Jock Elliot (3768).

Although we acknowledge it with sorrow, that we do not usually become so enthusiastic over a stallion of fine development as over a good, straight, strong, well-developed and stylish bull, we must confess that the handsome form, the perfect action and the neatly cut figure of Little Jock Elliot fixed our attention in an unusual degree, as we saw him at the Quebec Dominion Exhibition, Sherbrooke, proudly leading on at the head of prize-winning draught horses, carrying his head as grandly as though he knew they had crowned him king of the draught horses at this show. We don't know why they called him *Little Jock*; it may be owing to some peculiarity at birth, for though he stands on short, strong, clean-cut, well set legs, he has a strong body with massive shoulders that would play with a heavy load when in the collar, and which support a well poised head in which is set a brilliant eye, which convince you at once that he is not of the staggard order. His body is well ribbed and closely coupled.

Little Jock Elliot, one of the importation of ten brought over by Mr. Robert Ness, of Howick, P. Q., his present owner, was foaled 9th March, 1883. He

was bred by Mr. George Rodger, Newton Bank, Preston Brook, Scotland, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Ness. His sire, the great MacGregor (1487), almost as famous as the dam from whom he takes his name, and grandsire Darnley (222), are horses which have filled all Scotland with their fame, as every lover of Clydes dwelling even in the remote islands of the sea must have known long ago. His dam, Dawn of Mystery (2895), by Prince Charlie (629), and dam Mystery (881), a first prize winner at the Highland and Agricultural Society's show, 1880, are almost equally famous. Dawn of Mystery (2895), as a two-year-old in 1881, was first three times, as many times second, and once third, winning also a champion cup. In 1882 she won four firsts, one second, and three cups as best female of any age. In 1883 she was three times first and once third. In 1884, 1885 and 1886 she has also been a successful show mare, and is still owned by Mr. Roger.

Little Jock has also been a famous prize-winner, young as he is. As a yearling in 1884, he was highly commended at Ayr, first at Maryhill, third at Glasgow, first at Birkenhead, and first at the Centenary show of the Highland and Agricultural Society at Edinburgh,

and third at Northumberland. As a two-year-old, 1885, he was fifth at Glasgow, and second at the Royal; and the present year he was first at the Bath and West of England, second at the Royal, and fifth at the Highland and Agricultural Society's show; and on coming to this side of the Atlantic he was an easy winner at Huntingdon, and afterwards at the Quebec Dominion Exhibition at Sherbrooke, where he carried first and diploma for the best heavy draught stallion, and also sweepstakes and gold medal for the best stallion any age. It is to be hoped that his career as a stock horse will be as brilliant as that in the show-ring.

THE time for forming clubs for 1887 has fully arrived. New subscribers for next year will get the remainder of the year free. We ask of all our friends who think that the JOURNAL is doing a good work and deserving of support to show it to their neighbors, and to send us at least one new subscriber along with their own renewal. Officers and members of farmers' clubs can also render material service in this direction. Sample copies sent free to those wishing to aid in the work.

Canadian Live-Stock Journal,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE STOCK JOURNAL COMPANY,

48 John Street South, Hamilton, Ont.

Terms, \$1.00 per Annum in Advance.

THOMAS SHAW, RIVERSIDE FARM, EDITOR.

To Subscribers.—Subscription price, \$1.00 per annum in advance. Single copies, 10 cents each; sample copies free. No names will be removed from our subscription list when in arrears and without we receive instructions to that effect. Those in arrears will be charged \$1.25.

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

To Advertisers.—Advertisements of an appropriate nature will be inserted in the JOURNAL at the following rates: For a single insertion, 18c. per line, nonpareil (12 lines makes one inch); for three months, 15 cents per line each insertion; for six months, 13c. per line each insertion; for one year, 10c. per line each insertion. Cards in Breeders' Directory, not exceeding five lines \$1.50 per line per annum. Copy of advertisements should reach us not later than the 25th of each month (earlier, if possible). If later, it may be in time for insertion, but often too late for proper classification. Transient advertisements payable in advance. No advertisement inserted less than 75c.

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

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

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

HAMILTON, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1886.

Those who subscribe now for the "Journal" for 1887 will get it the remainder of this year free.

It is the practice with some stockmen to fit up a few crack beasts to go the round of the shows, while they permit the rank and file of their herds and flocks to sink below mediocrity. It is a most pernicious practice, one that is to be avoided by all lovers of progress. It is procuring a reputation that rests upon a basis of sand. It is following a method that is sure to advert disastrously upon him who practices it, for the visitors which it draws will go away in disgust instead of becoming purchasers. The true method is to keep nothing but what one will take a laudable pride in showing to every visitor that may chance to come along. Stockmen of Canada, be satisfied with nothing in the shape of a living quadruped that is not up to mediocrity. Do not be satisfied even with that.

It is matter of common belief that old meat—that is, meat from aged animals—is uniformly tough, and that from young as uniformly tender. As noted in the *Drovers' Journal*, Chicago, there is something fallacious in this view. If old beasts are fattened rapidly and killed when in the flush of condition, the meat will be tender; but if killed when in a shrinking condition, it will be tough. This we have demonstrated to our own satisfaction by experiment. The chief difficulty usually lies in inducing old animals to take on fat quickly. The same writer asserts that even two-year-old steers when killed in a shrinking condition are tough, although they may all their lives have been well fed. If this be true, it will have its influence on the character of our export beef where the cattle are not kept in the pink of condition, and when they do not get the best of care on the voyage over. Butchers who drive their supplies long distances and are indifferent as to treatment on the way, are in no small degree responsible for the toughness of the beef so often presented in our city hotels, if the above assumption is correct.

LONGFELLOW, in that very beautiful poem, "Excelsior," the individual stanzas of which, if taken separately, are simply sublime, has weakened the general effect of the poem as a whole, as has been observed by a critic, by representing in it an unnatural thing—that of a boy when the shades of night are falling fast, leaving the vicinity of an Alpine village to ascend the upward sloping fields of snow and ice. Yet the spirit of the poem is inspiring. And who can say how many boys and young men have been nerved by it in their difficult clamber up the rugged Alps of usefulness and fame. It is the spirit of the poem that we ask all stockmen to make their own. Let every man of them, from the oldest veteran to the latest recruit inscribe upon the banner of his practice in characters indelible—*Excelsior*. The battle of the breeds has not yet decided which is best, and perhaps it never will. Each one apparently is best for some particular purpose, and more suitable for certain surroundings and conditions than others. All the established breeds are good when properly handled, and those who have them should never rest content with an inferior herd. It is within the province of every one to improve, and those who will not try are unworthy of the proud distinction of being breeders of pure-bred stock.

In rearing pure bred stock the industry is very frequently wounded in the house of its friends. It has been the practice in the past to keep everything in the shape of a pure-bred that possessed a head and four feet. As a consequence, a considerable portion of it is in quality inferior to much that is well graded. The lovers of common cattle have not been slow to perceive this, and they have fastened on it as an argument in support of the system of stock-raising to which they cling. If only that which is suitable for retaining for breeding purposes were kept, the prestige which pedigreed stock would carry would be much greater than it is. It is a misfortune to keep a pedigreed female to breed from which is not suitable, but to keep a male is simply calamitous. With the most skilful breeding there will be some culls. It is better, therefore, calmly to submit to the inevitable and to consign such to the block at the earliest possible moment after their unsuitability to be used in multiplying the race has been discovered. Some breeders may be laboring under the delusion that it is more profitable to them to sell for what prices they can get to inexperienced breeders or to those who may be desirous of establishing herds, than to fatten for the butcher. They are slow to learn that every animal they send abroad is an advertisement for their stock, and that when inferior it will advertise them more effectively adversely than one of an opposite character would affect them favorably. The "survival of the fittest" is the only safe rule for breeders to follow, who are determined to come to the front.

Railway Tyranny.

The rule of the last of the tyrants was not broken when King Bomba was deposed. He has very many successors in the person of railway officials, both in this and other lands. The flag of British liberty has often been trailed and tattered after both the passenger and freight trains that have followed in the march of railway construction. The evil is rather enhanced than otherwise in the tendencies of the time to railway monopoly. Railway rings are the order of the day in almost every country, and the sound of the railway whistle, which in former days was hailed as more than music, is now the shriek of portent in the ears of thoughtful men. We fancy as we look beyond the unlifted curtain of the future, that we see two hos-

tile camps advancing, girded for the fray. The one represents railway monopoly and the other the rights of the people; and although for many days they have delayed the attack, it will most assuredly be made.

The occasion of this article is the inhuman treatment received by a large number of the exhibitors of live-stock and grain while removing from the Provincial Exhibition held at Guelph. The facts are simply these: At 4 p. m. on Friday the exhibitors were allowed to remove their stuff and get it ready for shipment. This was but the work of an hour or two; but when everybody was ready, lo! it was discovered that the supply of cars was not half equal to the requirements, although the railway officials knew perfectly that the same number of cars would be required to move the stuff as to bring it; and they were perfectly aware that the exhibition closed on Friday, and that a large proportion of the exhibitors wished to show elsewhere, requiring all possible dispatch on their part to enable them to do so. Then began the scramble as to who should get the available cars, and must we tell it, the successful men were those who gave the speediest and the largest bribe to the engineer. This man—he was not a man, only a piece of clay endowed with locomotion—so sunk even his clayhood as to ask for the bribe when it was not proffered. And thus the scramble continued till 11 p. m., when the engine disappeared, not to come again until 7.30 the next morning, with the final result that a large proportion of the exhibit did not leave till 5 p. m. on Saturday. Pain fell during almost the entire night, and much of the stock, used at home to naught but the tenderest care, was exposed to the drenching, and as for the owners, they had to shift for themselves as best they could amid the rain and the darkness.

It moves one with indignation to contemplate such treatment in this age of progress. And we cannot but believe that there is no necessity for it. The railway that contracts to carry goods to and from an exhibition is equally bound morally to use the same dispatch in removing them as in conveying. It is true, this sense of moral obligation may not trouble many railway officials very much, but the pressure of indignation from a wronged community may force it home to them, if only expressed with sufficient warmth, for there is no influence so potent with either legislators or monopolists, as the strongly expressed views of the united multitude. They can and should, yea, they must be taught, that farmers are not to be treated with less of humanity and more of cruelty than they exercise in dealing with their dogs.

Think of the position of those farmers on that night, the very remembrance of which is covered with shame. Be it borne in mind that they were respectable men, most of them representative men in their respective neighborhoods. Their flocks and herds were not only the pride of Ontario, but the envy of other lands, and they are left to struggle with them amid the darkness, drenched with the rain, while trying to protect them amid the confusion of assembled groups of stock, while they anxiously longed for the dawning of the day—representative farmers, subjected to the further degradation of being left to the tender mercies of an engineer who wore the foul garment of the bribed.

In view of these facts we venture a few suggestions by way of remedy:

(1) Associations holding exhibitions and who are the contracting parties in the primary sense, might stipulate with the railways that as many return cars will be in readiness at a certain time as are used in bringing the exhibit.

(2) The railways should have a superintendent in charge of the re-loading, to whom the engineer should be subordinate, a man who will not stain his hands with bribes.

(3) The railways should not work their men beyond their strength. While we condemn unsparingly that corrupt engineer for taking bribes, we do not blame him much for taking his rest. The railway might and could have one to relieve him, in which case the work of re loading need not have been interrupted.

(4) It is safer to hold large shows where there are competing lines. It is wonderful the influence this has in securing to the public rational treatment and suitable accommodation. Where the guarantee is not sufficient that exhibitors will get fair treatment, the wiser plan is not to exhibit.

The Canada Ayrshire Record.

Our thanks are due to the officers of the Ayrshire Importers and Breeders' Association of Canada for early access to their new work, Vol. I., of the "Canada Ayrshire Record," which is just fresh from the press. The book contains 474 pages, and the pedigrees of 970 bulls and 1827 cows, all either imported or tracing to well-known imported Ayrshires, and an index of both.

In the introduction it is stated that "it was considered expedient in 1870 to open to subscribers a written record of pure-bred Ayrshire cattle and their descendants, under the supervision of a committee of Ayrshire importers and breeders named by the Council of Agriculture," which ultimately led to the formation of the society above referred to, with Wm. Rodden, Plantagenet, Ont., as president; James Drummond, Petite Cote, Montreal, P. Q., as vice-president; and Georges LeClere, Montreal, as secretary.

In the president's address, which is a sort of prefatory introduction, is mentioned, what appears to us, the astounding statement, that "it is estimated that there are now in Canada over 50,000 pure-bred Ayrshire cattle, and not less than 300,000 Ayrshire grades;" but doubtless the writer has carefully weighed his every statement, and knows perfectly whereof he speaks. In treating of the origin of the breed, he leans to the very sensible opinion that its absolute origin will never be traced in its entirety, being involved in greater mists than ever brood over the waters of the Irvine, a river occupying that place in Ayrshire lore assigned to the Tees in that of Shorthorns. He is of opinion that the present Ayrshires are made of crosses of English, Irish, French, Dutch, and Alderney cattle, and that much of this crossing was done in the eighteenth century.

In the chapter that considers "which of the families of dairy cattle are the most suitable for Canada," he makes out a pretty strong case in favor of the Ayrshires. The pillars of his argument rest upon these two foundation stones; the enquiry (1) "What breed of cows will produce the largest and best yield of milk, butter and cheese, with the least expense of food?" and (2) "What breed of cows will bring the most money during their lifetime" (we suppose he means in dairy produce), "which, when added to their value when fed for beef, will afford the best return for the cost of breeding and feeding till killed?" The man who establishes the claims of his favorite breed for supremacy in these two particulars, wins in the dairy war, and we would that dairy writers and experimenters may henceforth use their stones and mortar in building on these bases, rather than to strive to build towers that shall pierce the skies, based on the argument of isolated tests.

By way of explanation it is mentioned that the committee propose, "In the second volume, which is soon to be proceeded with, to insert a list of members of the association, and of any deaths which may have occurred, names of Scotch breeders and exporters, also of importers, breeders and owners of Ayrshires herein recorded, of transfers and of deaths of animals." A scale of points suited to Ayrshires of the time, and rules for making entries are also promised. It is rather a matter of regret that these are not in the present volume, but we know that it is much easier to say what *ought* to be done, than to do it.

But what is here? On page 13 of the enquiry we read, "There are also a large number of Ayrshire grades bred from Ayrshire bulls. It is to be regretted that any of these grades have been admitted for entry in a herd book kept in western Canada that should have been confined to pure-bred animals." Here is a direct thrust at the low standard of the Ayrshire herd-book, published under the auspices of the council of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, the first volume of which appeared more than a year ago. Now this charge is either true or not true. We have no shadow of a doubt but that he who makes it is satisfied that it is true, and we apprehend at the same time that there are those who will be disposed to dispute the statement. We are not in a position ourselves to pronounce authoritatively on the matter, and we therefore invite the president of the Ayrshire Importers and Breeders' Association of Canada, who we presume is the author of the statement (that is, if we are correct in our assumption), to prove its correctness. An Ontario Ayrshire Breeders' Association is now being organized, and we assume that most of the stock of the members of this association is registered in the herd book published in Toronto, and if in that herd-book a part of the stock is *grade*, we can at once see that dead weight under which the breeders will labor.

In such an event we have but a repetition of the Shorthorn blunder over again in reference to herd-books, with this difference, that it has not gone so far, and therefore the evil consequences that will follow will be less disastrous in case of an early expunging of cattle of too low a standard, if this is found necessary.

We therefore urge upon the two associations of Ayrshire breeders, indeed upon all such associations as may exist in the Dominion, as we did in the case of the Shorthorn breeders, to come together in friendly conference with a view to the amalgamation of their herd records. As we see it now, one Ayrshire herd book is enough for the Dominion, and better than more. As at present, with one virtually for Ontario, and one virtually for Quebec, though not in name, and with an alleged or real difference in standard, confusion must follow, and of a nature that multiplies equally with the increase of Ayrshire cattle in these provinces. Every argument that applied in reference to the wisdom of union in the divided Shorthorn interest applies here, and we do hope that ere Vol. II. shall have been published by either of the associations, the two records shall have been merged into one.

We know this cannot be done without some friction, and to some it may be less, but it is much better to undertake the work of union when both of these are at a minimum than later. Now that the east and the west have distinctive associations, as it were, interested parties can the more easily approach each other, through means of duly authorized representatives.

We are aware that some have blamed us for the action we took in the Shorthorn controversy, and others

have gone further: they have cancelled their subscription to the JOURNAL. We can only say that we sympathize more deeply than ever with those men, for in every instance it proclaims to us that they are smarting keenly under the sense of pecuniary loss.

Yet we have not a shadow of a doubt that when the great wave of the present agitation and uncertainty shall have subsided, and when the Shorthorn breeders who shall take our places shall look back over the calm sea of Shorthorn prosperity, that in those days writers in the stock journals of the time shall wax warm in controversy as to who deserves the honor of originating a movement that has brought so much of blessing to the interest with which they shall then be identified. Rather, then, than shrink from our position, and try to shrivel into another self, we put it thus early upon record, that the amalgamation of the Shorthorn herd-books originated at the annual meeting of the British American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, held in Toronto on the 23rd Feb., 1885, when the editor of the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL, alone, amid a shower of disapproval, preceded by a little simocm of scorn that almost wilted, proposed and advocated the taking of steps by the association to bring about an amalgamation of the books. By this action to-day we stand or fall. Why, then, should we not most earnestly urge an amalgamation of the Ayrshire records at the earliest possible moment?

Who Owns the Exhibit?

The shows of another year have come and gone, with all their advantages and disadvantages, their pleasures and vexations. The seeds they have sown have already germinated in part, whether for good or evil, and the harvest will as assuredly be reaped as that it has been sown. Although they have not all been managed as well as they might have been, on the whole the directors and managers have done what they could, and those who are disposed to criticize them severely should first ask themselves, are they quite sure that they would have done better. The exhibitors do not always do their part better than the fair managers, and until they do, they should be chary in condemning. Of the several little shortcomings of exhibitors we shall dwell upon but one at this time, and that is the neglect of preparing cards and posting them on every pen or stall containing a live animal in their possession. The breeder who does it not as soon as his stock is housed is recreant to his duty, unless this is prohibited by the rules of the association, and the association which issues rules prohibiting this, is acting very foolishly. Sometimes associations prohibit the posting up of cards on stalls until the awards are made, lest the judges should be influenced; but judges that would be influenced by such action are wholly unworthy of the name. Stock is brought to an exhibition that it may be shown, not only in the ring but also in the stalls. For every one who examines a beast critically in the ring, one hundred will do so in the stalls. But it adds very much to the interest of the examination if the name of the owner is known, and how can it be known if it is not posted on the stall? "Who owns the exhibit?" "Whose is this? and whose is this?" are questions that continually fall from the lips of passers-by, and questions which for the most part are unanswered.

Self-interest should induce exhibitors to let the public know whose the stock is. They bring them to the show either to advertise their business, through prize taking, or for purposes of sale, or it may be for both purposes; and when they neglect this simple means of telling their story to passers-by, they so far frustrate

the very object they are professing to seek. Nor will it do to reckon over-much on a past reputation to sell the stock, as the best known breeders in any country may never have been heard of by intending purchasers, particularly men of large means who have "made their pile," and who intend to spend the evening of their days in doing what was done by the first inhabitants of earth—rearing stock.

As things are in this respect, it is quite impossible to write a full and accurate description of an exhibit of live-stock in our Canadian shows. Oftentimes the compiler cannot find the owner at all. When he is found, sometimes he is so indifferent about furnishing information to the newspaper men that he will rather first attend to the wants of some companion who is out of tobacco. The former is asked to call again, just as if the reporter has nothing else to do than to tramp up and down in front of, it may be, a hundred exhibits, to await the convenience of those who are making them. The show is ended, and next week's paper is out, and when an exhibitor whose name has not been mentioned meets the unfortunate reporter thereafter, the latter may deem himself fortunate if he is not taken by the throat.

During the recent exhibition, on half a dozen different occasions have we called upon some of the stockmen to get a summary of their exhibits, and as often have failed to find any one at hand to give any reliable information. In time to come we shall not do so, as, if the exhibitor locks up his exhibit and leaves no one to furnish information, it should be allowed to remain in the seclusion to which he himself has consigned it.

Horsemen, especially, are notorious offenders here. During a large portion of each day the stable door is locked. Why should locks be used at all except at night? If they bring their horses to exhibit them, why not do so? If they cannot be on hand themselves at all times, why not have some one who can?

The Toronto Industrial has made an advance by posting up the name and ownership of each horse on the stall; but this is not enough. Looking at the bare name of a horse and writing about him without seeing him, is about as interesting as describing individual animals that may have lived before the flood.

Legislative enactments by the managers of exhibitions can never adequately heal this sore. It is a matter that exhibitors themselves must remedy. Until they see it is to their interest individually to leave no stone unturned to have as large a number as possible informed as to the ownership of their exhibits, they will not take the necessary steps, and they must so far suffer loss.

We hope, then, that when the show-rings of next year shall come again, every reader of this article, who is also an exhibitor, shall prepare for himself a sufficient number of cards, not too large or too small, not saving too much nor too little, and shall take them with him to the fairs, along with a goodly number of carpet tacks and a little hammer, and tack one up on every stall or pen as soon as the exhibit is in its place. We are quite sure that by so doing he will make more than will pay the subscription price of the LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL for several years to come.

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

Not Attainable by Scrubs.

At the opening of Mr. J. C. Snell's sale of Short-horns at Willow Lodge, last April, the auctioneer, Mr. John Smith, of Brampton, who, by the way, won for himself golden opinions as an auctioneer on that occasion, in reminding the farmers present of the advantages of improving their cattle by the use of pure-bred bulls, remarked that he had himself, as a shipper, paid to a farmer within two miles of Willow Lodge, \$110 a head for his grade steers sired by Mr. Snell's bulls. Looking around the sale-ring he appealed to a tall, broad-shouldered farmer in "hadden gray" to say whether what he had stated was true. With a smile as broad as his face the farmer replied, "Yes, and I'm the man as got the money." The quaint reply brought out a hearty laugh all round the ring, and the incident served as a happy hit in putting the company in good humor for leading off in what proved to be one of the most successful sales of the season. It may have been that the thought occurred to some present that such prices for beef cattle were among the things of the past, as prices last spring were lower than usual; but we are informed that the same farmer has since sold three grade Durham steers off the grass for \$300; and what is most remarkable is the statement by the farmer, who, we are assured, is thoroughly reliable, that these steers never ate a bushel of grain in their lives. Their average age at the time of shipment was three years and five months, and their average weight 1,986 lbs. They had been fed only hay in winter (after the first winter, when they had a few roots), were kept in a barn-yard, at an off farm, with open sheds for shelter, and summered on permanent pasture of natural grass.

While this method of feeding may not be the most approved, and it is certain that the same results might have been attained in less time by nearly a year, yet it furnishes a very complete answer to the objections of those skeptical farmers who will not believe that well-bred cattle will thrive and make more favorable returns than common cattle under common treatment. To any one who has had experience with both, it is very plain that scrub steers of the same age under similar conditions, would not have realized more than half the money.

The Dominion Quebec Exhibition.

Those who failed to attend the exhibition, which this year was held at Sherbrooke, September 23rd to October 2nd, missed a treat, barring the unpleasantness arising from the drenching rains that so often fell during the exhibition. The site of Sherbrooke is so beautiful, and the townships amid which it is situated so picturesque in any season, but doubly, trebly so at the time of the fading of the leaf, that it would amply repay one of our more western farmers who has earned a holiday to go down and see it for its own sake. Nature's autumn dyer had just been at work, and his colors this year were unusually rich, the groves, the hills, the forest, being clad in robes far more fitly chosen than ever decked blushing bride on marriage day.

On this side of the St. Lawrence and the other near Montreal, the little narrow farms hold sway, the low fence of which the little lean kine were in no spirit for leaping over, and the crevices of which admitted egress for the ancient-looking sheep, black, white and mottled, but for the huge wooden pokes that hung upon their necks.

Leaving the St. Lawrence, beautiful isolated mountains look sternly down, as though frowning on the tenacity with which the farmers cling to old-time

ways. The valley of the St. Francis reached—the pretty picture again unveiled itself as the iron horse went galloping along its basin in the direction of the queen city of the Eastern Townships. Its wooded banks were richly clad in fantastic robes of every hue, from the pale poplar leaf to the blood-red and the crimson of the maple. The hills wore the same and so of the forest; even the lazy old rocks, unconcerned for the rush of waters around them, were grotesquely decked with the tints of the mosses that grew upon them. Whole farms recede in places one succession of upland slopes, on every tree of which the magic painter had been doing his work, and the cattle that grazed upon them, and the sheep that fed among the stony parts of the brown heath, only lent ornamentation to a scene such as our western people do not see in their own land.

Sherbrooke, with its lovely side-hill site, was in holiday attire. Looking over to the exhibition grounds on the side beyond the river, one fancied he saw a scattered village with flags flying and banners waving on every hand, and ever-shifting crowds moving hither and thither on the undulating grounds.

On leaving the train the first sight that caught our eye was that of a building near the station with a prominent sign, which read, "Information Office," where a pleasant lad held sentry, and told fresh visitors where board and lodging could be got. Joining the crowds, as we are prone to do, in everything save what is good, and crossing the St. Francis, which was moving on in a very leisurely way, just as it did last year between its sloping banks, and journeying up the ascending winding way, amid the din and clatter of the fools with their "Aunt Sally's" and "calves with three legs," within and without the grounds, to bait the fools that are passing by, we entered the crowded gate. Many things were new since last year. A spacious and commodious building had been erected for the indoor part of the exhibit, many new cattle sheds had been built, and places of accommodation had here and there arisen in various parts. Before reaching the secretary's office we were requested by one of the officials to act as a judge on Canadian cattle. The man who has sworn perpetual enmity to the doomed race shook his head in a very decided way, and concluded that the official had mistaken the editor of the JOURNAL for that of our contemporary further west.

Chancing to look around while making answer, the whole panorama of magnificence in that wide long sweep of lofty undulations that runs up and down the St. Francis, lay before us, and for some minutes we heard not the pleasant din of the machinery on exhibition, nor the ghoul-like voices of the mountebanks and showmen. No pen can adequately paint the glories of a Lower Canada landscape, as seen just when the leaves are newly dyed by the frost-king—we never see anything like it in the west. Our richest forest colors seldom get beyond the hectic flush of a maiden in decline, who is early thus decked out a melancholy offering for the tomb, while those we gazed upon as they beautified the grand old hills that rose like lofty swells of the waters of a troubled sea, were towers of living flame, redder than scarlet, and deeper tinted than crimson. Sherbrooke lay in the valley or sat upon the slope; and the sentinel hill behind it, a chief among the hills, had an unbroken succession of pyramidal-topped trees, each one with distinctive colors and deeper and richer than any fuller on earth can produce. Away up the valley of the St. Francis the eye took in whole townships ornamented by painted forest and pleasant clearing, till in the lofty background the ever-ascending swells of the

Green Mountains seemed to prop up the sky. We were in no way surprised to hear Sir Charles Tupper remark in that manly speech which he delivered two days later from the grand stand, on the Intercolonial London Exhibition, that you might travel the world over to find a scene surpassing that which lay before him. Passing the machinery hall we observed the familiar names of Maxwell, Elliott & Co., Wisner & Co, Wilson & Co., and the Chatham Manufacturing Co., from Oatario; and we knew at once that creditable machinery was on exhibition. Walking over to the exhibit of sheep and swine, along with the familiar faces of our Lower Canadian friends of last year, who should greet us but Featherstone, Snell, McNish, Nankin, Stanford and Youill, and we felt assured before we had seen it, that there was a good exhibit of sheep and swine, and so it proved.

The exhibit of horses, both draught and roadsters, was very good; that of cattle fairly strong in the beef and dairy breeds, and numerous represented in the grade class, while working oxen abounded on every hand.

The management did their best to make the exhibition a success, and so it would have proved in very many respects but for the downpour of rain on the principal days for visitors, and yet the crowds that came in was surprising. The St. Francis rose several feet, and on its angry bosom, dark with passion, hurried seaward the leaves which, like perishing mortals on the stream of time, fell into its tide.

HORSES.

The principal exhibitors of draught horses were Robt. Ness, Howick; R. H. Pope, Cookshire; Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst; Boa & Bros., St. Laurent; J. & S. Nesbitt, Petite Cote; Dawes & Co., Lachine; and A. Lefebvre, all of Quebec.

The exhibit of Mr. Ness, a selection from his importation, was very creditable. He brought out six head of different ages. Mr. Ness was first in every class in Clyde stallions, save the two-year-old, in which he came second. The leader of his stud was the handsome Little Jock Elliot, whose sketch is given on the first page of the JOURNAL, and which also carried the diploma and gold medal as best horse of any age. J. & S. Nesbitt came second in the three-year class. R. H. Pope first for three-year and two-year fillies, and second for draught team, M. H. Cochrane taking first. Boa & Bros. were successful competitors in several classes (see stock notes). Mr. S. J. Pomroy, Compton, took three firsts on Percherons. The carriage and road horses were a fine lot, but the notes regarding them have not come to hand as we go to press.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns.—These were not numerously represented, Mr. J. S. Williams, of Knowlton, P. Q., and the Hon. M. H. Cochrane being the strongest competitors. Mr. Cochrane's Lord Aberdeen 7055, an imported Cruikshank bull, bred at Kinnellar, came first in aged class and carried the diploma. He is a strong, fine, deep, nice handling and full-chested bull and a first-class sire, out of Rosedrop by Novelist (34929), and the get of Gladstone (43286). Mr. Cochrane also carried some prizes in females. Lord Aberdeen would make an excellent leader of some of our western herds, and is, we understand, open for sale. Mr. J. S. Williams, Knowlton, P. Q., carried first on his Shorthorn bull, Duke of Rugby, three years old, a nice handling, thrifty roan, bred by R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont. Mr. Williams was first on three year heifer, and carried four seconds on Shorthorn females. The diploma on females went to John Main. Of other prize winners we name Lake & Son, John Young, Gould, and P. Young, Gould, P. Q.

Herefords.—This exhibit was very creditable, and would doubtless have made a stir in our western show-rings. The Hon. M. H. Cochrane, R. H. Pope, J. W. M. Vernon, Waterville, and E. W. Judah, were the strong contestants. The former had on exhibition from his herd of 120 Herefords some eight or ten specimens, and with one or two exceptions were a fresh lot of home breeding. The Immortal Cassio, 11353, (6849) stood at the head, with his grand quality,

fine style, great depth, compactness of build, low level outline, heavily laden quarter and immense front, he carried first in the aged class, second going to Mr. Vernon's Tushingham, and third to Mr. Judah's King Pippin. The one-year bull Marshall Grove 16944, by Cassio 11353, dam, Moss Rose (7515) by Snowball (6679)—one of the Chadnor Court cows—is Cassio over again, only not quite so strong in the quarter. He too was first. The diploma female was Mr. Cochrane's Hillhurst bred Jessonda 2nd, calved in 1884, sired by Cassio 11353, dam, Jessie 3rd by Lord Wilton (4057). She is smooth and has great quality. It would not be easy to find a more perfect little gem. Reality, by Secretary (6597), of Rarity maternity, the imp. Rosine, bred at Carwardine, by Lord Wilton (4057), a cow of much substance, and Rarity 15th 10557, bred at Longner Hall, complete the herd which carried the first for Mr. Cochrane.

Mr. Pope's exhibit of Herefords were, as a year ago, led by Regal, a son of Auctioneer. He is now three years old, and carried first, the second going to R. H. Tylee, Lennoxville. The bull calf Sir George, from the dam Mermaid 2nd, and sire Downtown Grand Duke, took second. His strong points are heavy flank and fine brisket. The great four-year cow Elsie, still retaining her heavy load of flesh, though breeding regularly, won an easy first, as did Persis of Eastview, one year past, a well shaped beast, neat and smooth, out of imp. Saucebox, and sired by Regal.

The seven head shown by Mr. J. W. M. Vernon, of Tushingham House, five of his own breeding, were out in good shape and reflect credit on the enterprise of their owner. The great, lordly, four-year-old bull Tushingham, delineated on the first page of the August number of the JOURNAL, led the herd. His sire is Charity 3rd 6350, by The Grove 3rd, the sire of Mr. Cochrane's Cassio, and his dam Morella 4th, is by Grateful (4622). He is a long and large bull, weighing some 2,600 lbs., with a heavy load of flesh and a nice handler. Although placed 2nd to Cassio in his class, in the competition for the Gold Medal for the best bull on the ground, he bore away the trophy. Lord Tushingham, two years old, bred at Tushingham, by Cassio (6840), and out of Lily, of the Lady Mary family, carried first in his class. In his ancestry on the sire's side are such bulls as Pirate (3317), Zealous (2349) and Vanguard (1109). His front is like his great sires, but is not yet so well developed in the quarter. The bull calf Tushingham 4th, by Tushingham (19450), was also first. His dam is Lady Wintercott 12th, and in the sire's line are such bulls as Ardorton (1839), and Conningsby 2nd (1152). A heifer calf Lady Laura 5th by Tushingham (19450), a great little handler, also took first. The females Lady Wintercott 12th imp., by Bredwardine (5233), and the one-year Lady Tushingham, also got a place.

Mr. W. E. Judah's exhibit was also good. The aged bull King Pippin (7063), sired by Mars 12th (5457), and dam Primrose, by King of the Lillies (3892), looked even better than last year. The other stock bull, Duke of Chadnor, calved November last and by Cassio, is of the right sort and carried second. Mr. Judah's exhibit was weakened by a shipment of young stock to Canada last winter.

Aberdeen-Angus Polls.—Mr. R. H. Pope and Hon. M. H. Cochrane were almost the sole competitors. In bulls of 1883 Mr. Pope was first with Knight of Canada, bred at Eastview. In bulls of 1884 Mr. Cochrane's Lord Hillhurst (3990), bred at Hillhurst, and out of Paris 3rd (1163), came first, and Mr. Pope's Piper, by Proud Viscount, came second, the latter being out of the cow Stella, the dam of Dexter, the last year's stock bull, bred at Eastview, and since sold for \$1000. Lord Hillhurst, sired by Paris 3rd, is one of the most perfect bulls of his kind that can be found in any country. Of the Cubical sort, he is even ahead of his sire in perfection of development. In bulls of 1885 and 1886, Mr. Cochrane was also first. In females Mr. Cochrane carried most of the firsts, and also the herd prize, although the judges recommended that a gratuity equal to the first prize be given to Mr. Pope, owing to the standing of his young herd, nearly all home-bred. They comprised Charmer 6th, of Eastview, and out of Charmer 2nd, bought at Tillyfour; Charmer 7th, of Eastview, both by Dexter; Princess Dagmar, of Eastview, and Waterside Queen 3rd, of Eastview, both by Knight of Canada. Mr. Cochrane's herd was composed of the splendid breeding nine-year cow Mina 5th, from Ladybank, Scotland, and bred at Kinnochtry (her last calf, steered, to be shown at Chicago); Vine 2nd, of Easter Skeene, a perfect gem, once third at High-

land Ag'l Soc. show, Lady Hillhurst Forbes, by Paris 3rd, a cow well made up, with a fine, broad, intelligent head, and Heatherbell 2nd, bred by George Reid, of Baads, Peterculter. The bull, of course, was Lord Hillhurst (3990), which was also the sweepstakes Angus bull.

