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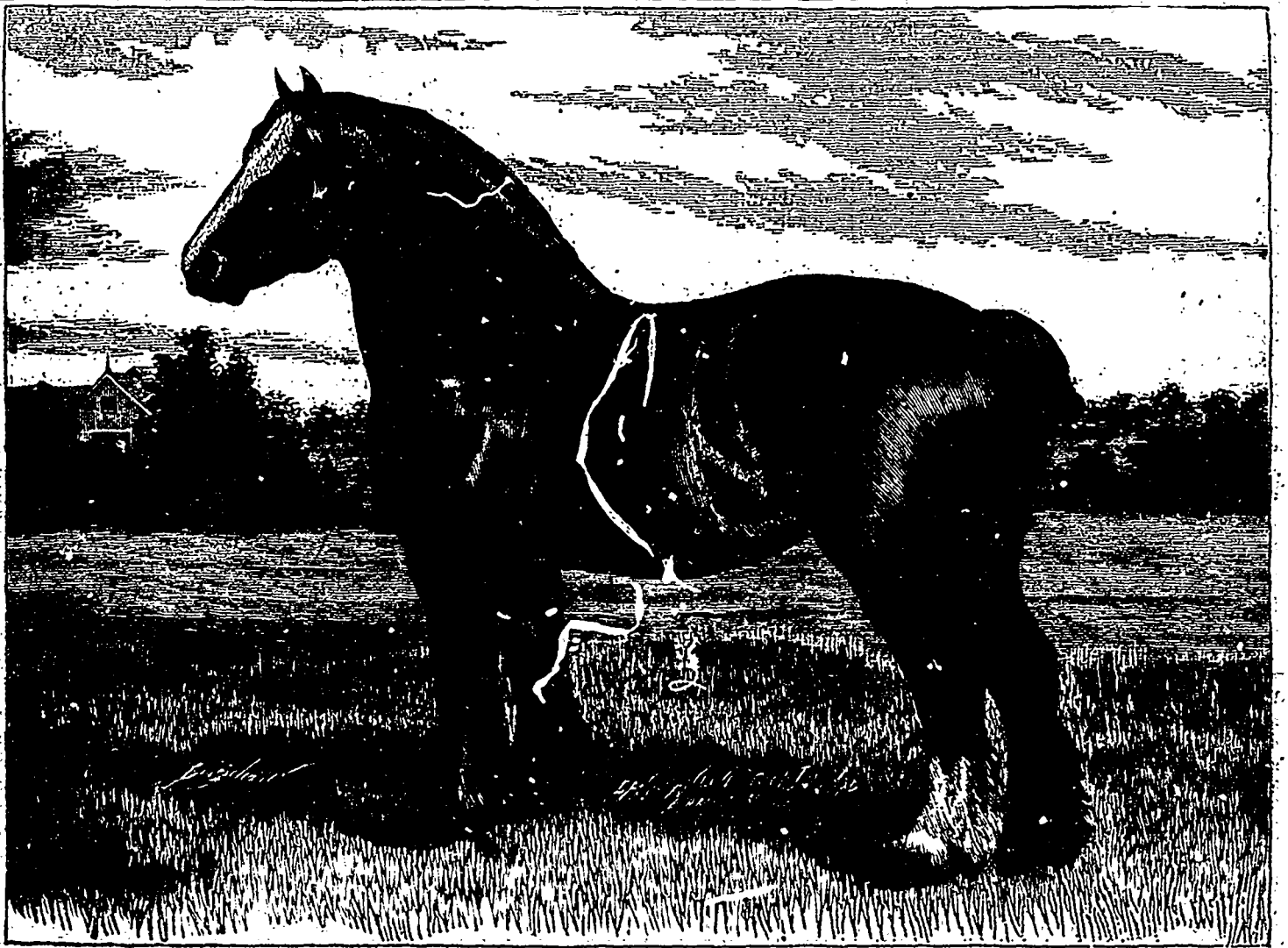
CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

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

VOL. III.

HAMILTON, CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1886.

No. 9



THE CLYDESDALE MARE QUEEN.

Imported by and the Property of the Messrs. D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.

Queen.

True to our promise made to our readers in the February issue of the JOURNAL, p. 33, we present them with a sketch by our own artist of this, perhaps the most perfect Clydesdale female in America. She was bred by Mr. Taylor, of Belisle, Scotland, and sired by Darnley (222). The Prince Charlie (634) is sire of her dam. She is now five years old. We cannot do better than repeat what we said in reference to Queen in the number already referred to, which reads: "She has a nice, clean-cut head and bright eye, and is very perfect in body and limb; short in the back, but not too short; capital in the breast, and though strong, a stylish mover." She has been a great prize-winner in Scotland, and the highest tribute that can possibly be paid to her, is to say she is the mare which, as a two-year-old, beat *Miss Rose*, the 1,000 guinea mare, at the Inverness Highland and Agricultural Society's Show, 1883.

But Queen is by no means the only good Clyde brood mare of the Woodlands stud. She is only one of fifteen over two years old, of which we believe we are correct in saying all are imported, and are not only highly bred as shown in our February issue, but

are almost without exception very good individually. In size they are only of the medium type, and are all free from that grossness of limb which is so often linked with tendency to disease.

During this year of mortality amongst draught foals, the Messrs. Sorby have not lost one pure-bred, which we believe is largely due to their method of exercising them, in the field in the summer time on pasture, and in large paddocks in the winter, putting several of them together, which conduces to their exercising more freely. Some of them they work on the farm and would do more of this, but owing to the number they have, they cannot exercise them all in this way. Although several of the mares are too young to breed before next year, four have produced fine healthy, vigorous foals, all by Woodlands sires.

The foals of 1886—all entire—are from the dams, Corstock Daisy, by Corsewall (1420); Lorna Doone, by the great MacGregor (1487); Princess, by Prince of Renfrew (664), and Fair Helen, by Sir Michael (1530). The first, a neat solid chunk of a colt, is by Duke of Kelso (2075); and the three others by Farmer Lyon (3340); both of the Woodlands stud, and two mares are soon due to foal. The major portion of the

mares were too young to breed this year. The two-year filly foal of Lady Jane, by Lord Lyon (489), promises to make an A1. brood mare, as also the one year of the Bright-Eyed Kate Hill, which is sired by Farmer Lyon (3340).

The Woodlands stud deserves to succeed. No pains or expense have been made in its selection, which was done in person by the junior member of the firm. They are watched with the most vigilant care, and are at all times presentable, in fact a stud which the owners may well take pride in showing. Buildings have been put up for them almost cyclopean in their dimensions—perhaps the most perfect of their kind in Canada—and last but not least, the owners are of that stamp of men (they will please pardon us for taking the liberty of saying it without permission); who would scorn to take an advantage of a buyer, or to hide a defect in an animal offered for sale.

It affords us real pleasure to remind our readers of the rock-like stability which every one of them has aided in giving the JOURNAL. Never before has so extensive an advertising patronage appeared in a farm journal in Canada. The sky of the future brightens, but the work ahead towers high.

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, 20 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 (24 lines makes one inch); for three months, 15 cents per line each insertion; for six months, 12c. per line each insertion, for one year, 10c. per line each insertion. Cards in Breeders' Directory, not exceeding five lines \$7.50 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.

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, SEPTEMBER, 1886.

A few subscribers still in arrears will please renew their subscription at once. Please bear in mind that no names are removed from the subscription list until all arrearages are paid, as prescribed by law.

VITAL force is a most potent factor in the up-building of a single frame, as in the up building of a herd. Woe unto the herd, stud or flock, at the head of which a sire is placed deficient in this quality, as in such a case this prime essential becomes weakened in the offspring which are to be the herd of the future. Without it no herd will long retain that robustness of constitution so essential to best development. Vital force sends the school-boy bounding over the plain ahead of his fellows, and the lack of it leads to the weaker ones lagging in the rear. So, too, it pushes on the herd where it is largely present, ahead of those which lack it, in spite of the best efforts of the owners to the contrary. When stock has been long inbred, this prime quality is notably lacking, hence the dangers attendant upon such a course. Some advantages may and do arise from inbreeding, but it is a hazardous course that only master hands should attempt.

NOT many months ago it was our privilege to spend a few minutes at the farm house of Mr. A. Bishop, M. P. P. for one of the ridings of Huron. The conversation turned on feeding cattle. Mr. B. remarked to us that buyers very frequently called on him, enquiring where they were likely to get suitable shipping cattle; and usually the enquiry as to the character of the bull used, accompanied the question. On learning that a scrub bull was used in such and such an instance, it was the invariable remark, "Then we needn't go there." Whole sections of country in our own Ontario have never yet seen the faces of cattle exporters, and just because the scrub bull standard is still floating there. These sections are simply at the mercy of local buyers, but then they will have it so. In ten short years all this might be changed, if the

pestiferous little scrawny bulls were only steered at the proper time and good pure pure-breds used in their place.

It is a common practice with many to turn their working horses out on grass as soon as this is long enough for them to get a good bite. This practice, though some things may be said in its favor, is not a good one on the whole, where the horses are doing much hard work. The grass they get renders them soft, and less able to endure a heavy strain. It is better, usually to keep them in the stables and feed them hay and grain, as pointed out by our excellent contemporary, the *National Live-Stock Journal* of Chicago. We believe, too, that they are more cheaply kept in the stable than when on pasture, owing to the far larger return that a plot of ground gives in the form of hay. Much attention should be given at the same time to the conditions of the stable, as regards ventilation, regulation of light and darkness, and the provision by way of a bed. A working horse in the summer will lodge more comfortably in a darkened stable in the day, than in a pasture where he is continually annoyed with flies.

PERSONS who are not breeding pedigree stock are prone to make much, too much, of size, when they do begin. They usually have more regard to the superficialities than to the way in which this is arranged. There is no doubt but that size should be one object with the breeder, but it is by no means the only one, nor is it the most important. If size can be permanently increased without sacrificing symmetry, quality and vigor, then it is well; but mere size should always occupy a subordinate place to the qualities we have just named. Overgrown specimens are seldom the most perfect, either in the animal or vegetable kingdom. The butcher never pays so high a price for the large beast, if rough, as for the medium beast that is smooth, and in the show-rings the perfectly developed animal always pushes aside the ill-balanced giant standing beside it. On the other hand we should guard against lack of size. The smaller grains in cereals are not the best, any more than the largest, and so of quadrupeds of every class.

THE *National Live-Stock Journal* for July has a very sensible article on the "Requisite Treatment of the Stock Horse." The writer has in his mind thoroughbred horses, but his remarks will apply equally well to horses of any class. He gives it as a fact that most of the get of Rysdyk's Hambletonian of any celebrity were sired before the horse became so well known to fame, and before there had been so heavy a drain on his procreative powers. On the other hand he attributes the renown of Sultan in the stud to the fact, that until recently his services were limited. The writer is no doubt on the right road, and his criticism might well be extended to other classes of stock-breeding. When a heavy draught horse becomes famous as a sire, the drain that is made upon him is unreasonable, and so oftentimes in the case of the famous stock bull. Instances have been known where complete impotency has been produced, and where this has not resulted the stock has been of that character which only served to disappoint the expectations that had been formed regarding them.

A GOOD deal has been written of late in many of the agricultural journals of the day regarding controlling the sex, some of which has been sensible, and not a little of which has been nonsense. It is an item of knowledge that is as yet undiscovered by the wisdom of man, and therefore we warn our readers against being carried away by anything they may read

on the subject. Although no doubt governed by laws that are unfailing in their operations, those laws are yet unread—they exist on no statute book which guides the breeder in his operations. We have not very much faith in the expectation that this item of knowledge will ever unveil itself to the researches of men, for if known to them, we are by no means sure that they would make a good use of it. We are far from satisfied that it would be good for the race to have the power of determining which sex should predominate in coming ages. In the meantime no one should be so carried away by any theory on the subject as to allow it sensibly to effect his routine of breeding, unless it be him who can afford to experiment.

SOME breeders of pure-bred cattle seem to move in a circle. Their herds are no better to-day than they were ten years ago, and perhaps not so good. Now this should not be. It should be the aim and pride of every one to make constant advance. The reasons that induce stagnation may arise from various causes, and may not be suspected by the owners themselves; but in very many instances we feel quite sure that the weak point lies in the inattention given to the proper mating of the animals. To place an inferior or even an ordinary sire at the head of a large prize-breed herd because he can be secured cheaply, is a most unfortunate mistake. If the mistake is an error of judgment the party is indeed to be pitied, but if it arise from stinginess, he is to be blamed unsparingly. The individual having but few pure-breds may not always be accessible to the one of his choice, but any one possessing an old established stud, herd, or flock, may secure a suitable one for himself. If there is to be continuous ascent up the inclined plane of Canadian possibility in stock-keeping, the sires must be chosen with a jealous care.

AN old country exchange, in speaking of the probable American demand in future for the better classes of British pure-bred stock, says, that "until the herds, flocks, and studs of the United States, Canada, and South American Republics, are graded up to our high standard of early maturity and feeding capacity, there can be no permanent decrease." This has been our own view from the first, and we have more than once given free expression to it in the columns of the JOURNAL. We believe that this continent requires the infusion of this superior blood, not only to renovate existing herds, but to assist in building up new ones. Yet we would caution our importers against bringing out a class of stock in any way inferior. We want here only what is truly first-class, for every country has usually enough of what is ordinary. When stockmen import for their own use exclusively, they will of course do their best to get only what is first-class, but when they import to sell again, the temptation to bring over what should go to the local butcher, is very strong, especially when it can be gotten at a low price. Bringing over this class of stock not only hurts the trade in Britain, but tends to bring into disrepute the drafts that come from there. It is neither to the interest of Canada or Britain that such animals should leave old country shores.

Starving Stock.

Not very long ago a farmer named John Wilcoxson, of Broom Hall, near Chesterfield, England, a man said to be worth £60,000, was convicted of starving several of his cows to death, and was sentenced to three weeks' hard labor, without the option of a fine. The prosecutors were the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In this episode there is abundant material for reflection.

(1) It furnishes a striking instance of the awful strength of that kangaroo-like grip, with which an undue love of money holds a man when once it fairly gets him within its clutches. (2) It gives us an olive leaf-like pledge of the better days that are yet in the distance, when all men shall duly "regard the life of a beast," and when they shall not abuse the prerogative of that dominionship that has been given them over the lower orders of creation, for though the miser cared not for the suffering of his beast, other men did. (3) It also furnishes a splendid example of the majesty of British law. A man worth \$300,000 sentenced to three weeks hard labor without the option of a fine! In what other country under heaven could such a conviction have been effected?

Our sense of the degradation of human nature is at once enkindled when we read of the literal starving of dumb dependents even unto death, as the result of a morbid craving after yellow dross. But let us pause and look around us before we indulge in too sweeping epithets of condemnation of poor deluded John Wilcoxson, with his £60,000, for we are by no means sure if he stands alone in this starving process. It is to be feared that he has many brethren even in Ontario, with the difference that they do not possess the £60,000. How many cattle staggered out to the fields last spring with sorrow in their sunken eyes, and skin and hair upon their bones, the last part of the winter being to them a prolonged starvation, a living death? This, too, has been done in repeated instances where hay and other food sufficient had been raised upon the farm, but had been carted away by those friends of John Wilcoxson to the nearest market.

One of the most disheartening features of the case is this—these men are prone to measure the worth of the breed by its capability to endure this starving process. Because the scrub can better endure a living death than any other class of cattle, then scrubs are just the breed.

One cannot but wonder how people possessed of the faculties of reasoning cannot but see the folly of such a course; but such is perverted human nature. John Wilcoxson is no doubt in possession of reason of a certain kind, and yet in his over anxiety to make, he lost. So likewise do those in any country who sell their feed and starve their cattle. The processes by which the reasoning faculties may become so perverted is a metaphysical question, on which we do not now propose to enter, but this perversion often stands out before us clear as the shining of the noon-day sun, so that there is no gainsaying it.

Look at the shortsightedness of such a course. It involves not only starving the cattle, but starving the land on which they are kept. Stock are in a sense machines for converting stores of food into sources of manurial enrichment, and this of course cannot be done where the food is not given. The value of that manure is very largely dependent on the nature of the food fed. Manure made from straw only, is poor stuff, while that made from strong and rich foods is proportionately rich and strong. Look at its fertility. The farmer who adopts or even allows this starvation role to become a part of his system, can attain to no success that is abiding. His yearly returns are like the falling of a thermometer in a cold winter night, which goes down, down, till it gets below zero, for stock can give no adequate return that are kept as near the borderland of the end of their dreary journey as may be, without actually dropping into the vacuum of non-existence. Rather than keep them thus, it would be better not to keep them at all. There need be no land kept for pasture, and the receding annual straw product might be carted again upon the land as

long as there was any produced to cart, and ploughed under. We are quite sure that there would be more money in this than in keeping cattle by feeding them on the verge of starvation.

Look at its cruelty. We do not know how long it took John Wilcoxson to starve his cattle to death, but if it was done in a few weeks or months, it was humane compared with the annual starvation that some Canadian cattle undergo. We sometimes meet persons who speak with an air of heroism over the several instances in which they lay almost in the arms of death, and were rescued therefrom by some skilful physician. So is it in a sense with those scrubby cattle, which are rescued annually from the verge of death by the return of the bountiful grasses of spring-time. Hunger is a sensation that produces pain, and we feel quite sure that no man could be starved so as to be reduced to skin and bone without undergoing an almost inexpressible amount of suffering. Nor can dumb brutes be similarly reduced without having endured untold suffering. Could the poor dumb dependents speak out their wrongs or inscribe them in written characters, these would cover the walls of their stables far more thickly than the hieroglyphics on the sarcophagi of Egypt.

Look at its sinfulness. Why were the lower animals given us at all? It was that they might minister in various ways to our wants, consequent upon our providing for theirs. There is nothing more certain than that they were not given us either to maltreat or neglect, to inflict suffering on them, or to allow them to suffer if it is in our power to prevent it. The kine which have given us milk in summer can claim food at our hands in winter, and by no processes of reasoning can we shake off this obligation. We are no more at liberty to allow our beasts to become so weakened that toward spring they can scarcely swagger, than we are to allow them to lie down and die as winter comes on.

It is a curious question as to where exactly the line of human obligation leads here. A goodly number who may read this paper may be ready to say, "This does not apply to me." "Hold," said the sloth; "not so fast." Do all your stock come out well in the spring, may we ask? Are there none of them with emaciated bodies amongst the good ones. If so, then why is this? There has in all probability been neglect somewhere, and the low state in flesh of even one animal in the herd, speaks of suffering in degree. We can hardly fancy a more beautiful picture to a lover of stock than that of an spacious stable well filled with sleek, plump-bodied cattle, all lying down, quite oblivious of the raging of the elements without, and gratefully munching at the mastication of the evening meal. How striking the contrast to find a shed filled with skinny creatures with arched back, and ever and anon shaking the head angrily as one blast comes colder than another through the cracks of the weatherboarding. The poorest and weakest stand shivering in the coldest parts, moaning anon as they long for the day. And this is what may be seen in many Canadian farm steadings during any winter evening, and in localities where the very stones lying thick upon the fields would lend their help to keep the poor brutes warm, if human hands would only place them in position.

We said long ago, in other words, it may be, that the mission of the JOURNAL would never be fulfilled so long as a single beast was left improperly cared for throughout all our borders, and we say it again. Let our farmers, then, see to it, that whatever mistakes they make in the management of their stock, it will not be that of starving them.

The Best Service that Can Be Rendered.

We are quite sure, from the overwhelming number of letters that we receive, speaking well of the Journal, that every subscriber is a friend and a well-wisher and would like to see its circulation vastly increased. We would like here to say to our patrons that if each one of them would but send us the name of a new subscriber between now and the end of the year, it would be one of the most effective forms of service that they could render both to us and to the country, as in such a case twice the number of farmers would be repeatedly reminded of the folly of being contented with a low grade of stock-keeping and farming.

Sheep Husbandry.

CARE DURING SUMMER AND AUTUMN.

This great industry seldom receives that attention during summer and autumn of which it is deserving. Sheep are usually better cared for in winter than in summer, and the reason is that in winter it is rightly looked upon as an imperative branch of every day work, while in summer amid the crowding labors of the farm they are apt to be forgotten for days and even weeks at a time.

Pasture. Sheep are too often supposed to thrive on any sort of pasture. They are often turned into forest inclosures having more or less grass on the rims thereof. Here they may live, but they will not thrive long in such a place, as the sheep, being a ruminating animal, it will not flourish upon a washy, coarse food. The wrong inflicted upon the sheep in such a case is about equal to the wrong done to the young trees of the forest. The pastures should be changed as frequently as possible, and it is better if they are not long, as sheep like the tender bite which is of but recent growth. This peculiarity will always militate against sheep husbandry in this land of warm summers, as the shorter the grasses are kept, the less will be the growth. Sheep perform excellent service in foraging in fallow land, and in bye places unsuitable to the keep of cattle, as they lose less by having to walk a good way in picking up the morning meal than the former. When cattle and sheep are freshly turned into a field together, every observer has noticed that while the former remain near the place of entrance till filled, the latter will have gone over the ground once and again.

Supplement to the pasture. Usually no provision of this kind is made, but where it can be done it will prove a good investment. If a supplement of oats and bran is given to the ewes suckling lambs once a day after they are turned out to pasture, the flow of milk will be much more abundant for the lambs, and there will be less emaciation on the part of the dams. The lambs should have of the same mixture twice a day. No harm will follow giving them all they will eat of this supplement. It is not a good plan to give it in the field, unless in a place inaccessible to the ewes, as the latter get more than their share. A better plan is to drive the sheep up to the yard at nightfall and feed them there, and then feed again before sunrise in the mornings, when they can be driven to the pasture. In this case they are perfectly safe from the attacks of dogs. We believe this would pay even when the lambs are to be sold to the butcher, as in such a case they are early ready for the market, and will command top prices.

Of late much has been said in agricultural journals regarding the importance of rapid growth early in life, especially where the block is the ultimatum. This will hold true in all the lines of meat production, notwithstanding the statements of England's Professor Brown to the contrary. One pound of grain fed to the lambs will produce more flesh during the first six months of their growth, than will two pounds during the next six, owing to the greater activity of the powers of assimilation during the former period.

When thus pushed quickly along, there is a corresponding growth of fleece, both in quantity and quality. The difference in this respect of lambs that are good and ill kept when one-year-old is most surprising.

Water. When ewes are suckling lambs, they should get a plentiful supply of clean water every day. They will live without it, but they will not thrive, nor will the lambs. The influence of water on the milk flow is very marked, and therefore cannot be dispensed with without great loss. Sheep that are not suckling lambs often thrive apparently without water, but they do not thrive so well as though they had access to it.

Weaning the lambs. This should be done when the lambs are about five months old. Much vigilance should be exercised in the care of the udders of the ewes for a week or more. Those requiring milking should get it, and the ewes should be kept for a time on scant fare, after which they should get liberal pastures, to repair the waste of the period of maternity, in which case they do not require grain.

The lambs now must receive every attention. They must be allowed plenty of pasture, an increase of grain and abundance of water. This provision should extend through the first winter. The great advantages of having the lambs well used to a grain ration will never be more apparent than at this period. The process of weaning will give them no check, whereas in the case of lambs not thus cared for previously, they are sure to go backward rather than forward for a time.

The advantage, too, of having the ewes lamb early will be very apparent in the fall of the year. The early weaning of the lambs allows the ewes to become well-fleshed and robust before the commencement of winter. When the lambs come late the weaning must be correspondingly late, in which case the ewes enter winter at a disadvantage as regards condition, which in all probability they will not fully overcome while the winter continues.

We are aware that this paper will be met with the objection that all this involves too much labor—more than can be given by farmers so busily occupied during the summer months. We have this one answer to all such objections—that whatever pays doing at all will pay doing well. Men have kept sheep in Canada numerously in the past and have made a profit without taking so much pains, but the question at once arises, if a profit can be made by doing things in a slipshod way in any branch of the farming industry, will not the profit be correspondingly greater when done in a painstaking manner?

Perseverance in Stock Raising.

Perseverance is an excellent quality in the pursuit of any business, but especially so in the raising of stock. The lack of it is a sore evil in any line of life, but the consequences are not so far-reaching, nor so ill to overcome in some departments as in others, especially in the several departments of farming. Violent changes in the pursuit of agriculture are at all times to be deprecated, as it usually takes some time for him who makes them to accommodate himself to his new adjustments, and to make the most of them. But in grow-

ing grain it takes less time to bring about a revolution of system than to do so in reference to stock. In the former instance it may be done in a single season, while in the latter it usually takes years. A farmer may have his land mostly sown to grass one year, and the next to grain, by the simple use of the plough, but in stock-keeping to change from dairying to beef-production is the work of years, unless the change is brought about by direct sale and purchase.

But difficult as the change is, it is easier to bring it about than to master thoroughly its details when the change is made. He who has concentrated his attention on one branch of stock-raising for a term of years has learned a good deal about that one branch. When a change is made, the chances are that it will take as long, or nearly so, to master the other branch, or even to get it brought to a like degree of thoroughness.

He who is constantly changing his tactics in stock-keeping is about on a par with him who is chasing the wind in the hope of overtaking it, and will succeed about as well. We have never yet known one to attain to any distinction who adopted such a course, nor do we ever expect to, for stock-keeping is a science which has great depths, that will take the giant over his head at the first plunge, even though it has its shallows through which a little child may wade.

But where is the limit to this perseverance? The market may change and remain permanently changed; or at least the indications may point in the one direction for a long time, as in the receding demand for Leicester sheep in England. For so long a period has the current been setting backward that serious fears have been expressed for the preservation of this noble race, as a distinct breed. Are those engaged in breeding this class of sheep to give it up? We think they should hesitate before doing so. There is usually a good deal of capital invested. To transform it into some other kind of live-stock popular at the time, can only be done at a sacrifice, as the stock sold at ebb tide is usually sold at a loss, and that purchased at spring tide is also likely to be purchased at a loss, owing to the exorbitant prices. Here, then, is a very great disadvantage to be met at the outset. Then the habits of the new line of animals have to be studied, which takes a long time. Those of Shropshire sheep are not identical with the habits of Leicesters, though in many respects similar, and there is a corresponding difference in the treatment required, only learned usually in the school of experience, which is generally an expensive one. The man who succeeds well in any line of live-stock is usually a good judge of the same, but while he may excel as a judge of what is best in his own line, he may not be an expert in the new line taken up, indeed it is almost certain he is not.

In the case chosen for illustration, that of Leicester sheep, what should the breeders do? Should they abandon the pursuit and take up another line? Not hastily, as already stated, but rather seek a standard of higher excellence in breeding them; produce better individuals and they will be more sought for. This is the remedy suggested by the ablest writers for the agricultural distress of Britain at the present time, and we think it is a good one.

There is, too, the chance that the fashions of the former years may come again. These like the seasons go their rounds: if by a slower succession, just about as surely. Within the memory of many living, Leicester sheep brought exorbitant prices; and so they may again before the end of the century. A few royal personages may appear clad in textures manufactured from coarse wools, and the world will at once set out in the chase for long-wooled garments.

If there is merit in any breed, parties should be

slow to change. It will fight its way into the favor of a sufficient number to give it honorable recognition, and to render its production remunerative.

Herein it is that the *scrubs* fail so notoriously as a beefing breed; there is no merit in them, and yet strange to say the keepers of these are above all men inclined to persevere in multiplying them. Now is there the shadow of a chance that some changeless fashion will bring them to the top of the revolving wheel that gauges profits? There is no likelihood that scrub beef will ever be eagerly sought out by a revolution of taste however violent, and just because it is lacking in intrinsic merit.

Men may cry about live stock booms until they are hoarse, but no amount of booming will keep any breed long upon the crest of the wave. Unless it is stayed upon merit, it will sink down into the trough of the sea, and the next advance wave will roll unconcernedly over it. If the Shorthorns are the most widely known and numerously kept of the beefing breeds to-day, it is because they have merit. If the Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus Polls are pressing them closely in the fat-stock show rings, it is because they have merit. If the Jersey and Holstein men, two immense armies drawn up in battle array, have already begun the fight, it is because there is merit in the breeds which they champion, and so of all the rest. The *scrubs*, in Ontario, are the only breed whom no one regarded in the possession of his senses, champions, and this is a most convincing proof that they lack merit. Without defenders they must go; they are assuredly destined to a sure and utter extermination.

The kinds of stock to be kept cannot be too carefully considered when first investing. If one has the discernment in looking down the vista of the future, to see which way the wind is likely to blow, or in other words to forecast the demands upon a breed in the near future, it is well. It is better to go out with the tide than first to have to wait for its coming in, but when once fairly launched in any given line, persevere in it most tenaciously.

Life is too short to give countenance to fickleness. If, like the ante-diluvians, men could live for half-a-dozen centuries, they might try all the breeds and decide for themselves, but this cannot be successfully done within the modern limit of the three score years and ten. It takes a life-time to master the production of any breed in perfection, if indeed the feat has ever been accomplished. Perseverance may be read above every stable door within which a good representative stud, herd, or flock has been reared. It may be discerned on every prize-ticket where the winning beast is home bred. It is stamped on the bank account of every successful keeper of stock. And we feel we are quite safe in saying that without it, failure in the end will overtake everyone engaged in the keeping of stock.

The Beef Breeds of Cattle.

BY R. C. AULD, DEXTER, MICH.

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THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

This breed has long been quite familiar to the show-goer in this, and particularly the old country. Their jetty, glossy, soft, silky coat, covering the primest of carcasses—of almost perfect symmetry and minimum of offal—these are their outstanding features. Their straight top lines, straight from the crops to the tail-head; their true underlines; their filling up of all vacant spaces in front (neck-vein) of shoulder, and behind (fore-flank) shoulder, in front of the hooks and behind; with a level filled up rump and "short rib";

an unbroken line from pin-bone to shoulder; deep in the flanks and below; wide twist; "beef from the lug to the heel"—no light hams; fine bone all over, richly covered with the finest of flesh, all over; short leg; small feet; fine, level, well set on tail; great brisket; little neck and finely covered head; prominent, placid eye, that seems to reciprocate one's regard; a high tufty poll; broad, honest brow; active ears neatly set at the root, spreading out into a hairy fringe. Such are a few points in a "sample" of this beef breed as displayed by such a youngster as Gudge & Simpson's, (Independence, Mo.), "Sandy," exhibited at the fat stock shows this winter. These points, "the outward show," indicate, too, that there is that "within" which passeth show, till the animal lays his head serenely on the block—the "final" test, where the breed surpasses all others as to early maturity, weight for bulk and age, quality of meat, lightness of offal, amount of edible meat, and net to gross. But there is a test even beyond this, the test of the meat itself on the table of the epicure, where it has far surpassed all others in delicious flavor. This has been tested at Paris, London, Chicago, and Kansas City, time after time.

This breed has an unequalled record in the annals of show-yard stock. The most remarkable victories ever achieved by cattle have been theirs and not their rival's—look at the annals of the national and international shows. It is a very remarkable thing that many of the professional exhibitors in England who are ambitious to win the blue ribbon at Birmingham and Smithfield—aye! old patrons of the Shorthorns and other breeds—have come to the conclusion that for obtaining animals for their purpose, the Aberdeen is now the thing, so that there may be seen in the very homes of the other breeds black-skins from the north, breeding show-yard cracks to win first place, just as the Englishman breeds colts to win the Derby. They breed showy ideals in animals to please the most fastidious. Witness the records of Norwich, Birmingham and Smithfield, of this and the preceding years. They are the "breed that beats the record."

Some have said that they droop at the loin—nothing can be farther from the general type than this. Whoever said so must have seen the "one that erred from nature's honest rule," the exception that proved the rule. It has also been said that they are deficient behind the fore arm. Is this one of those traditions that die hard? As far back as 1848 it was declared by the official reporters of the Highland Society that "this had been successfully overcome." But that would be an insignificant fault. How much per pound is the cut worth there? or from a deep brisket? We do not cut porterhouse or rump steaks from the fore flank or brisket. Better light there by far, I say, than light in the ham, or drooping in the rump.

To investigate the origin of the breed, one might as well investigate the "origin" of the other four-footed, and furred and feathered species, that inhabit the same regions of Scotland. As far back as the time remembered by oldest "inhabitants," at the beginning of this century, and who themselves were of the fourth generation that "knew not how they had come," they existed. It would appear from records—not to speak of "tradition"—still available of

* Tradition, when reliably rendered, must be regarded with profound consideration. To those who view this source of evidence sceptically, I would illustrate what sure history is founded on the same: (for this purpose I make, for convenience, the quotation from London Truth, April 29, 1886, of the singularly interesting event as celebrated by all the home journalists and others:

Last week a memorial tablet of copper was placed in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, to the memory of the famous

earliest dates, that in this region the cattle were universally "hornless," and it is known that in Scotland the only polled breeds that had names indicating the "hornless preferment" were the immediate progenitors of the race, viz., the Buchan Humlie and Angus Doddies. As far back as the middle of last century there were some extremely fine herds of these, viz: the Williamsons of St. John's Wells, and the Walker's of Wester Fintray, Aberdeenshire. From these, the earliest herds, some of the best cattle of the breed originated, as records show. In 1720 they had been known throughout Scotland. But so early as in the fourth century the fame of the Buchan cattle was known in Rome. In 1790 they were described as "fine and handsome looking," and "much attention had had been paid to the shapes and appearance of them." In 1811 they are described as the "improved Aberdeenshire," and were preferred to the other native or foreign breeds—very high testimony in their favor. They were good grazers and feeders, easily fatted; with light offal, fine bone, choice, fine grained meat, with much inside fat. At that time they fed from 60 up to 120 stones, of 14 lbs. to the stone, according to age, or the bare keep of the farm. From the earliest time they were greatly appreciated in the English markets and "made the top price at Smithfield," this was in 1810, and they have kept the lead ever since. They are the "prime Scots" one always sees in the market reports, leading all others by two to four cents per stone of eight pounds more than any other.

The first great impulse to improvement was the development of the northern cattle trade, to meet the call for a better class of stock for breeding and feeding in the south. The chief head source "north of the Dee" was Aikie Fair of Old Deer. From \$45,000 to \$60,000 worth of stock annually left this region. The buyers were the great home dealers—the breeders and dealers of the two immediate southern countries, and latterly the English dealers themselves. The two former rival classes of dealers droved them to the yearly market, held at Brechin, on the eastern border of Angus and Kincardineshire, "where they changed hands." This was the locality in which, according to Youatt, "improvement first originated in Angusshire."

We must now come at once to note the few breeders that had a hand in founding the present fortunes of the breed—those who seemed to see in the breed that there was a world of conquerableness in it. These were the late Hugh Watson, Keillor; the late Wm. McCombie, of Tillyfour, and Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch—the three men but for whom the breed would not have made a successful debut, been popularized abroad, or maintained to-day in its state of ready equipment for emergency. Associated with these, who aided so essentially and materially to build up the work of these, were Lord Panmure, Wm. Fullerton, Alex. Bowie, and Lord Southesk. Hugh Watson, who began 1808, made after twenty years' labor a successful break for the breed at Perth Highland Society Show, in 1829, which was followed up by larger and more representative displays at the Society's shows immediately following at Inverness and Aberdeen. Watson's exhibits received

Jenny Geddes, who commenced the revolt against Episcopacy, during the reign of Charles I., by throwing a stool at the head of Dean Hannay, who had begun, "like the foolish Galatian and tinkling cymbal that he was, to say 'mass at her lug.'" The inscription on the tablet has been written by Lord President Inglis:

Constant oral tradition affirms that near this spot a brave Scotch woman, Janet Geddes, on the 22nd of July, 1637, struck the first blow in the great struggle for Freedom of Conscience, which, after a conflict of half a century, ended in the establishment of civil and religious liberty.

universal admiration, and his fat steer and heifer were subsequently sent to Smithfield, and inspired much wonder. He bred "Old Jock"—"facile princeps," "Old Grannie (1)"; the "Favorites (2)," from whom were bred "Angus (45)," "the best bull ever exhibited from Keillor," the "Beauties of Buchan," from whom the Ballindalloch "Ericas" (derived from Tillyfour) were bred:

Lord Panmure bred Panmure (51) "whose strain of blood did so much to accelerate improvement in Angus." Wm. Fullerton purchased Panmure (51) and bred his Queen to him, producing Queen Mother, the foundress of the Tillyfour Queens and Prides that bore the heat and burden of the day; and it was this familiar blood that "drove competition before them in national and international show-yards," and was the corner stone of the Tillyfour fortune in the Polls.

Alex. Bowie founded on the Panmure (51), Old Jock (1), and Queen strains, and produced Hanton, the sire of Pride of Aberdeen, and Cupbearer, the sire of Erica. So that Bowie's name will thus live as long as Aberdeen-Angus cattle endure.

There breeders have gone to their rest. But, happily for the breed; there are those alive who are determined to keep the star of Angus supremacy bright and undimmed.

