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While Agriculture is the First & Noblest of the Sciences
Stock Raising is the Right Arm of Agriculture

THE CANADIAN

FEBRUARY.

1884



Special Attention
given to the Various Systems of
Feeding
Stock



Every department relating
to the Welfare of Live Stock
Receives most
Careful Attention

STOCK RAISERS'

JOURNAL

Devoted Mainly to the Interests
of the Stock Raisers of the Dominion,
But Overlooking no Department
Of the Farm.



THE STOCK JOURNAL CO., PUBLISHERS, HAMILTON, CANADA.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1884.

Although we have reached but the third regular issue of the JOURNAL, the results have been somewhat astonishing to ourselves.

Already the walls are too narrow, we must enlarge. The present number contains 24 pages.

The press with one voice have bade us welcome, and covered us with praises; leading stock-men in many lines have spoken many kind words of encouragement, and lent their influence to us in a way as gratifying as it is encouraging. Our advertising patronage has been remarkable when linked with the limited effort expended in securing it, while subscriptions are steadily coming in from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic.

While we are encouraged by the past we are hopeful for the future, and shall spare no pains to make the JOURNAL worthy of its patrons. Our mission shall not have been accomplished till no "scrub" stock shall be found within our borders, none found shivering by rail fences or around straw stacks in stern winters, wasting the gains of summer in fighting a battle of continued suffering, as short-sighted as it is cruel on the part of the owners; till every farmer of our country shall be capable of raising stock that will do credit to the markets of old London, or dairy cows that will produce more than their weight in milk in any season, nor until every tiller of the soil shall have a farm journal in his house, without which no farmer of to-day can keep even with his fellows.

Men may cry "enthusiast." No amount of the most determined pluck can grapple successfully with an undertaking so vast without a well spring of enthusiasm that cannot be exhausted.

It will be the aim of the JOURNAL to stir up stock-men to get and to keep only the best in all the lines, and to do so to the utmost of the capabilities of their lands, to stop that ruinous drainage of the elements of fertility to the town markets, and to secure all the artificial manures in addition to husbanding the home supply, that prudence may deem advantageous to apply to well drained lands.

Underdraining, the first great and urgent need of our arable lands, will be advocated, even urged, and fully explained in our columns.

While each department referred to on our title page will receive due attention, stock-raising in all its bearings will be the prominent theme, although this JOURNAL will be the distinctive organ of no particular breed or strain. Information relating to the West Highland cattle and little black faced Highland sheep will be equally welcome to its pages, with that relating to the Booth, Bates or Cruikshank strains.

The stock notes column is equally the property of the stock-man with but one pure-bred animal, and the company with its hundreds. We desire it to be the social board, where the stock-men of all our provinces shall sit in social conclave.

We shall advocate sustaining with a liberal hand, the different agricultural institutions, experimental in their nature, that the wants of the country may require, supporting them in such a way as will make them efficient, and in this way a credit and honor to the country, regardless of the political party that may be in power; and shall at the same time try to expose their shortcomings in a firm, yet candid spirit.

We most heartily favor the idea of having the elements of agriculture taught in our schools. Why do the authorities try so persistently to drum Algebra into the head of an intending farm lad, to whom agricultural chemistry is an unknown tongue?

The JOURNAL will contain beautiful illustrations, mostly of the best specimens of Canadian stock, and the systems of feeding and management; biographical sketches of stock-men; outlines of the history of breeds and strains; articles, scientific and experimental in their nature; drawings of advanced farm buildings and appendages; improved machinery, &c.

Arrangements are being made for regular correspondence from able pens beyond the sea, and from the prairies of the west; also for frequent contributions from the foremost agricultural writers of our own land.

The home department will be remembered.

The life long practical experience of the editor should afford one argument in favor of the utility of the JOURNAL, the articles for which in nearly every instance will be specially written therefor. Our aim is *quality*, not *quantity*.

Advertisements of a suitable character only will find place in the columns of the JOURNAL. We shall keep a zealous vigil over the integrity of this department. If these columns should be abused by designing men, we shall thank our patrons for faithful exposure.

While we most earnestly and heartily thank our patrons for their many kind words, and kinder efforts to sustain and to extend the JOURNAL, we hesitate not to state that on their part it is the wisest policy, as whatever tends to advance the stock interest in the general does so in the particular. Every name added to our list but widens each stock-man's constituency, and tends to promote his sales directly or indirectly. We trust that we shall do nothing to forfeit the good will of our rapidly increasing circle of supporters, and shall still respectfully ask continued support, but only so long as deserving of it, as we are fully conscious that an enterprise such as ours can never live by bolstering, apart from its own intrinsic merits.

CANVASSERS WANTED for this Journal in every county and township in the Dominion to whom a most liberal commission will be allowed. Please write at once for samples and instructions. Address,

STOCK JOURNAL CO.,
43 John St. S., Hamilton, Ont.

Any person forwarding to us \$4.00 and the names of four subscribers, will have the "Journal" mailed free to his own address for one year. Address,

STOCK JOURNAL CO.,
43 John Street South, Hamilton, Ont.

The Opinion of the Manager of the Deseronto Stock Farm.

DESERONTO, Jan. 22, 1884.

EDITORS STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL, Hamilton.

GENTLEMEN: Am very much pleased with the JOURNAL and feel confident that your course will do much toward producing better stock and improved agriculture. Your one line of advice of using nothing but Herd Book males would be worth millions to farmers, if followed.

Huziedly yours,

D. P. HOWATT.

JAMES N. REYNOLDS, Northfield, writes: "I like the JOURNAL very much."

STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.—The prospectus number of the STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL, which is to be published in Hamilton is before us. It is a handsome twenty-page Journal "devoted mainly to the interests of the stock-raisers of the Dominion," but overlooking no department of the farm, and having for its motto, "While agriculture is the first and noblest of the sciences, stock-raising is the right arm of agriculture." It is well got up, carefully edited, and should meet with a hearty welcome by the agriculturists of the Dominion generally. Subscription price only \$3.00 per annum; published monthly by the Stock Journal Co.—The North Star, Paris, Canada, Vol. 1, No. 1.

The first number of the CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL is before us. It is a handsome twenty-page Journal "devoted chiefly to the stock-raisers of the Dominion," but overlooking no department of the farm, and having for its motto, "While agriculture is the first and noblest of the sciences, stock-raising is the right arm of agriculture." It is well got up, carefully edited, and should meet with a hearty welcome by the agriculturists of the Dominion generally. Subscription price only \$3.00 per annum; published monthly by the Stock Journal Co.—The North Star, Paris, Canada, Vol. 1, No. 1.

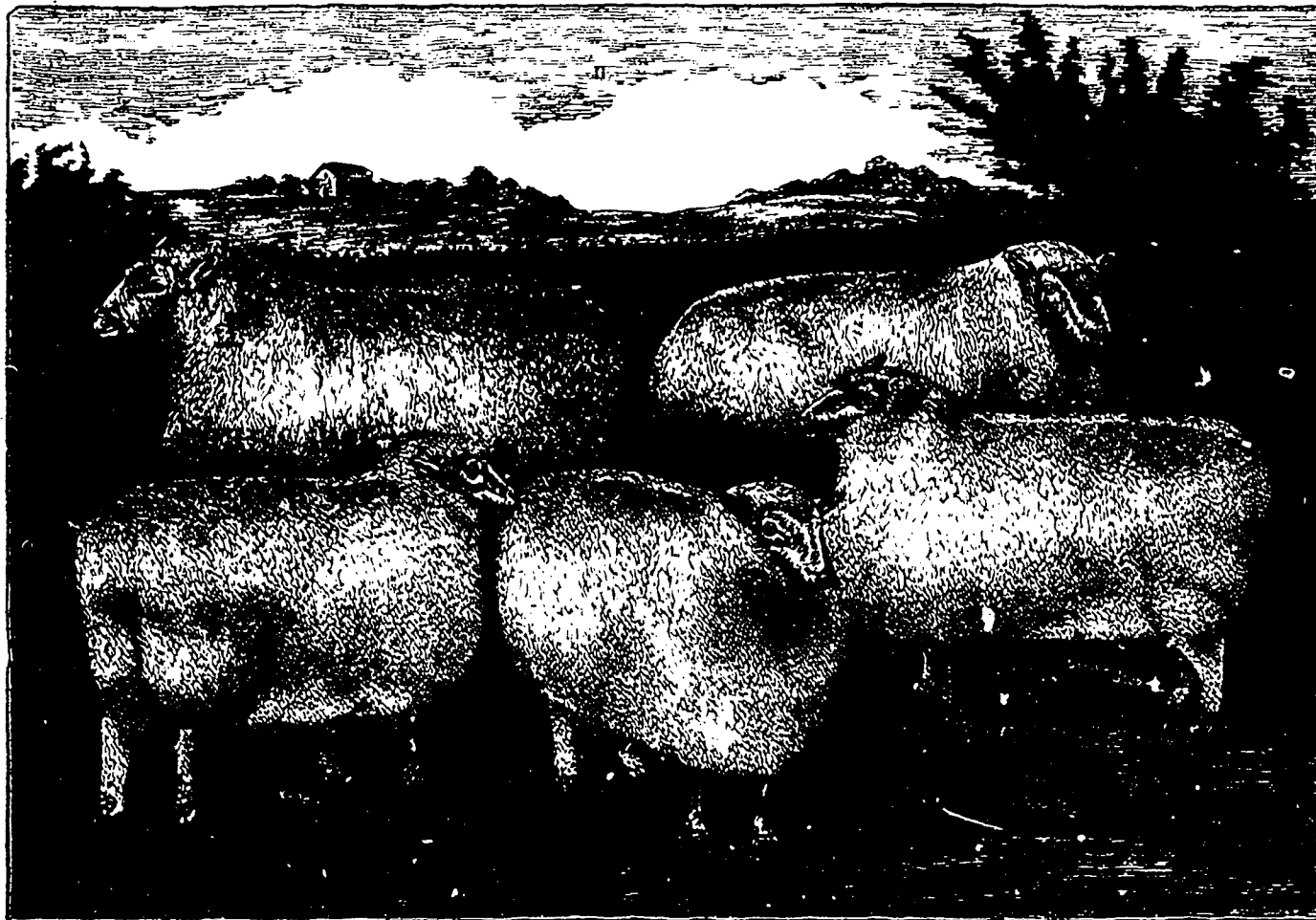
CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL

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

Vol. I.

HAMILTON, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1884

No. 4



Davis. Robin Hood. Hogg. Lord Boyle. Professor.

GROUP OF GRADE WETHERS, WINNERS OF SWEEPSTAKES, CHICAGO, 1883.

Exhibited by Mr. Geo. Hood, Guelph, Ont.

THE accompanying sketch, by our American artist, represents the five fat grade wethers awarded the Marshall, Field & Co.'s Prize, at the recent Fat Stock Show, Chicago. This handsome prize was a sweepstake, and amounted to \$125 00 cash. It was offered for the best five grade wethers in the show.

This show was open to the world. It must be gratifying to reflect that the great sheep prize of the American Continent came thus to the land we love to call our own. To preserve in live-stock story the remembrance of their achievement, as well as to stimulate our countrymen to greater effort, and also to throw light in regard to the inquiry of a former number on the subject of grade sheep, we concluded to have them sketched and to gather facts regarding them, which are subjoined below.

They were exhibited by Mr. Geo. Hood, of Guelph, who also won many other prizes at the same fair.

Our readers will be pleased to know that three of these sheep were bred at the Experimental Farm, Guelph. Professor Brown has favored us with the facts given below in regard to them. They were all two shears. One of them, "Lord Boyle," an Oxford

Down Grade, weighed 365 pounds at the time of the farm sale, 28th September last, and is from an Oxford Down ram and a common ewe—that is, a grade ewe with a Leicester foundation. This sheep, represented as lying down in the sketch, was an animal of great substance with massive proportions.

"Professor," standing on the right, is a Shropshire Grade, from a Shropshire Down ram and a common ewe. His weight was 292 pounds.

"Robin Hood," standing on the left at the top of the cut, is a Leicester Grade, from a Leicester ram and a common ewe, with a weight of 290 pounds. The fleeces weighed respectively at the last clip 13, 12 and 14 pounds unwashed, with a corresponding value of \$1.56, \$2.08 and \$1.71. This, Professor Brown gives also as the averages of these breeds at the farm.

The other two of the group, "Hogg and Davis," were bred by Mr. Matthias Kirby, of Armstrong's Mills, County Wellington, Ont. They represent a cross of a Southdown ram with Cotswold ewes. Their weights about 1st October last, were in the neighborhood of 280 pounds. Mr. Kirby only fed grain to them from weaning time and onward.

The weight of Oxford Down Grade "Lord Boyle" is somewhat unusual, as the averages at the Experimental Farm for some years past have been for the shearings—Oxford Downs, 170 lbs.; Shropshires, 165 lbs.; and Leicesters, 180 lbs. Reckoning these at 5½c. per lb. live weight, and adding the worth of fleece as given above, makes no very material difference in the value of the three crosses respectively. To settle the question as to which is the best cross we require further experiments, taking into account also the nature and amount of food used. We had purposed saying much more on the subject of grade sheep, but where so little is settled, it is safer and wiser to wait for light than to go on in the darkness.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Dec. 27, 1883.

DEAR SIR:—I accidentally, through a friend, saw the November and December issues of your journal, which I like very much. If you can succeed in educating the farmers of the Dominion to the necessity (in order to procure good stock) of breeding from pure bred males, instead of patronizing animals of mixed and uncertain breeds, you will accomplish one of the most desirable changes in the whole of agricultural reforms. Yours truly, CHAS. C. GARDINER.

Canadian Stock-Raisers' Journal

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE STOCK JOURNAL COMPANY,

48 John Street South, Hamilton, Ont.

Terms, \$1.00 per Annum in Advance.

To Subscribers.—With the present issue appears the fourth regular number of this JOURNAL. Any person forwarding us \$1 either in registered letter or through our numerous agents will receive one copy of the JOURNAL for one year. We cannot guarantee to send back numbers prior to first of January, 1884. Intending subscribers should forward their names at once and thus commence with the new year.

Clubs.—Any person forwarding to us \$4.00 and the names of four subscribers will receive one copy of the JOURNAL free for one year. Sample numbers will be sent free on application to parties desirous of getting up clubs.

To Advertisers.—Advertisements of an appropriate nature will be inserted in the JOURNAL at rates that will be found reasonable. The charge for breeders' cards not exceeding five lines is \$1.00 per line. Special rates for "Farms and Stock for Sale," or "Wanted to Purchase or Exchange." Transient advertisements payable in advance. Parties corresponding with advertisers are particularly requested to mention this paper.

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, LIBRARY, 1884.

We had decided to write an article defending the Short-horn breeders of our country, in reference to indefinite charges brought against them in certain quarters, which imply that they in some way monopolized the prizes at the recent Fat Stock Show, Toronto. In the meantime, Mr. J. C. Snell, of Edmonton, has forwarded us an article on the subject, published in another column, which repels the implication so fully that further comment from us is quite unnecessary.

ALTHOUGH but the third regular issue of the JOURNAL, we found it necessary last month to strike off 15,000 copies before the forms were taken from the press, not 10,000 as stated in that number. This, we believe, is quite unprecedented in the annals of agricultural journalism in this country, if not, indeed, in any country. While this is very gratifying to us, it must also be pleasing to our patrons, whose interests in the success of the JOURNAL are so closely associated with our own.

MR. T. N. HIGH, of Blackfoot, Idaho, called at our office, enquiring as to where coach horses (Cleveland Bays) are to be found. He wishes them to turn loose into a ranch west of the Rocky Mountains. His experience has been thus far that they cannot be got except at fancy prices. Mr. High is strongly of the opinion that the Coacher is the coming horse, either as a draft or a roadster. He thinks the cross should be that of mares bred from California horses, crossed with Hambletonians. Where are the owners of these horses in Canada? Why not make themselves known?

CORRECTION.—In the description of Fat Stock Show, Toronto, in January number of the JOURNAL, in the ring for "best Short-horn cow," the third prize was mentioned as having been given to "Princess Louise," owned by the Messrs. McQueen. This cow belongs to the Messrs. Groff, Elmira, so that these gentlemen won both first and third prizes in this ring. In other notices of the JOURNAL we refer to this firm as from Waterloo, which we can easily see is misleading. While those gentlemen reside in Waterloo County, Ont., their exact address is "Messrs. H. & I. Groff, Elmira, Ont."

THE success of the JOURNAL is now, it seems to us, fully assured. It would be quite out of place for us to

say anything regarding the management of the JOURNAL or its intrinsic worth. We require but to ask from our readers a perusal of the many letters sent to us by the stockmen and farmers of the Provinces appearing in the different columns of each number, and also of the various notices of the press. Our subscription list is steadily advancing, and mainly through the efforts of our numerous patrons, to whom we again return our best thanks. If each reader is but instrumental in sending a single subscriber, this means doubling our list at once. We can send copies of January number for a short time yet.

IN the January issue of the JOURNAL a statement was made to the effect that the corn crop of the United States was an average one, taking the whole country over. This statement was based on reports from the *Department of Agriculture*. Later reports from the same source give a somewhat different impression. It turns out that the injury from frost is much more serious than was at first supposed, a very large proportion of the corn in the grain being seriously damaged. It is recommended that more attention be given in future to the selection of the earlier varieties for seed. In this Canadian climate our corn-growers will do well to keep this recommendation in mind. The crop might also be made to mature earlier if the ground on which it is planted was but thoroughly underdrained. The soil in this case becomes much warmer, and hence accelerates rapid vegetation.

THE rage for "reds" amongst the Short-horn men of the United States is being somewhat modified. We understand it originated with the ranchmen, who found that red bulls made the most suitable crosses in improving the unsightly colors of the native cattle. Though colors have been so modified that it is of less consequence to them now as to the color of the stock bulls, still the "reds" are preferred, everything else being equal. The color prejudice is another illustration of the omnipotent power of fashion. We have in mind one instance, at least, of a white Short-horn bull calf having been sold for \$2.50 to the butcher, which, at the same age, would have been worth \$100.00 if of any other color. It is worthy of note that not a few of the most noted prize-winners of our fat-stock showings during recent years have been white. We instance "Dominion Champion," owned by John Russell, of Brougham; the white steer, of two years ago, owned by the Messrs. Groff; "The White Duke" of the Model Farm; and the famous "Clarence Kirklevington," of Bow Park.

STOCK-BREEDERS in any of the lines of pure-breds cannot be too chary about parting with the best representative females of their flocks and herds, even though the prices may be tempting. Every breeder should have an ideal and make every effort bend toward the production of that ideal. The possession of some extra good animals of any breed or strain is no particular advantage to a man, providing he continues to breed others of the same strain inferior and quite unlike them. That man will at once be set down as an unskillful breeder. A proper selection of males is all important. Allow all the cheap and inferior bulls to go across the Atlantic. We don't want their services at all, else they will repeat themselves in an inferior progeny. It should be remembered at the same time that the feeding has much to do with the development of any particular type. The experiments of Bakewell well illustrate the truth of this statement. Hence the vast importance of being well up in the art of feeding. Hence also our reason for giving

so much space to the various systems of feeding in the columns of the JOURNAL.

A WRITER in the *National Live-Stock Journal*, of Chicago, remarks that for every first-class shipping steer seen in their stock-yards, there are nine rough ones. While we fancy that the proportion of the roughs to the choice is not so large in this country, it is quite too large. Why should we raise these rough, unprofitable beasts at all? What a great achievement it would be, could we but persuade our farmers to patronize the nearest really good pure-bred bull, even though it entail a little outlay at the first! If skeptical, try in a single instance, as an experiment, making sure that you take good care of the calf you get. "But," says one, "suppose we give another calf the same chance, will it not do just as well?" We reply, no. Just try the experiment. Get one calf from a choice bull, and pit this against the best calf you have, bred on the old principle, taking the same care of both—but let it be good care—and feed liberally. We are satisfied that the one experiment will suffice. The difficulty is this, that nine-tenths of our farmers will not make this one experiment. Could they only be induced to do so, there would soon be a great outcry for pure-bred bulls.

The Lonely Ranch.

Mr. J. W. J. Carroll, of the firm of Armstrong Bellhouse & Carroll, now on furlough in Ontario, has given us information regarding the ranch they have established in British Columbia, located in a sheltered valley between the 50th and 51st parallels, where the Columbia river flows out of Columbia lake. Mr. Carroll represents this secluded valley as very favorable to the development and the fattening of cattle, no hand feeding being required during the year. On the side hills bunch grass grows luxuriantly, in the bottom orchard grass, vetches and sweet peas; spear grass has not been found, nor burs, neither is there sand to produce hoof rot. The company have been operating for a year in cattle from the native stock, improved by Hereford and Short-horn bulls, brought years ago by the Hudson Bay Co. They expect a market for a time from the Pacific Railway, now in course of construction, which will come within some eighty miles of the valley, after which they can forward to the east or west. The capacity of the range is about 4,500 head. Sheep will be introduced the coming season.

Prize Essays.

Two prizes, one of \$30 and the other of \$20, are to be offered by the Provincial Fair board for the best essays, founded on practical experience, on the profit of breeding, feeding and fattening of beef cattle for the market; and two prizes, one of \$15 and the other of \$10, for essays on the best and most speedy method of eradicating each of the following weeds: Canada thistles, wild mustard, wild oats, and quack grass; each essay to deal with one of the foregoing weeds.