Oxen.—Six yokes competed from the township of Eton and six from the township of Stanstead, the Eton yokes all painted blue. The Stanstead team won the day, although the Eton yokes had a majority of the reds. The oxen were evidently Shorthorn grades.

Ayrshires.—The show of Ayrshires was very good, the principal competitors being James Drummond, Thos. Brown and Thos. Irving, all of Petite Cote, Montreal, and T. G. Nankin, Merivale, near Ottawa. The former was out with 11 head from a pedigreed herd of 65 good specimens, the five-year imported bull Promotion stood at the head. Out of some 50 head Mr. Brown brought a good exhibit, and Thos Irving sent 13 head from the 45 animals in the Logan's Farm herd. In bulls of 1883 or previous, Mr. Drummond was first; of 1884, Mr. Brown; of 1885, Mr. Nankin, and of 1886, N. Lachapelle. Mr. Drummond's Promotion carried the Diploma. In aged cows and those of 1883, Thos. Irving was first; females of 1884 and 1886, T. G. Nankin was first; and those of 1885 Jas. Drummond. Mr. Irving won the diploma for best female and also the herd prize. Mr. Jas. Lister, of Sherbrooke, and Messrs. D. & A. Drummond, Petite Cote, also shared the prizes. The judging in this ring did not give satisfaction, the complaint being made that they were judged from the beef breeds' standpoint. (For the milk contest see dairy department).

Holsteins.—This breed was very well represented by Geo. A. Pierce, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Stanstead; F. N. Ritchie, Ste Anne la Parade, and Caleb Cotton, Sweetburg, all of Quebec. On aged bulls Mr. Pierce came first with a large five-year-old named Nabob, and from a noted butter-making family; he was also the sweepstakes bull. With bulls of 1884 Mr. Cotton was first with Brilliant, by Mettel, purchased from M. Cook & Son, Aultsville, Ont. In bulls of 1885 and 1886 Mr. Ritchie was first. In females, aged, Mr. Pierce won, and also carried the diploma for best female. For those of 1884 Mr. Cotton came first, and of 1886 Mr. Ritchie, and the silver medal and diploma went to Mr. Pierce.

Jerseys.—Messrs. A. P. & E. P. Ball, Stanstead, were almost the only exhibitors in this line. They brought out 7 head, and got most of the prizes.

PIGS.

Berkshires.—J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont., and W. H. & C. H. McNish, Lyn, Ont., with their splendid exhibits, along with the fine show of home-bred stock made by J. S. Williams, Knowlton, carried most of the prizes. Mr. Williams won the day with brood sow and with boar under six months, beating an imported boar. The Messrs. McNish were first with a two-year sow, and won several seconds. J. G. Snell & Bro. carried the diploma for best boar, and the herd prize, best boar and two sows, and also the herd prize for best boar and four sows, any breed. They won on Berkshires 8 first prizes and 2 seconds.

Suffolks and Essex.—Mr. Joseph Featherstone, Credit, carried almost everything on both these breeds, very nearly making a clean sweep. One first in Suffolks went to a Mr. A. F. Miller for sow under six months.

Large Breeds.—Mr. Featherstone won all the firsts on sows in this class, and 3 firsts on boars. J. A. Camirand was first for best boar, and got diploma for same; and T. G. Nankin got 4 firsts and 6 seconds.

Poland Chinas.—In this exhibit Levi R. Whitman had things pretty much as he pleased, getting all the prizes save two, which went to R. A. Tylee, Lennoxville, P. Q.

SHEEP.

Leicesters.—W. McCurdy, of Lennoxville, P. Q., was the principal prize-winner, taking the red for best pen, and diploma; and also on long wool crosses.

Cotswolds.—J. G. Snell & Bro. were the strong men here, carrying first prize throughout every class.

Oxford Downs.—T. G. Nankin, Merivale, won the principal prizes on these, although a plucky young man, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College. Mr. Jas. Neilson, of Lyn, came down and won some seconds.

Shropshire.—Mr. Geo. W. Fuller, Lennoxville, showed 17 head, and carried first right through, save second on ram lambs. He won five firsts and per-

prize, and 3 firsts on Cotswold grades. His stock ram was bred at Hillhurst from imported stock.

Southdowns.—Nearly all the prizes on Southdowns went to Mr. E. Stanford, Markham, Ont. His sheep were imported, and were a select lot, that would have done credit to any of our shows.

CAVALRY HORSES.

Two companies competed, one from Sherbrooke and the other from Compton. We do not pretend to judge of the accoutrements, but certainly the Compton company had the best horses, although the prize was given to the other. Mr. S. J. Pomeroy, the captain of the Compton company, bore away the palm for the best individual charger. The judging of the companies was also a tame affair. A dash of two or three times around the ring would certainly have contributed very much to the interest of the onlookers.

MACHINERY.

A good deal of this came from the west, especially in the line of harvest implements.

M. Wilson & Co., Hamilton, exhibited a hay loader and hay tedder, and hay-carriers and fork for unloading. All that was brought down was sold, and a good lot of orders taken for tedders. One agent alone handled 45 tedders for this company the past season, and so far as we can learn they are giving good satisfaction. On the loader there is now a new attachment for loading barley or loose grain. In the east this year this attachment was used when the straw was short and binders not used.

The Chatham manufacturing company were on hand with their binder, which has already got a good hold on this eastern country. On the island of Montreal, where one was sold in 1885, seven were sold in 1886. The light binder is now well tested, and is said to be easy work for two horses.

The exhibit of Mr. R. J. Latimer, Magill St., Montreal, was the largest on the grounds, comprising 65 entries, and including therein almost all implements used on the farm or in the dairy. Mr. Latimer handles the goods of thirteen first-class manufacturing firms, and is therefore prepared to furnish a farmer with almost anything he may want. Mr. G. A. LeBaron represents him in Sherbrooke, and Mr. P. T. Legare in Quebec. He handles goods produced by the J. W. Mann Manufacturing Company, Brockville; St. Lawrence Manufacturing Company, Prescott; Dingle's Sons, Oshawa; Wilkinson & Co. (ploughs), Aurora; Bell & Son (strawcutters, rollers, etc.), St. George, Ont.; Geo. Gillies (steel harrows and cultivators), Gananoque; Chatham Manufacturing Co. (waggon, etc.), Chatham; Workman & Ward (churns, etc.), London; Manson Campbell (fanning mills), Chatham; Gananoque Carriage Co., Gananoque: in addition to the firms mentioned above, Mr. Latimer also manufactures threshing machines with tread power for one span of horses, which are guaranteed to average 250 bush. per day. This is certainly worth looking into, as there are many advantages connected with a farmer's doing his own threshing, notably that of keeping foul seeds away, and doing this work in a rainy time.

D. Maxwell, Paris, was represented in binders, reapers, mowers, rake, straw and root cutters. This binder is still growing in popularity and has given much satisfaction where it has been tried. The manufacture is to be increased next year.

O. S. Wisner & Co., Brantford, sent their magnificent seed-drill, and spring-tooth harrow. The former is an admirable piece of mechanism, and has a wide reputation.

The Manson Campbell fanning mill manufactured in Chatham, is working its way into all parts of the country, and so it should, as from all that we can learn it does its work well.

John Elliott & Son, of London, showed a binder. We saw there, a testimonial from a firm in England, speaking highly of the work done by this machine.

The Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto, were also represented in binders. Sir Charles Tupper paid this firm a fine compliment from the grand stand, when he said that it had received an order from England for 100 binders and 150 reapers. Toil on, ye implement men. May your energies never tire and your inventive faculties never cease to discover.

OBSERVATIONS.

(1). The management did not act wisely (as we see it), in so committing themselves that exhibitors of stock could not leave till Saturday noon. It is an easy matter to continue an exhibition too long.

(2). The people of Sherbrooke were inclined to make the most out of their visitors. Boys on the streets were selling programmes for five cents. Two weeks before the Toronto exhibition, Secretary Hill had boys on all the trains giving them away. Hotel charges and cab fare were dear, and at the stands within and near the grounds, one could not get a cup of tea or coffee, as the vendors would have had to pay the city additional license for selling tea outside the grounds. The true policy if fairs are to be made permanent and popular, is to keep as far away from the grab system as possible in dealing with the public.

(3). Intoxicants were sold upon the grounds. A sad mistake, and one that we hope will never be repeated.

(4). Although the only person who exhibited Canadian cattle assured us that he sought for them diligently ten days in the Saguenay Valley, and bought the best he could find, must we say it, they were deemed unworthy of a prize. We naturally conclude then that good Canadian cattle are pretty scarce. A good plan next time would be to advertise for them in our western contemporary. We promise our readers a sketch of the plum of the herd in an early number, taken by our artist on the grounds.

The Beef Breeds of Cattle.

BY R. C. AULD, DEXTER, MICH.

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HEREFORDS—CONTINUED.

There used to be three distinct kinds of Herefords; the mottled-faced, the old grey, and the red with white face. The former two hailed from the "smoky faced Montgomeryshire," the old grey coming from the "white cattle with red ears;" an occasional white Hereford has occurred. In 1857 there was such a one exhibited at the Birmingham Fat Stock Show. Some of the old greys were almost white. Mr. Hill wrote in 1881 (*Agricultural Gazette*, June 20th), "I know some Herefords of the finest blood that were nearer white than red." The mottles were usually the largest, but with great quality and good touch; the greys were wonderful feeders, and of medium size; while the red with white face usually were the smaller, finer in bone and more attractive to the eye. Fashion, ruled by the pride of the eye, selected the best to the exclusion of the others.

Even yet, however, a little mottle may come, and it is no. objected to. The red is often light yellow—then the hair is plain, but the preferred red color is dark and rich, and the hair is thick and slightly wavy. It is stated on high authority that the light reds were or are the quicker feeders, and of better quality. But most all the "crack" show animals we recollect were of the dark brick red hue.

The first apparently to breed the red with white face, the modern fashionable stamp, was Mr. John Hewer, of the Hardwicke. A writer who was acquainted with him, in giving the peculiarities of his herd, mentions "Silver" (540) as the progenitor of the white faced race of Herefords that have in recent years acquired such world-wide popularity." The bull was calved in 1797. He possibly had some connection with a "Tully" bull which had been in use in his herd, while on the dam's side the race had been in possession of the family for generations, at least one hundred years. Hewer was a careful guardian and collector of his own particular cattle, always upholding their peculiar marking, which are now the standard color.

Perhaps older improvers were the Tomkins family,

who bred the mottle faced kind. This breeder was a most self-absorbed man, took little interest in anything but his own stock. And the grand work he had done for the breed, was hardly discovered till his death, when his great herd—the result of years and years of unknown care—was brought prominently to the view of the public. He is generally placed in the front rank of the improvers.

Tully and Knight were breeders of the abundant greys, which had existed so long before. It will be seen there was no attempt at uniformity, they all seemed to religiously stick to their own family colors, Hewer more perseveringly than the rest. "All the old herds subsequently faded away under the influence of Hewer's purer and better cattle." They changed the character of all other, and to them of course must be accorded the indebtedness of the modern breed for its "standard" characteristics. It is said that they were formed out of the mottles and greys; this may account for the ticks occasionally seen on some even to-day, a trade-mark which is prized,

At the first meeting of the Smithfield Club in 1799, Mr. Westcar won the first prize for a Hereford, the competition being open to all breeds. For twenty consecutive years did Mr. Westcar take this prize. Then the Smithfield show was a long way from "the border." The sales of Mr. Westcar's oxen are very remarkable; from 1799 to 1805 he sold twenty oxen at an average of £106 6s. each. From 1799 to 1834 the Herefords took eighty-eight premiums at the Smithfield Fat Stock Show, "more than double the number of any other breed in the same period." Three were of great ages—pensioners from the plough. At Mr. Tomkin's sale in 1819 his breeding stock averaged £145, a sufficient testimony to the character of this gentleman's stock. Mr. Price's herd in 1816 averaged £60.

THE MODERN HEREFORD.

The color mark having been established, a type acceptable to modern ideas had to be produced. The old Herefords "had size for anything," were coarse, had angular, gaudy points; they run to all this too much, with what Mr. Knight called "lamb's knees and sickle hocks." This gentleman was one of the first to "modify" the type, reduce the scale, improve the symmetry and quality, to control their raw, robust, coarse growth. The Downton herd sprang from the three best herds of the day, Tully's grey, Tomkin's mottles, and Skrymes. The grey died out, while the light red color was preferred. Lord Berwick, a powerful influence, perpetuated the Downton stamp. Most of the Hereford breeders of the present day followed this type—deep-bodied, heavy-fleshed, on short legs and small bone.

They are well adapted for crossing purposes, stamping their own colors on unimproved cattle. The recent success of these crosses by Hereford sires at Chicago this year and at London Hereford Shorthorn last year, proves what they are capable of, even though these were the sole chief instances. Burleigh's Angus-Hereford, a white-faced black poll, will also be recollected. Messrs. Gudgeon and Simpson, of Independence, Mo., have bred one of the best Herefords ever seen in America, viz., Suspense—a beautiful steer.

They give a better price for beef in London than the Shorthorns. They are hardy, thrive on less and coarser herbage than the Shorthorn, running out a great deal in their mild climate in winter at home. They are "good grazers," but "they are not so fine in bone or flesh as the Angus."

We would mention, in conclusion, that to Hereford men anxious to get constant and full details of

all that is going on in the Hereford world "at home," he should take the *Live-Stock Journal*, London, Vinton & Co., 9 New Bridge Street, Ludgate Circus, London, E. C. The editors of this journal are preparing a history of the breed, which should also be spoken by breeders, for no better men could be found to produce a more perfect work than they. Besides, they have secured the co-operation of all the united Hereford authorities. (This work has, since this was written, appeared, and has been eagerly secured by all "live" Hereford men.) A very useful history of the the Herefords, I believe, has appeared in the pages of the *National Live-Stock Journal*, by "Sigma." The mere mention of such a *nom de plume* is sufficient guarantee of its value.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

The Breeding and Management of the Hog.

BY W. H. M'NISH, LYN, ONT.
(Continued from October.)

For sows farrowing, suitable accommodation should be provided beforehand. Should the weather be cold the dam should be placed in warm quarters and great care should be taken that the young pigs do not get chilled. It is an excellent plan to accustom your sow to be handled before she litters. When she is farrowing she should have some attention, and if she is accustomed to your presence she can be worked around without being disturbed. Occasionally, while farrowing, a sow will snap at and endeavor to eat her offspring. In the majority of cases this is caused merely by irritation on account of her fevered condition. If the pigs are taken out of her reach as soon as they are dropped, and after her labor-pains are over are again placed with her, in the majority of cases she will make a kind and excellent mother to them. But if she is left to herself she will undoubtedly devour them. A valuable litter of pigs will thus be lost, and in all probability the sow, which, with this little attention, would have made a good mother, will turn out to be worthless as a breeder. If, however, in spite of this precaution, she persists in eating her litter, no second attempt should be made to breed her, and she had better be fattened for market. It is difficult to break a sow of the vicious habit of devouring her offspring, and the experiment is not worth trying.

If the weather is very cold and there is great danger of the young pigs getting chilled, I have found it to be an excellent plan to have in readiness a barrel full of clean dry straw. In this place the young pigs as they are farrowed, and throw over the top a thick blanket. The heat generated by the pigs and retained by the blanket will keep them perfectly warm. After the sow has finished farrowing, the pigs can be removed from the barrel and placed where they can suckle the mother.

After farrowing, the sow, for a week or ten days, should be fed exclusively on warm food, consisting of bran and a little milk. She should have free access to pure cold water for a few days. This is very necessary. When the young pigs get to such an age that they draw heavily on the mother, a more liberal diet, consisting of shorts and ground oats, thoroughly cooked, should be given.

When the young pigs are about three weeks old the male animals in the litter should be castrated. No pig should be weaned before it is six weeks old. They should, however, be taught when three or four weeks old to eat a little. This can be done by placing a little sweet milk in a vessel put in a part of the road out of the mother's reach. In a short time they

will learn to drink quite readily, and when weaning time comes they will be quite able to care for themselves. For young pigs there is no better feed than milk (sweet if possible) and shorts, of which they should have a bountiful supply. Too great care cannot be exercised in feeding young pigs at this age. It is the most critical stage of the pig's existence, and it is just here that many farmers make a fatal mistake. They are often placed on coarse, sour feed, which their young stomachs cannot digest. Scours and other ailments follow; their growth is stopped; they become stunted, and no good attention afterwards can repair the damage done to their constitutions. This is a great loss, when the young animal ceases growing, you are simply throwing feed away.

After the pigs are weaned the sow, if she is to be retained as a breeder, can be bred to the boar at once, so as to produce another litter in the fall. If a sow has proved a good breeder she should be kept for that purpose as long as she lives, as such an animal is invaluable on the farm.

During summer the young pigs should have free access to a grass lot, and should have a supply of fresh water within reach. Our largest feeders agree that it is most profitable to keep stock in a thrifty condition from the moment it is dropped and dispose of it at an early age. I believe that this is particularly the case in regard to the hog. I am confident that the farmer will find it most profitable to have his sows farrow, early—in March, if possible. Push the growth of the pigs as much as possible and fatten and dispose of them in the fall. He is then saved the expense of carrying this stock through the winter—in this country a heavy item of expense. Therefore about the first of October preparations should be made for finishing the pigs for market. Dry corn or peas should be added to the diet already mentioned. As colder and wetter weather comes on, care should be taken that they should have dry and comfortable quarters.

Pigs farrowed in March and treated in the manner I have described, can be disposed of with the greatest profit when from eight to ten months old. They will then yield to their owner a large quantity of pork of such superior quality as will command the highest price in the market, and instead of being a source of annoyance and loss will return as handsome a profit as any animal on the farm.

Another point which may be mentioned in connection with the profits of the raising of hogs is the value of the manure which they produce. The farmer who allows it to go to waste makes a great mistake. There is no more powerful fertilizer, and it is worth at least four times the quantity of any other barnyard manure. Thousands of dollars are annually spent by the farmers of Ontario on commercial fertilizers. This sum might as well be saved. A fertilizer of far more value than any commercial fertilizer can ever be, annually goes to waste in their barnyards for the lack of a little care.

I have frequently been asked what breed of hogs I considered the most valuable. They all possess many valuable points, but, after experimenting with several breeds I have concluded that the Berkshire is the most profitable. They approach nearer to my idea of a model hog than any other breed.

There are many details connected with the successful management of the hog which my limited space will not allow me to touch upon. Volumes might be written on the subject and it still would not be exhausted. I will close this paper with the hope that the few hints I have thrown out may be of some service to my brother farmers.

Our Scotch Letter.

The farmers here are busy with harvest work. Looking at the crops in June and July one would have predicted that they would be late in ripening, but fine weather in the end of August and first of September wrought a great change upon them, and after all, the harvest, when completed, will not be much later than the average of recent years. There is a very profitable crop of oats and barley in the northern counties of Scotland, the proportion of grain being unusually large. The turnip crop, too, is one of the best that we have had for a number of years, but the price of cattle and grain is so small, and the rents are so proportionably high, that farmers do not expect to derive very much advantage from the abundance that prevails. About one fourth of the cereal crop has not yet been secured, and it has been a good deal damaged by recent rains and high winds, while in the Highland glens the frosts have spoiled a good deal of the crops; but taking everything into account this will be one of the best years our farmers have experienced for a long time past. Cattle fit for slaughter are selling at Aberdeen just now at about 60s. per cwt., and it is expected by those engaged in the cattle trade that prices will be lower still when the "stores" now in hand are ready for the market, there being a very large number of cattle in preparation as one of the results of the fine turnip crop.

The health of the stock in several of the northern counties, including Aberdeen, Banff, Nairn, Kincardine and Forfar, is not by any means satisfactory, that insidious malady known as pleuro-pneumonia having spread to an alarming extent in the course of the past year. There is no doubt of the origin of the disease. It came with a lot of calves imported from Ireland, about this time last year. The local authorities attempted to combat it, and made great efforts to rid the country of it before the cattle went to grass, but they totally failed. Another year has come round and the prospect is rather worse than better, for in the course of this month Irish-bred calves will be pouring in upon us bringing with them, there is much reason to fear, the seeds of further outbreaks. It is difficult to even attempt to estimate the loss which the country sustains in this way by its dependence on Ireland for store or lean cattle. The loss, I fear, is not fully appreciated; but there is too much reason to fear that unless means be taken to get the disease stamped out, pure stock breeding will ultimately have to go to the wall. So far the disease has been confined to commercial cattle, with a few exceptions, for two Shorthorn herds in Aberdeenshire, fortunately not the most important ones, have been attacked. Farmers are justly indignant that year after year they have to submit to all the losses, risks and inconvenience attending this disease, and that these Irish cattle should be permitted to be landed on our shores before Ireland is able to show a clean bill of health. There will be no immunity from pleuro-pneumonia in England and Scotland until the authorities in Ireland really take the matter in hand and show that they are in earnest. The opinion here is, that no proper system prevails in Ireland, and that the authorities could, as they ought to do, strenuously insist on all animals which have come in contact with those suffering from disease, being slaughtered. However vigilant the inspection be at the ports of landing, it would be no sufficient protection against the spread of the disease, as cases are known where it has lain latent for a period of six months or more, and for this reason inoculation, as a practical remedy, is generally admitted to be a failure.

One of the results of the disease has been the closing of your ports to our pure-bred cattle, a result which I have reason to know has caused great inconvenience and prevented several important transactions being completed. One case in point may be mentioned. Mr. C. Fothergill, of Burlington, Ontario, was here a short time ago, and bought some cattle in Scotland and England. He visited the valuable herd of Mr. Wm. Duthie, Collynie, Aberdeenshire, and bought the twenty-one months old bull, Cupbearer, which was first-prize-winner among two-year-olds, and reserve number for the challenge cup to Mr. Duthie's Field Marshall at the Aberdeen show this year. Got by the 400 gns. bull Rob Roy (45484), and out of a noted Cup cow Countess 4th by Gladstone (31253), a bull that went to Australia from the Uppermill herd at 150 gns. Cupbearer was by good judges considered to be the best Scotch bull of his age this year. His breeding is undeniable, his granddam being the famous Heir of Englishman (24127)

but he is also a beautifully quartered, well-topped bull, with real Shorthorn character.

In consequence of the restrictions upon the movement of cattle into Canada, Mr. Fothergill, after having collected his cattle at Liverpool, was unable to procure a permit for them to enter at the other side, and much to his regret, he in the meantime has had to send back the stock to the parties from whom he purchased them. I have been informed that since that time Mr. Duthie was offered very favorable terms if he would place this fine young bull in a leading herd in England. In the same way other engagements have had to be abandoned, and the cattle trade is very much paralyzed, and will remain so until some change in the direction I have indicated takes place.

By the way, I notice that Messrs. Kea, Carleton, Missouri, U. S., have just shipped a valuable lot of polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle, numbering rather over 20 head, along with 75 Galloways and 3 Clydesdale horses. I believe they get permission to land these cattle. The polled Aberdeens, and the Galloways, too, were bought in counties which are more or less infected areas. I do not mention this for the purpose of insinuating that there is any risk of disease being carried by these cattle. What I want to know is, if Canada has any guarantee that she is protected from infection if the disease was to spread in the United States. I am not cognizant of the conditions under which the cattle trade between these two countries exists, but if there are no restrictions or insufficient restrictions, any embargo that Canada may make as to cattle coming from Scotland will be of very little value, but is likely to be very vexatious to your breeders as to our own.

August, September and October have been busy months, having witnessed a number of very important sales of stock. One of the comparatively few remaining Shorthorn herds in the north of Scotland was sold in consequence of the death of its owner, Mr. James Bruce, Burnside, Morayshire, in the middle of August. The herd, which was first commenced about 20 years ago, was made up of Scotch families, and has taken a larger share of honors than almost any herd of its size in this country, Mr. Bruce being an acknowledged judge of cattle, skilful feeder and a keen exhibitor. Some of the cows were deficient on their loins, but generally beautifully "hearted" beasts, or in other words, well filled in their girths. For some years he used a succession of sires from Mr. Handley, an English breeder, and those he exhibited very successfully in Scotland and England, but there were some who doubted whether they would "nick" properly with Mr. Bruce's Scotch cows. The fame of the herd brought buyers from England and America, and for the time, the prices were considered to be fairly satisfactory, 74 animals making an average of £33 odd. Mr. Redmond, Peterborough, bought three very fine two-year-old heifers, at 51 gs., 80 gs. and 36 gs. respectively. For the first mentioned figure he got what was considered a bargain—a very massive white heifer, named Jenny B 26th, which headed a very fair class at the Highland Society's Show at Dumfries this year. She was also a winner of many other prizes, and being an animal with beautiful fore-end, symmetry and substance, would have made a great deal more money but for her color. Two of the highest priced lots went to Buenos Ayres, at 100 gs. and 160 gs. respectively, the latter figure being paid for Goldfinder's Heir, a roan yearling bull, which was second at the Highland Society's Show and commended at the Royal English. Of all the sales of the season, probably the most important was one held at Ballindalloch, on 7th Sep., when Sir George MacPherson Grant, Bt., offered above 40 head of his celebrated Polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle. It is several years since a sale has been held here, and at none of the former sales has Sir George catalogued any of his female Ericas. On the present occasion several of these were included in the sale and it was round them that most of the interest centered. The intelligence of the out-break of pleuro-pneumonia at Quebec prevented any of your breeders participating, but though only one of the animals goes out of this country, there was a fair demand at very satisfactory prices. Six cows and heifers belonging to the Erica family realised an average of £158 odd, one of them making 250 guineas, this being the highest price at the sale. The gross average for 42 animals, including calves, was £63 13s. 6d., or a total of £2,674. Draft sales of Polled cattle were afterwards held at Glamis Castle, Cortachy Castle and Ruthven, but in neither case was the average made at Ballindalloch nearly approached. Still the

results in view of the fact that no foreign buyers were present could hardly have been expected to be better.

At the Glamis sale, Lord Strathmore offered a lot of thick-fleshed, useful cattle, and for 40 got an average of £37. At Cortachy, where 51 head were sold, the average was £39, and the highest price 115 gns. This was paid for a two year old Pride of Aberdeen heifer. Several Ericas were offered, but having broken service immediately before the sale they did not bring one-fourth what they would have made in other circumstances. A notable feature of these sales was the presence of Irish buyers, a number of good animals having been secured by Mr. McGloin, Foxford, and Mr. Bryon, Blessington. At Ruthven sale, there were fair prices considering the character of the stock, but the average was a low one. The last of these sales was held at Melville, Fyfeshire, on Saturday, 2nd October, when, owing to illness in his family, Mr. Cartwright sold off his entire herd of Polled Aberdeen cattle. The herd, which was founded about 15 years ago, included several sired representatives of the famous Tillyfour herd of the Pride and Dandy tribes, and for these good prices were obtained, five female Prides making over £52 each. But for the quality and breeding of the cattle the sale on the whole was very disappointing. Animals that had been bought a few years ago not realizing one third, or at least not more than one third their purchase price. The dispersion suffered from having followed close on the heels of the Glamis, Cortachy and Ruthven sales, and the cattle were not so well brought out as they might have been. Fifty two animals averaged £28 4s. 11d. The total proceeds of the five polled sales amount to £9,151, 5s., for 265 animals, being equal to a little over £34 each.

I was much pleased with the quality of the stock offered for sale, particularly at the Ballindalloch and Cortachy auctions, while there was much excellent material at Glamis and Melville. There was none of the excited bidding which characterised the Polled sales of 1882, indeed buyers were more than usually critical, and not even the prestige of the Erica and Pride families was able to elicit any keenness of demand, except where there was real merit and usefulness behind it. But the sales revealed a thoroughly healthy demand, which is an encouraging feature, as bearing upon the future history of the breed.

QUIDAM.

October 4th, 1886:

Cavalry and Artillery Horses.

As we ventured to prognosticate in our issue for September, the English colonels did not succeed in persuading our farmers and breeders to bring in horses at the Toronto and other exhibitions held in September. The notion that horses would be brought to the fairs in response to their advertisement was only one more evidence that as yet they have not learned the genius of our people, and the right way, time and place to purchase. At the fair the farmer is on an innocent and harmless spree; it is his holiday, and being an independent owner of the land he occupies, he is scarcely likely to bother his head bringing in a hundred-and-fifty dollar horse, which he would have to stable, groom and feed, instead of enjoying his autumnal outing. Moreover, it had got about that the colonels or their veterinary surgeon were very particular, seeing at least a beam in the eye of every horse that hadn't a mote in it, and scenting a spavin or curb on every leg; and it isn't pleasant to have your horse summarily rejected in public, while the bystanders openly jeer or secretly sneer at your discomfiture. And so the end of it has been that, after a pilgrimage from Dan to Beersheba, the colonels have gone back, sending in advance about a hundred horses, declared by those who have seen them to be a very sorry lot, and by no means a fair sample of the horse that should be got for \$175 in Ontario. Had they employed professional men to find them horses, these men would have driven up one concession and down another; they would have hunted the side-lines and searched the inn stables on market days, and instead of a hundred, a thousand

horses would have been procured. In fact, the colonels have as yet only exemplified the lesson how not to do it; possibly not of their own whim or fancy, but deluded, perhaps, by the advice of Tom, Dick and Harry, here, there and everywhere. Their report will be awaited with some degree of interest, if only to see how much they profess to have learned of us in a tour of three months, between the two oceans. It is to be feared that they will generalize somewhat rapidly, and that they will condemn Canadian horses as generally unsound, because their invitation to bring in horses resulted only in wretches being brought to them for inspection, which their owners had found it difficult to get rid of in other ways. They are stated to have attributed the extraordinary percentage of unsound horses offered them to the fact that all our sound animals have been purchased by the Americans; but the latter do not give better prices than Colonel Ravenhill is prepared to pay, so that this difficulty is removable. While it may be admitted that the use of stallions of mongrel pedigree, known as trotters—though they cannot as a rule trot fast enough to win third money at a harvest home scurry—has injured and will continue to injure our breed of horses, producing as they do, weedy, narrow nondescripts, worse than themselves, nevertheless, sound horses are still bred in Ontario, of a pattern equal to the best sent to England by Col. Ravenhill, and procurable in large numbers at a price ranging from \$150 to \$175, provided always the horse be found in his breeder's hands. Every practical horseman in Canada knows this. The danger of having horses returned on his hands as technically unsound will probably prevent any Canadian contractor from undertaking to buy or take over horses on his own account for the Imperial service. He would risk having horses left on his hands, that to all intents and purposes were sound and serviceable, which having once been rejected by the army veterinary surgeon would, rightly or wrongly, be evermore branded with the mark of the beast, and nobody would care to buy them. But this need not prevent qualified persons from being appointed to keep a register of such horses as they may from time to time come across, and deem eligible; Col. Ravenhill paying this country periodical visits and sending over one or more batches every autumn. This is what we think it may end in, and it is a consummation devoutly to be wished. The recent experiment must be held to have been merely tentative. It partially instructed the officers in the field before them, and it taught those of our farmers who ventured into the august presence of the commissioners that they were not gentlemen to be tricked with a screw, or blind to a blemish. If the suitability of Canadian horses was to be judged at home by the specimen draft now sent over, the officers could not be too particular in securing absolutely sound horses that will stand the criticism of the English dealers, whose jealousy will doubtless be on the *qui vive*. It would not be to the ultimate benefit of Canada that these horses should be faulted in England, and as regards numbers, we think that, considering the *modus operandi*, the purchase of one hundred sound horses on a first visit is proof that the required article is here. Whether the animals selected are, as to quality and appearance, a fair representation of the Canadian \$150 horse, is open to doubt, and if the colonels are disposed to be just, they will report rather with regard to what they saw in our streets than to what they bought. The total failure to buy in Lower Canada only proves what every Montreal horseman knew already, that this province, if any, is the one to which at present the Imperial commissioners must look for remounts. By and by they

may find in our Northwest in the product of native mares and large thoroughbred sires, exactly what they want. The purchase of ten animals west of Winnipeg is meanwhile at least as creditable to that district as the purchase of ninety is to Ontario.

The Clydesdales at Woodside.

We in Ontario are too ready to conclude that everything that is worthy of note in the line of good stock is to be found west of the Ottawa and north of the St. Lawrence. We forget that on the south side of the St. Lawrence are some level counties of great fertility, a truth not easily concealed from the ambitious Anglo-Saxon, and where a number of them have accordingly located, and have been gathering wealth in a quiet way with a full and prosperous hand. The Chateauguay steals quietly across the county of Huntingdon, carrying away the surplus waters, and the soil in its basin is exceedingly productive. On the banks of this river is "Woodside" (Howick P. O.), where Mr. Robert Ness for the past six years has carried on an exceedingly useful work in breeding and importing pure Clydesdale horses, so important in its bearings on the progress of agriculture in all the eastern counties of Ontario, and those of Quebec as well, that the latter province may well feel proud that she reckons a stockman with the enterprise of Mr. Ness as one of her citizens. Woodside is conveniently situated on the line of the Canada Atlantic, and Grand Trunk Railways. The G. T. R., Howick station, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Woodside, and the C. A. R. station (Howick junction), is on the farm, some 38 miles southwest of Montreal. The buildings are beautifully situated in a nice grove of trees, well sheltered from the cold winds of the winter season, which adds very much to the comfort of man and beast. Mr. Ness came to this country 33 years ago, along with his aged parents, who yet are with him. They were born near Glasgow, Renfrewshire, Scotland, not very far from what is considered the home of the Clyde. Mr. Ness was young at the horse business. He made the first trade at the age of fourteen, and has owned stallions for the last twenty-five years, having handled some of the best grade stallions in the province; but in the fall of 1880 he visited Scotland and bought two stallions; one a beauty (Surprise) from James Kerr, Lochend, which died on the passage; another, Clan Douglas, a son of the famous Darnley (222), and a Kerr mare, and sold the following year to the Chateauguay Agricultural Society. They are now owned by Aleric Lefibre, of St. Remi.

