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# CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

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

VOL. II.

HAMILTON, CANADA, JUNE, 1885.

No. 6



THE IMPORTED HOLSTEIN COW NIXIE L., NO. 5155 H. H. B.

*The property of H. M. Williams, Hallowell Stock Farm, Picton, Ont.*

## Nixie L., No. 5155 H. H. B.

The accompanying sketch, although it is a fair representation, by no means flatters this noble animal. Along with more than one hundred others she was brought from the low-lands of her native home (Holland), by B. B. Lord & Son., of Sinclairville, N. Y., and in the autumn of the same year was purchased at the Industrial exhibition, Toronto, by her present owner, Mr. H. M. Williams, of the Hallowell Stock farm, Picton, Ont., for the sum of \$600. Although this was considered an extraordinary price at that time, Mr. Williams has since refused the offer for her of twice that amount.

Both she and her heifer calf were exhibited at the Toronto Industrial of 1884, the cow being an easy winner of two first prizes in a strong competition, the calf taking first also. This calf was sold when six months old for \$500 cash. The bull calf at present by her side is also a beautiful animal.

Nixie L. gave in the month of June, 1884, on grass alone, 70 lbs. of milk in a single day, and for the month nearly 2,000 lbs. It is expected of her to go beyond that record the present season.

In the Hallowell herd are cows with a record of 82½ lbs. of milk in one day, which quantity would be exceeded by Nixie L. with proper feeding for a test.

There are also heifers giving 40 lbs. of milk in a single day on dry feed.

Sir Archibald No. 3045 H. H. B., dam Krontje (with a milk record of 96½ lbs. per day, and a butter record of 18 lbs. 12 oz. in 7 days), heads the herd. Our readers will remember having seen a cut of him in the April number of the JOURNAL. Another of the bulls, St. Lawrence Chief No. 1528 H. H. B., at three years old weighed 1900 lbs., though only in growing condition. Some of the yearling heifers at one year and eight months weighed 1,100 lbs., and at one year and nine months 1,135 lbs., though only in good growing trim.

Though a young herd, and in the hands of a young man, the Hallowell Holsteins are numerically the strongest herd of that breed in Canada, notwithstanding that more than 20 head have been sold from it within ten months.

It is surprising how rapidly this comparatively new breed in Canada is working its way to the front, especially in dairy circles. The large flow of milk produced by cows of this breed is a tempting inducement to invest in them, as quantity has strong attractions for most men, although if quality be considered as well, the Holsteins in this respect are not lacking, as they have been known to produce 99 lbs. 12 oz. of butter in

30 days, and others of them have a record of 24 lbs. in seven consecutive days.

## Canadians Abroad.

Our countrymen seem to possess some of the properties of oil when commingling with the nations in the struggle for pre-eminence, as we so frequently find them on the top when the chances are equal. On the plains of Minnesota Mr. J. J. Hill, formerly of Rockwood, Ont., has established one of the finest stock farms of the west, which has been replenished by the best that Britain could produce. This Mr. J. J. Hill is none other than the millionaire president of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad.

The latest acquisition to the farm, and by far the best, is the appointment of Mr. Robt. Hunter, of the well known stock firm of J. & R. Hunter, Alma, Ont., to its management. Mr. Hunter has been pushing trade for a year or two past in far away Dakota, and we are heartily glad to notice that he is being reinstated in a work for which nature has evidently designed him. Mr. Hill is to be congratulated on the acquisition of such a manager, which circumstance augurs well for the future of his splendid herds of Shorthorns, Jerseys and Aberdeen-Angus Polls, and of his famous stud of Clydesdales.

## Canadian Live-Stock Journal,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE STOCK JOURNAL COMPANY,

48 John Street South, Hamilton, Ont.

Terms, \$1.00 per Annum in Advance.

THOMAS SHAW, RIVERSIDE FARM, EDITOR.