While we think the Council act wisely in offering prizes on subjects so vastly important, and bearing so directly on the agricultural interests of the country, we have our misgivings as to the wisdom of fixing the amount of the prize at a not much higher sum than is often given by newspapers for a really good essay. The best talent can not be called out, very often at least, in this way. A really good essay on any farm topic is surely worth much more to the country than a good horse, and yet more is paid by way of prize money for the horse than for the essay.

One giving valuable information on any of the above

named topics confers a boon on his country, the value of which is above all estimate, and yet the price paid for it is from \$10 to \$30.

We say not this by way of fault finding, as with the board it may be a question of funds. If so, then make the awards simply honorary, to which we would have no serious objection. Who, we ask, that is competent to the task, will spend time in getting up an article that is really good, on any of the above topics, for the money consideration of from \$10 to \$30, even though sure of winning it? Many articles may indeed be written, and some of them good, but far less likely so than if something like an equivalent was offered by the Board as a reward.

Agricultural Education.

As most of our readers will have noticed long ere this, through the general press, the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario are offering premiums, by way of certificate, to applicants whose examinations come up to the required standard, and offering certain premiums in addition to those who obtain the highest number of marks in the second and third classes, wisely discriminating between such, as have enjoyed the privileges of an agricultural school and others.

At the first examination, only second and third class certificates will be issued. This will take place in July, at the same time and places, and subject to the same rules as the High School Intermediate Examinations. Intending candidates should send their names to the Secretary, H. Waide, Agricultural Hall, Toronto, not later than the 1st of April, 1884.

The course of reading for third class certificates is very comprehensive, embracing many departments relating to stock, soils, tillage, etc.

The following books of reference are mentioned simply for the convenience of candidates, not that they are by any means to confine themselves to these:

For all candidates: First Principles of Agriculture (Tanner); Hand Book of Agriculture, embracing Soils, Manures, Rotation of Crops and Live-stock (Wrightson); Canadian Farmers' Manual of Agriculture (Whitcombe); Soil of the Farm (Sir J. B. Lawes and others); Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology (Johnston)—new edition by Cameron, etc.

For those intending to write for second class certificates: New American Farm Book (Allen); Talks on Manures (Harris); Chemistry of the Farm (Warrington); Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology (Johnston and Cameron); Stock Breeding (Miles); The Complete Grazier (Youatt & Burn); American Cattle (Allen); Manual of Cattle-Feeding (Armsby); The Shepherds own Book (Youatt, Skinner and Randall); Treatise on the Pig (Harris); Veterinary Adviser (Law); Insects Injurious to Vegetation (Harris); Insects Injurious to Fruit (Saunders).

Full particulars will be furnished on application to the Secretary.

We cannot see how the above scheme, prudentially managed, can fail to react very beneficially in regard to the advancement of agriculture.

Kind Words from "Sunnyside."

HAMILTON, 15th Jan., 1884.

MR. EDITOR:

DEAR SIR,—I called at your office to-day, and was more than disappointed when told that you would not be in the city. Would have liked much to have had an hour's talk on the matters we hold in common. If "Riverside" had not been so far from the city, I would have driven out and called on you there. I

always had a high opinion of your editorial powers, but I must confess I was not prepared for the triumph of success which I consider you have attained in your "Essay on the Farmers' Sons." Such ideas as you throw out cannot fail to do good, and must tend to elevate the profession to a higher standard.

With your description of "Shadeland" and its doings, I must say that I am delighted. It comprehends so much in so little space. You are quite at home in your descriptions. I am not surprised at the Powell Brothers sending you such a heavy order for copies. Will be much pleased to see you at Sunnyside sometime during the winter.

Wishing you every success in your work,

Yours truly,

ROBERT HUNTER, Alma, Ont.

Why Sell Young Stock but Half Matured?

We have just returned from the market and found it, as usual, filled with the carcasses of lambs, young cattle, young pigs, etc., not even half matured. Why is it that so many of our farmers will continue the suicidal process of selling for the shambles to such a ruinous extent at a stage thus early in the development of young stock? Why, for instance, sell a lamb in July for \$2.50 or \$3.00 that will as readily fetch \$5.00 at Christmas? Why sell a young steer in November at 3 cents per lb. or less, live weight, that will fetch 6 cents as readily the following May or June? Why sell to the butcher at that stage when the carcass is not half developed in any case?

The following amongst other reasons may account for the almost universal practice of this short-sighted policy:—

1. A desire to be rid of the trouble of *carrying* for the animal during the winter. But why this desire? It certainly requires much less care to lead the animal on to maturity than to rear another one in the place thereof, and certainly there is much less risk. At no stage of the growth is there so little trouble and expense in bringing on young cattle as after the first year. Unlike young lads, the precarious period with stock is not when approaching maturity, but at a much earlier period. Cattle will flourish on feed the second winter that during the first would have reduced them to skeletons.

2. *Pecuniary necessity.* Where such is the argument it is to a certain extent legitimate. In such a case resource to this method of meeting the difficulty should be the very last one. It reminds one of killing the goose that lays the golden egg. If only persons so circumstanced sold stock at immature stages, not a very large proportion of it would be thus sold. This excuse cannot be given by a vast majority of farmers who adopt the course we stigmatize, to use a mild term, as shortsightedness.

3. Others sell thus early fearing a *scarcity of feed.* But how comes this scarcity? Not by the unproductiveness of nature. Nature is never chargeable with the sterility of any soil once fruitful. Some seasons she may seem capricious in sections, but only in sections. Wherein one country is lacking, another country has a surplus brought to hand by those great regulators of all markets, the steamboat and the railroad. The causes of this scarcity are usually to be placed at the door of the complainant. Selling young stock to the first clamorous bidder, and teaming off the grain and fodder that should have been used in carrying them onward have led to the impoverishment of the lands that take this method of proclaiming their wrongs. But what if a limited amount of food must be purchased, will it not repay the outlay? A party

on our farm has found it remunerative to purchase the pigs and the feed given them during recent years. True, pork has been exceptionally high during those years, but the same party assures us that there was a small margin at \$6.00 per 100 lbs. If such a course will pay the laborer, who makes no account of the manure, why will it not repay the farmer who does?

4. Some do so for the philanthropic reason that the towns must have a *supply* from some quarter. Decidedly so, but see to it that it is not from *your* farm.

5. And others, although in many instances not conscious of it, for the reason that almost *everybody* does so. The ship goes readily the way the wind blows, and here, doubtless, we find the reason that overshadows all others. The severe physical toil of the average farmer seem to render him mentally lazy. He too often leaps to conclusions, allowing himself to be sucked into the current of action, simply because the current has reached him and flows onward.

The enterprising merchant seldom does business in a hap-hazard way. Seated in his counting-room he views every transaction in all its bearings, viewing it like the bridal garment, first on this side and then on that. The probable gain and loss is most accurately computed, and due allowance thrown into the computation for contingencies. Were it not so, instead of *one-half* the whole number of men in business failing at some period of their career, *nine-tenths* of them would go under, so liable is trade to fluctuations. Not so the farmer, with his freehold securely at his back, far away from the restless sea of all trading pursuits, he is content to do *well* without asking might he not do *better*. Because a one-year steer brings him say \$20 in November and he realizes in the interval \$50 for the food that that steer would have consumed by one year from the following spring, which would then have sold most readily for \$70, he reasons that he has saved his labor, seldom making allowance for the cost of marketing the grain, nor taking into account the value of the manure that would have been made by this steer during the supposed term, and which is just so much added to his capital in the form of materials of productiveness.

But we cannot believe that the \$50 allowed for feed during the supposed term valued at its current worth, not in the market of the neighboring town but on the farm, if judiciously fed would only net \$50 when turned into beef, although many argue thus. Facts are "stubborn" things, and happily in this instance we have a short cut of reaching them. Many farmers in the vicinity of Guelph, Elora, Fergus and elsewhere are enriching their farms by no other process than that of rearing and fattening cattle on these farms. They are thus continually adding to their store of reserved capital in the form of elements of productiveness. They also lay by frequently in a neighboring bank not inconsiderable sums, and without the selling of much grain in any form whatever. If such men, reputed the most prosperous in their respective localities, attain this greater prosperity by no other means than those indicated above, it certainly proves beyond a doubt that there has been a *direct* gain in the past, so far as they are concerned, connected with the feeding and rearing of stock, whatever difficulties may stand in the way of determining the exact whereabouts of these gains.

The evils resulting from the sale of stock in the early stages of growth are very many. Amongst them we may mention:

1. *Removing phosphates* from the farm in the form of *bone*. Animals nearing maturity carry away much less of these valuable elements than at previous stages

of their growth. When these are well developed the consumption indicated above ceases entirely, inasmuch that an animal sold at one year and weighing 600 lbs., live weight, will carry away an amount of these elements almost equalling that of an animal at two years weighing 1,200 lbs.

2. It encourages the pernicious system of *selling fodder* from the farm that would otherwise be retained. When animals are sold at one year the fodder that would be required to bring them through the second winter is almost sure to go to the nearest town, for which there is usually no return made to the farm. The ultimate results of such a course require no explanation. They can only be followed by the impoverishment of the soil, shortage in the crops and leanness in the purses of the present or succeeding occupants.

3. It fosters being content with a *low standard* of breeding. Farmers who usually sell early and without weighing, as is commonly the case, have but a dim idea of what the weight of a well developed high grade steer should be, and so rest content with the normal standard which satisfied their forefathers. How significant the lesson taught by advanced feeders in the fact of their rejection of all but the best developed of well graded animals when selecting for their feeding stanchions.

4. It enhances the *risk* connected with stock-rearing. Half a dozen pigs and lambs are lost the first few days of their existence for every one that dies during any after period. Then there is the additional risk to the dam, which is often very considerable.

We trust the farmers of Canada will turn over a new leaf in the direction indicated in this paper. We beg to be permitted to say to them; Set your standards high and bring your stock up to these, rather than grope on in that dead level plane erected by your fathers a generation ago. Necessity often led them to do as they did, while it is most probable you cannot plead this excuse. Do not rest content with less than 1,500 lbs. with your cattle at 2½ years, nor with less than 300 lbs. or more with your pigs at one year. Give to our townsmen meat such as they ought to have and they will ultimately thankfully bear the additional expense, while your harvest in the form of enriched lands and well filled coffers will assuredly come in due time.

Farm Drainage.

THIRD ARTICLE.

Besides those mechanical advantages resulting from drainage spoken of in our second article on the subject, there are others, such as the greater facility for hauling loads over the land, the greatly reduced amount of damage done by cattle feeding on it by poaching, the easier destruction of weeds, especially of those wild grasses which thrive only on wet land, on which we need not enlarge. We press on to consider the *chemical effects* of drainage on the soil.

1. *It promotes absorption of fertilizing substances from the air.* The atmosphere is loaded not only with oxygen and carbonic acid, so essential to the life of plants, but also with various substances which come from all decomposing things; from the breathing of all living creatures, from combustion, and a thousand other causes. Ammonia, which is one of the most valuable substances found in farm-yard manure, and which is the constant result of decomposition, escapes into the air and is carried down by the rains upon the earth. The rain cleanses the air of all these impurities, and conveys them to the roots of plants. The amount of fertilizing matter thus supplied to the soil is astonishing. Mr. Caird, in the *Cyclopaedia of Agri-*

culture, on the rotation of crops, says:—"The surprising effects of a fallow, even when unaided by any manure, has received some explanation by the recent discovery of Mr. Barral, that rain water contains within itself, and conveys into the soil, fertilizing substance of the utmost importance, equivalent, in a fall of rain of twenty-four inches per annum, to the quantity of ammonia contained in two cwt. of Peruvian guano, with 150 lbs. of nitrogenous matter besides, all suited to the nutrition of our crops." Now, upon undrained land it is evident that a large amount of this highly fertilizing rain-fall runs off on the surface of the land, carrying with it not only its own riches, but pilfering from the soil much of what it already contained. This is entirely obverted by proper drainage, because the water, in finding its way to the drains, is deprived of all its fatness by the soil.

2. *Drainage supplies air to the roots.* Plants require the same constant supply of air as animals do. Liebig says: "All plants die in soils and water destitute of oxygen. Absence of air acts exactly in the same manner as an excess of carbonic acid. Stagnant water excludes air, but a renewal of water has the same effect as a renewal of air, because water contains it in solution. When water is withdrawn from a marsh, free access is given to the air, and the marsh is changed into a fruitful meadow." The manures, also, which are applied to the soil will not decompose so as to furnish food for the use of the crops, unless the oxygen of the air finds free admission to it in the soil. Hence, the reason why on wet land manure is of little use, because by the hardening, or rather compacting of the soil the air does not gain access to it to effect its decomposition.

3. *Drainage warms the soil.* It is stated on high authority that this takes place to the extent of 15° F. Indian corn vegetates at 55°. At 45° the seed would rot. Cultivated plants in general do not grow at all unless the temperature of the soil be raised above 45°. The sun has great power to warm dry soil, even as high as 90° or 100°, but it has no such power to warm *wet* soils, because a soil is *rendered cold by evaporation*. If water cannot pass through the soil by drainage, either natural or artificial, it must escape by evaporation from the surface; and that evaporation carries off much heat is well known, from the effects resulting from a drenching of our clothes, if these are allowed to dry on one's back: the feeling of extreme chilliness first, often followed by more disastrous consequences. A somewhat similar effect is produced on vegetable life by evaporation of excessive moisture, every gallon of which thus carried off takes along with it as much heat from the soil as would raise five and a half gallons of water from the freezing to the boiling point. It is not then surprising that undrained land is in farmers' language, "cold."

4. *Heat will not pass downward in water.* If, therefore, the soil be saturated with water the heat of the sun in spring cannot warm it, and plowing and planting it will be late, and the crop a failure. Heat applied to the surface of water can never warm it. Every man who has poured water into a frozen pump, hoping to thaw out the ice, has arrived at the fact that ice will not melt by hot water on the top of it; neither would the kettle boil by placing the fire above it: though the water at the top might get warm it would remain at the top, because warm water is lighter than cold. This is the reason why soaked land never warms up until the excessive moisture is taken out of it, and the seed sown in it rots from cold.

5. *Aeration by draining.* The circulation of air through the soil is one of the most beneficial effects of

drainage. Not a drop of water can run from the soil into a drain without its place being supplied by air, unless there is more water to take its place. In order the better to promote the permeation of the air through the soil, it has been recommended to connect the drains together at their upper ends, by means of a header, leaving one or more openings in it, so that the air may pass freely through the whole drains. In dry hot weather, when the air is most highly charged with moisture, currents thus passing constantly through the earth along the drains at a time when they are dry, will, by contact with the cooler subsoil, part with large quantities of moisture, and moisten the soil from the drains to the surface, giving off also with the moisture whatever fertilizing elements they carry with them. This fact is one of the chief reasons for carrying drains up and over high knolls. Such high lands often become very parched in times of drought, and this moisture-laden current ascending through these high drains deposits there its treasures of moisture and accompanying fertilizing substances. At any rate, it is a noticeable fact that such lands after being drained become far more productive. This result, of course, is partly to be attributed to the greater filtering power possessed by drained land, whereby most of the rainfall that would otherwise run down the surface, carrying off at the same time much of the goodness of such land to the more level ground below, finds its way by percolation down to the drains, leaving its own richness in the soil where it fell from the clouds.

Mr. Snell's Letter.

EDMONTON, Ont., Jan. 22nd, 1884.

MR. EDITOR,—I am much pleased with your January number. It is certainly an excellent commencement, and I fancy it will tax your time and skill pretty severely to improve on it. The JOURNAL will fill a long felt want in the Dominion, and it deserves the hearty sympathy and support of every farmer in the land, for every farmer is a stock-raiser to some extent, and hence, should feel an interest in the success of so able an exponent of his calling, and one, the moral tone of which is of such a high order. If the initial numbers are a fair sample of what the future is to be, and we believe they are no more, it will be a safe paper to introduce anywhere, as its editorial department gives evidence of an accurate and well-trained mind, and of a heart that is deeply moved with love for the work its possessor has engaged in. Here we find no random statements, no fanatical harangues, no wild goose productions written "on the wing," but calm, truthful, reliable, practical, common sense dissertations upon all the leading subjects which interest the farmer in his calling, and which are calculated to elevate and ennoble that calling.

Let the farmers then see to it that they do their part in sustaining and helping to build up what has long been needed in Canada—a first-class, high toned agricultural and stock journal.

Wishing you unbounded success,

J. C. SNELL.

Pure-Bred Stock in Stamford Township.

It was our privilege to visit some of the homes where pure-bred stock are kept in this locality about the end of the year. There is more good stock, we were told, in this township, than 'rhaps' in any other in the county of Welland.

Near Stamford, Mr. C. Pettit has been located for three years past, and has already no less than twenty-four pure-breds, mostly of the Oxford, Seraphine and

Princess strains. The stock bull "Prospect," bred by J. & W. Watt, Salem, is out of an imported Cruikshank bull, and like most of his race, is compactly put together. Mr. Pettit has a number of young bulls for sale, advertised in another column. He is a son of Jonathan R. Pettit, of Grimsby, who has been breeding Short-horns for the past 25 years.

Mr. Hugh Mitchell, also of Southend P.O., near Stamford, has fourteen head of Short-horns, all of good quality. His herd was commenced but three years ago, and is coming on very nicely. The first purchase was from Geo. W. Miller, of Thorold. "Strawberry" three years old, of the Oxford strain, and red, is a fine specimen, with a strong, deep breast, broad and straight back and fine head. Her bull calf, from "Conspirator," the stock bull of R. Mitchell, Stamford, is also a strong, straight, deep animal. The cattle here give evidence of most careful attention. Mr. Mitchell has also bull calves for sale, as mentioned in his card in the JOURNAL.

Mr. R. Mitchell, of Stamford, has ten head of pure-breds. Although he has had some pure-breds for some time past, his Short-horn herd may be said to have commenced three years ago. "Conspirator" at the head of the herd, was bred by Mr. George Miller, of Markham. Mr. Mitchell gives considerable attention to the breeding of roadster horses.

Mr. Wm. Parker, of Stamford, has a few pure-breds. His herd was established in 1870. "Robin Hood," the stock bull, is a good specimen.

Mr. Crawford, of Stamford, was not at home. His herd is one of the largest in that region. He also breeds Cotswold sheep.

Mr. James Brown, of Thorold, began his herd in 1881. He purchased from Mr. Vine, of St. Catharines. The stock bull "Victor II" vol. viii, Canada Herd Book, is a rich roan. He was bred by W. G. Pettit, of Burlington, Ont., out of "Prince, 10,298."

It will thus be seen that the herds and flocks of pure-bred stock in this region are neither large nor numerous, nor of long standing, although others in the neighborhood have more or less pure-bred stock not enumerated here. It is cheering to notice, however, that a beginning has been made, and that those who are in the business have fairly good specimens. If we may venture a suggestion, it is to aim at getting them somewhat finer in the bone, and a little nearer the ground, although this hint is not needed in all cases. A judicious selection of stock bulls of the right stamp is what is needed. It is to be regretted that the people of this section do not pay more attention to stock-raising. True, they have a good fruit-growing country, but they will find it out sooner or later that they will not long grow fruit to perfection, without combining this industry with stock-raising.

Very good bulls are offered by each of the parties above enumerated, at reasonable prices, and yet many of the neighbors will be content with scrub natives. It is simply too bad.

Considerable fattening has been done in this region of late years by the few, but not much this year, as a good deal of corn is usually grown, which proved a complete failure this season; this, combined with the increasing difficulty of purchasing suitable cattle, has thrown a damper on the industry. The sooner that feeders set about growing more or less of their own store cattle, the better.

We were informed by the Messrs. Mitchell that the duty on corn also tended to check the industry. An instance was cited where a car load had been purchased just before the tariff came in force, which, owing to the delay in forwarding, was made dutiable. This made a difference of some \$30 on the one car,

which would have gone far towards paying the labor of tending the cattle while fattening.

Mr. John Mitchell, an old man, but young for his years, expressed himself very decidedly in condemning the monopolizing of our fairs by the speeding ring. We think with him that when we consider the low prizes offered for good stock at many of our minor fairs, it is not to be wondered at that latterly there has at these been a falling off in the exhibits. The whole question of fairs needs reconsidering. We can certainly dispense with some of them, and the sooner it is determined which, the better.

Stock-Raising in Whitby and Pickering.

Our visit to these advanced stock centres was made in a most unpropitious time. The storm fiend had burst forth with all his fury on the day of our arrival from the hidden caverns of the north, and marshalling all the forces of the snow-king, had so shaken his hoary locks over hill and valley, that the whole land literally groaned beneath the burden of snow. The roads, not narrowed by pitiable avarice as in some sections, were piled full. Farmers were drawing away the blockade from door-yards and barn-yards. During the four days of our sojourn, commencing with the evening of January 8th, the snow fell, except at intervals, piling heaps of snow on snow.

Mr. F. Guy kindly met us at the station, bravely facing the storm. We sojourned at "Sydenham," the residence of Mr. Thos. Guy, snow-bound for a day and a half, but thankful to be in such good quarters. This Ayrshire home occupies the promontory between Sydenham bay and the lake, and so near the latter that the sad moanings of the unrested waters lull one to sleep at night, strangely contrasting with the touching melody of the evening hymn "Over There!" so beautifully rendered by that household, and the soothing echoes of which have deeply stirred the inner and nobler self at intervals ever since.