The next season, 1881, two stallions were brought over in the month of June, Sir William (2420) Vol. V., used one season, and then sold him to Messrs. Percy & young, of Bowmanville, Ont. He won four first prizes, notably at the Provincial at Montreal. The other, Crown Prince, was sold to a company in Lancaster, Ont.

The importation of 1882 comprised three stallions, one, Prince Fergus, by Perfection gr. sire Prince of Wales (673), dam, Maggie by Rob Roy (714), took second prize at the Provincial, and was sold next season to Mr. Renaud, of Belœil Island, Quebec. Another, Dainty Lad, Vol. V., took first as best three-year-old, and went to Mr. John Hay, of Lachute, P. Q., and he proved a first class stock horse. The third, Celt, a yearling, Vol. V., gained first at the Provincial, Montreal, and was sold to the Messrs. Brownlee, of Hemmingford, P. Q., and which they still retain at the head of their stud of 30 horses.

In the 1883 importation were three stallions and two mares. Sir John (3195), Vol. VI., a grandson of Prince of Wales, was used one season at Woodside,

and then sold to the Messrs. Munroe, Maxville, Ont., giving great satisfaction to these gentlemen. The second, Montgomery (3254), is a son of the celebrated McGregor. The success of this young horse is simply unequalled. He has taken first wherever shown, including diploma and gold medal at the Provincial at Sherbrooke in 1885, and is now owned by Thomas Good, of Richmond, Ont., and for which he paid, we are told, the highest price in cash ever given for a Clydesdale in Canada. He pleases his present owner exceedingly well. The third, Courtier (2697), a colt of merit, died two weeks after landing, (Maggie) dam of Jean of Shillingworth (2577), sire the celebrated son of Darnley Sanquhar (2393), took first prize at the Provincial, Montreal, for the best two-year-old, and was sold the following spring to Messrs. Brownlee, of Hemmingford, and has bred a fine filly foal to Montgomery. The other mare, Netty, dam, Jess of Shillingworth (2578), by Darnley (222), with Druid (1120) for sire, went to Andrew Roy, of the county of Chateauguay. She took second prize at Provincial and first at Huntingdon District Show.

The importation of 1884 consisted of three stallions and three mares. Endrick Pide (2761), the best of the year's importation, died on the passage, as did also young Prince Fergus and Wee Peter. The survivor, Scottish Banker, (4007), a son of the noted MacGregor, was sold in the spring after to Duncan McEwan, of the county of Beauharnois, and is doing well. Heather Bell, by Pride of Galloway (1245), dam Rosey of Barlogan (3692), was purchased by J. Murphy, Athelstone, who has one of the best foals of the season, by the prize winning Montgomery. Murray Stuart, sire Top Callant (1850), another son of Darnley, dam Jess (582), bred by Alexander Lore, Margaret's Mills, was sold to Messrs. Brownlee, of Hemmingford, and is there giving a good account of himself. Notwithstanding the discouraging loss of the three referred to, Mr. Ness sent home to Scotland for a three-year old, Barrochan Jock, a son of Sir John of Ghent (1301), used him the following season and sold him to F. Bernard, of Belœil, Que. He also was successful in the prize ring, and a sure breeder. The foal that took first at the Dominion Exhibition this year was got by him.

The 1885 importation consisted of four stallions and two fillies. Marathon (2994), a son of Dunmore Prince Charlie (634), dam Malla (1624), by Britain (87), half brother to the celebrated Moss Rose, of the same build, is strong and low set. In Scotland he stood second in a class of 22, the great McCammon beating him. In this country he took first at the Huntingdon District Show in 1885, and this year first at the Dominion Exhibition, for the best aged stallion. He had a good season's work at Woodside Farm, and is still there. Sir Richard (4020), sire Richard III., dam, Jess (1492), by Sovereign (814), took second prize at the Dominion Exhibition, and was sold to Dolphice Blachard, of Iberville, Que. Lord Newark (4534) by Sanquhar (2393); Jam, Maggie by Boydston Boy (111), Vol. I., was sold same year to go to Cookshire, and made a good season last year. He also is a prizetaker. The Emigrant (4747), by Lord Blantyre (2242), dam, Kate (841), by Auctioneer (16), took first as a yearling at Huntingdon District Show, and was bought by Malcolm McNaughton, of that place, giving very great satisfaction to his present owner, and taking third in a grand class of two-year-olds this year. Of the two fillies, John Locerby, of Beauharnois, became the lucky owner of Martha Jane, by Fanny (4715), sire Auld Reekie (1920); and Robert Robertson, of Howick, got Eliza Jane, sire Duchal (2727), dam by Jock o' Hazeldeen (407).

The importation of 1886 comprised no less than six stallions and four mares. The most noteworthy of course is Little Jock Elliott (3768), so admirably sketched on the first page of this number. The oldest of this year's importation is The Colonel, Vol. IX., sire Prince Frederick (1504), dam Maggie, Vol. IX., by Lochend Champion (448), a real type of the old Clydesdale. He is already sold to an enterprising horse-breeder, Robert Winterbottom, of Lacolle, Que.

Sanquhar Again (3998), by Sanquhar (2393), dam, Bell (3857), sire of dam, Sir William Wallace (803), is a low-set, gay moving colt, with beautiful head and the action of his sire. Clifford (4295), is by Darnley (222), dam Magg (421), by Banker (24). His color, is fine, and he is a good mover, and promises good size. He took first prize at Huntingdon District Show and second at the Dominion Exhibition. He is own brother to the celebrated mare Jessie Wilson. Harry's Boy, Vol. IX., one year old, was sired by MacGregor (1487). His dam was Lily of Townhead 4618. The sire of dam, Sir Michael (1530), took first at the Dominion Exhibition, and is a colt of great promise. The Vicar, Vol. IX., by Laird o' Carnock (3752), was from dam Jean (2074), by Prince Charlie. This also is a colt of good merit. Of the four fillies Water Lily, out of (2552) by Waterlee Lyon (2266), has for dam Nell of Freeland. She was mated this year by Lord Beresford, lately imported, and is in foal, and a mare of good quality. Annie Lawrie, a one year, by Gilderoy (1438), dam Doralice (2110), sire of dam, Derby 227, is a fine filly, which won several prizes in Scotland, and first at the Dominion Exhibition at Sherbrooke. She is already secured by Malcolm McNaughton, Huntingdon. Cecilia, by Gilderoy (1438), dam, Dorothea (3387), by Prince Albert (616), also Maid of Erskine, by Cheviot (2672), dam, Maggie of Ettrick (3881), are nice, broad, heavy-boned fillies, full of promise.

We have thus given the work of Mr. Ness somewhat in detail, but why should it not thus be given—a work that is permanently elevating the standard of the stock interest in several counties, and greatly improving it? Although on the whole it has been wonderfully successful, it has not been without its discouragements, as of the 35 head imported, no less than five were put on shipboard only to be thrown into the sea.

It will have been further noticed by the readers of this article, that numerous references are made to the high degree of satisfaction given by the animals in the localities in which they have gone. It could not well be otherwise, as Mr. Ness assures us that he only deals with men of undoubted reputation on the other side of the Atlantic, and hence he has never been deceived, either in the animal or the pedigree, for of the whole number imported, there has not been one that had the slightest blemish, and in every instance they have proved good breeders.

The Man Who Was Not There.

It seems there were great searchings of heart amongst many of the Shorthorn breeders of the United States as the great contest between the beef breeds was drawing on at the Chicago Fat Stock Show, as to whether Mr. Hope and the Bow Park contingent would be there, and many are the expressions in the press and out of it over the border, that the result would have been different, had Mr. Hope and his "invincibles" arrived. It is refreshing to be thus reminded both of the prowess of our cattle and of the man who has already achieved so much with bovines in that same Chicago. We regret, too, that the purpose of Mr. Hope was chained by the unfortunate outbreak of

Pleuro-pneumonia at Quebec, for had he been there we have every confidence that he would have been equal to the occasion. Had the Bow Park exhibit gone, there had still remained to Canada a splendid exhibit of Shorthorns, one of which any country might well feel proud, and we feel very confident that the exhibit at Guelph from this Shorthorn home would have been quite equal to the occasion, even though it did comprise some of the persecuted *whites*.

The Clydesdales at Guelph.

(Too late for October.)

The show of Clydes at the Provincial this year was equal, if not superior, to that of any former year. Some of the studs that were well represented at Toronto were conspicuous by their absence at Guelph, but the loss was more than made up by the appearance of fresh horses from other studs. To say that the judges had a hard task would be using a mild phrase. Their work was extremely difficult and the great heat made it very unpleasant to be forced to stand in the ring for several hours each day. The Clydesdale judges had to decide between the Shire horses also, and there were a great many of them; this enlarged their work.

After having the aged horses returned to the ring for the second time and repeating the close examination of the day previous, the red ticket was given by general consent to Lucky Getter (1483). This horse might be called Lucky Winner, for he has been winning first prizes ever since he was imported in August last by Simon Beattie and James Torrance, of Markham. He was sired by Lord Lyon (489), and had proved himself a good as well as a lucky getter before leaving Scotland. Second place was allotted to the Messrs. Beith's Peer of the Realm (3882), a horse of fine form and good breeding, but lacking a trifle in bone and hair for a show horse in such company. He was sired by British Empire (1599). Third position was taken by Messrs. Brooks, of Whalen, by Farmer's Friend, whose breeding could not be got by us.

Macmaster (3823), Defiance (3558), and several others that swelled the class at Toronto were not forward. In the three-year-old class, Pickwick (3885), was again the choice, and indeed, we may here state that it would be a wonderful horse that would rightfully deprive him of the foremost position in the class for three-year-olds. He was imported by Messrs. Beattie and Torrance, and has been doing double the work of his stable companion by winning sweepstakes as well as his own prize wherever shown. He is sired by Royal Sovereign (3151), a son of the noted Old Times (579). Next him in the class stood McCartney (3816), a fine bay with strong bone and plenty of hair, but not fleshy and rather short in his fore pasterns, to please a Clyde fancier. His sire, Prince Albert (616), was by Premier (595), and his dam was by Rob Roy (714), the horse that long ago did a work that cannot be reckoned in value now. Reform (3947), a recent importation of John Duff, Everton, was placed third, and it speaks well for the Clydesdales in Canada to say that he was able to stand third at Glasgow just before leaving Scotland. He is a dark brown chestnut and has white rings around his hind legs just above the hoofs, a color and markings peculiar to the get of his sire Prince Albert Victor (618), a horse that cost £1,200 sterling when purchased from Lawrence Drew by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon for the benefit of his tenantry. Several other horses of merit graced this ring by their presence, but we failed to learn their breeding. The second and third prize winners at Toronto were taken home from there. In the class of two year olds perhaps the greatest mistake of the day was made when Middleton Laddie (3843) was given the red. The best of the two-year-olds owned by the Messrs. Beith was confined to his stall with what proved to be a fatal attack of inflammation; but they were still represented by two colts that should have had first and second, and nothing but the size of the bone could possibly be claimed as a point in favor of the winner. Lord Dalkeith (4517), and Gleythian (4413), won second and third for the Messrs. Beith. They are promising colts of good quality and fine breeding. Two or three more colts made the list of two-year-olds, and all were a credit to those exhibiting, and show promise of doing some good for the country to which they have been brought.

In yearlings there were only three forward, several

of those entered not coming up. The committee did not spend much time on this class but gave the tickets the same as they were given the week before at Toronto, with the exception of the third prize, which was taken by Bold Lionel, instead of by Mr. Birrell's importation. First place was given Bay Wallace, owned by John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont., and sired by Lord Derby (485), the horse so often mentioned by Ravenswood as having been of so much benefit to Canada and the States. Second place fell to Messrs. Beith with Self-Esteem. All these colts have been large winners, and Bold Lionel was shown in Canada for the first time and sustained his first defeat. Self-Esteem won fourth at the Highland Agricultural Society's Show at Dumfries this year.

In mares, the Messrs. Sorby, of Guelph, made a good display, and won the first position with their brood mare Princess, by Prince of Renfrew (664); Simon Beattie won second with his well named mare Comely, that has so seldom taken anything but first place, and J. Hunter, of Alma, secured third with their little Susan. She is not large, but is doing a good work for the Messrs. Hunter. Messrs. Sorby also got first with their three-year-old, and the second place was filled by a Shire filly.

In two-year-olds, the winner at Toronto was again successful, and added another to her long list of reds. Her colors have never been lowered but once, and then by her stable companion. She is owned by John Miller & Sons, and is a half sister to Windsor (2509), that won the Gold Medal at Toronto last year. Second place fell to a Shire filly, and third (we think) to a Clyde, but we are not sure.

There were no yearling fillies forward and only two teams. The Messrs. Sorby winning first and Mr. Thos. McKee, Guelph, second. The first prize team consists of the two best mares, in the opinion of the writer, that have been harnessed together in Canada, but they were beaten in Toronto, which shows very plainly that a person does not always get the credit for what he does in the way of trying to improve the stock of this country, or for trying to get a collection of horses to win in their classes when the judges are not all experts. Importers have to stand many a rebuff, but we believe the ring at Guelph was as free from mistakes as any ring we have carefully criticized for some years.

The Western Exhibition.

BY S. B. G.

The Western Fair for 1886, although circumstances were not the most favorable, has been a most decided success, and the board are to be congratulated on the result; for although one-half of their grounds have been disposed of since the holding of the Provincial Exhibition here last year, yet with the addition of the military grounds, which they were permitted to occupy, the space was almost if not quite as large as before. The show of machinery was probably the largest that was ever made in the city of London, if not in the province of Ontario, comprising machines and agricultural implements of every conceivable description, every manufacturer in western Ontario, we believe, being represented, and occupying in all, ground to the extent of several acres.

In the horticultural hall the show, although not so large as on some former occasions, was good. The display of field roots was not large, but it comprised some turnips, mangolds and potatoes of immense size. The greatest novelty, however, was the Mummy pea, a new variety, found some years ago in a mummy pit in Egypt, and now shown for the first time in this country by Mr. J. T. Morden, of Hyde Park, Ont.

who has a considerable quantity of them this season. The show of live stock was not so large as we have seen, owing partly, no doubt, to the fact that the prizes were not so large as they have been of late years, but for quality we doubt if they were ever surpassed at any former show.

In passing through the grounds we found that very great dissatisfaction prevailed among exhibitors and agriculturists generally on account of the refusal of the local papers to publish the prize list as on former occasions, and we were not surprised that they felt a little sore over it, for what is more interesting to breeders and farmers at this season of the year than to know the result of the competition at the different fairs that have been held? Where is the consistency in newspaper men putting themselves to so much trouble, and often, no doubt, to considerable expense,

to get full particulars concerning some at a minable prize fight or drunken brawl, in order that they may enlighten the minds of their numerous readers, and then refusing to publish information that every farmer and almost every individual in the broad Dominion wants to get? There is probably not a farmer in the County of Middlesex who does not take one, and many of them take both of the local papers, but if we can judge of them by what we have heard there will be a mighty falling off in their subscription lists for '87.

The principal exhibitors of Durham cattle were Thos. Russel, Exeter; Frank R. Shore & Bros., White Oak; Thos. Nicholson & Sons, Sylvan, and John Morgan & Son, Kerwood.

CATTLE.

In the Durham class the prizes were pretty well divided among the exhibitors. The class for aged bulls might well have challenged any exhibition on this side the Atlantic. The first winner was Messrs. Nicholson's Prince Albert, a massive animal, bred by J. & W. Watt, Salem, and sired by the old prize-winner Barmpton Hero. Mr. C. M. Simmons, Ivan, came next with a three-year-old roan bull Sir Christopher, bred by John Isaac, Bomanton, from the imp. Cruikshank bull Prince of Northumberland, and out of a cow bred by Mr. Campbell, of Kinellar. This is a grand bull, and in the opinion of some judges should have been awarded the red ticket. Messrs. Frank R. Shore & Bros., White Oak, took the third with their imported Cruikshank bull Vermillion, of marvellous flesh and substance and deep, blocky frame; while Messrs. Snell & Son's bull was forced to take a back seat, although he is not by any means a bad bull. James Fisher, Hyde Park, also showed in this class imp. Royal Victor.

In the class for two-year bulls there were only two competitors, Mr. Russel, of Exeter, taking an easy first with his red Mariner, a remarkably straight, well topped, sweet, stylish bull, bred by Mr. Campbell, Kinellar, Scotland, and imported by Mr. Russel. The second went to Mr. Gilson, of Masonville, for a white bull, bred by Hugh Thomson, St. Marys, from imp. sire and dam.

In yearling bulls Messrs. John Morgan & Son, Kerwood, came first with a very nice little animal, Golden Star, from the sire Scottish Rose (50419), dam, Rosebud 3d, by Royal Duke (35356); the second went to the same firm for a promising red bull of their own breeding. Frank R. Shore & Bros. took third. In bull calves Mr. Hugh Thomson, St. Marys, took first with a roan calf of great quality and excellent shape, sired by the Bow Park Sheriff Hutton bull, Sir Arthur Ingram. The second went to Frank R. Shore & Bros. for a calf of exceptional quality; and the third was taken by Mr. Heber Rawlings, Ravenswood, for a red calf of the Fashion strain, sired by Clarence, a bull got by 4th Duke of Clarence. The contest for diploma for best bull of any age was very close between Mr. Nicholson's aged bull and Mr. Russel's two-year-old, Mr. Nicholson's Prince Albert finally coming out victorious.

Mr. Russel's cow Ury, a roan, remarkably straight, even and well fleshed, was passed to the front in the aged class and was also awarded the gold medal, a special prize offered by the McMartin Bros., of the City Hotel, for the best fat cow, ox or steer, of any breed on the grounds. Ury was bred by John Isaac, Bomanton, from imp. sire and dam of the Campbell stock. Mr. Russel also took second in this class with an imp. roan cow Bracelet, bred by Mr. Taylor, Kincardine, Scotland, Mr. Morgan coming third with a straight, well-fleshed cow.

For three-year-old cows Messrs. Frank R. Shore & Bros. took first with a beautiful roan heifer of the Ruby Hill family, bred from imp. sire and dam by John Isaac, Bomanton. This cow carries a very showy head, while she is straight in top and bottom line, with good rib and grand quarter, and if she meets with no misfortune will no doubt be heard from again in the show-ring. The second prize went to a red heifer, a thick, fleshy animal, bred and owned by Jno. Morgan from the dam Fair Queen 3d, by British Statesman (42848). Mr. Morgan also took third for a red heifer of the Crimson Flower tribe, from the imp. Crimson Flower 7th, by imp. Royal Barmpton (32996).

In the two-year class there were only two entries, the first ticket going to a white heifer owned by Mr. Russel. This is a heifer of grand symmetry and one that, although she may not be of a fashionable color, would not do any discredit to any herd. Frank R. Shore & Bros. took second for a beautiful red heifer, having great style in head and neck, grand shoulders, well-

filled crops, good ribs, and in fact a beauty all over, sired by their own bull, imp. Vermilion.

Messrs. Nicholson & Son came to the front in the yearling class with a neat little heifer sired by Prince Albert; Messrs. Shere, second, and Mr. Russell, third.

In heifer calves the contest was very keen between the Messrs. Shore and Messrs. Nicholson, Mr. Nicholson finally coming out with first and second and Mr. Shore third. Mr. John Gillson, Masonville, also showed two nice animals in this class.

In competition for the herd prize, the two beautiful herds of Mr. Russell and Messrs. Shore were brought into the ring, Mr. Russell coming out victorious.

The show of grade cattle was not large, but it comprised some grand animals, and was but another indication of what might be accomplished by the farmers of this country if they would but use pure-bred sires. Mr. Kelly, of Shakespeare, showed two grand cows of immense size, one in the aged class, the other a three-year-old, and carried off the red ticket in each class. Mr. Hardy Shore, Glanworth, showed in all six head, two cows, a three-year heifer, a two-year heifer, a yearling heifer and heifer calf, and Mr. C. M. Simmonds, a heifer calf.

In the *Polled Angus* class the Geary Bros. Co., of Bothwell, were the only exhibitors. They showed 15 head, consisting of two aged bulls, Marshall Home and Sir Idrys; two two-year bulls, Banks of Don and Bancho; a yearling bull, Midlothian; two bull calves, Binavento and Royal Victor; two cows, Adelaide and Kate Dover; two three-year heifers, Vinegetta and Evina; two two-year heifers, Pride of Albyn and Algerra; and two yearlings, Vine Blossom and Pride 13th of Guisachan. The prizes in each class was awarded in order as they were named, the aged bull, Marshall Home taking the diploma.

Messrs. A. Kains & Sons, Byron; Mr. W. C. Beatty, Omagh, Co. Halton, and Mr. Michael Ballantyne, St. Mary's, Ont., showed *Ayrshires*. The Messrs. Kains showed 13 head, consisting of the yearling bull, Polar Star 3rd [1743], bred by Messrs. Kains, from the cow, Water Lily; sire, Watty Mars [1396]; two bull calves, three-year cow Maud [1737], and several fine young animals; yearlings, two-year-olds and heifer calves of their own breeding. This firm succeeded in carrying off four first prizes and three seconds as well as the diploma for best herd.

Mr. Beatty has on the ground eight head—an aged bull, a yearling bull, a bull calf, a two-year imp. heifer, Daisy 2nd and a three-year heifer Rehe. Mr. Beatty took two first prizes and one second.

Mr. Ballantyne showed two yearling bulls, one bull calf, an aged cow, a two-year-old and a yearling heifer. The first prize and diploma was awarded to Mr. Ballantyne's yearling bull, Ranger.

The Wyton Stock Breeders' Association, Wyton, Ont., showed 20 head of their herd of 54 *Holsteins*, consisting of the aged bull, Sir James of Aaggie, a four-year cow Aaggie Ida, two three-year heifers, two two-year heifers, two yearlings and two heifer calves, two two-year bulls, two yearling bulls and five bull calves. This firm report the sale during the fair of a very handsome yearling bull, Lord Wolseley to James Watt and Wm. Little, of Hampton, Grey Co., for \$300. They also recommended that a herd book be established in this country for *Holsteins*, or that some plan be devised, whereby the North American *Holstein* and *Friesian* herd book may be more conveniently utilized in Canada, and furthermore that as the *Holstein* is a milk producing cow, people in looking at them must not expect to see them fat.

Mr. R. H. Crump, Masonville, showed a good yearling bull, Sir Archibald of Aaggie, bred by Wyton S. B. Association. There were also on the ground a consignment of some two bulls and nine females from the Oakdale Stock Farm, Pickering, but we failed to see any person in charge of them and consequently got no particulars. In *Jerseys*, Mr. Samuel Smole, Canning showed a nice little herd of 10 head, an aged bull, yearling bull and bull calf, three cows, a two-year heifer and two heifer calves.

SHEEP.

The show of sheep and swine was good, but owing to the limited time at our disposal we were unable to see the exhibition. Of the few we saw, Mr. Kelly, of Shakespeare, had a beautiful flock of 14 head of Border Leicester, all home bred, we believe, with the exception of one ram, a magnificent specimen of the breed he represents. Mr. Somers, St. Mary's, D. Harvey, McGillivray; H. Snell, Clinton; D.

Beattie, Wilton Grove, and Wm. Fleming, Westminster, also show in this class.

In *Lincolns* Mr. Wm. Walker, of Iderton, showed 16 head, principally of his own breeding, Wm. Oliver, St. Marys; Mr. Campbell, Ecktrid, and Mr. Heaslip, Wilton Grove, also have flocks of *Lincoln* sheep.

Messrs. Jackson & Laidlaw, Wilton Grove, show a fine flock of 19 *Cotswolds*, principally shearlings and lambs. There were some other exhibitors in this class whose names we failed to get.

Mr. Marsh, of Richmond Hill, and Mr. Shaver, of Westminster, were the principal exhibitors of *South-downs*, and Mr. T. D. Hodgins, London, and William Beattie, Westminster, of *Shrops*.

HORSES.

BY R. A. B.

The number of horses exhibited was smaller this time than for many years past, and the sheds this year again were non-classified, which is simply a nuisance to everybody. If there is one piece of exhibit bungled up more than another at fairs, it is the horse exhibit. There is not a single feature about it to be commended. First we find a Clyde, then a donkey, then a racer, a stall full of bags, one full of hay, and one full of men. Some directors have even proposed to prohibit men thus taking quarters, but they cannot sleep in the open air, nor leave their horses to the mercies of chance, which reigns supreme at the Western in the horse exhibit.

The judging of the light horses has not given much satisfaction. Prizes were awarded to horses that would not sell for much more than the prize money where their get are known, and well-bred, standard animals that were good at all points have stood by with scarcely a passing notice. This feature of the exhibit at the Western has been so brought home to exhibitors, that the best light horses are often not brought out any more. Pancoast, the sire of the great Patron 2.19½ at three years, was sold a few days ago for \$28,000, and Nutwood, 2.18, for \$22,000. Had either of these been brought out against Tontine, Joe Gales and Chestnut Joe, they would not have stood a ghost of a chance, and simply because the latter are handsome horses, while the former are plain-looking. Judging a driver or a gelding by his looks and style is all very well, but when we come to stallions and brood mares we want in addition pedigree, performance and position as producers. Directors make a great mistake in choosing ignorant men to judge; that is, men who, though enlightened in many ways, are ignorant of the work in hand. Veterinary surgeons are often chosen because of their knowledge as to the soundness of a horse, while at the same time they know but little of breeding value, or actual performance. Experienced and educated breeders would answer the purpose better—men who know the difference between a standard bred and a thoroughbred, and a registered standard and a registered non-standard. Many judges even do not know that standard horses are numbered, as Royal George (9), etc., but that horses somewhat related to these are permitted to have their names and breeding recorded in the appendix only. To them they are all alike, although there is as much difference in the two classes as in a *Shorthorn* bull and a high grade *Shorthorn*. There are plenty of good breeders that have spent time and money and study for years in the work of breeding light horses, and have therefore gained a pretty thorough knowledge of the class they are representing. If a good judge is not to be found amongst these, the sooner this part of the fair ring is closed, the better for all parties concerned.

But as to the exhibit. In the trotting race, free to all, Lady Defoe by William Rysdyk, jogged to the head and made three straight heats, closely followed by John Duncan, with Molly B. and another trotter following remotely. The trot time was 2.27½.

An all round good team, fit for any ordinary farm use, was shown as a carriage team by Thomas Abraham, of Norwich, and a young road colt by John E. Rysdyk, jr. Peter Caven, of Birr, has a colt by Highland Boy that is a good one. The brood road mare of R. Shoff, of Birr, that took the gold medal at Toronto, carried the red here, with Mr. Charlton's Black Hawk mare second.

Mambrino Spangle, owned by A. Nicoll, St. Mary's, is a winner, and E. Hanham, St. Mary's, secures a red for his stallion Chestnut Joe. A Royal George colt by Mambrino Rothschild is shown by Weston & McGuire, of Norwich, and another good one by Thos. Cassidy, of Auburn, sired by Tontine.

J. Young, St. Thomas, brought two drivers, with one of which his lady carried the red in driving, and Geo. Barton, of Derwent, showed a grand span of coachers out of Mambrino Rothschild.

The draught horses were well represented. James Henderson, Belton, was out with the Clyde stallion Kilrie Boy; W. McLellan, St. Thomas, with imp. Condor, and Anthony Hughes, of Kerwood, with an 1,800 lbs. Canadian draught stallion that is not easily beaten. A. Hodget, of Farquhar, was on hand with colts by Pride of Scotland and Lord Haddo, and Robt. Corcoran, of Napier, secured a red with Emigrant, a two-year Canadian bred. Joseph Hall's Laird o' Bute, Arkona, is fine of form and solid, and P. Curton, of Woodham, showed four two-year stallions from the stables of Robt. Erskine, Ringford, Castle Douglas, Scotland. James White, Regerville, Thomas McKay, Herrington, and W. Combs, Winchester, brought each a good agricultural team. Thomas Crone, Cherry Grove, was well represented by two good brood mares with foals. John McKay, St. Ives, was on hand with a Shire stallion, and Edward Alberts, of Harrietsville, with a two year Percheron stallion.

The Suffolk Punches were well represented by Messrs. J. & H. Beck, St. Ives. The brood mares of Col. Peters were good, but not fitted, and would, therefore, agree with the views of your correspondent, Mr. Dimon. Being fresh from the hands of nature they attracted considerable attention. Other good horses were out and were prize-winners, but noticing them all would make too long a story.

Herefords at the Industrial.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—In your notes on Herefords at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition of September last, you say, "We heard while round the judging ring, several remarks comparing them with *Shorthorns* on exhibition, and they were hardly flattering to the white faces." Considering that there are at present ten times as many *Shorthorn* breeders in Ontario as *Hereford* breeders, it is no wonder that anyone standing about a show-ring may occasionally hear disparaging remarks about Herefords by breeders or parties interested in *Shorthorns*. As for myself, I heard on all sides most flattering remarks about Herefords in comparison with *Shorthorns*, and in some cases made even by some well-known *Shorthorn* men. As to the quality of the Herefords shown this year, I have heard it said by one who should know, that a better lot of Herefords have never been shown in Toronto before. There were a few cattle on exhibition that were really off grass and nothing else; but altogether the Herefords were in very good shape.

As to comparisons—take for example the Illinois State Fair of 1886. What did the Herefords do there? They have taken the first prize of \$500, offered by the stockyard men for the best beef herd of any breed. The contestants for this prize included five *Shorthorn* herds, three *Piack Polled* herds and three *Hereford* herds, making a total of eleven herds of five cattle each.

The Herefords were again victorious in the ring for young beef herds.

I hope you will give some particulars of this great *Hereford* victory in your next issue, as I am sure most of the readers of the JOURNAL would be glad to know more of an event of so much importance.

F. A. FLEMING.

The Park, Weston, Ont.

We regret that in this issue we cannot find space for a full notice of this interesting contest referred to, in Chicago, but may here remark, that it was expressed in our hearing by one of the best judges of *Shorthorns* in Canada, who witnessed it, that the Herefords merited what they got.—ED.

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

Official List of Prizes.

AWARDED BY THE AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO, AT THE FORTY-FIRST PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, HELD AT GUELPH, FROM SEPTEMBER 20TH TO 25TH, 1886.

CLASS 1.—THOROUGHBRED HORSES.—33 Entries.

Judges—Levi VanCamp, Bowmanville; S. B. Fuller, Woodstock; M. McIntyre, Gananoque.

Stallion, 4 years old and upward, 1st, \$25, Osborne Morton, Montreal; 2d, \$15, Brown & Wilkinson, Owen Sound; 3d, \$10, F. C. Grenside, V. S. Guelph.

Stallion, 3 years old, 1st, \$20, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; 2d, \$10, J. & G. H. Carter, Guelph.

Stallion, any age, diploma, Osborne Morton, Montreal.

Filly, 3 years old, 1st, \$15, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; 2d, \$10, John Dymont, Orkney.

Yearling filly, 1st, \$8, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; 2d, \$6, Wm. Hendrie; 3d, \$4, Wm. Hendrie.

Brood Mare, foal by her side, 1st, \$15, George Coggan, Eramosa; 2d, \$10, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; 3d, \$5, John Dymont, Orkney.

Female, any age, diploma, Wm. Hendrie. Foal of 1886, 1st, \$6, Wm. Hendrie; 2d, \$4, John Dymont, Orkney.

CLASS 2.—ROADSTER HORSES.—173 Entries.

Judges—L. VanCamp, Bowmanville; S. B. Fuller, Woodstock; M. McIntyre, Gananoque.

Sec. 1.—Stallion, 4 years and upwards, 1st, \$25, D. McDermid, Mohawk; 2d, \$15, P. P. Barrett, Hespeler; 3d, \$10, Zimmerman Bros., Guelph.

2. Stallion, 3 years old, 1st, \$20, W. A. Bescoby, Georgetown; 2d, \$15, Charles Porter, Zimmerman; 3d, \$10, J. R. & H. F. Steubaugh, Jerseyville.

3. Stallion, 2 years old, 1st, \$15, R. M. Wilson, Delhi; 2d, \$10, J. A. Watson, Eden Mills; 3d, \$5, W. T. Norton, Aldershott.

4. Yearling Stallion Colt, 1st, \$10, Brown & Wilkinson, Owen Sound; 2d, \$6, W. Hendrie, Hamilton; 3d, \$4, W. T. Norton, Aldershott.

5. Stallion of any age, diploma, D. McDermid, Mohawk.

6. Three year old Filley or Gelding, 1st, \$15, D. D. Wilson, Seaforth; 2d, \$10, John Duffield, Eramosa; 3d, \$5, W. J. Thompson, Orkney.

7. Two year old Filley or Gelding; 1st, \$12, John Clark, Alloa; 2d, \$8, R. Kennedy, Drumbo; 3d, \$5, John Dymont, Orkney.

8. Yearling Filly or Gelding, 1st, \$10, J. H. Kennedy, Canning; 2d, \$6, R. Shoff & Sons, Birr; 3d, \$4, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton.

9. Brood Mare with foal by her side, 1st, \$15, R. Shoff & Sons, Birr; 2d, \$10, Wm. Hendrie; 3d, \$5, J. H. Kennedy, Canning.

10. Foal of 1886, 1st, \$6, R. Shoff & Sons; 2d, \$4, Wm. Hendrie.

11. Pair matched horses (stallions excluded) in harness, 15½ hands and under, 1st, \$25, R. M. Wilson, Delhi; 2d, \$15, J. C. Shannon, Waterford; 3d, \$10, James Clark, Brampton.

12. Single horse (stallions excluded), 15½ hands and under, 1st, \$15, E. H. Cornell, Rockton; 2d, \$10, Thomas Talbot, Ospringle; 3d, \$8, Hooper & Johnston, Guelph.

13. Pony, 13 hands and under, 1st, \$8, W. T. Boyle, Milverton; 2d, \$4, W. T. Boyle.

CLASS 3.—CARRIAGE HORSES, 16 HANDS AND OVER.—162 Entries.

Judges—Wm. Luscombe, Sarnia; J. H. Price, Welland; A. Waddell, Leith.

Sec. 1. Stallion, 4 years old and upwards, 1st, \$30, McLelland & Orr, Milton; 2d, \$20, Wm. Henry, Stoney Creek; 3d, \$10, H. Hammond, Cainsville.