**To Subscribers.**—Subscription price, \$1.00 per annum in advance. Single copies, 10 cents each; sample copies free. No names will be removed from our subscription list when in arrears and without we receive instructions to that effect. Those in arrears will be charged \$1.50.

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

**To Advertisers.**—Advertisements of an appropriate nature will be inserted in the JOURNAL at the following rates. For a single insertion, 18c. per line, nonpareil (12 lines make one inch); for three months, 15 cents per line each insertion; for six months, 13c. per line each insertion, for one year, 10c. per line each insertion. Cards in Breeders' Directory, not exceeding five lines, \$1 per line per annum. Copy of advertisements should reach us not later than the 25th of each month (earlier, if possible). If later, it may be in time for insertion, but often too late for proper classification. Transient advertisements payable in advance.

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

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

All communications to be addressed STOCK JOURNAL CO., 48 John Street South, Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, CANADA, JUNE, 1885.

PLEASE notice the address tag on the JOURNAL or on the wrapper. Subscribers whose address tag reads Jan. '85 should remember their subscription expired with that issue, and should renew at once.

IN shrinking cattle to prepare them for weighing, it is quite possible for an avaricious greed to defeat its object on the part of the seller. The attempt to make the cattle weigh well by over-cramming when such a time is approaching, is dangerously near the land of dark dishonor. It is only fair that they should be fed in the ordinary way. When they have to be driven several miles they should be fed but half the quantity of their usual meal ration the night before, on the principle that a horse about to be exercised with unusual violence is far better to be prepared for it by a low ration immediately before it. On the morning of the journey give them hay only and water. If the journey is very long start the evening previous, when the sun is low, and at the halting place for the night give them only hay and water in the morning. The practice of feeding a large quantity of salt and gorging them afterwards with water on the eve of starting on a journey, is cruel as it is iniquitous.

OUR Scottish correspondent, in his paper on "Pure Stock Breeding in Scotland," speaks regretfully of the tendency manifested at recent stock sales in that country on the part of buyers to purchase large sires, without giving that attention to the quality of the beast which the importance of this possession deserves. He says, "Let quality and character rule rather than size," arguing that animals of this latter type are easier finished. There is a tendency in this direction also with not a few in our own country. Parties seem to forget that the large rough beast is not so easily kept as the one with less of bone, and more inclined to take on flesh. Those who are commencing herds are most prone to fall into this mistake (as we regard it), and individuals purchasing

bulls for crossing purposes in order to produce beef. Such should make sure that first of all the animal possesses quality. The more of size, then, that accompanies this, the better. In some parts the attempt to breed pure-breds has fallen into disrepute, and we think that the selection of a coarse class of stock simply because they were large, is in a great measure responsible for this result.

SOME of our old country exchanges manifest surprise at the decrease in the exportations of wheat from Canada almost steady since 1874. It should be remembered that before that date we exported no meat at all, now we receive a very handsome revenue from this source, which is steadily and rapidly increasing. It is meat that we want to raise, more than wheat for export. Prior to 1874 we gave nearly all of our rich stores of potash, produced by burning the magnificent timbers of our ancient forest to British farmers. Now, we want to keep the residue at home. In Ontario and some of the older Provinces the export of all kinds of grain will continually decrease, just in proportion as increased attention is given to stock-growing, and so we wish it. In the Canadian Northwest large quantities of grain will be exported for an indefinite number of years as soon as shipping facilities are measurably complete. The wants of our rapidly increasing population will use large quantities which will further lessen the amounts for export east of Winnipeg. Indeed we would not be much surprised if this portion of the Province would cease to ship grain altogether, unless in the form of meat, butter and cheese. In the older Provinces of Canada the decrease in the export of grain keeps pace with the increase in the intelligence of the farmers.