"Sydenham" has been the home of the Ayrshires for more than twenty years, the herd having been established in 1862. It now numbers thirty-nine head. "Wallace," the stock bull, coming four years old, is a fine specimen, a dark brown, with Ayrshire markings, good head, wild eye, heavy chest, straight back and good hind quarters; a prize winner wherever shown, with but one exception, and in that instance beaten by one of Mr. Guy's raising.

"Stoncalsey III," from the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, is doing nicely now, but lost flesh from the sudden weaning; showing the importance of having calves well practised in eating what is to be their future food before going through this ordeal.

"Gurta IV," awarded sixteen first prizes out of seventeen showings, is still looking well. These prizes include first as best milch cow of any age or breed, at Toronto and Guelph, 1882, quality and quantity considered.

In 1882 Mr. Guy's herd won the *Farmers' Advocate* prize, at Kingston, as best herd of five cows for general purposes and profit. What pleases us best about this prize is that the cows were all of Mr. Guy's own breeding.

In the report handed in by Mr. Guy to the Association at that time, he estimates that the cost of this herd for that year (feed) was \$212.50, and that the profit of the five cows was, in milk at three cents per quart, \$583.25; butter, at eighteen cents per pound, \$367.50; and cheese at nine cents per pound, \$385.55. This includes the calves, which sold at \$50 each.

Mr. Guy has also a few Short-horns, including

"Red Rose" [341], in material for vol. viii, of the Canada Herd Book, with four crosses of Cruikshank blood; got by "Enterprise," by "Royal Barmpton" dam, "Sally" [1389], vol. iv, also by that famous stock-getter, imported by John Dryden, M.P.P., of Brooklin. She has a good, deep-set bull calf by her side.

He has stuck well to his text since commencing the herd, and as is usual in such a case, this perseverance, spiced with prudent energy, has brought him to the front. More than one formidable rival has in consequence prudentially retired from the show-ring.

It speaks well for the Ayrshires that we find 50,000 of them in their native shire, or about twice the number of all the pure-breds of all the breeds combined to be found in Ontario.

On the 10th Mr. Guy conveyed us to the residence of Mr. H. H. Spencer, of the "Dorset" stock farm, Brooklin, calling at Mr. Dryden's on the way. Unfortunately we found Mr. Dryden absent, but the foreman, Mr. Burnett, twenty-two years on the estate, and who has the history of the stock at his finger ends, gave us much information. We almost envy Mr. Dryden the possession of this old veteran. Why is it that this country, with all its intelligence, does not produce more men competent for the position of foreman on a farm, where the need for such is so pressing? Will those men answer who must have extortionate wages in summer, and who are as a matter of course thrown out of employment in winter?

Mr. Dryden's herd dates from 1862, when he purchased the Short-horn bull "Victor," bred by Hon. John Simpson, of Bowmanville. His first pure-bred females were "Jenny Lind," a two-year heifer, purchased also from Mr. Simpson, and "Rose," from Mr. Geo. Shaw, of Bowmanville.

In 1871 he imported "Stanley," from the herd of Amos Cruikshank, Sittyton, Scotland, the distinguished cow "Mimulus," and the no less famous "Queen of Beauty." "Mimulus" bred for Mr. Dryden seven bulls and one heifer, the youngest bull being "Barmpton Hero," so noted as a prize winner and a stock-getter during recent years in the possession of Messrs. J. & W. Watt, Salem. "Barmpton Hero" figures on the frontispiece of the January number of the JOURNAL.

In 1873 "Royal Barmpton" and "Columbia" were imported, the former used by Mr. Dryden as stock bull, and famous as a stock-getter as well as royal in his bearing.

In 1880 four females, three of which went to the west, were imported, and two bulls, one of them, "Baron Surmise," was used two years as stock bull in place of "Royal Barmpton," and then sold for Minnesota.

In 1881 four yearling heifers were brought over, and in 1882 two bulls and one female. One of the bulls, "Lord Glamis" (2 years), Mr. Dryden is using as stock bull at present. In 1883 two heifers and four bulls calves were added by importation, all of the above having come from the herds of Mr. Cruikshank. In 1882 about 70 Shropshire sheep were imported and about 60 this present season.

The flocks and herds of Mr. Dryden look remarkably well. They show marks of great care and attention; and those large straw-stacks, so charmingly built! Where did he get such a stacker? We would fain particularize, but space forbids. We must mention, however, that "Queen of Beauty II," a light roan, home-bred, deep in the chest and straight on the back, has produced six pure breds, all red. Her last heifer calf, got by "Stanley," was purchased at Mr. Parmer's sale by Robert Miller, of West Liberty,

Iowa, for \$660. This animal was pronounced in our presence by Mr. L. Miller, of Maryville, Iowa, to be the best yearling he ever looked at; an opinion rendered after having spent a winter in Kentucky, mainly in viewing Short-horns.

Mr. Dryden's herd numbers 30 females and 6 bulls. He has 75 Shropshire Downs, all looking well and mostly imported.

The foundation of the "Dorse" flocks of South-downs was laid by Mr. John Spencer, father of the present Mr. Spencer, in 1850. He was, therefore, one of the first importers of Southdowns into our country, and those have been bred on the place ever since. Their first importation was from the flock of the Duke of Richmond, and consisted of three head. Through storm and calm Mr. Spencer has stuck to the Downs; amid taunt and ridicule which sooner than the stoutest opposition leads strong men to falter, and is now reaping his reward. He has not unfrequently heard the cruel taunt that his prizes were worth more than his sheep; but all this has changed.

We wonder at the accuracy with which Mr. Spencer anticipated the wants of to-day in the sheep line. Many years ago he imported Shropshires as well as Southdowns—the two classes of sheep that stand so high in favor at this hour.

He has made in all about a dozen distinct importations of Downs, having brought to Canada about 160 head, 125 of them within the last two years. The flocks number sixty-five head at present, all looking very fine. The Shropshire ewe lambs were among the finest that we have yet seen.

Mr. Spencer has recently commenced a herd of Scotch Short-horns, which are making good progress, and breeds Clydesdale horses, having three broodmares all registered; and pure bred Berkshire pigs, grounded on the herd of F. W. Stone, of Guelph.

Our hospitable host conveyed us to the farm of James I. Davidson, of Balsam, calling at the residence of W. Heron & Son, of Ashburn, on the way. This firm commenced their herd of Durhams in 1869 by the purchase from Mr. John Miller, of Brougham, of the cow "Mary of Syme." The herd has been bred principally from the Syme and Cruikshank strains, embracing also some of the Kinellar. Three of the principal cows are "Lady Bampton," a low set, compact cow, got by "Bampton Senator," "Isabella," coming three and carrying her second calf, a cow of great substance, and "Rachel," a stylish "Booth" cow, purchased from W. Linton, of Aurora, Ont., and bred by W. Linton, of England.

Two of the heifers recently purchased from Mr. J. Fothergill of Burlington, tracing back to Ferguson stock, and got by "Prince James," whose portrait is soon to appear in the JOURNAL, reflect great credit on the breeder. They seemed to us most admirable specimens of the strain they represent.

The stock bull "Duke of Albany," bred by A. Cruikshank and imported by Jas. I. Davidson of Balsam, is a fine, staunch fellow with many good points but like many of the Cruikshank strain not over strong in the quarter. The herd of Durhams numbers twenty females and three males. This firm also succeed well in raising a good class of Clydesdale horses. The first purchase of pure bred was an imported filly from R. Beith of Bowmanville. They have now five pure bred and several grades. They are evidently in a position to go forward: six stalwart sons and a judicious father, though some of the sons are looking in the direction of college halls. We trust their successes are only in their beginnings. We took a hurried look through the admirable new barn of Mr. John Davidson in the owner's absence, glanced at his Short-

horns and numerous stanchions of fine steers fitting for export, and the admirable specimens of fine young Clydesdales in their new quarters, and then put up for the night at Mr. Jas. I. Davidson's, glad to get shelter from the ever-falling snow. At Mr. Davidson's a most enjoyable evening was spent at a cheerful fireside, discussing the Short-horns of Sittyton now so widely scattered over this and other lands.

To particularize on the individual excellences of the herds of this great importer of Cruikshank cattle would occupy more space than we can spare, though we would fain accord it.

Mr. Davidson commenced his herd of Short-horns in 1858 by the purchase of a white heifer, which failed to breed. How often it happens, that the foundations of enduring success are laid in adversity. He next purchased "Rolla," in 1860, from John P. Wheeler (not living now), of Scarborough, who at that time was going out of Durhams for Ayrshires. This cow was coming three years, and proved a good investment.

His first importation was made in 1871, when four yearlings and one two-year heifer were brought over from Mr. Cruikshank's herd. Successive importations have been made since then, till nearly a hundred head of this famous strain of cattle have been brought across the sea by Mr. Davidson and are now scattered through various parts of Canada and the far west. Not a few of them have greatly distinguished themselves in the show-rings of that region.

In fact, so great is the craze latterly for Cruikshank bulls among the ranchmen that even white bulls of this strain are readily purchased by them. At least, we were so informed by Mr. L. Miller, of Marysville, Missouri, whom we met at Mr. Davidson's, and who often handles as many as two hundred bulls in one season. He therefore ought to know.

Mr. Davidson commenced breeding Clydesdales in 1866 by the importation of "Darling I," a prize-winner at the Highland Society's Show. Her first foal, "Darling II," still in his possession has a remarkable record as a brood mare. Of her progeny Mr. Davidson has already sold to the amount of \$8,800. If the show-ring be any test of merit, no man has ever imported a Clydesdale into this country to beat "Darling II." He also imported "Highland Maid." Her twins are now both with foal, confounding the prophecies of old time that say two twin mares will not both breed.

We noticed in an enclosure nine bulls just recently arrived from quarantine—three roans and six reds—fine portly fellows, and, of course, of Cruikshank blood. "Auricula," a two-year heifer, one year older than "Abbotsburn," and of the same stock, is a beast of great substance.

"Golden Thistle," a one-year, and "Whin Blossom," three years old, are roans of very fine parts.

Mr. Davidson drove us to Pickering station, reluctantly passing A. Johnston's, of Greenwood, owing to the drifts, and calling at the home of Mr. John Miller & Son, to find them also absent. We need scarcely mention that Mr. Davidson has great faith in Mr. Cruikshank's integrity, and that as a consequence his animals are bred as represented. Mr. Cruikshank's yea is yea, and his nay, nay. His word is not for a moment to be called in question. Characterless men never reap enduring success.

We saw at Mr. Miller's a roan bull, at eight months, of great substance, of the Strathallen family, and from the same cow as the Messrs. Snider's "Rose of Strathallen II." The stock bull, "Crown Prince of Strathallen," four years old, the same that won first prize at Toronto, 1883, evidently enjoys life. The cows, "Mina," from S. Campbell, of Kinellar, and "Palm

Tree," four and five years respectively, are of fine parts and much beauty. We noticed an imported bull calf, (a red Kirklevington) that had recently been sold to John Hope, of the C. W. F. S. Association, and an imported Waterloo Duchess. In this purchase Mr. Hope has two fine specimens.

The venerable old "Rose of Strathallen," infirm with age, is still here. She has seen her best days, and now being past her reeding, is pensioned for her services.

Mr. Miller has forty-five Short-horns, seven of them bulls. Five of the herd were imported this present season along with one mare and nine stallions. Their Clydesdales number twenty head, all imported from imported stock, and four of the ten stallions were sired by "Boydston Boy."

As we have already made some reference to the work of this firm in November JOURNAL, 1883, we say no more here.

Other Short-horn breeders in Whitby we were unable to see. We mention Samuel Holman, James Stokes, John Howdon, and Wm. Smith, reeve, all of Columbus; James Matheson, William Kerr, and David Burns, of Brooklin; E. Cooper, of Oshawa; Jeffery Bros., G. Higginbotham, and B. Gibson, of Whitby; also a considerable number in Pickering.

Wm. Thompson, formerly of Whitby, was one of the first importers. It is thought by some that Mr. Wm. Dow (now deceased) was the very first, having imported a Short-horn bull in 1854 or '55. Mr. Cade, of Oshawa, also deceased, was one of the first to introduce long-wooled sheep.

We must certainly acknowledge that we have been favorably impressed with this section, both as a stock-producing and grain-growing region. We believe there are but few centres of the Province where so much good stock is found in so small an area, which speaks loudly in behalf of the enterprise of the people. This rolling country must present a very pretty appearance in summer with its receding uplands and wide and deep ravines. Some tumble-down barns and broken fences, however, remind us that the sluggards are not all dead.

Amongst our Friends.

MR. ANDREW GILMORE of Huntingdon, Quebec, mentions in letter of December 22, "You are to be congratulated on the advancement of stock-raising in your journal. You shall have my support as long as I have a dollar."

R. C. BRANDON of "Carldale Farm," Cannington, has written us, saying, "I fully believe your enterprise and taste in collection of matter, which is not only pleasing but profitable, will be highly appreciated. Wishing you a large circulation," etc.

MR. SAMUEL SMOKE of Canning, Ont., writes us, "I have carefully examined your journal and find it compares well with other journals, if not indeed better. I think it is just what the farmers want, and hope it may go on and prosper."

M. & W. SCHELL of Woodstock, Ont., have written saying, "We are very much pleased with the JOURNAL."

MR. H. E. HUNSBURGER of Tilbury East, Ont., mentions, "I received your Nov. JOURNAL and was well pleased with it."

MR. W. CAISTOR, Tavistock, says, "I am well pleased with the two numbers of your paper sent."

MR. C. NOMAN of Northport, Ont., mentions, "I received a specimen copy of the JOURNAL and am dropping the subscription of three other agricultural papers and forward my subscription for this, thinking that I will be well repaid."

MR. G. H. PUGSLEY of Brantford, Ont., writes, "I enclose \$1 for the JOURNAL. It is really gotten up very nicely."

MR. PETER MORRIS of Molesworth, Ont., says: "I approve of your enterprise, as there is a good deal of good stock spreading through the country, and your paper will help to spread it still further, and so to give farmers a taste and love for their calling that they may have pleasure and profit combined."

Experimental Farm Silos, Guelph, Ont., 1883-84.

From the "Advance Sheet" kindly forwarded to us, we glean the following on this strangely controverted subject, in regard to which experimentists are almost ready to say, with the old philosophers and metaphysicians of olden time, "Where shall we find definiteness and certainty?"

In August last, two weeks were employed in testing the keeping properties of various green fodders in a portable form, prompted by the requirements of live-stock shipments. Three classes of barrels were used—ordinary sized oak barrels, larger ones, such as are used for beer, and a very large oak tun, with a capacity of 60 cubic feet. The medium sized barrels had within them a square box to secure equal pressure on all parts, and had the cavities between this box and the encircling barrel filled solidly with earth, which material was also both above and below the box. The material used in filling was cut and uncut fresh clover, rye grasses and permanent pasture. The tun was not filled till the 3rd of October: one-third of it with green oats, and the remainder with permanent pasture grasses. It was opened 29th December. The permanent pasture had a green, brown color, a strong sour taste and smell—a very heavy putrid scent, difficult to describe, and yet the fibre was sound, even in the case of delicate clover. The whole body of the pasture was so full of sap as to be easily pressed out with the hand when removed from the Silo. The oat fodder, on the other hand, turned out sound, sweet and palatable. The pasture in the small barrels was similar in condition to that just described in the tun. Thus far, then, with the exception of the green oat fodder, the experiment has not been completely successful.

The permanent Silo, occupying a portion of the root cellar, and which failed to perfectly preserve ensilage last winter, through unevenness of walls and insufficient pressure, was properly prepared for the purpose this year at trifling cost, and filled with green oat fodder from October 1st to October 3rd, the corn having been completely destroyed by early frosts. The pit was filled to the depth of 10 feet with 28 tons of the cut fodder, and at an actual cash outlay of less than \$24.00. Allowing full value for everything, the entire outlay would not be more than \$48.00. It was then covered with 2-inch boards and loaded with earth to the extent of 1,000 pounds to the square yard.

By a system of thermometers used—within an arrangement made for the purpose—the temperature was ascertained daily at the bottom, centre, and near the top of the pit. The ruling temperature of the centre was 87°, the bottom 58°, and the top 61°, thus furnishing the important evidence that the Silo was practically sealed, as heat did not rise from the centre to the top, nor was it distributed from the centre to the bottom. It was further ascertained that the temperature of 87° Fah., does not destroy the green moist material of a Silo for three months, although a much less temperature would do so in a very short time if not confined.

When the pit was opened, 31st December last, its contents were perfectly preserved. Professor Brown is of the opinion that "the greater the maturity consistent with *crisp greenness* at the time of pitting, the greater will be the success in holding freshness and sweetness all winter."

Interesting and valuable experiments are now being made at the Farm in regard to the production of milk, butter, cheese and beef, from the feeding of this oat ensilage.

Butter made from this ensilage will be exhibited at

the approaching meetings of the Dairy-men's Association, both of the west and east. We had an opportunity, during our recent visit, of comparing this butter with that made from roots, etc., and must say that its product was much inferior, both in appearance and taste, to that made from roots.

The Live-Stock Interest in Nova Scotia.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

SIR: Your number for January is just received and has been perused with interest. The most prominent thought in my mind, however, after looking over your well-filled pages, has been rather an unhappy one. I realize how dreadfully far behind Ontario is this Province by the sea, and I reflect rather sadly on the contrast between things as they are and as they might be. In one respect, and that an important one, we have a great advantage over Ontario as a beef-producing country. We are 1200 miles nearer that great British market, which I presume is the regulator of values in this Dominion. But with our 1200 miles of advantage we have the great disadvantage of having in nearly all this Province no animals which are suited for this trade, and are as completely out of the field as though we were on the western shore of the continent. With such a wealth of high-bred cattle as your pages show to be possessed by Ontario, I believe that our farmers would be a wealthy class. Without that, and in their present circumstances, their success is but small, and mainly confined to the enjoyment of a fair degree of home comfort. Still, this Province possesses one or two districts in which you would see some fairly good cattle; and, while Pictou county is not one of these, yet even in this county a change is evident in the direction of improvement.

Perhaps the most eminent of all our farmers is James Kitchin, of River John. While one might say with truth almost, that no interest has been taken in the improvement of stock, yet to this Mr. Kitchin has been an exception. This gentleman has a herd of Ayrshires, and also one of Jerseys, with a number of very fine Durhams, and from his farm a large part of the improved stock in the county has been distributed. Mr. Kitchin's barns and outbuildings are superior to any in the county, and would not be unworthy of even your fine districts.

Among Mr. Kitchin's Jerseys are some very fine A. J. C. C. animals, and he has during the past year sold some of them at good prices.

Near or indeed within the limits of the town of New Glasgow is Brookside Farm, the residence of Harry Townsend, Esq., which is the nearest approach to a stock farm in eastern Nova Scotia. Mr. Townsend has at present a very fine herd of the choicest families of Jerseys. He at first commenced with Ayrshires, but, getting a Jersey, he soon devoted himself wholly to them. Mr. Townsend carried off this year the herd prize for Jerseys at the Provincial Exhibition, and brought it for the first time to Pictou county. To Mr. Townsend our county thus owes the honor of defeating the much longer established herds of Colchester and Hants counties.

There are also some very good Ayrshire cattle in this vicinity, owned by the Messrs. Cook, Mr. McDonald and others.

The first thoroughbred cattle ever imported here were of this herd, James Carmichael, father of the ex-M.P. for Pictou County, having, about 40 years ago, imported some bulls and cows, the traces of whose blood is still to be seen. Unfortunately no sustained effort to establish a herd was made, and this infusion of blood is now lost in the ever weakening crosses with scrub animals.

There are a few fairly good sheep. Alex. McKay has a very fair flock, which has been made by judicious crosses on natives. A. C. Bell, M.P.P., has a small flock of pure-bred Shropshires, which, if kept together, will soon produce a marked improvement in the neighborhood.

I may almost truly say that this county is without thoroughbred stock. All that is at present within its borders is not enough to show to the farmers the necessity of improvement.

Nothing could so rapidly advance our interests as an improvement in stock; for by live stock the Nova Scotian farmer must succeed if he is to succeed at all.

Here wheat is a most uncertain crop, and we cannot compete with the fields of Ontario, and much less with the prairies of the North-West. Our winter is terribly long, and the amount of food necessary to winter our animals is very great. In consequence, the need of improved stock is the more urgent.

If a farmer loses during every day he feeds a scrub, as compared with a pure-bred or good grade, then in no part of our Dominion are farmers losing as much as in Nova Scotia.

Your JOURNAL is the best means known to me of making known to Nova Scotians what a long, hard, stern chase they already have before them if they wish to place themselves on a level with the people of Ontario, and I hope that you will succeed in introducing it largely into every part of our Province, for there is ample scope for its influence.

DIRK.

New Glasgow, Jan. 23rd, 1884.

Letter from West Dereham Abbey, Stoke Ferry, England.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I have just received the two copies of your JOURNAL, which I am much pleased with, although I have not at present much time for study. I have sent you in return one copy of new private Catalogue of my herd, also a small photograph of my celebrated bull, "Sir Simeon," 42412, for which I refused 500 guineas when eleven months old. I have just sold him at 6 years old for 350 guineas, to go in May next to Ireland, to W. Talbot Crosbie, Jr., Ardferd Abbey, who has a large Booth herd in Ireland. "Sir Simeon" has got some very valuable stock for me. I sold two of his heifers the other day to Sir H. F. Allsop, who keeps a valuable Bates herd, and the Duke of Manchester has sent two of his best Oxford cows to him. T. P. Foster, another of our best Bates breeders, sent one of his Grand Duchess to him.