2. Stallion 2 years old, 1st, \$20, Snider & Edmonson, Brantford; 2d, \$15, Peter Thompson, Hillsburg; 3d, \$10, J. H. Stewart, Kirkwall.

3. Stallion, 2 years old, 1st, \$15, Snider & Edmonson, Brantford; 2d, \$10, Wm. Sadler, Galt; 3d, \$5, A. McMurchy, Hillsburg.

4. Yearling Colt, 1st, \$10, John Jackson, Glenallen; 2d, \$6, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange; 3d, \$4, Robert Russell, Ballinafad.

5. Stallion of any age, diploma, McLelland & Orr, Milton.

6. Filly or Gelding, 3 years old, 1st, \$15, M. Howson, Ashgrove; 2d, \$10, T. K. Smith, New Hamburg; 3d, \$5, James Clark, Brampton.

7. Filly or Gelding, 2 years old, 1st, \$12, P. M. Wilson, Delhi; 2d, \$7, E. E. Phipps, Fairfield Plains; 3d, \$4, James Earl, Norval.

8. Yearling Filly or Gelding, 1st, \$10, R. M. Wilson, Delhi.

9. Brood Mare with foal by her side, 1st, \$15, M. Howson, Ashgrove; 3d, \$10, Wm. Thompson, jr., Orkney; 3d, \$5, M. Vanatter, Ballinafad.

10. Foal of 1886, 1st, \$6, M. Howson, Ashgrove; 2d, \$4, Wm. Thompson, jr., Orkney.

11. Pair matched Carriage Horses (stallions excluded) in harness, 16½ hands and over, 1st, \$25 —; 2nd, \$15, P. Miller, Port Rowan; 3d, \$10, R. McCullough, Goderich.

12. Pair matched Carriage Horses (stallions excluded) 15½ hands and under 16½, in harness, 1st, \$25, Thomas Abraham, Norwich; 2d, \$15, Donaldson & Carmichael, Hillsburg; 3d, \$10, R. Shannon, Brantford.

13. Single Carriage Horse (stallions excluded), in harness, 1st, \$15, W. E. Smith, Acton; 2d, \$10, S. Mason & Sons, Hornby; 3d, \$5, A. W. Green, Acton.

14. Saddle Horse (stallions excluded), 1st, \$15, J. Hugo Reed, V. S., Guelph; 2d, \$10, F. C. Grenside, V. S., Guelph; \$6, 3d., do.

CLASS 4.—HORSES FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES (EXCLUSIVE OF PURE CLYDESDALES, SHIRES, PERCHERONS AND SUFFOLKS).—120 Entries.

Judges.—V. J. Wood, Cornwall; Wm. Eager, South Mountain; Benj. Storey, Picton.

Sec. 1. Stallion, 4 years and upwards, 1st, \$20, J. B. Brooks, Tiverton; 2d, \$15, R. Paddock, Killlean; 3d, \$10, James Reed, Eramosa.

2. Stallion, 3 years old, 1st, \$15, K. G. Brown, Marden.

3. Stallion, 2 years old, 1st, \$12, Geo. Duffield, Whalen; 2d, \$8, Mrs. E. Griffin, Ancaster; 3d, \$5, J. H. Stewart, Kirkwall.

4. Yearling colt, 1st, \$10, W. & J. McDermott, Living Springs; 2d, \$6, A. Aitchison, Inverhough; 3d, \$4, Jno. Saunders, Ballinafad.

5. Stallion, any age, diploma, J. B. Brooks, Tiverton.

6. Filly or gelding, 3 years old, 1st, \$12, J. Starkey, Arkell; 2d, \$8, Jas. Earl, Norval; 3d, \$5, Thos. Boles, Eden Mills.

7. Filly or gelding, 2 years old, 1st, \$10, Robt. Telford, Valens; 2d, \$6, Henry Larter, Ponsonby; 3d, \$4, ditto.

8. Yearling filly or gelding, 1st, \$8, G. O. Wallace, Ponsonby; 2d, \$6, Geo. Kitching, Corwhin; 3d, \$4, Wm. McClure, Elder's Mills.

9. Brood mare, with foal by her side, 1st, \$15, Wm. McClure; 2d, \$10, Jno. Clark, Alloa; 3d, \$5, Henry Dunbar, Ospringle.

10. Foal of 1886, 1st, \$6, Wm. Jackson, Cumnock; 2d, \$4, Geo. Duffield.

11. Matched farm team (geldings or mares) in harness, 1st, \$25, Wm. Hall, Washington; 2d, \$15, Henry Dunbar; 3d, \$10, Hugh Whalen, Eden Mills.

CLASS 5.—HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES—CLYDESDALE AND SHIRE. Imported or bred from pure imported stock, on side of both sire and dam. 140 Entries.

Judges—John Morrison, Brooklin; Thomas Evans, St. Marys; Henry Hulse, Orangeville.

Clydesdale stallion, 4 years old and upward, 1st, \$35, James Torrance, Markham; 2d, \$20, Robert Beith, Bowmanville; 3d, \$10, J. & P. Brooke, Whalen.

Clydesdale stallion, 3 years old, 1st, \$20, Blattie & Torrance, Markham; 2d, \$15, Chas. Mason, Brucefield; 3d, \$10, John Duff, Eerton.

Clydesdale stallion, 2 years old, 1st, \$16, R. Meikleham, New Hamburg; 2d, \$12, Robt. Beith; 3d, \$8, ditto.

Clydesdale yearling colt, 1st, \$10, John Miller & Sons, Brougham; 2d, \$7, Robt. Beith; 3d, \$4, Ed. Henry, Monckton.

Special sweepstake prize, presented by the Clydesdale Association of Canada, for the best Clydesdale stallion of any age, recorded in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada, \$50, Blattie & Torrance.

Shire stallion, 4 years and upwards, 1st, \$35, Thos. Little, Mono Road; 2d, \$20, W. T. Norton, Aldershot; 3d, \$10, The Geary Bros. Co., Bothwell.

Shire stallion, 3 years old, 1st, \$20, Jno. Donkin, Kiverview; 2d, \$15, H. Hammond, Cainsville; 3d, \$10, The Geary Bros. Co.

Shire stallion, 2 years old, 1st, \$12, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland; 2d, \$8, John G. Ormsby, V. S., Oakville; 3d, \$6, The Geary Bros. Co.

Shire stallion, any age, silver medal, Thos. Little.

Clydesdale or Shire filly, 3 years old, 1st, \$15, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph; 2d, \$10, Morris, Stone & Wellington; 3d, \$5, W. Hendrie, Hamilton.

Clydesdale or Shire filly, 2 years old, 1st, \$12, J. Miller & Sons, Brougham; 2d, \$8, F. Coleman, Hills Green; 3d, \$4, Wm. Hendrie.

Clydesdale or Shire brood mare, foal by side, 1st, \$20, D. & O. Sorby; 2d, \$15, Simon Beattie, Markham; 3d, \$10, F. Coleman.

Clydesdale or Shire foal of 1886, 1st, \$8, F. Coleman; 2d, \$6, James Hunter, Alma.

CLASS 6.—HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES, CROSS-BRED (Recorded in Clydesdale or Shire Horse Appendix, or for those under five crosses in Draught Horse Record).

Brood mare, foal by her side, 1st, \$20, T. & W. Meadows, Maplewood; 2d, \$10, G. A. Wallace, Poasonby.

Filly, 2 years old, 1st, \$10, John Clark, Alloa; 2d, \$6, W. & J. McDermott, Living Spring; 3d, \$4, Thos. McMichael, Seaforth.

Foal of 1886, 1st, \$6, G. A. Wallace; 2d, \$4, T. & W. Meadows.

Span of heavy draught horses (geldings or mares), in harness, 1st, \$20, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph; 2d, \$15, Thos. McCrae, Guelph; 3d, \$10, Shedden Co., Hamilton.

CLASS 7.—SUFFOLK HORSES (imported or bred from pure imported stock on the side of both sire and dam). 14 entries.

Judges—Wm. Eager, South Mountain; W. J. Wood, Cornwall; Benj. Storey, Picton.

1. Stallion, 3 years old and upwards, 1st, \$20, Wm. Snider, Galt, Ont.; 2d, \$10, Snider & Edmonson, Brantford.

2. Stallion, 2 years old, 1st, \$10, Jas. Beck, Thornedale.

4. Stallion, any age, silver medal, Wm. Sadler.

5. Female of any age, 1st, silver medal and \$10, Jas. Beck; 2d, \$10, ditto.

CLASS 8.—PERCHERONS (imported or bred from pure draught stock on the side of both sire and dam)—19 entries.

Judges—Wm. Eager, South Mountain; W. J. Wood, Cornwall; Benj. Storey, Picton.

1. Stallion, 3 years old and upwards, 1st, \$25, T. & A. B. Snider, German Mills; 2d, \$15, ditto; 3d, \$10, J. & W. Pringle, Ayr.

2. Stallion, 2 years old, 1st, \$15, T. & A. B. Snider; 2d, \$10, ditto.

4. Stallion any age, silver medal, T. & A. B. Snider.

7. Filly, 1 year old, 1st, \$5, T. & A. B. Snider.

8. Brood mare with foal by her side, 1st, \$15, M. O'Connor, Guelph.

9. Foal of 1886, 1st, \$6, M. O'Connor.

Special prize for lady riders, silver medal, Miss Laing, Eden Mills, Ont.

CATTLE.

CLASS 9.—DURHAMS. 131 entries.

Judges—James Russell, Richmond Hill; J. Fothergill, Burlington; S. C. Stark, Gananoque.

Bull, 3 years old and upwards, 1st, \$35, Thos. Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, Brantford; 2d, \$25, T. Nicholson & Sons, Sylvan; 3d, \$15, James Hunter, Alma.

Cull, two years old, 1st, \$35, John Currie, Everton; 2d, \$25, C. M. Simmons & Quirie, Ivan; 3d, \$15, Alex. Brockie, Ferguson.

Bull, 1 year old, 1st, \$35, H. & I. Groff, Eimira; 2d, \$25, J. R. Davis, Son, Woodstock; 3d, \$15, T. Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, Brantford.

Bull calf, under 1 year, 1st, \$20, G. B. Bristow, Rob Roy; 2d, \$15, James Hunter; 3d, \$10, T. Nicholson & Sons.

Bull, any age, silver medal, Thos. Nelson & Sons. Cow, over 3 years old, 1st, \$30, Thos. Nelson & Sons; 2d, \$20, ditto; 3d, \$15, James Hunter.

Cow, 3 years old, 1st, \$30, Thos. Nelson & Sons; 2d, \$20, ditto; 3d, \$15, James Hunter.

Heifer, 2 years old, 1st, \$20, T. Nelson & Sons; 2d, \$15, Jas. Hunter; 3d, \$10, ditto.

Heifer, 1 year old, 1st, \$16, T. Nelson & Sons; 2d, \$12, John Dryden, Brooklin; 3d, \$8, T. Nicholson & Sons.

Heifer calf, 1st, \$15, Thos. Nicholson & Sons; 2d, \$10, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem; 3d, \$5, John Dryden.

Female, any age, diploma, Thomas Nelson & Sons. Special, best herd of Durham cattle, 1 bull and 4 females (imported), value, \$40, Thos. Nelson & Sons.

Special, best herd of Durham cattle, 1 bull and 4 females (Canadian bred), 1st, value \$40, James Hunter; 2d, value \$25, H. & I. Groff.

Prince of Wales prize, best five Durham females, value \$50, James Hunter.

HEREFORDS.—72 Entries.

Judges—J. Carpenter, Grimsby; Chas. Fairbairn, Bobcaygeon; Richard Gibson, Delaware.

Bull, 3 years and upwards, 1st, \$30, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; 2d, \$20, F. A. Fleming, Weston; 3d, \$10, F. W. Stone, Guelph.

Bull, 2 years old, 1st, \$30, F. W. Stone; 2d, \$20, ditto; 3d, \$10, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa.

Bull, 1 year old, 1st, \$25, R. J. Mackie; 2d, \$15, F. W. Stone; 3d, \$8, R. J. Mackie.

Bull calf, under 1 year, 1st, \$15, F. A. Fleming; 2d, \$10, R. J. Mackie; 3d, \$5, ditto.

Bull, any age, silver medal, R. J. Mackie.

Cow, 1st, \$25, F. A. Fleming; 2d, \$15, R. J. Mackie; 3d, \$10, F. W. Stone.

Cow, 3 years old, 1st, \$25, F. W. Stone; 2d, \$15, R. J. Mackie; 3d, \$10, ditto.

Heifer, 1 year old, 1st, \$15, F. W. Stone; 2d, \$10, R. J. Mackie; 3d, \$5, F. A. Fleming.

Heifer calf, 1st, \$12, F. W. Stone; 2d, \$8, R. J. Mackie; 3d, \$5, F. W. Stone.

Female, any age, diploma, F. A. Fleming.

Special, herd of Herefords, 1 bull and 4 females, \$25, F. W. Stone.

DEVONS.—34 Entries.

Judges—John A. Reid, V. S., Napanee; J. Birrell, Algonquin; A. Hagar, Plantagenet.

Bull three years old and upwards, 1st, \$20, Samuel Harper, Cobourg; 2d, \$15, W. J. Rudd, Arkell.

Bull two years old, 1st, \$20, S. Harper; 2d, \$15, W. J. Rudd.

Bull one year old, 1st, \$20, W. J. Rudd; 2d, \$15, S. Harper.

Bull calf, 1st, \$15, W. J. Rudd; 2d, \$10, ditto.

Bull any age, silver medal, S. Harper.

Cow, 1st, \$20, W. J. Rudd; 2d, \$15, S. Harper.

Cow three years old, 1st, \$20, S. Harper; 2d, \$15, ditto; 3d, \$10, W. J. Rudd.

Heifer two years old, 1st, \$15, W. J. Rudd; 2d, \$10, S. Harper.

Heifer one year old, 1st, \$12, S. Harper; 2d, \$8, ditto.

Heifer calf, 1st, \$10, W. J. Rudd; 2d, \$5, S. Harper.

Female, any age, diploma, W. J. Rudd.

AYRSHIRES.—118 Entries.

Judges—John A. Reid, V.S., Napanee; J. Birrell, Algonquin; A. Hagar, Plantagenet.

Bull, 3 years and upwards, 1st, \$30, Thos. G. Agur, Hollin; 2d, \$20, Thos. Guy, Oshawa; 3d, \$10, W. C. Beaty, Omagh.

Bull, 2 years old, 1st, \$30, J. McCormick, Rockton; 2d, \$20, Thos. Guy; 3d, \$10, Wm. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

Bull, 1 year old, 1st, \$25, George Hill, Delaware; 2d, \$15, Thos. Guy; 3d, \$8, M. Eallantyne, St. Marys.

Bull calf, 1st, \$15, Thos. Guy; 2d, \$10, J. McCormick, Rockton; 3d, \$8, W. C. Beaty.

Bull, any age, Vol. 1, Dom. Ayrshire Herd Book, George Hill.

Cow, 1st, \$25, Thos. Guy; 2d, \$15, T. G. Nankin, Merivale; 3d, \$10, ditto.

Cow, 3 years old, 1st, \$25, W. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$15, James McCormack; 3d, \$10, W. C. Beaty.

Heifer, 2 years old, 1st, \$20, T. G. Nankin; 2d, \$12, Thos. Guy; 3d, \$8, ditto.

Heifer, 1 year old, 1st, \$15, Thos. Guy; 2d, \$10, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 3d, \$5, W. C. Beaty.

Heifer calf, 1st, \$12, George Hill; 2d, \$8, Thos. Guy; 3d, \$5, W. & J. C. Smith.

Female, any age, value Vol. 1, Dom. Ayrshire H. Book, Thos. Guy.

Special Prize, Herd of Ayrshire cattle, 1 bull and 4 females, any age, Dom. Ayrshire Herd Book and \$25, Thos. Guy.

GALLOWAYS.—57 entries.

Judges—Wm. Dawson, Vittoria, Ont.; James Hutchison, Queen Hill; J. G. Davidson, New Lowell.

Bull, 3 years and upwards, 1st, \$30 Wm. Kough, Owen Sound.

Bull, 2 years old, 1st, \$30, H. Sorby, Gourcock.

Bull, one year old, 1st, \$25, Thos. McCrae, Guelph; 2d, \$15, Wm. Kough, Owen Sound.

Bull calf, under 1 year, 1st, \$15, Thos. McCrae, Guelph; 2d, \$10, H. Sorby, Gourcock, Ont.

Bull, any age, silver medal, Wm. Kough, Owen Sound.

Cow, 1st, \$25, Thos. McCrae, Guelph; 2d, \$15, H. Sorby, Gourcock.

Cow, 3 years old, 1st, \$25, Thos. McCrae, Guelph; 2d, \$15, Wm. Kough, Owen Sound.

Cow, 2 years old, 1st, \$20, H. Sorby, Gourcock; 2d, \$12, do.

Heifer, 1 year old, 1st, \$15, Wm. Kough, Owen Sound; 2d, \$10, H. Sorby, Gourcock.

Heifer calf, under 1 year, 1st, \$12, Thos. McCrae, Guelph; 2d, \$8, Wm. Kough, Owen Sound.

Female, any age, diploma, Thos. McCrae.

Special prize, \$25, herd of Galloways, 1 bull and 4 females, Thos. McCrae.

ANGUS OR POLLED ABERDEENS.—38 Entries.

Judges—James Hutchison, Queen's Hill, W. Davidson, Vittoria; J. G. Davidson, New Lowell.

Bull 3 yrs. and upwards, 1st, \$30, Geary Bros. Co., Bothwell; 2d, \$20, Mossom Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon.

Bull two years old, 1st, \$30, Geary Bros. Co.

Bull one year old, 1st, \$25, Mossom Boyd & Co.; 2d, \$15, Geary Bros. Co.

Bull calf under one year, 1st, \$15, Mossom Boyd & Co.; 2d, \$10, Geary Bros. Co.; 3d, \$5, ditto.

Bull any age, silver medal, Geary Bros. Co.

Cow, 1st, \$25, Geary Bros. Co.; 2d, \$15, Mossom Boyd & Co.; 3d, \$10, Geary Bros. Co.

Cow three years old, 1st, \$25, Geary Bros. Co.; 2d, \$15, Mossom Boyd & Co.; 3d, \$10, Geary Bros. Co.

Heifer two years old, 1st, \$20, Geary Bros. Co.; 2d, \$12, Mossom Boyd & Co.; 3d, \$8, Geary Bros. Co.

Heifer one year old, 1st, \$15, Mossom Boyd & Co.; 2d, \$10, Geary Bros. Co.; 3d, \$5, Mossom Boyd & Co.

Heifer calf, 1st, \$12, Mossom Boyd & Co.; 2d, \$8, Geary Bros. Co.; 3d, \$5, ditto.

Special prize \$25—Herd of Angus or Polled Aberdeens, one bull and four females, Geary Bros. Co.

JERSEY OR ALDERNEY CATTLE.—67 Entries.

Judges—Jas. Goldie, Guelph; H. E. Aldrich, Lisbon Centre, N. Y.

Bull, 3 years and upwards, 1st, \$30, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton; 2d, \$20, ditto; 3d, \$10, Samuel Smoke, Canning.

Bull, 2 years old, 1st, \$30, Walter West, Guelph; 2d, \$20, An Irew Jeffrey, Toronto; 3d, \$10, J. Jeffrey, Bowmanville.

Bull, 1 year old, 1st, \$25, V. E. Fuller.

Bull calf, 1st, silver medal, V. E. Fuller; 2d, \$10, ditto; 3d, \$5, A. Jeffrey.

Bull, any age, silver medal, V. E. Fuller.

Cow, 1st, \$25, V. E. Fuller; 2d, \$15, ditto; 3d, \$10, Samuel Smoke.

Cow, 3 years old, 1st, \$25, V. E. Fuller; 2d, \$15, ditto; 3d, \$10, ditto.

Heifer, 2 years old, 1st, silver medal, V. E. Fuller; 2d, \$12, Andrew Jeffrey; 3d, \$8, V. E. Fuller.

Heifer, 1 year old, 1st, \$15, A. Jeffrey; 2d, \$10, Samuel Smoke; 3d, \$5, A. Jeffrey.

Heifer calf, 1st, \$12, A. Jeffrey; 2d, \$8, V. E. Fuller; 3d, \$5, Samuel Smoke.

Female, any age, diploma, V. E. Fuller.

Special prize, \$25, herd of Jerseys, 1 bull and 4 females, any age, V. E. Fuller.

HOLSTEINS.—88 entries.

Judge—Dudley Miller, Oswego, N. Y.

Bull, 3 years old and upwards, 1st, \$30, John Leys, Pickering; 2d, \$20, Wyton Stock Breeders' Ass'n, Wyton, Ont.

Bull, 2 years old, 1st, \$20, H. & W. F. Bollert, Cassel; 2d, \$15, Wyton S. B. Association; 3rd, \$10, A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee.

Bull, 1 year old, 1st, \$20, A. C. Hallman & Co.; 2d, \$15, Smith Bros., Dundas; 3rd, \$10, Wyton S. B. Association.

Bull calf, 1st, \$15, A. C. Hallman & Co.; 2d, \$10, H. & W. F. Bollert.

Bull, any age, silver medal, H. & W. F. Bollert.

Cow, 1st, \$20, H. & W. F. Bollert; 2d, \$15, do; 3rd, \$10, John Leys.

Cow, 3 years old, 1st, \$20, A. C. Hallman & Co.; 2d, \$15, Wyton S. B. Association; 3rd, \$10, do.

Heifer, 2 years old, \$15, A. C. Hallman & Co.; 2d, \$10, Smith Bros.

Heifer, 1 year old, 1st, \$12, S. P. Ramsay, Salford; 2d, \$8, A. C. Hallman & Co.

Heifer calf, 1st, \$10, A. C. Hallman & Co.; 2d, \$5, A. C. Hallman & Co.

Female, any age, diploma, H. & W. F. Bollert.

Special prize, \$25—herd of Holsteins, one bull and four females, any age, A. C. Hallman & Co.

GRADE CATTLE.—32 Entries.

Judges—Albion Rawlings, Forest; Geo. Irving, West Winchester; Hepworth Chappell, Crown Hill.

Cow, 1st, \$30, H. & I. Groff, Elmira; 2d, \$15, John Kelly, jr, Shakespeare; 3d, \$10, H. & I. Groff.

Cow three years old, 1st, \$20, Jno. Kelly, jr; 2d, \$15, H. & I. Groff; 3d, \$10, J. A. Watson, Eden Mills.

Heifer two years old, 1st, \$15, H. & I. Groff; 3d, \$5, Walter West, Guelph.

Heifer one year old, 1st, \$12, Geo. Keith, Elora; 2d, \$8, H. & I. Groff; 3d, \$4, John Currie, Everton.

Heifer calf under one year, 1st, \$10, C. M. Simmons & Quine, Ivan; 2d, \$6, G. Keith; 3d, \$4, H. & I. Groff.

Special prize, silver medal, four females any age, the property of the exhibitor, H. & I. Groff.

CLASS 17½.—MILCH COWS.—24 Entries.

Judge—John Hannah, Seaforth.

Special prizes for milch cows. Best Shorthorn milch cow, having calved previous to 1st July, silver medal, Jas. Hunter, Alma.

Best Ayrshire milch cow, having calved previous to 1st July, 1886, silver medal, Jas. Clark, Brampton; 2d, bronze medal, Thos. Guy, Oshawa.

Best Jersey milch cow, having calved previous to 1st July, 1886, silver medal, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton; 2d, bronze medal, ditto.

Best grade cow, having calved previous to the 1st July, 1886, silver medal, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2d, bronze medal, ditto.

Best grade cow, having calved previous to the 1st July, 1886, silver medal, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2d, bronze medal, ditto.

Best grade cow, having calved previous to the 1st July, 1886, silver medal, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2d, bronze medal, ditto.

Best grade cow, having calved previous to the 1st July, 1886, silver medal, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2d, bronze medal, ditto.

Best grade cow, having calved previous to the 1st July, 1886, silver medal, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2d, bronze medal, ditto.

Best grade cow, having calved previous to the 1st July, 1886, silver medal, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2d, bronze medal, ditto.

Best grade cow, having calved previous to the 1st July, 1886, silver medal, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2d, bronze medal, ditto.

Best grade cow, having calved previous to the 1st July, 1886, silver medal, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2d, bronze medal, ditto.

Best grade cow, having calved previous to the 1st July, 1886, silver medal, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2d, bronze medal, ditto.

Best grade cow, having calved previous to the 1st July, 1886, silver medal, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2d, bronze medal, ditto.

Best grade cow, having calved previous to the 1st July, 1886, silver medal, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2d, bronze medal, ditto.

Best grade cow, having calved previous to the 1st July, 1886, silver medal, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2d, bronze medal, ditto.

Best grade cow, having calved previous to the 1st July, 1886, silver medal, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2d, bronze medal, ditto.

Best grade cow, having calved previous to the 1st July, 1886, silver medal, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2d, bronze medal, ditto.

Best grade cow, having calved previous to the 1st July, 1886, silver medal, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2d, bronze medal, ditto.

Best grade cow, having calved previous to the 1st July, 1886, silver medal, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2d, bronze medal, ditto.

Best grade cow, having calved previous to the 1st July, 1886, silver medal, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2d, bronze medal, ditto.

Best grade cow, having calved previous to the 1st July, 1886, silver medal, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2d, bronze medal, ditto.

Best grade cow, having calved previous to the 1st July, 1886, silver medal, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2d, bronze medal, ditto.

Best grade cow, having calved previous to the 1st July, 1886, silver medal, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2d, bronze medal, ditto.

Best grade cow, having calved previous to the 1st July, 1886, silver medal, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2d, bronze medal, ditto.

Best grade cow, having calved previous to the 1st July, 1886, silver medal, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2d, bronze medal, ditto.

Best grade cow, having calved previous to the 1st July, 1886, silver medal, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2d, bronze medal, ditto.

Best grade cow, having calved previous to the 1st July, 1886, silver medal, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2d, bronze medal, ditto.

Best grade cow, having calved previous to the 1st July, 1886, silver medal, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; 2d, bronze medal, ditto.

Shearling ram, 1st, \$20, John Kelly, jr.; 2d, \$10, Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph; 3d, \$5, W. J. Somers.
 Ram lamb, 1st, \$15, John Kelly, jr.; 2d, \$10, ditto; 3d, W. J. Somers.

Ewe, 2 shears and over, 1st, \$12, James Murray; 2d, \$8, W. J. Somers; 3d, \$4, James Murray.

Shearling ewe, 1st, \$12, W. J. Somers; 2d, \$8, ditto; 3d, \$4, James Murray.

Ewe lamb, 1st, \$10, John Kelly, jr.; 2d, \$6, Wm. Whitelaw; 3d, \$4, W. J. Somers.

Special prize, pen of Leicesters, imported.—Canada.

Special prize, pen of Leicesters, Canadian bred—1 ram any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs, silver medal, W. J. Somers.

CLASS 21.—LINCOLNS.—49 Entries.

Judges—Same as for Leicesters.
 Ram, 2 shears and over, 1st, \$20, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank; 2d, \$10, Ernest Parkinson, Eramosa; 3d, \$5, ditto.

Shearling ram, 1st, \$20, Wm. Oliver; 2d, \$10, Wm. Walker, Ilderton; 3d, \$5, E. Parkinson.

Ram lamb, 1st, \$15, Wm. Oliver; 2d, \$10, Wm. Walker; 3d, \$5, G. & W. Parkinson, Eramosa.

Ewe, 2 shears and over, 1st, \$12, Wm. Walker; 2d, \$8, ditto; 3d, \$4, E. Parkinson.

Shearling ewe, 1st, \$12, Wm. Oliver; 2d, \$8, ditto; 3d, \$4, ditto.

Ewe lamb, 1st, \$10, James Murray; 2d, \$6, Wm. Walker; 3d, \$4, Wm. Oliver.

Special prize, pen of Lincolns (imported), 1 ram, any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes and 2 ewe lambs, silver medal, Wm. Oliver.

SHEEP—MEDIUM-WOOLLED.

CLASS 22.—SOUTHDOWNS.—74 Entries.

Judges—T. C. Douglas, Galt; Thos. Armitage, Amherstburg; Frank Wyatt, St. Catharines.

Ram, 2 shears and over, 1st, \$20, John Jackson, Abingdon; 2d, \$10, Robert Marsh, Richmond Hill; 3d, \$5, R. Shaw, Renton Station.

Shearling, 1st, \$20, R. Marsh; 2d, \$10, John Jackson; 3d, \$5, E. A. Stamford, England.

Ram lamb, 1st, \$12, R. Shaw; 2d, \$8, John Jackson; 3d, \$4, E. A. Stamford, Markham.

Ewe, 2 shears and over, 1st, \$12, Robert Marsh; 2d, \$8, John Jackson; 3d, \$4, Robert Marsh.

Shearling ewe, 1st, \$12, Robert Marsh; 2d, \$8, ditto; 3d, \$4, John Jackson.

Ewe lamb, 1st, \$10, John Jackson; 2d, \$6, E. A. Stamford; 3d, \$4, R. Shaw.

Special prize, pen of Southdowns (imported), 1 ram any age, 2 ewes two shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and two ewe lambs, silver medal, E. A. Stamford.

Special prize, pen of Southdowns (Canadian bred), 1 ram any age, 2 ewes two shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and two ewe lambs, silver medal, John Jackson.

CLASS 23.—SHROPSHIRE DOWNS.—75 Entries.

Judges—C. Barker, Paris; James Healey, Strathroy.

Ram, 2 shears and over, 1st, \$20, Jno. Harrison, Owen Sound; 2d, \$10, Jno. Campbell, jr., Woodville; 3d, \$5, Jas. P. Phin, Hespeler.

Shearling ram, 1st, \$20, Jno. Dryden, M. P. P., Brooklin; 2d, \$10, Jno. Campbell, jr.; 3d, \$5, ditto.

Ram lamb, 1st, \$12, Jno. Campbell, jr.; 2d, \$8, ditto; 3d, \$4, Jno. Harrison.

Ewe, 2 shears and over, 1st, \$12, Jno. Dryden, M. P. P.; 2d, \$8, ditto; 3d, \$4, John Campbell, jr.

Shearling ewe, 1st, \$12, Jno. Campbell, jr.; 2d, \$8, ditto; 3d, \$4, Jno. Harrison.

Ewe lamb, 1st, \$10, Jno. Campbell, jr.; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, Abram Rudel, Gourcock.

Special prize—Pen of Shropshires, Canadian bred—1 ram, any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs, silver medal, Jno. Campbell, jr.

CLASS 24.—HAMPSHIRE OR OXFORDSHIRE DOWNS.—45 Entries.

Judges—C. Barker, Paris; James Healey, Strathroy.

Ram, 2 shears and over, 1st, \$20, Henry Arkell, Arkell; 2d, \$10, ditto.

Shearling ram, 1st, \$20, Peter Arkell, Teeswater; 2d, \$10, Henry Arkell.

Ram lamb, 1st, \$15, Peter Arkell, Teeswater; 2d, \$10, ditto.

Ewe, 2 shears and over, 1st, \$12, Peter Arkell; 2d, \$8, ditto.

Shearling Ewe, 1st, \$12, Peter Arkell; 2d, \$8, ditto.

Ewe lamb, 1st, \$10, Peter Arkell; 2d, \$6, ditto.

Special prize—Pen of Hampshire and Oxford Downs (imported), 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs, silver medal, Peter Arkell.

Special prize—Pen of Hampshire and Oxford Downs, Canadian bred—1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs, silver medal, Smith Evans, Gourcock.

CLASS 25.—MERINOS.—29 Entries.

Judges—Same as Class 22.

Ram, two shears and over, 1st, \$20, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2d, \$10, ditto; 3d, \$5, ditto.

Shearling ram, 1st, \$15, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$10, ditto; 3d, \$5, ditto.

Ram lamb, 1st, \$8, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, ditto.

Ewe, two shears and over, 1st, \$8, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, ditto.

Shearling ewe, 1st, \$8, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$6, ditto; 3d, \$4, ditto.

Ewe lamb, 1st, \$6, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$4, ditto; 3d, \$2, ditto.

Special prize—Pen of Merinos—one ram any age, two ewes, two shears and over, two shearling ewes, and two ewe lambs, silver medal, W. M. & J. C. Smith.

CLASS 26.—FAT SHEEP.—11 Entries.

Judges—John B. Wilson, Wilstead; W. E. Swain, Valentin; James Cannon, jr., Annan.

Two fat wethers, 1st, \$10, John Rutherford, Roseville; 2d, \$8, E. A. Stamford, Markham; 3d, \$5, John Rutherford.

Two fat ewes, 1st, \$10, J. Rutherford; 2d, \$8, R. Rennelson, Galt; 3d, \$5, Jas. P. Phin, Hespeler.

PIGS—SMALL BREEDS.

CLASS 27.—IMPROVED BERKSHIRES.—98 Entries.

Judges—John Vance, Bethany; A. E. Jones, Essex Centre; John Kidd, Gananoque.

Boar over two years old, 1st, \$20, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton; 2d, \$10, Geo. Green, Fairview; 3d, \$5, F. W. Stone, Guelph.

Boar over one year and under two years, 1st, \$20, J. G. Snell & Bro.; 2d, \$10, ditto; 3d, \$5, Geo. Green.

Boar over six months and under 12 mos., 1st, \$20, C. M. Simmons & Quirie, Ivan; 2d, \$10, J. G. Snell & Bro.; 3d, \$5, Mr. J. Hewer, Guelph.

Boar under six months, 1st, \$12, J. G. Snell & Bro.; 2d, \$8, Geo. Green; 3d, \$4, J. G. Snell & Bro.

Boar any age, diploma, J. G. Snell & Bro.

Sow over two years, 1st, \$20, J. G. Snell & Bro.; 2d, \$10, W. H. & C. H. McNish, Lyn; 3d, \$5, Geo. Green.

Sow over one year and under two years, 1st, \$20, W. H. & C. H. McNish; 2d, \$10, J. G. Snell & Bro.; 3d, \$5, W. H. & C. H. McNish.

Sow over 6 months and under 12 months, 1st, \$20, J. G. Snell & Bro.; 2d, \$10, W. H. & C. H. McNish; 3d, \$5, Geo. Green.

Sow under six months, 1st, \$12, Geo. Green; 2d, \$8, J. G. Snell & Bro.; 3d, \$4, C. M. Simmons & Quirie.

Sow any age, diploma, J. G. Snell & Bro.