The Shorthorns and the Aberdeen-Angus may really be taken as the two best breeds "the world has yet seen." I make this assertion deliberately: for a combination of both either way, i. e., when the sire is Shorthorn or when the sire is Aberdeen, the resulting cross "beats creation." Look at the results in show-yards. Go to Birmingham and Smithfield any year. Consider what "Clem. Stephenson" has done for them! Every live-stock journal in Britain is full of the praise due them, the preponderance of praise going to the Scot—the Aberdeen, either pure or when having all the scot appearance. Formidable lists of the prizes won by these crosses have this season been made out, than which no other breed can excel.

Let me conclude in words used in 1878: "The Polled cattle are the pride of the aristocracy and the admiration of Europe," and I may add America. That they may indeed be placed at the top of all breeds, and that this is capable of demonstration, the writer would refer the reader to the "latest cattle book," just out, "the Breed that Beats the Record"—in which facts are stated "that cannot be controverted or passed over in silence."

(To be continued.)

The Water Supply.

The dry weather of the past season forcibly reminds us of the necessity of having an abundant water supply, where this is attainable. Where cattle are forced to drink from ponds or pools in creek-beds, where there is no current, the water soon becomes fouled by their droppings, so much so that it is positively unwholesome, and cannot but react unfavorably on their general health. In this age, where the motto is ever onward, it is usually not difficult to get a plentiful supply by using the augur and the drill. The cost of boring is much less than that of digging, and where a constant supply can be secured by boring, digging should not be attempted. Oftentimes a spring can be found around which the ground is so spongy that cattle avoid the place for fear of miring. In such a case the water could and should be conducted in a spout to a trough on some lower level where the nature of the ground admits it, and where it does not, it may be pumped up by a windmill and carried to the desired spot. Where the spring is strong, a ram may be used.

Rambling.**AMONGST THE BATES SHORTHORNS.**

So long as one remains at home hemmed in by the little horizon of his own ordinary daily routine and that of his neighbors, he is prone to become very vain in his own little conceits, especially if he is one of the foremost individuals in that little world. It is good, therefore, for a man to go abroad sometimes, and see what his neighbors are doing. In addition to benefits that are important in many ways, the greatest benefit that accrues to him is, it may be, the dwarfing of himself in his own estimation, and the enlargement of his receptive faculties, which assume the attitude of a child when taking first lessons at a primary school. But this is just what a majority of our farmers do not practice. The everlasting grind of hard labor is allowed to keep them in a treadmill, and when they lay down to die, the shroud of estimate that wrapped the memory of their fathers is found to fit them exactly.

It is good for a man to go abroad, and though incessant going would bring the farmer to beggary, an occasional journey to the homes of progressive men who stand head and shoulders above their neighbors, is productive of great good. In our own experience we have never made one journey to the rural homes of Canada without picking up some valuable ideas. And so it was on this ill-timed journey of the harvest season, commenced on August 4th, amid the Bates Shorthorns of Oxford and Brant.

THE "COLONUS" STOCK FARM

of Mr. Wm. Murray, of Chesterfield, 2½ miles from Bright, on the Buffalo and Goderich branch of the G. T. R., is still doing a good work. Mr. Murray has this year had his usual success in getting calves, of which, however, a part of the autumn contingent were sold in the spring at a sale in Chicago. Three of the heifer calves on hand, all reds, were flourishing. Two of these, a Darlington and a Barrington, are by the 5th Duke of Holker (44687), an imported bull, which has rendered excellent service in the Colonus herd, and in the neighborhood. The third, a Verbena, is from the dam Verbena 10th, a strong cow, fleshy, and easily kept, and by the sire of sires 4th Duke of Clarence (33597). The breeding cows and heifers, which number 30 head, are looking well. Lally of Kimbolton (imp.) by 3rd Duke of Underly (38196), a Barrington, has proved one of the most useful, and is the sire of the splendid bull Duke of Colonus, sold to Mr. Jas. S. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., and referred to in the last number of the JOURNAL. Gwynne, a Darlington, is a pretty neat cow, and the old Waterloo cow which has paid her way so well, is still in the herd.

It will be remembered, as stated in a sketch of the herd, which appeared in the April number of the JOURNAL, 1885, that this herd is built almost solely upon an imported foundation, drawn from such famous families as the Waterloo Princesses, Wild Eyes, Barringtons, and Darlington, and hence one reason why drafts from it are sold side by side with those from the herd of Mr. Attrill, of Goderich, and others, and the stock bulls are used betimes in service at Row Park.

The 5th Duke of Holker has been replaced by the Duke of Salisbury (imp.), which was bred by Sir Curtis Lamson, Rowfant, England, a dark roan, with a great deal of substance and quality, and considerable style. He is now fifteen months old, and has much weight for his age. He is of the Thurndale Rose family, and the Grand Duke 37th is the sire.

There is a young Kirklevington bull, a red, from

the dam Oxford Siddington 2d, and the sire, 5th Duke of Holker (44687), which is strong and large for his age. A red Waterloo, calved January 8th, is straight and good; and a roan, Oxford, possesses the size and good handling of the family. The dams are both Duchess cows, and the sire of the former is Duke of Brant, and of the latter 54th Duke of Oxford (55733). But the plum of the herd is 15th Duchess of Barrington, imported in dam. She has that fine symmetry of proportion which captivates the eye at once as dwelling upon an object of beauty. Her outline is nearly if not quite perfect; her long thrifty coat is soft as the April mosses, and she is large withal. Calved in October, she is from the dam Bushbury Countess Barrington, and the sire Knight of Oxford 6th (47574). The cow was bought at the sale of Mr. Lovat, Lowhill, Wolverhampton, England, and was a first prize-winner at the Royal.

The Oxford Downs at Colonus, built upon an imported foundation, are doing very well.

THE CLYDESDALE MEN.

Mr. Chas. Dalgleish and Mr. Jas. Dalziel have brought large money into the pockets of many of the farmers of the County of Oxford by the good work they have done of introducing pure-bred Clyde stallions imported by themselves. Mr. Dalgleish, who again we were unfortunate in missing, has brought out three stallions this year.

Mr. Dalziel, the peer in the work, has his three service stallions in fine trim. Carlyle, imported in 1881, has proved a grand sire, and, indeed, the same may be said of Brydekirk Boy (2643) by Scotland's Isle (1815), with short muscular legs, strong, broad bones, and fine action, and of Springholm, the younger horse. Mr. Dalziel has during 30 years fought the battle of the Clydes, with the result that American buyers visit that section of country twice a year in search of Canadian Clydes.

HAZLEWOOD,

the prettily located home of Mr. John D. Pettit, is some two miles southward from Paris. The river, which hurries along in a bewitching dell below the dwelling, clad with shades, and a strong spring on its border feeds a hydraulic ram, which sends the water some 170 feet in distance and 80 feet in height, first into the dwelling and then into the stable and then into a trough in the farmyard, to return again into the valley after having left of its sweetness at Hazlewood, in search of some new mission of usefulness, thus teaching a perpetual lesson to those who drink of its crystal tide.

Two of the three cows on which the foundation of this Bates herd are laid, and to which they all, or nearly all, now trace, were Gipsy Princess and Gipsy Snowflake (Vol. I. B. A. H. B., p. 550), bought in 1876 from Mr. John Conworth, Paris, who is Mr. Pettit's neighbor, by whom they were bred. They were both sired by Dandy Duke—37—belonging to the old Lady Love family, and on the sire's side tracing back through a long line of ancestry to Suwarrow (636). His sire was Constance Duke [1144], 7753, and the fourth sire was Balco (9918), bred by Mr. Bates. These cows trace to the old imported Melody, brought out by Mr. Ashton in 1849 or '50, went through Mr. Howatt's hands (near Guelph) and has left a good sprinkling of her progeny in the county of Oxford.

The first bull used was Marquis—635—bred by J. R. Pettit, Grimsby, Ont., a breeder who, like Mr. Wm. Douglas, of Caledonia, has bred many a stock bull, and furnished the material for many a herd. Prince Edwy—636—, bred by W. Murray, Chesterfield, followed, a grandly bred, good bull, by

Prince of Oxford 2nd 30678, to give place in time to Grand Prince of Hazlewood—1836—, also bred at Colonus, and sired by the Earl of Ulster 29488.

The present stock bull Roan Duke 18th (to have an American number), was bred at Bow Park. He is 15 months old now, and is truly a stylish bull. His outline is good, and he is strong in limb; the crops are fine, and the flank deep and quarter heavy. His handling is good, and with a little more width in front he would be altogether an exceptional bull.

The bull calves on hand, as also the heifers, are by Roan Duke 13th, a Bow Park bred bull of the Oxford Blanche family, and by Grand Prince of Hazlewood—1836—.

It is thus clear that the herd of Mr. Pettit is grandly bred, containing a large share of the coveted Princess blood. It numbers 15 pure-bred cows in addition to the young stock, and every one of them has "Hazlewood" linked with the name, a plan which must ultimately meet with much favor, as it at once associates a name with the place of breeding.

THE HOUSE OF THE MANOR

(at least we shall so term it for the present) is owned by Mr. John Conworth, Paris, who, along with a brother, has long been caring for its 140 acres of easily worked soil. We arrived late in the dimness of the evening, and yet amid the deepening shadows we saw enough to tell us that we were on no ordinary farm.

Shorthorns were bred here as early as 1868. The first cow was Gipsy, a roan, calved in 1862, and bred by a Mr. Dawson, of the county of Oxford, for several years dead. She was sired by Mr. Stone's 6th Duke of York 2794; had for dam Ruby, and great grand Melody, by Valiant 10989. The first sire was Dandy Duke—37—, bred by John Graham, Dumfries Township, whose herd is now dispersed. After using this sire a number of years, Mr. Conworth employed those of Mr. J. D. Pettit, so that the stock of those gentlemen are very similarly bred.

Formerly some 16 to 18 head of Shorthorns were kept at the House of the Manor, and drafts from the herd have gone to Ohio, Kansas, and to different individuals in Canada, but at present their herd numbers but three females, two cows and a heifer, and a bull calf, the former carrying calf to Mr. Pettit's bulls, as it has been reduced to make way for Shropshire Down sheep, which for seven years past have been the prime product of the farm.

Mr. Conworth claims to have imported the first Shropshire Downs that ever came to Ontario, being only preceded in his importation to Canada by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, who brought 10 head to Hillhurst the year before. This lot consisted of 10 ewes and 4 rams, bred by the Earl of Strathmore, and got by the famous young Bedford Hero. The rams were bred by C. Dormer, of Rousham Park, near Banbury, Oxon. Eight more were brought out in 1880.

One of the most serviceable sires used by Mr. Conworth was bred in 1881, by Mr. R. M. Knowles, and imported by Mr. Simon Beattie for Mr. Conworth, and was a first prize-winner as a shearer at the Bath and West of England, and at Toronto in 1881. He is now doing service in Mr. T. Shaw's flock at "Riverside." The ram now in service was bred by Mr. Hodgins, London, and is a good solid, well woolled two-year-old Instone ram. The flock now numbers 60 breeding ewes and 68 lambs.

Two prim little Jerseys do duty satisfactorily in providing butter, one imported by S. Beattie, came through Captain Rolph, Markham, and the other was bred by Mr. S. Smoke, of Canning.

Mr. Conworth's is a farm in viewing which one finds

much satisfaction, and from which the inquiring mind always gleans something useful. The tasteful tidiness at once arrests attention, and the cleanness of the fields give evidence of unceasing war with every species of intruding weeds. The neat scantling fences are pleasing, and the lines of pretty oak shades that mark their courses, more than pleasing, while the numerous walls of Norway spruce hedge some newly started, and others well under way, speak of a forethought that is more than wise. The restful way in which the land is worked must renovate it, and the large lot of stock kept upon it will facilitate the process.

Permanent pastures have been tried here, and are still being sown. Mr. Conworth's experience but confirms our opinion, that their chief value lies in the first few years of their growth, as many of them disappear at the end of the second and third years, but during these years their value is such as to far outweigh the additional cost of sowing them.

THE MONTROSE STOCK FARM,

some four miles from Paris, in a southerly direction, is elevated in its centre, commanding a very fine view. Eastward lie the plains of Burford, where a livelihood is easily obtained where the sand is not too light. On every hand one beholds a multitude of rolling fields, each one with its rim of umbrageous white and red oaks, which evidently are quite at home in the soil of this fair township (Brantford). Seven miles to the east the spires of Brantford's churches tower aloft, and the smoke of her manufactories loves to linger in the upper air. Mr. Horace Chisholm, the owner of this one hundred acre farm, is well and favorably known to stockmen who frequent the Provincial Exhibition, having one section of the stock there under his supervision from year to year. We were unfortunate in not finding him at home. However, the foundation of this herd originated from two heifers, bred by John Snell & Son, and sold at his sale in Toronto, June 16, 1876, to the late Hon. D. Christie, Paris. These were Wave Foam, got by imp. Knight of Warlab 20161, dam imp. Wave Ripple, by Killarby Monk (20053); and Wave Crest, got by imp. Knight of the Rose [4369], dam Wave Ripple, by Killarby Monk (20053). The herd at present numbers six females—Wave Foam 2d, roan, 6 years, got by Baron Powlett 16241 (bred at Bow Park), dam Wave Foam, by Knight of Warlab, 20161; Wave Foam 3d, roan, 4 years, got by Loudon Lad [8902] (bred by Wm. Douglas, Onondaga), dam Wave Foam, as above; Wave Foam 4th, roan, 4 years, got by Loudon Lad [8902], dam Wave Foam 2d; Wave Lily, rich roan, 2 years old, got by Grand Prince of Hazelwood 39183 (a Princess bull), dam Wave Queen, by Louis Philippe [4509]; Wave Foam 5th, white, 2 years old, got by Baalam [9663], dam Wave Foam 2d; Wave Foam 6th, also white, got by Roan Duke 13 (bred at Bow Park), dam Wave Foam 4th. There is also one yearling bull, got by Grand Prince of Hazelwood, dam Wave Foam 2d, by Baron Powlett. It will thus be seen that they all belong to one family—the Waterloo Booths. The milking qualities of this family are good. Wave Foam 2d has been milking since August 1st, 1885, and is still giving a good quantity. Mr. Chisholm is at present virtually without a stock bull.

This, too, is the country of Mr. Jas. T. Smith, who lives near Mount Vernon, and who, since the late D. Perley let fall the Southdown standard, has grasped it with a strong hand, and by dint of a perseverance that deserves honorable mention, has brought his Southdowns to the front. He is a man whom local exhibitors do not care to face in the showings, owing to the excellence of his sheep.

THE HILLSIDE STOCK FARM

is appropriately named, sloping as it does abruptly in the rear to the low lands that fringe the river, here, as elsewhere, magnificently grand. It is some three miles from Paris, down the river, and is owned by Mr. J. Y. Reid, of Toronto, who purchased it some eighteen years ago, but it has been well managed by Mr. James Geddie during recent years.

In nature, as with our race, the truest beauty is retiring. Whether the loveliness of face of smiling maiden is enhanced by half hiding it with her bangs, we do not know, but have grave doubts, for there the work is artificial and designed, but we are sure of this, that true modesty owes more than half its charm to its retiring nature, and hence perhaps the additional charm that nature's scenes afford when we have to seek them, rather than when they obtrude themselves upon us. The shady dell that we have to explore, its ever unfolding beauties revealing themselves to us by degrees, has a witchery of attraction for us which the savage looking mountain never can possess. Hence, perhaps, one element of the quiet beauties of Hillside—they are wholly unexpected. In journeying down the lane from the dusty highway, one would never suspect that in the upper valley it led first to a stalwart grove of oaks and pines, sighing over the stricken European hand that placed them there, and then to a grotesque, cottage-like mansion of cobbled stone, looking down upon nature's softer scenes in the valley of the river, and commanding a long view of its serpentine sweep, as emerging from wooded banks above it winds along by forest and clearing in the direction of Bow Park, that grandest home ever given to the Shorthorn tribes, so wonderfully fashioned by the master hand of the late Thomas Bates.

The dwelling itself occupies the site of the old Indian log church, its foundations built on the hope of more than better hunting grounds. Over in the valley is the Indian field, kept half sacred by the wall of living trees that hems it in, where the arrowheads that lie so numerously scattered over its surface speak of departed days and a departed race. Further down is the crumbling ruin of an old stone mill that had never been completed, like the broken purposes of ten thousand human minds. Over the river and beyond its wooded heights is the estate of the late Hon. David Christie, whose sun there rose till it attained meridian splendor and set again amidst the shades of mournful night. And then the ceaseless murmur of the water, as of voices from the land of far away, has a deep, true charm for him who understands their language, for to very many it is to be feared they speak in an unknown tongue. The wide valley on the adjacent shore is of boundless fertility, but the ooze water from the uplands so saturates it that the under-drains can scarcely do their work.

But the Side Hill Farm has other attractions than beauty of situation, for it has a herd of Shorthorns that is fast improving, and which now numbers no less than thirty head.

The herd was commenced six years ago (that is, in 1880) when a cow seven years old, six two-year heifers and a heifer calf, came from the herd of Mr. V. Ficht, Oriel, Oxford County. These were all descended from the imp. cow Melody, referred to in the writing of Mr. Pettit's herd. About one half of the present herd are descendants of this lot, the only original reproduction being Snowflake, of seven summers, the oldest cow in the herd. The next lot came from the herd of Mr. Jas. Brown, of South Dumfries, in '84, and consisted of one six years old; two, two years; one yearling and three heifer calves, principally of Bates' breeding and largely made up of Duchess blood. The remain-

ing half of the herd is descended from these. Of the females two are seven years; six, five years; two, four years; one, three; three, two; three, one, and a number of calves, of which six are bulls from the sire Orpheus 18th; but most of the cows are now being bred to the Earl of Darlington, the present stock bull.

Of the cows, Rose of Autumn, from Mr. Brown's herd, is the queen of the Hill Side herd. She is a strong, useful roan of much substance. The average of the herd is good, which is always a pleasing indication; a good lot of prizes from the Brantford and other shows last year attesting its rising merit.

The first bull used was Earl of Goodness bred at Bow Park, of the parentage of Goodness dams, the top cross on the sire's side being Prince Airdrie 2nd, 20641, bred by Mr. Bedford of Kentucky. Then followed Duke of Sharon 11th, calved 1881, and out of the dam Rose of Sharon 8th, by the 4th Duke of Clarence (33597). Orpheus 18th, mainly red, from the dam Adeliza 8th, and by 4th Duke 6th, Clarence (33597), was next in order, he in turn, giving place to the 7th Earl of Darlington, bred at Bow Park and sired by the 4th Duke of Clarence (33597), and having for dam, Darlington 28th. There are four Darlingtons and two Princesses on the dam's side, and the sire is essentially Oxford. He is a roan, and gives promise of much size, being a good feeder, and an excellent handler. He is one of those large framed fellows, which never look their best till well matured.

The permanent pastures here, too, speak of the inability of several of the varieties to stand long in the day of battle.

EDGEVALE,

three miles southwest from Brantford, on the Tilsonburg branch of the G. T. R., consisting of 150 acres, and sloping on its extremes toward the centre, in which is a wide valley, cleft in its middle by a little spring creek called the D'Aubigne, is a land of romantic scenery, as is also Edgemount, the adjoining farm, of the same area, but nearer Brantford, and which in contour is very similar. The owners, Messrs. John and George Ballachey, have heretofore been known as "Ballachey Bros.," though now the firm has developed into two, still connected in a brotherly way by telephone. The estate was purchased by the senior George Ballachey long years ago, and his wisdom is shown in numerous groves and fringes of oak that cover the hills with their dark shade, and in the cedar of the valley that has been spared the axe of the woodman and the fagot of the forester. The ancestry came originally from

"The isles of Greece! the isles of Greece!
Where burning Sappho loved and sung,
Where grew the arts of war and peace,
Where Delos rose and Phœbus sprung!
Eternal summer gilds them yet,
But all, except their sun, is set."

How pleasing the contemplation that the blood of so many of the states and nationalities of both ancient and modern time are being blended in this young land, where not the arts of war, but peace, are fast building up the Canadian commonwealth.

Mr. John Ballachey is the owner of Edgevale, and the foundation of the Shorthorn herd which he has laid this present year is certainly a good one. After visiting a goodly number of our herds, in which he says he usually found the whites and roans better than the reds, he fixed upon those of Mr. Wm. Douglas, of Caledonia, and Mr. John Gibson, then of Denfield, for material upon which to erect the pillar of his future herd.

A four-year cow and two three-year-olds came from Mr. Douglas's herd. The four-year cow Adeliza 5th, by Earl of Goodness 5th [8514], 32519, dam Blossom,

by Lothian [1718], 10393, is a strong roan. Daisy Dean, one of the three-year-olds, and white in color, is massive and broad, and well sprung in the ribs, and Wildame 2d the other, a nice red, has for grand-dam Blossom, and sire Lord Languish, 17569. These two suckle beautiful heifer calves.

Two came from Mr. Gibson's. One, Lady Chesterfield, was got by Mr. R. Gibson's Royal Favorite 30942, and has four Lady Chesterfields in her ancestry. She is carrying calf to Wild Eyes Le Grand 67993, sold (given away, in a manner) at Mr. Gibson's sale last winter. Her one-year daughter, Lady Chesterfield 6th, a red, is also from this bull. If Mr. Ballachey is wise in his selection of sires, he should soon have a numerous herd, with very few "weeds" in it. Mr. Ballachey has also a large lot of Shorthorn grades, and some grade Percheron horses, also Berkshire pigs and Leicester sheep.

EDGEMOUNT,

owned by Mr. George Ballachey, Jr., has possessed a good herd of Shorthorn grades for many years. As far back as 1856, while the country was being scalped to produce wheat, consequent upon the prices induced by the Russian war, he commenced keeping a grade registry (to be referred to some other time) and using good bulls. Every animal which he now owns can thus be traced, and the exact measure of its breeding ascertained. Again we repeat, that a private registry of every animal from pure sires should be kept, the advantages are so obvious.

The first sire came from the herd of Mr. Charles Taylor, Brantford, in 1868. His name was Marlow [1752] and he improved the herd a good deal. Then came Crown Prince [1161] bought from W. Sage, also of Brantford Township. Oswald [5799], came from Bow Park in 1875, followed by Bolivar 3rd 25741, from the same place. In 1880, Baron Knightly 2nd 23611, imp., came also from Bow Park. He had for sire, G. Duke of Geneva (28756), and dam Knightly Grand Duchess. After three more years Britannia's Baron—1992—bred by Mr. Douglas and descended from one of Mr. Cochrane's importations, was made lord of the harem, where he now remains. His sire was 5th Earl of Goodness (32519), and dam, Britannia 26th. He is large and vigorous and strong. (See advertisement).

In 1880, two three-year-old pure bred heifers came from the herd of W. Douglas, Caledonia, in calf to 5th Earl of Goodness 32519, and both produced heifer calves. These were Lady Mary (twin), a red, descended from Beauty by Snowball (2647) imp. by the Hon. Adam Ferguson, and from the sire Lord Languish, 17569, and Miss Languish, a roan of nearly similar breeding. Most of the herd are from these. Six young bulls have been dropped this year, large in frame and growthy, and of good colors, and are, of course, for sale. They are sired by Britannia's Baron—1992—, though one is by Loyalist—1751—, bred by the Messrs. Green Bros., of "The Glen."

In April last, Jewess and Venetia were brought from "The Glen." The former, a two-year heifer, deep all over, and compact—mostly red—was imported in her dam, Jewell, bred by W. Duthie, Collynie, by the sire, Cayhurst (47560), bred by A. Cruikshank. The latter, white in color, was bred by Green Bros.; sire, Enterprise (49553), bred by W. Duthie, and imported to "The Glen." The dam is Vainmaid, imported and of breeding very similar to the great Earl of Mar (47815). The herd of pure Shorthorns numbers fourteen or fifteen head. There are also some fine grade Percheron horses (see advertisement in another column), and a large flock of Leicester sheep.

Of pure Percherons but two are on hand now, Peerless and Arthur, both from the Oaklawn stud of M. W. Dunham. Peerless won the silver medal in Toronto, in 1883, and diploma in 1882, both as best Percheron mare. Our readers will remember that she appeared in one of the earliest numbers of the JOURNAL. She was imported in 1877 from France, arrived at Edgemount in 1880, and has produced for her owners three mare colts, all sold, and a horse colt by Arthur 904, —847—, Percheron stud book of France, a horse that has done good service in the country.

The view from Edgemount is very beautiful indeed. Down at the end of the valley the smoke of a hundred furnaces curls up from the busy workshops of Brantford, and rests above the wooded highland beyond the river. Following the course of the sun in his advancing midday journey, there are hills and hills beyond the wide valley, where the Shorthorns and trout alike rejoice because of the waters of the rivulet which it nurses. Everywhere rise up the shades of oak that crown this pretty township with summer glories. The incline of undulations beyond is covered with quiet homesteads, and on many of the fields the shocks of ripe yellow corn stood, full of the assurance of hope in possession.

But what has lovely prospects to do with pure-bred stock? Much we answer in many ways, or the agricultural history of Britain is a lie. Fine scenery without a doubt arouses the slumbering in man, and is assuredly connected with the growth of vigorous minds, and vigorous minds and vigorous stock are but the greater and lesser links of the same chain. The inhabitants of marshy places soon resemble a good deal the denizens of the marsh. Why has Britain given to the world nearly all that is worth having in the line of live-stock? Because she possesses a bracing air, and a land of smiling valleys, and rugged mountains, and always running streams.

MR. STEPHEN FAIRCHILD,

some four miles from Brantford, has Shorthorns since 1882, when he bought a cow, Letty More and a calf, the cow, by Kaiser Bill [1412], from the late Mr. Christopher, Edmonton; then from Mr. Wm. Coles, a two-year heifer, June Lady, by Baron Sharon 6th [4601], dam, Bow Park Lady 10th, by Duke of Barrington, 4th (30924), a Bow Park bull. This cow has since produced three heifers and two bulls. Mr. Fairchild has already eleven head, a large increase, of which three are bull calves. Several of the herd are from Mr. Ballachey's bull, Baron Knightly 2nd 25611.

OAK LODGE,

about one mile from the village of Burford, on the Tilsonburg branch of the G.T.R., a prettily bordered farm, containing about one hundred acres of level lying land, and easy of tillage, gives evidence in its every feature of the most careful and judicious culture. It supports at the present time some thirty head of cattle, all in a flourishing condition, six breeding sows and their progeny, and eight head of horses and colts. This is no ordinary achievement, when we remember that fodder is sometimes sold rather than bought. The truth is that the proprietor of Oak Lodge, Mr. J. E. Brethour, is enthusiastic in his pursuit, and judicious enthusiasm always brings men to the front in any line. We venture the statement that in Burford there are but few, if any, who keep so much stock on one farm of similar size and in such fine condition.

We were agreeably surprised to find one so young with a farm in shape good enough for exhibition, and cultivated on the most approved principles of the farming of to-day. Soiling is regularly practised. Oats and vetches come first into use. Corn does duty

next, and white turnips sown on the ground occupied by the vetches brings late autumnal days. This year one acre of oats and vetches were sown and three of western corn. It was a sight that fills the soul of the lover of good stock with pleasure to find some thirty head of well-kept cattle in the darkened stables all the afternoon, as at Oak Lodge, almost oblivious of the existence of sun or flies.

Permanent pastures are regularly grown here, and Mr. Brethour's experience is another confirmation of their great utility during the first few years, but of the lack of duration of several of the varieties sown. They cannot long stand the light of winter, but more of this again.

Mr. Brethour makes good use of the "borders" as they are termed, that is, the beautiful lines of oak trees that fringe the fields in this and other farms. They are fenced as paddocks and can be utilized in feeding the green fodder at certain seasons, and in many other ways.

About half the herd are pure-breds, at the head of which stands the Earl of Roseberry—3303—, bred by W. S. Marr, Upper Mill, Tarves, Aberdeen, Scotland, and imported by Green Bros., of the Glen. His sire is Athahasca (47359), and dam, Emma 2nd, which was also the dam of the Messrs. Green's Earl of Mar—1917—. He is to be succeeded by Jacobite, red and a little white, calved September 14th, 1885, also from The Glen, and by the Earl of Mar (47815), having for dam, Jewell 8th, imported, by Mountain Chief (47814). He has the Earl's head, a good barrel, and fine front, with plenty of room to fill out strong and grand.

The herd was founded in 1881 when four cows and one bull were purchased. Some of the females were bred by Mr. Thos. Boak, of Milton, of which Duchess of Halton is one of the best—a fine roan cow—sired by High Sheriff 3rd—281—, bred by Mr. Jas. Russell, of Richmond Hill, Ont., and having for dam, Duchess of Cumberland a centennial prize winner, by the Duke of Cumberland—12—. Duchess of Halton 2nd, her daughter, has style, quality and size, which reflect credit on the sire, the Earl of Mar (47815).

Two females of the original lot came from The Glen, of which Lady Caroline was one, now seven years old, a cow of great capacity, having plenty of heart girth and room to keep up her flesh. The bull was Albert, bred by Mr. Boak, aged two years, and had for sire, Prince Inglewood—318—, imported. Albert proved a good bull in many ways. He was followed by Lorne—846—, a dark red, which in turn made way for the Earl of Roseberry.

Two good strong bull calves, about one year old, are also on hand from the dams, Lady Caroline and Duchess Lassie, and the sire, imp. Earl of Roseberry—3303—.

In the production of grades of high order, Mr. Brethour excels. Several of the females are more than good, especially the young ones, and Cherry Bounce, the prize-winning steer at the Provincial Fat Stock Show of last year, is going to come out in fine style this year again.

The Berkshire pigs are grounded upon the stock of Messrs. Simmons & Quirie, Lobo, and H. Sorby, Gourock. The sires used were Trevelyan, from Altou Hall, and Geneva Duke 2nd, from Lobo. Mr. B. finds ready sale for them all, although his six breeding sows produce twice in the year.

MR. DANIEL BARKER,

within three miles of Paris westward, is situated on the river Nith, a busy little stream with a will of its own, which sometimes carries away live-stock in its antics in time of freshets, and tears up fields of grain.

It runs through the rear of Mr. Barker's place, and though it once served him thus, we believe it has given him more than it ever took from him. Mr. Barker, jr., who looks after the stock so well, was not at home, so our details here are meagre. We can only say now that the herds of both pure-breds and grades are of superior quality, although neither is numerous, the Shorthorns numbering 6 head. Several of the grades are prize-winners. Mr. Barker has kept Shorthorns for some twelve years. Here we saw one of the best bull calves, sired by Mr. Chisholm's (Montrose) bull, that we have met this season.

SPRUCE PARK,

owned by Mr. James Deans, ex-Rieve of South Dumfries, is two miles west of Paris station. This two hundred acre farm is kept in good heart, as Mr. Deans feeds from fifteen to twenty head of fat cattle every winter, and as a natural consequence has no trouble in getting good crops. The place, as the name indicates, is well supplied with young spruce and balsam trees, the planting of recent years; has capacious barn, weigh scales, and carries a good herd of Shorthorns and also one of grade cattle.

The Shorthorns came from the Bates' herd of Mr. James Cowan, of Clochmor, Galt, in the year 1874, to the number of four females, two cows and two heifers. The cows were Maiden, a red, and Lady Lorne; the former from the dam Lady Grant, by Romeo, and from the sire Constance's Duke 7753. The heifer calves were Paris Queen and Empress, both by Constance's Duke [1144] 7753, a bull which came from Hillhurst and well-spiced with Airdrie blood. Empress proved a very profitable cow, the bulls especially selling well.

Her daughter, Eugenie, bred in 1878, one of the best in the herd, a strong prize winner at the local shows, was got by Elmore—1037—, bred by Messrs. Chisholm & Dickson, of Galt, whose sire was Lothair 10393. This cow has size, substance, style, good packing, breadth, roominess, and is withal a good breeder. Lady Lorne produced Celina, by Constance's Duke 7753, which has given Victoria, from Brigade Major—509—, bred by W. Douglas and got by Earl of Goodness 5th 32519. Victoria, coming four years, a roan, is a model beast in many respects.

The first bull was Beaconsfield—1040—, a red bred by W. Douglas, Caledonia, in 1878, and got by Oxford Prince—1039—, followed by Brigade Major—509—. At the present time Mr. Deans is on the lookout for a good stock bull. There are two young bulls on hand for sale, as advertised in this issue. The herd now numbers sixteen head, having been thinned by frequent sales.

MR. THOMAS M'KAY,

Richwood, four miles from Drumbo, on the B. & L. H. branch of the G. T. R., who possesses a farm of strong soil, has been keeping Shorthorns for six years. His first lot came from "Spruce Park." One of these, Red Duchess, a good Bates cow and a regular breeder, is out of Lady Lorne, and has for sire Beaconsfield—1040—. The cows Florence, bred by Mr. Daniel Lark, Tavistock, and Roan Ruby, were bought at Mr. T. C. Paterson's sale, Eastwood, in the fall of 1883. The latter was bred by Mr. Jas. Cowan, and is out of the dam Ruby by Oswald Gray—183—. Beatrice, got by Mr. Deans' Grand Duke of Oxford—1289—, is a good flesher, and suckles a calf, Lady Elgin, which takes the eye at first sight, and which will bear a close inspection. Like most of the young stock here, it was sired by noble Duke—2144—, bred by Mr. Jas. Deans, Paris Station. Some bulls are here, too, on hand for sale. There are eleven pure-breds in the herd.

Mr. McKay breeds good heavy draught horses. A two-year stallion with four crosses is in the market, a beautiful bay, which should make a serviceable stock horse.

OBSERVATIONS.

(1) In this fine country, we believe, as elsewhere, a large majority of the farmers are cropping their lands too severely. Grain fields appear on every hand, and the willing soil, like the willing horse in the hands of a careless driver, is being overdriven. There need be no two opinions as to what the result will be, as the day eventually comes when the horse refuses to go: so, too, will that time come when the soil will refuse to give. We earnestly ask of the farmers of Brantford, Burford and Dumfries, to give this matter their careful attention, and not rob their families of a heritage they are anxious to secure for them.

(2) Farmers whose farms are well stocked (which every farm should be, remote from towns) should never fail to grow some supplemental food for their herds, to be given in the months of August and September, in case of need. In many places in Ontario to-day (August 12), the stock are really much worse off for supplies than in any period of the winter, a state of matters that might be avoided by giving due attention to this one item. Let this dry season be a warning to those who have been lulled to a false sense of security by the moisture of other years, as, if the supplement is not wanted, it will repay the outlay of producing it as a green manure.

(3) In South Dumfries the by-law prohibiting the running of stock at large is strictly enforced. Mr. James Deans informs us that for two years past his entrance gate has been left open. An honest inspector has been appointed, who is paid \$2 per day for his time when on duty, and offenders are fined when found out. Why may not this advance step in the march of civilization be made universal law?

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

The Royal Show at Norwich.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England, in holding their show at Norwich this year, have chosen the centre of a district possessing a distinct breed of its own; and the great interests attached to the cattle classes naturally centers in the display of that particular breed. Here the display of Shorthorns are Herefords, although established in Norfolk and Suffolk, may be above or below the average of former Royals, but we certainly expect to see the uniform red Polled breed of Norfolk and Suffolk putting forth its full strength, standing on its own grounds. We were not at all surprised, then, to find the entries of this breed reach 146 in number; nor could we help but admire the sight they presented when led around the ring—all of a color most pleasing to the American eye, and of such a general good appearance that we could readily understand why our brother breeders across the line are taking a fancy to them. We can see no reason why this race of cattle will not, in the near future, play an important part in the cattle interests of America. But we are discussing a breed of but little interest to the Canadian reader, so we turn from them to the order given in the catalogue, beginning with the

SHORTHORNS.

In the class for aged bulls there were but four exhibited. The first prize was given to Prince of Handalby, a very neat but somewhat small bull of excellent quality, and somewhat deficient in the hindquarters. His opponent, Hiawatha, is more massive, but too bare of flesh upon his shoulders to be placed before the Prince. The latter is of Booth descent, bred

by Mr. Talbot Crosbie, and owned by Mr. Williams; Moor Park, Yorkshire. The second-prize bull was bred by Mr. Gordon, of Rosshire, and owned by Mr. Handley, of Westmoreland. The highly commended bull is Self-esteem 2nd, a bull who has had a successful career as a prize-winner up to the present year.

In the class for bulls calved in 1883, Mr. Handley not only gained first prize, but also the champion-prize with Royal Ingram. Mr. Brierley's Ruckley, who has twice beaten him in the show-yard, and we should not be at all surprised if he should do so again, was placed second in honor. For the best bull calved in 1884 Mr. Handley is again the successful competitor with Golden Treasure, a massive bull with good quality and plenty of style. Mr. Fielding, of Grimston Park, Yorkshire, gains second honors with Dryops, a bull of great merit, and Messrs. Breach & Coupland, of Warwickshire, gain the third prize with Confidence. For bulls calved in 1885 there were seventeen entries. Mr. Handley is once more fortunate in obtaining the first prize with Royal Hovingham, a bull of mixed breeding. Mr. Metcalf Gibson's Royal Arthur, also bred by Mr. Handley, takes second place, closely followed by Mr. Duncan's Milton.