Mr. James Hunter, Alma, Sunnyside Farm, Ont., has a very good bull by "Sir Simeon," called "Socrates," now in use in their valuable herd. I had a draft sale last May, and sold off 70 head, which left me about 70 of my best animals, and since the sale I have sold nine animals—4 bulls and 5 heifers, which averaged £248 8s. 10d. each, and last week I sold another bull and heifer to go to Chili. You will see from this the principal Bates herds are crossing with my Booth bulls. Some future time I may be able to send you more information about Short-horns in England.

Believe me, yours truly,

HUGH AYLMER.

Please forward in registered letter without delay your address, accompanied by \$1.00 and the "Journal" will be mailed to you for one year. Address,

STOCK JOURNAL CO.,

48 John street south, Hamilton, Ont.

The First Trio in the Contest.

(ABERDEEN ANGUS POLLED GRADES.)

The accompanying group of steers is at present in a feeding contest against Short-horn and Hereford Grades at the Ontario Experimental Farm. They were bred there, and are out of good Short-horn grade cows by a pure Aberdeen Angus Poll Bull. These nine animals (three of each), representing the three greatest beefers of the world, are thus on hand for the most interesting and valuable contest that has ever been undertaken in Canada. By such work, the Farm is adding to its importance every year. An accurate knowledge of breeds and of what they can do under

a sort of dead language, that says, "we know nothing about milk in our family."

The centre animal of the group may be taken as representative: no horn, not even a scur to tell of his mother's side; a strong, prominent poll with plenty of hair, a sleepy eye, and such a broad, fine mouth and muzzle as delights the keen judge; a little flabbiness of skin under the jaw and its perfect development on the bosom, which indicates quality in the character, neck, shoulder and forward depth, as well as the top width forward, are first-class, but the loin falls off both in width and strength, not such a great deal, but yet is not perfect. We should like a deeper flank, but

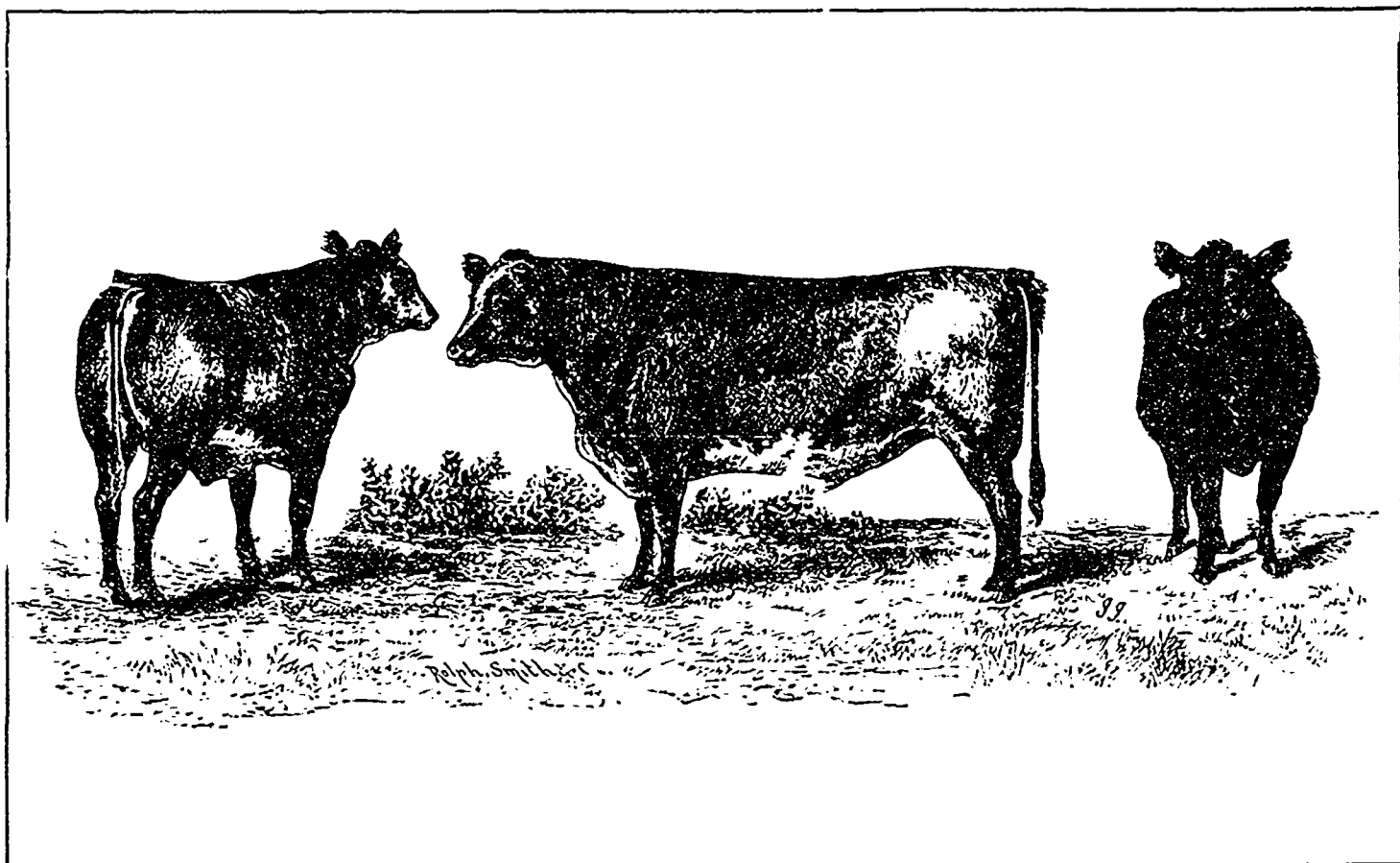
been long in need of, and no doubt, it will have a good effect in encouraging the breeding of good stock of every kind. Enclosed you will find \$2.50 as my subscription for the JOURNAL and the "Country Gentleman."

I am so delighted with your paper that I am going to try to get my neighbors to subscribe also, and if you will kindly send me a few extra copies I will do what I can to advance its interests.

With every wish for your success,

Yours truly,

DUNCAN McDOUGALL.

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS POLL GRADE STEERS,—AVERAGE AGE 18 MONTHS, WEIGHT 1230 LBS.**

(Bred at the Experimental Farm, Guelph.)

precisely similar conditions of breeding, food, management and climate, is unquestionably of much value. Through the kindness of Professor Brown, we hope to be able to give an illustration and notes upon each class in future numbers of this JOURNAL, and meantime, have pleasure in saying that on the 1st Jan. last, these Aberdeen Angus Poll Grades were exactly 532 days old on an average, and weighed 1,230 lbs. each. The practical feeder will at once observe that this is something over the average Canadian store steer of that age, or, indeed, of that of any other country. A beefing animal, 532 days old and weighing 1,230 lbs., will likely scale at least 1,800 lbs. when only two years and five months at Christmas, 1884.

The group, all over, is not so typical of its kind as the Hereford. There is a grayness in the two left hand animals that Professor Brown says reminds him of splendid lessons which he got from Mr. McCombie, of Tillyfour, in 1864, when some of his "grand ones" were of that hue. The other animal is perfectly black all over. In their general stamp, the impression conveyed is at first a beefiness—a semi-grainness, almost

in all other respects the individual is very erect, possessing a grand mellowness under a moderate skin and plenty of bone without coarseness. The stamp may be inferred from the fact that a Canadian breeder, on 28th September last, offered \$100.00 for this animal when he weighed but 1,020 lbs., at fourteen months. Some critics think the black steer will come out best at Christmas next. He is more reachy and firmer fleshed meantime, but does not indicate the open constitution of the other—what may be called the assimilating character of a beeper.

Encouraging from Marvelville.

"HOUGHTON LODGE," Ont.,

Marvelville, 26th Jan., 1884.

MR. EDITOR:

DEAR SIR,—Your sample copy of the JOURNAL received, and after carefully looking over it, I consider it superior in every way, and hope that the time is not far distant when it will have a place in the library of every farmer in the country. Such a paper we have

Mr. Rilance is Right.

HEAD LAKE, Ont., Jan. 1st, 1884.

DEAR SIR, Please find enclosed \$1.00 for your STOCK-RAISERS JOURNAL to end of 1884. I have seen the November number and like it very much.

I predict you will have a nice useful JOURNAL in a few years if we Stock-Raisers encourage you as we ought, and I for one intend to do so. I wish it success.

Yours truly,

RICHARD RILANCE.

NOTE.—Mr. Rilance is perfectly correct. It rests quite as much with the Stock-men as with ourselves the measure of our success. We promise them that we shall try and do our part. If they but try and do theirs, they shall be no longer unrepresented in the press.

CAVASSERS WANTED for the "Canadian Stock-Raisers Journal" in every county and township of the Dominion, to whom a most liberal commission will be allowed. Please write at once for samples and instructions. Address,

STOCK JOURNAL CO.,

48 John street south, Hamilton, Ont.

"Black Prince."

As the electro of this famous Aberdeen Angus poll prize winner was somewhat injured in the transit, and therefore showed him to a disadvantage in the December number of the JOURNAL, in justice to his enterprising owners, Geary Bros., of London, Ont. as well as to the steer, we have secured the cut of him which appears on this page, through the kindness of the *Breeders Gazette*. His owners say to us that he is wintering finely in his quarantine quarters at Point Edward, and now looks far ahead of what he did at either Kansas City or Chicago. Had he looked then as he does now, we think "Roan Boy" would have taken a back seat all through, as he had to do for the sweepstakes judged by butchers. He is a grand feeder, will eat anything he can get, and has his run out in the field every day.

to the present day, and breeders are proud to be able to trace, either in a greater or less degree, the breeding of their flocks to what is termed "Webb blood."

The origin of the Babraham flock came about in this way:

The late Mr. Jones Webb's father was a leading farmer of his day, and when his sons were grown to manhood he spoke to them to this effect:

There ought to be some experiments made with different kinds of sheep. But this is young men's business, I am too old to begin now, you must make these experiments. His son Jonas entered fully into the spirit of the suggestion, and having hired the Babraham farm, he subsequently began such test trials as suggested themselves to him. Leicesters were the fashionable breed of that day, shown by their being placed first on the list of classes exhibited at the Smithfield

rally require more food than smaller and more compact ones—the consideration that made the test referred to a question of so many pounds of mutton or money per acre. This was before the days of fancy prices, such as are now paid by rich amateur breeders of the present day. The question then was narrowed down to the value of mutton and wool compared with the food consumed. It is true there were some high figures given for the "new Leicesters" of Bakewell. About this time one Leicester ram was let for 1000 guineas to three owners of Leicester ewes. Mr. Webb however, did not heed this, and after the several experiments which he instituted and carried out, settled down to the Southdown breed.

Having come to this decision he (Mr. Webb) then brought his great natural judgment to bear upon the improvement of his flock. The result of this judgment and



ABERDEEN-ANGUS POLL STEER "BLACK PRINCE."

Owned by Geary Bros., London, Ont.

The Babraham Stock of Southdown Sheep.

EDITOR CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

Having visited Streetly Hall, near Linton, Cambridgeshire, England, last summer, where the Babraham flock of Southdown sheep are still bred in their purity, and with great success by Mr. Harry Webb, eldest son of the late Mr. Jonas Webb, the writer hopes an abridged account of their history and management, as gleaned from Mr. Webb and from other sources, may be of interest to your readers.

It need hardly be said that the history of the Babraham flock is the history of modern Southdowns. This flock is acknowledged by the leading breeders of England to be the best ram producing flock in that country

Club Christmas shows. But the young Jonas Webb of some sixty years ago displayed at starting that sagacity and judgment which ultimately led to his being looked upon as the greatest stock-breeder of his day. He experimented with Leicesters, Southdowns and other breeds of sheep, side by side, with a view to ascertain which would produce the greatest meat and money value per acre; certainly a very correct way of looking at the question from a practical point of view. Mr. Jonas Webb evidently understood his work, as it is acknowledged by every practical man now, that it does not follow that the greatest individual weights at a given age of such large sheep as Lincolns, Cotswolds, and others, yield the most profit on a given amount of food consumed. Large, coarse, bony-framed sheep natu-

ally require more food than smaller and more compact ones—the consideration that made the test referred to a question of so many pounds of mutton or money per acre. This was before the days of fancy prices, such as are now paid by rich amateur breeders of the present day. The question then was narrowed down to the value of mutton and wool compared with the food consumed. It is true there were some high figures given for the "new Leicesters" of Bakewell. About this time one Leicester ram was let for 1000 guineas to three owners of Leicester ewes. Mr. Webb however, did not heed this, and after the several experiments which he instituted and carried out, settled down to the Southdown breed. Having come to this decision he (Mr. Webb) then brought his great natural judgment to bear upon the improvement of his flock. The result of this judgment and

male to a long and successful career of breeding and exhibiting. In the year 1862 came his lamented death at the age of 66. But the honors he had won as a stock-breeder did not end here. He had so gained the confidence and respect of all the leading agriculturalists of Great Britain, that a statue to his memory was by them subscribed for and erected, and now stands in the market hall in Cambridge city, six miles from Babraham. This was the first honor of its kind that was ever conferred for purely agricultural eminence. Mr. Henry Webb, the eldest son of his distinguished father, has never exhibited his sheep at the Royal or other shows, and therefore has not been stimulated by the desire to gain honors in the way of prizes, nor have these men had that prominence given them in agricultural journals that they would have had were they figuring in the show ring. Yet, to the present day the Babraham stock can be seen displaying all the purity, form, size, and line quality of their ancestors of a quarter of a century ago.

Streetly Hall, which is about six miles fr. in Babraham, is an occupation of 550 acres, and has been in the Webb family for upwards of 150 years, and occupied by Mr. Henry Webb since 1838. He still continued to manage his father's flock so far as the matching of males and females and the keeping of pedigree went, and during that time up to his father's death had the pick of such sheep as he (the father) could spare. At the Babraham sale in 1861 he bought eighty of the aged ewes, the character of which he well knew, both in regard to their feeding qualities and pedigree. He also bought eight rams, of suitable relationship to breed to those ewes previously possessed by him. It was in this way that his present flock was founded, since when not a single sheep of other stock has been introduced into the Babraham flock. Having been thus closely bred for so many years is, we think, one of the reasons why the Babraham stock of rams is so valuable, stamping their characteristics on every flock where they are used. Mr. Webb's flock of breeding ewes numbers about 300. To this is added yearly about 70 of his best shearling ewes, and a like number of older ones drafted from the flock. As an instance of the healthy and prolific character of this flock—its close consanguinity notwithstanding—every ewe but one mated with a ram last year had a lamb this spring.

The number of rams in the flock is about 80, mostly shearlings, which will be let and sold at good figures. A number is let annually to the leading breeders in England, and others are sold to go to all parts of the world, to Germany, France, South America, Australia, the United States and Canada. As an illustration of the prices they have brought, the writer has before him an account of the letting of one ram to the Duke of Richmond for 170 guineas, or over \$850, and the sale of another to Mr. Thorne for 250 guineas, or over \$1,250.

Mr. Webb's system of management is not to pamper his best sheep as many do. He hurdles them out on turnips in all kinds of winter weather, and that without the least shelter, sometimes on frozen ground, and sometimes in an open winter such as last, in mud to their knees a good deal of the time. In summer they are still kept in hurdles on grass or on bare ground, fed on vetches, and in seasons when other food is scarce they are liberally fed on mangolds.

A great deal more might be said in reference to Mr. Webb's system of keeping pedigrees &c., but fear I have already taken up too much of your valuable space. In conclusion I would just say to any interested in Southdowns, and contemplating a visit to England, that they would be well repaid in making a visit to Streetly Hall, where any information in refer-

ence to the breeders of Southdown sheep, and to English agriculture generally would be freely given, and I am sure Mr. Webb will entertain such, as an English farmer well knows how to do.

Yours truly,

JOHN JACKSON,

Woodside, Abingdon P. O., Ont.

The Hanlan of Guelph.

Nothing is, perhaps, more disheartening to a man of spirit than the non-recognition of deeds that have a public bearing, achievements with which the public interest and honor are most closely associated, and nowhere does the vitiation of popular tastes appear more striking than in the homage that men pay to sportsmen, to the neglect of him who seeks his country's lasting good. Toronto has her Hanlan, nor do we grudge her the proud distinction. With true Canadians we rejoice that our country enjoys the honor of having nurtured the champion oarsman of the world. Guelph, too, has her champion in the sheep line, doing better work than Hanlan; (begging the latter's pardon for saying so), and meeting with a very different reward.

When the champion oarsman of the world returned from victory on the Tyne, he was greeted by such an ovation from his townsmen as will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. A crowd was at the station awaiting the arrival of the train that bore the sportsman home. The shouts of hundreds rent the air, and grandees of the city pressed forward to shake the victor's hand.

In striking contrast, when Mr. George Hood, of Guelph, to whom we refer, returned from Chicago crowned with the laurels of five successive exhibitions in the sheep line, he came, for aught we know to the contrary, in a drover's car, went to his home unnoticed and alone, and although some faint praise has since been tendered him through the press, and some sprinklings of credit have fallen from platforms, Mr. Hood's successive achievements have been in the main unnoticed, never having received anything like that public recognition which their importance demands.

The stockmen of the west think better of the men who bring them honor in the fat-stock show rings of November.

The Iowa Short-horn Breeders' Association duplicated the winnings of their cattlemen at the Chicago Fat-Stock Show, to the extent of \$2,755, and that of Illinois \$2,465. The men of Indiana and of other associations have followed suit.

Mr. Hood, following in the footsteps of John C. Snell, who, at the first Fat-Stock Show held in Chicago six years ago, won highest honors, has done so during the five succeeding ones, culminating in the prizes this year for the best car load of ten, and the highest prize of the show, \$125, offered by Marshall, Field & Co., for the "best five sheep in the show, any age or breed," and has received from his country, by way of duplication, not a single farthing. In the full conviction that Messrs. Hood, Hope, Snell, Geary and Groff, have done more at this exhibition to advance the material interests of our country than all her sportsmen together, we confidently ask that those men be encouraged in their work.

The Peloponnesians of a forgotten age treated their heroes better. The fortunates at the games of Elis were thenceforth supported by the men of Attica and Beotia, of Argolis and Achaia, at the public expense, even for victories in the wrestling ring and the Cestus. This care of those old Grecians will only enhance our country's ingratitude if those men may toil on unrewarded.

Let it be distinctly understood, it is not for the man, George Hood, that we are pleading: to us he is comparatively a stranger. It is for some public recognition of his deeds by way of tangible expression. We have no admiration for men apart from deeds, and most earnestly desire that we never shall. While man-worship only reflects shame on him who tenders it, admiration for worthy deeds is surely one strong evidence of a rightly constituted mind. Regarding Mr. Hood, we know nothing of those finer sensibilities of nature, the outward play of which in moral deeds alone make men immortal. We know but little of his powers of self-control, without possessing which no conquest can be lasting. But we do know, that like an undaunted veteran, he has fought the battle of our country's honor and advantage in the sheep rings of the west, and from year to year has placed increasing laurels on her brows. We say, all honor to the man who has fought this fight almost single-handed and alone, and returned from beyond Lake Michigan five years successively bearing the victor's palm.

It is not the matter of what might seem in itself a childish gratification that concerns us, the mere winning of a few prizes apart from results, but the respect which these successes have brought our country in the eyes of British shepherds, and of those of onlooking nations, which cannot fail to bring material gain, the result of ever increasing and ever advancing sales to foreign buyers.

From Elm Grove Farm.

LYN, ONT., Dec., 1883.

The weather in this part of Ontario for the last four months has not been very favorable for agricultural interests, on account of the dry, cold weather. Farmers have only about one-half of their plowing done. The superfluous amount of rain which fell in the fore part of the season, followed by the dry hot weather, made the ground almost impossible to work; after the fall rains came, it almost immediately froze up. This state of affairs will, no doubt, make very busy times among the farmers next spring.

Quite a good deal of winter wheat was sown, which has attained a very small growth, and unless it is well covered with snow this winter, will likely be badly killed. Very little beef-raising is done in this part, dairying being the order of the day, which I think can be made quite as profitable if properly managed. Some of our best farmers have made as high an average as \$60 per cow on their whole herd in the cheese factory, besides the milk and butter used by the family, and whey for feeding pigs, the cows being Ayrshires and their grades.

W. J. McNISH.

The Short-horn Breeders and the Toronto Fat-Stock Show.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

SIR,—I regret to notice that the impression is sought to be conveyed by some of the papers that the prizes at the late fat-stock shows were confined to Short-horn cattle and their grades, while, in point of fact, they were open to all breeds, as any one can see who examines the prize lists. The word, Short-horn, does not appear in them, except in the case of the special prize offered by the Breeders' Association.

The statement has also been made that the stock departments and prize lists at our principal fairs are also, in a great measure, controlled by those interested in Short-horns, and, that in this respect, they are favored. This statement, like the other, has no foundation in fact, as any one may know who looks over the list of Directors of the Provincial and the Toronto Exhibitions. From a pretty thorough acquaintance with the facts, I can say that there is only one who is known as a breeder of Short-horns, or claims to be such, of either, or both boards.

The President of the Guelph Fat-Stock Club last year was a gentleman who is well known as an avowed friend and advocate of Hereford cattle, and, while Guelph is a prominent Short-horn centre, it is

also the home of the Herefords and of the Galloways, where they have been bred for 20 years or more; yet, at the fat-stock show there, we are told that no other animals than Durhams and their grades were to be seen, and this, when the prize list was open to all breeds on equal terms. Then the attempt is made to throw the blame for absence of the other breeds upon the breeders of Short-horns, who have made the show.