Special prize—Berkshire boar and three sows of any age (imported), silver medal, J. G. Snell & Bro.

Special prize—Berkshire boar and three sows of any age (Canadian bred), silver medal, J. G. Snell & Bro.

CLASS 28.—SUFFOLKS.—61 Entries.

Judges—Thomas Henry, Berwick; D. H. Spencer, Wellington; John Thompson, Uxbridge.

Boar, over 2 years, 1st, \$20, R. Dorsey & Sons, Summerville; 2d, \$10, J. Featherstone, Credit; 3d, \$5, A. Frank & Son, The Grange.

Boar, over 1 year and under 2, 1st, \$20, R. Dorsey & Sons; 2d, \$10, A. Frank & Son; 3d, \$5, J. Featherstone.

Boar, over 6 months and under 12, 1st, \$20, Wm. McClure, Elders Mills; 2d, \$10, A. Frank & Son; 3d, \$5, ditto.

Boar, under 6 months, 1st, \$12, R. Dorsey & Sons; 2d, \$8, Wm. McClure; 3d, \$4, ditto.

Boar, any age, diploma, R. Dorsey & Sons.

Sow, over 2 years, 1st, \$20, R. Dorsey & Sons; 2d, \$10, ditto; 3d, \$5, Wm. McClure.

Sow, over 1 year and under 2, 1st, \$20, R. Dorsey & Sons; 2d, \$10, A. Frank & Son; 3d, \$5, ditto.

Sow, over 6 months and under 12, 1st, \$20, R. Dorsey & Sons; 2d, \$10, A. Frank & Son; 3d, \$5, R. Dorsey & Sons.

Sow, under 6 months, 1st, \$12, R. Dorsey & Sons; 2d, \$8, Wm. McClure; 3d, \$4, A. Frank & Son.

Sow, any age, diploma, R. Dorsey & Sons.

Special prize—Suffolk boar, and 3 sows of any age (imported), silver medal, R. Dorsey & Sons.

Special prize—Suffolk boar, and 3 sows of any age (Canadian bred), silver medal, R. Dorsey & Sons.

CLASS 29.—POLAND CHINA.—42 Entries.

Judges—Jos. Garner, Fenwick; R. T. Banting, Cookstown; Neil Cassidy, Port Elgin.

Boar over two years, 1st, \$15, R. Dorsey & Sons, Summerville; 2d, \$10, W. M. & J. C. Smith.

Boar over one and under two years, 1st, \$15, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$10, ditto.

Boar over six months and under twelve, 1st, \$15, Jas. Jarvis, Boyne; 2d, \$10, R. Dorsey & Son.

Boar under six months, 1st, \$12, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$8, ditto.

Boar, any age, diploma, R. Dorsey & Son.

Sow over two years, 1st, \$15, Jas. Jarvis; 2d, \$10, W. M. & J. C. Smith.

Sow over one and under two years, 1st, \$15, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$10, R. Dorsey & Son.

Sow over six months and under twelve, 1st, \$15, Jas. Jarvis; 2d, \$10, R. Dorsey & Son.

Sow under six months, 1st, \$12, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, \$8, R. Dorsey & Son.

Sow, any age, diploma, W. M. & J. C. Smith.

Special prize—one boar and three Poland China sows, any age, silver medal, Jas. Jarvis.

CLASS 30.—ESSEX PIGS.—38 Entries.

Judges—Joseph Garner, Fenwick; R. T. Banting, Cookstown; Neil Cassidy, Port Elgin.

Boar over two years, 1st, \$15, John Anderson, Guelph; 2d, \$10, J. Featherstone, Credit.

Boar over one year and under two, 1st, \$15, J. Featherstone; 2d, \$10, ditto.

Boar over six months and under twelve, 1st, \$15, Thos. McCrae, Guelph; 2d, \$10, J. Featherstone.

Boar under six months, 1st, \$12, J. Featherstone; 2d, \$8, ditto.

Boar any age, diploma, J. Featherstone.

Sow over two years, 1st, \$15, J. Featherstone; 2d, \$10, ditto.

Sow over one year and under two, 1st, \$15, John Anderson; 2d, \$10, J. Featherstone.

Sow over six months and under twelve, 1st, \$15, Thos. McCrae; 2d, \$10, J. Featherstone.

Sow under six months, 1st, \$12, J. Featherstone; 2d, \$8, ditto.

Sow any age, diploma, John Anderson.

Special prize—Essex boar and three sows, any age, silver medal, J. Featherstone.

PIGS—LARGE BREEDS.

CLASS 31.—YORKSHIRE, CHESTER WHITES, OHIO IMP. CHESTER, WHITE LANCASHIRE, AND OTHER LARGE BREEDS.—65 Entries.

Judges—Jos. Garner, Fenwick; R. T. Banting, Cookstown; Neil Cassidy, Port Elgin.

Boar, over 2 years, 1st, \$15, J. Featherstone, Credit; 2d, \$10, ditto.

Boar, over 1 year and under 2, 1st, \$15, Jno. Hord & Son, Parkhill; 2d, \$10, J. Featherstone; 3d, \$5, Jno. Y. Ormsby, V. S., Oakville.

Boar, over 6 months and under 12, 1st, \$15, J. Featherstone; 2d, \$10, ditto; 3d, \$5, T. G. Nankin, Merivale.

Boar, under 6 months, 1st, \$10, Jno. Hord & Son; 2d, \$6, J. Featherstone; 3d, \$4, Wm. McClure, Elders Mills.

Boar, any age, diploma, J. Featherstone.

Sow, over 2 years, 1st, \$15, J. Featherstone; 2d, \$10, Jno. Hord & Son; 3d, \$5, T. G. Nankin.

Sow, over 1 year and under 2, 1st, \$15, J. Featherstone; 2d, \$10, Wm. McClure; 3d, \$5, Jno. Hord & Son.

Sow, over 6 months and under 12, 1st, \$15, R. Dorsey & Sons, Summerville; 2d, \$10, J. Featherstone; 3d, \$5, ditto.

Sow, under 6 months, 1st, \$10, J. Featherstone; 2d, \$6, Jno. Ford & Son; 3d, \$4, Wm. McClure.

Sow, any age, diploma, R. Dorsey & Sons.

Special prize—Yorkshire or other large breed—boar, and 3 sows, any age, silver medal, J. Featherstone.

The New Importation of Clydesdales to South Park.

A notice of the good work that R. Beith & Co., of Bowmanville, Ont., had been carrying on for some years past, appeared in the December number of the JOURNAL of last year, where a lot of fine horses were then described, that had mostly been brought from Scotland in that year. What was our surprise on re-visiting South Park again in the waning days of October, to find, with three or four exceptions, these had all been sold; and we were much gratified to learn that all of them but one had been sold to remain in Canada to reproduce their kind, and thus to multiply the number of good Clydes for which this country is already noted.

Our attention had been called to the present importation by a paragraph in that reliable and splendidly conducted paper, the *North British Agriculturist*, which, in describing this importation, characterized it as "the finest lot by one buyer for some time." So we determined to see for ourselves, and were well repaid by the sight of the handsome and useful lot of horses which the importation contained. It consisted of 2 four-year-old stallions, 2 three years, 6 two years and 3 one-year-olds, and 1 two year and 2 two-year mares. The last three have already been sent on to Mr. Babcock, Ionia, Mich. Two two-year-olds, Masterton, Vol. IX., by Adair (3367), dam Nell of Gillespie (3257), by Viceroy (1357), and Marshallton, by Garnet Cross (1662), dam Sal (882) by Lochfergus Champion (449), arrived sometime after the main contingent.

The four-year-olds are Glinns (3665) and Roslin (3967). The former, a good type of a cart-horse, is indeed the worthy son of a noted sire, and more like him it is said, than any other of his get. That sire is Druid (1120), the most noted horse of Scotland in his day, and which was imported by Col. Holloway, where his death was soon after so much regretted in Chicago, having been first both at the Highland Agricultural Society and Royal shows. His dam is Rose (1167), by Scotsman (759). Glinns, who stands well on his pasterns and has plenty of bone, and is short and clean in his limbs, was one of the best horses at the March stallion show in Glasgow. The latter (Roslin), sired by Young Salesbury (1893), dam Maggie Lauder (3560), by Rantin Robin (685), is a powerful, fine-looking horse, with a good deal of size, and that weight that is sought for by the purchasers of dray horses.

The 2 three-year-old horses, Corvisel (4307), and Roger (4671) are both of that strong, well-ribbed, neither over nor under grown type, which this company alone care to handle. Corvisel, by Viceroy (1307), dam Kate (3396), by King Galdus (2197), brown in color, is a well-proportioned horse with plenty of limb, and is large. Roger, by Nelson (1493) dam Chançery Ward *alias* Jess (1716), by Prince of Kirkfean 1269, traces back through good ancestry, and was the Hawick premium horse for this season, for Roxburghshire. He is a horse of much substance rightly put on, and carries a beautifully arched crest.

The two-year-olds were exceedingly well chosen, and their retention in this country cannot fail to result in much benefit to this class of the live stock interest, if such can be brought about. Of this lot Lord Dalkeith (4517), by Belted Knight (1395), a noted prize-winner in his day, contesting with such horses as MacGregor and Lord Douglas—dam, Mall, (1235), by Monkland Farmer 543, was first at Kircudbright as a one-year, and second this year at the Provincial, Guelph. He is certainly going to make a grand horse, having a strong back and quarter, and is uncommonly

well ribbed; he stands firm on his feet, is oblique in the pasterns, has much breadth of leg, and more quality, and is a fine mover. Glenythan (4413), is by Lord Erskine (1744), thought by many to be the most famous sire in Scotland at the present time. Many of our readers are doubtless aware that Boydston Boy, (111), once owned by John Miller & Sons, Brougham, and now owned in the county of Waterloo, is the sire of Lord Erskine; Dalkeith's dam is Sally of Udny (4209), by Pope (593). This mare was also the dam of Glengarry, 1st at London last year. Glenythan, a really good horse with good quarters well filled in the flank, was fourth at the H. A. S.'s show, 1885, and first at Sterling same year, and first at Aberdeen, 1886. Ranger (Vol. IX.), sire Newman (2305), half brother to Daroley (222), and to Newsted, dam Lily of the Valley (3233), by Prince Charlie 629, though not large, has something more than ordinary attraction in his make up and carriage, which improves rather than otherwise when he is moving. He was quite a prize-winner at local shows in Scotland, where oftentimes the reds are hard to capture. Lord Borthwick (4513), by Garnet Cross (1662), dam Jean of Machar Stewart (1647), by Canny Tom (117), a horse that sold in 1885 for £700, is a horse of good quality and style, and good where all goodness in a horse begins and ends—in the feet and limbs. He has plenty of size without coarseness. The last of this lot is Norseman (Vol. IX.), as Prince of Annan, one of the best of them, died at Guelph at the time of the exhibition there. Norseman is a short coupled horse, whose legs and feet and pasterns and body and chest and spirit, are all in keeping. His sire is Duchal (2737), and dam Sally of Millhouse (4781), by Heather Jock (1185), and he, too, has been a winner at local shows.

Although the three one-year-olds are not yet developed, there is no difficulty in forming conclusions as to the nature of that development that will one day fill out a framework so fine in its adjustment. Their names are Self-Esteem, Chief Constable, and War Cry, all to appear in Vol. IX. Self-Esteem, one of the best horses in the stud, is by Lord Erskine, winner of the silver cup at Glasgow in 1882, and has for dam Topsy (509), by Topman (886), g. d. Jess of the Earn (114), by Tintock; g. d. Maggie, by Blackleg (71), a noted horse, which went to Australia. Jess of the Earn won 18 firsts in her day, and Topsy 16 firsts, not including 12 sweepstake prizes. This grand young horse was fourth at both the Glasgow and the H. A. S.'s show at Dumfries in 1886; second at the Toronto Industrial and second at the Provincial at Guelph, and is half brother to Cairnbrogie Stamp, first both at Glasgow and Dumfries this year. His strong points are weight of bone, the way he stands on his limbs and uses them, and the high character of those limbs, the nature of his musculature, and, above all, his quality. Whoever gets him gets a gem. Chief Constable by McCammon (3818), dam Tibby of Kirranrae (4783), one of those outlandish Scotch names reminding us of the barbaric jargon out of which the musical language of that country has evolved. McCammon was first at H. S. S., at Edinburgh, and was sold to a company in Aberdeen for £1,000. Chief Constable is strongly built, grand in the hock, and well feathered, and so full of life that he can't keep quiet on the halter. Warrior the third, a one-year, is by Warrior (902)—first at Glasgow in 1873—dam Jess of Glentriplock (682), by Duke of Edinburgh (246), is a horse of fine breeding, and promises to be one of the largest in the stud.

Chief amongst the other horses in the stud is the majestic five-year-old Peer of the Realm, whose colts were invincible at Newcastle and at Bowman-

ville this year, and who himself won second in Guelph and third in Toronto, is truly a peer amongst horses. Prince George, also a five-year-old, is a good and tried stock-getter—a pretty horse, and Man o' War, by Warrior (902), three years old, has added largely to his utility since last year; and Forward (2773), by What Care I (912), of medium size, is far from being a second rate horse.

A number of the importation of this year were from the studs of such noted Scottish breeders as Peter Crawford, Burnfoot, Killearn; James Crawford, Brydkirk Mains, Annan; Mr. Ferguson, Renfrew, and Alex. Scott, Greenock, but full particulars may be had in the catalogues referred to in the advertisement of this issue, which will no doubt be forwarded to any address when applied for.

The Ontario Central Exhibition.

This exhibition was held at Port Perry, October 5th to 8th, and was, on the whole, a good solid exhibition, one which in the main carried out the true objects of an agricultural show, by concentrating its energies more on the encouragement of the exhibit of *solids*, rather than on that which pampers to the vitiated taste of the giddy multitude. Like the man who had it in hand, the exhibition made no great ado, nor undue fuss, and yet it was a truly successful exhibition. The grounds are happily chosen, the part where the buildings stand looking quite down on the speeding-ring, which has been made a good one by dint of much labor. The main building faces Sagog island; that gem of fertility looking over the wide fen of the mainland shore. From the balcony a fair view of the island is obtained, with its beautiful groves of forest and cultivated fields sloping down to the waters of the Scugog lake. Everything about the show had an air of newness, as not many months ago nursery grounds and farm fields were, where the present substantial structures and neat enclosures now are. Port Perry, both on the highland and in the hollow, took the affair very much as a matter of business, and there was a noticeable scarcity of noisy showmen and clamorous vendors of eye shoddy. The president, James I. Davidson, of Balsam; the vice-president, John Adams, Port Perry, and the 2nd vice-President, Peter Christie, Port Perry, and indeed the officers generally, were abundant in labors to make the show a success, and it must be gratifying to those gentlemen to reflect that on these four October days, when the heavens and the earth vied with each other in their attractiveness, so many people gathered, each one a living witness of his approval by his presence of the work they had undertaken.

The exhibit of horses was very good indeed, more especially in the heavy classes, as was also that of Shorthorn and grade cattle. The Aberdeen-Angus Polls were well represented by M. Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon, but there was no exhibit of Herefords, Ayrshires and Holsteins, and but few Jerseys, ominous of some rumble of dissatisfaction somewhere.

HORSES.

The strongest exhibitors in draught horses were Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam; John Davidson, Ashburn, and Graham Bros., Myrtle, although many others were out with good horses, though not so numerous. In heavy draughts, imp., Graham Bros. were 1st in aged stallions, with Macmaster (3823), which also won silver medal for best draught stallion any age, and a \$50 sweepstakes for best horse on the ground. They were first and third in one year, and first and second in 2-year colts. W. Foster, Epson, was first with a grand 3-year stallion; David Annan, Pickering, 2nd, and Jos. Thompson, 3rd. James I. Davidson came 2nd in one-year stallions, 1st with brood mare with foal, 1st with 3-year filly, and 1st with colt of 1886. This brood mare, Maid the 6th is a twin,

and from a dam Maid, bred by W. S. Marr, of Up-permill, Tarves, Scotland, and was sired by Bold Buccleugh, by Duke of Buccleugh. The foal is by the stock horse of Mr. Davidson, Darling's Prince. The three-year mare is by Boydston Boy (111), and out of Bell of the Ball, a gold medal mare of former years at the Industrial. Messrs. Richardson & Sons, Columbus, got the silver medal for four colts, sired by one imported horse, and also in the Canadian draught class.

In *Canadian* draughts, Harvey Plumb was 1st for three-year stallion, and C. Brown 1st in the two-year class, John Davidson taking second. W. Coates was first for brood mare with foal, second for 1-year filly, and James Coates, Shirley, was first for one-year filly and third for colt of 1886, in which class John Coates took second, and Geo. Hadden third. The sweepstakes for best draught colt or filly went to James I. Davidson, and the prize for best three mares to Duncan Christie.

In *general purpose* and *road* horses, K. Frankland, Geo. Blanchard, Graham Bros., John Adams, and J. Ward, Greenbank, figured prominently. The latter in road horses was 1st for 3-year stallion, for filly of 1886, and for brood mare.

CATTLE.

In *imported* Shorthorns, John Dryden, M. P. P., Brooklin; Joseph Watson, and James I. Davidson, John Davidson and John Adams, were the winners. In 3-year bulls Mr. Dryden won with imp. Vensgarth. In 2-year-olds, J. Watson, with imp. Vice-President, J. Adams taking second. In one-year bulls John Davidson was first with Goldstick, a red of strong build and wide heart girth, and second with Chief Baron, a red. On bull calves J. Dryden was first and second. These bulls were all of Cruikshank breeding. In females Mr. Dryden took most of the prizes.

In *Canadian* bred Shorthorns, J. Leask, Greenbank, was first in aged bulls, John M. Burns first in 2-year-olds, and H. H. Spencer first in the one year class with Glamis, by Lord Glamis and the cow Isabella 3d. He is a bull of great promise. W. Smith, Columbus, was second with the thrifty Duke of Albany. This was also the sweepstakes bull. Mr. Dryden was first for bull calf, and J. Watson second. Mr. Watson also carried first on aged cows, and on three-year and two-year cows, Mr. Dryden carrying the herd prize in this and also in the former class. Mr. Watson was second on the herd. The judges in this class, I. Morgan, Oshawa; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; and J. R. Mathieson, Brooklin, gave much satisfaction.

In *Jerseys* D. J. Adams and John Adams, Port Perry, won all the prizes, and in *grade* cattle William Smith and J. Watson were the principal winners, the herd prize going to the former. They were two excellent herds.

M. Boyd & Co., of the Big Island Stock Farm, Bobcaygeon, with 15 head, King of Trumps (2690) at the head, made a fine exhibit of *Aberdeen-Angus* Polls, and won all the prizes.

SHEEP.

In *Shropshire Downs*, H. H. Spencer and J. Dryden, M. P. P., both of Brooklin, divided the prizes, and in *Southdowns* Messrs. E. & A. Stanford, Markham, Ont., carried all before them with their exhibit of 17 head of imported sheep. In *Cotswolds*, Joseph Ward took most of the prizes, some going to John Martin, Raglan, and in *Leicesters* R. P. Harman was the strong man.

In pigs, A. Cameron, Ashburn, led in Berks and large Yorkshires, and in small breeds, S. Rundle and A. W. Williams.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

The Secretary, President, or any member of any Farmers' Club is hereby invited to send for copies of the Journal, (which will be mailed free), to distribute amongst its members with the view of forming clubs for the Journal—a list of ten subscribers, at least, could be got at every club in Canada. Clubs of five for \$4.00, and clubs of ten for \$7.50. Those subscribing now for 1887 will get the Journal or the rest of this year free. Many secretaries of Farmers' Clubs have sent us long lists from members of their clubs; many have sent for sample copies to get up clubs; those who have not are respectfully asked to do so. Sample copies sent free for this purpose.

Veterinary.

Mortality Amongst Foals.

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

It seems to be a generally entertained opinion that the death rate among foals during the spring of this year has been unusually high. Privately such a conviction we have heard expressed in many quarters, and the press has given publicity to this impression. How far it is correct it is difficult to judge, but there is doubtless some truth in the assertion. It seems to us, however, that it is somewhat exaggerated, and at any rate there has been no new or special form of malady to account for the increased percentage of losses.

Losses of a like character, although varying in extent, we must always expect to meet with, for there are fatal cases occurring under varying conditions, the causes of which at times are not apparent; and when they can be determined, medical skill, at its present stage of advancement, seems to be incapable of coping successfully with their effects. It may be asked, then, under these circumstances, if it is worth while spending any time on the consideration of this subject; to which question an answer may be promptly given in the affirmative, for apart from the interest connected with such a study, there are a sufficient number of successful cases to stimulate one to renewed effort in the treatment of these infantile equine troubles.

Let us first of all consider the influences the

MANAGEMENT OF THE MOTHERS

has in promoting or preventing the occurrence of sickness or weakness amongst their progeny. At the time the foal is dropped we may correctly say that the mother is altogether responsible for the condition of her young, as to whether it is strong or weak, except insofar as debility, natural or acquired, is transmitted from the sire. There can be no doubt that the condition of a sire at the season of service, apart from his natural constitution, has an influence upon the vigor of his progeny. It cannot be expected that the horse laden with fat, with his muscular system in a flabby, or relaxed state, and his nervous system lacking in vital force—all the result of insufficient work and liberal feeding—can bestow upon his offspring that physical strength, that the horse, with his whole organism and assimilative powers raised to a high standard, by sufficiency of nourishment and plenty of work. The germ, or germs of the male, that animate the ovum of the female being the product of the animal, that generated them; and we know what a determining influence their source has upon the characteristics of their progeny. Can we then doubt that a similar influence is exerted in endowing the germ of a future animal with the inabilities of its parent? The careful and experienced observer knows that the progeny of the horse, that is altogether confined to his box for nearly ten months out of the twelve, is not the horse that gets vigorous and active foals. In my own experience I know of mongrel and somewhat scrub stallions that have the collar on six days out of the seven, that are notorious as getters of tough, hardy stock. If these animals were kept up and pampered as the great majority of our high class stock horses are, there is no doubt that they would lose that constitutional vigor, which is almost all they have that is worth having to transmit to their progeny.

It is hardly relevant to this subject to draw attention to the high death rate amongst stallions of the heavy classes occurring during the season of service, when compared with road horses, but it is an undoubted fact that it is much higher in those that are not easily and inexpensively exercised, as the horse that is

ridden or driven is, thus proving that exercise is the factor that wields such an important influence in making or marring the hardiness of the horse, according as it is withheld or allowed.

Many people entertain very extreme views as to the course that should be pursued in regulating the life and diet of a pregnant mare, urging in behalf of their pet theories some instance of success under such rule. Evidence of this character is not to be received without some reserve, for we see many cases of foals refusing to be killed by either hardship or kindness. Some recommend working steadily up to the time of foaling, while others prescribe a few months of comparative inaction. Many, of course, take a more moderate and what appears to be rational course. There is no doubt that exercise is beneficial and necessary to all mares in foal, and that it is most conveniently and economically given in the form of regular but not violent work. Many mares in foal are active, and do not become so unwieldy as others do: such would stand moderately severe work up to the time of foaling. It is a matter of speculation to assert what influence the severity of last winter has had in causing the feebleness of last spring foals, as it would depend in a great measure upon the individual care that pregnant mares received, as to protection, exercise, surroundings and food; but there is no doubt that under unfavorable circumstances it would have an influence, and may have been a factor to some extent in determining the high death rate.

Many pregnant mares on the farm are very severely tried in passing a winter of comparative inactivity, and then all at once being called upon to take their share of work in the spring, when the weather is sometimes oppressively warm, hours long, work hard, and footing bad, due to the excessive wetness of the land; as was experienced last spring. Such treatment taxes to the utmost the powers of a hardy horse, but a mare, with the extra strain upon her system of carrying and nurturing a well-grown foetus, must necessarily have her strength considerably reduced, which will no doubt be transmitted to her foal.

The regimen of mares in foal should not differ much from that allowed any healthy horse. It should be nutritious, regular but not too bulky. Many hold the opinion that grain is injurious to pregnant mares, which is undoubtedly a fallacy. They should be fed in proportion to their size and the amount of work they do, but should have a rather more nutritious diet than a gelding or non-pregnant mare. Too much hay should be avoided, for we find a greater tendency to digestive derangements, particularly colic. A measure of laxative food is demanded, as two gallons of bran mash twice a week, and, if there is a tendency to costiveness a half pint of raw linseed oil may be given in the mash.

THE NEWLY BORN FOAL

is subject to a variety of ills, many more than space will admit us to treat of, but it will be opportune to speak of one or two here, which constitute the most prolific source of loss and danger.

It is seldom that the owners of foals realize the danger to which these young animals are subject during the first few days of their existence from inactivity of the bowels. If these organs are not soon relieved of their contents, either naturally or by artificial stimulation, irritation soon results, and symptoms of

COLIC

are plainly shown by repeated alternate rising and lying on the back. Between the spasms there is freedom from pain and the young animal will seek the teat. If relief is not given the pain becomes constant, and the patient lies continuously, all efforts to suck

cease, and weakness increases until exhaustion brings death; colic having resulted in

INFLAMMATION

of the bowels, which is almost certain to cause death, especially in a young subject. The sluggishness of the bowels alluded to is most frequently seen in foals otherwise feeble, but we meet with it in those possessing general strength. If the bowels of a foal do not move within a couple of hours after it is born,

TREATMENT

becomes necessary, and the safest and most effective measure for promoting the action of these organs is to give repeated injections of lukewarm water. This course cannot do any harm, and is usually successful in producing sufficiently copious evacuations.

Castor oil is the agent usually employed for this purpose, but it is not so reliable as the injection, and has the disadvantage of nauseating a young creature. It is also difficult to regulate the proper amount to give, disappointment frequently being experienced from the desired effect not being produced, or from too great activity having been brought about and weakness caused by the copiousness of the discharge, which is often difficult to control. Syrup of rhubarb is preferable in tablespoonful doses, on account of it not nauseating. If a foal shows abdominal pain a blanket wrung out of very warm water and applied to the abdomen constantly, usually gives relief.

Foals with flaccid or relaxed muscles seldom do much good, if they are unable to stand within twenty-four hours, for the continual lying is unfavorable to their gaining strength, insomuch as it prevents frequent sucking, and impairs the activity of the digestive organs, thus leading to the trouble already treated of.

Some show signs of improvement, which should be encouraged by every attention to their comfort, particularly to keeping them dry and warm, raising them frequently to the teat, and observing carefully for any derangement of the bowels.

The Farm.

Those who subscribe now for the "Journal" for 1887 will get it the remainder of this year free.

We want an active young man at every county and district fair this season to take subscriptions for the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL. Write at once for full particulars to STOCK JOURNAL CO., Hamilton, Ont.

THERE is a tendency amongst farmers to jump at conclusions, the result of but one experiment in their own practice, without considering duly the effects of variations in the seasons. In experimenting with the products of the soil in their production, one experiment is seldom or never conclusive, and for the reason already given. A repetition of the experiment again and again should be made before accepting any deduction as final. Most farmers have neither the time nor the means to carry on these, hence the value of experiment stations where the work is judiciously carried on. Sir J. B. Lawes has been a means of blessing not only to British agriculture, but to agriculture in many lands. Yet the work that this eminent scientist is doing is more applicable in many instances to farming in the land where the experiments are made, and hence the necessity for careful experiment in every country where agriculture is the mainstay of the people.

Fall Ploughing vs. Spring.

A great deal has been written as to the comparative advantages and disadvantages of fall ploughing, and parties seem no nearer agreement on the subject than they were fifty years ago. With the consciousness of this truth, writing anything further on the subject may seem a vain task, but nothing is vain that may be said or written, when the speaker or writer is able to give a reason therefor.

We are strongly in favor of getting as much ground ploughed as possible in the fall. Its advantages are so obvious to us, that, unless in the case of peas and a few other crops of not so much note, we would have it all turned if we could. Its advantages are manifold. It greatly facilitates spring work. Our summers are very short indeed, as every farmer knows, so short that unless a large proportion of the ground is upturned in the fall, it cannot be done in time, and this means very serious loss in the future crop. Late sown grain, as a rule, is inferior in both quantity and quality, and the straw that produces it is not worth half as much as a rule as that which was grown earlier. There is a great tendency in it to rust, or blight, or mildew, and it is always deficient in that brightness of color which characterizes the straw of the early sown grain. Late sown grain is much more liable to be damaged by wet, as every afternoon farmer finds annually to his sorrow. After the bright suns of July and August are gone, the days become more damp and cloudy, and the dews linger so that the straw, dark enough before it was cut, becomes almost if not altogether useless for feed. If the ground is nearly all ploughed in the fall the crop can all be put in in time, with the prospect of a good return and a satisfactory reaping time. It ensures a better crop for the further reason that the upturned soil has been acted upon by the frosts and so pulverized that with much less labor in forming a seed-bed, a much better one is made, particularly where the soils are at all inclined to be stiff. Through the action of the sun and winds they become so warmed that seed germinates readily and grows apace, while that sown on the cold earth just upturned starts lazily, and seldom overtakes the other in the race.

Ploughing in autumn affords the most fitting time for deepening the line of cultivation. When an additional inch is brought to the surface it should be done in the autumn, in which case it is so acted upon by the weather that it unlocks its stores of plant food, and gives them up to the needs of the vegetables which it sustains. If this is done in the spring, the stubborn subsoil will not thus accommodate itself to its new conditions, and the first crop reaped upon it will, in consequence, be a lean one. When land is not ploughed in the fall, for most crops it should not be ploughed too deep in the spring, as the deeper the colder the ground, especially in stiff soils. We do not usually favor shallow ploughing, but experience has taught us that deep ploughed fields when broken up in the spring, more especially out of sod, do not produce so heavily as those that are ploughed lighter.

Ploughing in the fall usually divides the work, which is a mercy for teams as well as for men. When all is done in spring it cannot be done without working in a hurry. Too much has to be done in a given time, so that what is done is not so well done, and all muscle labor employed in doing it is overtasked. The work of the year thus becomes an up-grade which gets steeper as the season rolls on.

The objections to fall ploughing that have been urged, resolve themselves virtually into two. The first looks upon the system as one that unduly fosters weeds, and the second that it allows the land to leach

with winter and spring rains. In reference to the first, we answer, that while we admit that it does tend to foster weeds under some conditions, under others the tendency is the reverse. The plan in vogue in many places is to plough lightly as soon as possible, then harrow that all weeds lying near the surface may germinate, and plough again deeply and thoroughly later in the season. This method has a tendency to destroy weeds more thoroughly than the system of ploughing but once in the spring. We apprehend, however, that this method would involve too much labor in stiff clays, but it does not seem to in localities favored with soft soils.

If weeds are only to be eradicated by means of spring ploughing they will never be eradicated, for except in the case of thistles and weeds that are deeply rooted, the thorough cultivation that lands get that are ploughed in the fall is quite as effective in lessening the growth of weeds as spring ploughing. Delaying ploughing the land till spring is a very dear way of eradicating weeds, as we do think that if a careful estimate was made from year to year, that lands ploughed in the spring will give one-third less yield on an average than those ploughed in the fall.

As to the second objection that fall ploughed lands wash, this will only apply to certain localities. Where soils are light, on hill sides, they will wash, and even where they are heavy; but where they are porous below, and pretty level, without open furrows, there will be no perceptible wash. So of lands that are thoroughly underdrained and of such a nature that no open furrows are required. Where these cannot be dispensed with there will be some wash, in some cases a good deal. Until underdraining becomes pretty general there will be loss from this source, and indeed we are not sure if underdraining will in all cases obviate the use of open furrows.

Those who are not used with stiff soils are apt to wonder why they are so filled with furrows, but wisdom, here as elsewhere, is justified of her children. Experience has taught the people of those parts that they get most crop from their narrow lands, and hence the reason of the practice. It is better to lose some of the richness of the soil through fall ploughing, than to lose a large portion of the yield virtually through spring ploughing. Of the two evils we can only choose the less, but it should never be forgotten that all surface waters should be allowed to escape from such lands.

To get the best returns from the soil in this country of stern winters, we have to use it very much after the fashion in which the world uses those who are to become leaders, each in his sphere—she uses them sternly. Nursed on no lap of down, nor rocked in pleasure's enervating cradle, they are so pulverized in nature that they readily take in the lessons of experience, which in such a case always find a congenial soil, and being watered with the rains of adverse experience and the dews of stern necessity, they produce the most of what is for the uses of the race.

Give us the man who has been prepared for their respective positions by the frosts of time; and for productiveness, give us the soils turned up by the relentless ploughshare in autumn and forced to crumble by the action of the hard frosts of winter. There will yet be several days in which the ploughman may turn his furrow before winter sets in. In every instance we say to such: Keep your horses to a pretty good step that they may plough their acre.

"I am very much pleased with the JOURNAL and wish you every success."—JACOB E. SAEBLEY, Harrowsmith, Ont.

The Great Central Exhibition.

This exhibition held in Hamilton the closing days of September and the first October, outdid any of its former selves, not only in the extent and high character of the exhibit, but also, we are told in the attendance, and that without any of the sensational attractions so often practised for the purpose of drawing crowds.

The show of horses, particularly in the Carriage and Roadster classes was almost unprecedentedly large, and that of cattle was about twice the number usually exhibited, although, Holsteins and Herefords were not represented.

The receipts at the gate were about \$8,000, leaving the association in a very comfortable state financially, and the President, W. Hendrie, and the Secretary, J. Davis, Hamilton, and indeed all the officials are to be congratulated on the success of their show.

We publish below a summary of the prize list and only regret that we cannot find room for the whole of it.

HORSES.

Thoroughbred stallions. In four-year-olds, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, was 1st and 2nd. We may here remark that we believe this exhibitor has carried more prizes in Canada this year, than any other one exhibitor of thoroughbred horses, which is saying a good deal. He was also 1st in two-year-olds, and carried diploma for stallion of any age. The 1st for thoroughbred filly or gelding fell to the same, and 1st and 2nd for two-year geldings, also 1st, 2nd and 3rd for one-year-olds. In brood mares he was 1st and 2nd, and the same for foals.