For the best Shorthorn cow in calf or milk, there were seven entries, but Mr. Brierley's noted cow Snowflake, the winner of recent years, was absent, through giving birth to a calf, which undoubtedly may, in the near future, follow the successful steps of her dam. Through her absence Mr. T. Hutchinson, of Catterick, Yorkshire, has the honor of claiming both the first and second prizes with Lady Pamela and Glad Tidings; and although the judges preferred the former, we should have given our preference to the latter. The Lady is, in our opinion, too much bound up and wanting in style, while Glad Tidings has all the appearance of high breeding. The third prize cow, Mr. Thompson's Inglewood Belle, is an animal of great substance, and by the noted bull Bear Benedict, the sire of many a heroine of the show-yard. Mr. Hutchinson again takes the lead for the best cow calved in 1883 with Lady Golightly, a daughter of Riby Star from Lady Gray by British Knight. Mr. Hosken's Sylvia 11th, a daughter of Grand Duke of Oxford 5th and Sylvia 5th, by Baron Wild Eye, is a grand, massive heifer of great merit. She was followed closely by Mr. Brierley's Rosedale Snowflake, a very pretty heifer indeed. We had some hesitation in being satisfied that Mr. Brierley's heifer should not have been placed higher than third, but not having been admitted as one of the judges, we can say no more.

For the best heifer calved in 1884 Rev. R. B. Kenard has the honor of gaining the highest award with Queen of the Isles, a very pretty level heifer, one that no one could fail to admire. She is a daughter of Montrose, a bull of the Foggathorpe tribe, from Queen of the Glebe. Mr. Hosken is again successful in gaining second prize with Alexandria 9th, a daughter of the same sire as Sylvia 5th, from Alexandria 5th by Prince of Oxford. Mr. Hutchinson is placed third in same class, but we cannot for one moment agree with the judges' decision, as certainly Mr. Thompson's very lady-like heifer ought to have been preferred before her. She is also a daughter of Bear Benedict from Fair Millicent 2nd, by Brilliant Butterfly. There were in all thirteen entries for the three prizes given in this class, and we must congratulate the exhibitors on the very creditable character of their exhibits.

In the class for heifers of 1885 there were twenty-three entries in all. The highest distinction was awarded to Mr. Pugh, of Carmarthenshire, for Zoe

5th, a somewhat small but pretty heifer. The second prize went to Mr. Chalk for his heifer *Ballad*, a daughter of *Self-esteem 2 id*. The third place of honor was given to Mr. Wakefield, of Westmoreland, for *Welcome 10th*, a daughter of *Dentsman*, a *Darlington* bull, from *Welcome 6th*, by *Duke of Holker*, a *Barrington* bull, g. d. *Welcome* by *Baron Barrington*, another bull of the same family as the latter. We suppose that the double cross of *Barrington* blood, together with Mr. Wakefield's perseverance, was the cause of her being sold at so tender an age, to cross the Atlantic, for the snug little sum in the neighborhood of \$765. We shall patiently await the story she is doubtlessly destined to tell in the Canadian show-yards at no distant day.

HEREFORDS.

In this class there were 73 entries, of which 6 entries represent groups of three animals in each. In the aged bull class *Good Boy*, a wonderfully developed 6-year-old, and a descendant of that excellent sire, *Sir David*, takes the lead, followed by his only rival, *Mr. Tudge's Prince Rose*, one of the two winners at Preston last year.

In the class for bulls calved in 1883, *Maidstone*, by *Franklin*, once more wins with another bull from Mr. Tudge's herd, also by *Franklin*, from a *Tredegar* cow, second.

In the class for two-year-olds, we have the neatest competition of the bull classes. *Earl of Coventry's Sovereign* is placed first, with *Mr. Child's Warrior True* and *Mr. Tudge's Trojan*, second and third.

In the one-year class, *Bangham's influence* comes to the front in the success of *Mr. Rees Keene's Reliance*, and *Lord Wilton*, the son of *Bangham*, gets second position, to *Mr. Rankin's Cicero*, while *Mr. Price's Plato* (third place), unites the *Horace* and *Lord Wilton* strains.

The cows were a lot of fine animals, already well known to the public. Most noticeable of all the females is *Lord Coventry's famous Golden Treasure*, a cow that has taken the first at the Royal three times singly. She was placed first, with *Sunflower*, from the *Wintercote* herd, second. *Sunflower* is a very fine animal, but could not be placed before her noted rival. Among the other noted females we find *Mr. A. P. Turner's Kath'een* first in the three-year-old class, and *Mr. Taylor's Vanity 7th*, second in same class.

Mr. Taylor again wins first and third in the two-year-old class with *Auricula* and *Gem*, both by *Franklin*, while another *Bangham* heifer, *Mr. Rees Keene's Nancy Bangham*, wins first place in the yearling class, followed by *Mr. Price's Monarch* heifer *Sissie* and *Col. Bridgford's Princess*.

DEVONS.

The *Devons* come forward in full force to *Norwich*, and a pretty sight they are for any stranger to behold. *Mr. Walker*, of *Berkshire*, gains highest honors with *Young English Gentleman*, bred by that noted breeder, the late *Mr. Farthing*. But scarcely less distinguished at present is his late neighbor, *Mr. Skinner*, from *Somerset*, who not only takes second and third prizes in this class, but second for yearling bulls and first for the best breeding cow. Her Majesty the *Queen* wins first prize with her pretty yearling, *Fanciful*, followed by *Sir W. William's Frantic*, who also took first prize for yearling bulls.

We need say little respecting the *Jersey* cattle, as they are almost as perfect of their kind as can be imagined, but the most remarkable feature in the show is, that *Mr. Cornis*, takes all the four first prizes of £15 each for females, and no doubt it is a feature he will long remember and tell the tale with great glee;

and we may ask why should he not, as it is an honor not easily obtained?

The *Guernseys* are not so numerous and scarcely so popular as the *Jerseys*. The prizes in their classes are distributed to various exhibitions.

Mr. Clement Stephenson was again successful with his hornless blacks and *H. R. H.*, the *Prince of Wales* exhibited three *Hungarian* cattle as a curiosity for the visitors, but we scarcely think them worthy of more notice as they were coarse looking brutes, almost fleshless.

J. E. MEYER.

Liverpool, July 27th.

Our Nova Scotia Letter.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—I have not written you for some time. Well, it is not that I have forgotten you, in any way, or that I have lost any of my high regard for your very useful and instructive *CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL*. The fact of the matter is, we eastern *Nova Scotia* farmers have had a touch of the "blues" lately. The unusual dry season has injured our hay crop very materially, as it has our early grain. The cut of hay for 1886 will fall very much short of that of 1884, and you know last year's cut was but a very poor one, in comparison to our usual hay crop; and a short crop, especially in hay, means poor surplus to the farmer in eastern *Nova Scotia*.

However, during the past couple of weeks we have had a bounteous rain fall, and our crops are just cracking with growth. Although it is late for the hay—more's the pity—it is just in time for the turnip-sowing, for we sow our turnips from the first to the 10th and 12th of July, and from this late sowing we gather in the fall a full crop of turnips—1,000 bushels from the acre is quite possible, everything else being favorable from this, to some, apparently late sowing.

In reading over your last number the thought occurred to me, had I the pencil-power of *Bengough* what a picture one might draw of the different breeders of dairying stock trying to annihilate *V. E. Fuller* and his *Jerseys*, and *Prof. Brown* included, for daring to tell the truth about a breed that a few years ago he, like all other *Durham* men, held in such supreme contempt. It is no doubt a bitter pill to swallow for the opponents of the little islanders. Still, the marvelous dollar and cent production cannot be smothered; they will hop up, and so well may they be, as they are called, the queen of butter-producers, and the very thoroughbreds that it will pay the farmer to buy and make money from, on their own individual merits, in butter production, let alone the extra profit gained from them in disposing of their offspring.

The *Ayrshire* man, the *Holstein* man, and even the scrub man, are all after *V. E. Fuller*, with intent to kill. Well, they have a pretty hard row to hoe, because he is thrice armed—his quarrel is just—and what is better than all, the ladies of the Dominion are in favor of the *Jersey*. And whilst the *Jersey* cow is 'the ladies' favorite'—and they, the ladies, are pretty nearly always right—all that the combination of *Ayrshire*, *Holstein* and scrub can do to injure them will have as little effect as water rolling off a duck's back. In reading over the article headed "*Sydenham Farm*," in reference to *Ayrshires*, the question was asked, "Why, then, with their pretty little bodies and great milking capacities, do they not keep up in the race with the other breeds?" The answer given did not cover the whole ground. One of their great failings to my mind is, that they do not breed in line. They have not yet arrived at that point of excellence in breeding when like begets like, consequently are not thoroughbred in the full acceptation of the term. Breeding *Ayrshires* and trotters is a good deal alike: there are some prizes, but a large proportion of blanks. In time, no doubt, by breeding only from the fittest, this will be remedied; but now, just now, that is one great reason why many who take hold of the *Ayrshires* drops them; 60 per cent. of the offspring are both in appearance and work so much like the country scrub cattle, that the only difference the amateur breeder sees is the greater price he has to pay for the one over what he would buy the other for. I am giving you my experience. Take an ordinary *Ayrshire* cow that cost, say \$75. Stand her alongside of a fairly good common country cow that you bought for, say \$30. Then try to convince a country farmer, who has an

idea of improving his stock, where the difference comes in, and my word for it, you have to do nearly if not quite the difference of worth in talking to make him understand that one is a thoroughbred and the other is not. Amongst the *Ayrshires* are some grand milkers. I know of some just now that, weight for weight, will produce as much milk as any cow that lives; but, as I said, as a herd they require waking up so that the poor milk producer will be the exception to the rule.

I went specially last fall some hundreds of miles to see a herd of *Holsteins*. I had heard so much of them that I was beginning to think I was losing something by not owning a few. The herd consisted of over 40 cows. Well, I looked them well over, and stayed a couple of days to do it; saw them milked, and, after careful consideration, decided I would hold on to the *Jersey*, because no amount of puffing would cause the keeper of one cow for home use to exchange his little scraggy *Jersey* for the much talked of *Holstein*.

With *Durham*, *Polled-Angus*, and *Herefords*, for beef, selective *Ayrshires* for milk, and *Jerseys* for butter, we have little to look for. Treat the above named breeds as they should be, and work up each for their special qualities and when dollars and cents is the objective point, we want no better point to work from.

I do not just know in what particular portion of this Dominion of ours I could place that myth, the general purpose cow, where she would be advantageously placed. Nobody wants a cow that is better than the *Durham* for beef, than the *Ayrshire* for milk, and *Jersey* for butter. The fact of the matter is, the general purpose cow, with all the necessary qualifications, is almost as difficult to find as the philosopher's stone or perpetual motion. Still, some claim that this stranger amongst us fills the bill—the *Holstein*—but I for one, doubt it very much. In the herd I referred to, that I went so far to see, some individual cows were credited with milk records in the 24 hours that I am satisfied from personal inspection no ten cows in the herd could fill in the time specified.

Stock matters are looking up in this country, and from being the last we are rapidly working up to first place in the race of improvement. Our people are slow to act, but steadfast in purpose when once entered in the list of improvement or competition, and are not satisfied with third or fourth place.

Mr. McKay, a graduate of *Guelph Agricultural College*, is into *Clydesdale* and *Durhams* and besides is showing us a better system of cropping than we have been used to. He is a credit to the teaching of *Mr. W. Brown*. *John McIntosh* is also breeding *Clydes* and *Durhams*. He has three or four very fine thoroughbred *Clyde* mares. *A. C. Bell*, our P.P., is an enthusiast in stock improvement and owns the largest *Durham* herd in the country. *John McDonald* has a fine large herd of No. 1 *Ayrshires*. *Thomas McKay* is breeding *Shropshires*, and owns a fine flock. *Cameron Bros.* are breeding *Holsteins* and have some fine specimens of the kind; and in fact a number of our farmers have thoroughbred animals of one kind and another. Altogether we have made a good commencement in the good work of a better system both in cropping and stock.

FARMER JOHN.

New Glasgow, July 26, 1886.

The Thelemark Breed of Cattle (Norway).

The *Thelemark* race is one of the few constant races of cattle, perhaps the only one, which *Norway* possesses. It is a well defined mountain race, which, as its name denotes, has its home in *Thelemark*, and is found purest in the upper districts, *Siljord*, *Hvidesid*, etc. The animal is small. Full grown cows rarely attain a greater weight than 660 to 770 lbs., but it must be remarked that they increase considerably in size when put on better food than usual, particularly if this takes place at an early age. Thus on the *Royal Farm* at *Ladegaardsrom* there are cows which, after having remained some years on good food, have attained a weight of 1000 lbs. and upwards. It is the usual scanty winter feeding in *Thelemark*, in addition to early calving, which throws them back in their growth. In the summer—from mid-summer till the middle of September—the cows are kept in the mountain pastures, where they usually have excellent grazing, but also frequently suffer much from cold and bad weather, as sheds are seldom erected for their protection. The great abundance of good summer grazing often induces the keeping of more cows than can be properly fed

during the long winter, for which reason the produce in milk during that time is extremely small; and in the spring the animals are usually lean and in bad condition. The most remarkable points of the Thelemark breed are: the slender form; small head, with long, well shaped horns; the sprightly movement, and the bright coloring. This last varies very much, from quite white till tolerably dark, but usually the variations are those of red, spotted and brindled. Most of the animals are red-sided, spotted or dappled, but the somewhat rarer brindled color is considered handsomer. The color is generally confined to the sides and head, the back and belly usually remaining white. Besides the color, the horns are very characteristic; hornless cows are relatively rare, so that some people even maintain that such are not pure-bred. The Thelemark breed is peculiarly a milking breed, and like every other good milking breed, they are very liable to milk fever; for which reason it is very important to keep them on a low diet for some time before and after calving.—*Mark Lane Express.*

Milk and Beef from Permanent Pasture.

BY WM. BROWN, PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURE AT THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Bulletin No. 4.

The United States agricultural press has taught for many years that "Grass is King." This sound aphorism is built largely upon what nature gives, for with all their age, wealth and enterprise our neighbors have done comparatively little with cultivated permanent pasture. They find, as Ontario can also tell in her experience, that it requires fully three acres of the average cultivated hay and natural meadows to maintain one cow, or one two-year-old store. This is no adequate return for these days, when other agricultural products here and elsewhere are in such keen competition. There is no doubt of the fact that the present limit of North American pastures is 1,300 lbs. of milk, or 85 lbs. of beef per acre per season of five and one-half months. These at three fourths of a cent and five cents per pound give \$9.75 and \$4.25 respectively, or an average value of \$7 per acre, with the very marked difference of nearly 130 per cent in favor of the milk product. If these deserve to be called "King," what may not the future be as indicated by the following?—

The pasture seeded down in 1884 is still holding two cows per acre easily, and producing at the rate of 7,692 lbs. of milk per season of five and one-half months by common grade cows—cows which under any conditions never give over 25 lbs. per head daily. Were they Holsteins, Ayrshires or Shorthorns, the season's produce would amount to about 14,000 lbs. of milk per acre. The two common six-year-old cows in this experiment are also adding to their weight at the daily rate of fully three-quarters of a pound each, which therefore may become an unfavorable feature of this pasture; for so far as known, matured cows in full milk on ordinary pasture hold their own good condition weight only, and may reduce rather than increase in flesh.

Four acres of these experimental plots were laid down last year with our selected eight varieties of grasses and five clovers, the conduct of which is given in last year's annual report. This year, the first of their depasturing, one-fifth of the area consisting of low-lying spots was killed by frozen lodged water in spring. Elsewhere the pasture is very wealthy. The continuous heavy spring rains delayed occupation until 20th May, when two two-year-old and two yearling store steers were put on. Had we disregarded poaching and spoiling otherwise, the animals could have had a full bite on 10th May; and were we followers of much of the ordinary practice we would have cleaned our cattle's teeth by a four hours' run daily during the first week of that month, when rolling was done.

The rush of growth became so strong in the last week of May that, rather than mow so early, we added three two-year-old heifers to the four steers for a week in order to keep pasture within sweet conditions. These heifers had to be removed to avoid the seasoning trouble, but we now realize that it would have been better to have purchased six steers instead of four, as under proper management heavy stocking is better than allowing plants to seed and become rank. As it was, we kept under by mowing and mulching the early grasses on 11th June. I am of

opinion that our mixture contains too much clover, and as cattle prefer good grasses to clovers our future recommendations will have to note this among other things. Why cattle also often choose dandelion and prefer the maturer but unseeded grasses on the outside of a field as against the more tender and less branchy ones of the like kinds in the closer conditions of the crop, we have yet to learn precisely.

The four steers are not able to keep down the four acres (or rather the three and one-fifth acres of fully covered ground) which are divided into two fields of two acres each, the cattle being rotated weekly and receiving unlimited water and rock salt. No grain and no top-dressing has been given. The rain which fell on seventeen days during the period, amounted to 5.017 inches; maximum temperature in the shade, 89.8°; minimum, 33.3°; mean, 60.47°.

These ordinary Short-Horn grade steers have made an average daily gain of 3.03 lbs. per head from 20th May to 31st July. This is at the rate of 3.79 lbs. per acre per day, or 625 lbs. of beef on foot per acre per season of 165 days.

That these facts will surprise many we do sincerely hope, and that they may have to be reduced when several years' experience is gathered is not unlikely. Meantime is the future to be \$58 for dairy produce, or \$31 for beef per acre per summer?

A British authority in 1872 said that "first-class grass land is that which will produce twenty imperial stone (280 lbs.) of meat per acre without artificial assistance"; and in the public press of last month it was stated that "in Scotland the average of permanent pasture and rotation pasture requires 1.96 acres to each dairy cow." Compare these with the results we have obtained for nearly two seasons at this experimental farm.

We have in view to test the value as pasture of several of our best native grasses, and though not looking for results equal to a proper mixture of varieties, there may be other qualities that will show how much they are deserving attention by selection and proper management.

I submit to the Ontario farmer, under every measure of caution, that our pasture tests even now are decisive enough in the sense of showing how much we have yet to learn of certain lines of our profession, and that the possibilities of Canadian climate and soil are but being touched upon.

Inquiries and Answers.

DIFFERENCE IN THE MILKING QUALITIES OF DURHAMS.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—Would you please inform me through the columns of your valuable paper if the Durham breed of cattle are of different classes, as I have had some that were splendid milkers and others that were worth nothing, almost, for milk, but were good for beef. If this be true, would you please enumerate different classes, giving their respective names, and oblige a

SUBSCRIBER.

Cass Bridge, July 26, 1886.

There is, we think, a decided difference in the strains of Durhams as to their milking qualities, and in different families of the same strain.

The three great families of Shorthorns at the present day are the Bates, the Booth, and the Cruikshank, or as the wider designation denotes, "Scotch cattle." The latter is a blending of the two former classes, but apparently, according to no fixed rule, and in ever varying proportions.

If we were to state our opinion as to the comparative merits of the three for milk production, we would have to say that the observation has led us to conclude that on the whole the Bates Shorthorns are the deepest milkers. We fancy we hear a rumbling in the Booth camp as we say this; but it will surely bring to it quietude when we add that, notwithstanding, we are using in our own herd only Booth bulls, supremely orthodox in pedigree, and with much acceptance.

In later years we have noticed that Booth cattle oftener take prizes at the leading shows, while still more recently the compact, well-packed Cruikshanks

are sorely pressing them both, and we believe that it is just this tendency to produce less milk that enables them to do it, along with some minor differences of general make up.

The great problem has never yet been satisfactorily solved, and we regard it as one of the greatest problems of the age—the production of a beast that will at once prove a deep milker and a great flesher. Some men of science seem to think that the ideas are antagonistic, and that it will never be; and it may be they are right, nevertheless, facts have demonstrated, (1) that some cows giving a large flow of milk will keep in much better flesh than others giving an equal flow; and, (2) that some cows, when dry, will flesh up much more rapidly than others, making it clear as day that the blending of milking and beefing qualities in the same beast is one of degree. Once admitted this and who shall say, who dare say, what the ultimate may be?

We have thought that the difference in the cases that we have just cited is perhaps one of vigor of constitution more than of anything else, but where so little is positively known, it becomes us to give even our opinions with a good deal of reserve, and much more of humility.

Either of the above strains of Shorthorns will usually raise their own calves and raise them well. In the famous herd of the now world-renowned Amos Cruikshank, whom the breeding of Van Tromp alone would have forever rendered famous in Shorthorn circles, no nurse-cows are kept, although the heifers usually assume the duties of maternity when but little more than two years old. It is no little drop of milk that satisfies a big lubber of a Shorthorn calf, with an appetite as keen as a big boy of fourteen, who has spent all forenoon in hunting squirrels.

But it is one thing to raise a calf and quite another to give a good flow of milk for at least ten months in the year. In the former case the dam has at least six months to recuperate, and in the latter but two. There cannot but be a corresponding difference in the appearance of the animals as fleshers in these two instances, when the keep is the same, for the drain upon the system is certainly much greater when the dam gives milk for ten months, than when it produces but for six.

It is equally certain, too, that milk production may be reduced to a habit in cows, speaking of the subject either in the aggregate, or of individuals. When whole herds are used for suckling their own calves, and these are weaned at about six months, every year those herds get into the habit of drying up at the end of six months, and would incline to do so were they milked by hand. These habits, so to speak, when long continued, become interwoven into the nature of the animal; and are, without a doubt, transmitted; hence we can conceive of a whole family of Shorthorns ultimately producing milk only for six months in the year. If the dams, being very choice and show animals, are dried up at the end of three months after calving, that they may be in better show condition and that they may produce again sooner, and the same process continued with the offspring of these, we can conceive that after a time a family would arise that would be inclined to milk but three months in the year.

The day was when Shorthorns were renowned the world over for production of both milk and beef. We are not quite sure we can say that day is yet, notwithstanding Shorthorn triumphs at English dairy shows, but we believe that day might certainly be made to come again. If the past prestige of Shorthorns as deep milkers is to be revived, the breeders must beat

a halt. The daughters of our farmers must form strong useful hands by drawing the teat, rather than by daintily fingering the piano, which will only be a return to honorable ancient usage. More of the calves must be raised by hand, after the fashion of the Messrs. Smith, of Maple Lodge, and of Mr. John Gibson, late of Denfield, in which case the habit of giving milk for nine and ten months in the year would become established. The adoption of the principles that universally obtains amongst the breeders of dairy cattle would no doubt produce similar results with Short-horns, that is (1) persistent milking; (2) a most careful selection of good milking dams as breeders; and (3) using sires of good milking families.

Our correspondent stirs a subject a good deal deeper than the stream over which Cass's bridge is built, when he puts the question at the head of this paper, and we are glad that he has asked it, as, if the breeders of Shorthorns are to retain the prestige of their famous line for being large and long milkers, they must beat a halt, in some of their methods at least.

In our remarks on this wide subject, we have only been wading in the shallows on the margin of a deep, deep sea. Will some of our correspondents launch away and lead us on?

Cavalry and Artillery Horses.

Nobody can doubt, from a national point of view, the immense importance of the trade awaiting the farmers of Canada, if the officers, now in this country on behalf of the Imperial Government, report favorably on this province as a field for the selection of cavalry and artillery horses. The raising of horses for export is at least as practicable as the production of beef cattle, and as a matter of fact, in competition with the rest of the world, Canada would be at greater advantage in the horse trade than in the cattle business. The short sea voyage tells in our favor more in equine than in bovine freight. Dead meat cannot be brought into competition; and lastly, the United States have not the kind of horses wanted, or what there may be of them are so much dearer than ours that the Americans can afford the expense of coming to Canada to get horses, and can pay 20% duty at the frontier. Horses, therefore, varying in worth from \$140 to \$180, can be procured in Ontario and shipped at Montreal, subject to a comparatively short inland journey by rail or boat to the head of navigation. The officers sent out here have no doubt obeyed orders; but at the very start a perhaps fatal mistake was made in giving them orders to buy on their own account. Had they contented themselves with ascertaining the most capable dealer or buyer in each neighborhood, and undertaken to pay him a commission on horses purchased through him, the animals selected by their commissioner to be inspected by them at any town having railway or steamboat communication with Montreal, in lots of not less than fifty, they would long ago have purchased the 300 horses that they have announced as the object of their visit. It is doubtful whether in the two months that have passed since their arrival they have secured thirty horses, and those who have seen the horses already bought declare them to be in the main such horses as a qualified dealer would not have dared to submit for their approval. If these horses are really up to the standard set by the Imperial authorities, then there are in this country five times as many suitable horses as the most enthusiastic promoter of the new trade ever dreamed of. Many of the horses purchased had been bought for \$50 or more below the price at which they were passed on to the English colonels. In fact it may be positively alleged that no Canadian expert would give

for the lot gathered at Cobourg anything like the price paid. The horses selected are presumably sound, and the large number of horses rejected for unsoundness proves that a deliberate attempt was made by the farming class to put off their worst horses on gentlemen whose personal appearance must have led the uninitiated countryman to mistake them for duds. A colonel of a crack hussar regiment and an artillery officer traveling with servants and a veterinary surgeon of the famous Royal Horse Guards Blue, constitute a cavalcade certainly calculated to impress the rustic mind with awe, and equally with a notion of boundless wealth. Horses that the dealer could have readily secured for \$150 have been put at \$175 to the colonels, and would have been put higher if that had not been understood to be their limit. The result of all this will be that Canadian horses will be reported to be exceptionally unsound, whereas the contrary is known by all experienced horsemen to be the case. Their value also will be reported upon, under circumstances favoring a gross misconception in this particular.

The colonels should not have come in contact with the owners; but, first, having informed themselves of current prices, they should have placed the matter in the hands of a dozen competent middlemen, instructed as to their requirements. Had this been done, we are satisfied that their 300 horses would have been procured in a month, or ever less, if we may take it for granted that the horses which are now their property are really suitable for their purposes. Breeders very seldom ask or get more for a horse than the officers are offering, and in spite of the busy season of haying and harvesting the required horses might have been procured, if the course indicated had been pursued. It is no matter of surprise to anybody acquainted with the ordinary run of our farmers that very grotesque caricatures of the right sort of animal were brought in for inspection. It is no libel on the ordinary farmer to say that he is not a good judge of the various classes of horses and of the distinctions between them. He, the working farmer, knows the horse useful for his own purposes, and is apt to value any animal he may own at the price it is worth to himself. It is in this difference of value between a work horse and a pleasure horse that the dealer who caters for townspeople makes his living. The breeder sells for \$150 and is glad to get it, whereas the man with a trained eye has recognized points that are a sealed book to the farmer, and sells his purchase in Toronto or elsewhere for \$250.

It is advertised that on their return from the Northwest the colonels contemplate continuing their campaign. Prizes for horses suitable for army purposes are advertised at Toronto and Guelph; and the promoters of these two exhibitions perhaps fondly think that the desired animals will be brought in to the tune of hundreds. If the farmer knew what was wanted, this would be the case; but he does not. And as no qualified agents or dealers are interested in going amongst them and disseminating the needful information, a few lines of print will not teach men who are not versed in horse shibboleth what it is that the published handbills call for. Nor is Toronto a good centre for the collection of such horses. Selected country horses of the right stamp, once they are in Toronto, are worth more than regulation price. Toronto being on the lake, is a place with only one half of a circle to draw from, and the immediate neighborhood of the chief city of the Province, where there is a great demand for sound useful horses, cannot be the place in which to seek army remounts. This does not apply to Guelph, and we look for a better supply

in that district. In St. Thomas, too, there may be a fair share of horses for army purposes; but if the season were not too advanced for shipping in the end of October, it is at the township and county fairs that army horses could best be procured. Farmers cannot be too earnestly told that horses submitted to the Imperial commissioners must be absolutely sound and free of blemish, active, well-bred, and from 4 to 8 years old; girthing 72 inches, and measuring 8 inches under the knee. A very short horse would be covered by a trooper's saddle and accoutrements. A long backed horse is generally so because he lacks either shoulders or length of quarters. Between the two is "the just middle" which is wanted. But of all essential conditions for a cavalry horse, "riding shoulders," that is, high withers and an oblique slope of the bone thence to the point of the shoulder, is the one *sine qua non*. This will never have been obtained without a cross with the blood horse, and the paucity of thoroughbred stallions in the country will be a sore blow and heavy discouragement to the promoters and well-wishers of the present opportunity to find a set-off against the cheap price of other farm produce.

If the official report does nothing more than call attention to the irreparable damage done to our horse supply by the use of mongrel light harness stallions, the officers' present visit will not have been altogether unproductive of good. The thoroughbred stallion of the right stamp, strong in bone and sinew, with well-sprung ribs and two handsome ends, from almost any class of mare, will get a saleable colt. Government cannot interfere, though various schemes have from time to time been propounded with that end in view. The remedy lies in convincing the farmers, and the U. S. A. professors who made a tour through the Province last winter should lose no opportunity of inculcating the lesson. Perhaps other gentlemen might profitably share the labor, whether it be made one of love or emolument.

In conclusion, we would express our belief that if, on the departure of the Imperial commissioners, they encourage properly qualified agents to buy during the winter months, procuring to take off their hands in April next such horses as are found suitable, at least five hundred horses will be found awaiting them on their second visit.

Our Scotch Letter.

HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.
(Specially reported.)

A few notes on the annual exhibition of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, which was held at Dumfries during the last week of July, will form the subject of the present article. It is eight years since the writer last visited this pretty and snugly situated town, which has not inappropriately been called the "Queen of the South," on the occasion of the last show of the society at this centre. A good deal has happened since then, and agriculture has gone through a period of unexampled depression; but the lesson one may learn from the national gathering of last week is that the British farmer has not given way to despair or allowed the heavy burden of depression to clog his energies, for throughout the exhibition there were signs of improvement, and a gradual grading up which, in some sections, was particularly prominent.

For the first two days of the exhibition the Society basked under the beneficent influence of a brilliant sun, but unfortunately the last two days, when the coffers of the Society are generally most largely replenished, rain fell continuously, and the drawings for admission and catalogues, which amounted over all to £273 11s. 10d., were £103 6s. 11d. behind what they were in 1878. In any case it could not have been expected that the financial results would have been equal to what they were here.

eight years previously, as not only is money getting scarcer, but this year there are many counter-attractions, the Industrial Exhibition at Edinburgh, for instance, having received a large measure of the patronage which would otherwise have gone to the show of the Highland and Agricultural Society. The entries for the present exhibition do not compare very favorably with those of 1878, there being a decrease in several of the sections; but it will be observed from the table which is appended, that the principal deficiency occurs in the implement department. This was a department, however, which had grown to such dimensions that it offered to monopolize the whole available space, owing to the rivalry among implement manufacturers, who vied with one another in the extent and variety of their exhibits. The spending power of farmers growing less, the manufacturers have been obliged, in order to abridge the expenses consequent on these exhibitions, to reduce the size of their collections, and so we find that the number of implements entered are only 1650 as compared with 2,578 on the previous occasion. The table, however, will show at a glance the number of entries in the various sections at the former shows of the Society at Dumfries:

	1845.	1850.	1870.	1878.	1886.
Cattle,	297	298	374	357	288
Horses,	75	166	171	328	313
Sheep,	537	558	817	621	499
Swine,	62		76	39	32
Poultry,	101	216	402	303	142
Dairy Produce,	88	195	130	235	148
Implements,	143	911	1873	2578	1650
	1,303	2,398	3,843	4,401	3,072

Except in one case, to which reference will be made, there was an undoubted improvement compared with former shows in this district, in the different breeds of live-stock, and most of all in the Galloway cattle, which made the largest entry, and in some respects were the best display on the ground. The remoteness of the showyard from the great breeding districts of the polled Aberdeen-Angus placed them at a disadvantage, and as a whole they did not impress me so favorably as at the Centenary show of the Society in 1885, or as at the Society's show at Aberdeen last year. Still, the general improvement since 1878 was remarkable; and in the classes for polled Aberdeen-Angus was to be found the cream of the cattle sections. A feature of the day was a strong contingent from several English herds, which have sprung into existence since the Society visited Dumfries in 1878. The presence of these English Aberdeen-Angus cattle accentuated the wonderful hold they have taken in popular estimation in Great Britain within the last few years. It is not very long ago since Galloways and Aberdeen-Angus cattle competed together at these exhibitions, and since the directors, for the improvement of the Galloway, recommended a crossing with the latter strain, and it was only quite recently that by greatly increased numbers and that extraordinary quality which has attracted world-wide attention, that the polled Aberdeen-Angus were put on a footing of equality with Shorthorns, the display of which this year has caused great disappointment among their patrons.

The total entry of polled cattle was 65, as against 62 in 1878, and 46 in 1870; and while there was neither a Justice of Ballindalloch (I much regretted to hear that this grand specimen recently imported by Judge Goodwin, Beloit, Kansas, has died), nor a Prince Albert of Baads, among the males, they were a very fine all round lot, and the competition in the female classes was exceptionally strong. In the class for aged bulls, four of which appeared, Aberdeenshire and Banffshire were pitted against each other, the victory lying with the former, represented by a grandly fleshed, beautifully topped, well-quartered bull named Black Rod, belonging to Mr. Argo, Cairdseat, and after the 400 gs. sire Black Knight, of Pride extraction, while his opponent was a four-year-old named Hlad, belonging to Sir George Macpherson Grant, having a good deal of Erica blood through his sire. This, too, is an exceptionally fine bull of grand quality, and heavily fleshed, but is getting bare on the top of his shoulders. They had both been twice first at former shows of this Society. Erica blood carried the day among the two-year-old bulls, the first two winners from Cortachy Castle and Balliol College farm, though not pure Ericas, having close relationship with that family, either on the paternal or maternal side; but the character of the exhibits was scarcely up to the average. Lord Tweedmouth had a well deserved victory for one-year-old with Cash, a very stylish yearling of great promise, with fine head and

neck, well-filled bosom, and great levelness and sweetness of flesh, inheriting both through his sire (Mostrooper 2256) and his dam (Frailty 4932), much of the Ballindalloch, Erica and Jill blood, but bred by his exhibitor, to whom he has done great credit. Cash would be none the worse of a little finer bone, but he has great strength and substance along with it, and was out of sight the finest exhibit in his class.

Cows were a wonderfully grand lot; some judges considered them the best class of any in the cattle sections, and the competition was watched with the closest interest. The first two cows stood a long way in front of their opponents, and each had their supporters. Sir George Macpherson Grant sent into the ring as handsome an animal as one could almost see, with a combination of vitality, wealth of flesh, feminine characteristic and symmetry rarely surpassed. Her name was Pride of the Tervie 7060, a four-year-old by Young Viscount 736, and out of Pride of Strathspey 4182—Erica and Pride blood thus commingling in her veins; but to the Ericas rather than the Prides, she apparently owed her outward moulding. She was a fit cow to win at the Highland Society, and made a popular first, although her opponent was an animal of great substance, strength of back and fleshiness. Owned by Mr. Smith, Powrie, Dundee, she is descended originally from an Easter Tulloch family named May (this being May 8th 7750), and through her sire, Monarch 1182, she traces back to the old Tillyfour herd. Like her opponent, she is four years old, and was first at the Highland Society's show at Aberdeen last year. Given her a little more of the quality and niceness of bone of the Ballindalloch exhibit, with rather more character, and she would probably have been more than a match for the first prize cow, as she is one of the best carcass animals that have been seen for years. Mr. Smith was also third with a five-year-old—Easter Tulloch Ruby, by the same sire as her companion. Mr. Macpherson, Newcastle, led among two-year-old heifers with a very massive, beautifully fleshed female, with somewhat heavy expression, named Lady Victorine 8236, which was first at the Royal English show this year. This is a comparatively unknown family, the winner having been bought at a small price at Mr. Charles Carnegie's dispersion. The Marquis of Huntly's St. Anna 8768, which was second, is descended from Mr. R. C. Auld's blood, and there was nothing prettier in her class. The Earl of Strathmore's herd furnished most of the others in this class, as also the first prize yearling heifer Patercup 2nd 16653—a heifer of great beauty and promise, with true shape and feminine character, by Provost 1259, a bull full of Pride and Erica blood; and, curiously enough, she was followed by another heifer of Pride and Erica breeding named Pride of Englishman 10580, which was a prize-winner at the Royal English show at Norwich and Mr. Smith's third heifer, Ruby 13th, 10557, is a daughter of his third prize cow and got by Monarch 2nd 3045. It is said sometimes that the old prize-winning families are wrought out, either through in-breeding or over-feeding, but that this is not the case is attested by the wholesale way in which, year after year, they sweep the boards at these national gatherings. I was never more struck with the excellence of the old and best tried tribes than at Dumfries this year. If partially eclipsed one year by some short pedigreed strain which comes to the front (likely owing their position more to substance than quality or breeding characteristics), the old, and what is sometimes called "blue blooded" families are sure to reappear and conquer, for "blood" will always tell in the show-yard as in the market-place.