It seems to us that common courtesy would rather have suggested words of commendation, as due to those who have done so well for the country, and that any words of blame that men thought necessary, should have been directed towards those who have been delinquent in their duty in not bringing out their favorites. It is too much like scolding those who come to meeting because others, who ought to be there, have stayed at home.

J. C. SMITH, Edmonton.

"Theodore."

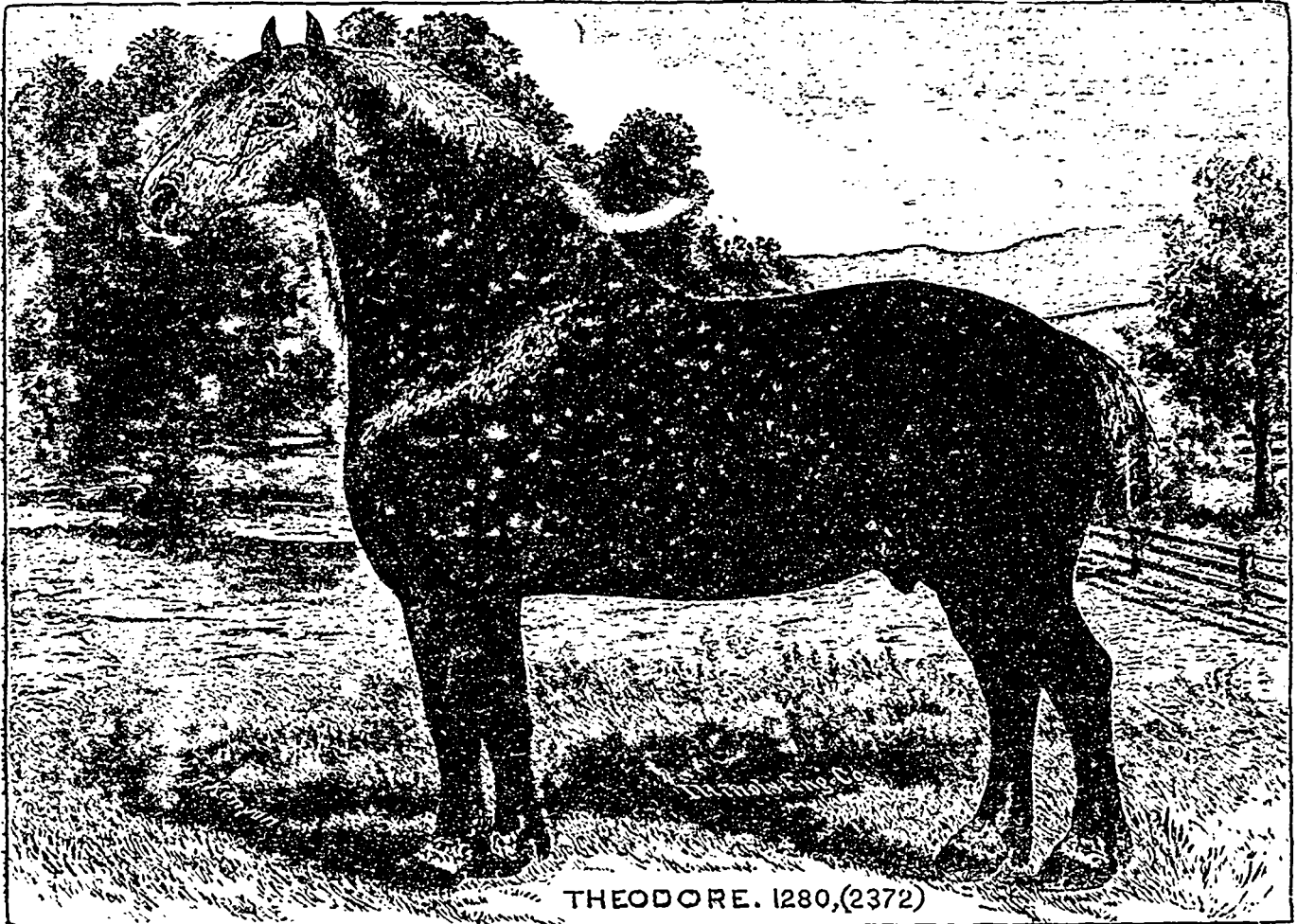
"Theodore," represented in the accompanying cut, is a Percheron Norman and has a record of which his owners, the Messrs. T. & A. B. Snider, of German Mills, may well be proud. He was the first prize horse in the 4-year-old class and over in 1883, at Caen, France, and also Government-approved stallion, drawing an annual subsidy for his superior qualities as sire in the stud. He was also the winner of Sweepstakes Prize at the Western Fair at London, as best general purpose stallion, any age or breed, although imported but six weeks prior to the exhibition, and was subsequently affected with "pinkeye" to such an extent that his weight was at that time re-

Poultry Department.

The Poultry Exhibition at Toronto.

The Annual Exhibition of the Poultry Association of Ontario was held at Toronto, from January 15th to January 25th. Although only able to attend but a portion of the Thursday preceding the close of the show, we were much pleased with the courteous treatment of the exhibitors. Although the exhibit was not, perhaps, quite equal in numbers to that on some former occasions, the character of it was very superior, a large portion of the birds being very choice.

We mention some of the exhibits, of necessity in condensed form. Others of them are omitted, as we



THEODORE. 1280,(2372)

PERCHERON-NORMAN STALLION.

The Property of Messrs. T. & A. B. Snider, German Mills, Ont. Winner of First Prize, Caen, France, Spring of 1883, in the 4-year-old and over Class.

Mr. Anderson's Letter.

SPRINGFIELD FARM,

22nd January, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—According to promise, I send you a few lines to let you know how my stock sales have been progressing. I must congratulate you on the success of your valuable JOURNAL. I read with much interest your visit to "Shadeland." I had no idea there was such an extensive establishment on the continent of America. That article and the prize essay is worth the price of the JOURNAL for one year.

Hoping you may continue to prosper as you have hitherto done,

Yours truly,

JAMES ANDERSON.

duced to 1430 pounds, while it is now 1,700 pounds. This, of course, was very much against him in the show ring. He is without a doubt one of the finest specimens of the Percheron race.

If we trace the history of agriculture, we find that almost all the great improvements that mark its progress have originated not with the humble tillers of the soil, whose guiding principle is mainly the imitation of the methods taught by their forefathers, but rather with those who formed the more educated part of the community, who, though not trained to agriculture, had for some reason become interested in farming operations, and who devoted to these powers of thought and observation that had been acquired in other walks of life.—*Dr. Aitken.*

failed to meet with the owners during our brief stay: W. McNeill, of London, exhibited 13 varieties. He made 48 entries, and won 47 prizes. From a boy he has been at this business.

Richard Oke, London, made 16 entries, and obtained 14 prizes. He possesses some 150 birds, including 6 strains, giving the lead to Hamburgs and Bantams.

John McLeland, of Peterboro', had a good showing of light Brahmans and Buff Cochins.

Charles Ireson, of Toronto, won 14 prizes out of 15 entries, on pigeons. His favorites are the Antwerps.

Thomas Kiley, of London, 14 years a fowl-man, won 6 prizes on 6 entries of the Polands and Hamburgs.

C. H. Lloyd, King, had a good exhibit of Polands and Plymouth Rocks.

James O. Weldon, of London, took 47 prizes on about as many entries of pigeons. He has all the fancy varieties.

Way & Johnson, Toronto, secured 11 prizes from 12 entries on Game Bantams.

A. Bogue, London, the oldest continuous exhibitor in the fowl department in Ontario, from 70 entries obtained 66 prizes. Has 18 varieties, and from 200 to 300 birds. Has bred fowls for 30 years.

L. Thorne, Seaforth, is well up in Plymouth Rocks.

James Main, of Boyne, exhibited Bremen geese, Rouen Ducks, Bronze turkeys, and several varieties of hens. He showed 44 birds, and won 43 prizes. Mr. Main sold at the show 1 pair of black-red games to Mr. Lout, of Barrie, for \$40; and another to Mr. P. Harrison, of China Hall, Toronto, for \$50.

A. W. Smith, Simcoe, exhibited 20 birds, and took away 19 prizes, on Cochins and Brahmas.

J. Dilworth, Toronto, exhibited Andalusians from Spain. They are beautiful birds, of a bluish slate color; and are said to be great layers, and to stand confinement well. It is well that they should be tried.

R. McKay, of Hamilton, from 7 birds won 5 prizes. Mr. McKay has certainly borne the banner of the Light Brahmas for many years with great success as an exhibitor.

Mr. W. M. Smith, of Fairfield Plains, had a successful exhibit.

On the evening of Thursday many of the exhibitors were entertained at an oyster supper, after which interesting remarks were made in connection with the poultry interest. The tenor of some of these remarks sounded rather ominously. They seemed to favor the idea that breeding fancy poultry was not a good financial investment. Can this be correct? In this young country men will not to any great extent embark in an interest that gives no promise of a fair return.

Much deserved praise was given the retiring Secretary, Mr. Joseph Dilworth, of Toronto, for making this show a financial success. The next exhibition is to be held at Guelph.

Cross-Breeding Poultry.

(Crowded out of January issue.)

We find a great many people at the present time have a mania for cross-breeding. This we think is an error, as we have met an endless variety of fowls differing so widely in their habits and qualities, that we believe most people could select a pure-breed better adapted to their wants than to risk a cross. But it seems to have become a mania, and very many who have bought eggs from us during the past two years have expressed their intention of raising chicks to cross with some other variety already in their possession and giving satisfaction, but which they expect to improve by crossing. In view of this, a few hints on the above subject may not be amiss. First of all bear in mind that the cock exerts by far the most influence on the color of the progeny, while the hen retains the size and form of her respective breed to a greater extent than the male bird. For instance, cross a dark Brahma cock with white Leghorn hens, and you will have Brahmas in color and feathers on the leg, while you have the Leghorn size and laying qualities; and as the Leghorn is a non-setter, her progeny will be nearly so. On the contrary, cross a white Leghorn cock on dark Brahma hens, and you will have Leghorns in color and almost the Brahma size, the hen will be a setter, and like the Brahma, a good winter layer; some will have the pea comb of the Brahma, and others the enormous single comb of the Leghorn. Again, cross two non-setting breeds, and you will very often get inveterate setters—in short, select the cock for color and the hen for size and shape and laying qualities, and you will get as near the mark as it is possible to do at first cross.

J. W. BARTLETT, Lambeth, Ont.

Any person forwarding to us \$4 and the names of four subscribers, will have the JOURNAL mailed free to his own address for one year.

STOCK JOURNAL CO., 48 John Street South, Hamilton, Ont.

FOR THE CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

The Poultry Interest.

When we consider the early maturity of poultry and the comparative ease, both with regard to cost and care, with which thorough-bred poultry may be obtained, it would seem strange that poultry breeding has not made greater progress. True, the last few years has seen quite a revolution in that industry, owing, to a great extent, to the efforts of some half-dozen live fanciers, through whose persistent efforts and untiring energy the Ontario Poultry Association has been formed and made a success, and which has given poultry-breeding a great impetus. Now there are probably a dozen live fanciers where there was once a few years ago. In this, too, the only poultry paper published in Ontario, the *Poultry Review*, published by James Fullerton, of Strathroy, has been a great factor, while the agricultural papers of the day have aided considerably in this direction, and yet we must look at poultry-breeding as in its infancy: with the farmers we very seldom see a thorough-bred fowl—and, certainly, with the variety of feed at their command, they should be able to produce superior birds to the city dweller, who has only a few square feet of land, and is obliged to go to the feed store every time he requires food for his fowls. Of course, we do not assume for a moment that the farmer's grain does not cost him anything, but we do claim that with the unlimited range which he can give his fowls, as well as the variety of food, without the trouble of going to the feed store every time he wishes to change food, should enable him to produce superior fowls at a minimum expense; but with these advantages at his command, we almost invariably find the villager and city man taking the prizes at the best fairs, or, in fact, any fair where there are prizes offered sufficient to prove an inducement to go to the expense of exhibiting. But we expect to see a great improvement during the next five years in Canadian poultry. Already we are making importations both from England and the United States, and each succeeding season sees a finer display of birds at our fall fairs than the previous one, and as the creamery seems to be gaining in favor and will tend to lessen the drudgery of the farmer and his family, there is a probability that stock in general will receive greater attention, and with it poultry will probably command some attention, more especially when it becomes better understood that no stock pays as large a per centage on the capital invested. We remember some years ago keeping strict account of our poultry, Dr. and Co., and cleared in one year fifteen dollars over and above all expenses on five Dark Brahma hens and a cock, probably as much as the average farmer makes off of his best cow.

J. W. BARTLETT, Lambeth, Ont.

THE DAIRY.

Which is the Dairyman's Cow?

"The Jersey," answers one, "if butter is wanted." "The Ayrshire," says another, "is the general purpose dairy cow." A third stands up for the Holstein, arguing that she combines more excellencies than any other, viewed from the dairyman's standpoint. Amid statements so conflicting, where shall we find the truth? There may be a measure of truth in each of the foregoing statements, but how shall we determine its exact quantity? It may be true that the Jersey is the queen of butter-producing cows, that the Holstein stands at the head of cheese-producers, and that for the production of cheese and butter the Ayrshire is without a rival, and the claim of the Swiss cow as possessing high dairying qualities may be well grounded. Yet, who shall determine which exactly suits the dairyman's purpose best? To determine this, two things require to be done. *First*, we must determine what the dairyman wants; and *secondly*, ascertain by actual test which breed most fully supplies that want in all its respects.

First.—Then we ask, what is the dairyman seeking for? The cheese-producer is seeking a cow that will give the largest amount of cheese, and the butter-producer one that will yield the largest amount of butter in a given time; but, let it be remembered, not

without regard to the feed consumed. If one cow yield but half the return of another, on half the quantity of feed, then it follows that the first cow is, so far, nearly as profitable, proportionately, as the second. To determine this exactly, the original cost must be considered, and the extra time occupied in feeding and milking. If the former cost originally but half of the latter, there is still an advantage in favor of the latter to the extent of the extra time occupied in feeding and milking, as two of the former would require to be fed and milked to give a return equal to that of the latter, which would require longer time. The amount realized at turning off, too, must enter into the computation as well as their breeding qualities, the product of their offspring, etc.

The dairyman wants an *easy milking* cow. Some cows can be milked in half the time required for others. In this famine time for female help, this is a very important item. If there is any special difference in the breeds in this respect, it should be known. He prefers a cow that breeds regularly, to one more or less uncertain in this respect. A cow that breeds every year will be more serviceable in the dairy than one that only breeds at intervals, though inferior to the latter as a milker. If any one breed is more regular in this respect than another, it should be known.

He also seeks a cow that can be disposed of to advantage when unfit for dairy purposes. If any one of the dairy breeds will take on flesh in fattening more rapidly than another, and will sell for a larger sum for beef, this also should be known.

How then can these and many other items of importance relating to this subject be known? We answer, by actual test, as the owners of the different breeds will claim that the best breed for dairying purposes is that which they possess, and they will generally be found doing so till the end of time.

Who, then, shall make this test? We say some disinterested party, and where can such be found if not at our Experimental Farm at Guelph?

The plan, then, that we would respectfully submit for the favorable consideration of the dairymen of Ontario is the following: Let the Legislature be memorialized by the respective associations of the Province to grant sufficient funds to carry on a test, to continue for *three* successive seasons between representatives of the different dairy breeds, and under conditions somewhat as below:

1. Let three representatives of the different dairy breeds be selected for the test, with reputation as average milkers, of similar ages as nearly as may be, and under similar conditions. We say three of each, as no one animal can be relied upon as rightly representing any breed. A Short-horn cow, for instance, might easily be found whose milk record would speak loudly in favor of the Short horn as a dairy cow: not so easily three of them. We name "three years" at least, as no cow will give precisely the same results two years successively. In this way, too, the breeding qualities of the cows can be better determined. The milk can be made into butter during the winter, and into cheese during the summer, in which way we get a double test.

2. Let an exact account be kept of the feed during the entire term, which should be of precisely the same quality, however it may vary in quantity; of the time occupied in milking, and of the exact returns, including the original cost and turning off value, the value of the progeny, etc. If, at the end of the three years, there is any decided difference in favor of any one breed, then we have made a decided advance toward certainty, and the dairyman has been somewhat assisted out of the uncertainty which at present bewilders him.

3. At the end of the three years let the cows be dried and fattened, precisely under the same conditions. In this way we shall at least make some advance in deciding which of the dairy breeds is most profitable for beefing purposes.

The cows should be pure breed in every instance, having registered pedigrees.

Taking a rare representative of any breed and forcing her to the utmost of her capacity, determines but little as to the average value of such breed, although, of course, it is of some value as determining the capabilities of the breed.

What we want for practical purposes is not what will one fancy animal produce, but what is the average product of the breed which it represents. The above test would also determine which was the best cow for the vendor of milk in towns and cities.

Mr Thomas Guy, of Oshawa, makes a strong point for the Ayrshires when he offers to send one of his herd to the *Farm* to be pitted against representatives of the other dairy breeds in a test for general purposes and profit; but we think the plan we propose as above would be more advantageous to the country at large, dealing as it does with average merit, rather than with individual excellence. We sincerely trust, therefore, that the trial will be made, either in its entirety, or, if not, with modifications that may be thought an improvement.

MR. ANDREW AITCHISON of Listowell, Ont., for some years past interested in the cheese business, informs us that he is pleased on the whole with the season's work. He says it has been a very successful one. It is cheering to hear this in a year of great depression in other lines. He adds that the outlook is good: stocks are small, and prices satisfactory to bidders. On the whole the prospect is promising for next year's crop.

The Apiary.

Management of Bees During February.

BY WILLIAM M'EVROY, OF WOODBURN.

Bees that have gone in good shape into winter quarters should not be disturbed. Four evils at least result from disturbing bees in winter.

The first is that disturbance causes them to disperse from the central cluster, where they are gathered in a semi-dormant state. Many of them reach portions of the hive that are frosted, or at least sufficiently cold to chill the bees, which results in the loss of considerable numbers.

The second is that every time the bees are disturbed they uncapped honey and so gorge themselves that it is necessary for them to have a fine warm day for cleansing flights. This is usually not forthcoming at such a season. The result is that the hive becomes fouled, which is certain to produce dysentery.

The third is that the bees, so often filling themselves from these cells, which they leave uncapped, unduly stimulate the queen, which causes her to commence laying prematurely. Caring for the young brood which is produced in this way so exercises the bees (already aged), at a season when they should be at rest, that they become worn out; so that, by the end of the twenty days required to hatch the young brood, at least four of the old bees die for every young one that is added to the hive. This is what is usually termed *spring dwindling*.

A fourth reason is that, while from 25 lbs. to 30 lbs. of honey, from the close of the honey season to the commencement of that following, is usually re-

quired for a strong colony, an additional 5 lbs. is at least required for one that has been frequently disturbed, while there is the additional risk of all the evils enumerated above. Hence, it will be seen that on the ground of economy alone, parties should refrain from disturbing them when this can possibly be avoided. If a tombstone were erected over the thousands and tens of thousands of lives lost in this way, I would like to see written thereon, "*Disturbed to death.*"

From what has been said, the folly of removing bees from place to place, before the warm weather comes, must be apparent. We know that time-honored custom, backed up by the not infrequent advice of many newspaper men, is against us; yet, in the face of all this, we again desire to say in all earnestness to those bent upon such a course, that if they persist in removing bees in frosty weather, they do so at the hazard of much loss. The loss will be all the greater in box hives without chaff covers, as the outer portions of the comb are in such a case sure to be frosted. The jarring of removal sends the bees amongst this frosted comb. The result is death.

In those hives where parties have been so unfortunate as not to have every hive well supplied with good sealed stores, during some thaw day of this month some additional sheets of sealed honey should be placed in the hive, as near as possible to the cluster, removing emptied frames to make room for these. The sheets of honey so inserted should first have been hung in a warm room for from six to eight hours, before placing them in the hive, taking care not to warm them to the extent of melting the wax, nor to place them in the hive before the honey is uniformly warmed even to the bottom of the cells. In case owners are short of sealed honey, although having hives strong in bees, and scant in stores, let them purchase in the neighboring town small section boxes of comb honey, usually holding about a pound each, and place about six of these in each of two broad frames made for the purpose, and place one on each side of the cluster. This will require twelve pounds for one hive.

We have gone on the supposition that the hive was one in a chaff case. Let it now be carefully covered again, and let it alone till spring.

We strongly condemn feeding bees any substitute for this comb honey, whether *composition* landed by so many bee journals, sugar, syrup, or even extracted honey, as in any such case, the operation has to be repeated so frequently that the disturbing of the bees is sure to be followed by the evils enumerated above.

Some object to purchasing comb honey on the ground of the expense, especially when they have extracted honey on hand. We reply that the comb honey costs but six cents per pound more than the extracted. To ensure the safety of a colony would, in this case, cost but 72 cents more, the difference between the cost of the 12 pounds of comb honey and 12 pounds of the extracted. These section boxes are worth nearly half their original cost to bee men when emptied, as they contain comb, so that in the end there is no additional outlay whatever. Even if it could be shown that feeding the bees in this entailed additional expense, would this not be much better than the loss of time, material, and the bees as well, which, with rare exceptions, most surely results from the adoption of any other substitute?

MR. R. A. BROWN, Cherry Grove, Ont., mentions, "I feel satisfied that your bee department is well handled and original."