In carriage stallions, 4 years old and upwards, McLelland & Orr, Milton, were 1st; B. G. Moore, Oakville, 2nd, and Wm. Henry, Stoney Creek, 3rd. For carriage stallion 3 years, John H. Stewart, Kirkwall, was 1st, in a strong class of seven entries; B. G. Moore, Oakville, 2nd and Jos. McAllister, Binbrook, 3rd. In the two-year-class, Snider & Edmonson, Brantford, were 1st; Robt. Brackenwood, Tyneside, 2nd, and W. Thompson, jr., 3rd. In the one-year class, the winners were J. Bloodsworth, Burford; F. Rankin, Ancaster, and John Kennedy, St. Anns. For brood mares, Jos. Boyle, Dundas, was 1st; W. Thompson, jr., Orkney, 2nd, and Isaac Geddes, Stoney Creek, 3rd. For foals, the same parties took 1st and 2nd, and Jos. Boyle, Dundas, 3rd. In an entry of 14 for span carriage horses, Philip Millar, Port Rowan, was 1st; R. Ellin, Zimmermann, 2nd, and W. Weaver, Binbrook, 3rd. The fight in single carriage class was a stout one. The judges here must have been weary of their task, for with an entry of no less than 49, who other than cool and collected men could be otherwise than bewildered. Finally the committee settled upon John L. Horning, Dundas, for 1st; Thos. Morden of same place, 2nd, and R. Fitzgerald, Ancaster, 3rd.

This exhibit would certainly have done honor to any show.

In Roadster stallions, aged, the order was J. McDairmid, Mohawk; W. Hendrie, Hamilton, and A. J. Nellis, Caledonia. In three-year olds, Chas. Porter, Zimmerman; Judson Horning, Ancaster, and Angus Secord, Hamilton. In two-year stallions, Jas. Watson, Eden Mills; Abraham M. VanSickle, Jerseyville, and W. T. Norton, Aldershot. In yearling colts, W. T. Norton, Aldershot; W. Hendrie, Hamilton, and E. J. Duffy, Binbrook. In Roadster stallions any age, Chas. Porter, Zimmerman, won the diploma. For Roadster fillies 3 years, 21 entries were made, the 1st prize went to M. TenEyck, Hamilton, the 2nd to R. M. Griffin, Smithville, and the 3rd to O. W. Sager, Alberton. In Roadster fillies two years, with 22 entries, Ed. P. Johnson, Jerseyville, was 1st; Richard O. Hair, Ancaster, 2nd, and A. Secord, Hamilton, 3rd. In yearling filly or gelding class, out of 20 entries, H. Bennett, Zimmerman, was 1st; J. F. & A. R. VanSickle, Jerseyville, 2nd, and W. Hendrie, 3rd. In brood mares, A. M. VanSickle, Jerseyville, was 1st; D. Ashbaugh, jr., Renton Station, 2nd, and T. Alton & Sons, 3rd. In foals, the order was C. E. Ryman, Hamilton; Robt. Lowden, Hamilton, and R. MacLroy. For best pair Roadsters, J. J. Lyons, Dundas, was 1st; J. Jarvis Boyne, 2nd, and F. H. Miller, 3rd. The single Roadster class had the astonishing entry of 66 animals, Thos. Armstrong, Hamilton,

taking 1st; J. A. Horning, Dundas, 2nd, and Dr. Thos. Miller, Hamilton, 3rd. In saddle horses, W. Hendrie was first; and Geo. Smith, Grimsby, first for ponies.

Agricultural stallions. In this class (4 years old), Jos. Ricker, Sheffield, was 1st, and Thos. A. Preston, Mount Albion, 2nd. In that for three-year olds, David Finch, Caledonia, was 1st; Mrs. E. Griffin, Ancaster, in two-year-olds, and Alex. Duncan, Carlisle, in one-year-olds. David Finch, Caledonia, carried the diploma. For filly or gelding, 3 years, W. J. Degrow, Binbrook, was 1st; in the two-year class, Robt. Telford, Valens, and in the one-year, Thos. Macklem, Hamilton.

For brood mares, Jos. Ricker, Sheffield, was 1st; and J. Beer, Hamilton, for span agricultural horses, the 2nd going to G. S. Alton, Nelson. Thos. A. Preston, Mount Albion, carried first for agricultural foal.

In Heavy Draughts the entry was encouraging. Daniel Reid, Glanford, was first for aged stallion and diploma; J. & A. McLagan, Carlisle, for three-year-olds; for three-year filly or gelding, Wm. Petch, Blackheath; for brood mare, W. Freeman, Freeman; for span heavy horses the Shedden Co., Hamilton, was first, and W. Hendrie second and third. G. F. Lewis was first for foal, with a splendid animal of Shire breeding, and A. F. Carpenter, Winona, was first for Percheron stallion, aged, with W. H. Carpenter second. The order was the same for mares.

In Heavy draught imp. stallions, aged, the first went to Thos. Little, Mono Road, and second to Andrew Harvey, Kirkwall. H. Hammond, Cainsville, came first in three-year-olds, and Smith & Inch, Glanford, second. In heavy draught imp. brood mares, R. Young, Galt, was first and Geo. F. Lewis, Winona, second. In heavy draught imp. fillies, three years, W. Hendrie was first and A. Inch, Ancaster, second; and in the two-year class Jas. Gibson was placed first.

For farmer's driving horse, A. Brown, Dundas, was first; and for gentleman's road horse, Thos. Armstrong. For single road horse, O. Nolan, Hamilton, and also for pair roadsters. In stallions for speed the first went to A. J. Nelles, Caledonia. No less than 44 entered for the contest in the Green Trot, and Thos. A. Armstrong, of Hamilton, won.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns. In Shorthorn bulls Jas. Hunter, Alma, was first; H. & I. Groff, Elmira, second, and Thos. Shaw, Woodburn, third. For two-year bulls, Mr. Currie, Everton, was first; G. S. Alton, Nelson, second, and Thos. Stock, Waterdown, third. In bulls one year, H. & I. Groff were first and W. Templer, Jerseyville, second. Jas. Hunter was first for bull calf; John Currie, Everton, second, and J. Campbell jr. third. J. Currie, Everton, carried the diploma for bull. W. Templer, Jerseyville, carried the diploma for Durham bull with three of his get. In cows, aged, Jas. Hunter was first; H. & I. Groff, Elmira, second, and T. Shaw, Woodburn, third. In Durham cows, three years, the order was Groff, Hunter, Hunter; two-year, Hunter, Hunter, Groff; one-year, Groff, Hunter, Templer. Heifer calves, Hunter, Templer, Hunter. For the herd of Durhams the order was Hunter, Groff, Shaw. For the county herd the first prize went to T. Shaw; the second to W. Templer, and T. Stock, third.

Ayrshires.—The show was both large and good, there being at least eight exhibitors represented. T. Guy, Oshawa; Jardine & Sons, Hamilton; J. McCormack, Rockton, and A. Gerrard, Hamilton, were the principal winners, the latter getting the diploma on bull, and Mr. Guy the 1st herd prize, Jardine & Sons getting the second.

Jerseys.—There were five or six herds of this breed out, the principal prizes going to the Oaklands Jersey Farm, Hamilton, A. Jeffrey, Toronto, and Jardine & Sons. The Oaklands Jersey Farm carried the diploma for bull, and also for bull with three of his get. In females the Oaklands Jersey herd carried a large share of the prizes and also the herd prize.

The show of grades was large and good, H. & I. Groff taking first for herd, and Thos. Webber, Glanford first for county.

In the Fat classes, H. & I. Groff were strongest; J. E. Brethour, Burford, next.

SHEEP.

In Cotswolds, James Main, Boyne, had nearly everything as he desired it with his imported Cotswolds, although Smith Evans, Gourcock, and W. Petch, Blackheath, took a number of prizes.

In Leicesters, W. Somers, St. Marys; J. Murray, Clanbrassil; John Wright, Mohawk; John Wood, Freeman, and Thos. & D. Evans, Hespeler, won all the prizes, J. Murray carrying the pen prize.

In Lincolns, E. Parkinson, Eramora; J. Murray, Clanbrassil, and J. Wood, Freeman, were the successful men, the diploma going to the former.

In Southdowns, J. Jackson, Abingdon, was the strong man and carried the pen along with many other prizes, although R. Shaw, Renton Station, and A. Simenton, Blackheath, got a number of prizes.

Oxfords, Smith Evans, Gourcock, carried everything in this class.

Shropshires, J. Campbell, jr., took most of the prizes and the pen prize, although W. Thompson, Mohawk, took a share; A. Simenton was first in fat wethers, and John Wood in fat ewes.

SWINE.

In Yorkshires the strongest man was J. Featherston, Credit, although I. Bartlett, Fulton; R. Dorsey & Son, Somerville, and N. H. Wickett, York, took some prizes.

In Poland Chinas, R. Dorsey & Son took the largest share of prize money, and also in Suffolks.

In Berkshires, Geo. Green, Fairview, won the most prize money, although J. E. Brethour, N. H. Wickett, I. Bartlett, and G. E. Roszel, Smithville, each won prizes.

In Essex, J. Featherston and I. Bartlett divided the spoil.

The exhibit of poultry was both large and good, exhibitors coming from Toronto, Stratford, London, and many other places in the west.

The general character of the show this year and the results will surely set the management to work with that energy which is always the product of results achieved or sought.

What Causes Rust?

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—We have been suffering for the last two or three years from rust on our grain crops, especially on our wheat. We were never subject to rust before. We cannot understand the cause. One of our neighbors has a small nursery; he has about 25 rods of barbed hedge growing. Some of my neighbors think that is the cause of our grain rusting. I know of four or five different places where there is a bunch of barbed hedge growing and in every place the grain rusts around it. Will you or some of your readers be kind enough to give us, through your JOURNAL, some information whether barbed hedge will cause rust or not? and oblige

D. MCINNES,

Thames Road, Exeter P. O.

Usborne, Oct. 20, 1886.

We believe it is an indisputable fact that the kind of hedge referred to, which we presume is that of the barberry, does produce rust in grain fields adjoining, but to what extent we are not prepared to say. We hope soon, however, to hear something more definite on the subject, as Prof. Panton, of the Ontario Experimental Farm, is, we understand, gathering information on the subject with a view to thorough investigation. In the meantime we will welcome any light that our readers can furnish.

The Dairy.

IT is a matter of no little moment to those interested in dairying to secure cows that milk easily and that have teats sufficiently large to be milked with a full hand. From the computation of a writer in the *United States Dairyman*, we glean that the milking of a cow with suitable teats occupied six minutes with a full hand, while the time required for milking another with thumb and finger that had short teats was seventeen minutes, although she gave a less quantity of milk. This gives us a difference of eleven minutes in the time occupied in milking the two cows. Allowing each one to milk nine months in the year, and the milk to be drawn twice in the day, the one would entail ninety-nine hours, or more than four days work in the process of milking alone over the other. There is no doubt

that the size of the teat can be improved by judicious breeding as easily as other points, and it is a matter well deserving the attention of the breeders of dairy cattle. Small teats have been urged as an objection to the Ayrshires, and yet we have in mind a large herd of this useful breed—that of Mr. James Drummond, Petite Cote, Montreal, nearly all of which have teats sufficiently large to admit of their being easily milked with the full hand. In its every feature far too little attention is being paid to the breeding of suitable dairy stock. We do not see why this might not be made a profitable branch of the great live stock industry, and we would like much to see the experiment made.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Dairying vs. Mixed Husbandry.

BY F. MALCOLM, INNERKIP

(Second paper.)

Dairying may be made more profitable than it generally is. A certain locality in this province has of late years gone largely into the raising of turkeys. It has established a yearly fair, and turkeys are brought there by the thousands. What is the result? Buyers attend this fair from the United States, and several cents more the pound is obtained than where turkeys are only sold by the hundred. I mention this as an illustration of the principle I have advanced. I would advise those people to stick to the turkey raising by all means. If another locality has gone largely into the feeding of beef cattle, another into creamery butter, and another into the breeding of draught or blood horses, I would say to those localities, follow it up to the highest point of perfection, and success must follow. So I say to dairymen.

No doubt that part of the world capable of producing dairy products is large, but comparatively speaking that part which surpasses the best localities in Ontario is small. Competition, therefore, is less to be feared by dairymen than by those following mixed husbandry. Success in dairying largely depends upon the careful selection of the best milkers. If an average dairy herd was taken and tested, it would be found that the profit came from only one half of it, the other half for two-thirds simply paying for their keep.

To keep up the wear of the herd I would recommend what I have found by experience to be good practice. Select several of the best milkers and endeavor to have them calve about the end of February or first of March. Raise the heifer calves, feed them well from the first; give in two years what is generally given in three, and bring them into milk when 26 months old. Again, from these select the best, and so on. If good grade Durhams are the breed, those that do not come up to the standard desired can be turned into beef without loss. A continued effort in this direction will result in a good milking herd, if another important matter is well attended to—that is, *feeding*.

The cow is a machine for turning food into milk, and it matters not how good the machine is, it cannot work without material to work upon. Those who feed beef cattle know that if they do not give their cattle more than will merely support the requirements of life they will never make beef, and it is just so with cows; it is the extra food over and above what is actually required to keep the machine in working order that can be turned into milk. The dairyman who is afraid to put in this extra for fear he will never see it again, is like a miller, who, after being at the expense of building a mill, is afraid to buy wheat to grind in it.

Dairying is a safe and profitable kind of farming. Yet one may have the right kind of land, good cows, good stables, good water, and every other advantage, and if he does not feed well there may be no profit.

The profits of the dairy depends largely on the general treatment—along with good stabling, liberal feeding, and abundance of good water, kindness should rule—no kicking or clubbing or driving with dogs. Everything should be done to keep the cows placid and quiet. All excitement will reduce the quantity of milk, and otherwise injure it.

If greater care were taken to send clean, pure milk to the factories, our cheese would find a more ready market at high prices. This is the weak point in our co-operative system. How it is to be remedied remains a question for the future.

Cow Competition at Sherbrooke.

We are indebted to Mr. James Cheesman, editor of the *Canadian Dairyman*, who conducted the test, for an early report of the result of the above competition. Only Ayrshires competed. The mode of judging was as follows:

“One point for each pound of milk, 30 points for each pound of butter and 10 points for each percentage unit of fat above 35 per cent., which is the Boston city standard, and one point for each ten days after calving.”

The first morning's milkings were sampled, 500 grams of milk being taken, and set at a temperature of 40 degrees for 24 hours. The evening's milkings were also sampled, five inches of milk being taken in a half-inch tube; these were churned and the butter reduced to oil and measured with a fine scale calibrated in 100 parts of an inch.

Samples of the second day's milkings were taken for a fat analysis with the lacto-butyrrometer, and the results were added together for a daily average of milk and butter fat.

It is regrettable that the test was confined to one breed, Ayrshires only being entered. It is gratifying that city milkmen have demonstrated to the public the average value of milk under the unfavorable conditions of exhibition surroundings. At home, in their own homes, the results should be higher, and every possible encouragement should be given city milkmen to improve the quality of their milk by a gradation of prices as in butter and cheese. If extra good milk was paid for according to its quality, poor milk would sell for less. Competition of this kind will undoubtedly improve the milk business by encouraging higher feeding.”

The awards went to the following animals:

First, Lucerne, owned by Thos. Browne, Petite Cote, Montreal; 2nd, Victoria, owned by James Drummond, Petite Cote, Montreal; 3rd, Nellie, owned by D. & A. Drummond, Petite Cote, Montreal.

The scale of points is as below:

No.	Name.	Milk.	Butter.	Quality.	Parturition.	Score.
1	Lucerne...	32.62	47.67	8.10	5-7	94.09
2	Victoria...	40.25	47.91		4-5	92.66
3	Nellie.....	32.12	29.97		10.20	72.29

The rules of the show prevented any one exhibitor taking more than one prize, or the results would have been somewhat different.

The Holstein Exhibit at Toronto.

[This paper went stray in the post-office or it would have appeared in last issue:—ED.]

The show in the Holstein class was really superb, and far eclipsed that of other years. They were exceeded in numbers by no other class, while the superior quality of the animals shown eclipsed anything before seen at the Industrial, and was very creditable to the breeders of this popular dairy stock. Among the exhibitors were the Wyton Breeders' Association, Wyton, Ont., who showed a herd largely composed of heifers and young stock, all of which appeared in fair order. Sir James of Aaggie, a member of the famous Aaggie family, is the best bull at the head of this herd. Another bull, got by the celebrated Mori, attracted attention.

A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee, were perhaps

more fortunate than any other breeder in the prize ring, having carried off quite a number of honors. Their recent importation from leading American herds was represented, among which is the bull Prairie Aaggie's Prince, bred by Yeomans & Sons, Walworth, N. Y., showing a good style and form. The owners are to be congratulated on their selection. A number of heifers were also noticeable, and could not fail to attract the attention of the passer-by.

S. Shunk, jr., Edgely, again showed his handsome young bull, Earl Barrington, and a number of cows and young stock.

H. M. Williams, Picton, had a large herd on exhibition, many of them animals of pronounced excellence, among which are Glenburine, a grand cow with large and prominent udder. This cow has given as high as 89 lbs. in one day, and now in her tenth month of milking was giving in the neighborhood of fifty pounds on the grounds. Sir Archibald, a bull of fine style and carriage, is at the head of this herd. Mr. Williams carried off the herd prize and sweepstakes for best bull.

M. Cook & Sons, Aultsville, are again on hand with some specially fine Holsteins. Gugantha, with a record of 92½ lbs. of milk in one day, whom Dudley Miller describes as in every way a model dairy cow, comes first. Among others are Jorance, a 3-year-old daughter and a particularly handsome specimen of the breed. Harthe is another 3-year-old, of fine mould and symmetrical in form; Gugantha Prince, only thirteen months old, is low set with good length of body and has extra strong milking points, and can scarcely fail to impress this desideratum on his get. Jessie L, a large handsome cow of Shorthorn build, is a good example of what the Holsteins can do in the beefing line.

Macklin & Sons, Fenalla, have a number of very fine cows, which would do credit to any herd; as has also Messrs. H. & W. F. Bollert, of Cassel, Ont., whose bull Barton, as well, appears to very good advantage and is a fine specimen of the Barrington strain. Messrs. Macklin and Bollert were both very successful in the prize ring. The other breeders were Smith Bros., Dundas, who show three head; and Wm. Shunk, Edgely, each of which received a fair share of honors. On the whole the Holstein men are to be congratulated on the success attending their class in this year's exhibition.

Poultry.

Poultry at the Western Fair.

This department was the poorest we ever saw here. The management in their wisdom cut off half the prize money on all, and some sections were cut off entirely. There were some very fine birds; in fact, the quality was very good, but the number was small, not being more than half the usual number. Light Brahmas were the smallest exhibit we have ever seen at this fair. Dark Brahmas were in greater numbers and of fair quality. Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Polands, Hamburgs and Games, were out in larger numbers and of good quality. Other classes were light, except Bantams, which were very well represented and of fine quality. B.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Poultry on a Large Scale.

BY J. W. BARTLETT, LAMBETH, ONT.

(Continued from August Journal.)

THE HOUSE.

This space (one foot), we would use for a drinking fountain, which we will describe further on. The next thing to arrange is a perch for the fowls. For this purpose take 2 x 4 scantling, and with a draw-knife round off the corners on the upper side and nail legs on similar to a carpenter's saw-horse and about the same height, viz.: twenty to twenty-four inches. The house now having been divided into ten apartments, each one will of course be 12 x 20 feet, and will accommodate 40 fowls, which will require about 30 feet of perches and may be regulated to suit the taste of the attendant. It is a good plan to put a board twenty

inches wide directly under the perch and sprinkle with sand, to facilitate cleaning. About two-thirds of the droppings will be left upon this, hence the house will not need to be cleaned more than one-third as often, as the boards can be taken out and cleaned with very little trouble. We leave the hallway and doors four feet wide to allow a wheelbarrow free access to all parts of the building, which will make the various duties devolving on the attendant much lighter than if obliged to carry feed and straw in, and droppings etc. out through a small door and hall scarcely wide enough to get through without turning *flat ways*, as nine-tenths of the poultry houses in the country are at present constructed. Our house is now complete and next comes the more difficult task of selecting the breed to be kept.

(To be continued.)

Poultry Keeping.

Poultry, as often kept on the farm, afford neither profit nor pleasure. Why is this? Because so little attention is given them either in breeding or care. As a rule farm fowls are not as good as they should be. Now there is no place where finer fowl can be raised than on the farm. Instead we find a great many poor ones. No pure blood introduced for years. Very often allowed to roost in the trees or any place they can find, having no house of their own. Small wonder so many say their fowls do not pay. How can such breeding and care be expected to pay? We would not expect to realize very large profits from our other farm stock if handled in that manner. That there is a profit as now kept shows us there is good ground to walk on, with a chance for as large profits as can be got from any other department of farm work.

Which variety shall we keep? is a question often asked. That just depends upon what you keep fowls for—whether for eggs only, for meat, or the two combined. If for eggs, the Leghorns and Black Spanish are the best. The eggs of the Leghorn are smaller than those of the Spanish, but the birds likewise are smaller, requiring less to keep them; so that the weight of eggs produced for food consumed will equal and I think surpass the Spanish. As it is always necessary to kill off the older birds to make way for a certain number of pullets yearly, flesh value must also be taken into account. The Leghorn matures very quickly, and young or old are much superior to the Spanish for the table.

If a table fowl alone be wanted, the Plymouth Rock, Dorkings, Brahmans, and the French varieties will be found suitable; the selection of one variety being based on whether fitness for the table at an early age, plumpness from a month old to full growth or large size is wanted.

For a general purpose farm fowl, the Plymouth Rock is superior to all others. I have tried many varieties, but have found none to compare to it. In this opinion I am borne out by the leading authorities in America. They are hardy, clean-legged, no feathers to clog with snow, combs and wattles medium sized, are of a vigorous, lively nature, good layers and excellent for the table, from two months old to full maturity. They are one of the plumpest birds at all ages that is to be got.

There are sitters and non-sitters. This latter quality is not natural, but established by careful breeding for man's convenience, so bear in mind, if you cross breed them—even two non-sitting varieties—you get sitters. So while a bird in its purity may be either a sitter or non-sitter, a cross-bred bird will always have the incubative quality developed.

In the erection of poultry houses a few general rules must be observed. These are warmth and plenty of light and ventilation. Without these your house, no matter how costly, will not be suited to the wants of its feathered inhabitants. Make no double walls with a space between them, as they form harbors for vermin. The best inside wall is lath and plaster, which leaves no seams for vermin to lodge in. Make all nests, perches, etc., movable, which greatly facilitates cleaning the house out. Use plenty of whitewash on the walls and kerosene oil on the perches and in the corners and joints of the nest boxes. It is a good plan to take nests and perches out of doors in the spring and cover them with a heap of dry straw and set it on fire, the scorching will purify

them and rid them of all disagreeable inhabitants. Save carefully the manure. It is very valuable for all crops, especially roots, wheat, and the garden. Buy a book on poultry. Subscribe for one of the many excellent poultry journals. Go to a poultry show. Get a setting, or a pair of birds of some pure breed from a reliable dealer. Care for them as you would your well bred sheep, cattle or horses, and if in six months you have not got what fanciers call the "hen fever," you certainly have no love for the beautiful.—JOHN MORRISON, JR., Oban, in *Watford Guide*.

The Apiary.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.
Foul Brood.

MR. EDITOR,—As I understand this disease is giving trouble and making progress in certain sections of the Province, and as I have no doubt many of the readers of the LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL who keep bees to some extent are not readers of the bee journals, and therefore do not see what is said on the subject, I think it will be well to copy the following paper from the *American Bee Journal*, by N. W. McLain, of Aurora, Illinois. I have no personal experience with the disease, and hope never to have, but it is well to be posted in regard to it, and prepared, not only to detect, but to deal with it in some form. What Mr. McLain here recommends is not only simple and easily applied, but, as he says, has been successfully tested in several bad cases. It is certainly worthy of a trial at least. I would, therefore, recommend every reader of the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL having bees to be on the watch for the first appearance of the disease, and to carefully preserve this number of the JOURNAL for reference, so that the remedy could be applied at once. Many farmers keep a few colonies in order to get honey for family use, and partly because they like to have a few bees about the place; now those are just as likely to become diseased as if they had a hundred, and the trouble is, when the bees die out, they do not know what is the matter, and may leave the hives lying about where other bees have access to them, and so unconsciously spread this trouble. The specialist gets it. He has no idea where it comes from, but most likely it is from those old hives that would have either been cured or burned, if the true state of things had been understood. A very successful specialist some years ago, got foul brood into his apiary. He burned hives, combs and everything up and commenced again, but since that he says he never lifts a comb of brood from a hive without watching for this disease. One with little experience cannot be expected to detect it unless it becomes so far advanced as to be offensive. I will therefore state what will be a sure guide. When a colony swarms, the old queen goes with the swarm. There is therefore a period of from two to three weeks that there will be no eggs laid in the hive. If then those brood combs are examined three weeks after the old queen has left, and if sealed brood is found, it is suspicious, and should be examined with the point of a pen knife; or it can be detected in that case by there being a little hole in the centre of the capping as if made by the point of a pin. The cure as given by Mr. McLain is as follows:

"Take of soft water, 3 pints; of dairy salt, one pint. Use an earthen vessel. Raise the temperature to 80° Fahr.; do not exceed 90°. Stir till the salt is thoroughly dissolved. Now add a pint of warm soft water in which has been thoroughly dissolved four tablespoonfuls of bicarbonate of soda (use the crystal). Stir thoroughly. Add to this mixture sufficient sugar or honey to sweeten it, but not enough to perceptibly thicken it. Now add $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce of pure salicylic acid. Mix thoroughly. Let this mixture stand for two hours, when it becomes settled and clear.

"Treatment.—Shake the bees from the combs, and extract as clean as possible. Now thoroughly atomize the combs, using the mixture and a large atomizer. Return the frames to the colony.

"If there is no honey to be obtained from the fields, feed honey or syrup to which has been added 3 tablespoonfuls of the mixture to each quart of honey or syrup. Stir well. The honey just extracted may be used without injury to the bees, if the mixture is added; but no more should be furnished than is consumed. Atomize the colony two or three times more, simply setting the frames apart so as to direct the spray well over the combs and bees—not brushing off the

bees; three or four days should intervene between the times of treatment. The last may be given on top without removing a frame.

"As a preventive, apply on top of the frames, or in any way by which the bees may get it. Also burn old dry bones to an ash, and pulverize. Mix up one gallon to each 50 colonies in the apiary, of the above mixture, adding enough sugar or honey to make it very sweet (say two or three times as much honey or sugar as would be a proper quantity for use in the atomizer). Stir in a full half-pint of the powdered bone ash. Place this gallon of mixture in, say four shallow vessels—perhaps bread-pan feeders with floats on the top—and stand these four in different parts of the apiary. You will be surprised at the rapidity with which the depleted colonies will recuperate and grow strong again. If you fear that the exposure of sweets in the apiary will induce robbing, the mixture can safely be fed the customary way on top of the frames in the hive.

"I would recommend that you give the entire apiary one application of the mixture prescribed for cure, as this treatment frequently prevents the presence of the disease where it was not before possible to detect it. The quantity prescribed for use by means of a large atomizer is sufficient to treat 150 colonies. Not reckoning the sugar or honey used, the cost will not be more than 15 cents. I have prescribed this treatment with entire satisfaction and uniform success for the past two years. I will mention the facts in two or three of the apiaries for which I have prescribed this treatment:

"1. Number of colonies in the apiary, 46; number apparently diseased, 13; number actually diseased, 28; disease so far progressed that the stench was very offensive in the yard; bees crawling out of the hive to die by tens of thousands; effect of treatment apparent in one day; a permanent cure in each case.

"2. Number of colonies, 60; serious cases, 38; combs black and putrid; a few had already been burned; effect of treatment apparent at once; a permanent cure in each case.

"3. Number of colonies, over 150; number of colonies diseased, 60; bees swarming out; stench from hives nauseating; combs black and rotten; brood putrid; whole apiary treated; disease immediately arrested; effect of treatment on affected colonies instantaneous, even on apparently hopeless cases; every colony cured; disease eradicated, leaving no trace behind. Colonies all soon became strong, healthy and prosperous. For the purpose of further experiment, the combs of healthy and diseased colonies were exchanged; combs from the diseased colonies being given the healthy colonies, and the combs of healthy colonies placed in diseased colonies. The treatment was applied to both alike. In every case the disease would immediately disappear, and in many cases the diseased colonies were soon more populous and prosperous than those which had no disease, and had been undisturbed. This treatment, which is simple, cheap, and easily and rapidly applied, seems to be efficacious in the most virulent forms of foul brood, and seemingly furnishes immunity from the dreaded scourge.

F. MACLOLM.

Innerkip, Ont.

Horticultural.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Preparation of Fruit Plantations for Winter.

BY E. D. SMITH, WINONA.

Eternal vigilance is the price of good fruit. If we wish to have a full crop the coming year, we can do much to assure it in the present month of November. Bank up all the fruit trees with fine earth to prevent ravages by mice. Be sure not to make a harbor for them by making banks of sods, weeds or rubbish of any kind. Pack the mounds with shovel and there will be no danger from mice except around fences, where snow drifts higher than the mound. Tramp the snow around these when it gets above the mounds, or encircle these trees with tarred paper high enough to be above the banks. Tarred paper can only be put on satisfactorily when the air is above freezing point.

All ground planted in fruit should be ridged up early in the fall, so as to give the ground time to settle, otherwise frost injures the roots more seriously. This is the most favorable time of year to underdrain usually. Nothing pays the fruit grower better. Fruit trees will not thrive with wet feet. Wet feet brings on diseases amongst trees as well as amongst men.

Red raspberries thrive better on a poor, dry hill than on wet rich land, not because the former is poor, but because it is dry. Make the rich land dry by underdraining and the crop will be in proportion to the richness of the land. Tender varieties of vines and berry bushes may be laid down this month and covered, if practicable, with earth. If not convenient, as with berry bushes, then fasten down with old rails and cover with straw, sowing grain well soaked in arsenic under the bushes to feed the mice on, that would otherwise probably girdle the bushes.

Scions and cuttings should be taken this month and packed in sand or damp moss in some cool dry place until spring. Hardy varieties of grape vines may be trimmed with advantage. Weather is more comfortable than in March, and it lessens the amount to be done then, a matter of no small importance to large vineyardists. Tender varieties are better left until spring unless laid down, in which case they should be trimmed, of course before laying down.

As soon as the ground is frozen sufficiently to bear the wagon, mulch the strawberries with clean straw free of weed seeds. Do not put on enough to smother them, but put on plenty between the rows, and only enough immediately over the rows to partly cover them, so that the leaves can be seen through the straw. The object is, not to keep out the cold, but to keep out the sun in the spring, to prevent alternate thawing in the day time and freezing at nights, which heaves out fall wheat and clover. This is the proper season to apply manure, if plowed under. If spread on the surface, any time before spring will do. I prefer to plough under in October. The juices of the manure are distributed through the soil before the spring and are then in the proper place and in the most available form to be immediately made use of by the roots and rootlets just at the time when forcing growth does good and not harm. No danger of the fertilizing matter sinking too deep; grape roots, I know, run all through a hard subsoil to a depth of three feet.

Be sure to have good surface drainage if land is not underdrained.

The Home.

Bubbles.

BY MRS. HANEY.

O, the bubbles on the stream,
How they glitter, how they gleam,
By the pencil of the sunlight
Tinted with such brilliant dyes.
With our feet upon the sands
We stretch out our eager hands,
But they break apart and vanish
Right before our gloating eyes.

O, the bubbles on the shore,
How they tempt us evermore,
There's delusion in their colors,
There is danger in their light.
How they charm away our sense,
With their hollow, vain pretence—
How they rob us of our reason—
How they turn us from the right.

The water-bubbles fair,
As they vanish into air,
Though they leave us none the better,
Yet they leave us none the worse.

But the bubbles on the land,
When we crush them in our hand,
Like the cockatrice's eggs, they
Break out on us with a curse.

Then let us choose the real,
And forego the vain ideal.
Turn our eyes from looking downward;
Turn them upward to the sky.
Where the flaming city stands,
Finished work of God's own hands;
With its golden hinges turning
To admit us by and by.

The Tempter and The Tempted.

"Give me a lay down, gentlemen," said a young man as he took his seat at a table one evening in a public part of a certain hotel in Sherbrooke, P. Q., during the holding of the Quebec Dominion Exhibition at that place. There had been spread out before him a piece of cloth with the figure seven printed on it in three different places, with the words, "under," "over" and "even" accompanying each figure. "Give me a lay down, gentlemen—the old army game;" and he shook again the dice in his box. "Who will give us a lay down?" "Your money will not grow in your pockets." "Give us a lay down," again and again he repeated, and as often he shook his dice. Thus and thus he continued till the words had become very monotonous, and the gazing crowd began exchanging winks and nods that betokened they were not thus to be taken in.

Full fifteen minutes elapsed and the "lay down" had not come, and yet parrot-like the young man repeated his monotonous sentences. We concluded to stay and see what would be the outcome of this persistency in presenting temptation in only one of its forms. After a long time a fast young man from the country threw down twenty-five cents and was so unfortunate as to win. The experiment was repeated and the result was the same. The crowd drew closer, and now a second young man threw down twenty-five cents and won, and then a third stepped in and took a part in this soul-destroying game. After a time the scale turned with the first young man, and generally he lost till his money was gone, and this we observed was the rule. Those who commenced to play scarcely ever failed to win, but in the end there was the one result, they left the table with less money than they possessed when they first took part in the game.

When that first young man stepped up to the table we thought of the words of Solomon applied to the yielding to temptation in another form—"He goeth after her straightway, as an ox goeth to the slaughter, or as a fool to the correction of the stocks; till a dart strike through his liver; as a bird hasteth to the snare, and knoweth not that it is for his life."

Those young men, they were strangers to us, we do not know that we had met them before and possibly we never shall again, but we do know this regarding them, that in all probability they are doomed young men, doomed to dwell beneath a more bitter curse than that of Canaan, for thus with open eyes deliberately choosing the wrong and rejecting the right, for had they been successful we know that the curse of Heaven would rest upon their gains, as it always does upon "riches" obtained "and not by right." And the fact that they lost in no way lessens the guilt of the act. When once taken in the meshes of the gambler it is exceedingly difficult even to extricate ourselves again. It has been said of history that it repeats itself, but in this sad sense, its repetitions follow with unerring precision.

It does seem strange so large a number cherish views of life and its ways, that are so low and un-

worthy. Had those men been successful, what other would they have been than thieves? They would have obtained money without giving an equivalent, which is one form of stealing, for the cash thus played for was not handed them as a gift in the case of a legacy, and with stolen money in their pockets, how could they be right at heart? They were standing between two eternities like the rest of us, in that little gleam of duration called time, and the infinite before would be determined as to their condition by the way they valued time. With intellects to cultivate and hearts to soften, and manners to improve, surrounded by intelligences many of them sorely in want of their help—boundless room for the expansion within them of much that is beautiful and good, with homes to make happy and the Infinite who held their breath in his hands to serve, they had allowed themselves to be chained by the cunning of the tempter, and had without any reason gone down into the ways of sin.