Dumfries being the headquarters of the Galloway cattle, there was a splendid collection of these, the total entry being 101. No one could attempt to deny that this rising breed of cattle has made marvellous progress within the last decade, and breeders of polled Aberdeen-Angus had better take care they are not soon overtaken in the race. To me it was a perfect treat to see the droves of these short-legged, beautifully coated, comely cattle, come into the showyard, one lot of 27 from the herd of Sir Robert Jardine, Bart., of Castlemilk, forming a picture which one is seldom permitted to see. I handled several of the bulls and was particularly pleased with their strength of loin and wealth of "roast" meat; and though, to an admirer of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, they are rather heavy in the bone, and a trifle coarse, in my opinion, their grand constitutions and cover of flesh are bound to bring them to the front. I do not agree with the placing of the aged bulls. Mostrooper of

Drumlanrig 1673 is a grand specimen and worthily filled the first place, but Premier of Castle-milk 1642, which was only commended, should have been much further up, as every one would say who handled him along the back and loins. Sir Robert Jardine's first-prize cow Tidy 8th, 4313, which, like the first-prize bull, occupied the premier position for the third time in succession, is a great beauty, with wide arching ribs, short legs, and combining substance and quality. In the classes for heifers, too, there was much to merit approbation.

A smaller turnout of Shorthorns has not been seen at any show of the Highland Society for many years, the total entry being only 34 as compared with 89 in 1878, and 61 in 1870, and while several of the winners would probably have come to the front in a year when the show was stronger in the Shorthorn element, the quality all over was not sufficiently good for the occasion. For bulls Mr. Wm. Handley, Greenhead, Westmoreland, carried all the first honors with the Royal English winners—Royal Ingram 503, Golden Treasure 51346, and Royal Hovingham—three wonderfully good bulls, but not startlingly so, and as the champions of the day, a little disappointing. An Aberdeenshire bred exhibit, named Refresher, by Earl of March 33807, bred by Mr. W. Duthie, Collynie, was second in the old class. He was afterwards sold by his owner, Mr. Law, to Mr. Handley for £100. Mr. Thompson, Inglewood, Pennith, was rightly first for Inglewood Belle, a well-fleshed four-year-old, among cows, and some would have put his second prize two-year-old heifer Molly Millicent before the Burnside-bred white—Fanny B. 26th. One-year-old heifers were a middling lot, with Mr. Gordon, Arabella, Rosshire, leading with a massive heifer named Roan Princess, which was sold to a South American buyer at £50.

There was a good show of agricultural horses, but it was remarked that there was an unusually large number of empty stalls, in some classes more than one half of the animals which were entered failing to come forward. It was whispered at the show that the new plan of publishing in the newspapers the names of the judges had the effect of inducing some of the exhibitors to keep back their stock. Formerly it was the custom to keep the names of the judges a secret until the opening day of the show, but it was urged, and with reason, that this gave an advantage to the committee which exhibitors outside that limited circle did not possess. In connection with the judging this year an unwonted incident occurred, which has caused a great deal of comment, not only in the showyard, but throughout the country. At first it was rumored that some of the judges had been stoned; and though this allegation was entirely untrue, the feeling was running high enough to have culminated even in such an ungraceful act. In the class of aged stallions the favorites for the first place were Mr. Andrew Montgomery's Macfarlane 2988, Mr. Macdonald's Lord Hopetown 2965, and Mr. Riddell's Prince of Avondale. It was seen by those outside the ring as well as by the judges, that Macfarlane was going lame, the result, it was said, of an accident in crossing in a boat from Bute. One of the judges wished to have him thrown out, but the other two supported his claims, and had Prof. Williams called in to examine him. Prof. Williams declined to condemn him as unsound, thinking, probably, from the information that reached him, that the horse was suffering only from a temporary blemish, and by a majority of the judges Macfarlane was put first. Without a moment's warning, and acting as if by a pre-arrangement, the other two horses alluded to were trotted out of the ring before the attendants had received their tickets, amidst the cheers of a certain portion of the onlookers, who also indulged in hissing and other tokens of disapproval towards the judges. It was a regrettable incident, which it may be hoped will never occur again. In three-year-old stallions Mr. John Pollock's Flashwood 3604, took the lead; this being a son of Darnley 222, and in two-year-old horses Mr. John Marrs (Cairnbrogie) Stamp 4274, by Lord Erskine 1744, was first. Moss Rose, Las of Gowrie, Laura Lee, and Pandora, won in their respective classes, dry mares, three year-old, two-year-old, and yearling fillies, and the whole of them had been placed at the spring shows this year.

Except the sales I have mentioned, very little business was done in the showyard. Several Canadians were present, I understand, but I did not learn that they had bought anything. QUIDAM.
August, 2, 1886.

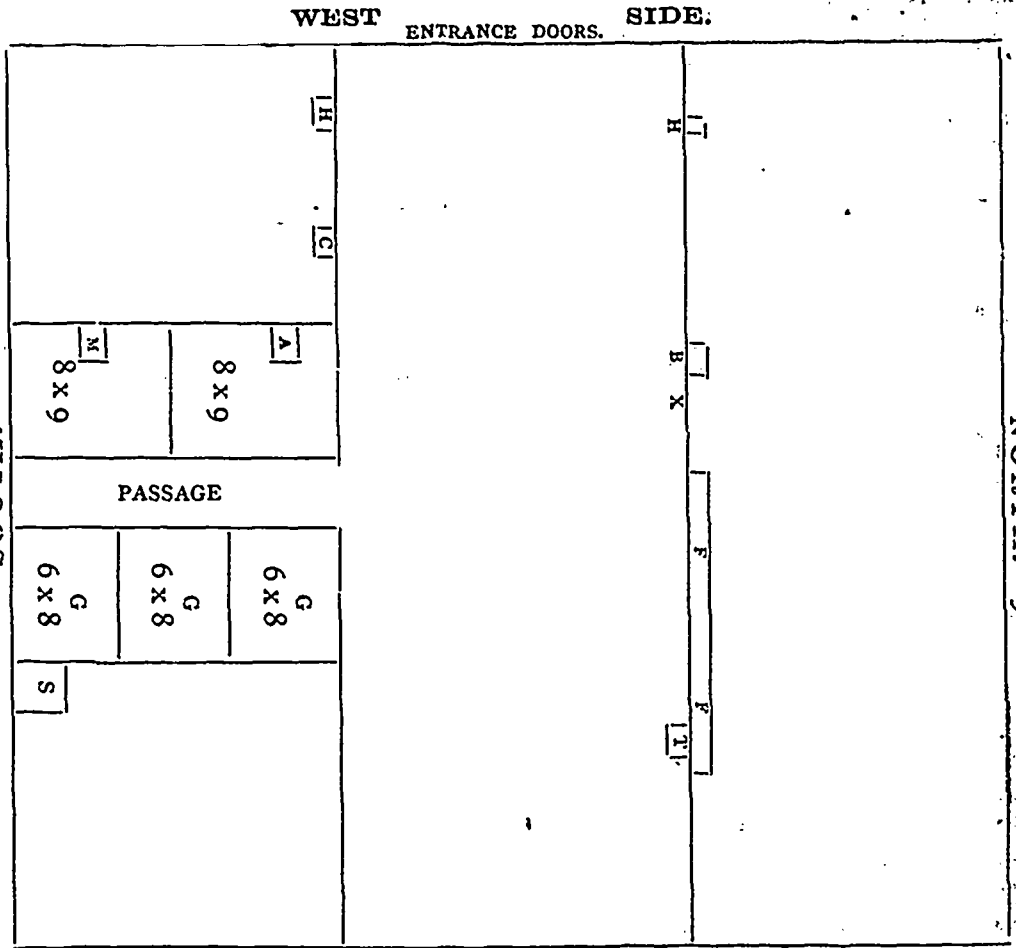
Mr. Russell's Renovated Barn.

On this page we present our readers the ground and basement plans of the barn of Mr. Thomas Russell, of Exeter, Ont. It is a convenient and comfortable little barn, though a little cramped in some places, and we describe it in the JOURNAL for the benefit of thousands who might utilize old buildings in the construction of bank-barns. The original barn was 40 ft. x 60 ft., without basement, but Mr. Russell had it split in the middle and widened 20 feet, without taking any part of it down. In the process of dividing two posts are put upright in a place under the center of ridge, and to these the girts and beams are bolted; then the latter are sawn in the middle, the two sides moved apart, new plates put on, and the roof continued with the same pitch.

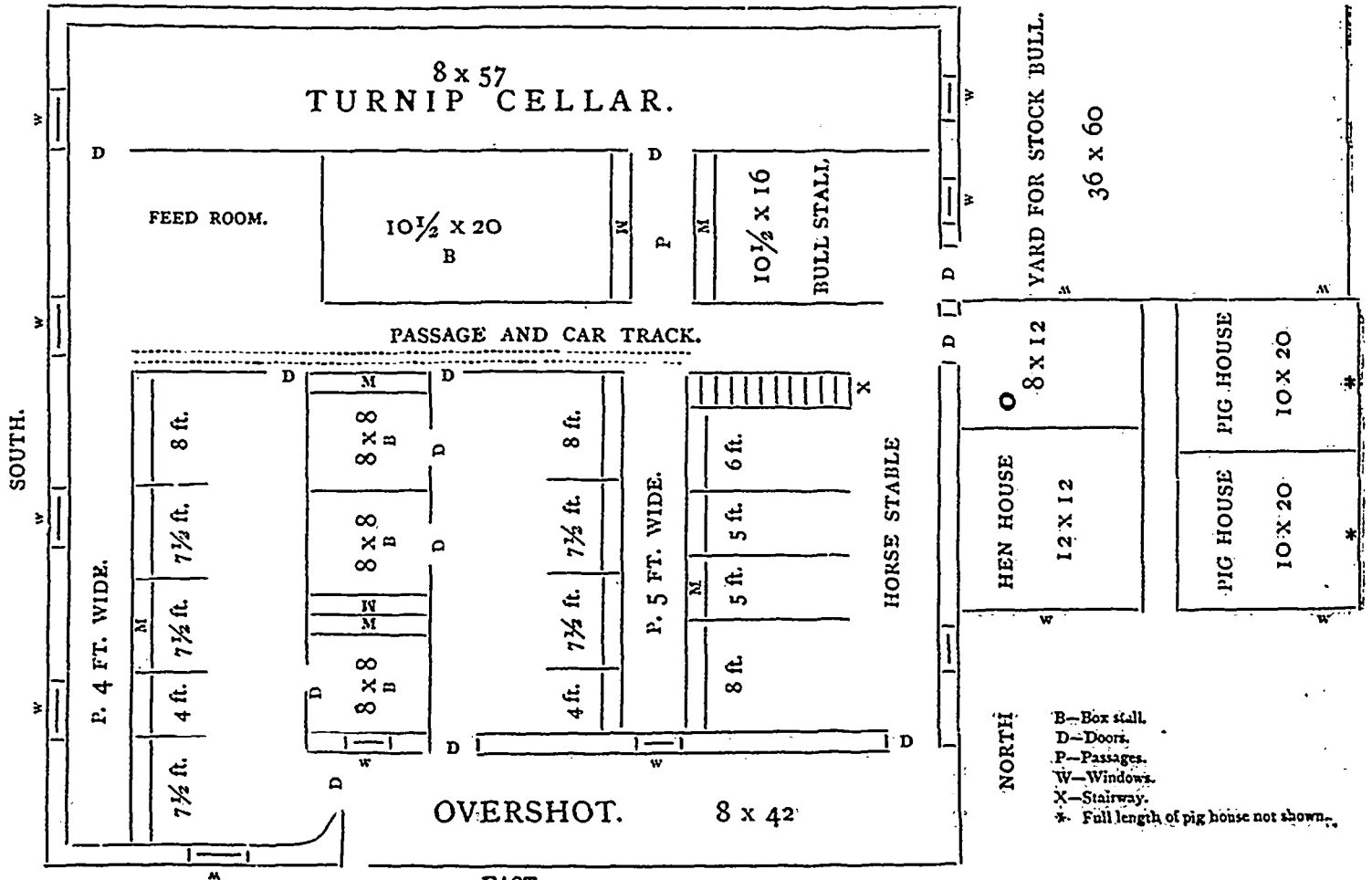
A very good job indeed has been made of the work, and the barn looks fairly well. Although everything about it is not just as one would have it in building anew from the foundation, it has but few inconveniences. Some of the passages are a little narrow, and one or two of the rear box stalls a little dark, but when we take into account the comparative cost, we must pronounce the undertaking a marked success.

Thanks to Exeter for this valuable lesson.

- H—Turnip Shute.
- C—Chaff or cut hay or straw.
- H—Hay or straw from any height.
- B—Bedding.
- F—For feeding horses in rack.
- T—For letting hay into passage below.
- A—Oats shute to basement.
- M—Meal to basement.
- G—Grain bins
- X—Stairway to and from basement.



EAST FRONT. SIDE. Ground Plan.



Plan of Basement.

- B—Box stall.
- D—Doors.
- P—Passages.
- W—Windows.
- X—Stairway.
- * Full length of pig house not shown.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Horse Breeding in Canada.

BY JOHN DIMON.

It has been said that it costs no more to raise a colt than to raise a steer. Aside from the siring, this may be true, and if we breed from the right kind of mares and properly manage them, by having them drop their foals early and work them through the season while suckling them, I can fully endorse the saying. By the right kind of mares for the Canadian farmer I mean the kind for general business and farm work. Mares of suitable weight and dispositions to do all work and business required by the average farmer. And while many think a colt to do anything the first year must have a summer's run at grass with its dam, my experience has been that the young colt kept up in the barn or shed during the daytime, and especially during the hottest weather and the fly season, and turned out at night with its dam in a convenient lot or paddock with good grass, is much better off than one out in the hot sun all day, and especially in many wood pastures where they are most unmercifully tormented by flies. My own experience has proved to me that both the mare and colt are better off managed as above than in the way practised by most farmers and breeders, for in this case the mare gets grain and the colt also will learn to eat oats at an early period, and the best part of the story is the mare pays for the grain right along by her labor.

I know it has long been a vital question with our farmers, as to whether the breeding and raising of horses was really a paying business? In reply to that question I will simply say *that depends* on many things. It depends on what kind you raise, how you manage them and the market for them. As to the breed or pattern of horses to be bred *at a profit* by the Canadian farmer of the period, I would advise good, roomy, sound, kind mares as dams, weighing from 1,000 lbs. to 1,200, or even 1,500 lbs., and breed to good *sound* and kind stallions of similar size, or if heavier than the mare it may be just as well. Use none but good dispositioned and *sound* sires. As to cost of service for this class of horses, the service fee should, on an average, be not more than about \$10 and not to exceed \$15 for the best of this class. I think the average Canadian farmer will find the breeding and growing of this type of horses more profitable than the running horse, whose dam would be of but little use on the farm, or the trotting horse whose siring would cost much more, and if the colt did not prove fast, would be worth much less to keep or to sell, while the market for all good sound horses, bred as recommended has always been good and without a doubt will continue to be remunerative for many coming years, and they are easily sold by the breeders themselves without much handling. In fact a good colt as above described will more than pay his breaking in farm work, and will then be worth all the more to sell after a year's work more on the farm. While the lighter running and trotting bred ones, although likely to bring much larger prices when properly handled and trained, are not so well adapted to the conveniences and situations of the farmer to handle or sell. The average farmer lacks the right kind of traps and roads to develop the speed, and to prove the best qualities of his fast colts, and cannot so well make them pay their breaking or training bills as those of the general purpose kind. It is true, if he has plenty of money, he can pay some jockey located at or near a race track \$100 or more to ascertain that he has bred a colt, the siring of which cost from \$50 to \$100, that in many instances will not sell for enough money to pay the trainer. The average Canadian farmer cannot afford to do this and had better handle the class that he can best manage. I know that many farmers and breeders think that if they breed a mare to Black Cloud, record 2:17½, or Jerome Eddy 2:16½, or to some great trotting celebrity, they are to get a like fast trotter, and one that will sell for a long price. But both observation and experience have proved to me that the expectations of such breeders often end in sad disappointment. Still I do not wish to be understood to undervalue or discourage the breeding of either thoroughbred or trotting horses, yet I do believe the breeding of such belongs more to that class of breeders who dive deeper into the pedigrees, and make the breeding of such stock more of a business, and are better situated to handle and develop them than are the common farmers of the Dominion. Heavy draught horses, including the Percheron, Clyde, etc., etc., bred distinctly and kept pure, by men who make a

specialty of such stock are not to be recommended at present to the common farmers on account of first cost, etc., but in all cases where the services of the pure bred Percheron stallion can be secured at fair living prices, I strongly recommend their use on the class of mares recommended above as profitable brood mares for the average Canadian farmer. Of all heavy horses, the Percheron is the best adopted to cross on mares of smaller size, and here I venture the opinion, founded on years of close observation, that the market for good Canadian horses has not been overstocked, nor will it be for many years to come, and that when properly and wisely conducted this branch of rural industry will long continue to pay well those engaged in it.

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 8th, 1886.

Not a Scrub.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—I fully agree with you in advocating the necessity of improving our stock by using only pure-bred sires, and hope that the time is in the near future when scrub stock will be a thing of the past. I am using a Shorthorn bull whose sire and dam were both registered in the old herd book or were eligible for to be so. Now, my bull had the misfortune to fall on the ice and break one of his horns, which has since grown very crooked. Afterward he broke the other horn while fighting, and it is out of shape. He also met with another accident, that lowered one of his hips. Through the above deformities he has quite a loafish, scrubby look. Does it make a scrub of him? as there are several grade bulls in the neighborhood who make a far better appearance than he does.

R. MARSH.

Richmond Hill, Ont.

We wrote an article on the definition of the term, "scrub," in a former issue of the JOURNAL, and may do so again, as the childish stand has been taken by some foolish editors that everything out of the herd-book is scrub. These writers, Mr. Marsh, would, we suppose, call your bull a *hideous* scrub, but just compare the stock from this bull, with all his scars, along with that of the bulls you refer to, and we have no fear as to results. The man who won nearly \$1000 in prizes on sheep alone at New Orleans is not likely to be very much hurt by using a scrub bull. Bulls of this latter sort cannot be disfigured very easily.—Ed.

Pure-bred Cattle in Nova Scotia.

GALLOWAYS.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—It may interest your readers, especially those who take an interest in this famous breed of cattle, to know that there is one herd of them in Nova Scotia. I am the possessor of the following, namely: Bull, Corporal Murray, (vol. vi), S. H. B., No. 4052; an animal of much promise. He was sired by Corporal, 1858, whose sire and dam were both prize-winners and he himself was one of several prize-winners, a full brother to first prize heifer Aberdeen, which sold for \$600. The dam of Corporal Murray was Miss Murray 2nd. She was a prize heifer at Dumfries in 1883.

Cows, Gracie, 7428, S. H. B. described as one of the finest heifers in Lord Galloway's herd. Her sire, Balfour, was by a splendid breeding bull, Osman Pasha, and his dam, Beauty of Tallowhurst, was a prize cow. Gracie's dam, Gipsy of Garliestown 4785, was sired by Scottish Borderer 669, the sire of Crusader 2885, whose fame is almost world-wide. Gracie dropped a beautiful heifer calf in March last, sired by Robin Gray 2650, which has been named Lady Lansdowne.

Lady Selkirk 9516, S. H. B., dropped an excellent bull calf in April last, sired by Rob Roy 2nd, of Kirconnell 2243, which has been named Lord Lansdowne.

Vaccine of Closeburn 7064, S. H. B. gave me a very fine heifer calf in February last, named Daisy Oakes. It was sired by Verger 3382.

Tidy 14th 8122, S. H. B. (vol. v), dropped a splendid bull calf on the 3rd inst., sired by Clanranald the Dauntless 3574.

Caroline 2nd, of Newtownards, (vol. v) S. H. B., 8700, whose dam was by Scottish Borderer 669.

Dainty Maggie 9517, S. H. B. (vol. vi).

Lady Evelyn, of Tarbreoch 8607, was sired by

Mossrooper 1672, who won 1st Prize at Royal of England, 1883; 1st at Centennial Show, Edinburgh, 1884; 1st, Aberdeen Show, 1885; and many local prizes.

The above formed part of the importation by the steamer Brooklyn, wrecked at Anticosti last autumn. They, of course, suffered by the shipwreck and subsequent exposure, but wintered well, and with one exception, are now in a good condition and improving daily.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Shubenacadie Agricultural Society, Hants County, recently imported from Holland, through Adamson & Ronaldson, of London, a beautiful two-year-old bull of this breed named Karel, No. 838. His sire, Nicolaas 1st was imported in 1883 by Roberts, Durnall & Hicks, of West Chester, Pa. He was described as one of the best bulls ever imported, and was at once registered in the Dutch Friesian Herd Book of America under the name of Spanus Nicolaas, No. 273. He was afterwards admitted into the advanced registry for superior animals under No. 48, (see Dutch F. H. B., vol. iii). Karel is an animal of very great promise.

With him I imported, through the same parties, two heifers of the same breed, due to calve, one in September and one in October next. They are remarkably fine animals and descended from noted milking families, and will no doubt give excellent account of themselves. They are registered in the N. H. H. B. as Does 2nd 2268, and Kaan 2nd 2267.

I am desirous of registering them in the American Registry of Dutch Friesian Cattle and would be glad if you would, in your next issue, inform me how I am to accomplish that.

N. H. MEADHEW.

Lower Stewiacke, Nova Scotia,
Aug. 5th, 1886.

We are pleased indeed, to hear that the good work is thus extending in Nova Scotia. To get full information regarding registering Holstein-Friesians the writer of the above should communicate with Thomas B. Wales, jr., Iowa city, Iowa, who is the secretary of the American Holstein-Friesian Association.—Ed.

Mr. Rennie's Importation of Clydes.

Mr. Wm. Rennie, seedsman, corner Adelaide and Jarvis sts., Toronto, whose farm is in Markham, some fifteen miles from the city, arrived safely in this Ontario metropolis on the 22nd of August, with his recent importation of twelve Clydesdales of good individuality and most careful breeding, as will be seen by the details given below:

The lot consists of two two-year-old stallions, three one-year-olds; two two-year-old fillies and five one-year-olds. Of the two-year-olds, Richmond (4666) is a peer. His color is brown, white stripes on face and three white feet. He was bred by Alex Russell, Redmill, Bathgate, West Lothian. His sire is Springhill Darnley 2429, the property of R. & J. Findly, Springhill, Balliston, near Glasgow, a son of Darnley 222, a horse that is giving as good stock as any other, perhaps, in Scotland, and which has already during the last three years taken many first prizes at leading Scotch shows, including the fourth and sixth places in the Glasgow Derby, 1885, and third at Edinburgh. Five of his get came third as family group this year at Glasgow, giving place only to the groups sired by the great Macgregor and Lord Erskine. Springhill Darnley has more bone and substance than most of his family, being strong where they are weakest. Richmond himself was first at Bathgate and second at Old Monkland. He is a strong, even horse of superior action, and we expect that his record at the seed farm will fully equal his promise of future usefulness.

Dandy Boy, (vol. ix) the other two-year-old, a light bay, white stripe on face and on three legs; bred by Mr. A. M. Rankin, Lochlands, Maybole, Ayrshire, was sired by Harold 2854. His dam is Darling 2837, by Old Times (579).

The three yearling stallions are Watty, (vol. ix) a brown with star, sire, Maclean (2991), dam, Bell of Ascog 833, by Surprise 845; Donald, (vol. ix) a bay, face and hind legs white, bred by Jas. Argo, Cairdseat, Udny, Aberdeen; sire, Lord Erskine (1744) and half-brother to the two-year-old colt that took the first at Glasgow summer show, also by Lord Erskine; dam, Lady Cecil (4377); by Lord Cecil 1192; and Barclay, (vol. ix) bay, white on face and white hind foot, sire, Harold (2854), dam, Jessie (4468), by

Scottish Chief (763). Barclay won second at Greenock this season.

Of the two year fillies, Bella (vol. ix), bay, sire, Sunbeam (1834), dam, Nancy (vol. ix), by Lord Clyde (477), is good, and Viola, (vol. viii), bay in color, bred by Robt. McKean, Lumloch, Bishopbriggs, Lanarkshire, from the sire Springhill Darnley 2429, and dam, Lumloch Belle (2681), by Lucksall (510), is even better. In 1885 she was sixth in Glasgow, Derby, third at Edinburgh and first at some of the local shows.

Lizzie, of the one-year fillies, a brown, white stripe on face, was bred by R. & J. Findly, Springhill, Balliston; sire, The Pascha (3255), dam, Bell Clark (1238), by Darnley (222). Dolly (vol. viii), a brown, was bred by Matthew Arthur Carling, West Kilbride; sire, Stafford (3212), dam, Minnie of Carling (4384), by Sir William (2420). Fancy (vol. viii), a bay, bred by R. Barber, Kilruskin, West Kilbride Ayrshire; sire, Woodside Prince (416), has for dam, Bell of Kilruskin (4396). Nettie, (vol. viii), brown, white on face and four white feet, has one of the grandest pedigrees of the lot. She was bred by Robert Wilson, Manswraes, Kilbarchan, Renfrew; sire, Change of Style (3494), dam, Nellie Wilson 5154, by Top Gallant (1850), a first prize winner at Kilbarchan. Princess, bay, is by Drew's great sire, Prince of Wales 673, and the dam, Rosie, by Lord Clyde 1741.

At the farm Mr. Rennie has a pair of beautiful mares, which were imported about a year ago. One of these, Rebecca (vol. vi), a light bay, was bred by David Cross, Knockdon, Maybole, Ayrshire, sire, Young Lord Lyon 994; dam, Fleming's Rosie (728), by Old Times (579). Nellie Grey (vol. vi), a three-year-old, black, is from the same breeder. Her sire is King of Clydesdale (2199), dam, Jessie Grey (69), by Prince of Wales (673). The two-year-old Daisy (vol. vii), bay, ratch on face, was sired by Young Lord Lyon (994); dam, Duchess of Townsend (1437), by Lorne 499.

Mr. Rennie has for some years past purchased good horses, even though not imported, and has sold to the other side where they have given unflinching satisfaction, and hence the constancy of the demand for horses of his handling. The present importation were selected by himself—a guarantee that they are of no secondary order.

Veterinary.

Spaying Cows.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—Would you or some of your subscribers kindly give the readers of the JOURNAL the results of practical experience in the spaying of cows. My attention was drawn to the subject a short time ago by correspondence in a local paper, which I subjoin, in the hope that you may find space for the ventilation of this subject. I give the following clipping at its worth:

"The following are the reasons why dairymen should spay their cows when not intended for breeding: 1st, Spayed cows are more easily kept in good condition than cows not spayed; 2nd, they are less liable to sickness of an epizootic kind, and when sick more certain and easy of cure; 3rd, when epizootic diseases are present in the vicinity, or even in the herd, spayed cows are always in condition and fit for the butcher to prevent loss and save expenses in treatment, with the attendant risk of loss of some, and loss of condition and milk of all that are affected. They can be sold without loss, which is not the case with cows not spayed, and when pleuro-pneumonia is among them; 4th, spayed cows give the same quantity and quality of milk all the year round if they are properly fed and cared for; 5th, ten spayed cows will give the year around as much milk as double the number of cows not spayed, thus saving the interest on the outlay for ten cows, together with the absence of risk from loss of some of the principal by death of one or more from sickness or accident, not to speak of the feed of ten cows. Between the feed of ten cows and their manure the farmer can best estimate the difference in value; 6th, with spayed cows there is no risk to run from milk fever nor trouble with cows called "bullers"; 7th, to fatten a cow spay her instead of giving her the bull—as is the present custom—by which feed and time are consumed, and the animal is not made very fat after all, for she has to provide the fattening substance to the calf in the womb, which, if she had been spayed, would have

been appropriated to herself. Nor is this all, for the calf in the belly of the cow is at once discounted by the butcher, as it is not a saleable article in the market; 8th, spayed cows cannot abort or slink their calves.

Having thus had a bird's-eye view of the advantages to be derived from spayed cows, let us look in the same manner at the disadvantages. 1st, the expense of the operation and attendant risk of the animal dying, although this is not great (about one in the hundred); the expense of the operation will be from three to five dollars, which will depend upon the distance the operator has to travel, and how many animals are to be operated upon; 2nd, spayed cows are apt to accumulate fat and flesh so that they will become dry much sooner than cows not spayed, still there can be little loss, for a fat cow is always ready for sale."

Now, Mr. Editor, if in the spaying of cows there are so many advantages to dairymen and farmers, it is time that the subject had its share of attention. Hoping to see something of a practical nature upon it in your next.

Burton, N. B.

ANSWER BY F. C. GRENSIDE.

Our correspondent from Burton, N. B., draws attention to a subject that has been much debated. Although the practice of spaying has been before the public for the last fifty years, and many people have had opportunities of witnessing its effects, still we have nothing like unanimity amongst observers as to whether it is a useful or useless operation. It would certainly appear that there must be some merit in its effects when we find such authorities as Prof. Gamgee and Liutard, who claim to have had considerable experience in the matter, assert positively that it is in most cases fraught with much benefit. On the other hand Hill positively denounces the operation as useless, except when it has for its object the removal of diseased ovaries, while Steele expresses great doubt about its practical utility. Up to the present time we have no accessible records of Canadian experience on the subject, but we hope that ere long the veterinary department of the Ontario Agricultural College will lay before the country the result of some experiments in this direction, which have already been initiated.

In the quotation given by our correspondent from a local newspaper, the points in favor of and against spaying are numbered, and it will be noticed that those recommending it greatly outweigh the disadvantages, if the statements are really correct. In the first three points among the advantages there is no doubt a certain amount of truth, and some force, particularly in the first point; but in the fourth assertion, the statement that spayed cows give the same quantity and quality of milk all the year round, is hardly consistent with the second assertion amongst the unfavorable results, which says that spayed cows are apt to accumulate fat and flesh, so that they become dry much sooner than cows not spayed. In the fifth assertion there is a very palpable exaggeration, and evidently an assumption that the unspayed cows are pregnant, and no value attached to the young they are to bring forth. Granting that female castration improves the flow, and lengthens the period of lactation, there is much cogency in the argument brought forward in the sixth point, viz., that the risk from "milk-fever" is obviated, for this disease is certainly a source of loss in a dairy, of at least five per cent. yearly.

It is questionable if any one in Canada has given the practice of spaying a systematic and fair trial; and of course any one that has not done so has no right to speak with authority as to its advantages or disadvantages. I fully confess having no practical experience on the subject, only having had access to all the literature of importance that treats of it.

On the continent of Europe and in the United States there was a prejudice against the practice, in its application to young heifers as tending to reduce the number of cattle in a country; but the suggestion of Charlier to confine its use largely to cows that have had their third calves, meets this objection to some extent, and in addition, for the requirements of dairying, it was found that a greater yield of milk would be realized, the secretion being more profuse and continuing longer after this period. It is also a favorable period for starting the operation, and it reduces the risk of loss from "dropping after calving," that occurs so frequently after the fourth, fifth, and sixth births. It is only in exceptional cases in this coun-

try that heifers are fattened, it being necessary to preserve every eligible female for breeding purposes, so that practically, as far as Canadian stock owners are concerned, it is of most importance from an economic standpoint, to determine what influence spaying has upon the yield of milk from a cow and her subsequent conversion into good beef.

Our correspondent has requested that this subject be ventilated, but at present, or until sufficient time has been allowed for instituting and carrying out observations, we cannot do more than discuss the opinions of those that have written on the subject. The quotation of Steele's summing up on the subject, will perhaps give, in the most concise manner, the general opinion of the practice of spaying.

He says, "The following arguments are advanced in its favor":

1. The milk is produced continuously, and in increased quantity, and of better quality after the operation. This is not, however, by any means generally admitted.
2. The animals are not subject to the periodical inconvenience of "heat."
3. They are not so liable to disease, especially those numerous and complex disorders of the generative apparatus.
4. They fatten more readily and attain a greater weight than other cows.
5. By spaying beasts of doubtful value for breeding purposes the race will be gradually improved."

He further adds, "Nevertheless the operation has not been generally adopted, for some of the above-mentioned arguments are of a doubtful character."

It seems to be the general opinion that the losses from the operation need only be slight, if performed dexterously; but of course expertness is largely the result of practice, and only those who are constantly performing the operation could expect to be so successful as to only lose one or two per cent., which is given as the average death rate.

The death rate was much higher until Charlier introduced his new method of spaying. It was originally the custom to cut through the flank midway between the point of the hip and the last rib, and about a span from the long p ojections on the left side of the loin, making an incision large enough to admit of the passage of the hand, in order that a search may be made for the ovaries, and these organs drawn out and detached by a rough-edged knife. All that then remains to be done is to bring the cut edges of the muscles closely into apposition by means of catgut sutures, and then similarly co-adapt the incised skin. This method has still to be pursued in heifers under two years of age, as the passage to the womb—vagina—is then not sufficiently large to admit of the passage of the hand and the necessary manipulations in cutting through the upper wall of the canal so that the hand can be passed in, and the ovaries brought into the passage to be detached, which is the Charlier *modus operandi*. The latter is the most successful and scientific course, as there is less tissue cut through, and much less air admitted into the abdomen. The wound is also protected from any noxious atmospheric influence that might be present, and there is no stitching necessary.

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.

IN sections where the grass seed has failed to catch during the season, and where the area of meadow land is too much reduced to meet the probable requirements, timothy may be sown if it is done promptly, and will, in such a case, produce a crop of hay next year. The principal requisite in preparing the ground is to have it well pulverized on the top. The seed may then be sown and covered with a smoothing harrow. It may be liable to heave in case

of a winter of this character, and in such an event it is possible that the labor and seed will be lost, but this occurs very rarely. If the grass gets up so as to make a good stand before the winter sets in, the cutting next year is likely to be a substantial one. Timothy, though harder on the soil than clovers, is destined to form a large proportion of our hay crop in the future, as in the past, owing to its extreme hardness.

It is a favorite maxim with many that corn for fodder should be sown very thick. Indeed, they seem to think that the more thickly that it can be grown the better, as it then gives a fine stalk. But they forget that when it is thus grown so that the stalks become white for one half the length, owing to the exclusion of the air and sunshine, that it is then very largely composed of woody-fibre, and is both far less palatable and less nutritious than when grown less thickly. Better results on the whole will be obtained when the corn is sown in drills and worked with the horse-hoe, as in the latter case the ground is quite as thoroughly cleaned, as much valuable feed or more is secured, and the labor of cutting is materially lessened. The rage for sowing other things so thickly, as well as corn, requires to be modified. It is quite easy to waste seed in sowing any kind of cereal.

In the age that is now waning it was the universal custom to sow a new piece of cleared bush land with some kind of grain, and then seed to grass with the first crop of grain. The time has come, perhaps, when this plan should be modified, owing to the extreme difficulty of getting persons who understand the art of cradling well enough to undertake to cut a field where stumps and other obstructions abound. In view of this it is better to sow grass at once on the burning of the brush. The old logs now in most localities pay for the cutting, to be used for firewood, burning lime, etc., so that logging can usually be dispensed with. The timothy may be sown any time after August, and in early spring the clover; or when the brush can be burned sufficiently early in the spring, both may be sown, but in this case they will require some kind of harrowing. The adoption of this method obviates the necessity of cutting any hay or grain until the field is freed from stumps.

To MAKE the farm pay is no doubt the great desire of almost every one living thereon, and a very legitimate desire it is; but many are the erroneous methods adopted to bring about this end. It cannot be made to pay where weeds are allowed to reign supreme, for, like people intent on selfishness, these are only content with the lion's share where they get a strong hold. No soil can produce an abundant crop of weeds and also of grain simultaneously. It will not pay ultimately where the land is starved, no more than will the starved cow pay a profit for her slender keep; nor will it pay where slovenliness and disorder, and general indifference to advanced methods reign supreme. It will be found that in the future only that industrious class of men who feed their farms well, and conduct them in a vigorous and intelligent manner, will make them pay. The generation of land robbers must give place to one of land feeders, if there are to be large returns. The ship of Canadian agricultural success must have a rudder composed of intelligent thought, gleaned not only in the fields of experiment, but in those of the world's agricultural lore, and the farmer himself must stand patiently at the wheel.

"INTELLIGENT agriculture is not simply forcing the greatest amount of present wealth from the soil, with the least practical outlay of labor." So said

Mr. D. B. Gillham, of Illinois, at the convention of the International Association of Fairs and Exhibitions held at Indianapolis, on February 3rd and 4th of the present year. And so says the good sense of every reflective farmer. Yet present wealth, immediate returns, is the great object of the search of the tillers of the soil, without any regard as to what the end shall be. And yet it does seem a pity that, when by waiting a little, through the adoption of a different system, greater returns would ultimately be realized, men will not do it. The farmer would be foolish indeed, who, in his eagerness for present gains, sold all his crop, including next year's seed, and thus deprived himself of all hope of getting another crop; but the principle is the same, only differing in degree, when one robs his farm of the elements of future productiveness that he may have greater present gains. Farmers who expect their sons to live after them and till the farms they have thus robbed, should not treat them so cruelly.

Burdocks.

When we think of the utter disagreeableness of the companionship of burdocks in the autumn, we are amazed at the extent to which they are allowed to grow. There are but few farms that are wholly clear of them, and on many it is simply a shame to see the way in which they are allowed to line the fences. If they were very difficult to destroy, there would be some excuse; for in that case it would be only making the best of what could not be avoided, but taken in time burdocks can be easily destroyed.