As has been sensibly stated in the *National Live-Stock Journal* of Chicago, while it may be wise policy for advanced breeders of pure-bred cattle to have respect to the tastes of their patrons as regards color, it is not wise in those who expect to sell all their steers to the butcher to worry over it. Usually a pure-bred bull of the unfashionable color can be purchased reasonably—one which might do excellent service in a herd of grades. It would be infinitely wiser on the part of owners of grades to purchase such a bull than to use a scrub simply because he possessed a fashionable color. It was different when there was hope of having the progeny eligible for registration after a time, but now that that hope is cut off, perhaps forever, why make such an ado about color in animals, the flesh of which must soon be cut up on the block? The butcher wants a good beefy carcass of splendid quality, and will ask no questions as to the color of the hair, if the above conditions are complied with as to the quality of the meat. Hundreds of farmers who do not consider themselves able to purchase a fine pure-bred bull of a fancy color, could find many such within their reach that would answer their purpose admirably if they would but look about. They should take good care, however, not to buy a bull lacking in quality whatever may be the pedigree or color.

ONE principal object with beef producers should be the growth of beef of a very superior quality as well as a large amount in quantity, or, as Mr. Dryden, of Brooklin, Ont., puts it, "The greatest quantity of the best quality." The average beef producer aims at a much lower mark. His principal object is the production of quantity. As with butter and cheese, so it is getting to be with beef, that of a superior quality will command a price perhaps one-half in excess of what is ordinarily realized. The producers of a supe-

rior quality of dairy produce soon secure regular customers who are very glad to get their produce. And so it is getting to be with the consumers of beef. One pound of beef cut from a carcass coarse in texture and strong of bone, is not nearly equal in value to a pound cut from that of a well bred animal, finer in the bone, finer in texture, and that has the fat and lean more intermingled, and consumers are getting to understand this better every day. In the production of this class of beef much depends upon the method of feeding, more upon the quality of the feed, more yet upon the quality of the dam, but most of all upon the quality of the sire. When Mr. C. Cilling observed in a certain butcher's shop in Darlington that fine carcasses of calves came in weekly, he enquired whence they came. On learning that they were nearly all the progeny of one bull, he at once sought him out and made him his own. This bull was none other than the famous Hubback. Bulls possessing similar properties are of the right stamp to use as beef-producing sires.

### Farmers, Do Your Own Business.

The charge the above caption brings against our guild, at least by implication, is not a little grave. It involves the idea that farmers in the past have allowed those of other callings to do at least a part of the work that they might and should have done themselves, and therefore carries with it the idea either of inability or culpable neglect.

The question as to what is the business of the farmer in the widest sense is one of wide compass, so wide that we shall not attempt to encircle it within the limits of this paper. It would afford abundant material for a volume, and is more or less remotely connected with the interests of almost every calling under the sun. For instance, the work that the farmer may and sometimes should do affects the income of the blacksmith and carpenter, and so of all the trades and even the professions.

Our object in this paper is rather to cite a few instances in trade circles in which farmers have been remiss in duty, and in which they have allowed themselves, self-like, to bear the iron yoke of an unjust and unfeeling imposition, placed upon them by grinding corporations and grasping business men.

1. We commence with the *cord-wood* yoke. In a certain city not far away it has pleased the citizens thereof to appoint an inspector, usually termed a "measurer," to place his measure upon every load of wood coming into that market from time immemorial, and to chalk upon it what he considers the measure thereof, and the number denoting the quality of the same. A most monstrous imposition! and yet one patiently borne for the most part by the farmers within a radius of twenty miles of the said city during all those years.

To our certain knowledge the present wood-measurer, or, we might better say, robber of the farmers, seldom gives from 10 to 20 feet of the correct measure in any load of wood. To our certain knowledge the same King Bomba has marked No. 2 on a first-class load of wood, in which there was not one single limb or one stick of wood showing decay unless on the edge of a solitary piece which had a small amount of decay, which could have been scraped off with a jack knife in two or three minutes. This meant the loss of at least one dollar to the seller, and perhaps a drive home through the darkness for many weary miles.