How surely are "the children of this world wiser in their generation than the children of light." Where is any of the former that would have shown like perseverance in the attempt to work out something for the good of the race? There the young man sat for more than fifteen minutes, without making apparently the least impression. The effort to move men in the opposite direction, would in all probability have been not so well sustained, and thus it is that darkness has a great advantage in the contest with light. We expected to see the young man withdraw blushing with shame at his discomforture in one third of the time, but there he sat with brazen front apparently sure of his prey, as the event afterwards proved, and surely if sin by persistency of action can accomplish so much, how much more will righteousness prevail with heaven on its side, if it weary not in well doing?

We would that we could hang out to our young men a banner of warning against the first step in the gambler's way. Listen not to the voice of the "charmer" though he charm "never so wisely," for although he may entice you with "much fair speech" his "house is the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death." As no man can take fire in his bosom and not be burned, so none can enter the den of the gambler and come out unscathed.

"Papa, How Much Do I Cost You?"

A little girl, ten years old, lay on her deathbed. It was hard to part with the pet of the family; with her golden hair, her loving blue eyes and affectionate nature, how could she be given up? Her father fell on his knees by his darling's bedside and wept bitterly. He tried to stay, but could not, "They will be done." It was a struggle and a trial such as he had never before experienced. His sobs disturbed the child, who had been lying apparently unconscious. She opened her eyes and looked distressed. "Papa, dear papa," she said at length. "What, my dear?" answered the father. "Papa," she asked in faint, broken accents, "how much do I cost you every year?" "Hush dear; be quiet," he replied, in great agitation, for he feared that delirium was coming on.

"But, please papa, how much do I cost you?" To soothe her he replied, though with a trembling voice, "Well, dearest, perhaps two hundred or three hundred dollars. What then, darling?" "Because, papa, I thought may be you would lay it out this year in bibles for poor children to remember me by." With a bursting heart her father replied, kissing her clammy brow, "I will, my precious child; yes!" he added after a pause, "I will do it every year as long as I live; and thus my Lillian shall yet speak, and draw hundreds and thousands after her to heaven."

WILLS, WON'TS AND CAN'TS.—There are many kinds of boys and girls in the world, but there are three kinds which deserve special mention. They are the "Wills," the "Won'ts" and the "Can'ts." The "Will" accomplish everything, the "Won'ts" oppose everything, and the "Can'ts" fail in everything.

The Beauty of Simplicity.

Next to suitability, I say, let there be simplicity. John Newton, giving advice to a lady, said, "Madam, so dress and so conduct yourself that persons who have been in your company shall not recollect what you have on." That counsel, if followed, would lead to quite a different style of dress from that which is far too prevalent now. Simplicity seems banished, and we are forcibly reminded of the description given by Isaiah of the attire of women in Jerusalem in his days. The description is given in the third chapter of his Prophecies. There is a pretty fable of the angel and the rosebud which conveys the very lesson I am now seeking to enforce. It is said that the angel who takes care of the flowers and sprinkles dew upon them in the still night, slumbered on a spring day in the shade of a rose bush. When he awoke, he said, "Most beautiful of my children, I thank thee for thy refreshing odor and cooling shade. Could you now ask any favor, how willingly would I grant it!" "Adorn me, then, with a new charm," said the spirit of the rosebud in a beseeching tone. So the angel adorned the loveliest of flowers with simple moss. Sweetly it stood there in its modest attire, the moss rose, the most beautiful of its kind. So the costliest ornaments are often the simplest; and it will be generally found that simplicity characterizes the highest refinement. Hence, never allow fashion to triumph over your common sense or your good taste. Do not comply with the reigning modes at the expense of simplicity and suitability.—*Quiver.*

Jottings.

Markham Show.—A notice of this will appear in next issue.

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

Notice.—Those who subscribe now for the JOURNAL for 1887 will get it the remainder of the year free.

Windmills.—The Ontario Pump Co., Toronto, is now doing a large business in windmills in England. They recently got a cable message for a 50 foot gear 1 mill.

Mr. gan Horses.—These are asked for by a buyer in Kansas. Any one having them, geldings especially, will do well to make the same known in the columns of the JOURNAL.

Advertising.—Mr. G. B. Andrews, Queensville, Ont., informs us that from a small advertisement in the JOURNAL he sold pigs that went to Bruce Mines, Manitoba, and different places in Ontario.

Large Grain Yield.—Mr. J. S. Williams, Knowlton, P. Q., had on exhibition at Sherbrooke Mensury barley from an acre and a half, of which he grew 117 bushels. The seed came from the warehouse of W. Ewing & Co., Montreal.

To Canvassers.—We want an active young man at every county and district fair this season to take subscriptions for the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL. Write at once for full particulars to STOCK JOURNAL Co., Hamilton, Ont.

Agents Wanted.—In every locality in Canada to canvass for the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL. Good salary to good reliable men. Sample copies free. Write for particulars, giving former employment, to the STOCK JOURNAL Co., Hamilton, Ont.

Creamery.—Mr. Wm. Wallace, of Chatham, is agitating the starting of a creamery in that section. We hope that he will succeed, as that section, owing to the abundance of the pasturage, is eminently adapted to this work. The river, too, will greatly facilitate the work of collecting the cream.

Good Butter.—Nearly all the prizes on butter at the Quebec Dominion Exhibition at Sherbrooke went to makers in the one county, Brome, although J. Rathburn, Stanstead, took first on creamery butter. We presume that the facilities for making good butter in other counties are equally good. The difference then must be in the methods of making.

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

Correction.—In the report of the prize list of the Toronto Industrial published in the Oct. number of the JOURNAL, the 3rd prize in the class of aged Durham bulls was credited to James Hunter, Alma, owing to a mistake in the judges report. It should read Thomas Nicholson & Sons, Sylvan, whose bull, Prince Albert, won this prize.

Clubbing Rates.—The favorable season is upon us for forming clubs for the next year. A little effort at farmers clubs and institutes, and other autumnal gatherings on the part of our friends, and the work is done. The JOURNAL will be sent in clubs of five for \$4, and in clubs of ten for \$7.50. The names may belong to different post offices. Those subscribing now for 1887 will get the JOURNAL the rest of this year free.

Automatic Steam Engine.—We saw this at work at the Ontario Central Exhibition. It is a two horse power, uses 5 gallons coal oil in a day, and it is claimed in its behalf that it will run a straw cutter, root pulper and force pump. It is made by Gillies & Co., Carleton Place, Ont., and the agent exhibiting this one is George Lorrman, Lindsay. It is surely worth while for farmers to look into the merits of this new claimant for their favors.

Breeders' Directory.—There are scores of stockmen in various districts who we believe would find it would pay them well to have a card of two or three lines in the BREEDERS' DIRECTORY. Oftentimes their stock is superior, but being known only to their immediate neighbors, they have little chance of getting its full value when placed in the market; whereas a card would get it to the notice of thousands of readers throughout Canada and the United States. The cost is only \$1.50 per line per annum.

All True.—An exchange very sensibly says: "Newspaper subscribers who are in arrears should bear in mind that a dun is not an impeachment of their integrity, but simply an outcropping of the publisher's necessity. For instance, a thousand men owe him from one to four dollars each. It is a small amount to each individual, but to him the aggregate is large. Instead of becoming indignant because the publisher asks for his honest dues, the delinquent subscriber should be grateful to him for waiting so patiently, and pay up like a man."

Holsteins vs. Jerseys.—Mr. Geo. Pierce, of Stanstead, P. Q., who keeps a creamery, and who has both Holsteins and Jerseys, tells us that though both breeds are good, all in all his Holsteins pay him the best. His father was a charter member of the A. J. C. C. He also finds much better sale for the Holsteins in Ontario than in Quebec. The four cows of this herd which carried the herd prize at Sherbrooke were all five years old. Prairie Belle, whose three bull calves have been sold to Western Ontario, is the gem of the herd.

The Indications.—One year ago we attended the exhibition held at Smithville, Ont., and again this fall. Al though this show is only a township one (though open to all), the gate money this year was \$800 or thereabouts. The stock, particularly in the cattle classes, was almost twice that shown the year before, and the improvement in the quality was very marked. A good deal of it had been brought in during the year. We take this as an indication of the way the wind is blowing. Good stock must come in and supplant that of the scrubby order, as surely as the years of the future are coming, and those who improve their stock first will reap the richest harvest.

Good Farm Tools.—The O. S. Rixford Manufacturing Co., Upper Bedford, P. Q., had at Sherbrooke this year a large exhibit of the finest looking and handling farm tools we think that we ever saw, as 9 different patterns of pitchforks, straw, manure, spudding and potato forks; 13 different varieties of scythes, one a patent for lowering or raising the edge by turning a screw, and a larger variety of hoes, garden rakes and axes. The snaths are made at the Dominion Snath Works, Sherbrooke. The handles of the implements are made of a species of mountain ash that grows in the uplands of Brome County, and of a tough, durable nature. The nice manner in which these are hung cannot but render them favorites with farmers.

Live Stock Insurance.—In a late number of *The Budget* we notice an article calling the attention of capitalists and stock owners to the advisability of organizing a company that will insure live stock on the premises of the owner. We think the proposal a good one, and if a movement has not been made in this direction already, we trust that very soon it will be. The risk that many of our Canadian farmers have now at stake in the item of live stock in its various branches is very great, and some means of protection is certainly required, simple in its nature, easy of application, and not too costly. The idea was mentioned in the columns of the JOURNAL months ago, and we hope that the matter will not again be allowed to slumber.

Ashes as a Fertilizer.—The value of unleached ashes as a fertilizer depends very largely upon the nature of the soil where they are applied, and also upon the timber from which they are made. From an analysis made in the state of Maine from nineteen different samples, it was found as stated in the *Country Gentleman*, that the potash in a hundred pounds of hardwood unleached ashes was 9.2 pounds, and in soft-wood ashes 3.65 pounds. The phosphoric acid in a hundred pounds of hardwood ashes was equivalent to nearly 8 pounds of phosphate of lime, and in soft-wood ashes to only 3 pounds. Leaching removed from the ashes all but about half a pound in a hundred of the soluble potash. As ashes do not contain nitrogen, they cannot be a complete fertilizer, but their effects upon the crops are in most instances very beneficial.

A Remarkable Milk Yield.—The Holstein Friesian Cow Clothilde, 1308, H.H.B., calved March, 1879, and belonging to Smiths, Powell & Lamb, of Syracuse, N.Y., has made the unprecedented record of 26,021 lbs. 2 oz. of milk in one year, the largest record ever hitherto made. Altogether she has been a wonderful cow. As a four-year-old she made a record of 18,004 lbs. 4oz. in 365 days, and her last record exceeds that of the cow Echo by 2245 lbs. 10 oz. Clothilde is described as a cow of unusual vigor, constitution and substance, with remarkable digestive organs, a capacious chest, very large barrel, and has an unusually broad back and hips. Her head is long and clean; her neck is lengthy, clean cut and fine; her coat soft and silky; skin mellow; her veins and udder large and well developed. She was awarded first prize at the New York State Fair in 1883 in a class of twenty-one fine Holsteins, and dropped her last calf Aug. 17th, 1885.

Indications of Good Milkers.—The *Guernsey Breeder* for August contains the following in reference to the indications of good milch cows: "Let a good judge of milch cows go into a herd of a dozen or twenty; he will walk straight up to the best cow, or to one of the two or three best milkers as if attracted by a magnet. He sees the wedge shape, the well developed udder, the capacious paunch, the thin neck, shoulders and bony head at a distance; and as he gets nearer the thick milk veins, the thin flank and delicate folds, indicating a thin, soft hide, and withal he sees the color in the ears and skin, beneath the elbow, upon the udder and within the thighs. He does not need to look at the milk mirror, but if he does, and knows anything about it, he will wonder if he does not find a broad expanse of fine, short, soft, upward growing hair, extending from the hind teats up more or less of the way to the setting on of the tail and spreading out upon both thighs."

Canadian Live Stock in London.—Although Canada was not represented in the item of live stock at the Intercolonial Exhibition, we say it regretfully, yet she was in London during a part of the summer. Mr. G. F. Frankland, of Toronto, the well-known cattle exporter, had seven head kept for a protracted period on exhibition near the metropolitan market of the great city. They were good specimens and as near one size and grade and color as could easily be found. They were seen and admired by many of the busy thousands who throng that way. It was met, therefore, that when Mr. Frankland returned to Toronto he should be waited on and presented with a handsome gold watch, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Alderman G. F. Frankland by his friends and admirers, on the occasion of the banquet at the Queen's Hotel. Given him on his 52nd birthday, at Toronto, Sep. 7th, 1886."

The Color of Guernseys.—The *Breeder* has the following on this subject: "The color of Guernseys varies greatly, much more upon the Island of Guernsey than off from it, for buyers select orange fawns and pumpkin yellows, broken more or less with white in preference to other colors, so that these are the prevalent colors in this country. Still dark browns approaching black, distinct reds (a Shorthorn, not a Devon red) and brindles occasionally occur. The muzzle is either pale buff, slate color, mottled or black or very dark slate. Fashion prefers the pale buff or 'white' as it is termed, but it is a matter of little moment. The muzzle may or may not be surrounded by a well marked fillet. This is usually somewhat obscure. The circle of skin about the eyes is, or should be, of a rich yellowish brown. A white triangle in the forehead, a white switch and other white markings are regarded with favor; but fashion lays down no stringent rules above which individual excellence does not assert itself."

Remarkable Milk Yield.—The following is the milk yield of the Holstein cow, Glenburnie 506, N. H. B., 8,789 H. H. B., owned by Mr. H. M. Williams, of the Hollowell Stock Farm, Picton, Ont., for 10 months, ending Aug. 10, 1886: Glenburnie commenced her yearly milk record November 10, 1885, and up to September 10, 1886, has made a total of 20,138½

lbs The highest day's yield was 89 lbs., given on the 14th day of January, 1886. For seven consecutive days, from January 8 to the 14th, she gave 606 lbs., or an average of 86 lbs. per day; for 30 consecutive days, from 2nd of January to 1st of February, she gave 2,466 lbs., being an average of 82 lbs. per day. During the month of June she gave 70 lbs per day on grass alone. She was tested in the month of January for butter, yielding from 3 to 3 1/2 lbs. per day, making a record of 21 lbs. in 7 days, averaging 4 lbs. of butter to 100 lbs. of milk. Below is a statement of her monthly record for the past ten months.

Table with 2 columns: Date Range and Yield (lbs). Rows include November 1885 to December 1885, December 1885 to January 1886, January 1886 to February 1886, February 1886 to March 1886, March 1886 to April 1886, April 1886 to May 1886, May 1886 to June 1886, June 1886 to July 1886, July 1886 to August 1886, August 1886 to September 1886, and a Total row.

Shorthorns as Milkers.—The English correspondent of the Chicago Breeders' Gazette makes the following remarks in reference to Shorthorns. "The Shorthorn is a milking breed, but now-a-days only certain tribes are available. The Princesses, Blanches and Old Daisys were all good milkers, but many of our pure-bred cows have scarcely sufficient milk to rear their calves, but the Knightleys have long been famed for their milking properties, still good milkers may be found in every tribe, and this feature has only to be developed in others wherein it has been neglected. Mr. Tythide recommends heifers to be served when fifteen months old and allowed to rest for some months after being dried before having a second calf. Mr. Abel, of Highonvale, has a three-year-old heifer which gives 50 lbs. of milk per day, and there are numerous other herds of phenomenal dairy excellence which could be named. Indeed, well-bred dairy cows do amazingly well on first-rate dry pastures, and such Shorthorns are to be found scattered all over England, and especially in the Vale of Gloucester, the Vale of Aylesbury, the Cumberland Hills and the Yorkshire riverside pastures. The quality of milk is much similar to that of the Ayrshire, and as to quantity yield from five to six times their own weight of milk in the year."

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Table with 2 columns: Department and Page. Departments include Stock, Veterinary, Farm, Dairy, Poultry, Apiary, Horticultural, Home, and Miscellaneous. Pages range from 312 to 326.

Advertising Rates.

The rate for single insertion is 18c. per line, Nonpareil (12 lines make one inch); for three insertions, 15c. per line each insertion; for six insertions, 13c. per line each insertion; for one year, 10c. per line each insertion. Cards in Breeders' Directory, not more than five lines, \$1.50 per line per annum. No advertisement inserted for less than 75 cents. Copy for advertisement should reach us before the 25th of each month (earlier if possible). If later, it may be in time for insertion, but often too late for proper classification. Advertisers not known, at office will remit cash in advance. Further information will be given if desired.

STOCK FOR SALE.

PURE BRED Light Brahmas and White Leghorns for sale, cheap. Single birds \$1; lots of six, \$5. Carefully boxed and expressed. JOHN BEATTIE, Stratford P. O., Ont.

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

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

FOR SALE.

FIVE choice Shorthorn Bulls, also a very fine lot South Downs. Both sexes, Shearlings and lambs. Send for prices. L. JEFFS, Douro Head.

AUCTION SALE

PURE BRED AND GRADE STOCK.

As the undersigned are retiring from the dairy business, they will sell, without any reserve, On TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9th, 1886

the following live-stock, viz.: 40 head of Ayrshire Cattle (with pedigrees), of which 6 are young bulls, 24 cows and heifers and 10 calves. 5 Thoroughbred Jerseys (with pedigrees), including 1 yearling bull, bred by V. E. Fuller, 1 bull calf, 2 cows and 1 heifer. 20 head of fine grade Milch Cows, newly calved or soon to come in, and 25 head of Hogs, of which 12 are pure Suffolk, and number Poland China, boars and sows, of different ages. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Great Central Fair Grounds, Hamilton. Luncheon at 11 a.m. TERMS: Eleven months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes. Seven per cent. per annum off for cash. Catalogues on application. JARDINE & SONS, Hamilton, Ont.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Wednesday, Dec. 15th, 1886

(same day as woodstock Fat Stock Show)

On the Market Square, in the Town of Woodstock, About 30 head of Durham Cows, Heifers, Bulls and Bull Calves, all registered in the Dominion Herd Book. Sale to commence at 1:30 o'clock. Terms, 12 months credit. For further particulars and catalogues, address JOHN HART, Woodstock, Ont.

AUCTION SALE

Draught Clyde Horses

The undersigned, having parted with his farm, will sell his entire stud of Clydesdale horses, ON WEDNESDAY, 24th NOVEMBER, 1886

At Oakwood Farm, East Flamboro', 1/2 mile from Waterdown station, on the G. T. R. (Toronto branch), 4 miles from Hamilton and 2 1/2 miles from Burlington on the same; also junction of the N. & N. W. at Burlington.

Conveyances will meet trains at Burlington, on the N. & N. W., on arrival of trains from the north, about 11 a.m., and on the G. T. R. at 128 p.m.

The 3-year-old imported draught stallion British Flag. Three imported (pedigreed) brood mares, 7, 4 and 3 years respectively, the latter with horse colt 2 months old. 4 Canadian-bred brood mares, 3 years old, all registered but 1. 2 mares, 2 years, registered. 2 mares, 1 year, registered. 1 mare, 8 years, three crosses. Also 1 pure Shorthorn cow and heifer calf.

The sale of the above stock will commence at 2 p.m. TERMS—11 mos. credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 6 per cent per annum off for cash. Catalogues on application.

H. H. HURD, HAMILTON, ONT.

Stock Notes.

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

Horses.

Mr. R. Mitchell, Huntingville, P. Q., was an exhibitor of general purpose horses at Sherbrooke and carried on them a share of the prizes.

Mr. E. A. Pickering, Lansing, Ont., was first on a pair of bays, general purpose, at Markham. He is also working into heavy draughts.

Mr. P. L. Barkey, Ringwood, Ont., is giving a good deal of attention to the breeding of Canadian bred Clydes, and is the owner of some good animals.

Mr. Robt. Richardson, of Wexford, Ont., is the owner of the imp. Clyde stallions, The Border Chief and Lochiel, both of which are giving much satisfaction.

Mr. John Gormley, Unionville, Ont., the owner of a beautiful dark brown Clyde stallion, by Lord Harry, with splendid action and good coupling—a prize-winner at Markham.

Mr. Joice, Unionville, Ont., a successful exhibitor at Markham, is now the owner of 18 Canadian bred draught horses of different ages, of which five are breeding mares.

Mr. Wm. Hay, of Howick, P. Q., is the owner of a light draught three-year stallion, out of a French mare and a Clyde stallion owned by Robert Ness. He is a nicely built horse, and has been a prize-winner on several occasions.

The three imported Clyde horses of A. Earchman & Sons, Epsom, are Renfrew Chief alias My Lord (vol. viii), Sir Vernon (vol. vii) and a 4-year-old, Grandmaster. The first has much substance, the second has more and the third weighs 2000 lbs.

Mr. Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont., has this year three Clyde foals and good ones, out of four that have come to hand. Two are by their own stock horse, the beautiful Thistleford, and the third by Pride of Perth, imported by R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville.

Mr. Levi R. Whitman, Knowlton, was a successful prize-winner at Sherbrooke. On Poland China pigs, he was awarded 7 firsts and one second, and 1 on large breeds, 4 firsts. On roadster and general purpose horses, 3 seconds, and several prizes in other departments.

Messrs J. W. & R. Brownlee, Hemmingford, P. Q., have been breeding pure Clydes four years. They own about 30 horses, mostly grade clydes. They own the Clyde stallion, The Celt, 5 yrs old, imported by R. Ness, Howick, P. Q., and a pair of imported Clyde mares, and a Cleveland bay stallion.

Mr. W. L. Taylor, Doncaster, Ont., was second at Toronto on Macarthur, half brother to Graham Bro's. Macmaster, and the get of Macgregor. Mr. Taylor's imp. Clydes Daniel, 6 yrs., and Knight of the Thistle, 3 years, have proved good acquisitions. As also the trotting stallion Gen. Brock, noted in the states as a trotter and also now in Canada.

Mr. David Annan, Pickering, has been importing Clyde horses for several years past. Has alone brought out three importations in three years, and two importations before in conjunction with a brother. The last importation arrived in Sep., 1885. Three of these, Leslie Lad (2220), Laird O'Logie 3755, and Blythe Boy, are still in the stud.

Mr. E. A. Lefevre, of St. Rimi, Napierville Co., P. Q., is doing a good work in heavy draught horses. At Sherbrooke he exhibited the good strong imp. 5 year old Clyde horse, Buckingham Glory, a proved sire, Clan Douglas, out of Darney, and a Kier bred mare, said to be one of the best stock horses in Chateauguay and Napierville. This was only a part of his exhibit. We hope his countrymen will reward him for his enterprise.

Messrs J. & S. Nesbit, of Petite Cote, Montreal, P. Q., showed their seven year old imp. stallion, Up To Time, a dark bay, at Sherbrooke, carrying and prize in a strong class of seven. That he has proved an excellent stock horse is apparent from the success of Box & Bros, St. Laurent, P. Q., in the show ring, whose stock is mostly from this horse. Up To Time (2490) is by Prince of Renfrew, by Campsie Lad, the 1500 gs. horse. The owners have refused \$3,000 for Up To Time.

During recent years, Mr. John E. Wilson, Oshawa, Ont., has been breeding trotting horses till the studiums up some 30 head, and these he has just built a brick stable, 120 x 36 feet, with 25 box stalls. The two stock horses are General Keaz and Wilkes, both from Kentucky. The former is by Mambrino Patchem, and dam by imp. Glencoe. The latter but two years old, by Red Wilkes and dam Sylvia Chief, is a handsome little horse, with beautiful clear limbs.

The sale of Mr. H. H. Hurd, Oakwood Farm, Hamilton, to be held 24th November, will afford a good opportunity for those desirous of breeding Clydesdale horses from imported or Canadian bred stock to secure mares suitable for the purpose, as will be seen by reference to the advertisement. A number of the mares are not only imported, but have good pedigrees, and several of the Canadian mares are registered with from four to five crosses.

Mr. J. S. Pomeroy, of Compton, P. Q., has for years been a successful breeder of light horses, and a good class of grade cattle; of the latter, some excellent specimens were shown at Sherbrooke—Shorthorn grades—and also crossbreds of the Hereford and Angus types. Mr. Pomeroy owns a Morgan stallion, black

TWO CHOICE SHEARLING OXFORD DOWN RAMS
for sale cheap.
nov-1 **WILLIAM MURRAY**, Chesterfield, Ont.

A. G. H. LUNTON, of THE BARTON DOULTRY yards, has a choice lot of young thorough bred poultry for sale, including Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Black Spanish and Houdans, from \$1 each up. Won 12 first and 14 second prizes at the leading shows this fall. Address, Hamilton. nov-2

FOR SALE 5 Boar Pigs, farrowed in May, by imp. Leinster Duke 55. 5 Sows, April and May pigs - no kin to the above. Also fall pigs. Pedigrees furnished. Money to accompany orders. **G. B. ANDREWS**, Queensville, Ont., Co. York. nov-2

FOR SALE.
THREE YORKSHIRE BOARS FOR SALE, from five to 15 months old; 3 SOWS, 6 months old; the YEARLING BOAR, first prize at late Provincial Exhibition. Also 20 Toulouse Geese, 2 pair Rouen Ducks, all bred from Provincial prize stock.
JOHN HORD, Parkhill P.O.

FOR SALE.
40 Berkshire Pigs and 50 Langshan Chickens. Pigs recorded in American Register, and good ones. Chickens as good as the best. Apply to
JOHN DIMON, Windsor, Ont.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE.
IMPORTED BOARS, four months old, imported from the famous Holywell herd of Saunders Spencer, Esq. The only genuine IMPROVED Yorkshire Pigs in Canada, all eligible for the English Herd Book.
J. Y. ORMSBY, V. S., Ontario Lodge, Oakville, Ont. nov-3

SHEEP FOR SALE.
20 OXFORD DOWN AND 20 COTSWOLD RAMS
All bred from my own importations. For sale at moderate prices.
HENRY ARK. LL., Rkell P. O., Ont. Oct.-2

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

BLOOD STALLION FOR SALE.
LORD ELCHO
Dark Chestnut; 16 hands; weighs 1200 pounds; rangy, and well put together. Sired by Warmanbie (winner of gold medal at Centennial, Philadelphia, against the world). Dam, Lady Marsh, by Bob Marshall. Will be sold well worth the money. Address, **W. S. MILLER & SON**, Oct-2 Gobles Corners F. O., Co. Oxford.

REGISTERED
JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE
A FEW choice bred Heifers, also the grand bull "Acton of Hillhurst," imported from the Island of Jersey, winner of first prize and silver medal for best Jersey bull any age at Toronto, 1884, and second prize, Toronto, 1886. Full pedigree and all particulars given by applying to
A. McLEAN HOWARD, Jr., Toronto, Ont. nov-1

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.
FIELD MARSHAL, a fine animal, rich roan color, 12 mos. old, got by a Mysie bull and out of a Matchless cow, his grandam is Matchless 10th by imp. Statesman, and from imp. Matchless 16th by Senator, etc. Also one Matchless cow, to calve in Nov., and one Isabella calf, 7 mos. old. The above will be sold on reasonable terms, and will all be entered in Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book. Further particulars sent on application to **W. J. BIGGINS**, Elmhurst Farm, Clinton, Ont. nov-2

C. G. Charteris & Son, BEACHWOOD FARM, CHATHAM, ONT. BREEDERS OF **Pure SHORTHORN CATTLE**
The splendid bull Lord Byron (8821) registered in N. D. S. H. B., 3 years the stock bull at Beachwood, for sale; also 4 steers, 3 years; 4 steers, 2 yrs., and 4 heifers, 2 years, all high grade Shorthorns, to be sold as stock. 2 Miles from Chatham, on the G. T. R. Visitors met at station. nov 12

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

Stocic Notes.

in color, from a sire by Brandywine, with a record of 2.20, and a dam in the 2 25 list, and also a 3 year old Hambletonian stallion. The colts from his Percheron stallion, bought from Savage & Farnum, frequently sell for \$100 each.

The Messrs Boz Bros, of St. Laurent, P. Q., are coming rapidly to the front in breeding Canadian bred Clyde horses. They had on exhibition, at Sherbrooke, six head, although but young in the business. These were two two-year stallions by the Messrs. Nesbit's Up To Time, and a brood mare with foal by same, and a pair of 3 year fillies. At Sherbrooke one of the 2-year-olds was 1st, the other 2nd in the 3-year class. All the others were first, save the foal, which was unwell, and got 2nd. They also won diploma for brood mare and two of her get. At Jacques Cartier Ag. Show they were first in two year stallions. Brood mare and foal, fully two years old and pair of draught horses, besides carrying other prizes.

Not very long ago Mr. Simon Beattie, of Annan, Scotland, and Markham, Canada, assisted the Hon. D. M'Lellan, of New Brunswick, a member of the Provincial Government acting on instructions from his colleagues, in the selection and shipment of thirteen valuable horses for the improvement of the stock in that country. They include three splendid Norman horses from France, a Cleveland bay stallion, purchased from Mr. Crowder, of Mirefield, Yorkshire; and several representatives of Clydes from the stables of Mr. Crawford, Brydekirk Mains, Mr. Crawford, Wintersugh, Mr. Sibson and Mr. Little, Cumberland, and Mr. J. Drummond, Dumferline. Many are the good horses that Mr. Beattie has selected for Canada, and we hope he may be spared to select many more. Our readers will remember that the horses of Mr. Beattie and Mr. Torrance, his colleague, were first in the four-year and three-year classes at the Toronto Industrial and also at the Provincial Exhibitions.

Shorthorns.

Mr. W. Calder, of Grimsby, has purchased a pure Shorthorn bull from A. Pettit, Grimsby, to be used in the scale of stock improvement.

Mr. Joseph Watts, Grimsby, Ont., is the owner of two pure Shorthorns, grounded on stock owned by W. W. Kitchen of the same place.

Mr. Wm. Beers, of Rochelle, P. Q., has made a start in Shorthorns. His 3-year bull, bred by G. K. Foster, Richmond, was 2nd at Sherbrooke.

Mr. Samuel Kennedy, St. Anns, Ont., has broken the ice in joining pure-breeds, having purchased a Shorthorn heifer from Mr. Ambrose Pettit, Grimsby.

Mr. John Young, Gould, P. Q., who has now four head of Shorthorns, is creditably improving his stock in different lines. May his efforts be prospered.

Mr. Peter Young, of Gould, P. Q., who carried some prizes on Shorthorns at Sherbrooke, is improving his herd and advancing the stock interest in various ways in his neighborhood.

Mr. Thos. Brown, of Allanburg, Ont., is the possessor of four head of Shorthorns bought from the late Geo. W. Miller, Gratham, and also a nice flock each of Leicesters and Cotswolds.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Henry Plumsteel, Clinton, Ont., has established a herd of Shorthorns. He has now 5 head, good specimens, and intends giving increased attention to the work.

James Graham, Springwater Farm, Port Perry, is the owner of more than 100 head of pure Shorthorns, eligible for the new D. S. H. B. Of these about 30 or 40 are calves and 16 to 18 of them young bulls.

Samuel Lake & Son, of Eaton, have invested in Shorthorns. The cow comes from the herd of Thos. Cromwell, Sawyerville, and the bull, Sir Frederick, was got by Mr. Cochrane's Lord Aberdeen (5247).

Mr. James Stocks, Columbus, Ont., is the owner of 15 head of pure Shorthorn cattle. The stock bull was bred by John Davidson, Balam, Ont. He is also a breeder of Canadian Clydes with pedigrees. \$200 offered failed to carry away one of the filly foals this fall.

Messrs. C. G. Charteris & Son, of Chatham, exhibited 19 head of Shorthorns at the Penitular Fair at that place, and won 17 prizes of which seven were firsts, including the herd prize, of which all were roans. In three year and two-year females they carried first, second and third.

Mr. James Leask, of Greenbank, who showed some good animals at Port Perry, has Lord Polworth - 2281, bred by W. Heron & Sons, at the head. He was got by Prince of Springwood - 228, and the dam, Wedding Gift, by Royal Crown (4388), a pure Booth, by the famous Hillhurst bull, Royal Commander (29857).

Mr. Wm. Wright, of Sandwich West, has purchased through John Dimon, five head of pure Bates Shorthorns (all females), from the herd of Sol. White, M. P. P., of Windsor; also of John Dimon, two finely bred Shorthorn cows. Mr. Dimon has also purchased of S. White, the beautiful pure Bates, Lady Sale, heifer, Lady White.

Mr. Wm. Templer, Woodlawn, Jerseyville, Ont., has supplanted his stock bull, Earl of Goodness 13th with Waterloo Duke 16th, also bred at Bow Park. This young bull took second prize at Hamilton, giving the first prize yearling at Toronto and Guelph a hard tussle for the first. Mr. Templer is fast improving his herd, built on a good foundation.

FOR SALE.

Shorthorn Bull Earl of Goodness 13th

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

Young Shorthorn Bull

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

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

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

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER OF BERKSHIRE BOARS and SOWS, 4 to 6 months old, of Snel & Sorby stock, also Boars and Sows, six weeks old.

THOS SHAW, Woodburn P. O., Co. Wentworth.

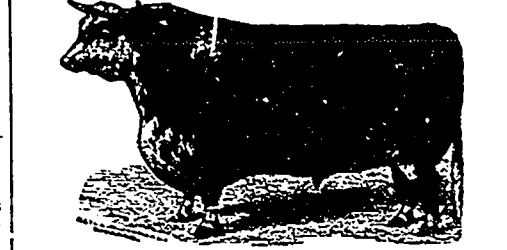
LORRIDGE FARM

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

Flock first established 1857. Commenced exhibiting 1867. Since then have taken over 1,200 prizes, including a large number of medals and diplomas.
Imported Rams used only.
Stock for sale.
ROBERT MARSH, Proprietor.
RICHMOND HILL, Aug. 17th, 1886.



LOWLANDS HERD



A CHOICE LOT OF **YOUNG HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE.**

All eligible for or already entered in the "American Hereford Record." Amongst the sires of my herd are Auctioneer, Careful, Hayden Grove, Downton Boy, King Pippin, and Cassio. Also a fine lot of imported

Welsh and Shetland Ponies for Sale.
E. W. JUDAH.

"Lowlands," HILLHURST, P. Q.