The best time for destroying them is the month of June, when they have made some growth. If cut then beneath the crown with a spade or a hoe, it is the last of them; but if left until autumn, when the seeds ripen, destroying them is a different affair. Simply cutting them down at such a time will do but little good, as they will cling quite as affectionately to the fleece of a sheep or the foretop and tail of a cow when cut as when standing.

Other weeds may mar the growth of our crops, and disfigure our fields, but we know of no weed that will so disfigure the appearance of our flocks and herds as the burdock. Oftentimes we wish that the "blood bitters" men had made an end of them, for in that case they had proved, it may be, quite harmless, at least to those who had spent their money for them, unless it be in the sense of the loss of money; but as it is, they tend greatly to the discomfort of the beasts to which they fasten themselves with more than the tenacity of a parasite. Fancy a colt staring at you with its wide eyes, a knob on its foretop, its mane a succession of knobs, its tail a huge knob. It looks more like a resurrection visage than a colt. Then fancy a sheep, its fleece a tissue of knots which the machinery of the wool comb alone will unravel after it has been bought for half price.

When cut after this time they should be carefully carried away to some place of burning, taking care to keep them in upright position lest the seeds fall. If you cut a bush that has gone to seed and turn it upside down you will observe a shower of seeds fall like raindrops, and every one of these will grow. It will not suffice to cut them either on the surface of the ground, for all around the root a number of shoots will spring up which in a few days will have gone to seed. When lambs are allowed to pasture where these aftermath flourish, they soon get grotesquely ornamented about the head.

Burdocks can be vanquished with much more ease than most other forms of pest life. We call upon our farmers to arise at once in their extermination. Do

not wait till next season, but commence to-morrow if you have any on your farm; cut them with a scrupulous care, and carry them with even more caution to the place of burning. Give them no quarter in the future, and when June comes round again make an onslaught upon them, that will render them a thing of the past upon your respective farms.

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 for the rest of this year free.

The Time is Short.

The time is not long now until the plough must be put into the implement house, and all labor in the ground suspended, while all nature enjoys the long sleep of our Canadian winter. The beauty and comfort of our Canadian autumns are such that one is apt to be lulled into oblivious forgetfulness as to the sterner days that are at hand. The autumn, too, is the season when most of our country people enjoy a well-earned holiday after the laborious work of summer. The greatest danger is that some of them will prolong unduly this holiday season, and thus lose precious opportunities of getting ready for the coming spring.

There is a strong temptation to which the farmers of to-day are exposed, which did not so much trouble those of a former generation, arising from the ever-increasing multiplication of autumn exhibitions. The temptation to himself and to his family to attend these unduly has become so great, that in a measure it must be guarded against. Exhibitions have done an amazing amount of good, and are still accomplishing the same, but prizes even may be won at too high a price.

The actual outlay of attending exhibitions is, it may be, the lesser share of the expense; the loss of time may be of much more consequence. While it is, altogether, fitting that a farmer and his family turn out in strong force to one or two exhibitions, it is altogether unnecessary that they turn out in this way to every exhibition within reach, as is sometimes done.

The proper care of the farm should be the primary object with every farmer, and whatever militates against this should be kept under the most rigid control, otherwise the traces will be too plainly discerned in a retrograde style of farming.

Of all the operations that are usually performed in autumn, that of ploughing is relatively the most important. The processes that seem necessary in mellowing the rugged surfaces of a newly formed spiritual nature—stern experiences—are analogous to those required to prepare upturned soils for the most kindly reception of the seed. Soils ploughed in autumn generally pulverize better than those ploughed in the spring, and they are much warmer on the surface, as is witnessed in the greater readiness with which seeds will germinate in the former than the latter. There are some objections to autumn ploughing, as the greater facilities it gives to the growth of weeds; but the advantages of the system so far overtop these that too much attention cannot be given to it. Other and better methods of destroying weeds must be adopted. There is nothing like being forehanded with our work in this land of fleeting summers, and

this cannot be where the ploughing is not principally done in the fall. Where the land is not underdrained and the subsoil is retentive, too much attention cannot be paid to surface drainage. Some care expended here will enable the farmer to get into the land a few weeks sooner in the spring.

The labors that crowd upon one in the autumn are legion, as every farmer knows. We cannot begin to enumerate them, and yet they must be all completed by the middle of November or left over for another half year. We hope, then, that every tiller of the soil will use his opportunities to the utmost in getting ready for the spring time that is coming by and bye.

The Latest Hybrid.

We do not now refer to the introduction of a new kind of wheat, but of a new and ingenious method adopted to bait the unsuspecting farmer. It seems to us a hybrid the outcome of a cross between the lightning rod and Bohemian oat arrangements of former years. A company (to whom we shall give a free advertisement), with headquarters in London, Ont., has been regularly incorporated, claiming a capital stock of \$35,000, with constitution and by-laws as follows:

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE ONTARIO GRAIN AND SEED COMPANY.

This company was incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario, governing joint stock companies, June 10th, 1886. The following rules were adopted by the company for the sale of wheat:

Sec. 1. All bonds shall be signed and sealed by the secretary of the company, and attested by the president; and this company will be responsible for their business transactions, according to the laws made and provided for governing joint stock companies in the Province of Ontario, and under which this company was incorporated.

Sec. 2. All purchasers of wheat shall receive a bond agreeing to sell double the amount of wheat purchased at \$15 per bushel, speculative value. Each purchaser hereby agrees to allow the said company 1/4 of all notes taken for all his wheat sold at \$15 per bushel as their commission.

Sec. 3. If any purchaser of wheat from this company fails to raise the amount specified in his bond, the said amount shall be furnished him free of charge and sold the same as specified in the bond.

Sec. 4. There shall be no less than ten or more than thirty bushels of wheat sold to any one purchaser or to more than ten in any one township in one year.

Sec. 5. All wheat shall be sold by the company at \$15 per bushel to good and responsible parties, and the said company shall receive a commission of 33 1/2 per cent., payable in notes.

Sec. 6. It must be further agreed by said purchaser that he will do all he can to promote the interests of the company and assist in sale of grain, and that he will forward to the office of the company any bad conduct or misdemeanor on the part of any agent representing said company.

Sec. 7. All communications concerning the business of this company will be addressed to the Ontario Grain and Seed Company, London, Ont.

Attested, _____, President; per _____, secretary.

The farmer who takes hold of the bait is swung out of his peaceful element and receives as an opiate the following bond:

[No. 104] *This Bond is used for* [CAPITAL STOCK, \$35,000]
Wheat only. Home Office, London, Ont

BOND OF

THE ONTARIO GRAIN AND SEED COMPANY.

It is agreed and understood by and between the party in this bond and said company, that the transaction covered by this obligation is of a speculative character, and is not based upon the real value of the grain.

Mr. _____, township of South Dumfries, county of Brant and Province of Ontario, witnesseth, that on or before the first day of September, A. D., 1887, we hereby agree to sell to responsible parties twenty bushels of Mr. _____ wheat at \$15 per bushel, and for which he agrees to take his pay in notes.

And the said Mr. _____, hereby acknowledges he has bought of the said company ten bushels of Red Lion wheat at \$15 per bushel as a speculation, and for which he has given his note for the same, and that said price is not based upon its real value.

Seal.
Incorporated, Jan. 10, 1886. Ontario Grain and Seed Comp'y, London, Ont.

And the said Mr. _____ hereby agrees to allow the said company 33 1/4 per cent. of all the notes taken for all his wheat sold at \$15 per bushel as their commission.

Signed and sealed this thirteenth day of July, 1886.

The Ontario Grain and Seed Company.

Attested _____, President. per _____, Secretary.

In South Dumfries alone we are told that notes have been taken for this Red Lion wheat to the amount of \$3,000. The farmers of Ontario may give away their hard earned money if they choose, but as for ourselves, when the Red Lion wheat can be got for one or two dollars a bushel, we may get some. If the sellers thereof call on us at Kiverside they will be treated to a "double quick" to the highw...

White Clover.

The National Live-Stock Journal of Chicago, condemns the use of white clover for dairying purposes, especially when it is in blossom, and cites the testimony of the Hon. Harris Lewis, of Herkimer County, New York, as authority on the subject. Where one has not proved the contrary by actual experience, he should be careful indeed in opposing any view, and we therefore speak with some hesitancy on the subject. It may have a tendency to make frothy butter where grown alone, but we cannot think that its effects are at all injurious when grown in conjunction with other grasses, and under these circumstances we usually find it. In later years it is spreading abundantly through the pastures of Ontario, in consequence partly of the greater dampness of the seasons of late, and there is not a man of us, so far as we know, from Windsor to the eastern seaboard, who does not feel like bidding welcome to the visitor. We are quite sure that if the birds would carry over all the white clover seeds in the United States and drop them in our pastures, our farmers and dairymen would willingly pay them with a rich repast of the best that we could give them, and the cows and sheep in solemn conclave would move them a vote of thanks if they could but speak their desires. We think our dairymen would feel all the better pleased if there was not left to that country one drop of milk produced from white clover to go into the Hon. Harris Lewis's "old dash churn."

Natural pastures are much thickened by the growth of white clover, which loves the shade afforded by the earlier June grasses, and when the latter begin to wane, then it is that the clover pushes up its pretty white head, making a sod like a carpet of daisies.

If white clover is not good for butter-making purposes, then our farmers are making a huge mistake when they buy it at much cost, and sow with other grasses. It is recommended to be thus sown in almost every formula that we have seen given for putting down permanent pastures.

What do our Canadian dairymen say to the growing of white clover? Is it to be boycotted in dairy pastures and treated as an enemy, or are we to cherish the growth of the little plant which so dearly loves the soil of this more northern clime? The sheep, we are quite sure, would rejoice in the condemnation of the plant by the dairymen, for then so much more would fall to their share. We fancy we hear them munching their thanks as they walk over the deserted fields devouring the rank growth of the white clover.

"An Ontario Farmer from English Eyes."

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—When some time ago I read in *The Field* the letter addressed to young men in England who propose farming in Canada, I certainly never expected it would lash the editor of the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL into such a fury.

As you have used (query, misused?) three columns of your paper in relieving your injured feelings, perhaps in justice to that much maligned race of young public schoolmen, you will allow me space for a few words on their behalf.

Let me in the first place state that you will undoubtedly allow that I am fully qualified to do so, as in my own person I illustrate all those faults on which you pour out the vials of your wrath! I am an Englishman, a public school man, pretty well versed in "Derby" lore; one who has a small share of this world's goods I never earned; not over given to prayer-meetings, a farmer with tolerable success for three years, and finally, I abhor that detestible humbug yclept the Scott Act. Perhaps the fact that I have also served in the army may clothe me with fresh horror in your sight, and complete the sum of mine iniquity!

And now, sir, allow me to suggest that you should have tried to gather more facts about the writer of this letter before slaying him. Let me supply you with some. The letter was originally written to the *Field*, the acknowledged organ of the English country gentleman, and in no way an acknowledged agricultural paper. Secondly, it was one out of a series of three or four letters describing the different professions in Canada, which the writer prefaced by stating he had lived for thirty years in Canada (rather an elderly boy, Mr. Editor). He entered into details of the Church, the Bar and the Bank, and as far as my memory reaches me, without offence to any one.

Now, sir, please put away those jaundiced glasses of yours, and read his letter over again without trying to find hidden venom in every line, and I am sure you will immediately see that the writer is very fairly describing a large class of farmers who live in Canada (very often old countrymen themselves), who keep scrub cattle, breed from scrub bulls, graze their cattle on the roads in summer, and let them eke out a precarious existence at an indifferent straw-stack in winter, and who grudge that one solitary dollar for one year's enjoyment of the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL, or else, which is no doubt as bad in your eyes, subscribe to your western contemporary.

Poor Eton! She has lived for some centuries. I wonder if she will now succumb when she hears that, though she produced Pitt, Wellington, Fox and Gladstone, beside hundreds of others, without whom England's colonies had never been, she is to take a back seat to Canada's high schools, because, forsooth, your leading ministers and merchants (most excellent people, doubtless) were educated at them! For the life of me I cannot see what there was in this letter to arouse your rage, beyond, perhaps, those few words which you twist into an accusation of dishonesty against Canadian farmers, which I think is not borne out by the original.

The subject of this £100 premium is an old one, and I can never see the justice to either pupil or farmer in the London agent collaring £80 out of the £100 whilst he gives the Canadian farmer a pitiful \$100 to keep a man who, by your own showing, may be dear at \$1,000. By the bye, I wonder what became of your enigma?

Finally, sir, how is it that so many Canadian journals always amuse themselves by telling us we are not wanted out here? I number amongst my acquaintance a large number of farmers, and they never lead one to suppose we are not wanted, or that they despise us (as you do) for having money we never earned. And yet, give a man the ownership of a newspaper and he straightway proceeds to air his views and abuse men who have come out here to farm from public schools in England, thereby showing, to my mind, that he is entirely out of touch with the class whom he pretends to represent, and for whom he imagines he acts the part of mouthpiece. However, there is a steadily growing number of us; we are getting on very nicely; we shall remain as long as we like, and no longer, and in spite of your efforts to prejudice our Canadian neighbors against us, we get along capitally with them and they with us.

Possibly you may have forgotten that you are personally acquainted with some of us, and that amongst

many other names, those of Messrs. Green Bros. and Mr. T. C. Pattenon (amongst the foremost on our list of friends and standing high in our estimation. We wish we could say the same of the writer of this letter as the result of our past business relations.—Ed.) are well-known Canadian names who come from these much-despised public schools of old England.

I am much amused at your description of our English porter. I fear some evil disposed person has been amusing himself by spinning you some pretty tall yarns! I must candidly confess that I never yet tasted English porter, even though it may have been "made from the befoiled waters of the Thames," which I did not prefer to green tea, but "*tharun a son gout*." I even fail to see any harm in a Canadian farmer drinking whiskey, but such lamentable ignorance must be ascribed to my being an Englishman, I fear.

I am told you will not publish correspondence opposed to your view of things. I do not believe at any rate, although I do not agree with your views, that you will take advantage of your position to sneer at any class of people and not give them the opportunity of showing that they are not as black as you paint them.

GEORGE BUNBURY.

Suffolk Lodge, Oakville, }
August 13, 1886.

Captain Bunbury is evidently one of that growing school who mistake throwing filth at a man for a refutation of his statements. When he refutes our statements—*any one of them, even partially*, in the article to which he refers, we will try and defend them, but not till then. We shall only add that never since the JOURNAL began have we refused to publish a *single line*, because opposed to our views.

The Dairy.

THE favorable season is upon us for forming clubs for the next year. A little effort at the fairs, farmers' clubs and institutes, and the work is done. The JOURNAL will be sent in clubs of five for \$4.00, 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.

It affords us no little pleasure to be able to announce to our readers that we have secured for this department the assistance of Mr. J. W. Robertson, the new professor in the dairy department of the Ontario Agricultural College. Mr. Robertson has, by dint of the most persevering efforts, partly the result of the assiduous attention that he has given to this branch of agriculture, brought himself into his present position of usefulness, which we can assure our readers was not one of his own seeking. It is so gratifying to chaste ambition, when the position seeks us and not we the position. Why can't hundreds more of our men see it and act accordingly? Mr. Robertson's first contribution to us will appear in the Oct. issue.

A Model Dairy House.

Below we give the description of the dairy house built by Prof. Roberts, at Cornell University, and which in its principal features was designed by Prof. L. B. Arnold, of Rochester, N. Y.:

The building stands on a grout wall, made of water-lime, sand and cobblestones, reaching down below frost and rising a trifle above the surface of the ground, the site having sufficient elevation to admit of easy drainage. The floor rests on the ground, and is made by grading the earth with an incline from all parts of the foundation wall to the point of drainage, which is large enough to admit of flooding the floor *ad libitum*. The foundation for the floor is made by covering the grading with cobble stones, and pounding them down so firmly as to make the floor perfectly secure from settling, the stones being leveled off by pounding gravel between them. This foundation was then covered with German cement, thick enough to

make it secure under any pressure there may be occasion to put upon it; the outside edges of the floor rising just above the top of the foundation wall. The surface of the floor is very smooth and of rock-like hardness, making it easy to keep clean. Its connection with the ground gives it a low and even temperature and secures against currents of foul air and against frost and outside heat.

A balloon frame rests upon the front wall, and the enclosing walls are doubled to secure an even temperature within. The studs, which reach to the plate, are flush with both sides of the sills, and are covered inside and outside with air-tight paper, with a course of paper in the middle of the space between them, which is tightly fastened to the centre of the studs by means of cleats snugly drawn down with heavy nails, so as to make an air-tight partition between the walls of the paper which cover the inside and outside of the stud.

Inch furring is put in over the paper on all the studs, both outside and inside, and snugly nailed. Clapboards are nailed on the furring outside, and matched boards of pine, sound and narrow, are nailed horizontally on the inside furring, making five coverings, enclosing four dead-air spaces, if the space between the clapboards and the paper may be counted as dead-air space, which it is approximately.

Over head the joists are covered above and below with paper, and narrow, sound matched pine, the same as on the sides, making a tight ceiling and chamber floor. The rafters are also covered with paper, and fitted in the same way. By raising the rafters so as to leave a space between the roof-boards and plates, any heat which may penetrate through the roof will be carried off by a current of air passing up between the rafters and out through a ventilator connected with the garret. The doors are built the same as the sides, with three courses of paper and two of board on furring. With the windows close fitted and double glazed this building is prepared to withstand changes of weather; neither summer heat nor winter's cold can make more than a faint impression upon five-tight walls with four dead-air spaces between them, and the ups and downs of the passing season are not felt at all. The floor and foundation walls are made of cheap material, and with unskilled labor, and paper at a trifling cost is made simply by skillful arrangement to do the chief work of protection above ground. The woodwork inside is simply varnished, giving it a neat look and making it easy to keep clean, and the outside is well and tastefully painted, making the structure in all respects a model of neatness, efficiency and economy.

Dairying.

BY C. E. CHADWICK, INGERSOLL, ONT., SECRETARY OF THE WESTERN DAIRYMAN'S ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from August.)

We are living in an age of wonderful transition, which is tending rapidly to the accomplishment of that great end to which all history points—the realization of the unity of mankind—not a unity which breaks down the limits and levels the peculiar characteristics of the different nations of the earth, but rather a unity the result and product of these very natural varieties and antagonistic qualities. Thoughts, ideas and inventions, originating in whatever quarter of the world at large, and that great principle, the division of labor, which may be called the moving power of civilization, is being extended to all branches of science, industry and art.

Whilst formerly the greatest mental energies strove after universal knowledge, and that knowledge was confined to the few, now they are directed to specialties, and in these again even to the minutest point; but the knowledge thus acquired becomes at once the property of the community at large. Whilst formerly discovery was wrapped in secrecy, the publicity of the present day allows no discovery or invention to be made without being quickly improved upon and surpassed by competing efforts. We have thus the combined wisdom of the world placed at our disposal and utilization, and we have only to choose what is best adapted for our purposes, and the powers of production are only limited by the stimulus of competition and capital.

Industry applies them to the new matter the earth yields us in abundance, but which becomes valuable only through knowledge. Art teaches us the inimitable laws of beauty and symmetry, and gives to our

production forms in accordance with these. The question may be asked by some, What have these remarks to do with the object we have in view at this present gathering? I reply, they may teach you to think, and by so doing much good may be attained. The changes that are taking place on every hand around us are developing results rapid and varying as the forms and tints of the revolving kaleidoscope, and in order to keep pace with these changes the farmer will find a much greater strain upon his mental faculties from year to year. The increasing instability of our seasons, the changes in the soil itself, by the exhaustion of those elements found in the soil of most newly opened countries, the change to the universal use of labor-saving machines on the farm, as well as the change from the introduction of the factory system for dairies—all these changes, and they are but a few, go far to prove the necessity for the exercise of more thought to stimulate and advance the farmer in his profession, coaxing him out of the narrow sphere of his own neighborhood, placing him among progressive men of the day, placing new ideas before him, and rubbing the rust off some of his old ones. Much may be done in this way through organization to add to the wealth and comfort of the farmer by adding to his knowledge, and by him a whole neighborhood may be benefited. In estimating the capacities of agriculture for improvement, we find that nature furnishes new resources for every need. No final limit can be assigned to nature's capacities. She contracts and expands her powers as natural needs require. We as yet but little know what may be deduced from combining natural agencies, or by turning the forces of nature into new channels. Increase of population create new necessities which are followed by new and improved productions; and it is given to the human mind to perform what would almost appear miracles of development from the simplest germs, by the manipulation of natural forces. The degree of success in any department of human action must always be measured by the extent of intellectual force and activity employed in it. When farmers as a community shall turn upon their profession the light of all the sciences that illuminate its processes, when they shall make their business a subject of intellectual investigation, a success will be achieved which will make for agriculture a new history. The civilized man and all the arts and achievements of civilized life are the fruits of human toil.

It is gratifying to know that an increased interest is yearly manifested by our dairymen in developing the art of cheese-making, and in the more successful management of the dairy herd, seeking improvement by mutual aid, and endeavoring to bring up the art to a high standard of excellence. Practice with science is what the dairymen need to fully develop the resources of the farm and dairy, and one great measure for attaining this object is by association, where each brings his knowledge and science for the benefit of all; and being properly developed, progress must necessarily follow. The influence exerted by associations is both important and widespread. It represents a wealthy, progressive and intelligent class prosecuting a most important industry, the results of which concern not only the individual but our country generally. The scientific agriculturist occupies a most important position, and his example may be of invaluable benefit to his brother competitor, bringing into their proper relations theory and practice, and harmonizing into one body facts and principles drawn from several distinct sciences, all bearing upon the business of the farmer; but what he undertakes to expound is not so much a separate science, having principles of its own, as a combination of truths belonging to natural history, geology, chemistry and meteorology, brought together in their proper proportions and places, compared with the result of experience, and applied to the direction of practice.

It is most interesting to observe how large a portion of agricultural science consists in the application of animal and vegetable physiology. The intelligent cultivator applies nothing to the soil without having a good idea of what he wants, and in what way the desired effect is likely to be produced. He knows that if the soil is clean and open, it rapidly absorbs moisture and nutriment from the atmosphere; he knows that his crops all take away some portion of the nutriment contained in the soil; that each different kind makes to a certain degree a different selection, hence the advantage of a succession of crops; and that although in new soils—those peculiarly abounding in the material by which vegetable life is

supported—successive crops may for a time be taken with apparent success, or scarcely perceptible annual deterioration. Yet as each crop actually withdraws a certain amount of important matter from the soil, the idea of inexhaustible fertility is absurd; and it is only when we find the means of cheaply returning each year what is taken away that we have a permanently profitable system of cultivation.

(To be continued.)

The Possibilities of the Dairyman.

THIS PAPER WAS READ BY THE EDITOR AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WESTERN DAIRYMAN'S ASSOCIATION, HELD IN WOODSTOCK, IN JANUARY OF THE PRESENT YEAR.

There are possibilities attainable by the few only in dairying as in other things, and other possibilities within the reach of every person engaged in the business. It is our purpose in this paper to treat mainly of the latter.

The former class—leaders in the movement—will always be limited in its numbers, and living in the school of attainment, where the teachings of the essayist are not much required. The latter, comprising the rank and file of the great dairy advance movement, can always learn lessons from the practice and experience of others, gleaned not only in the school of experience, but laboriously gathered for them by the plodding scribe.

We have representatives of the former class in our midst as well as those of the latter, and of a type of whom we cannot but feel proud. The party who, when Ontario was not known in the cheese marts of the world, went down to the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876, where the nations of the world struggled strongly for the mastery, and inscribed victory on the cheese banner of the province, before the eyes of astonished peoples, is one of these. He who by patient thought, and the most painstaking analysis of the results of varied practice, so simmered these in the crucible of investigation that the dross of error, and even of uncertainty, in practice has been removed, and who, therefore, has earned a place for himself side by side, with American scientists whom we love to honor, is also one of those. The man who, with the key of a masterly mind, has unlocked the hidden chambers of the past and given Canada and the world the benefit of his inventive methods, is another. Some have gone from place to place giving freely of their helpful knowledge to those whose methods were imperfect, and have even crossed the deep to assist the nations which have given us the dairy cow, and to show them how best to utilize her products. Others have patiently labored behind the screens striving to persuade the people to arise and take possession of the grand charter of privileges provided for them through means of dairy conventions and in other ways. But we do not write for these. Our great concern to-day is for the requirements of the dairy corps lest these should not duly heed the directions of their leaders, and thus allow the championship of attainment in cheese-making for the whole world with all its advantages to pass to another clime.

The great Roman said to her citizens one day, "Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears." Likewise we feel constrained to say, "Canadians, dairymen from the east and from the west, lend us your ears." We have something more important to tell you than any secrets of the great dead Caesar's will. We have come to tell you of the treasures that abound in every Canadian pasture, but a large share of which are never gathered, because of the low standard of attainment with which so many of you are content. We come to urge you as an interested friend, who desires the advancement of the best interests of his country, to turn over a new leaf in your practice this year and to abandon forever what has been defective in that of the past. If some dairymen can make a uniform product of good cheese, which every time will command the highest price, so can all dairymen by adopting similar methods. Those methods are not hidden. Canadian dairymen have no secrets. There is no one order to whom its mysteries are alone disclosed. Nor does the disclosure of them follow the payment of a large sum of money. They are invitingly laid open at every dairy convention, and published in every report, and the inexplicable mystery is that all dairymen do not put forth the hand and help themselves.

It is a grand thing in life for every person to have an ideal of attainment kept constantly before him,

providing this ideal does not stand on a pedestal placed quite too low. If every dairyman would only say to himself, "My cheese shall be as good as the best," this simple resolution, evolved from the domain of the will, would keep Canada to the front in spite of a world struggling for the mastery, and would add larger sums every year to the wealth of the individual and of the nation. This is a possibility within the reach of all, and which we most earnestly urge upon everyone of you who may not have attained as yet.

In successful cheese-dairying everyone concerned can ordinarily attend the annual conventions and read and profit by the reading of the annual reports. He can permeate every detail of his practice with the most scrupulous honesty. He can adopt the highest standard of practice in his work that has hitherto been discovered, and he may ultimately possess a high milk standard of a dairy herd. All these are possible, and within the reach of every dairyman. Possessing them, he may look the whole dairy world in the face, fearing not any man. We now consider these possibilities more fully in their details.

(1). It is possible for dairymen usually to attend the Conventions. The influence that these Associations have had upon the cheese industry can not be easily over-stated. They found it covered up deep with the debris of old-time practice; this they have mostly cleared away. It was then a struggling little infant at the mercy of every penny grocer in the country. They have made it a stalwart giant, standing with one foot in Britain, and the other in America, nodding to the homage of the eastern and the western worlds. They found it without unity of method or aim, or definiteness of plan, the parts of a vast machine lying scattered and corroding in the rains and winds; they have brought these all together, fitted and polished them with the utmost patience, and have to-day in Ontario the most perfect working machine that any industry can claim, agricultural or otherwise.

Has one single reform in cheese dairying been introduced far reaching in its influence, that has not had for its birth-place these conventions? Has one mistake in practice sickened and died which did not receive its death blow from them? Was any substantial progress made toward a unification of the system till these conventions were called? Answer! Ye dairymen who will not spare a day in winter to countenance a meeting that has done so much to enrich your lands and to fill your pockets with yellow gold. We would that we were trumpet-tongued to-day, that we might reach the home of every dairyman in the east and in the west, to ask the reason of his absence.

We do not say that these conventions are schools that will turn out dairymen without going through the line upon line and precept upon precept of every day dairy practice; but we do say that they help to make better dairymen. Those who now stand upon Laurentian hills, they assist to clamber to Mount Orford, and now and then they help one up to Rocky Mountain heights of cheese attainment, where, by common consent, cheesemakers crown them kings and acknowledge them as princes in their line.

Why, what has raised the export of our cheese from \$549,572 in 1869, to the magnificent sum of \$7,251,980 in 1884, but the impetus of these conventions? What has thrown the bomb-shell of consternation into the camp of the worthy Eastern cheese-makers across the line? Why are they so afraid that in the markets of old London our cheese products will crowd theirs into the Thames? We answer, these conventions. And what, we ask, has led the English laborer to throw away his favourite Cheshire cheese for that which comes from Ontario's grasses? What but our Dairymen's associations?

(To be Continued.)

"Would not be without your JOURNAL for a great deal, for the information it affords as to where the best herds of cattle can be found, and the different breeders. It is almost impossible to be a successful breeder without it."—John Cousins & Son, Harrison.

"Please send your very capital paper for another year."—W. Duthie, Collynie, Tarves, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, July 26th.

The JOURNAL is well received and highly appreciated, and is doing a good work in our Dominion in promoting the Live Stock interest."—H. & I. Groff, Elmira, Ont.

Mr. E. C. Carpenter, Simcoe, Ont., writes: "I am much pleased with the JOURNAL, and consider it a credit to the publishers and to the country."

Poultry.

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

Incubators.

A correspondent from Kingsville, Ont., writes thus: "A young friend in this section has had an incubator in successful operation for the last six months. I do not remember the maker, but it is a self-regulator, heated by a large coal oil lamp. It has capacity for 300 eggs. His brooders (foster mothers) are also quite successful."

"What Makes a Breed?"

Mr. J. W. Bartlett, in his letter of this issue, raises a somewhat abstract question when he asks what makes a breed. In the few ideas that we shall throw out upon it, we shall leave out of view the immediate question at issue in Mr. Bartlett's letter, as to whether the Dimon Creepers are a breed, or a recognized breed of fowls, and shall speak of the the subject in the abstract.

We are safe, we believe, in the assumption that a breed and a recognized breed are two distinct things, if we look at them as definitions, and yet in essence they may be identical, as there may be a time when all the requisites of a distinct breed may have been produced and still it may not have been recognized. We may define a breed as including (1) general resemblance in form and color or colors; (2) a close affinity in quality of products; (3) a similarity of disposition and habits; and (4) the power to transmit all these, so as to reduce the variations to a very narrow minimum.

Now it is very clear that in the successive steps required to produce a breed, the gradations toward perfection will be gradual. There will be many instances of the peculiar qualities of the elementary materials cropping out that are objectionable, and only after the most labored and painstaking selection of the fittest material for further reproduction will the ideal be attained.

It is thus clear that the work of originating a useful breed is one of time, requiring more patience than most men are willing to bestow upon it, but when they succeed in giving to the world a new breed in any line that is useful, they are worthy of imperishable remembrance, as large numbers of the race participate in the advantages to be derived from their painstaking efforts.

When a fixity of type is attained, with the corresponding peculiarities, the breed may be said to be established, yet it may not be recognized. Recognition is of two kinds, which we term ancient and modern, or general and specific. The former consists in that general acceptance given to the breed as established by a trafficking public and by our show-yards, as in the case of Leicester sheep; and the latter consists in establishing for the breed a register according to such rules as the promoters of the breed may deem advisable.

It is also clear that there may be stages when the promoters of a breed are liable to be assailed, owing to the incompleteness of their work, and yet they may be on the highway to completion. While we should give critical attention to the nature of the work in progress we should not be hasty in our condemnation.

Utility is the grand ultimatum by which the general public will judge of the merits of a breed. When any experimenter produces a distinctive class of ani-

mals possessing this property in a marked degree, they will soon compel recognition, in one or other of the above-forms; lacking this, their day will be like that of the transient meteor.

What Makes a Breed.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—Mr. Dimon says in your August issue, that he thinks the editor of this journal recognizes the Dimon Creeper as a distinct breed of fowls, and asks have we not seen them; and refers to the fact that the Provincial Fair offers a prize for them. Now we are not aware of the editor's opinion on this matter, but if he is as well posted in poultry matters as in most other stock, we think he does not recognize them as a breed. As to our having seen them—we did once see a coop of fowls at the Western Fair labelled Dimon Creepers, which a farmer, who did not chance to notice the card, called miserable specimens of Plymouth Rocks. This was nearly two years ago, and in the meantime, having heard so much of them, we went to see them at their home on the banks of the beautiful Detroit river, and could see nothing to lead us to believe they were a distinct breed; some having double or rose combs, and some single; and some a very dark plumage, almost a black, and some were a light gray; in fact, just such a group as we would expect from crossing the American Dominique on the old-fashioned creeper fowl (which is not a recognized breed), and breeding the pullets of this cross to a small inferior Plymouth Rock male.

Further, the fact that the Provincial Fair offers a prize for them is no proof that they are a recognized breed of fowls. While Mr. Dimon in his advertisement in the same issue, says he has the only flock in the world, we should say it speaks more for Mr. D.'s influence with the directors than for their discretion. We leave the decision to the public. Surely Mr. Dimon need not fear defeat. Now, when the standard recognizes them, we are prepared to, and not before, neither will breeders generally. But the true test of the bird is, will they transmit their form and color together, their merits or their demerits to their progeny? This the Dimon Creepers do only to a very limited extent. And the fact of his having given them a name is no proof that they are a recognized breed. When a boy we attended an auction sale of farm stock at which a large lined-back cow was offered and sold as a Jersey; but did this make her a Jersey? We think not. It certainly did not impart the graceful, fawn-like appearance of those we saw in Mr. Dimon's stable.

J. W. BARTLETT.

The Apiary.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Wintering Bees.

The honey season is over for the present year, and from personal experience, and as far as I can learn from others, the crop is short; very much below expectations. What I said last month in regard to the advantages of strong colonies, has been emphasized by the bees in a remarkable manner. I then stated that my energies had been directed toward keeping my bees together in order to get them as strong as possible before the honey flow commenced. In this I succeeded by the methods then described. The result is, I have a small surplus, which is mostly due to preventing swarming. Some colonies that were strong at an early date have given over 100 lbs. while others have given only 20 or 30. Such is the difference between those that have wintered well, and are populous early in the season, and those that are only fair.

This season is very discouraging to those who are just commencing, and have been working for increase, which most beginners are likely to do. They will not only have little or no honey, but will have most likely to feed more or less. Some will have taken honey that should have been left in the hives. This should have been seen to at once. Now is the

time to prepare for winter. Every hive should be weighed, and if there is not a surplus over and above the weight of hive, combs, bees, etc. of 30 lbs., they should be fed till there is. A syrup made of the best granulated sugar will be the most economical, and perhaps the best winter food; but care should be taken in preparing it, not to scorch; while the sugar is being put in, it should be continually stirred. There are various kinds of feeders; some will prefer one kind and some another, but whatever way the feeding is done, great care must be taken not to expose any sweets about the apiary, or robbing will be the result. Now this should not be put off till next month or next week, or till to-morrow, but attended to at once. As the cold increases the bees cluster quietly in the center of the hive. The excitement caused by feeding will make an extra amount necessary and also tend to injure the bees by using up their energies, which should be saved up for next spring. Whatever force there is in the proverb, "Let sleeping dogs lie," I am very sure it is wisdom to let sleeping bees lie. Some may not like to go to all this trouble and expense with bees that have given nothing in return. But the sooner it is recognized that losses and failures are a part of bee-keeping, the better; they must be met with courage and hopes of the future. Next year may tell another story, an abundant flow will cheer the heart, and cause an increase of the epidemic called "bee fever."

So much has been said and written on this subject, that perhaps no one having bees will be entirely ignorant of some of the various plans adopted in past years to protect our bees from the effect of our severe winters. Some prefer one method, some another, but it is generally conceded that some kind of protection is necessary. So far the best success has been attained in the cellar, and in that part of it under the kitchen or living room. It is recommended (and I practice it), to keep the hives up from the floor 8 or 10 inches to have some means of ventilating, and to keep them perfectly dark; also to keep them free from any jarring; but although those conditions are in my opinion good, they are not positively necessary. I saw a solitary hive standing on the top of a box in a neighbor's cellar last winter in the light, where people were passing it every day. It came through and did well. Another neighbor told me that he wintered several hives on a shelf that was hanging to the joists of his kitchen floor, and they came through in excellent condition; the jarring, he said, was quite perceptible. Another left his on the summer stands without packing, and they did well. In fact the conditions that will always succeed are not found out yet, and perhaps never will be. I have seen hives apparently the same in the fall when placed side by side in the cellar; one would come out good, the other dead. It is therefore evident that there are some things that we do not know as yet; we must therefore be guided by averages; and as I before stated, the cellar has given the best results. Perhaps the most important thing is the temperature. The degree of heat found best has, of late years, been rising, so that now from 45° to 50° is aimed at by most bee-keepers. I know one case where 110 colonies were kept last winter at from 50° to 55°, and they came out in splendid condition, and have given the largest surplus this season of any that I have heard of. One thing is very certain, the heat should be sufficient to keep the moisture caused by the breath of the bees from condensing on the combs.