The citizens of this same town will argue that such is a necessity; that self-protection demands it, as many of our citizen-buyers are not sufficient judges of the quality of a load of wood, or of the quantity

either. Why in the name of reason, we ask, is one class of the community to be protected at the expense of another? Where is the equity in taking from a few cents to a dollar from every wood-drawer and giving it to a citizen simply because a wood measurer with a fragment of a soul, ever ready to sell himself for a glass of grog, and who is anxious to please his employers, so wills it? If citizens are to be thus protected, then let us have an inspector to pass through every grocery and every dry goods house in the land to ensure the farmer that the goods of his purchase are just what they are represented to be, and let that man be chosen by the farmers. But while we chafe at the tame submission that has borne all this on the part of men who have breathed the free air of the country through all those years, the remedy of the injustice need not give us very much thought now, as the days of wood drawing are nearly numbered.

2. Next we take up the *toll-gate* yoke, and an iron yoke it has been. Individuals and companies have, since our country had a history, pressed this yoke upon the necks of our farmers, and pressed it very tightly. In the absence of a better plan we should not so much blame those parties who constructed toll roads, and who, having kept them at all times in a reasonable state of repair, were content with a reasonable toll. But where can such be found, either in the annals of the living or the dead? If one such can be found, he is worthy of a monument in the most public place of our greatest city. The gates generally have been so placed that farmers have been caught and fleeced no matter whence they came, or whatever might be the state of the road. But the glimmerings of day are dawning. Farmers are awakening to the fact that it is a part of their own business to look after the state of the roads and not that of some grasping capitalist or company. Enlightenment will not bear any yoke, and hence it is that the men of a neighboring township not long since arose, and, Samson-like, bore away every vestige of a gate at which they felt toll had been unjustly levied, and left the toll-house sitting in the midst of its deserted loneliness.

3. Then there is the *market-fee* yoke. Thanks to the efforts in great part of the Grangers, this yoke has been greatly modified. Half its weight has been removed, and a little more effort in the right direction will break it altogether. It may be a question for debate as to whether farmers should not pay for suitable accommodation provided for them in a market-place, but for the privilege of sitting or standing in the snow and rain in a certain part of the city for hours at a time, we fail to see where the claim is for compensation. Under these circumstances the farmer can do his own business without the assistance of a fee levied.

There would be more reason in levying a fee upon the idler and pleasure-seeker coming within the corporation, as the farmer coming to market brings what the citizens are wanting, and usually leaves his money with them, too. He surely should not be taxed for such a work.

4. There is also the *weigh-scale* yoke. As things are at present within most corporations, when a load of hay is sent to the market, although previously weighed at home, unless buyer and seller mutually agree otherwise, it must also be weighed at the public scale and at the expense of the seller. So of a bag of potatoes or a piece of beef, etc. We argue that the seller has no right to pay the expense of weighing in such a case, nor should he agree to do so. He has gone to the expense of purchasing scales, and his weight should be taken equally with that of

the grocer or other merchant of the town, and if the purchaser insist on having the same weighed, let it be done at his own expense. If he then finds that the weight has been fraudulent, the law is open. It may be objected that the seller is not *compelled* to weigh at the public scale and at his own expense, as he can make a proviso not to do so in the sale. We answer he is *compelled* by what we regard as the tyranny of custom, and it is just this that we ask our farmers not to submit to. Their right to weigh their grain is not to be disputed, and if the buyer objects, let him pay the honest price of his scruples.

It is often said that every farmer should have weigh scales of his own. And so we think, but not to be used simply as a means of defence, to enable him to detect roguish purchasers at the further expense of paying for an additional weighing, but for the sake of enabling him to do his own legitimate business—that is, to weigh himself the produce he sells.