JOHN W. LOWE,

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



—BREEDER OF— **ABERDEEN-ANGUS POLLS**

All stock registered in the A. A. Herd Book. Imported Erica bull Marksman at head of herd. Animals of the Portlethen, Lucy, Matilda, Daisy and Ballindalloch families for sale, both male and female, at reasonable figures. Correspondence solicited. sep-6

E. & A. STANFORD,

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

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

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

Colonus Stock Farm.

Shorthorn Cattle

of the highest breeding and individual merit, and

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

Young stock for sale of both sexes.

WM. MURRAY.

CHESTERFIELD, ONT.



ALTON HALL STOCK FARM.

H. SORBY, Proprietor.



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Galloway and Hereford Cattle, Berkshire Pigs,

and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Galloway Bulls, Cows and Heifers for sale, also imported Berkshire Boars and Young Pigs

H. SORBY, Proprietor,

(near Guelph.)

Gourock, Ont.

BOW PARK



THOMAS NELSON & SONS,

Have always on hand a very fine selection of

BULLS AND BULL CALVES.

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

JOHN HOPE,

Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON.

Greenwood, Ont., Can.



18 Aberdeenshire Shorthorn Bulls

(VERY FINE)

and heifers landed at Greenwood on Dec. 18. Twelve imported and six home-bred bulls for sale, besides cows and heifers, imported and home-bred. Send for Catalogues. I have also imported Clydesdale stallions and mares for sale. Claremont Station on the C. P. R., and Pickering, on the G. T. R. Come and see me.

JAMES DEANS, Spruce Farm,

Box 9, Paris Station P. O., Co. Brant, Ont., BREEDER OF

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Two young bulls for sale, sired by Brigade Major—599—

Two miles west from Paris Station, on two lines of the G.T.R.

Visitors met at the station.



Stock Notes.

Mr. David Birrill, of Greenwood, Ont., has a number of pure Shorthorn bull calves for sale, mostly reds in color, and of choice breeding. They are all by the pure imp. Cruikshank bull, The Duke of Lavender, a splendid handler. Mr. Birrill offers these bulls at a price that is within the reach of anyone wanting to improve his stock.

Mr. Hunsburger purchased Shorthorns from Mr. Adolphus Pettit, Grimsby, not very long ago. These were a bull and heifer one year old, on a Bates foundation. They were bred by Mr. Ambrose Pettit's bull Lord Beaconsfield, and are of the favorite red in color.

Mr. John R. Keye St. Catharines, Ont., invested last spring in a pure Shorthorn one-year bull, from Mr. R. Gibson's herd, Delaware. He is a bull of fine pedigree; indeed nothing else could come from Mr. Gibson. A sister of his dam was sold for \$11,000, to go from England to Australia.

Mr. Jos. Stanton, of Smithville, Ont., is making laudable efforts for the improvement of his stock in various ways. Along with M. O. Merritt he has purchased a two-year Shorthorn bull, Baron Bates, from W. Douglas, Caledonia. Baron Bates was got by 19th Duke of Kirklevington—3463—, and the dam, Woodbine 3rd by Earl of Goodness 5th [8514], 32519.

Mr. Marcus O. Merritt, Smithville, Ont., is now the owner of seven head of pure Shorthorns, not including the bull Baron Bates, bought from W. Douglas, Caledonia. His cattle are very good and splendid milkers, as evidenced by the good strong growth of the calves which they are suckling without a grain supplement. The young stock are from the bulls of Mr. Shaw, of Riverside, Woodburn. A young 11 months bull, a red, is a splendid fellow of the right sort to head a good herd, and is held for sale.

Mr. John Heron, Ashburn, invested in Shorthorns some six years ago. He bought two heifers from John Ball, Markham, and a cow bred from the stock of Mr. Dayson, Pickering. In 1835 a pure Cruikshank bull calf was placed at the head of this young herd. Mr. Heron is also the owner of five head of Canadian bred Clydes. Some of the mares are by the noted McMaster, of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

Mr. F. Shaver, of Little Britain, has commenced a herd of Shorthorns. In 1882 he bought a cow and heifer from James Graham, Port Perry, and next year two heifers from Wm. Shire, Sunderland. They were essentially Bates. Mr. Shaver has now 11 head and has during that time sold 7 head, at good paying prices. The stock bull Chieftain was bred by Mr. John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin, Ont. He is two years old, and out of imported Cornflower and by Lord Glamis.

Mr. Henry Smyth, Chatham, of the township of Harwich, has been breeding Shorthorns for 18 years past, buying the first lot, two heifers, from James R. R. Secord, Homer. The present bull is 3rd Crown Prince of Strathallan, bred by John Miller & Son, Brougham, Ont., and out of the old Rose of Strathallan. The number of pure Shorthorns now is about 30 head, all eligible for the new D. S. H. B. In the herd there have been three pair of twins this year.

Mr. C. E. Barr, Tweedside, Ont., has four pure Shorthorns, eligible for the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book. They are originally from the stock of Mr. J. Davis, then of Mount Abien, and are headed by David Lad, a roan, bred by Messrs. G. & W. Nisbett, Nelson, and purchased from John Fothergill & Sons, Burlington. His sire is Prince James—25—, and dam, Rosebud, by Kentucky Baron and. He is two years old, strong of limb, not coarse, stylish, fair outline and a good handler. He is a boon to the neighborhood into which he has gone, and we hope the farmers around will profit by their opportunity.

Mr. Thos. Shaw, of Riverside, Woodburn, brought out a herd of Shorthorns this year for the first time, and made the tour of the show-rings from Hamilton eastwards. Attending the Great Central there and four other shows, with the result—36 first prizes, 4 seconds and 5 thirds, including 6 herd prizes, taking at Hamilton the third on herd, open to Dominion, and first for County. The herd, of which the females were all bred at Riverside, and all by the Experimental Farm bull, Prince Hope-well—1219—, [7656], headed by imp. Waterloo Warden 42222. The way in which it was brought out reflects no little credit on the feeder, Mr. Leslie Smith, who has been but one year in Mr. Shaw's employ.

The Shorthorn herd of Mr. H. Crawford, Canboro, Ont., now sums up six head, all registered in the new Herd Book. They are grounded on the stock of Mr. Payne, North Cayuga, bought some five years ago. The present sire, Frederick William, came from the same herd originally. A pretty heifer calf has been 1st at Danville, Wellandport and Welland. Mr. Crawford has 40 head of Cotswold sheep and carried the stock prize at St. Catharines and Welland; also Southdown sheep, the young ones from the rams of Mr. Jackson, of Woodside. There is also a goodly lot of Berkshire pigs. The stock boar, bred from the Sural stock, is an exceptionally fine animal. The sheep all rest on an imported foundation.

Mr. J. S. Williams, Knowlton, P. Q., is doing a good work in the county and Province in which he lives. Taking to farming there not many years ago, he has already gathered around him a good herd of well-bred useful Shorthorns, numbering about 65 head. They rest on a foundation as that of the Bates Fograetherpes, topped by Renick Roses and are now headed by the bull Duke of Rugby, of one of Mr. R. Gibson's best Bates tribes. Mr. Williams is the owner of the best lot of Berkshires, we believe, in the Province of Quebec, all grounded on importation. In addition to the prizes taken on stock and given elsewhere, Mr. W. was 1st at Sherbrooke on white wheat and 2nd on four-rowed barley, white oats and potatoes. It is always cheering to meet with all-round progressive men.

Mr. J. Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin, Ont., has, as in former years at this season, some fine bull calves, only not so many owing to abundant sales. They are the get of the imp. Cruikshank

JOHN DRYDEN.



BROOKLIN, ONT.

BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, and Shropshire Sheep.

Last importation of bulls and heifers arrived in Dec., 1885. Send for Catalogue.

Shorthorns and Southdown Sheep

—FOR SALE—



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

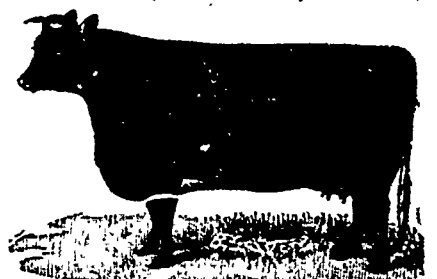
SETH HEACOCK,

Oakland Farm, Kettleby P. O.

Aurora Station, N. & N. W. R., 30 miles north of Toronto, shipping station.

FRANK R. SHORE & BROS.

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



SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

Have a grand lot of bull calves sired by our imp. Cruikshank bull Vermillion (50887), and a very choice lot of heifers, now in calf to Vermillion; also shearing rams and ram lambs from imp. sire and dams. Prices moderate. Terms easy.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM



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

We breed and have for sale first-class

SHORTHORNS, LEICESTERS and BERKSHIRES

The choicely bred bulls BARON CONSTANCE 5th—2189— and DUKE OF COLONUS a head of herd. A grand lot of young bulls on hand. 30 fine Leicester rams for sale now. Do not miss them if you want a ram this fall.

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

Stock Notes.

sires, Vensgarth and Red Emperor. Of these there is a one-year, a red, smooth and generally well furnished; a January calf of the Lady Eden tribe, with three Cruikshank top crosses, first at the Ontario Central, and a roan out of imp. Sunbeam, with a coat as good as that of its dam, which is no stinted praise; also first at Port Perry in open class, and by Red Emperor, which Mr. Dryden sold last fall to Mr. L. Miller, Missouri, and which this year has taken 13 firsts and 4 grand sweepstakes in the United States, some of them open to all breeds. There is also a roan out of Red Emperor and a lovely Cruikshank Perfection cow from Sittytown, which has good size and lots of quality, nearly as good as his sire in front and better if anything in rear if our memory serves right, but which is likely to be retained at Maple Shade in the herd. Then there is a February Lady Eden, strong and good, with the quality usually found here, and another, a red, Orange Blossom, very neat and good. The young calves, 5 in number, are all by Red Emperor and Vensgarth, and so far are all reds. Lord Churchill, a two-year imp. stallion from Sittytown is looking very well. He is right in the principal essentials for a Clyde, and was first at Whitby Show. We are just afraid that soon he will be over the Western border where so many of Mr. Dryden's good things go.

Herefords.

Mr. E. W. Judah, of Lowlands Stock Farm, Hillhurst, P. Q., is making sure progress with his Herefords. Last winter he shipped a car load of young bulls to Calgary, N. W. T. The prices realized there exceeded his expectations. His Shetland ponies are also doing well, having at present 15 of them, on some of which he carried prizes at Sherbrooke.

The females in the Angus and Hereford herds of Mr. R. H. Pope, Cookshire, P. Q., number 50 and 75 head respectively. They also comprise a goodly number of young bulls of both these breeds. Mr. Pope imported 5 head of fine Clyde mares from Scotland the present season, some of them prize-winners at leading shows in Scotland. They carried several firsts at Sherbrooke.

Mr. E. W. Taplin, Oshawa, Ont., has now 7 head of Herefords, all that are left of the thirteen head of a few months ago. Six of them were burned in the flames that turned his barns and crop into a heap of ashes in a few short minutes not very long ago. We hope that Mr. Taplin may be spared to rebuild better ones on their site and to establish a larger herd of Herefords.

Mr. S. W. Dearborn, Oshawa, Ont., has now 10 head of Herefords, although it was as recently as 1884 that he purchased from R. W. Mackie, Oshawa, three cows and a heifer calf. Four of the eleven are calves, and five of the females are carrying calf. Mr. Dearborn has thus had great success in the increase of his little herd. The young stock are all by Mr. Mackie's bull, Cecil.

The Hereford herd of Mr. F. A. Fleming, of The Park Weston, is flourishing and now numbers 61 head. The plum of the herd in the female line is Miss Brodie imp., which won 1st in Toronto and Guelph. She is suckling a heifer calf by Auctioneer. The bull calf Baron Wilton, Silver Medal in Toronto and 1st at Guelph, is by Lord Wilton (4740), and from the dam Sonora (23863).

Aberdeen-Angus.

The Messrs. Geary Bros.' imp. Aberdeen-Angus Polled bull Rugby (2216), is one of the best specimens of the breed that ever reached this country. He was bred by John Hannay, Gavenwood, Banff, Scotland, calved May, 1883. Sire, Young Hero (1837); dam, Ruth of Vondertown 2237, by Altanour (641); 2nd dam, Ruth and (1783), by Prince of Wales and (394); 3rd dam, Ruth of Tillyfour 2169, by Black Prince of Tillyfour (366); 4th dam, Beauty of Tillyfour and 1180, by Young Jock (4); and 5th dam, Favorite (2), by Greybreasted Jock (2).

The Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, was never better supplied with Aberdeen-Angus Polled and Herefords than at the present time, having about 120 head of the latter and a larger number of the former. The stock bulls are remarkably fine specimens, each of its kind, and the number of heifer calves this year were as two to one in proportion to the males. The Shorthorns number some 40 head, and there is a herd each of Ayrshires and Jerseys. The stock exhibited at Sherbrooke this year came out in fine show trim, and much credit is due to the herdsman, Mr. James Hutcheson, for the care which he evidently bestows upon them.

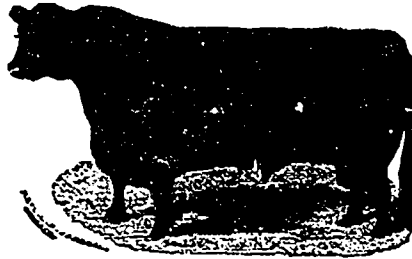
Galloways.

At the Toronto and Provincial Exhibitions the pure Galloways of Mr. Wm. Kough, Owen Sound, and their crosses, were very successful for the number exhibited. Of the former seven head were on exhibition, and five Galloway crosses and a red poll heifer. At Toronto the stock bull Closeburn 674 (Galloway), three-year-old, a deep and broad bull and very active, with fine points; all over and weighing 1090 lbs., to which might easily be added 300 lbs., was first in his class and silver medal bull of any age. All Mr. Kough's yearlings and calves are by him, and they well demonstrate his wonderful powers as a getter. The one-year Robin Adair 2124, was second. The one-year heifer Rachael 2nd 1985, won an easy first, and at Guelph the herd fared well. The two yearling heifers from the dam Plum, a small Shorthorn cow, and the one-year heifer and calf from a Canadian scrub cow, one could scarcely distinguish from pure Galloways, save in that those from the scrub cow were not so broad and deep, but they were a wonderful improvement on the maternal scrub. Mr. Kough deserves much credit for the way in which his exhibit was printed on folding card, which was given to every one seeking information regarding it at the fair. All parties exhibiting might well profit by the lesson. We shall always be glad to get any facts from Mr. Kough regarding the crosses he is making that may be of general interest.

Grades.

Mr. Thos. Barnard, formerly of Cherrywood, Pickering, has located near Smithville, Tp. of Gainsboro, and has, we are glad to learn, brought good stock along with him, including Shorthorn and Clyde grades.

100 PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.


MOSSOM BOYD & CO.,
 BIG ISLAND STOCK FARM,
 BOBCEYGEON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Ermas, Prides, Windsors, Victorias, Sybils, Kinnochtry Bluebells, Westortown Roses, Ballindalloch Coquettes, and Lady Femmys, and animals of other good families, both male and female, for sale.

Bobceygeon is in the County of Victoria, 90 miles east of Toronto and 20 miles east of Lindsay, and is reached from Toronto by the Midland Railway, a branch of the G. T. R., via Lindsay, with which the boat makes close connection. Telegraph and Post Office, Bobceygeon.

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


 Importers and Breeders of
SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Clydesdale Horses and Shropshire Down Sheep. A good selection of young bulls, from 2 to 20 months old, including the pure Booth Commander-in-Chief—the others are mostly Booth blood—are now offered for sale.

TERMS REASONABLE.

RUGBY FARM



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

BREEDER OF

Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs

Herd headed by the Bates bull Duke of Rugby, and bred with strict reference to individual merit and milking qualities. Animals recorded in both American and B. A. herd books. My Berkshires are of the choicest breeding—large size and grand individuals. For prices and other information, address as above. Aug 7

Windsor Stock Farm

JOHN DIMON, Manager,

BREEDER OF MORGAN HORSES

Shorthorn and Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Swine, Shropshire Sheep, Dimon Creeper and Other Fowls, Scotch Collie Dogs, etc.

WINDSOR, ONT. (Opposite Detroit, Mich.)

THE SCIENCE OF FEEDING.

TREATED in a thorough and practical manner, by PROF. E. W. STEWART, in his newly-published work on "FEEDING ANIMALS."

This excellent work will be sent to any address, post-paid, on receipt of publisher's price, \$2.00. Address, STOCK JOURNAL CO., Publishers CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL, Hamilton, Ont.

Stock Notes.

At the Sherbrooke Show, oxen were largely the order of the day. Amongst the many good ones, Mr. Geo. Mooney, of Bolton Glen, had a fine pair which carried ewe-sweepstakes specials, both at Brome Co. and Waterloo exhibitions.

Mr. Elias Pickard, Kent Bridge, Ont., has for the past 13 years been grading up his cattle by the use of pure Shorthorn bulls. The present one was bred by the Messrs. J. & W. Watt, Salem, Ont. The chief discouragement at present is that no shippers come into the section, owing to the limited number of the shipping cattle.

Mr. R. Matheson, of Brooklin, Ont., has one of the best herds of Shorthorn grades that we have yet seen. Their substance is abundant, they are strong, neat, deep and broad. Many of them are handsome, and they are all good, the outcome of such bulls as Mr. J. Dryden, M.P.P. furnishes to his neighbors who are wise enough to use them. Mr. Matheson, through the change in the herd book, had a number of animals thrown out, but with the one or two still left in, is courageously going on. He is also breeding high-bred Canadian Clydes.

Ayrshires.

Messrs. D. & A. Drummond, of Petite Cote, Montreal, are now taking the place of Mr. D. Drummond, retired from this work. Their herd of pure-breds numbers some 20 head.

Mr. C. L. Snyder, St. Anns, Ont., has introduced a pure Ayrshire bull into his herd for grading purposes. He was bought from a Mr. McDonald, of Allanburg, Ont. Mr. Snyder is engaged in cheesemaking.

Mr. A. G. Nankin, of Merivale, near Ottawa, Ont., showed 5 head of Ayrshires at Sherbrooke, carrying 1st on a one-year bull, a two-year heifer and a heifer calf, and in the large breeds of pigs, he came in for a goodly share. On Oxford Down sheep, he carried nearly all the firsts.

We call the attention of our readers to the sale of Ayrshire and Jersey pedigreed stock advertised in another column, by Jardine & Sons, Hamilton, to be sold by auction at the Crystal Palace grounds, Hamilton, on the 9th November. This sale will afford a good opportunity of obtaining specimens of the useful dairy breeds. A number of pure Poland China and Suffolk swine will also be sold.

Wm. Crawford, Upper Springs Farm, Melvern, Ont., has been in Ayrshires for 35 years past and is no way desirous of exchanging them for any other breed. The herd is 10 strong and all rest upon an imp. foundation, and are in nice flesh, as the Ayrshires generally are. Mr. Crawford as long ago as 1860 took a gold medal and diploma on a Clyde stallion at the Provincial then held at Hamilton, Ont. He has sold Clyde horses to buyers from Pennsylvania and Montana. At Markham he showed a fine stallion, of heavy bone which took 2nd at Toronto.

Holsteins.

From Mr. Caleb Cotton, Sweetsburg, we learn that the calf of his little 1-year Holstein cow—Maid of Osnabruck—raised on skimmed milk weighed 562 lbs. at 7 months. His grade calves from the bull Brilliant find ready sale.

Mr. W. Shunk, Edgely, Ont., showed his Holsteins at the Great Northern, Collingwood, and earned nearly all the prizes for this breed. He came 2nd in the grand sweepstakes against all the breeds, and won in the milk test against Jersey and Shorthorn grades, quantity and quality considered.

Mr. F. N. Ritchie, St. Anne La Perade, Que., is doing a good work with Holsteins on the Lower St. Lawrence. The herd except the young portion were imported by Geo. E. Brown, Aurora, Ill., and are all registered in the Holstein Friesian herd book. The bull Marcellis heads the herd. These cattle came out in fine shape at Sherbrooke.

Sheep and Pigs.

Messrs. Thos. Kennedy & Neilson, West Hill, Ont., are going into the breeding of Merino sheep, having purchased six ewes from Lyman Kennedy, Medina, Ohio.

Mr. Jas. Neilson, Lyn, Ont., is now breeding Oxford Down sheep. They were bought originally from Mr. Perce, Kingston, who in turn purchased from the late Wm. Miller, Brougham.

Mr. G. E. Roszel, Smithville, Ont., has recently purchased a pure-bred Berkshire sow from Geo. Green, Fairview. She is a beautiful specimen in almost every sense of the term and is imported.

The Sherbrooke Agricultural Society bought from Mr. E. Stanford, Markham, at the time of their show, two pure bred South Down ram lambs and two imp. ewes for use amongst the members of the Society.

Mr. L. O. Lemieux, Lake View Farm, Oak Lake, Manitoba, has just imported the Suffolk boar, Bonnie Prince 45, from F. J. Ramtay, Dunville, Ont. Also a pair of Scotch Collie dogs, bred by F. W. George. One is sired by Woodlark, and has for her dam, Ettie Booth, both first prize-winners at New Orleans.

Mr. G. B. Andrews, Queenville, Ont., carried a goodly lot of prizes on Berkshires at Markham. He is breeding from Snell's importation, and has a herd of these which averages from 30 to 50 head. A 3-year roan filly by Golden Oat, and tracing to Satellite, dam, by St. Lawrence, got first at Sutton, and second at Newmarket, and 4 prizes last year.

Messrs. D. & G. Swayze, of Winger, Co. Monk, Ont., have been in Cotswolds for ten years past, and have, during that time taken many specials and diplomas on them in the Niagara Peninsula, at the leading fairs there. They also keep a stock of pure Light Brahma, Plymouth Rock, and Brown Leghorn fowls, and Toulouse geese, which have brought ready sale and given much satisfaction.

Stock Notes.

Mr. R. A. Brown, Cherry Grove, Ont., reports his stock as doing finely. Has sold Berkshire boar and sow to Francis Gifford, Dresden; boar to H. Smith, Mount Forest; boar and sows to D. C. Brown, St. Mary's; two sows to J. Sager, Cherry Grove; one sow to Jos. Crane, Birnam, and boar and sow to W. J. McNeil, Janetville, Ont. All above were sold in one week, and a lot of fowls to parties in Quebec Ont. and Manitoba.

Mr. R. Marsh, Lorrige Farm, Richmond Hill, Ont., exhibited Southdowns this year at Tor. 10, Guelph, London, Stayner, Collingwood, Barrie, Newmarket and Markham (at Stayner and Guelph simultaneously) and carried the prize everywhere save at Guelph, at which place he could not carry it owing to the peculiar arrangement of the prize list. At the Western, London, he carried the sweepstakes for the four best sheep any breed.

Mr. Ishmael Bartlett, Fulton, Ont., has again made his usual successful tour of the show rings of the Niagara Peninsula, taking most of the firsts at Abingdon, Beamsville, and Smithville on Perksheires, Chester Whites and Suffolks, and also a fair share at the Great Central, Hamilton. Mr. B. has also been successful in handling Plymouth Rocks, Brahmas and White Leghorns. There is no saying how much Mr. Bartlett has done for the improvement of these departments of the live stock industry in that section by his painstaking and persistent efforts.

Mr. P. Metlar, of Silverspring Farm, North Pelham, Ont., has made a good season this year in the Niagara Peninsula with Southdown and Leicester sheep, winning several flock prizes on Leicesters which are of excellent quality. The Leicesters are originally from importations of that great improver of the stock of the country, the late Geo. Miller, of Markham. The stock bull was bred by Mr. John Jackson, Woodside, Abingdon, and by Tam Glen - 1172 - owned by Mr. T. Shaw, of Woodburn. This bull, named Lansdowne, has proved a very useful animal already.

Mr. T. C. Patteson, Eastwood, reports the trade in Shropshire Downs brisk. He has sold 20 ewes and 13 rams to Mr. L. Hartshorne, of Winnipeg; 13 ewe lambs to a gentleman from Pennsylvania; a ram to Mr. J. W. G. Whitney, of Meaford, etc. His prize carriage horse at Toronto goes to the New York Horse Show, and is likely to give a good account of himself. This extraordinary fine actioned animal, is by the imp. Cleveland Bay; sire, Derby, from a mare by the thoroughbred horse, Annadale - breeding which Mr. Patteson advocated before the Ontario commission. He has also sold a cow and two Bates heifers to young Mr. Lyons, of Durdas, who is a new comer in the list of progressive breeders.

Mr. John Jackson, of Abingdon, writes that he has shipped from Winona station within the last week 27 head of Southdown sheep from the Woodside flock, 25 of them to customers on the other side of the lines, N. Y. and Pa. His flock was awarded 7 prizes at the Toronto Industrial; 7 at the Provincial fair, Guelph, including the silver medal for best flock of Canadian bred, which is really the great test of skill in breeding; 11 prizes at the Great Central Fair, Hamilton, including 1st and 2nd on flock, and 7 at Collingwood with a separate lot; 15 at Wellandport, 1st and 2nd on flock, also the sweepstakes for best flock any breed; 12 at St. Catharines, with 1st on flock; 17 at Abingdon, including sweepstake for best flock any breed; 12 at Smithville also including sweepstake for best flock any breed, and 8 at Caledonia, including 1st on flock, making a total of 95 prizes, 45 being firsts, 38 seconds and 12 thirds. Mr. Jackson has sold nearly 40 head, and has a lot of first-class ewes and rams to spare yet.

The Messrs. W. & H. McNish, of Lyn, Ont., report their stock as having arrived safely home from the fairs, although a good deal reduced in number in consequence of sales, of which they report the following: Swine - Berkshires. To Jas. Birmingham, Gananoque, one sow; A. Cameron, Ashburn, two boars and four sows; P. Drumme, Marysville, one boar; L. J. Beemer, Toronto, one boar; J. C. Tuck, Cranbrook, one boar; Geo. Phillips, Teston, one boar; Albert Wilson, Norwich, one sow; R. H. Pope, Cookshire, Que., one boar; Jos. Haig, Gananoque, one sow; A. Cameron, Ashburn, one sow. Sheep - Agricultural Society, Dalhousie, N. B., one shearing Shropshire ram, one ram lamb, four shearing ewes and one shearing Southdown ram; Joseph Yuill, Almont, ten Shrop ewes. They have purchased from J. G. Snell & Bro., an imported boar, and from Joseph Yuill, four Ayrshire heifer calves. This firm have also been successful in winning prizes. At Sherbrooke alone they carried 3 firsts and 4 seconds in swine, in strong competition, and in sheep 12 prizes.

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Man as working foreman, must be active, intelligent, energetic, industrious and sober. An Englishman or Scotchman with Canadian experience preferred. Wife to board the hands and look after poultry and two or three cows. None need apply but thorough workers, who can furnish good recommendations from former employers.

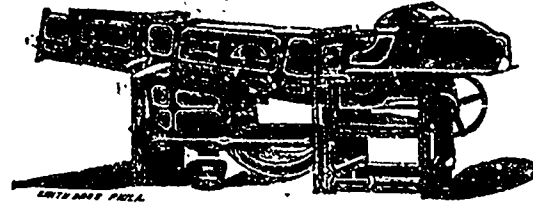
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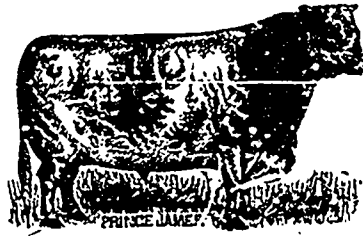
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Will Thresh and Clean Perfectly, wasting no grain, from 200 to 350 bush. per day, with ordinary horses and grain in fair condition. It requires very little elevation of the horse power, and is very easy on horses, being only one belt throughout the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

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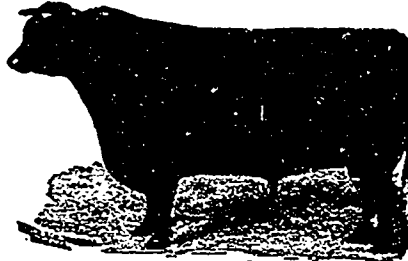
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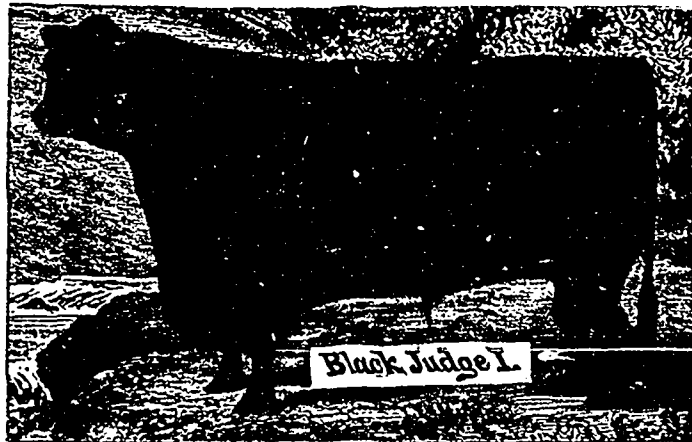
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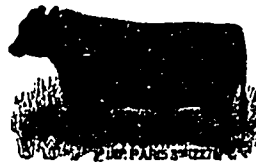
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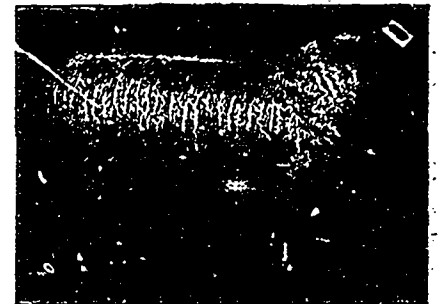
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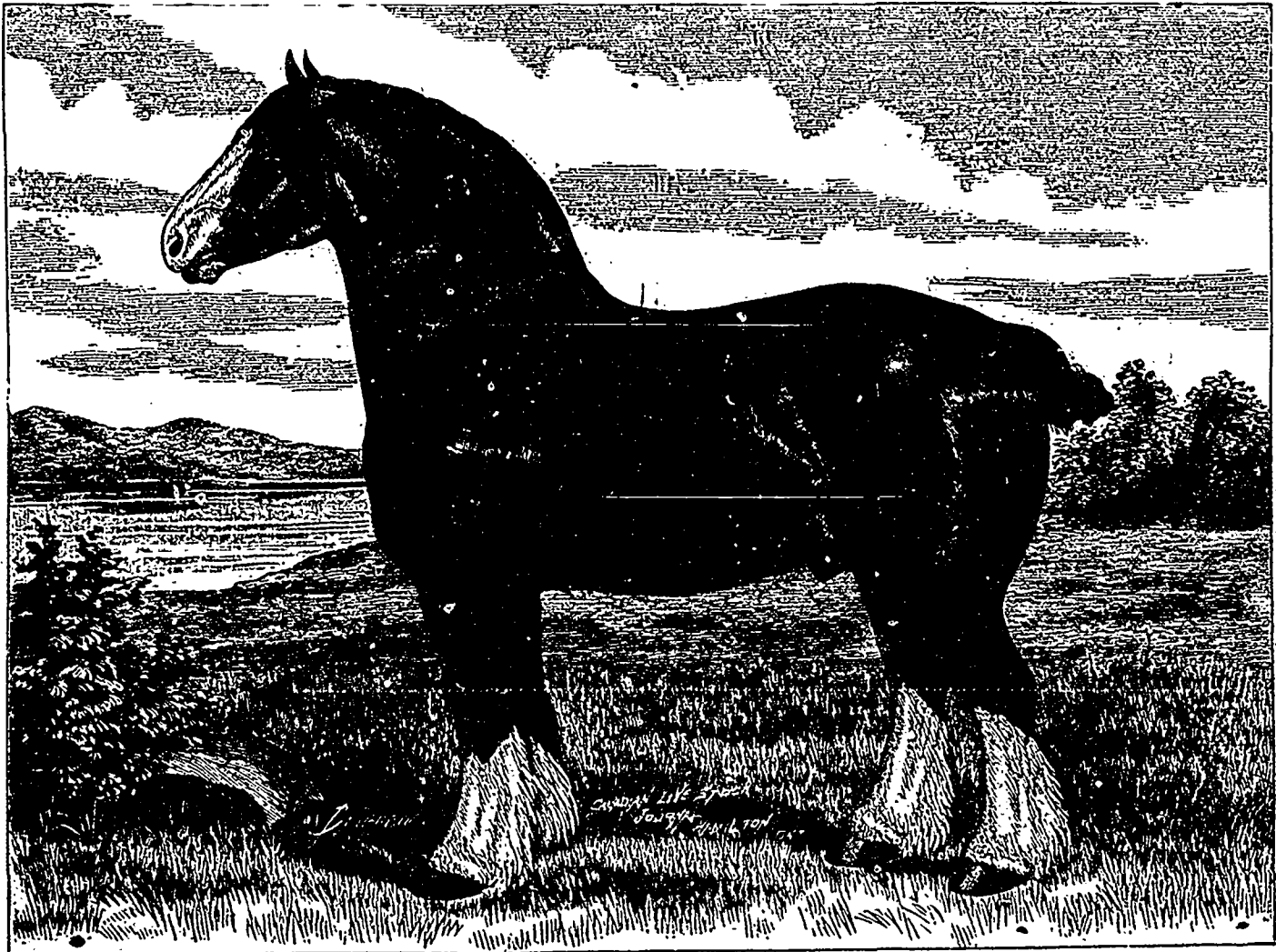
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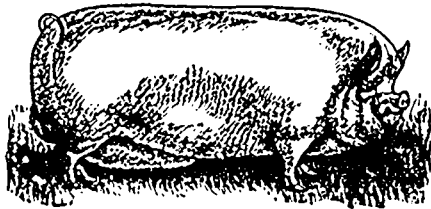
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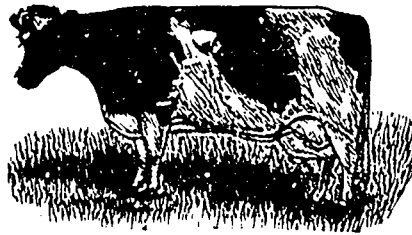
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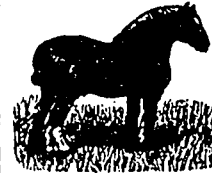
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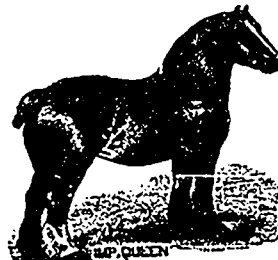
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