The above is, as nearly as I can tell, the present knowledge or phase of the wintering problem. I cannot say what is best, because I do not know; but I will

put away my own as I have done the last three years, in a dry cellar, with a temperature from 45 to 50. I also elevate the back end of the hive about two inches, to facilitate the putting out of the dead. The entrance is left wide open; it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{2}$. Two years out of three that they have been in this cellar they did exceedingly well. Last year a great many died in the cellar, which I attributed to there being too many old bees in the fall. Another thing that I practice, which I think is an advantage: in the spring I put every hive on its old stand. Those who have a number of colonies generally do not take this trouble, thinking it of very little consequence, but I am convinced they get lost and mixed up, and may cause the loss of queens. As a proof that they know their location, three years ago I thought it best to turn the entrance of a hive from west to east. About half an hour after they were set out I saw a great many bees flying about the hive. I went to it thinking there was something wrong, and there a number of bees were flying about the west end of the hive. I then remembered that I had turned it. This convinced me that there was an advantage in having every hive on its own stand. In order to do this I number every hive, and before putting them in I make the stakes from strips of lath about 12 or 15 inches long, placing one at every stand with the number of the hive on it. Then I keep a record of the order they were lifted, and also how they were piled in the cellar. By consulting this record in the spring, they may be carried out of the cellar and placed on the old stand without trouble. What is best to do after they are put out must be left to a future time.

F. MALCOLM.

Innerkip.

Horticultural.

Pruning Apple Trees.

More than most other kinds of manual labor does this call for the exercise of a taste which is seldom found equal to the work in hand; so that we may say the finished pruner of apple trees is in a sense born, although in this, as in everything else, practice lends very substantial aid in the development of innate talent. Some men may work all their lives at pruning and yet never make what might be termed a finished job. On the other hand persons who have a taste for neatness manifest in everything they do, will make an exquisite finish of every tree they touch after having had a little practice. If in a healthy condition, it will be but a thing of beauty after having passed through their hands.

The extent to which apple trees should be pruned is a subject on which no two persons can easily be found to agree exactly. They differ as to the degree of its mildness or severity, as to whether the tree should be pruned low or high, and as to whether it should be kept open and a little concave on the top or convex, and as to its extent at particular stages of the growth of the tree.

We believe that the great sin of professional pruners is to be over severe in their work. After an orchard has been pruned according to modern ideas, you will usually find half as much wood cut off as is left on, which is not only a waste of growth, but is, we believe, attended with other evils. The frequent excision of large limbs interferes with the regular economy of the growth of the tree, which, we believe, in instances not a few, is the cause of its early dissolution, a decay that cannot well be accounted for by the owner. Fleecing the tree in this way very greatly reduces its capacity for bearing, as the number of

the limbs and twigs of descending gradations, corresponding with the expansion of the top, is very greatly reduced. The strong argument in favor of heavy pruning is, that the fruit which is produced is of a better quality and larger size than when there is a closer top. But the question after all is not how many bushels of select apples can we get, but how much can we realize from the product of our tree. If we get five barrels of select apples, worth \$1.25 per barrel, and not many culls, by severe pruning, and ten barrels of good apples, worth \$1 per barrel, with lighter pruning, and a good many culls, it is clear that the moderate pruning is the most advantageous. We do not assume that the difference in the two systems would produce results always as above, but we conclude, as the result of the most careful observation during recent years, that pruning is rather over than under done, and to the extent of very seriously crippling the producing capacity of orchards.

Many farmers seem to fancy that heavy pruning—that is, the excision of limbs and not giving much attention to the small ones—are indications of a masterly knowledge of the work in hand, forgetting that vandalism may be indulged in in pruning an apple tree as well as in plundering when in the ranks of the Burgundians and Goths.

The true secret of successful pruning we believe consists in adapting the severity of the work exactly to the needs of the tree at the different stages of its growth. When a tree is young it should be pruned very tenderly, as severe clipping produces strange consternation amongst the young rootlets, anxious to work, but which become so idle suddenly, that they accommodate themselves to the new conditions amid which they find themselves, without seriously disordering the robustness of their condition. The rootlets of a tree corresponds in their nature somewhat to the muscles of a growing child, they only keep healthy and expand when they have plenty of exercise. Then when a tree is old it should be handled gently. After nature has fairly done her work men should be satisfied, and should not try to force her in any of her operations. When a tree is old and gives tokens of decay, we should content ourselves with removing the decaying limbs and the obtrusive suckers that may shoot out in the region of the stem. To try and renovate an old tree by severe pruning is an unprofitable business, as in the end, by the derangement it produces, like taking an old man out of his usual way, it usually hastens rather than retards the inevitable end. Let the old tree die by degrees, and have a young one to replace it growing on another plot, if you so desire it. Take what the old fellow gives. Keep it looking as firm as you can; and when it ceases to be of any real use, by a process of cremation which will serve to warm your toes in winter, turn the old fellow into ashes; gather them in the urn of the ash house, and sprinkle them over the roots of the young tree, when by some powers best known to apple trees the virtue of the old tree will pass away into the new.

When vigorous and strong in development trees may be more severely pruned, as in such a case there will be one thousand rootlets to withstand the shock for every score at an early stage of growth. Dividing its effects amongst them all, each one bearing a part, the adverse influences are reduced to a minimum.

In pruning a young tree—and allow us here to say that we have pruned many thousands of them of all ages—we usually determine first the height at which the tree should branch, which will always be a matter of opinion, and endeavor to form a top with three

main limbs. If of a variety which is always trying to gaze at the sky, cut off a portion of their growth every year heading in that direction; but if inclined to droop, take off the lower limbs in whole or in part.

In pruning one more matured, we first look at it, observe which of the lower limbs should come off in whole or in part, and when we have gone round it we try and have it so that if cut off at a certain place of the stem, every part of it below would rest equally on the ground. Then the sprouts around the forks of the stem are removed, all the limbs which seriously interlock are taken off, and each main limb with its diverging branches carefully but not severely thinned. If any limbs run skyward far above the others, their wings are clipped, so that when pruned the tree looks like a symmetrical tree and not like the caricature of one, with a few, strong, half naked boughs projecting here and there. If the tree is not symmetrical make it so, as no pruner is up to his business who cannot make a healthy tree fairly symmetrical with two or three prunings.

Pruning should be done every year, otherwise it cannot be so profitably performed. The time for doing it is not so very important if performed annually. Just after the crop is removed answers well, so does the month of March; but avoid pruning trees which you have to climb in June, as the pressure of your feet loosens the bark, and induces early decay.

A little practice with assistance from one who understands it soon enables any farmer to prune his own trees fairly well, if he is desirous of so doing.

The Home.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

A Strange Little Boat.

BY MISS LILY JACKSON.

A strange little boat went out to sea;
It drifted so far away from me,
It drifted away, away, away,
And never came back for a year and a day.

This strange little boat was my baby's hat,
Did you ever see such a boat as that?
He threw it in, in his baby-play,
And it drifted so very far away.

Baby's hat so neat and new,
Baby's hat all trimmed with blue—
Baby's hat of soft, white chip,
Was picked up by a passing ship.

Strange to say, on board that ship
Was the lady who trimmed that hat of chip,
She laid it among her treasures away,
And never came back for a year and a day.

But when the lady's voyage was o'er,
And the ship again touched England's shore;
Low in the grave was his little head—
My beautiful baby-boy was dead.

And now upon the cottage wall,
In spring and summer, winter and fall
Hangs the hat, now faded and old,
That covered once his locks of gold.

And oft I sigh and think with pain
My baby will never come back again,
When I see the hat that sailed away,
And never came back for a year and a day.
Southampton, Co. Bruce, Ont.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

How to Succeed in Life.

It is undoubtedly every young man's wish to succeed in life, but the hidden snares along the path leading to success, it matters not in what occupation, are many, and tact and ability, in no small degree, are required to avoid them. We, therefore, should search out the intricacies of the calling we intend to

follow, and study thoroughly all its ins and outs, thereby enabling us to grapple with and solve with greater ease the different problems that will be continually presenting themselves before us along our way of life.

As we view the broad expanse before us, when reaching the turning point between boyhood and manhood, we evidently appear to be sailing on a Niagara, either to succumb to the treacherous currents of a whirlpool, resulting in our financial ruin, or to float in the placid waters beyond, leading to happiness and prosperity. Will we share the fate of Capt. Webb, or will we, like the "Maid of the Mist," successfully pass the evil tides?

The man who starts in life with the determination to succeed, and devotes his whole mind and body to his vocation, will never fail. Never has a man worked faithfully, industriously and intelligently, and not succeeded.

From industry our wealth and comforts flow;
Comforts, alas! which sloth can never know.

It is the man who turns defeat into victory—the man who, like the British soldier when he was ordered to retreat, replied that he had never heard of such a thing—that will, yes, must succeed in life. The man who never slight the smallest things of his calling, who is not too high-minded to handle the axe, the pick or the shovel; the man who is constantly studying his business, that is going to live after he is dead. It was not that fool "luck," but the untiring energy, the careful study of the minutest details, that made Vanderbilt a millionaire, or Wellington to never lose a battle, and in fact, made all the great men since the world began.

It is the lack of energy, will-power and enterprise, that is the cause of ruin. So in every calling of life a man must devote his whole mind and body to it, if he wishes to succeed in this age of keen competition.

These are, we think, such essentials to success that no man can succeed without them. Then read them, ponder over them, ye wayfarers of life, and we are mistaken if you won't see opening before you a path, beautiful as the dawn of day, and infinitely more easy, more pleasant to travel than the thorny, unhappy path that leads to ruin.

A. ED. MEYER.

Kossuth, Ont.

Sometime.

Well, either you or I,
After whatever is to say is said,
Must see the other die.
Or hear, through distance, of the other dead,
Sometime.

And you or I must hide
Poor empty eyes, and faces wan and wet,
With Life's great grief, beside
The other's coffin, sealed with silence, yet,
Sometime.

And you or I must look
Into the other's grave, or far or near,
And read as in a book,
Writ in the dust, words we made bitter here,
Sometime.

For both lose the way
Wherein we walk together, very soon.
One in the dusk shall stay,
The other first shall see the rising moon,
Sometime.

Oh! fast, fast friend of mine,
Lift up the voice I love so much, and warn,
To wring faint hands and pine,
Tell me I may be left forlorn, forlorn,
Sometime.

Say I may kiss with tears,
Forever falling and forever cold,
One ribbon from sweet years,
One dear dead leaf, one precious ring of gold,
Sometime.

Say you may think with pain
Of some slight grace, some timid wish to please,
So nee eager look half vain
Into your heart, some broken sobs like these,
Sometime.

SARAH M. B. PIATT

The Journal.

It is not quite three years since the first issue of the JOURNAL made its appearance. A little rivulet coming down from the mountains, its presence only known here and there to individual stockmen and farmers, gradually increasing in its progress, it has now assumed the magnitude of a stream, the waters of which, we believe, are carrying material gain to many in our Provinces. We feel, however, that its mission is only in its beginnings, that the great work before it has only as yet been heralded, and that, like the stone falling from the mountain, its force will be accelerated with its onward progress. We shall never rest content till this stream, once a rill, shall become the mighty St. Lawrence of Canadian farm literature, bearing to tens of thousands of homes the elements of better methods and superior systems gathered from every part of the northern continent.

The mighty impulse given to the great stock interest that is manifest on every hand is not the result of accident. A spontaneous movement all along the line that did not originate without a cause, and in this great awakening which is convulsing the old-time practice of our farmers with the tremor of a wonderful agitation, the harbinger of brighter days, the JOURNAL can surely claim a share.

The appearance of the JOURNAL was the signal for the establishment of other farm papers in the Dominion, some of which have gone the way of all the earth, and others of them remain as yet; but of the former we can truly say, that never were its prospects brighter than they are to-day.

A large measure of the success of the JOURNAL is to be attributed to the heartiness with which farmers and stockmen have tendered their support and assistance, rightly recognizing in it a medium by which their interests might be furthered in many ways. We sincerely thank them for this support, and express the hope that they will deem our effort worthy of even increased assistance. In no way can the interests of the JOURNAL be so well advanced as by forwarding to us the names of new subscribers, and we trust that our patrons will please remember that now is the auspicious season. Those who subscribe for the JOURNAL now will receive it until the end of 1887 for \$1, thus practically getting it to the end of the year free.

As we earnestly desire that the JOURNAL may prove of the greatest service to the largest number, we cordially invite every reader who possesses an item of knowledge on agriculture which he has reason to believe would be of use to his fellows, to forward the same for publication.

The Journal as an Advertising Medium.

It is with feelings of a pride that we hope is pardonable that we call the attention of the general public to the fine array of advertisements in this number of the JOURNAL, the best display beyond comparison that has ever appeared in one issue of a farm paper in Canada. We are, if anything, more pleased with their character than with their number, representing as they do the most useful of our industries.

While thanking our patrons for the confidence they have thus reposed in us, we desire at the same time to draw the attention of that portion of our readers who have stock, implements, etc., for sale, and who have taken no steps as yet to let the public know of their whereabouts, to the value of the JOURNAL as an advertising medium. As the tree can always best be judged by its fruits, we shall let our advertisers do the speaking for us.

The Messrs. Burrow, Stewart & Milne, the manufacturers of stoves and scales, etc., who have advertised with us from the first, have written to us as follows:

Hamilton, 10th Oct., 1886.

THE STOCK JOURNAL CO.

GENTS.—We consider that the money we pay for scale advertisements in CANADIAN LIVE STOCK JOURNAL is well spent. We have received many direct enquiries about scales from readers of the JOURNAL, both directly and indirectly the advertisement has been a benefit to us.

BURROW, STEWART & MILNE.

From the Baine Waggon Company, so well known throughout the Dominion for the excellence of their wares, we received the following:

Woodstock, April 12th, 1886:

STOCK JOURNAL CO., Hamilton.

DEAR SIRS,—Our advertisement in your JOURNAL has proved a good investment. It has sold waggons for us in new sections, and from inquiries we receive from all parts of the Dominion, we conclude you have a large circulation. Yours, etc.,

BAINÉ WAGGON CO.

Mr. H. J. Hill, Manager and Secretary of the Industrial exhibition, Toronto, in writing under date of July 26th, 1886, says:

"I am well pleased with the result of our advertisement in the STOCK JOURNAL, as a very large proportion of those who have written for copies of our prize list have stated that they noticed the advertisement in your JOURNAL."

Similar is the testimony of breeders.

Mr. Samuel Smoke, of Canning, Ont., the successful breeder of Jerseys, after asking us to stop his advertisement (writing under date of 14th April, 1886), on account of having sold all his surplus stock, goes on to say: "Now, Mr. Editor, I take three Journals and all have my advertisement in them, and your STOCK JOURNAL has prompted more than three times the number of enquiries for my stock of all the others combined."

On May 18th, 1886, Mr. J. F. Davis, of Glanworth, Ont., distinguished as a breeder of Shorthorns, wrote, saying: "The success of my sale of Shorthorns was due to the advertisement in your JOURNAL. Had several buyers from a distance which greatly helped my sale."

On March 19th, 1886, another advertiser, A. Morren, of Minessing, wrote: "Have more answers for \$4 to my advertisement in your JOURNAL than I got for \$20 in another paper." And since that date Messrs. A. Earchman & Sons, the importers of Clydesdales, of Epsom, Ont., have written us: "We have received a great number of enquiries for stock through the card in your JOURNAL from all parts of Canada." And thus we might go on almost indefinitely.

It is only reasonable to suppose that the JOURNAL would prove a good medium for advertisers as it is read by a progressive class of men, and we ask them to bear in mind that with its continual increase in circulation its field as an advertising medium is constantly widening.

Welcome Visitors.

For the month these are:

Fall Price List of Choice Seed Wheats, offered by John S. Pearce & Co., 119 Dundas street, London, Ont. Of the thirty-two varieties offered Mr. Pearce forms high expectations of the *Manchester*. List sent free.

Bird's-eye View of Bee-keeping, a neat little treatise on Apiculture of 68 pages in rhyme, by Rev. W. F. Clarke, Guelph, Ont. As stated on the title page and cover, it is "lively, entertaining and practical."

Report of the Department of Agriculture of the United States for 1885, from N. J. Coleman, the commissioner, a work of more than 600 pages, with beautiful illustrations. It is a credit to any government.

Fall Price List of Seed Wheat, by Wm. Rennie, seedsman, Toronto. Of new varieties the "High Grade" is recommended for trial, and the *Bonnell* and *Martin Amber* are well spoken of. There is also a price list of mixed grains.

Jottings.

Club Agents.—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 this year free.

Address.—The secretary of the American Guernsey Cattle Club is E. Norton, Farmington, Conn., U. S. A.

Alma Ladies' College.—Read advertisement of Alma Ladies' College on page 256. Attendance last year 180. Large staff; low rates; first-class advantages. Send for Announcement to B. F. Austin, B. D., Principal.

Correction.—The auction sale of live-stock advertised by Mr. Thos. Shaw, of Woodburn, Ont., will be held on September 17th, as stated in the present issue, and not on the 9th, as stated in the last number of the JOURNAL.

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

Experimental Farm Sale.—Parties desiring to purchase good stock will please bear in mind the sale at the Experimental Farm on Sept. 23, when representatives of nine breeds of cattle and as many breeds of sheep will be sold.

Ontario Central Exhibition.—The first Ontario Central Exhibition to be held at Port Perry, 5th to 8th October next, will be a signal success we feel assured, from the character of the men who have taken the matter in hand.

The Toronto Industrial.—This exhibition is likely to be the finest ever held in Toronto. The preparations are on a grand scale, and the entries in every department are larger than at any time previously. (See advertisement).

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 to the STOCK JOURNAL CO., Hamilton, Ont.

Stock for Sale.—Owing to severe family affliction in the recent past, Messrs. A. Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., and Jeffrey Bros., Whitby, offer their entire herd and stud respectively for sale. (See advertisements). Mr. Johnston also offers his farm.

Ontario Business College, Belleville.—Mr. J. W. Johnson, F. C. A., Principal of this college, has just returned from a visit to Bermuda in the interest of the college, which is largely patronized by Bermudians. Several students accompany him to Belleville.

The Ontario Creamery Association.—This Association is being placed on a good basis, and is likely to become a strong body. The new Secretary is M. Moyer, Georgetown, in the room of A. Wenger, Ayton, who resigned that position on account of pressure of work.

The Great Northern.—The Great Northern Exhibition, Collingwood, Ont., will be held from Sept. 28th to Oct. 1st. This exhibition since its inception two years ago has been a decided success, and the prospect this year is better than ever. T. J. Crawford, Collingwood, is the Secretary.

The Provincial Exhibition.—The 41st Provincial Exhibition is held this year at Guelph, Sept. 20th to 25th. In the midst of a splendid stock centre there will be a grand display in all the lines of live stock. The Experimental Farm sale of live stock is also held same time.

The Western Fair.—The Fourteenth Annual Western Fair will be held in London, Sept. 27 to Oct. 2, 1886. The prize list as usual is a good one, and parties exhibiting will doubtless be well repaid for their trouble. The secretary is George McBroom, London.

To Subscribers.—Subscribers wishing their address changed will please give the old as well as the new P. O. Any subscriber receiving two copies of the JOURNAL instead of one will please notify us. This sometimes occurs when parties get their mail at two post offices.

Business Cards.—Even if a breeder has nothing to sell, the publication of his "card" is of use to him. It keeps the name of his herd and his own name before the public. It is virtually an invitation to any one interested to call and examine the breeding stock, and when he has stock to dispose of, he will find that they are not strangers to the buying public.—*The Guernsey Breeder*.

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 to the STOCK JOURNAL Co., Hamilton, Ont.

Meeting of the Canadian Clydesdale Association.—A meeting of this association will be held in the City Hall, Guelph, on Tuesday evening the 21st Sept., during the holding of the Provincial Exhibition. It is expected that at this meeting, the first volume of the Canadian Clydesdale stud book will be ready for distribution.

Stump Extracting.—Mr. Wm. Rennie, seedsman, of Toronto, informs us that in two days an American blew out one hundred green stumps on his seed farm in Markham. We suppose dynamite was used, but do not certainly know. Where land is being cleared for a special purpose, and where haste is desired the matter is well worth looking into.

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.

The Farm Truck Waggon.—Not very long ago we ordered a farm truck waggon from the Bain Waggon Co., Woodstock, Ont., but did not fix the date of delivery. In writing to have it shipped a few days since, we received a reply, that all that had been made up were gone. We are glad thus to see our judgment confirmed as to the usefulness of this waggon on Canadian farms.

Hard on Belleville and Vicinity.—We heard it remarked not long since, by a traveller from the west, that there was but little really good butcher's meat brought into Belleville, as compared with what may be found in some of our western towns. The speaker attributed the same to the abundance of the scrub stock around Belleville. Will some of the farmers around Belleville please refute his statements?

Nothing Succeeds like Success.—Last week we received fifty new subscribers—members of one Agricultural Society, from Eastern Ontario; and not long before, 100 from an Agricultural Society in Western Ontario; and from Quebec Province another Society takes 20. So the good work goes on. Let each reader send in one new subscriber, and those subscribing now for 1887 get the remainder of this year free.

Pleuro-Pneumonia in Quarantine.—The dreaded malady has assuredly been there, as most of our readers will have heard ere this, and has already, we hope, been stamped out again. In this we have a striking instance of the worth of a rigidly enforced quarantine. We earnestly sympathize with Mr. McCrae, of Guelph, and others in the loss sustained. Full particulars will be given in next issue, as we could find no room in this one.

Clubbing Rates.—The favorable season is upon us for forming clubs for the next year. A little effort at the fairs, 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.

More Clydesdales.—Messrs. R. Beith & Co., of Bowmanville, Ont., have brought out again a very superior collection of Clydesdale stallions, splendidly bred. Mr. Beith selects his purchases with much care, and this it may be is one important factor in leading to the great success which has attended him as an importer of this class of heavy draughts. Catalogues will be issued by the Messrs. Beith very shortly (See advertisement.)

The Oakwood Stud of Clydesdales.—As Mr. H. H. Hurd, of Hamilton, Ont., the owner of this fine stud of Clydes, of which 4 are imported and the balance Canadian bred, has sold his farm at Oakwood, the entire stud will be sold about the 12th October next, of which full particulars will be given in the next number of the JOURNAL. It will afford a good opportunity for those desiring it, to get a good class of this useful breed of horses.

The Crop in the North-West.—On August 13th, 1886, a correspondent from Emerson, Manitoba, writes "Splendid weather hot and dry harvest nearly over here. I am safe in stating we have the finest sample of wheat that has ever been produced in Manitoba. The yield has exceeded our expecta-

tions and prices will be good, starting at 80c. per bushel for wheat. Average of the crop is to 30 bushels per acre. Summer fallow has given the best wheat."

Red Polled Cattle.—This breed is fast gaining in popularity, not only in Britain, but in America. At the Royal show at Norwich it was out in great force, and the quality of the animals shown was most excellent. This breed originated about one hundred years ago, in the crossing of the red cows with white faces of Norfolk, and horned, with the Suffolk polled bull. They are neatly made, and possess fair milking and good beefing qualities.

Farm Implements.—It affords us true pleasure to call attention to the excellence of the implements manufactured by J. O. Wisner & Son, Brantford, Ont. We say this partly as the result of our own experience with them, and partly from the statements of numerous farmers whom we have met. Their hay tedders, spring tooth cultivators, harrows and sulky horse rakes are all excellent of their kind, and their seed drill is simply A1. (See advert.)

Live Stock Shipments.—R. Bickerdike, 235 Commissioners street, Montreal, reports the following sales since our last issue:

	Cattle.	Sheep.
For the week ending July 30	2,283	5,235
" " Aug. 7	2,569	3,365
" " Aug. 21	2,279	1,872

(No report to hand for Aug. 14.)

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.

The Indiana State Fair.—This exhibition will be held at Indianapolis, the week commencing Sep. 27th, and promises this year to be even more than usually attractive, which is saying a good deal. The past season has been an auspicious one for the State and general good health prevails amongst the live-stock. The reduced railroad rates are now uniform for all the Western State fairs. Any of our Canadian stockmen who may be able to visit this exhibition will kindly communicate with us beforehand.

Seeking Information.—Parties seeking information through the columns of the JOURNAL should invariably give the post office and name of inquirer, which will not be published if the contrary is indicated. Those who do not comply with this condition need not be disappointed if no notice is taken of the communication. The signature of the writer is a guarantee of good faith on his part, and it gives the editor a chance of communicating with him, if need be, to obtain further particulars bearing on the subject of enquiry.

The Stayner Exhibition.—The North Simcoe Industrial Agricultural Society are putting up new buildings in Stayner. A joint stock company has been formed. The grounds—14 acres—have just been stumped and the whole fenced, and the spirit with which the thing has been gone into forecasts success. In addition to the ordinary list, about \$1000 are being offered in special prizes. Special attention is being given to the offering of herd prizes. This exhibition will be held on Sept. 22, 23 and 24. The secretary is R. E. Bingham, Stayner.

Rubbish in Highways.—The Country Gentleman condemns the common practice of throwing rubbish in the highways in front of farms, and we may add that common sense condemns it. No farm can truly be said to have a neat, tidy appearance, however well kept, where the highway in front of the same is encumbered with all manner of rubbish. It betrays a sad lack of taste on the part of our farmers where we find them, as is so frequently the case, making the sides of the highways along their farms the receptacles of the refuse and trash of the farm.

A Well Earned Tribute.—As it must give more satisfaction to a man to hear good things said about him when alive, than to surmise that such may be done when he is dead, we reproduce the following from the *Guernsey Breeder*: "The Jersey Club waited twelve years before Valancey E. Fuller sprang into the arena and made things lively for a while, sending the veterans to back seats one after another. The old Guernsey breeders will have to look to their laurels if such a one should appear among us. Let him come—the sooner the better. If he comes from North Carolina, New England, New York, the Jerseys and Pennsylvania will give him a hearty welcome."

Feeding Oats in Sheaf to Milch Cows.—Prof. E. W. Stewart does not approve of feeding oats in the sheaf alone to milch cows, on the ground that it is not sufficiently nutritious to give best results. He says that he has fed sheaf oats to cows chaffed fine, with a due proportion of cornmeal, bran and linseed meal, feeding sheaf oats at the same time as coarse fodder, and the results were excellent. We apprehend that when oats are fed in the sheaf or unthrashed to cows not giving milk and to growing heifers, the results would be satisfactory.

Changes in Nova Scotia.—The Board of Agriculture called the Central Board is now no more, it having been found that the salaries of the members of it took up too large a share of the funds apportioned for agricultural purposes. There is instead simply a Secretary of Agriculture. A part of the fund hitherto devoted to the purchasing by the Agricultural Societies of imported stock seeds, etc., is now set apart for the general introduction of agricultural literature. This last may prove a wise provision if the farmers can be persuaded to avail themselves of the full advantages of the scheme.

A Patriotic Editor.—Mr. James Cheeseman, editor of the *Dairyman*, Montreal, read a paper not long ago in the economic section of the British association, for the advancement of science at Birmingham, Eng. The subject of the paper was, "Climate in stock breeding." The essayist very forcibly demonstrated the favorable nature of the Canadian climate for producing not only good stock, but a superior type of men. We regret that we have not space to quote from this paper, but we presume it will appear in the September number of the *Dairyman*.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—From a circular issued on the subject by the superintendent, N. Mathison, we learn that the institution for the deaf and dumb, situated at Belleville, Ont., is doing a merciful work in caring for this class of our population, more than 700 mute children having been entered on the books of the institution, which is open to any of the deaf and dumb in Ontario. We rejoice to see an establishment of this nature doing its work so well, and the announcement that there will be room for all who may desire to come in September next, will fall like sweetest music on the ear of many a parent at present mourning over the awful void that characterizes the life of some deaf mute child.

The American Aberdeen-Angus Herd-Book.—To the kindness of Mr. Chas. Guggell, Independence, Mo., the secretary, we are indebted for the first volume, just issued, of this herd book. It contains entries from 1 to 5200 inclusive, with illustrations of a number of the prominent representatives of the breed in America, and also of the old champions of their native home. Prominent amongst the former are the Geary Bros.' Black Prince and Paris III, 2163 (2276), the stock bull at present of Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que. In the pedigree the number, name, sex, breeder, date of birth, owner, sire and dam only are given without any extension, which will render the work much less voluminous. There is appended a historical sketch of the breed, of later herds now dispersed, a summary of prizes won, and a sketch of importations. Altogether it is a creditable work.

Very Complimentary to Professor Brown.—One item of the live-stock news of the day is that Prof. Brown, of the Ontario Experimental Farm, has received a letter from Her Majesty's Farm Steward, at Windsor Castle, asking if he will part with the Hereford bull Conqueror 7510, that he purchased from the Royal herd in 1884 for \$2,500. This is very complimentary certainly—as much to Canada as to Prof. Brown's judgment in the selection—and it implies that nothing better can be got in England. The animal is only four years old, and is simply one of the most perfect of his kind, being a full son of the Lord Wilton 4740, that sold last year for \$19,000 when eleven years old. It will be interesting to learn whether the Ontario Government will offer, and at what figure. We understand that two sons of Conqueror are for sale next month. The sketch of Conqueror appeared on first page of the JOURNAL in the February issue of 1885.

The Dominion Quebec Provincial.—Never before in the history of Quebec Province, was so grand an exhibition been attempted as that promises to be, which will be held in Sherbrooke from September 23rd to October 2nd. \$25,000 will be given in prizes along with many specials. It would be well worth while for many of our Western people to go to this exhibition, if for no other object than to see the charming country of this land of almost unparalleled hills and valleys, and beautiful rivers. The Secretary, R. H. Tylee, gives details of passenger rates for the Exhibition via the G. T. R. system. All stations, one and one-third fare for round trip, 22nd September to 1st October, tickets

good until 1st October. Single fare from Cornwall and all stations east to Portland and Quebec, including Champlain district, 27th and 28th Sept., tickets good till 2nd Oct. West of Cornwall, single fare 27th and 28th Sept., tickets good till 5th Oct. Special excursion rates from Montreal, Quebec and Portland, Judges and exhibitors to be granted single fare on certificates from all points; 18th to 30th Sept., good until 5th Oct.

Selecting a Guernsey Bull.—His hide should be very mellow, and the hair short and soft, and his skin color golden. A bull selected from a known milking ancestry would be most likely to inherit the tendencies, strongly enough to impart them. Another desirable point for him to have is what are called milk veins. These, with four well developed teats, are a great addition to his value. The close student of the escutcheon will find the more he intelligently observes it, the fuller and broader, the more perfect and even it is, the more likely will he find the greater number of the best points accompanying it. Then if it is desired to have a good escutcheon on your milking stock, the bull must have it. Few bulls that to the critical eye are first-rate in all points will be found without a good escutcheon. It will not do to select a bull for his appearance instead of his dairy qualities or inheritance, for some of the best bulls have been the ugliest, as Rioter 2nd, Signal, Albert, and others, but they were well built and vigorous, and were well bred from dairy stock.—WILLIS P. HAZARD, in the *Guernsey Breeder* of July.

The Herefords at the Grove.—We learn from the *London Live-Stock Journal*, this herd of Herefords now so famous was commenced by Mr. Benjamin Rogers, at Dolgugan in 1837. The herd was grounded on four heifers selected from the herd of his brother, Mr. John Rogers, of Paletta. These were sired by Cupid 198, and six heifers by Batch 468, were bought from Mr. Ricketts, The Batch. The blood of Mr. John Hewer's Sovereign (404), was largely infused in this foundation stock. Some of the earlier bulls used were Sovereign 2nd 1739; Charity 375; Portrait 372; Charity 2nd 1545; Old Court 306; Prince 251, and Severus 1062. Then followed the splendid bulls Sir Benjamin, 1387, and The Grove 1764, both sired by Sir David 349, and afterwards Sir Thomas 2228; a son of Sir Benjamin 1387. Mr. Roger's cow, Blossom, became the dam of The Grove 3rd 5051, the sire of as many prize animals as any bull living. The present stock bulls are Assurance 5193, and Charity 4th 7480, by The Grove 3rd 5051. The number of Herefords owned by Mr. Rogers at present is about 200. Some 300 to 400 bulls have been sold from the herd at an average of £50 each.

Holsteins.—It is claimed in behalf of the Holstein herd of Henry C. Jewett & Co., Willink, N. Y., near Buffalo, that for five years past, an annual average yield of over 11,000 pounds of milk per cow has been obtained from the entire number of mature cows. One of these, Sultana 2032, by Stentor 346, dam, Heity 127, has produced over 11,000 pounds a year for the past four years, beginning as a three-year-old, and for the 10 months previous to Jan. 13th, 1885, she gave 14,065 lbs. of milk. Mr. Dudley Miller, of Oswego, thus describes this cow, which he says is an almost perfect Holstein: "Sultana is a large cow and probably weighs between 1,400 and 1,500 lbs. Her color is black and white, four-fifths black, with perfect white shield in face, mark on throat, spot on left shoulder, and stripe over right hip and back, belly and legs, except left fore leg to knee. Her head is strong and fine, in fact all that could be desired; face dishing strongly between the eyes, and clean cut, narrow between the horns, which are strong, medium sized, curving forward and down, and are white, tipped with black; muzzle very large; neck, fine and short; eyes, large, full, bright and mild; legs, strong and fine, barrel deep and large; ribs, broad and wide apart; udder, broad and capacious, but well up to belly, and with even quarters; teats, black, perfect in size and form, and evenly placed on the udder; milk veins, very large, long and crooked, extending well forward, leading to large milk holes; escutcheon, large and broad, extending up to the vulva, with two large distinct thigh ovals and one on the udder; hide, rich, mellow and of medium thickness; tail, long and fine, switch reaching below the hocks."

The Royal Show at Norwich.—The success of the Royal Show of England was sadly marred this year by the wet weather. The show of Shire horses was not equal to that at London; that of Suffolks was grand, and the show of Clydes fair. The show of light horses was very good, but the rain interfered much with the successful exhibition of them. In Shorthorns, Mr. Handley's Royal Ingram is the male champion, and Mr. Hutchison's Lady Pamela the female champion. Mr. Handley's Golden Treasure won in the two-year old bull class, and his Royal Hovingham, by Hovingham 43363, was first as a one-year. Thus the Booths have notably triumphed this year again. In Herefords, Lord Coventry's Good Boy is the champion of the show, and a son of his, Rare Sovereign, comes

first as a two-year-old. Mr. W. H. Taylor's Maidstone 8875 is first as a three-year-old. The champion cow is Lord Coventry's Golden Treasure, with a girth of 8 ft. 5 in., and having a hard antagonist in Mr. Hugh's Sunflower, with a girth of 8 ft. 4 in. The Devon class was not large, but good. The Sussex breed was well represented, as was the Welch. Of the Red Polls there was an extraordinary show, and many of the awards went to the neater Norfolk type, to the chagrin of the owners of the rougher and yet deeper-milking Suffolk type. Falitaff, the champion bull, and Dolly, the Champion cow, are both by Rufus. From this we may infer that the Rufus strain in the Red Polls will be henceforth famous. The Jerseys were out in great force also, and the Guernseys were fairly numerous. For other breeds the Aberdeen-Angus gain all the first prizes. The entries of the different breeds were as follows: Shorthorns 82, Herefords 73, Devons 28, Sussex 41, Red Polls 146, Guernseys 41, and Jerseys 187.

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

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.

Wm. Sadler, Findlay, Ohio, writes us that he left Galt for the West on March 1, with his stock, and has since sold his three-year-old stallion Exhibition for \$1,200, to go to Fort Recovery, Ohio.

Not long ago we witnessed the weighing of a colt owned by Mr. George Lewis, Winona, Minn., at the time of weighing was but two months and three days old. The weight of the colt was 445 lbs., and that of the dam 1565 lbs. She is an imported Shire, and the sire is Mr. Lewis' imported Shire stallion Darnley, brought out by W. Hendrie, Hamilton. The colt had only been fed on what it got from the dam.

Advertising Rates:

The rate for single insertion is 18c. per line, Nonpareil (12 lines make one inch); for three insertions, 15c. per line each insertion; for six insertions, 12c. per line each insertion; for one year, 10c. per line each insertion. Cards in Breeders' Directory, not more than five lines, \$1.50 per line per annum. Copy for advertisement should reach us before the 25th of each month (earlier if possible). If later, it may be in time for insertion, but often too late for proper classification. Advertisers not known at office will remit cash in advance. Further information will be given if desired.

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I HAVE a good selection of YOUNG BULLS, from 4 to 20 months old, including the pure Booth Commander-in-Chief; the others are mostly Booth blood. JAMES HUNTER, Sunnyside Farm, Alma, P. O., Ont.

FOR SALE.—Registered Berkshire Pigs, during Sept., at \$5 each. Pair of Bronze Turkeys, \$4, and Aylesbury Ducks, \$2. Also well-bred Berkshire Pigs at half price.

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FOR SALE

A CHOICE lot of Berkshire Boars and Sows, from two to five months old, bred from recorded boars and sows. Also three one-year-old Bulls, got by imported bull.

J. F. BRETHOUR, Oak Lodge, Brant Co., Ont.

FOR SALE

TWO ROADSTER BROOD MARES with foals at foot, by the trotting stallion Brown Douglas, of Cooksville. One is by War Cry, and the other by Royal George, her dam being from Black Hawk Morgan. Can be seen at Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

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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.

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I have two or three

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Visitors met at the station. sep-12



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Pure-bred and the very finest cattle of their kind. Price for the lot, \$450, delivered in Montreal.