The practice of selling cattle by the lump is most unwise on the part of most farmers, as they are almost sure to lose by it. The buyer of cattle, who is always handling them, is usually a much better judge of weights than the seller, and hence usually gets the advantage. Cattle should be sold by weight, and weighed upon the farm, or not far from it. This would necessitate on the part of farmers the erection of scales either on the premises or in the immediate neighborhood, but so it should be, as their advantages are very many and the price is not unreasonable. Our advertising columns tell where they can be got, and of first-rate quality. When driven several miles there is a very great shrinkage in fat cattle, which is just so much lost to the seller. If the use of scales were to become quite common in the country, and the farmer's weight to become the standard, unless at the expense of the buyer, it would likely entail the additional expense of an inspector of scales in every two or three counties, but this would be cheerfully borne by men who would thus be enabled effectually to attend to what is their own proper business in this line.

### The Best Remedy for Hard Times.

A certain gentleman farmer in England, finding that his returns were dwindling down to almost nothing, adopted the following plan: He gave up his rented house, fitted up a plain one already on the farm, dismissed the steward, and enforced the most careful economy both inside of the house and out of it. Winter and summer he sees his men begin and end their work, and his son, a strong, active, willing worker, leads the work, and proves his father's right arm in the cultivation of the farm. In winter he takes his lantern and goes to feed his cattle at six o'clock every morning, and is of opinion that they have never fattened so quickly as since he has given them their first meal of the day with his own hand. By so doing he has not lost caste, he says, and has saved his fortune. His family are comfortable and happier than ever before, and his own health is much improved.

His ancestors, he tells us, for six or seven generations back, have paid twenty shillings in the pound, and he could not bear the thought of tarnishing their spotless pedigrees in this respect, hence the decisive nature of the step he was led to take, which has been attended with such blessed results.

The *Dublin Farmers' Gazette*, from which the above facts were gleaned, calls him "friend Y." It is too bad that his name has not been given to the world, as we at least shall place him on our catalogue of heroes. He has shown more courage than the bold spirits who took the Redan, or the defenders of Cawnpore, and

richly deserved to succeed. Indeed, it would have been a libel on truth had it been otherwise. He has given to the world the most practical solution of Britain's troubles at the present time that we have yet heard of, notwithstanding that every paper that has reached us since the harvest has teemed with devices and proposals as to the best methods of alleviating the distress.

It is for the farmers of Britain to say how far they shall imitate Mr. Y in his methods, but it is mainly for the benefit of our own countrymen that we have cited the above. We have hard times here as well as the agriculturists of Britain, but not perhaps to the same extent. In the country everybody cries hard times, and in the cities one wide wail is ascending from sea to sea. When the returns are cut down one fourth, if the expenditures can also be cut down one fourth, the loss is met, and the evil days are tided over until the sun shines out again in all his splendor. In some instances the cutting down of the expenditure one-fourth cannot be done, but in very many instances it can. Because our neighbors possess so-and-so, we feel that we must do likewise, and hence moral cowardice keeps us back from doing what our consciences tell us we ought to do. It is taking the world a long time to learn that men can neither be happy nor respected who are living above their means.

*Economy*, then, and *increased industry*, are the best antidotes to hard times. Men may legislate and teach and lecture till they exhaust themselves in devising means of relief from financial pressure. Unless this remedy is promptly and vigorously plied, they labor in vain. The scribes may be called in, and the wise men consulted, and the representatives of the industries may weary in their deliberations; but, unless these simple recommendations are acted upon, they shall spend their strength for naught. Industry and frugality are the great sources of national as well as individual wealth.

### Amongst our Friends.

"I can assure you that I am well satisfied with your paper, and think that every farmer who has an eye to his own interests will at once become a subscriber."—C. F. Kinsey, Woodstock.

"Your JOURNAL needs only to get into the home of the thoughtful family, and it is there to stay."—Wm. Metcalf, Painswick.

"I have been taking the JOURNAL since it first started and am so pleased with it that I would not like to be without it."—Smith Evans, Gourcock.

"I know these are hard times, but I cannot afford to do without your JOURNAL, which should be in the hands of every Canadian farmer."—Bruce Caswell, Eden.

"Times are quiet and dollars scarce, but we cannot want your JOURNAL."—John Lennox, Caledonia Farm, Churchill.