REV. W. F. CLARK, of Speedside, Ont., has written us, saying, "I am greatly pleased with the C. S. R. J. It is ably edited, well printed, and seems to fill a want long felt in this country. I hope it will succeed, and feel sure it will if well pushed. I perceive you have an able bee writer."

Horticulture.

FOR THE CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

Notes on Grape Growing.

BY MURRAY PETTIT, WINONA, ONT.

I.

In few branches of industry have there been greater developments than in grape growing, although it is comparatively a new industry in Canada.

Half a century ago the greater portion of this fertile country was a forest; our pioneers became grain growers through necessity; the children of this grain-growing people have followed the footsteps of their fathers, their cry being continually, "wheat! wheat! by wheat we live or die!" But the wide-awake farmer of to-day in the older settled portions of our country is fast becoming aware of the fact that the soil is less productive; that wheat growing is attended with a greater amount of labor and less profit than twenty years ago; hence, we find him pulling out of the old rut, and turning his attention to stock-raising, dairying, fruit growing, gardening, etc. The fairest field that presents itself to our view is grape growing, in suitable localities. For that reason and also that there is so much inquiry as to the methods of pruning, training and caring for the grape, we have chosen this subject, hoping to discourse upon it in a practical manner by a series of papers on the subject through the columns of THE STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

The grape is the most productive, and subject to the fewest insect enemies, of any of our fruits. Although it requires more attention, the profits are more than proportionately large. There are many inquiries as to whether there is danger of over-stocking the market; we think no more so than of over-stocking the wheat market. The yearly increasing demand far exceeds the supply. Grapes, in France, where the value of a crop is estimated by the million and the failure is looked upon as a national calamity, command to-day a higher price than they do in Canada. There need be no fear that grape growing in Ontario will ever, or can ever be over done. One half of our people probably never even tasted of the better sorts of grapes in their lives; the grape market is fairly supplied only in our cities, and in very limited districts where vineyards abound. In the cities, the price of the finer sorts of grapes places them beyond the reach of the poor. The thrifty laboring classes obtain them as a treat occasionally. It is only upon the tables of the rich that grapes are a common dessert. Except in the flush of the market, they are more expensive than tropical fruits, and the consumption is less. The prohibitionists of our country want more vineyards and more grape juice, and welcome grape culture, as well as all other fruit culture, as a powerful assistant in their reform. When the villagers and the rural cultivators can literally sit under "their own vine and fig tree;" when the tempting clusters of the vine in the fresh state are upon the poor man's table for six months of the year; when grape juice in its various preparations is among the family stores in every household; when less pork and more grapes are eaten by the farming community, then will our daily journals contain fewer accounts of suicides, and our asylums fewer inmates.

canvassers wanted for the "Canadian Stock-Raisers' Journal" in every county and township of the Dominion, to whom a most liberal commission will be allowed. Please write at once for samples and instructions. Address,
STOCK JOURNAL CO.,
48 John street south, Hamilton, Ont.

First Prize Essay.

ON THE SUBJECT. "THE INCREASING TENDENCY OF THE TIMES FOR FARMERS' SONS TO LEAVE THE CALLING OF THEIR FATHERS FOR OTHER PURSUITS—THE CAUSES AND REMEDY."

AWARDED TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL,
(SIXTEEN COMPETITORS.)

AT THE RECENT PROVINCIAL FAIR, GUELPH, ONT.,
BY THE COUNCIL OF THE AGRICULTURAL
AND ARTS ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from last number.)

4.—The professions offer a *premium on talent*, and thus lure those from the farm who can least be spared—the brightest of her youthful sons.

While it is true that in the forest the tallest trees are found, so in the city the giant minds; yet, were not these in almost every instance nurtured in the country and transplanted when young and vigorous within the limits of the town? The fresh air and manual toil of the country seem to produce a vigor of constitution and correspondent inherent strength of intellect, such as the city usually fails to yield. Hence it is the professions are mainly fed from the ranks of the sons of the soil. Inducement leads them to go, but sadder still, they are too often urged to go by those who should advise them to remain. The high fees paid professional men of the first rank, and their rapid accumulations form an irresistible attraction. The mass of these are lost sight of, amid the dazzling glare, as they toil and struggle for respectable position and a piece of bread which is eaten with that carefulness that a farmer seldom knows.

The professions hitherto (less so now) have formed the stepping-stones to preferment. Almost every public office was for a time conferred upon some professional man, not only in the town but also in the country itself. Not only in the Legislature, but even in the departments of agriculture, representative men were chosen from the professions. With this splendid bribe before him, why should the ambitious farmer's son be blamed for treading the short-cut to position rather than wait long years to wrench public respect from men through inherent strength of talent in a channel where this was seldom sought or given.

The idea of position, whether true or not true, forms a powerful attraction. The number in the professions must always, from the nature of the case, be comparatively limited; therefore their most successful men will always prove a centre of attraction. For instance: the individuality of a young man of good parts who takes up his position in a village as its only physician, must be a different thing from the individuality of the same man—a farmer—surrounded by a hundred other farmers, many of them equally talented with himself. Mothers in the country feel the force of this, and when ambitious urge their sons to leave the calling of their fathers for some professional line.

This idea grows up with them from infancy, since their earliest maternal lessons point in this direction. It forms the constant dream of their youth. Their brothers, less favored by nature, grow at the same time with the idea that they are only fitted for the hard labor of the farm. These latter step over the threshold at home with their self-reliance corroded by this pernicious teaching. And all this is a sore evil. If agriculture is the most important interest in the country, and this is acknowledged on all hands, it is clear then that the very highest order of talent should direct it, and that whatever tends to divert this into another channel is nothing short of a public calamity.

The remedy here, though clear enough, is not so easily applied, for so long as the professions of-

fer a premium on talent in the directions indicated, they will command it. So long as these are the stepping-stones to preferment, the brightest of our youthful rural sons will look in that direction, and so long as the present views obtain regarding position amongst our farmers' wives, and even amongst too many of our farmers, the flower of their sons will look in that direction.

A partial remedy at least will be found in public opinion crying against that species of exaction that enables professional men to extort from the party seeking his services an unreasonable fee. Public opinion is a mighty lever when rightly wielded. Of course professional men should be well paid, but why extravagantly? Another consists in so educating farmers' sons that they will be less dependent on the professions for the minor details of professional work, although we do not strongly advocate the diverting of one man's attention into too many channels. Highest excellence is only attained by concentrating the powers. In regard to preferment, the remedy is in the hands of farmers themselves. Of course it would not be wise to make a representative man of an incapable farmer to the exclusion of a capable professional man; but it is only reasonable that of two men equally capable, farmers should give the preference to the capable man from their own ranks. Some may object that the proportion of capable farmers is relatively small. This we do not believe. The proportion of obtrusive office seekers amongst farmers is small, but this by no means proves that farmers have relatively few capable men amongst them. If such were true, it would form no just ground for reproach. Try any calling by the same test, put any one of them through the same crucible, and which of them would long survive the ordeal? With the constant skimming of the past, the wonder is that any cream is left. If it be true that farmers are deficient in representative material, it forms the strongest argument as to why the youthful ornaments of farm life should remain on the farm. It only enhances the likelihood of this class to receive preferment where the ground is so unoccupied.

In regard to the popular idea of the individuality of position given by the professions and homage paid to this in the past, there is surely something wrong, and the sooner farm matrons perceive this, the better. Education will elevate any calling and secure for it respect, and just so soon as a large proportion of that talent which is now sent to the professions is retained at home, then will that homage be paid to farming which it has never hitherto secured. Although the present tendency is as yet to drift away from the farm in increasing numbers, there are already indications of a revulsion of public feeling in this respect, the first faint glimmerings of a brighter day. Farmers are already reaping the first-fruits in the return of a class most sorely needed—the highly educated—as not a few graduates in arts at our universities are of late years deciding for the farm. The college roll for the year 1882, at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, numbers 206 students. Through the kindness of a reliable and painstaking student, we have been enabled to ascertain the callings of the parents of 113 of these—66 of the 113 came from the farm and 47 from other pursuits, showing conclusively that if farmers do not sufficiently value their own calling, it is becoming highly appreciated by the parents of other classes. Would it not be surprising if, in a few years, farming should become as popular as it is now deprecated?

This, and nothing less, farmers have in their own hands. The evil, however, would in the meantime

be much mitigated if farmers in choosing callings for their sons; or, better still, in encouraging them to choose for themselves, would urge upon the most brilliant of them at least to stay on the farm. They have widest scope for the exercise of talent without limit on the farm, and, in a field that, if rightly exercised, may secure for them lasting renown and the deserved gratitude of numbers yet unborn.

5. Farmers can give their sons an education fitting them for professional life at a *less cost* than they can purchase for them a farm. Hence the reason for many of them leaving the farm.

The economical young man will require from \$1,200 to \$1,500 to enable him to graduate either in arts or in any of the professions, after his preliminary course has been completed. This the father can more easily afford than purchasing a farm of one hundred acres, which in Ontario will cost from \$3,000 to \$10,000. The graduate is considered equipped and in a position to shift for himself, the sanctions of society placing him on quite a good a footing socially and otherwise, if not better, than if he had been set up on the farm as above. A well-to-do farmer, then, can educate two or three sons for the sum that would be required to place them on a farm. Here, we must confess, comes in a difficulty, which it is only fitting that we should frankly acknowledge. So long as farmers can put their sons on what is considered an equally good footing for \$1,200 or \$1,500, as in another line at an expenditure of from \$3,000 to \$10,000, they will be most prone to do so. Why the farmer's son should not require an equally costly education, or nearly so, to make him a brilliant success with the professional man, we fail to see. Admitting this, only increases the difficulty, for after the education, the farm is still required, which enhances the cost of equipping the son by the cost of the education. Some say, "Buy lands cheaply out west." We object that we must meet conditions as they are. Others say, "Let the education go." Decidedly no, for then farmers would grope on under the ban of the stigma of past years—that of being "an ignorant people." And yet others, "Give the youth an education and let him earn the farm, as did his fathers." We reply: The father purchased land for it may be \$2 per acre. He must now pay \$50 per acre. Besides, it would not be seemly for a graduate to labor as a farm hand at say \$200 per annum and board, when his services would readily command in other lines from \$600 to \$1200 per annum. Herein lies a difficulty, and while we have tried to face it we must acknowledge our inability to get over it gracefully.

A partial remedy, however, we submit, which will, most likely, be adopted when the country is ripe for it. Where there is but one son, there need be no difficulty, as that father would seem to act almost criminally, who urged his only son to choose another calling, unless for exceptional reasons. Nor need there be great difficulty where there are but two, or even three sons, as, in such a case, two or three lines of farming might be carried on, each under the supervision of one son. The workhands employed would then be directly under the eye of an interested party, and the business, in this way, carried on more energetically and economically than when directed solely by one whose attention was much divided. The only difficulty here is that tendency amongst friends to disagree, especially after having become established in homes of their own. Were it not for this tendency, much more could also be realized from carrying on even one line in this same way. No labor need then be done in a slovenly manner, from want of proper supervision. The productive capacity of our lands is

is not easy to estimate, and, though we do not advocate cutting up stock-farms into small parcels, their productiveness might be greatly increased by placing upon them two or more of the same family, who had but the good sense to quit themselves like brethren. Or, where the farm is large and suitable, the lines might be more clearly drawn, one portion of it made a fruit farm, another a stock-farm, and yet a third portion a grain farm, placed independently in the hands of different sons, according to their respective tastes. Where separation is considered better, however, then let the father educate the sons, assist them in getting a start on a farm, and, for the rest, let them trust to their own resources of muscle and will.

6.—Numbers leave the farm, being *dazzled* by the false glitter of appearances.

"Things are not always what they seem," says one. Doubtly true, when farm life is compared with life in the town. Usually, the most repelling aspects of farm life come to the front, while the most attractive views of city life are found upon its surface. The homely dress, plain equipage, hard, continuous, and sometimes disagreeable labors of the farm, occupy a prominent place in the mind of the observer. The freshness of the air that nerves the farm youth with an iron frame, the capacity of labor, and to enjoy food and rest, and that almost entire absence of worry and vexations that characterize the business life, are all too seldom perceived; while that happy sense of independent freedom is too little valued till it is fled from. The restless youth, accustomed only to the monotony and drudgery of farm life (too many make it thus), cannot fail to have his attention arrested by the constant excitements of the town, the showy equipage, the stately dress, the apparently light labors, and the active, sprightly step of the business man. Longings are awakened within him to exchange all the dull monotony of the past for what seems so much more congenial. As yet, he has not perceived the canker-worm of discontent and rivalry, the overstrain of mental wear, and of incessant worry and anxiety, that so constantly gnaws at the peace of many townsmen. He snaps the chord that tied him to the most comfortable of all the callings, and plunges into the churning whirlpool of business life.

He is dazzled by equipage and dress. While it is true that the style of a man's equipage and dress has not a little to do with the prestige he carries at the first, it is just as true that it is only one of the accidents of life, and that the true secret of appropriate dress consists in adapting it to one's calling. The farmer does appear somewhat plain beside the shopman, but what of that? He is surely none the less deserving of respect. Folly in dress is never more clearly shown than when in its cost it is out of keeping with the work for which intended. The farmer should not fancy, that though he brushed against the townsman in a much richer garb, the latter esteems him one whit the less, if a sensible man; if not, he then can well afford to do without such regard. If faithless here, we should like to see the farmer try an experiment. Let him dress up as a shopman's clerk, and drive a load of wheat to the market in kid gloves, and, in this way, ascertain how much respect he will secure. One experiment will suffice. The intelligent townsman knows that one day at farm labor would forever ruin a suit of broad-cloth. It is not the plain dress of the farmer at which the townsman smiles. It is the unpardonable lack of neatness, and boorishness of manner exhibited, in circumstances that do not call for these. In regard to equipage, the same rules apply.

And then in regard to light work, let not the young

man of the farm be deceived. The hours that many shopmen spend on duty are longer even than those of the farm, and within the dingy walls of a prison when compared to the glorious light and freedom of labors on the farm.

But look more deeply beneath the surface. Think of that constant mental strain, and increasing tax upon the powers of mind, that so often turns the hair of the business man prematurely gray. We have already stated, that it is almost certain that one out of every two who embark on the perilous sea of business, will go down amid disaster. Think not these usually go down without a struggle. Nothing of the kind. There is usually a brave stand made to keep afloat, a determined gallant fight, which, as the inevitable wreck draws near, reminds one of the heroism of despair. There is perhaps in one of these brave struggles, compressed more of anxiety and business worry, and mental sorrow, than a score of farmers ever knew. Even in regard to the successful business man, examine narrowly that visage all aglow with the activities of ceaseless unrest, and you do not fail to see traces of care's deep furrows, coming all before their time. The activities to which successful business men accustom themselves, might well lead the average farmer to stand amazed when comparing them with his own. The merchant usually applies himself with an intensity unknown to the farmer. So too does the manufacturer, and the professional man, and though a different class of faculties are used, these are none the less exhausting. If farmers can but convince their sons of the truth of these statements, they will think twice before they leave the farm.

(Concluded in next number).

Correspondence.

Mr. Holman's Experience in Short-horns.

We gladly make room for communications of this nature, tending, as they do, to widen the circle of our information regarding the stock interest of our country, and to encourage such as may either be hesitating or chafing under adverse experiences.—ED.

COLUMBUS, January 17th, 1884.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.
If you see fit to insert the following, we are willing to inform you briefly as to what we have done in the Short-horn interest:

We bought three Short-horn heifers thirteen years ago from Mr. Wm. Tate, Reach, Ontario County. One of these turned out barren. From the remaining two we bred, but seeing no profits returning, we sold one for a very small amount. It happens our best stock is by her blood. After a few years, we again took heart in the same strain of cattle, and, by taking better care of the young animals, we are now selling ordinary Short-horn cattle for an average of \$140 each, when one year old. We think this not a low price for animals of that age, and we have on the place cows and heifers for which we would not take \$400 each, all from the same strain of Short-horns as those in which we first invested, and, regarding the purchase of which, during the first years of our experience, we concluded we had thrown away our money.

Truly yours,
SAMUEL HOLMAN.

GREENOCK, Dec. 18th, 1883.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.
DEAR SIR,—YOUR STOCK RAISERS' JOURNAL has come to hand. The information given in it is to our benefit as farmers in raising good stock for the markets of Ontario, and also for importations.

Now, sir, I read in your JOURNAL a great many reports of the different modes of feeding by different parties, and, I suppose, they think they are all right. Well, sir, up here in the back woods of the County of Bruce, we cannot say much as yet what can be done

in the way of extra feeding. We are all too poor, so we think if we can raise up a steer at 26 months, of weight about 14 cwt., live weight, upon turnips and straw, we do pretty good. For my own part, if I had plenty of roots, I would give all they could eat, and turn out good animals, and healthy, with about 1½ gallons a day each of chopped oats and peas, added with the turnips. I feed oat straw as it comes from the mill. I use no hay till about the month of April.

In conclusion, as poor farmers up here, we would invite Mr. Groff and others to come and see us with plenty of bank bills, and we might give a few good 8 and 10 months old steer calves and heifers that would surprise them, and might be a credit to the County of Waterloo or any other county.

I am, yours,
G. LEACH.

OXFORD, Jan. 25th, 1884.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—In this month's number of your JOURNAL, I see Mr. Frankland stated at the Groff banquet in Toronto, "That cattle fed grain, while on grass, caused them to shrink in shipping."

I am a young farmer, and would like all the information I could get on feeding cattle. Would Mr. Frankland be so kind as to inform your readers "why cattle fed grain on grass shrink more than those that are not?"

I remain, yours truly,
YOUNG FARMER.

Short-horn Tribes.

A volume of considerable interest to Short-horn breeders has lately been published in England by Mr. John Thornton, 7 Prince street, Loudon. It treats of the leading Short-horn tribes, and is from the pen of the Rev. W. H. Beever. Pedigrees have been selected and printed of representative animals of the various tribes that have attained celebrity. Each of these is commented upon and explained at length—with a large amount of information that cannot fail to be of interest to all Short-horn breeders. The author, in going back to the origin of the breed, which has a clearly traceable record through the Princess tribe to 1736, considers that it is descended from the herds of the old Religious houses, and was originally imported across the North Sea. The first great improver of the breed was Bakewell, followed by Culley—the Collings, Charge, Mason, Taylor, Booth, Nesham, Bates, Maynard, and others. Much original matter and valuable facts about the breed are given in a very readable and interesting way. The prices that the different strains have brought, both at public and private sales, and the celebrated winners in the show yard, are commented on. The volume is a valuable addition to Short-horn literature.

D. MCCRAE, Guelph.

Construction of Cow Stables.

Some excellent directions, the result of practical experience, are given in the *Country Gentleman* by H. R. W. of Irvington, N. Y., the substance of which is as follows:

It is common to make a gutter in the floor of the stable, just behind the animals. This does not work well. The solid droppings will soon impede the flow of water, and make the gutter filthy and difficult to clean. It is better to grade the floor with a uniform fall to the rear of the stable, where a gutter for the water is to be made, (fig. 1.) The solid material never reaches or obstructs it. The floor or platform upon which the

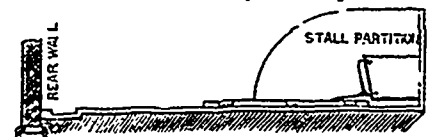


FIG. 1.

cow stands is the important part upon which depends the cleanliness, health and comfort of the animals. To construct it—first lay a brick floor in cement all over the stable, and with a uniform grade from front to rear, falling towards the gutter, with an inclination of about three inches in ten feet. Upon this lay out the stalls, with short partitions, but sufficiently high in front to blind the cows from each other. If the stalls be too wide, the cows will stand quartering and defeat your object, which is to make them stand so that their

droppings will clear the platform. Then for the wooden platform or floor of the stall, make a simple frame like a sled, and cover it with plank. It should not be heavy. Two-inch plank will serve for the runners. Six inches is as high at the rear end as I should care to make it, and some consider this too high, for the reason before given. The forward end should be enough lower to bring the top level when it is put in place on the inclined brick floor.

The sketch, fig. 2, shows the platform, and fig. 3 exhibits it in place. It can obviously be adjusted to

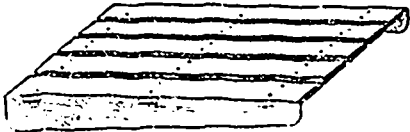
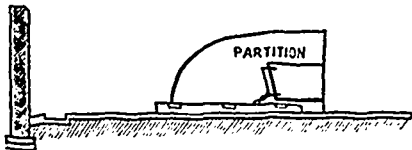


FIG. 2.

any required length, by drawing it out or sliding it under the manger. One of these must be made for each stall, and fitted loosely between the partitions, so that it will slide freely, and that it may be taken out, if need be, for drying or cleaning. No rat can find harborage in such a floor, and it may be thoroughly washed by dashing water over it, which finds its way directly to the gutter. It never rots, and scarcely ever needs attention or repairs. And yet with all this adjustment, a cow will sometimes crowd forward and deposit excrement upon the platform, or else back out and get soiled by lying down with her body partly on the floor below. The general result, however, is better



than that of any other plan I have seen.