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N. B.—I have on hand the largest stock of Ponies and Donkeys in Canada. Aug-3

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A LARGE NUMBER OF

At SHROP YEARLING RAMS

From Imported Stock,

For Sale Cheap.

Also CHOICE EWES AND EWE LAMBS

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Stock Notes.

Mr. Thos. Good, of Richmond P.O., Ont., writes: "The Clydesdale stallion The Montgomery (3254), purchased by me from Robt. Ness, Esq., Howick, Que., has more than realized my expectations. He is without doubt the most popular horse in this section, and has to this date covered the fine season of 190 mares. The uniformity and fine finish, also, of the stock of the grand horse Macggor (1487), I think give them precedence in the eyes of Canadian stockmen."

Mr. Samuel Staples, of Ida, Ont., writes, (Aug. 25th), "I have to-day sold my imp. Clydesdale stallion Clangrant to Messrs. Sidney T. Morton and C. W. Neville, Newbury, for a good round sum. This is one of the two stallions that I purchased from Graham Bros., Claremont, last November, and which was imported by them. He is a young horse of great promise and has already proved a sure getter; and cannot fail to be of great value to the part of the country to which he has gone. These men deserve great credit for being the first to introduce a horse of that kind into that district."

Mrs. T. & A. B. Snider, German Mills, Ont., have sold the celebrated Shorthorn show cow Rose of Strathallan 3rd, four years old, and bull calf, to Henry Cargiel, of Cargiel, Ont., for \$1400. Duchess of Kent 3rd, with heifer calf, \$300. Isabella and heifer calf, \$300. Rose of Strathallan 3rd is the daughter of Rose of Strathallan 2nd, whose show career has been so illustrious, and whose recent death has been a great loss to the Shorthorn world. The Messrs. Snider write that they do not intend snowing Shorthorns this season, but will be on hand with some of their Percherons and the coach stallion Smuggler, and that they have also on hand a very select lot of half-bred Percherons and a few imported stallions for sale.

Mr. J. Y. Ormsby, of Oakville, Ont., a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, has located at Ontario Lodge, near Oakville, Ont., and is at present engaged in importing and breeding English Shire and Clydesdale horses, Shropshire Down sheep and improved large white Yorkshire pigs. This year he imported three Shire stallions, comprising the blood of England's Glory, Champion, Waxwork, Robin Hood and Samson. A boar and two cows of the improved Large Yorkshire breed from the famous herd of Mr. Sanders Spencer, of Holywell Manor, St. Ives, Hunts, England. We need scarce mention here that Mr. Spencer, Lord Ellesmere and Messrs. Howard, of Clapham Park, are the most noted breeders of this breed in England. Mr. Ormsby brought over a ram and ten ewes of the Shropshire Down breed. The ram came from Messrs. Beach, of Coupland, and the ewes from Mr. W. L. Cotterill. They are pronounced by good judges to be very superior. One of the sows has now a litter of which six imported boars are for sale. Mr. Ormsby was foreman on a stock ranch for a time at the foot of the Rockies, 26 miles west of Calgary. We give him welcome as a settler in this country.

Shorthorns.

Mr. H. B. Jeffs, of Bond Head, Ont., writes, "Stock doing well, with Prince Arthur at the head of herd, and Coleman, jr., at the head of flock. Expect to have something in fair shape for the shows."

The Messrs. Green Bros., of "The Glen," Innerkip, Ont., have sold the fine white cow Lily, by Royal Bampton (32966), with her promising roan bull calf, by the Earl of Mar (47815), to Mr. Weir, of East Nissour, Oxford Co.

Messrs. John Cousins & Son, Harnison, have been breeding high bred grades since 1867, and have had good success, but within the last few years have been unlucky in female calves. Last year they had great success in females, which look splendidly. The bull Sampson heads the herd. They mention that spring wheat crop is average in their section, barley good, but little grown. Oats well headed, but straw weak from drought, and early peas lost from same cause, but late ones good. Turnips good, fruit medium. Hay two-thirds of a crop, and a good deal of wheat will be sown from as early as middle of August.

Mr. Robt. Twiss, of Woodburn, Ont., has invested in a pure-bred Shorthorn bull calf, bred by Mr. Charles Terreberry, Clarendon. He is of the Bates strain, and descended from the stock of Mr. Wm. Douglas, Onondaga. He is a rangy calf, with a clean-cut head, good top and under line and general symmetry. We congratulate Mr. Twiss on making so good a choice at the outset, and all the more so as he assures us that it is one of the results to be credited to the JOURNAL, and we trust that this calf will be the first of a long line in the succession of the pure-bred stock of Mr. Twiss.

From Mr. James Hunter, Sunnyside, Alma, Ont., we learn that his Shorthorns have done well this season. He has a number of very nice Shorthorn calves, and three very good Clydesdale colts. The one from the imported mare, Queen, being pronounced extra good; by some, the best they have ever seen. The herd intended for the shows is a nice even herd, the bull—'I' being of great promise. Socrates (imp) has been sold and the present stock bull is British Flag, a beauty when we last saw him, and he promises to be a No. 1 stock bull. His dam is Golden Belle, for which Mr. Hugh Aylmer refused 600 guineas, when only a year old.

Messrs. J. R. Davis & Son, of Woodstock, Ont., have recently purchased from Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., four head of very superior Shorthorns, viz.—The yearling imp bull Koan Prince, bred at Kinellar, of the famous old Nonjunct family, a family very highly prized, both at Sittyston and Kinellar. He was sired by the Cruikshank Victoria bull Vermont (47193). Mr. Campbell, in writing of this young bull says: "I am of opinion that I never sent a better calf to America, and I do not know that I ever bred a better. The females include an exceedingly sweet, well-formed, gay and pretty five-year-old cow and her promising heifer calf, of the finely bred Verbena sort, so long and carefully bred by Capt. Blithwayt. The other two were Violet Arundel, sired by the imp. show bull Lewis Arundel (40433), and her red heifer calf by imp. Eclipse (49526). The four fit and formed a beautiful group, and they will, we trust, be heard of in the future."

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Shorthorns and Southdown Sheep

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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. Visits welcome.

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200 ACRES adjoining the town of Owen Sound, good brick house and bank barn, good soil and water. No better site for stock and dairy purposes. Good water power on farm.

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Stock Notes.

Mr. J. Dryden, M. P. P., of Brooklyn, Ont., writes that representatives of his herd of Shorthorn cattle and flock of Shropshire sheep will be shown this year at most of the leading exhibitions of Canada and the States. Four cattle have been sold to the leading firm in Manitoba for show purposes. Red Emperor, the 1st prize yearling last year, will grace the yards of Missouri, Iowa and elsewhere. General Grant, the Victoria Bull by Perfection (37185), and out of Golden Hair, by Cawdor (44506); g. d., Victoria 67, by Lord of the Isles (40218), has been lately sold to Messrs. Wolcott, of Ohio. He is a grand yearling of great size and extra quality, and will be shown in Ohio. A visit from Mr. Privet, of Indiana, resulted in his taking away from the flock of sheep the pick of the show lot—two two-year-old ewes, two shearlings and one shearing ram. These will go to the round of the shows from now until November. The imp. bull Vengsarth (47192), is proving an excellent stock bull. Mr. Dryden will show at the coming exhibitions some prime calves sired by him. (See page advt.)

The following is a list of recent sales made by H. & I. Groff, Elmira, Ont.: To Mr. N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, Minnesota, one five-year-old cow, Red Rose; one three-year-old cow, Louise of Waterloo; one two-year-old heifer, Fida; one two-year-old heifer, Rosabelle; one one-year-old heifer, Elmira Lady; one one-year-old heifer, Rose of Woolwich; one eleven months old bull calf; to Mr. M. Dunke, Pleasanton, Mich., one one-year-old bull, sired by imp. Lord Mcntrath; to Mr. M. Brubacher, St. Jacobs, Ont., one yearling heifer, Rosabelle; to Scottish Stock Farm, Binscarth, Manitoba, one one-year-old heifer, Bounty; to Messrs. Clay & Forest, Chicago, Ill., ten yearling bulls from 12 to 20 months old; to Joseph Rellinger, Bloomington, Ont., three heifers; to John Hope, Bow Park, Brantford, one heavy draught team; to S. Shaw, Rochester, N. Y., one general purpose team. Both teams carried off the red ribbon at the Woolwich Agricultural Society and North Riding of Waterloo Exhibition, in their respective classes last season. The demand for breeding cattle was good last spring and the Messrs. Groff. They will make an excellent display at the fall exhibitions, as their stock of animals still comprises a herd of over 40 head. We may also add that the crops in Woolwich, this season have been excellent.

A number of pure Bates' Shorthorns for the Belvenoit herd, belonging to Mr. John Meyer of Kossuth, Ont., have been imported in England during the past two months by his son, J. E. Meyer, and just landed at a separate quarantine, South Quebec. They comprise such females as Lady York and Thordale Bates; Kirklevington 29th and Countess of Kirklevington 5th. The chess Lally 6th, a cow of the very popular Barrington tribe, was also purchased, but owing to her being due to calve on the day of sailing, it was deemed advisable to leave her to be sent out in September. They are headed by Baron Le Grand (50800) one of the best bred Oxford bulls in the world. His sire, 41st Grand Duke, is acknowledged to be one of the best bulls England has ever produced; in fact, so promising was he as a yearling that the Americans offered \$8,000 for him in 1881, and a \$10,000 offer from an English breeder was likewise made in vain. His dam is that noted cow Baroness Oxford 4th, bred by the Duke of Devonshire, Holker Hall, and sold in her older days for over \$2,000. She has bred some of the best bulls of the day, notably Baron Oxford 8th, used with so much success of the Holker herd; and is by that famous sire, Duke of Hillhurst, sold for over \$15,000, while the g. d. of Baron Le Grand was the matchless Lady Oxford 5th, 1st prize cow at the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Worcester, 1863.

THE COLLYNIE HERD.—This very successful herd of Shorthorns is again to the front in Scottish show-rings. At the Royal Northern Show this year, where the bull classes were especially strong, the principal prizes went to Mr. Duthie. The breeder of the Messrs. Green Bros., Earl of Mar (47815) seems to have lost none of his "cunning" in ability to produce Shorthorns that get a first place at the shows of provinces. In the aged class Mr. Duthie led again with Field Marshal, already winner of many prizes, cups and medals. This bull has been pronounced by many good judges the best in England. The Aberdeen Free Press (July 23) says in regard to him: "Seldom has the winner been more deserving than that magnificent Shorthorn, Field Marshall." He also carried the challenge cup as the best Shorthorn on the ground. In the two-year class Mr. Duthie was first with Cupbearer, who competed at a great disadvantage, being only 20 months old, and yet he was reserve for the challenge cup. Cupbearer, a light roan, is out of our own Rob Roy (45484) of the Experimental Farm, Guelph, and from the dam Countess 4th, a well-known prize-winning Collynie cow. In the one-year-old class Mr. Duthie came second with Scotland Yet, the first choice of the Sittytan bull calves last year, and third with My Favorite, a very pretty all red youngster, got by Scottish Victor, sold to Mr. Fisher, Hyde Park, Ont., and having for grand-dam Mademoiselle, which is also at the Guelph Agricultural College.

Herefords.

The Hereford bull Tushingham 1940, belonging to Mr. J. W. Vernon, Waterville, P. Q., and a sketch of which appeared in the last number of the JOURNAL, is certainly of noble ancestry. In addition to what we said about this fine stock bull in that issue, we append here that Grateful (662), the sire of his dam Morella 4th, carried no less than three firsts in 1877; five in 1878; four in 1879 and four in 1880, at leading English shows, winning in prizes alone no less than £37. Mr. Vernon now proposes to sell a bull, but our Canadian breeders of Herefords should not let him go out of the country.

Mr. G. F. Benson, Point Cardinal, Ont., reports the following sales of thoroughbred cattle, made since the beginning of the year: To John R. Manning, Wales, Ont., two-year-old red Shorthorn bull, Marwood; James Johnston, Montreal, one yearling Shorthorn bull, General Gordon, also two thoroughbred Shorthorn heifers and three Hereford grades; Sotham & Stickrey, Pontiac, Mich., 13 thoroughbred Hereford cows and heifers, many of them imported and six young calves, also two Hereford bulls, viz., Vespasian (9353), and Mark Antony (10271), and shipped to Calgary one car-load, of 19 bulls, most of them Hereford grades, but 3 were thoroughbred.

(Continued on next page.)

1886 EXHIBITORS 1886

STOCK

Read the advertisements of

Thorley Horse and Cattle Food

in the January, February and March issues of JOURNAL this year. You will see who has used it, and what is thought of it by the best stockmen in Canada. Stockmen feeding stock for the exhibitions will find the addition of THORLEY IMPROVED CATTLE FOOD to their daily feed of great benefit. Be sure, however, you

GET THE HAMILTON THORLEY

For sale by leading merchants in nearly every town and village in the Dominion. Price, per 100 lbs., \$4 75; cotton bag 25c. extra. The following stockmen have purchased in quantities from 100 to 1000 lbs., viz.: Thos. Guy, Oshawa; John Dryden, Brooklyn; James Hunter, Alma; J. & W. B. Watt, Salem; Peter Kennie, Fergus; H. & I. Groff, Elmira; J. S. Armstrong, Guelph; Geary Bros., Bothwell; Hay & Paton, New Lowell; Messrs. Sorby, Gourcock and Guelph; Thos. Stock, Watford; John Jackson, Abingdon; J. & M. Smith, Tilsburg; Horace Henry Binbrook; J. R. Hunter, Guelph; F. Murdoch, Elora; John Russe's, Brougham, and many others, whom space forbids us mention.

Prof. Brown writes:

"In the cattle feeding experiments at the Ontario Experimental Farm, begun on the 27th October, 1883, and ended meantime on 1st March, there are several very interesting indications. The system followed is that by which every set of animals is put upon each kind of food in rotation, thus securing the most thorough test. In all the competition during the 125 days with 24 cattle in sets of three, it is of very practical importance to know that Thorley Food pitted against oil cake as a condiment or even as a direct fattener, in association with exactly the like kinds and quantities of grain, gave no less than fifteen per cent. greater increase."

If you are not positive that you get the correct Food in your town or village, write for particulars, circulars, etc., to

Thorley Horse and Cattle Food Co.,
HAMILTON, ONT.

LORRIDGE FARM SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

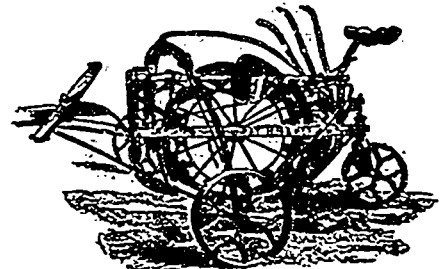
Flock first established 1857. Commenced exhibiting 1867. Since then have taken over 1,200 prizes, including a large number of medals and diplomas.

Imported Rams used only.

Stock for sale.

ROBERT MARSH, Proprietor.

RICHMOND HILL, Aug 17th, 1886.



DITCHING MACHINE.

For underdraining, capable of doing more work than 20 men with spades. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for Circular. Manufactured only by **WILLIAM RENNIE, TORONTO, ONT.**



RUPTURE!

CURES every child size, and 80 out of every 100 of adults, can prove this by testimony of your own neighbors. Facts the best evidence. Send stamp for full information.

Address: **EGAN'S IMPERIAL TRUSS CO.,**
nr-9 23 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont.

AUCTION SALE

The subscriber will sell
On FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th, 1886
 (not Sept. 29th, as announced by mistake in last issue.)
 at his farm, **RIVERSIDE**, the following stock:

CATTLE

- 2 pure-bred Shorthorn Bull Calves; one by imp. Waterloo Warbler (47222), and the other by Lord Byron (8821). One red and white (mostly red), and the other dark roan, and both eligible for registration in the new herd book.
- 2 three-year heifers and one one-year by the Experimental Farm bull Prince Hopewell (7656) all registered, but not now eligible for the new book. They have some ten crosses, and all but one dam trace to imported stock. The two former are with calf.
- 13 Grade Shorthorn Milch Cows, from three to seven years old, a majority of them four years old, and most of them either newly calved or about to calve shortly after time of sale. They are average cows—some in thin flesh—fair milkers, and a number of them in calf again to imp. Waterloo Warbler (47222), and British Sovereign, a Mantilini Booth bull, bred by James Hunter, Alma, Ont.
- 5 Grade Shorthorn Heifers, two years past. All with calf to the above bull.
- 2 one-year Grade Shorthorn Heifers, by the Experimental Farm bull, Prince Hopewell (7656).
- A few Grade Shorthorn Calves will be sold.

SHEEP

- 4 or 5 pure-bred Shropshire Down Ram Lambs, from imp. ewes and a ram a first prize winner at the Bath and West of England show. The average weight, 26th Aug., shortly after weaning, 106 pounds.
- 12 pure-bred Leicester Ewes, from four to five years old, only average.
- 16 to 20 cross-bred lambs, mostly from the imported Shropshire sire mentioned above.

PIGS

- 18 to 22 pure-bred Berkshire Pigs, six months and under, from the imported stock of the Snell and Sorby herds, and all with splendid pedigrees—not in high condition.
- 1 Brood Sow, a Provincial first prize winner, bred by H. Sorby from imported stock.
- 1 aged Boar, registered in both American and Canadian books—a fine sire.

The above stock, with the exception of two animals, have all been bred on the farm.

MR. JAMES KERR, of Woodburn P. O., will also sell at the same time and place.

- 1 three-year filly, by the blooded horse Risingham.
 - 2 two-year fillies, one by Donald Dinnie and the dam by King Tom.
 - 2 one-year fillies, by Risingham and Handsome John.
- These are road horses and were all bred by Mr. Kerr. Parties from a distance wishing to attend this sale will be met at the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL office, 48 John st. south, Hamilton, on day of sale, up till 2 a.m., and driven to and from Riverside. They will oblige by letting the undersigned know of their intention to attend in good time.

TERMS

All sums of \$600 and under, cash; over that amount, 12 months credit on furnishing approved notes.

Sale to commence at 1:30 p.m. sharp.

JAMES TAYLOR, Mosboro, Auctioneer.

THOMAS SHAW,

Woodburn P. O., Co. Wentworth.

The Ontario Experimental Farm LIVE STOCK SALE

The ninth of these public sales will be held this year
ON THE 23rd SEPTEMBER,
IN THE FAIR GROUNDS OF GUELPH

During the Provincial Exhibition.
 There will be

- Shorthorn, Hereford,
- Aberdeen Poll, Galloway,
- Devon, Ayrshire,
- Holstein, Jersey
- and Guernsey

BULLS AND HEIFERS.

along with some prime TWO-YEAR-OLD STEERS, as also Ram and Ewe Lambs of

- Lincoln, Cotswold,
- Leicester, Cheviot,
- Highland, Oxford,
- Shropshire, Southdown
- and Merino.

NO RESERVE, and special conditions will be allowed Ontario Farmers.

Send for Catalogue.

WM. BROWN.

Guelph, Ont.

Stock Notes.

Aberdeen-Angus.

We understand that the herds of the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, were never in healthier or more satisfactory breeding condition than at the present time. The calf crop of every sort has not only been large in numbers, but in the proportion of heifers. (See page advt.)

Holsteins.

Good reports come to us concerning the Holstein bull, Macbeth, owned by Messrs. John Airth and G. McIntyre, of Renfrew, Ont. His number is 2306, H. H. B., vol. 7. Sire, Lord's Jumbo 1588, and dam, Florence May 2576.

Sheep and Pigs.

Mr. John Jackson, "Woodside," Abingdon P. O., Ont., writes:—Shorthorns and Berkshires have done fairly well, although the pasture has been short. The Southdowns are better adapted to scanty fare and have done splendidly. Our lambs are uncommon good, and plenty of them. We are expecting an addition to our present large flock from across the water—winners at the Royal and other leading shows.

Mr. H. H. Spencer, Brooklin, Ont., writes: "I am of the opinion that there will be a good business done in improved stock this fall. I am not only receiving a large number of inquiries, but have this month made several good sales, amongst which I mention that of the imp. Shropshire ram Royal 1668, to Darling Bros., Mass., U. S. He was one of the heaviest and best stock rams in Canada, his weight being 315 pounds when shipped. A choice fat Shrop wether was also sold to J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, and a fine Shorthorn bull calf, ten months old, to Mr. William Maw, jr., Brooklin. He will have much size and great feeding quality, and was sired by the imp bull Eclipse, bred by W. Duthie, Collynie, and imported by A. Johnson, Greenwood. Also sold Mr. Maw two young Berkshire pigs. Stock doing well; calves and lambs this season being unusually large."

Robert Marsh, of Lorrige Farm, Richmond Hill, reports the following sales from his flock during this year up to date: John Shoptan of British Columbia, seven; Wm. Pugsby, North Guilford, 9; J. Neil, Parry Sound, 6; A. Lundy, Sharon, 1; W. Glass, Richmond Hill, 1. He has also sold Berkshire pigs as follows: To Wm. Holmes, Bradford, 1 boar and 1 sow; to Mr. Roach, Oro, 1 boar; to Z. Kelly, Muskoka, 1 boar, to Wm. Glass, Richmond Hill, 1 boar and 1 sow. This veteran

breeder of Southdowns has also sent us the following note, for which we gladly find a place:—"Ed. JOURNAL—I beg to state to the public through your valuable JOURNAL that my flock of Southdowns have done remarkably well during the present summer. My imported ram 'Hero,' purchased from and bred by H. Webb, Esq., of Cambridgeshire, England, last year, has left me one of the finest crops of lambs that I ever raised. Yours respectfully, Robert Marsh."

AUCTION SALE

THOROUGHbred STOCK TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19th, 1886

At Moultondale Stock Farm
 1½ miles east of Dunnville, Co. Haldimand.

DURHAM Cows, Heifers, Bulls, Bull and Heifer Calves, registered in Dominion Herd Book. Holsteins, high grade Durhams, pure-bred Suffolk and Berkshire Pigs. 60 pure bred Leicester Ewes, Ewe Lambs, Rams and Ram Lambs, and Fancy Poultry. 12 months' credit on approved notes.

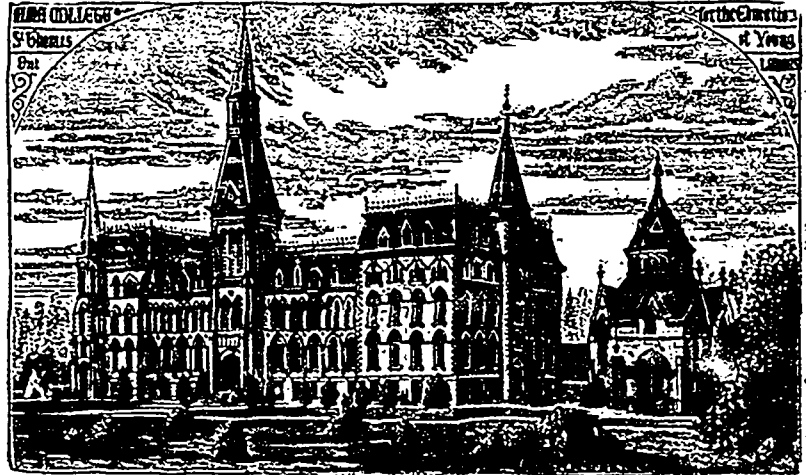
DUNNVILLE is a station on the G. T. R., half way between Brantford and Buffalo.

Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, immediately after arrival of 11:30 train from the west. Sale will take place under cover if weather is wet.

Parties will be met at trains and driven to farm. Train connects with Canada Southern and Air Line branch at Canfield, 8 miles west of Dunnville. Trains leave Dunnville to return at 6:20 p.m. and 9:33 a.m.

Catalogues on application after 25th Sept., to
F. J. RAMSEY, Dunnville P. O., Ont.

Parties writing to advertisers will please mention the JOURNAL.



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ST. THOMAS, ONT.,

Offers unsurpassed advantages in LITERARY WORK, MUSIC, FINE ARTS, and COMMERCIAL SCIENCE.

Full Staff of Fifteen Graduates or Certificated Teachers.

The finest buildings and furnishings for the purpose in Canada.

Rates.—Board, room, laundry, etc., with tuition, cost in the Preparatory Department, \$39 per term; \$43 in Academic; and \$46 in the Collegiate.

The same, with MUSIC and DRAWING, one year for \$190 in advance.

ATTENDANCE LAST YEAR, 180. RE-OPENS SEPT. 9th.

For 60-pp. ANNOUNCEMENT, address, PRINCIPAL AUSTIN, D. D.

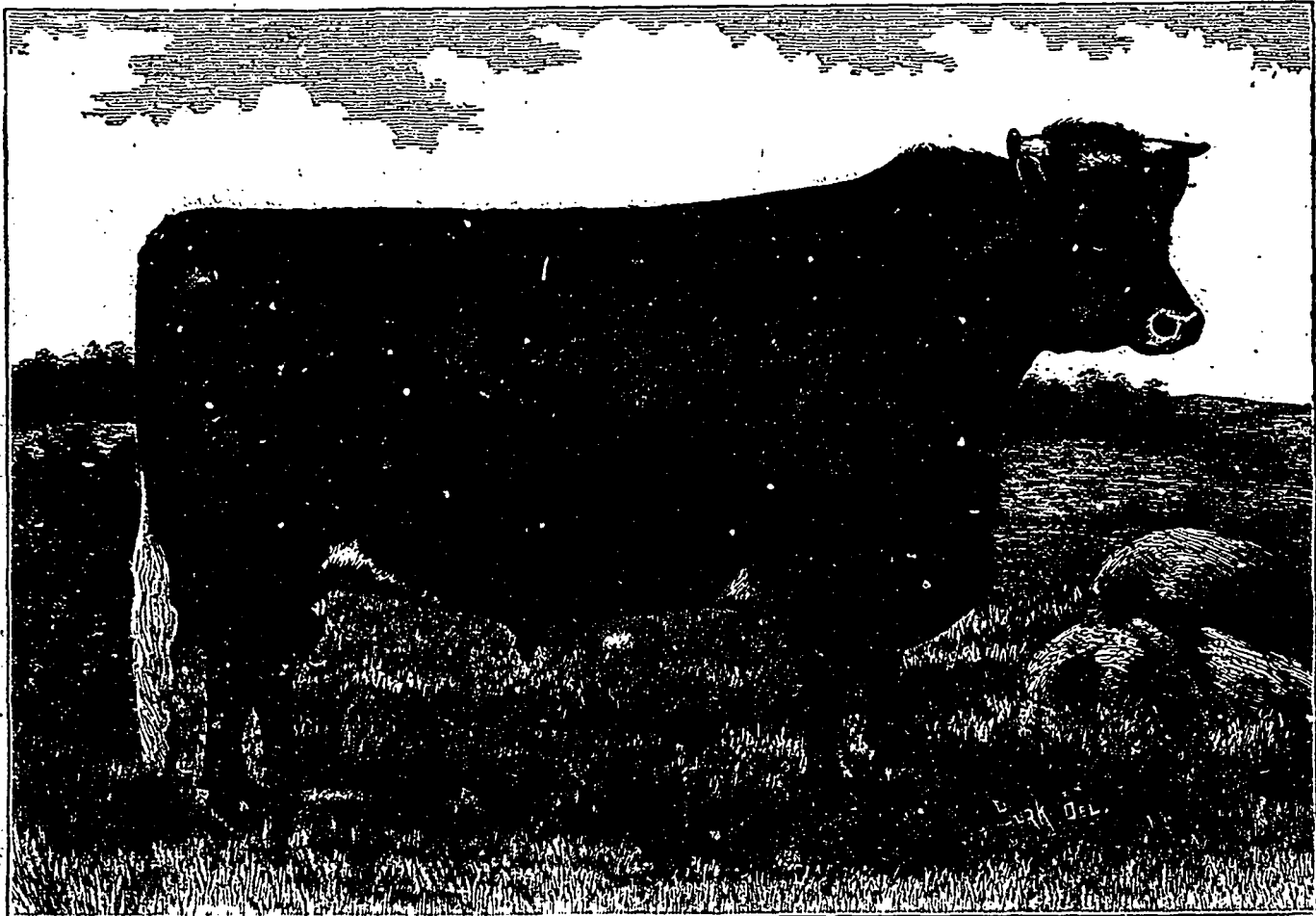
SEED WHEAT MANCHESTER, NIAGARA RED, MARTIN AMBER, DEMOCRAT, and all the leading varieties of FALL WHEAT, pure and clean. Send for Catalogue, free to all who apply. Address, (Late Pearce, Weld & Co.) **JOHN S. PEARCE & CO., London, Ont.**

MAPLE SHADE FLOCKS and HERDS

JOHN DRYDEN,

BROOKLIN, ONT.,

Breeds and imports CRUIKSHANK SHORTHORNS, PRIZE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP and SUPERIOR CLYDESDALE HORSES. Sells at reasonable prices, and guarantees satisfaction.



THE SHORTHORNS

comprise representatives of seven of Mr. Cruickshank's families, including

- VICTORIA,
- LAVENDER,
- ORANGE BLOSSOM,
- SECRET,
- ETC., ETC.

A number of extra young bulls now ready for sale, also a few heifers.

SHROPSHIRES

The flock of sheep are second to none in Canada. Drafts from the flock are annually sent to the United States for show purposes. The flock won

48 PRIZES

last year, including the Flock Prize at the Grand Dominion and Provincial, at London.

CLYDESDALES

FOREMOST AMONG THESE

is a two-year-old stallion, out of the same dam as LADY CLARE, winner at all the leading shows as a yearling, a two-year-old and a three-year-old, taking eight first prizes and one second at nine exhibitions.

Three yearling stallions have been imported this year.

ADDRESS, JOHN DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONT.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted for one year at the rate of \$1.50 per line when not exceeding five lines. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

Persons desiring to purchase Live-Stock will find in this Directory the names of the most reliable breeders in Canada.

SHORTHORNS.

A. I. AM ARMSTRONG (successor to John S. Armstrong) breeder and importer of Shorthorn cattle and Oxford Down sheep. Speedside P. O., (near Guelph), Ont.

B. ALLACHFY BROS. Brantford, Ont., breeders of Short horn cattle and Percheron horses. Stock for sale.

R. BALLANTYNE & SON, Langside Farm, Sebringville P. O., breeders of Shorthorn and High Grade cattle.

T. THOS BALLANTYNE & SON, "Neidpath Farm," Stratford, Ont., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle. Young bulls for sale. 28-12

J. E. BRETLOUR, Oak Lodge, Burford, Brant County, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Registered Berkshire Pigs and Poultry. Imported Scotch bull Earl of Roseberry.

A. ALEX. BURNS, Maple Lodge Farm, Rockwood, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. 32-12

G. GEO. BURNET, Winterbourne, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale.

L. LEONARD BURNETT, Greenbank P. O., Ont., breeder of Durham cattle, Clydesdale horses and Berkshire pigs. Imported Cruikshank bull Victory (50598) at head of herd. Stock for sale.

J. J. B. CARPENTER, Simcoe P. O., Ont., breeder of Short-horn cattle and Shropshire sheep. 30-12

M. MAPLE GROVE FARM, Belfountain, Ont., J. B. Conboy, proprietor, breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Southdown sheep. Stock for sale. Erin station, C. V. R. 31-12

R. COLLACOTT & SONS, Tyrone P. O., Ont., importers and breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Cotswold and Shropshire Down sheep. A full-bred imported Cruikshank bull at the head of herd. The Shropshire Downs were imported last May. Male and female sold at any time. Bowmanville sta'n, G.T.R.

JOHN CURRIE, Telegraph and P. O., Everton, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire Pigs and Leicester sheep. Stock always for sale. Four miles from Rockwood, G. T. R. 29-12

C. G. DAVIS, Freeman, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, all registered in the B.A.H.B. Young bulls for sale. 27-12

J. JAMES I. DAVIDSON, Balkam P. O., Ont., importer and breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle. Fifty-two imported this year from the herd of A. Cruikshank, Esq.

F. FRANCIS DOCKER, Glasserton Farm, Byng P. O., Haldimand Co., Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale. 26-12

W. WILLIAM DONALDSON, Huntingford, South Zorra P. O., Ont., breeder of Shorthorns and Shropshire Down Sheep. fe-12

W. WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. 19th Duke of Kirklevington at head of herd. Young bulls always on hand for sale. 31-12

V. FITCH, Oriol, Ontario, Woodstock station, breeder of Durham cattle and Cotswold sheep. Stock for sale. 24-7

H. HILLSIDE STOCK FARM, Pure-bred Shorthorns. Young stock at all times for sale at reasonable prices. Address, JAMES GADDIE, Manager, Paris, Ont. 24-7

J. JAMES GRAHAM, Springwater Farm, Port Perry P. O., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Cotswold sheep and Berkshire pigs. Young stock always for sale. 25-12

D. GRANT & SONS, Embro Stock Farm, Woodville, P. O., Victoria Co., Ont., importers and breeders of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep. A number of young animals for sale.

A. ALBERT HAGAR, M. P. P., Bellevue Farm, Plantagenet, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Berkshire pigs. Stock for sale. 24-7

J. JOSEPH G. HAIG, Leeds Co., Gananoque, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. Young stock generally on hand for sale. 25-7

JOHN HARRISON, Owen Sound, Ont., breeder of Short-horn Cattle and Shropshire sheep. Young stock for sale including splendid yearling bull and Shrop ram lamb. fe-12

W. S. HAWKSHAW, Glanworth P. O., Ont., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and pure-bred Shropshire sheep.

S. SETH HEACOCK & SON, Oakland Farm, Kettleby, Ont., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Southdown sheep. The highly-bred Bates full Fifth Fordham Duke of Oxford at the head of herd. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

W. W. M. HERON & SON, breeders and importers of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep. Dalmore Farm, Ashburn, P. O., Ont.

S. SAMUEL HOLMAN, Columbus P. O., Ont., breeder of Shorthorn Cruikshank cattle. Stock for sale. 29-12

J. JOHN ISAAC, Bomanton P. O., Ontario, importer and breeder of Clydesdale Horses and Shorthorn Cattle. A fresh importation made in 1886 from the herd of S. Camybe I. Kinellar. Stock for sale.

S. ISAAC, Baltimore, Ont., importer and breeder of Clydesdale Horses and Shorthorn Cattle. Mostly all of the latter imported from the herd of S. Campbell, Kinellar. Stock for sale. 24-12

G. G. N. KIDD, Carp, Carleton Co., Ontario, breeder of Short horns and High Grade Cattle, Clydesdales and Berk shires. 29-12

P. PROFESSOR LAWSON, Lucyfield Stock farm, Halifax, Nova Scotia, importer and breeder. The Shorthorn herd bred entirely from direct English importations. Cattle shipped direct by ocean or rail. 35-12

S. SIMEON LEMON, Poplar Lodge, Kettleby, Ont., breeder of pure bred Shorthorn cattle, Oxford and Shropshire sheep, Berkshire and Suffolk pigs. Stock for sale. 24-7

R. R. McLENNAN, Lancaster, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses. Stock for sale. 30-12

T. THOS. MARTINDALE, York P. O., Ont., Canada, proprietor of York Plaster Mills, breeder of Shorthorn stock and Suffolk Pigs. Four young bulls for sale. 28-12

B. BLYTHEWOOD HERD OF SHORTHORNS, J. & R. McQueen, proprietors, winners of the Shorthorn breeders' silver service for 1885. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Salem P. O., Elora station.

J. JOHN MEYER, Kossuth, Ont., (near Guelph), breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Cotswold sheep. First-class stock a speciality.

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T. THOS. NICHOLSON & SONS, Sylvan P. O., Parkhill station, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, reg. in B. A. H. B. Young bulls for sale. 25-12

J. J. P. PHIN, Hespeler, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and importer and breeder of Shropshire Down and Southdown sheep. Stock for sale.

J. J. B. RIDD, Rothsay, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Leicester sheep and Berkshire pigs. The highly bred Booth bull Waterloo Solway at head of herd. Stock for sale.

S. SPRING HILL FARM, Walkerton, Ont., Richard Rivers & Son, proprietors, breeders and dealers in Shorthorn and High Grade cattle, Leicester and Southdown sheep, and Berkshire swine. Clean Seed Grain a speciality.

J. J. ROBINSON, Sandfield P. O., Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. 29-12

T. THOMAS RUSSELL, Exeter, Ont., importer and breeder of Aberdeenshire Shorthorn Cattle. A new importation coming. 24-12

R. R. SANGSTER, Spring Burn Farm, Lancaster, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses. Young stock for sale. 24-7

T. THOS. SHAW, Woodburn P. O., breeder of Shorthorn, cattle, Leicester and Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs, Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock fowls. 2-1

W. W. M. SHIER, "Clear Spring Farm," Sunderland P. O., Ont., breeder and dealer in Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire Sheep.

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W. W. M. TEMPLER, breeder of pure bred Shorthorn Cattle, and Berkshire Pigs, Wood Lawn Farm, Jerseyville P. O., Ont. Telegraph Office and R. R. Station, Copetown, G. T. R. Young stock for sale.