For securing the cows I use a traveler, (fig. 4.) with a short chain and strap. The traveler is made of half-inch round iron, bent at each end at right angles, and with a thread and nut for securing it to the manger, as shown in fig. 5, or to a suitable post. A chain or rope of eight or ten

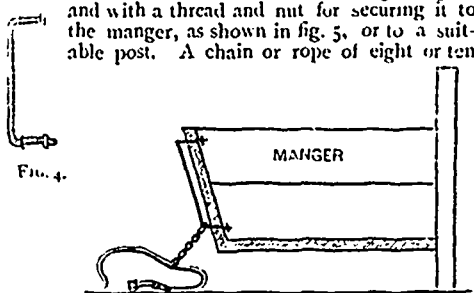


FIG. 4.

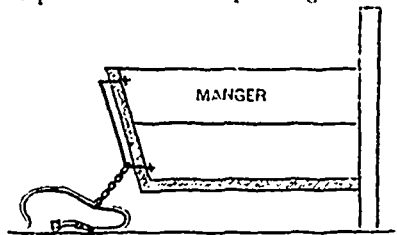


FIG. 5.

inches long, with a ring at one end, runs up and down the traveler. The other end is permanently attached to a wide strap, which is buckled around the cow's neck when she takes her place in the stall. With this she can feed comfortably, lie down and turn her head. While it gives a little more liberty than is desirable on some accounts, it probably gives no more than her comfort requires.

The cement floor, to be secure from cracking by frost, should be composed of very clean, sharp sand and the best Rosendale water lime, or else be in a basement where it will not be frozen. — *Annual Register of Rural Affairs, Vol. 7.*

Commendations of the Press.

A SMALL sized eight-page monthly paper known as the STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL has been issued in this city during the past twelve months, and the success of the monthly has been such that it has become a permanent institution. Its portions have been enlarged to sixteen pages, and it is a handsomely printed, beautifully illustrated monthly under the style of the CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL. The advertising patronage seems to be good, the editorial ability is of a high order, and it will prove a strong competitor to all existing periodicals of the kind. — *Hamilton Tribune.*

THE CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL—This is a publication devoted mainly to the interests of the stock raisers of the Dominion, but it does not overlook any department of the farm. Special attention is given to the various systems of feeding stock, and every department relating to the welfare of live-stock receives most careful attention. It is published by the Stock Journal Company of Hamilton, and the editor is the gentleman who was awarded first prize at the Provincial Fair, Guelph, for essay on "The increasing tendency of farmers' sons to leave the calling of their fathers for other occupations, the causes and remedy." — *Western Advertiser of Oct. 4th.*

Jottings.

THE MEAT supply of Chicago is largely drawn from Wyoming, which is forming a fine country for range purposes. Good graded herds are taking the place of the Texan rangers.

MR. JOHN ROBINSON, of Algoma, Sanfield P. O., Ont., mentions, "We have a splendid country for stock farming. Land can be bought at from \$5 to \$20 per acre, according to improvement."

THERE were 1,208 head of cattle, 99 head of sheep and 66 head of horses imported into Canada by Dominion Line between Liverpool and Quebec in 1883. Only four head, being cattle, were lost on the way.

THE Canadian Poultry Hatcher, manufactured by F. Allen, Norway, Ont., was on exhibition at Toronto Poultry Show. It does its work on the principle of changing a portion of the water used every twelve hours.

THE "United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution for Mutual Life Assurance" report that the total abstinence section of its members live much longer on an average than those who are not abstainers.

BALLACHEY BROS. of Brantford, Ont., advertised in November JOURNAL, say kind words to us in regard to the JOURNAL, and find that inquiries are coming in encouragingly, which make them hopeful regarding spring sales.

THE twenty-fifth volume of the "American Short-horn Herd-Book" is now ready for distribution. It contains 1560 pages. In it are registered 4,805 bulls and 10,000 cows. Mr. W. T. Bailey replaces Col. L. P. Muir in the editorship.

THE IDEA of feeding rock salt to cattle seems growing in favor, by placing it where the cattle can have access to it. It can be procured from J. R. Walker, 50 Foundling St., Montreal. See advertisement in another column of this paper.

MR ALLEN of the firm of Forman & Allen, of Carlisle, Pa., recently made a visit to Ontario in view of purchasing heavy draft horses, such as Clydesdales. Mr. Allen visited Guelph and other representative portions of the country. Where are the holders of Clydesdales?

KEROSENE mixed with an equal quantity of butter, lead, oil, &c., and applied with a sponge, is recommended as a remedy for lice on stock. Pure kerosene should be applied to the stalls, bedding, &c. Kerosene alone will remove the hair. It must be applied with great caution.

WE are pleased to notice that the Hamilton Commercial College, though established not quite a year yet, is doing good work, and gives promise of turning out a large number of students well equipped for the work that lies before them. See advertisement in another column.

WE NOTICE, some time since, the record of the death of Mrs. James Rennie of Fergus, in her 90th year. Her son Peter, with whom she lived, is one of the foremost feeders of Ontario. We remember gratefully her natural kindness of disposition, and the marked hospitality shown us not many months ago.

OWING to the exceptionally bad weather, it turns out that the Fat Stock Show of Chicago was not financially a success. In other respects it was a great success; and nothing daunted by the recent slight deficit, we believe the directors will make every effort to make the next show even a greater success.

NO ANIMALS are now registered in the Holstein Herd Book of America except the descendants of those already registered, unless of the improved pure-bred stock of North Holland. This Herd Book contains over 5000 entries. The Holsteins, it will be remembered, are a distinct breed from the Dutch Belled cattle.

BARRINGTON, standing at the head of the Holstein herd of Mr. Lord (of the firm, Lord & Cook, Aultsville, Ont.), Sinclairville N. Y. is a son of Hamming, a singularly beautiful Holstein cow with a record of 90 lbs. of milk per day for a portion of the season. He replaces "Jumbo," the celebrated prize-winner of 1882.

MR. STANFORD, of Sussex, England, breeder of Sussex cattle and Clydesdale horses, has over 600 head of Sussex cattle in his stable. He has bought a farm from Mr. Miller, of Markham, and is going to establish a depot for supplying the buyers in Canada and the United States. Mr. Stanford jr. is going to run the farm here.

IN KEEPING with the American way of doing things by wholesale, an immense dressed meat depot is to be established in Pittsburg, with a capital of \$200,000. The Company intends fitting up butcher shops to the number of 350 in the various parts of the city, and to supply them with Western slaughtered beef, brought in refrigerator cars.

A CORRESPONDENT from Birle, Man. mentions that snow fell early in Nov., and that it usually lays till the middle of

April. It was expected that the railroad would come to Birle, which is nicely situated on the Bird Tail Creek, but later reports do not encourage this idea. Crops were good last season. It promises soon to become a good stock centre.

A WRITER in the *Breeders' Gazette* of November 25th, strongly condemns the practice of crossing the Jersey with other strains, owing to their non-producing beefing qualities. He argues that the best returns will be got from them when kept pure. He also looks upon booms in the cattle business as followed by a tidal wave of disaster to very many.

AT the Birmingham Fat-Stock Show, England, the Aberdeen-Angus Polls have won a great victory—the highest award of the exhibition. The Elkington Challenge Cup was made to the Aberdeen-Angus heifer shown by Mr. Clement Stephenson. Owing to the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease, this cow was not shown at Smithfield. The Herefords carried off this prize for the past two years.

AT the residence of James I. Davidson, Balsam, we met with Mr. L. Miller, of Marysville, Missouri. He breeds and deals largely in Short-horns and Jerseys, handling as many as 200 bulls in one season. He has now an order for 150 bulls from one firm for a ranch in Old Mexico. He has been operating for some 14 years past in Short-horns, and has made this his first trip to Canada to purchase a carload of this staple breed.

J. L. WEIR of Greenville, Mercer Co., Pa., mentions to us that the demand for the Norman Drafts is very much in excess for the Norman Grade over the Clyde Grade in the market of New York City. He puts the proportion as twenty to one in favor of the Norman. Mr. Weir has bought horses for J. H. Duhlman of New York for nine years past, and has been in the horse business for some twenty years. Length of experience at least should entitle him to a respectful hearing.

THE FIRST volume of the American Southdown Record is ready for the printer. At the recent meeting of the Association in Chicago it was stated that good sized flocks of Southdowns had recently been known to average eight or nine pounds of wool each. The only Southdowns eligible for registration are sheep imported from, or tracing in all their crosses to, the flocks of reputable breeders in Great Britain or Ireland. The immediate sires and dams of American bred animals are to be recorded.

"THE WHITE PRINCE," a very fine one year white steer, has been purchased by Professor Brown for the College, from Mr. Peter Rennie, of Fergus, by whom he was bred. The object of the purchase is to demonstrate once more the value of early maturity. When brought to the Farm this steer weighed over 1000 lbs. at 12 months and three weeks. Mr. Rennie sold the "White Prince" to the Farm for the same sum that he had more than once refused from other parties, having confidence in the expectation that in such a case all the facts connected with the breeding and management would be fully and accurately given to the public. "The White Prince" is a noble fellow, better behind and on the ribs than even "The White Duke."

MR. WILLIAM HENRY SOTHAM, the early champion of the Herefords in America, died recently in Chicago, at the advanced age of 84 years. He was born at Woodstock, Oxfordshire England and lived for many years in the state of New York. His connection with the Herefords commenced in 1839. In championing this breed at that early day he lost his property through the inveterate prejudices of the time, but still presented the sublime spectacle through it all of clinging to his convictions, till the truth of these has become so amply recognized in the splendid triumphs of this great breed in recent years. He first introduced the Herefords to American soil, and "spent his money and his life in keeping them before the public." Mr. Sotham was for years a welcomed correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express*, and has for years been considered an authority on matter relating to the Herefords.

WE GLADLY make room for the following extract. "Mr. Marr of Uppermill Fawes, Aberdeen, writes to Messrs. Green Bros., of the Glen Stock Farm, Innerkip, Ont.: 'I always thought your bull, "The Earl of Mar," (47815), would take a rare good one to beat him. The only regret I have is that ever we sold him. If we had only seen his produce before you got him the price would have been double what it was, or rather he would not have gone at any price. The highest priced bull calf at the Aberdeen joint sale of pure-bred stock was after him, and he was a very fine specimen. His full brother (a year younger and red) is turning out a very good bull; we refused a big price for him a few weeks ago, but have made up our minds not to sell him at any money. We have an extra lot of heifer calves this season, principally after your bull.'" Mr. F. Green of this firm left home for England early in December. He will visit the principal Short-horn breeders, and intends importing some first-class animals in the spring. We hear he will endeavor to bring out an entire cull of the Suffolk breed and a couple of brood mares.

*The Home.***Unknown Heroes.**

We see them and we know them not,
So plain in garb and mien are they;
So lowly is their thankless lot,
We hear not what they do or say.

And yet for weary months and years,
Without a murmur, 'plaint or cry,
Thousands who eat their bread in tears
To daily duty pass us by.

A sickly mother, wan and worn,
Bereft of cheerfulness and light,
From longed-for rest and joy is torn,
To work from early morn till night.

To steal one hour from dreary fate,
Or falter in the hardest tasks,
Would make some homes disconsolate,
And so no peace or joy she asks.

A little child, faint with its fears—
A girl, untimely old and gray—
A man bent down by weight of years—
All bravely go their bitter way.

We see them, but we know them not,
So plain in garb and mien are they;
So lowly in their thankless lot,
We hear not what they do or say.

Heroes unknown—through weary years
They make no sign or outward cry,
But eat their bread with bitter tears,
And we, in silence, pass them by.

FOR THE CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

Pleasure.

Few will be found to maintain that pleasure is the highest good—at least in theory; that the sole end of a man's brief existence here should be to have as much enjoyment, of whatever variety, as possible. On the other hand, the old Puritan austerity has given place to a truer and sadder philosophy of life. The vast mass of mankind must toil if they are to individually occupy respectable or honorable positions in society, or add their quota to the onward progress of wealth and civilization. But whilst men must toil, and it is all the better for them that they should, will they not do their life work all the better if times of pleasure are allowed to intervene? We have no sympathy with the man who is a mere drudge—whether for the "almighty dollar," or for some bauble of fame or honor. Those stern notions of duty, which give no hours of relaxation, are at variance with not only good citizenship, but common sense. Let men be the slaves of their particular occupations and professions and you make them mere machines—voluntary devotees of self or some other vanity.

But most men are pleasure seekers to a greater or lesser extent. It is the tendency of the normal mind to seek enjoyment or amusement. Every man, unless he is inordinately selfish or grasping, has his leisure moments. The young men, especially farmer's sons, whom this journal is expected to reach, have hours of leisure during the long winter evenings. How are these hours spent? Generally in seeking some sort of pleasure, though there are some who seem to simply idly dream the time away. Pleasures may be divided into those of the senses, or of man's lower nature, and those of the intellect, or of man's higher nature. Which of these two classes do most of our younger readers prefer? It is a lamentable fact, and one of the main reasons why farmers do not take that place which they should occupy in society and in the state, that most of their sons seek merely "sensual delights" rather than the higher and purer pleasures of the intellect and imagination. The strong desire "to have a good time," as it is often falsely called, being satisfied, means dwarfing of the physical powers of the race with no intellectual pleasure, no constant delight from the dawning of new ideas on the growing mind.

Need the superior mind over matter be again argued? Ask any man you please who seeks his pleasure from the companionship of the master minds of the past and the present; who takes a lively interest in the live and burning questions of the day; who marks with growing intelligence the silent, perpetual and resistless onward march of science; who revels in the glories and beauties of literature, and whose own thoughts are his boon companions, if the pleasures of the flowing bowl, the midnight revel, or mere listless idleness and dreaming are to be compared with the pleasures of intellect and imagination.

May we not then hope and urge that every young man and woman who reads these pages during the coming months shall henceforth, if they have not already begun, seek true pleasure from the regular periodicals of the day; the works of the best authors, and intercourse with the more highly cultured and better informed. But some nobly ambitious youth will say, "We cannot get these means of pleasure ourselves, and our parents are too indifferent or stingy to get them for us." This objection is often, we are obliged to admit with sorrow, valid. But might not some sensual luxury, which now only ruins body and mind of generation after generation, be given up and replaced by truer means of enjoyment? Then would a higher type of manhood be seen, less like the beast than the types of to-day. Again, why is time such an intolerable burden with many unless some manual labor demands their energies? When the day's work is done, what a restlessness and loneliness unless some means of mere animal excitement is afforded. No quiet enjoyment at the fireside whilst the mind and imagination revel in beauty. How many people, we would like to enquire, who hurry themselves on to a premature grave by irregular hours, would not go to sleep in ten minutes over one of our best English classics? Depend upon it, no class, no community, no nation can rise to any respectable position unless their pleasures are within the domain of art, science and letters for the most part.

Hamilton, November 10th, 1883.

FOR THE CANADIAN STOCK-RAISERS' JOURNAL.

Manner.

There will occasionally creep into the mind of a dweller in Ontario, that as a people our manners have not attained perfection. You may, my dear reader, have a happy and gracious manner, polish and suavity prevail in the neighborhood where you live, but there are regions where salutations are curt and rough to friend and foe. Bowing is almost among the lost arts, and to touch or raise the hat in greeting, as seldom found as snow in June. The description of the bendings and obeisance following the meeting of two Chinese gentlemen is laughable, and the thought of even an approach to such ceremonies being required of us in our "hurry scurry" life would be intolerable. Is there no happy mean between their elaborate detail and our brevity?

The wit, Sydney Smith said, "Politeness is like an air cushion, nothing in it, yet it wonderfully softens the jolts of the road." Ah! life's road is full of jars and jolts. Aught that can smooth the way should surely be prized and sought after. Who has not felt a depression of spirit after passing by the way a sullen, clouded face that mutters a "good day" or the mental and moral exhilaration coming from a radiant smile, a glad tone, a gracious bow? To each you feel kindly, and they to you; they stand equally high in your estimation; but how different the feeling they excite simply from manner! The scant courtesy often met in salutation may call to mind a conversation

related by one of the clever writers of our day. He represents English laborers desiring such change in man's physical part as would make toil easy under all conditions; they think this result would be reached by "two backbones, one in front and one at the back," or even four, one for each side.

We meet persons who might have obtained this multiplication of bones, judging from their greetings. Some throw back the head and then bring it to its natural position; some nod the head, but the movement is from the neck, below, the falling inflexion is abjured. Once upon a time there lived in a rural district an old English gentleman, whose low and graceful bows often excited admiring comment. On parting from him one day a friend cried, "What would I not give to be able to make your bow!" "I gave," was the reply, "half a guinea to learn it." In my youth French nobles, driven from their own land in poverty, dwelt in our cities and gave lessons in "deportment" as a means of living. Many of us, sent to pass an hour in entering and leaving a room, introducing and being introduced, bowing and scraping, thought it a bore indeed but shy, awkward lads (and such I was) found it a benefit in after years. There are lands where the first settlers were French, and the charm of their manners belongs to their descendants to this day. Behind the counter they greet a customer as if an invited guest. "What can I show Madame to-day?" "What may Monsieur require?" comes like music. There are a few (if but a few) "emporiums of fashion" in our cities where a decided contrast may be found: an intending purchaser, on entering is confronted suddenly by a young female, who jerks out "What do you want?" In the half-fright of the abrupt encounter, the mind recalls old stories of highwaymen springing before belated travellers with the words, "Your money or your life."

It is not likely that poor nobles driven into exile by revolution will visit our land to teach "deportment" to our youth, but is it not in the hands of our noble band of school teachers to do much to raise the standard of politeness? Old people tell us that forty years ago in driving on our roads just before or after school hours, the little squads of girls and boys greeted every passer by, the girls with a courtesy and the boys with a bow, all pleasantly smiling, the girl's faces just visible in the depths of the tunnel like sun-bonnet. We, who may take an airing at the same hour in these days, meet their grand-children, but the gleeful greetings, where are they? From under the "Tam o' Shanter" might come a stony stare if a stranger called out in an exuberant fit of friendliness, "Good morning!"

As a nation, where can be found kinder hearts than among us? Where are kinder actions done? But often a cold manner veils the warm heart, and aught like demonstrations of feeling is half despised. Guests are welcome, but they infer rather than hear it. Families love each other, but might sing the old song in chorus, "We loved each other that I know, but we never told each other so." "Actions speak louder than words," but without words they are only parts of a whole. A widow, rearing in her husband's will a strong expression of his love for her, cried, "If he had only told me so while with me, how much happier I should have been." Leaving aside the happiness they may give, the want of courteous and refined manners have brought failure and loss to many. "He is trustworthy, honest and industrious, but so rude in manner to my customers that I had to dismiss him," is the verdict of a merchant on a discharged clerk. "He was all we could desire in the pulpit, but so unpolished and unrefined in manner that we could

not think of such an example in our homes," is the sentence pronounced by a congregation upon a minister, bitterly disappointed in the hope of a place of influence in a city, and he did not even suspect the reason. Let us all remember that the cultivation of pleasing, gracious, polite manners may be to the little ones a benefit and blessing all through life, and can never by any contingency be a misfortune. "Good words are worth much, and cost little."

November 12th, 1883.

CLUBBING OFFERS.

Having secured the lowest clubbing rates from the publishers of the following leading publications, we now offer them to the public and guarantee promptitude and satisfaction in every instance.

These offers, which we subjoin, will remain open for a short time only:

The Canadian Stock-Raisers' Journal and	Regular charge.	Our price for the two.
The Cultivator and Country Gentleman	\$2.50	\$7.50
Montreal Gazette, Weekly	1.00	1.65
St. John Gazette, Weekly	1.00	1.65
Weekly Globe	1.00	1.65
Western Advertiser, Weekly	1.00	1.65

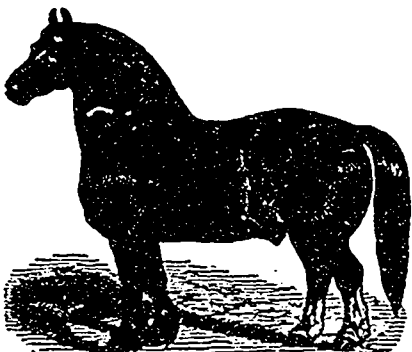
Subscriptions for all these papers run for one year. No discount allowed on the above figures to any one.

New Advertisements.

R. M. Rosencrans	Poultry
Wm. Renne, Toronto	Seeds
J. C. Snell	Stock for sale.
W. J. Fenton & Co	Canadian Land Advertiser.
Wm. Templer	Stock for sale.
M. L. Rattay & Co	Commercial College.
L. D. Sawyer & Co	Agricultural Implements.
Hugh Thompson	Auction Sale of Stock.
C. E. Chadwick	Dairyman's Association.
T. C. Patteson	Short-horns and Shropshire.
Joseph Crust, England.	Stock Commissions.
H. J. Townsend	Jerseys
J. B. Andrews, Aurora	Stock for sale.
J. & R. Hunter, Alma	Short-horn Bull for sale.
A. M. Smith	Nursery Stock.
Thomas Guy	Ayrshires for sale
Burrow, Stewart & Milne	Scales.
Messrs. Hay & Patton	Clydesdale for sale.
Horace Henry	Breeders' Card, Ayrshires.
W. T. Benson	do do Hereford and Short-horns.
James L. Davidson	Breeder's Card, Short-horns and Horse "Almonte Perone."
R. A. Brown	Eggs for Sale.
J. M. Bartlett	

Parties corresponding with advertisers are particularly requested to mention that they saw advertisement in this Journal.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES



FOR SALE!

"**LORD DERBY**," 6 years old, first-class show horse, and an extra good getter. Two first-class two-year-old Stallions. Two first-class two-year-old Mares, one in foal, bred by the best breeders in Scotland, and selected by me in person.

Come and see, or address, **JOHN JACKSON,** Brampton Station, G. T. R. Grahamsville P. O., Ont.

JOSEPH CRUST, DRIFFIELD,

East Yorkshire, England, Shorthorn agent and auctioneer, holds periodical Sales of Shorthorns (chiefly young bulls, pure bred), at Beverly, East Yorkshire, in April and October. Would be glad to execute commissions in Shorthorns, having had experience in breeding pure bred stock, also having a knowledge of various herds in the kingdom where Shorthorns are for sale.

Stock Notes.

Mr. Wm. Templer of Jerseyville reports having sold three Berkshire sows to Mr. Bates of Copetown, Obed Honal of Jerseyville, and Henry Marchant of Walkerton. All at good figures.

C. C. BRIDGES, Shanty Bay, Ont., sold in December, to go to Kansas, 12 head of Herefords, of which 10 were bulls and 2 heifers. The price was \$3,000. Mr. Bridges has still 40 Herefords and about 100 Shropshire Down sheep.

Mr. JAMES LINDSAY of Fergus reports that last season twelve of his steers averaged 1,600 lbs. at 6 1/2 cents per lb., live weight. Average price realized, \$100.00. He has ten fine ones now fitting for the spring of good quality, but younger than those of last year.

Mr. FRANK FLEMING, of "The Park," Weston, Ont., bought some imported Herefords from Mr. C. C. Bridges, of Shanty Bay last year. He has now some 8 Herefords and some grades, and is adding to his stock. Has some young bulls on hand. He also breeds Shropshire sheep.

We are glad to learn from Mr. W. M. Smith, of Fairfield Plains, Ont., as to the extent of his operations in poultry. He has been breeding pure-bred poultry for 20 years past. Has at present about 30 different strains. He gives prominence to Leghorns and Hamburgs. Has about 300 on hand at the present time.

MESSRS. GREEN BROS., of the Glen Stock Farm, Innerkip, Ont., report to us that their imported heifers are all dropping cow calves. "Countess 5th" has just dropped a fine roan cow, sired by Mr. Duthie, of Collynie's bull "Lord Ythan." He was got by "Shapinsay" (45,581), bred by Mr. A. Crumshank and out of a cow "Lovely 25th."

Mr. JAMES ANDERSON, Springfield Farm, Guelph Ont., writes as follows:—I have sold within the last two months 15 Essex and Berkshire pigs, some of them all the way to New Brunswick. I have also disposed of the Southdown sheep and poultry I had to spare. A great many of the sales were made by seeing my advertisement in your valuable and widely circulated paper.

Mr. W. G. PETTIT, Burlington, Ont., reports the following recent sales of Short-horns: Bull calf, "Duke of Mara 3rd," to John Moore, Malton, Ont.; and bull calf "Prospect," to Matthew Hael, Gill, Ont.; both got by Mr. Fothergill's bull "Prince James,"—95. Mr. Pettit also reports that he has a choice lot of young calves from "Prince James" this year, both Short-horns and their grades.

W. C. HURON & SON, of Ashburn, Ont., have sold to D. & J. D. Smead, Logan, N. Y., the two-year old 3/4 Clyde colt "Admiral," winner of third prize in Toronto last fall. Also one bull calf to Mr. James Leask, Greenbank, Ont., got by "and Prince of Springwood" (128), dam, "Wedding Gift," imported and bred by Lord Polworth, Mertoun House, St. Boswells, Berwickshire, Scotland.

Mr. G. B. ANDREWS, of Aurora, Ont., has sent us the following list of sales of live-stock:—To Mr. Ashton Andrews, Stockton, Manitoba, 45 Cotswold sheep, and 1 yearling entire colt; William Spring, Allenwood, 1 Suffolk boar pig; E. Sanderson, Buttonville, 1 boar pig; F. G. DesRivieres, Quebec, 1 sow pig; S. Lemon, Kettleby, 2 Berkshire pigs; Wm Mullock, M. P. P. Newmarket, 1 sow pig; Frank Nichols, Buttonville, 1 boar pig, and to Joseph Cody, Newmarket, 1 sow pig.

MESSRS. T. GUY & SON, of Oshawa, Ont., have forwarded the following:—We have sold to Mr. John Murray, Molesworth, Ont., the Ayrshire bull calf "Governor," by "Wallace" (19) vol. 2, dam, "Countess" (1178), full brother to "Wolsley" (181) sold at Kingston show to Henry Langworth, Esq., for Government Farm, Prince Edward Island. Also to Messrs. Smith Bro., Fairfield Plains, Ont., two-year old heifer "Pantey 2nd" (144), and first prize two-year old heifer "Gurta 5th" (173) with heifer calf at foot. Also yearling heifer "Empress" (1550).

Mr. HORACE HENRY, Fairview Farm, Woodburn, Ont., has recently purchased from Mr. W. C. Beatty, Omagh, the yearling Ayrshire bull "Conquerer 2nd" (1472) (imp. in dam), sired by "Conquerer" in Scotland, dam, "Heather Bloom" (1599) imported by Messrs. J. B. Bessey & Bro. "Conqueror" is a well formed, dark colored bull, and is an excellent type of the breed he represents. He also was winner of the first prize at the Central Fair, Hamilton, Ont., in his class as a yearling, and now stands at the head of Mr. Henry's herd, which numbers 16 head of choice pure-bred Ayrshires.

The communication of Mr. Wm. Walker, Ilderton, mentions: "My Lincoln and Leicester sheep came into winter quarters in splendid condition. The demand for long-wooled sheep was better this season than for the last two years. I have sold all that I could spare, in fact I have several young rams and ewes engaged for the present year. Farmers are coming back to their first love. Drovers say there is nothing like the long wools for bringing down the scales, and it's the number of pounds that makes the money. I had year olds that averaged over 300 lbs., lambs from 150 to 180 lbs. at six months."

"Princess" alias "Fanny," foaled 1878; bred by Archibald McVicar, Woodend, Armadale, Linlithgowshire, Scotland; the property of (1) John Duff, Everton, Ont., (2) Walter Sorby, Guelph, Ont.; sire, "Prince of Renfrew" (664); dam, "Susie" by "Lochend Champion" (418); G. D., "Jean" by "Lofty" (456). "Prince of Renfrew" (664) by "Lofty III." (469) traces to "Glancer" alias "Thompson's Black Horse" (335), foaled about 180. "Princess" won as a two year old 1st at Glasgow Summer Show, 1880; 1st at Hamilton Show, 1880; 1st at East Kilbride Show, 1880; 1st at the Royal Agricultural Society of England at the Carlisle Show, 1880; 1st at Girvan, for the West of Scotland championship at two years, also in 1880.

Mr. ARTHUR JOHNSTON, of Greenwood, Ont., reports the following sales of Short-horns within the last six months:—To Mr. George Thomson, Alton, Ont., one bull calf, \$240; Messrs

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



Importers and Breeders of **SHORT-HORN CATTLE,** Clydesdale Horses and Shropshire Down Sheep. The highly-bred Booth Bull **SOCRATES,** at head of herd. **STOCK FOR SALE. TERMS REASONABLE.**

Oaklands "Jersey" Stock Farm

(All registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register) **COWS** with well-authenticated test of from **14 lbs. to 24 lbs. 13 oz. in one week,** and from **81 lbs. to 106 lbs. 12 1/2 oz. in 31 days** are in this herd. **YOUNG BULLS** (registered in the above herd book) **FOR SALE** from \$100.00 to \$500.00 each.

A Herd-man always on hand to show visitors the stock, and the stock-loving public are always welcome.

VALANCEY E. FULLER, HAMILTON, ONT

AULTSVILLE STOCK FARM.



HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

The first herd of Imported Thorough-bred Holsteins owned in Canada—numbering thirty-five, and headed by "Lord Byron," whose dam has a milk record of 86 lbs. per day—selected personally by Mr. Lord from the best milking families in Holland.

LORD, COOK & SON, Aultsville P. O., Ont.

Bli Bro Stock Farm, GEARY BROS., PROPRIETORS,



The Largest Importers, Owners and Breeders of **Polled Aberdeen or Angus Cattle** IN AMERICA.

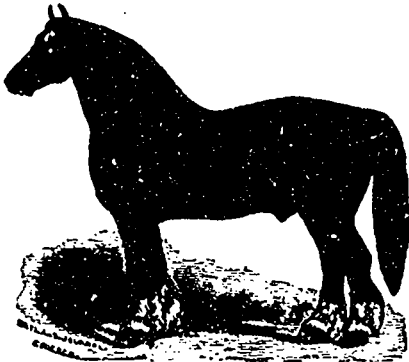
OUR Herd at present numbers 268 Head, comprising members of all the principal families of this famous breed of cattle.

Send for Catalogues and come and see our stock before making purchases elsewhere.

Imported English Shire Horses and Stallions for sale. Address, **GEARY BROS., London, Ont.**

FOR SALE!

**Twenty-one pure-bred
CLYDESDALE**



Stallions AND Mares

Seventeen of which are imported and five sired by imported sires and out of imported dams, all of which are registered in the British and American Stud Books, and sired by such noted horses as "Farmer" (286), "Newstead," "Top Gallant," "Blue Ribbon," "True Blue," "Honor Bright," "Prince Charlie," "Old Times" and "King of Kintire."

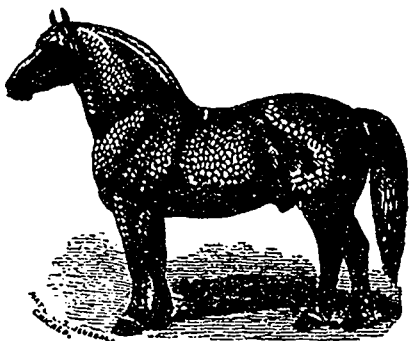
For further particulars send for catalogue to

ROBERT BEITH,

3-3 in. **BOWMANVILLE, ONT.**

GERMAN MILLS

Importing and Breeding Establishment
OF



Percheron-Norman Horses

T. & A. B. SNIDER, PROPRIETORS.

Our stud now numbers eight imported stallions of the choicest specimens ever brought across the ocean, and winners of nearly all the prizes in their classes at the leading fairs in Ontario.

PRICES LOW

for quality of stock. Come and see for yourself.
1-6.

FOR SALE!

SPLENDID IMPORTED

Clydesdale Stallion "Polwarth" No. [20]

Bred by Lord Polwarth, St. Boswells, England, out of his choice mare Harden, and sired by Pride of Dec. Color, a rich bay; very gentle and weighed at three years old 2000 lbs. For further particulars apply to
MESSRS. HAY & PATTON, New Lowell, Ont.

Stock Notes.

(Continued from page 70.)

J. & W. Watt, Salem, Ont., one cow, one two-year old heifer, and one yearling heifer, \$1,000; Mr. Joseph Williams, of Greenbank, Ont., one bull calf, \$225; Mr. Wm. Liny, Ohio, one 3 months bull calf, \$125; Mr. Wm. Shier, of Sunderland, Ont., one aged cow and a pair of twin heifer calves, \$850; Mr. D. Birrel, at the Toronto Sale, 1 bull, \$275; Mr. John B. Conroy, Belfountain, Ont., 1 bull, \$270; Mr. Hugh Thompson, St. Marys, one 8 months bull calf, and two sow pigs, \$360; Mr. Joseph Gardhouse, Malton, Ont., 1 yearling bull, 1 yearling heifer and 1 eleven months heifer calf, \$1,000. Total sales of Short-horns for 6 months \$4,425.

Mr. JOHN JACKSON, of Woodside, Ont., writes to us: "The following is a list of my sales of Southdown sheep this fall not included in my last report: To Edward Moore, 1 ram lamb; to Geo. A. Parrott 2 ewe lambs, to Wm. Martin 2 ewes; to Thomas Wait 1 ram lamb; Wm. George 1 ram lamb; P. McIntyre 1 ram lamb and 2 ewes; D. M. Naismith 1 ram lamb; J. M. Springstead 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs; James Campbell 1 ewe and 4 ewe lambs; W. H. Birdsall, 1 ram lamb; Edgaraney, Dunnville, 1 ram lamb and 1 ewe lamb. Making a total of 72 head disposed of this season at fair average prices. The demand has been stronger as the season advanced. It seems quite possible that the Southdowns will yet command higher prices. One of my recent imported ewes dropped a fine lamb on Jan. 3rd. Is doing well.

Mr. W. T. BRASON, Cardinal Ont., writes:—I am glad to be able to report that I have experienced the boom in Herefords, and have sold to Thos. F. Sorham & Co., Kansas, U. S., the imported cows "Miss Grove 4th," "Lady Nancy," "Hereford Maid," "Duchess," "Maiden 2nd," "Bloomer 3rd," with 4 heifers of my own breeding. Also imported bull "Duke of Marlow" (6920), and 6 young bulls bred by myself, some of which I expect will distinguish themselves in the show-ring. To F. A. Fleming Esq., Weston, near Toronto, the imported cows "Bloomer 2nd" and "Amelia." I hope there is a generally increasing demand for thorough-bred animals, as since my return from England in November I have sold several Short-horns, both male and female. The Herefords which I bought in England at the Chadnor Court sale arrived safely from quarantine last week, and are looking well. I hope that the STOCK RAISERS' JOURNAL will be a success.

Mr. W. SORBY of "Woodland," Guelph, has forwarded to us the following pedigrees of two of his excellent Clydesdale broodmares, which we gladly insert. We are always pleased to hear of such excellent stock being brought into the country. "Lady Jane, (see stud book, vol. iii., p. 85), foaled 30th May, 1880; bred by John Ralston, Millmain, Stranraer, Scotland; the property of (1) Mark J. Stewart, Ardwell House, Stranraer. (2) Walter Sorby, Guelph, Canada; sire, "Lord Lyon" (488); dam, "Nell" (637) by "Clansman" (150); G. D., "Jess" (355) by "Victor" (892); G. G. D., "Nell" by "Muircock" (550); G. G. G. D., "Jean" by "Farmer" (292). "Lord Lyon" (489) by "Hercules" (387) by "Rob Roy" (714), &c. "Clarence" (150) by "Prince of Wales" (670) by "Montrose" (544), tracing to "Glancer" (335) foaled in 1810. "Victor" (892) by "Farmer" (284) by "Glancer" (338), &c. "Muircock" (550) by "Cl. Je" (153), &c. "Farmer" (292) by Clydesdale owned by Mr. Whyte, Dalryett, Stranraer, foaled about 1810. Lady Jane won first prizes at Stranraer in 1882 and 1883, and is now with foal to the £1,500 horse "What Care I."

Mr. H. H. SPENCER, Brooklyn, Ont., mentions in letter of January 25:—My stock of all kinds are doing first rate. I have made a large number of sales during the past year, and at very satisfactory prices. I did not exhibit at any of the exhibitions except one county fair, but in my annual circular I offered 50 head of Down sheep, and have disposed of fully that number, including a number of first-class rams, both imported and home bred. I am preparing for next season's demand to first-class ram lambs, and a number of good ewes of same age. Of Berkshires I have sold all my young boars except one which promises to be a prize winner at no distant day; I have also a very fine lot of sows on hand this season. My Short-horns which are descended from the noted Scotch breeders, Campbell and Cruikshank, are increasing rapidly. "Isabella 3rd" has dropped 3 heifers and 1 bull within 4 years; all of them are doing well. Three were by Cruikshank bulls of high quality. Within the past year I have sold 4 Clydesdale breeding mares, three of which have gone to the United States; the fourth, an extra fine two-year old remains in Canada, having been purchased by F. W. Hodson, of Brooklyn, Ont. My young stallion "Prince Imperial 2nd," is now 18 months old, and weighs 1,400 lbs. His dam was "Fly 3rd," (1861). He was got by that noted horse "Prince Imperial" (1258).

THOMAS WILKINSON of Renton Station P.O., Ont., importer and celebrated breeder and exhibitor of Southdown sheep and Berkshire pigs, reports to us having made sales of Southdowns and Berkshires during the fall of 1883 to the following named gentlemen: Wm. Brooks and L. W. Bate of Brighton P.O., Northumberland Co.; Alex. Mitchell, Millbrook P.O., Durham Co.; Donald Creek, Renfrew P.O., Renfrew Co.; Wm. Tredway, Highland Road P.O., York Co.; Ninian Lindsay, Georgetown P.O., Halton Co.; James Hastie, Dromore P.O., Grey Co.; F. Auty, Mitchell P.O., Perth Co.; Britton & Geary, W. R. Vandervoort and Dr. Coleman of Belleville P.O., Hastings Co.; John Cook, Lansdown P.O., Leeds Co.; James Salmon, Binbrook P.O., Wentworth Co.; Wm. Fisher, Burlington P.O., Halton Co.; Charles Snell and Wm. Hall, Gill P.O., Haldimand Co.; George Baker, Simcoe P.O., Norfolk Co.; F. Conduitt, Edgeworth P.O., Kent Co.; B. H. Kean, Freeman P.O., Halton Co.; Obediah Smith, North Glanford P.O., Wentworth Co.; Wm. J. Patterson, Shelburn P.O., Wellington. He had a great many ewes from other breeders to his imported rams. Most of his importations are from the noted flocks of J. J. Coleman, M. P., of Norwich, Norfolk, England. Mr. Wilkinson exhibited his Southdowns at nine shows during the fall of 1883, all being open to the world except one, taking 75 prizes and diplomas. Mr. W. in the fall of 1882 at nine shows took 64 prizes and Dominion Silver Medal for best pen of Southdowns. One of his Coleman ewes dropped a fine ewe lamb on 17th Jan.

Public Notice.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE

Dairymen's Association

OF WESTERN ONTARIO for the year 1884 will be held at the

CITY HALL, IN THE CITY OF LONDON,
ON THE
13th, 14th and 15th of February,

Arrangements are being made with the railway authorities to have the usual reduction of fares to members attending, who, on application to the Secretary, and stating what road they wish to travel on, will be furnished with the certificates accordingly.

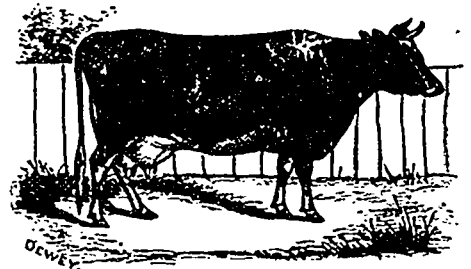
By order,

C. E. CHADWICK, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Ingersoll, Jan. 7th, 1884.

BROOKSIDE FARM,

New Glasgow, Co. Pictou, N. S.,



H. J. TOWNSEND, PROPRIETOR,

Breeder of

THOROUGHBRED JERSEYS,

(A. J. C. C. registered.)

BERKSHIRE PIGS, TOULOUSE GEESE,
PEKIN DUCKS, FANCY POULTRY
AND COLLIE DOGS.

Co respondents invited.

4-17

ROCK SALT!

LUMP ROCK SALT, suitable for cattle, baths, &c. For feeding to horses and cattle this natural salt is much better and lasts longer than ordinary bag salt. Place a lump in the manger, the cattle will lick it with a relish. For sale in bulk or packed in barrels.

J. R. WALKER,

3 ins. 50 Foundling St., Montreal.

GREAT AMMONIUM CONDENSER

GYPSUM

OR PURE LAND PLASTER.

The Cheapest and Best Fertilizer in the World.

Maximum effect when used with manure, as it saves half of the virtue which otherwise escapes as ammonia into the air. Scatter on manure heaps, on barnyard, or manure in the fields, and under Cattle's bedding.

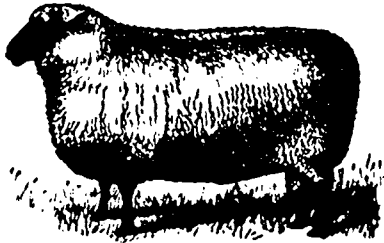
\$100 to \$200 profit on every ton of Gypsum used is the result of numerous experiments.

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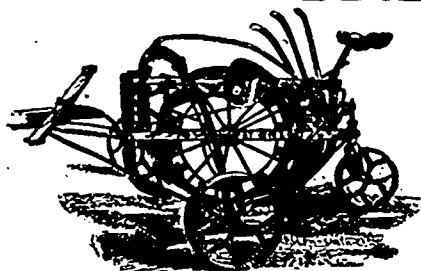
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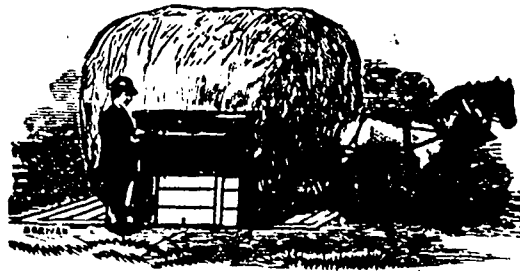


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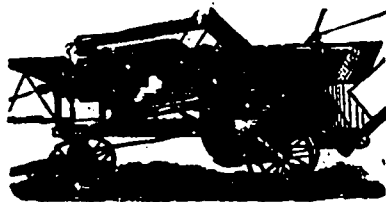
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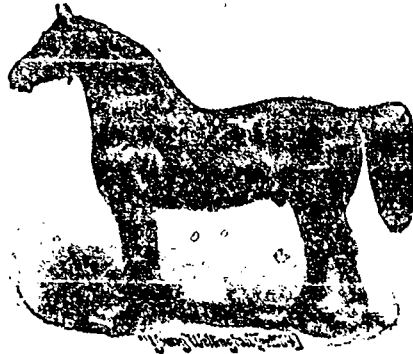
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