C. CHAS. TERRYBERRY, North Glanford, Ont., breeder of Shorthorns, registered in the B. A. H. B. Young bulls for sale. 24-12

G. GEO. THOMSON, Alton, Ont., breeder and importer of Shorthorns, Alton station, C. V. R. Stock for sale.

J. JAS. TOLTON, Walkerton, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Oxford Down sheep. Stock for sale.

T. THOS. TURNER & SON, Eden Grove P. O., Co. Bruce, breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdale horses and Leicester sheep. All kinds of stock for sale. Cargill sta'n, G.T.R. 30-12

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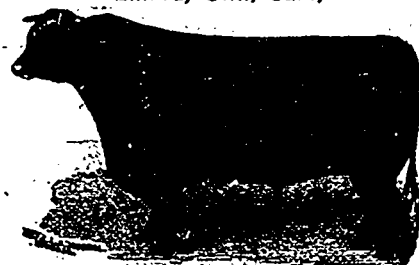
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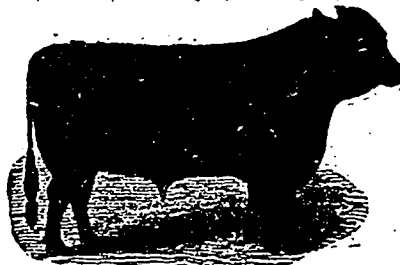
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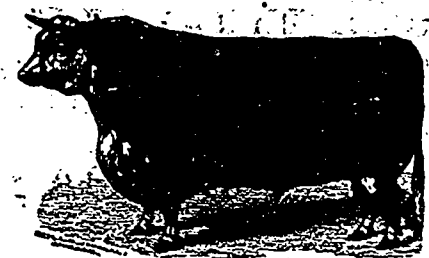
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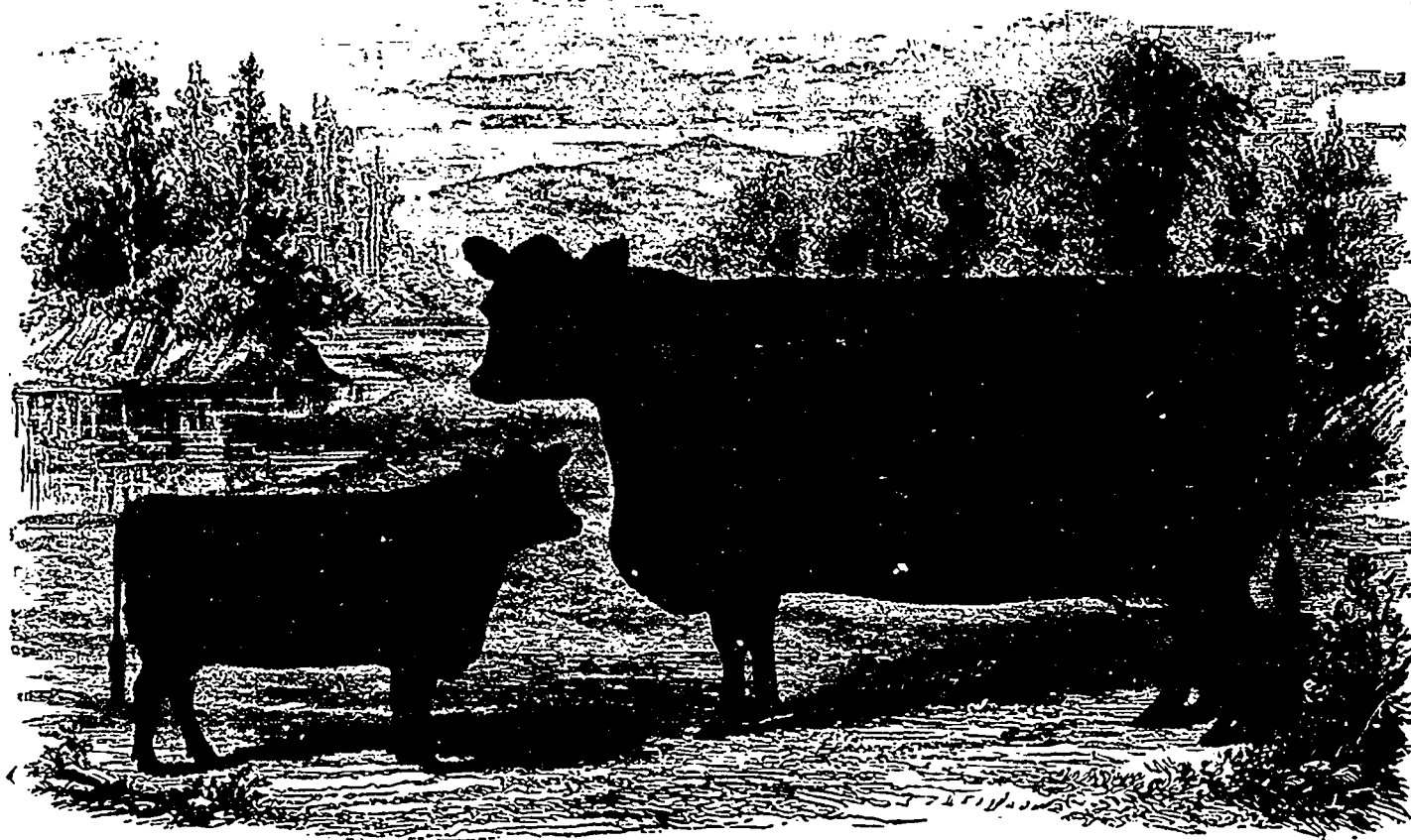
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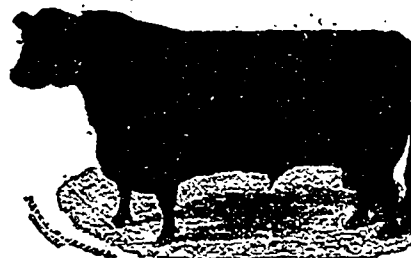
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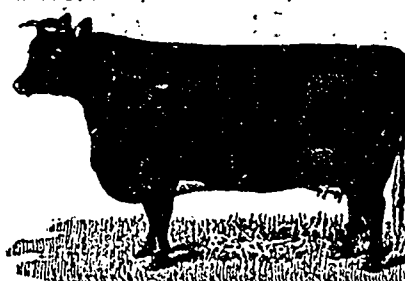
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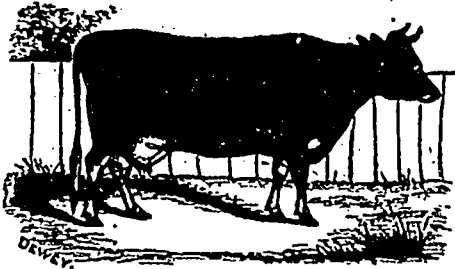
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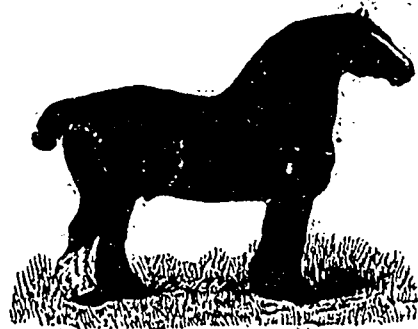
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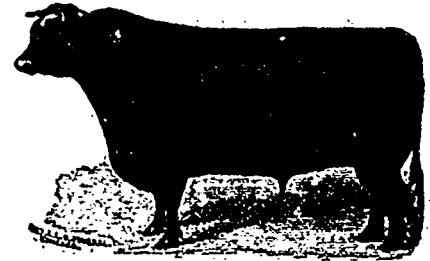
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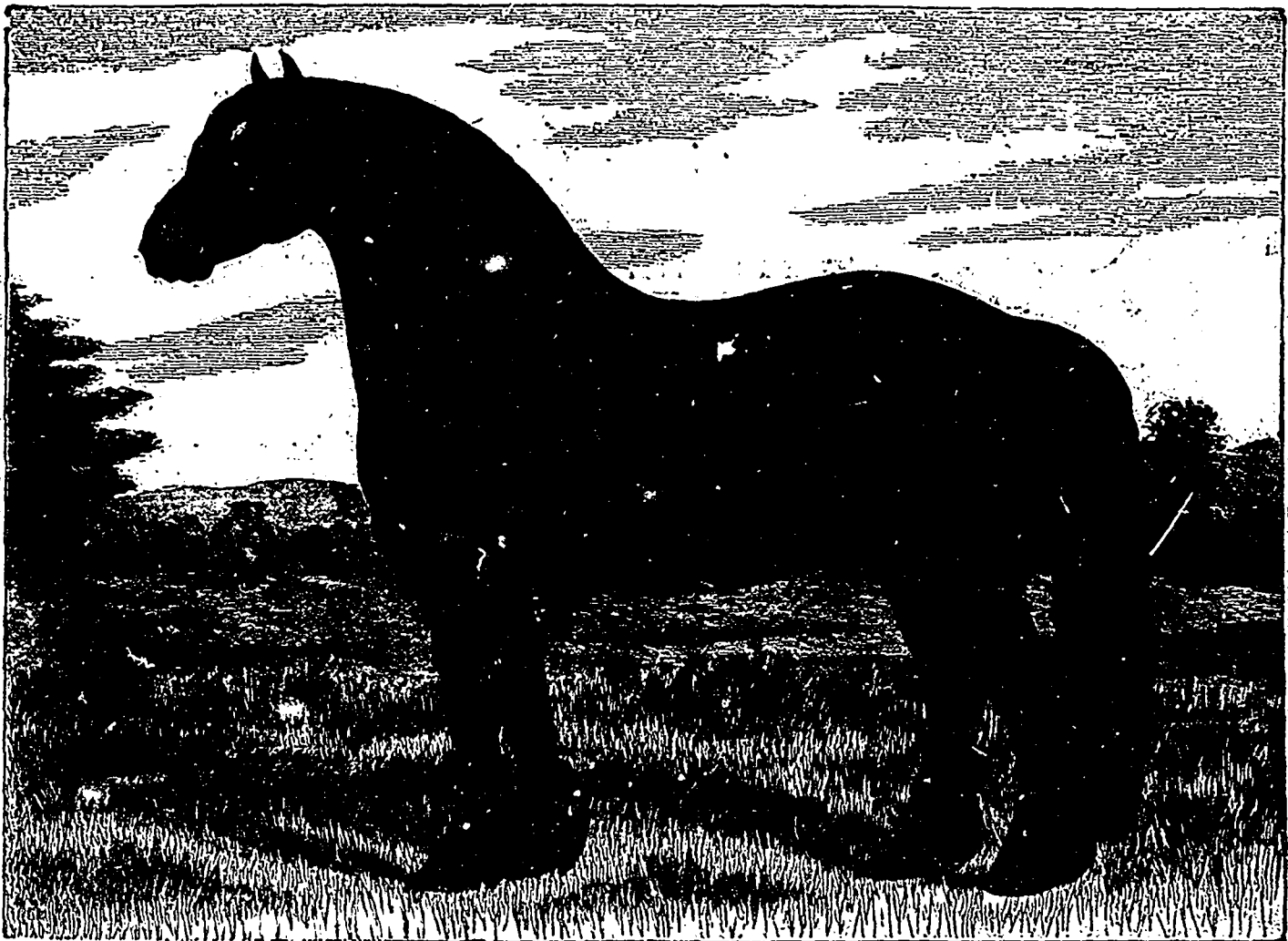


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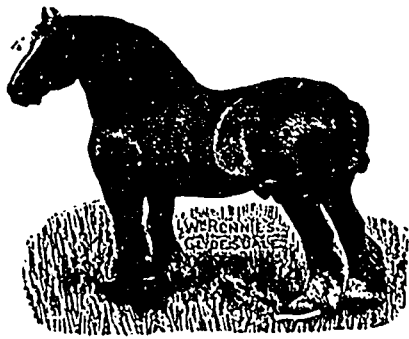
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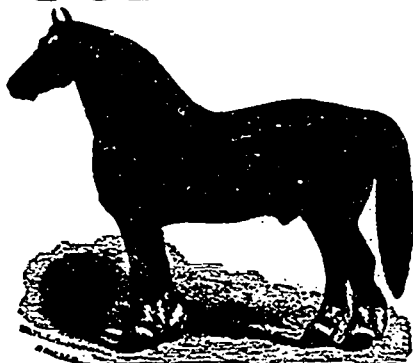
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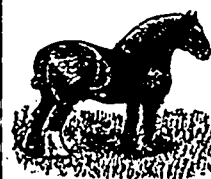


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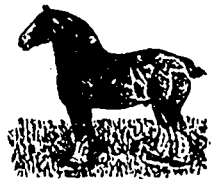
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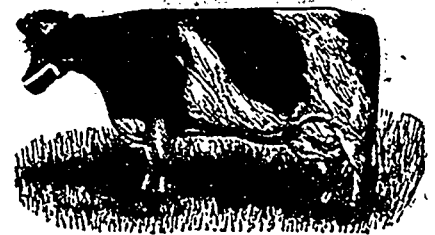
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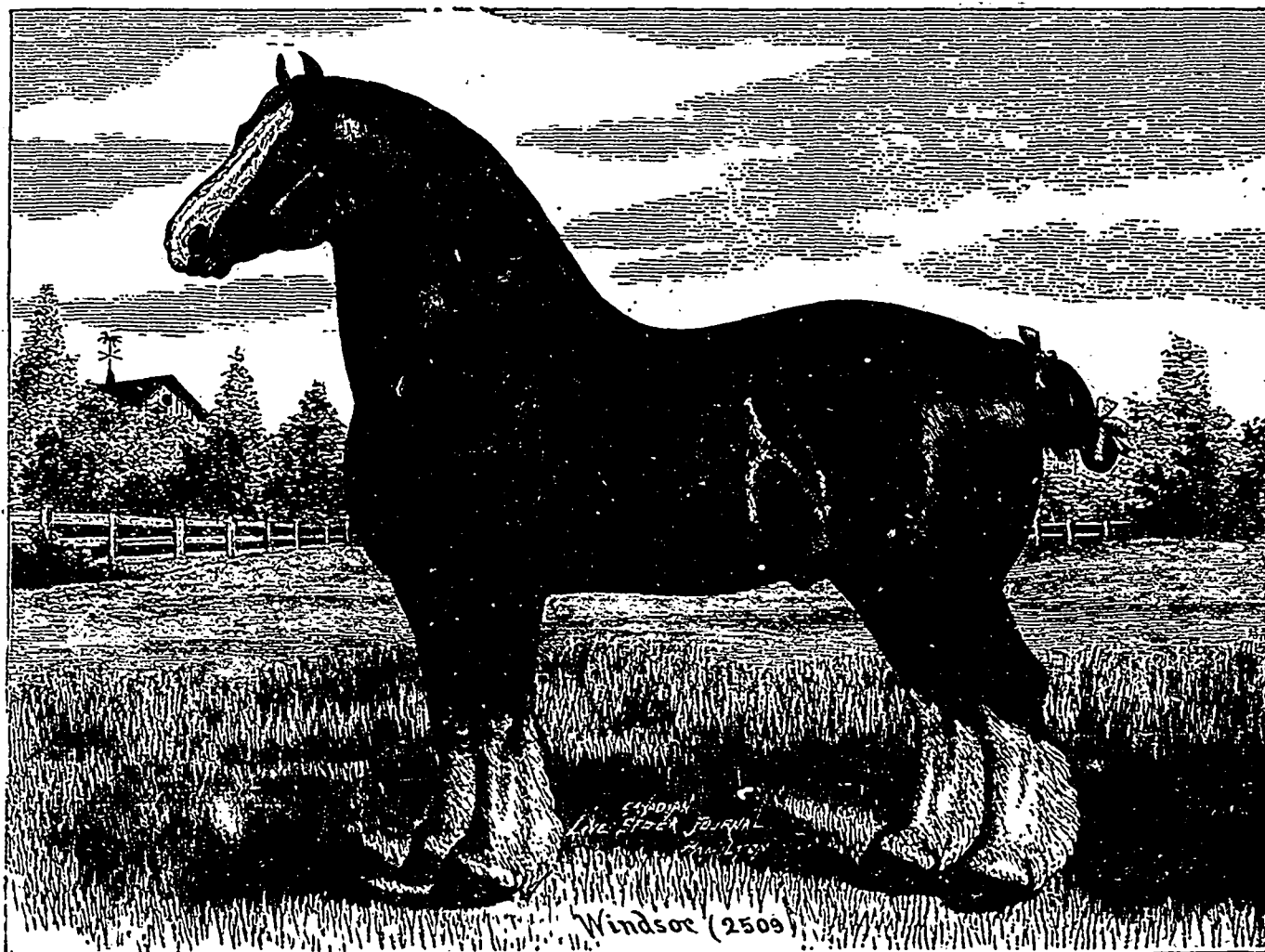
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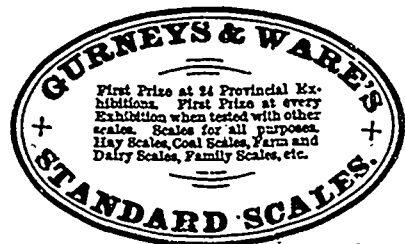
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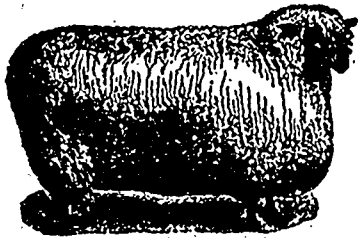
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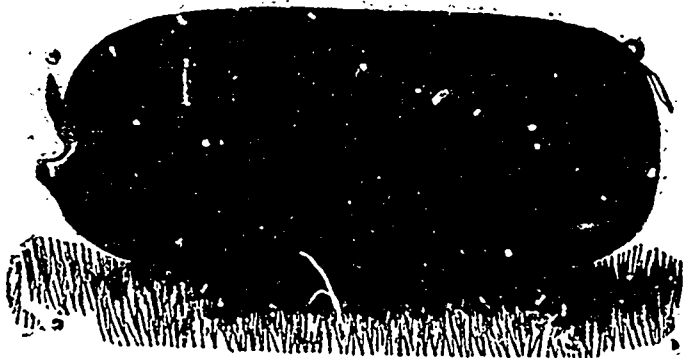
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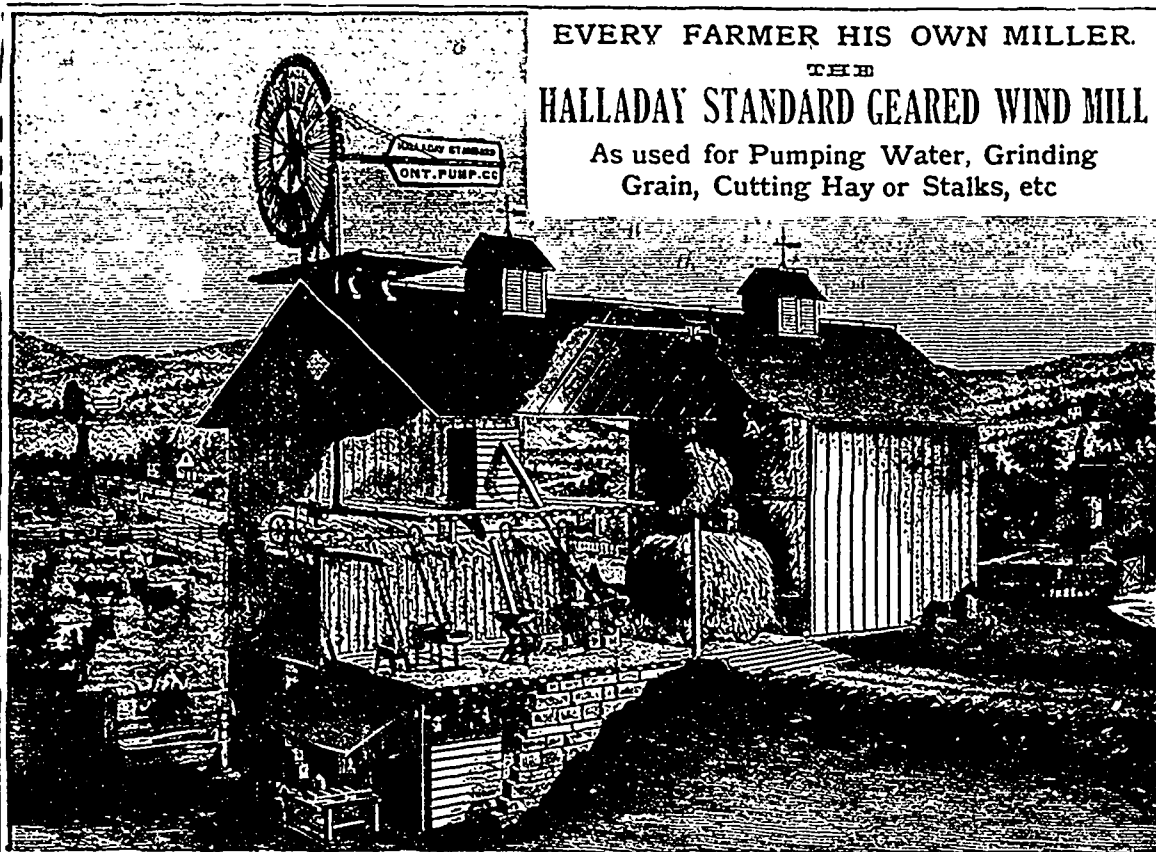
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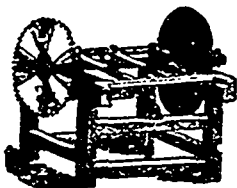
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| F. J. Spettigue, London, Ont., 13 ft. Geared Mill. | Chas. McNeil, Vellore P. O., 10 ft. Pumping Mill. |
| | Chas. Starr, Hawkesville P. O., 10 ft. Pumping Mill. |
| | Jno. Snell & Son, Edmonton, Ont., 10 ft. Pumping Mill. |
| | J. Miller, Clinton, Ont., 13 ft. Geared Mill. |

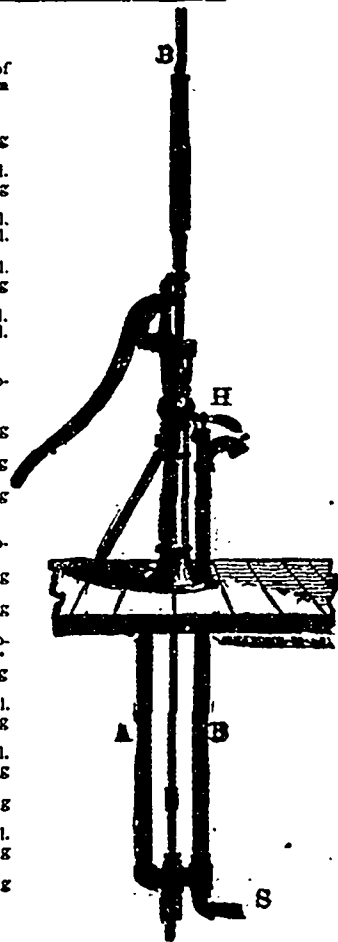
SEND FOR CATALOGUE, WITH TESTIMONIALS IN FULL.



PUMPING WINDMILL,
15 sizes, 8 to 30 feet diameter.



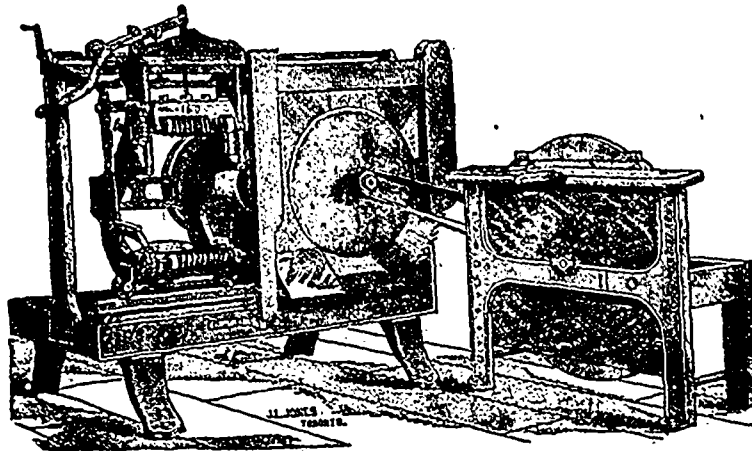
SAW TABLE.
With Sliding Table and 26-inch saw.



NO. 17—ANTI-FREEZING FORGE PUMP STANDARD.
The Best 3-Way Vertical Valve Standard Made.

With all the latest improvements. Guaranteed to work as well as new engines, and to last as long without repairs. Specially suitable for stockmen and farmers' own use. Absolutely safe from fire.

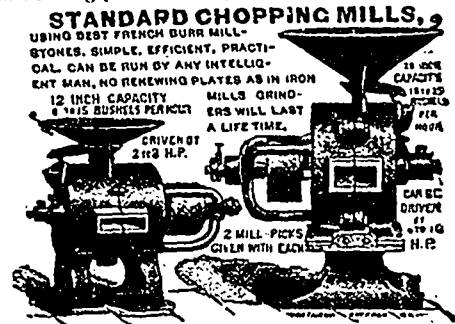
REBUILT CHAMPIONS.



Lever-feed self-acting Shingle Mill, in great demand, the favorite machine with mill men, threshers and farmers.

UTILIZE YOUR SURPLUS POWER. KEEP YOUR ENGINE AT WORK.

Purchase a SAW MILL, SHINGLE MACHINE, CHOPPING MILL, or a CHEESE BOX and BASKET CUTTING. Saw-Irons from \$360 up, suitable for any power. Send for Circulars stating power and capacity desired.



STANDARD CHOPPING MILLS,
USING BEST FRENCH BURR MILL-STONES. SIMPLE, EFFICIENT, PRACTICAL. CAN BE RUN BY ANY INTELLIGENT MAN, NO REMOVING PLATES AS IN IRON MILLS GRINDERS WILL LAST A LIFE TIME.
12 INCH CAPACITY
1 1/2 BUSHELS PER HOUR
CRIVENGT 2 1/2 H.P.
2 MILL-PICKS GIVEN WITH EACH
14 000
15 000
16 000
17 000
18 000
19 000
20 000
21 000
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Guaranteed to grind any kind of grain, fine or coarse, equally as well, as a four foot millstone.
WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA.

1250 Built

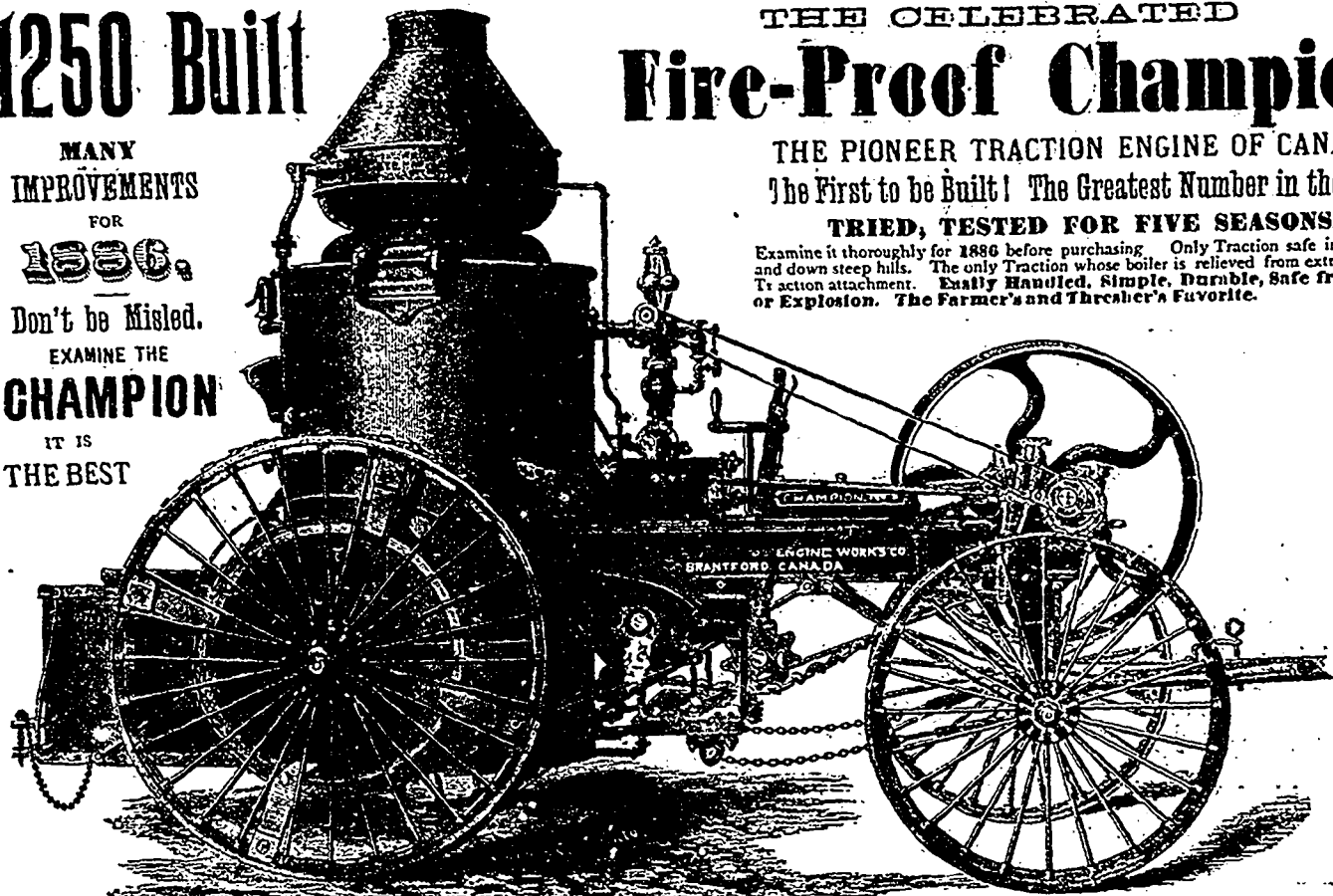
MANY IMPROVEMENTS FOR 1886.

Don't be Misled. EXAMINE THE CHAMPION IT IS THE BEST

THE CELEBRATED Fire-Proof Champion

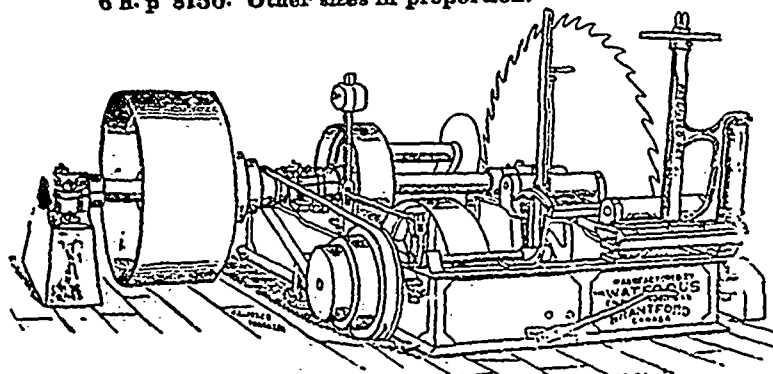
THE PIONEER TRACTION ENGINE OF CANADA, The First to be Built! The Greatest Number in the Field TRIED, TESTED FOR FIVE SEASONS.

Examine it thoroughly for 1886 before purchasing. Only Traction safe in going up and down steep hills. The only Traction whose boiler is relieved from extra strain of Traction attachment. Easily Handled, Simple, Durable, Safe from Fire or Explosion. The Farmer's and Thresher's Favorite.



1250 BUILT.

We manufacture the Cheapest (Thoroughly Good) Stationary Engines Built. 6 h. p \$150. Other sizes in proportion. Send for circular.



This cut represents our No. E medium Saw-irons; we build 3 sizes smaller and 3 sizes larger.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

Jordan, Dec. 23rd, 1885.
I like the 12 H. P. Champion Traction Engine, 1,157, which I bought last season, very much. I unloaded it at station, filled it with water, and steamed it up home, and have never had the tongue on it since, although I have run it all the season through the very muddy roads of this fall. I have been up and down the mountain, which is something over 100 feet high, without the slightest trouble. I like the engine very much, and would prefer a Traction to a plain engine. I have two engines, the Traction and 12 H. P. Champion, No. 248. I have run 248 for six seasons, with not over six dollars repairs, and this was for heater pipes burst by frost, and a new globe valve.—Signed, SAMUEL HONSBARGER.

Gourrock, Guelph, 14th December, 1885.
I can say that my 20 inch Standard Chopper gives good satisfaction; also my 12 H. P. Traction Champion gives great satisfaction. I have not had one cent repairs on the engine, and I have travelled across roads where other engines had to have two teams on to cross over. I took the water tank along and traveled through mud through which the platform dragged. We crossed hilly roads that a horizontal boiler would not have been safe to cross for danger of burning the tubes, as for about two miles we had only about 40 or 50 rod of level road. The most of the hills average from one to four foot of pitch in 12 feet.
Yours truly, SOLOMON STROME.

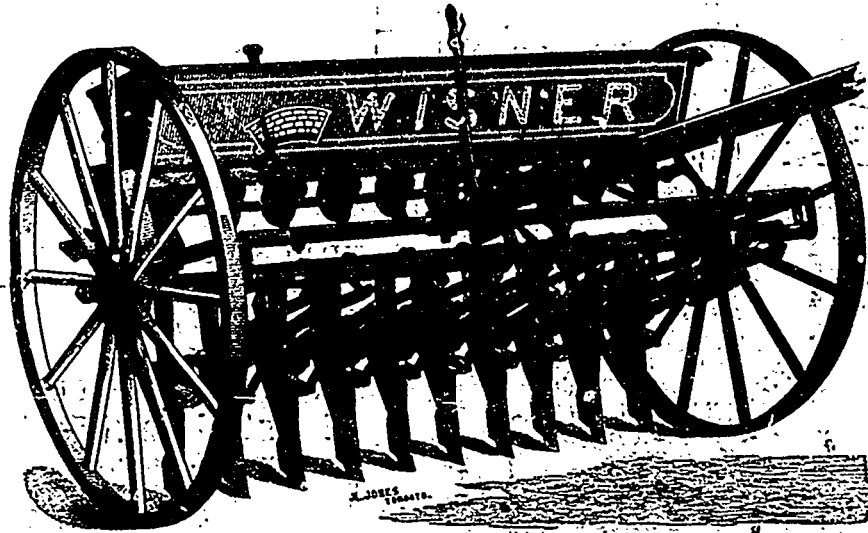
Send for Circulars and Improvements for 1886.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO'Y, Brantford and Winnipeg.

THE WISNER
PATENT TUBULAR IRON FRAME DRILL
 (SINGLE OR COMBINED)

2,500

Made in 1886.



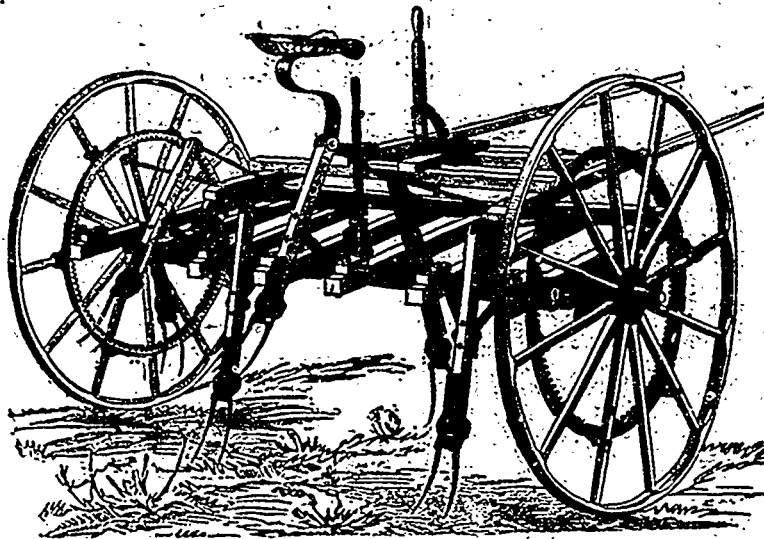
STRONGEST
FRAME EVER MADE

THE POPULAR WISNER HAY TEDDER

TESTIMONIAL.

"The Tedder bought from Mr G Windross did its work far better than I expected. I cut three tons of hay to the acre one day and drew it in the next by using the Tedder. I believe it will pay for itself in two seasons. I would not take double the price for mine and do without it."

LEVI LAW,
 Newton-Robinson.



TESTIMONIAL.

"The work done by your Tedder is far in advance of that done by hand, besides doing it quicker. A boy can with it do more work and leave the hay in better position to cure, than eight men can do with pitch-forks. It will pay for itself in one wet season."

A. ROUTLEDGE,
 THOS. HEARD,
 Lambeth.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

WISNER SPRING TOOTH CULTIVATOR (2000 sold in 2 yrs.)

WISNER SPRING TOOTH HARROW,

AND THE

CENTENNIAL SULKY HORSE RAKE.

Examine our exhibits at principal fairs, or send for illustrated catalogue.

J. O. WISNER, SON & CO., BRANTFORD, ONT.