"We have taken the JOURNAL for a year. If its manhood is to be judged by its boyhood, we have to predict a long, prosperous and useful career."—C. Robertson, Mansewood.

"I would not be without your JOURNAL for twice the cost."—Wm. Naismith, Holstein.

"My friends here (in England) are delighted with the JOURNAL, and say there is nothing like it here."—James Robison, Arkholme, Kirkby Lonsdale, England.

"January number was excellent, I think the best yet, and all are good."—J. C. Snel, Edmonton.

Mr. John Johnson, of Port Hawkesbury, writes, "Your JOURNAL is too good a paper to let expire. The information it receives is benefiting my stock. While you continue the JOURNAL as you do now you will receive my subscription."

"I think your bright and excellent paper would be very serviceable if largely circulated in our country."—B. Gott, Arkona.

## The Ontario Agricultural College.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

To the President, James Mills, Esq., M. A., our thanks are due for a copy of this valuable report, containing some 238 pages of useful matter that should be carefully read by every farmer in the Dominion, and we may here say that farmers wishing this report have only to apply to the college authorities, or to the Minister of Agriculture, when they will get a copy of it free.

The course of instruction in the college embraces two sessions, a winter and a summer one, the former extending from 1st October to 31st March, and the latter from 16th April to 31st August. And here we desire to draw the attention of the farmers to the advisability of sending their sons to take a course, during the winter season at least, at this useful Institution. It may do very well for other than Canadian farmers' sons to take the summer course, but the latter cannot always be spared during our transitory summers.

And here we venture the further remark that it is a great pity that political shades are allowed to have any bearing upon the attendance, which they undoubtedly have, as a very large number of the students in attendance are the sons of reformers.

Though there should be a change of government tomorrow, we cannot do without an agricultural college. The question, then, with every farmer is, where can I best get for my son such education as will put him on a higher plane during his entire life work, rather than which shade of politics holds the reins. As students, our sons must bury the hatchet in the lecture-room, whatever the fathers may do at the hustings.

### THE STAFF

of the college for 1884 consisted of James Mills, M. A., President, teacher of English Literature and Political Economy; William Brown, C. E., P. L. S., Agriculture, Live-Stock, and Arboriculture; R. B. Hare, B. A., Ph.D., Inorganic, Organic, Agricultural, and Analytical Chemistry, Geology, Physical Geography, Meteorology; J. Playfair McMurrich, M. A. (succeeded by Prof. H. H. Panton), Physiology, Zoology, Structural, Physiological, Systematic, and Economic Botany, Horticulture, lectures on English; Frederick Grenside, V. S., Veterinary Anatomy, Pathology, Materia Medica and Obstetrics, Practical Handling and Judging of Horses; and E. L. Hunt, third year undergraduate University of Toronto, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Mechanics, Leveling, Surveying, Book-keeping, and lectures on English.

### STUDENTS.

Of the 188 students in attendance during the year, the fair proportion of 120 came from Ontario, which number is far below what it should be when we consider that but one rural home in the Province out of every 1,666 homes, furnished a student. The Provinces, including Ontario, furnished 152 students; Stratford sent 11 students, the largest number from any one town or city in proportion to the population, which is accounted for, it may be, by the fact that in former years Stratford sent students who distinguished themselves, and in this way published the advantages of the college in the neighborhood. Simcoe, amongst the counties, for the last three years has sent the largest number of students from rural parts.

### LECTURES AND LABOR.

The time spent by the students attending lectures is three hours a day except Saturdays, when there are none. Three-and-a-half to five hours are spent a day in manual labor outside, according to the season of the year. Two hours are spent in room study, and

one hour a day for five days of every alternate week in drill and gymnastics. While the first year students are attending lectures in the college, the second year men are at work outside, and *vice versa*.

The special class, numbering twenty six, who wished to confine their attention exclusively to live stock and veterinary science in addition to their attending the regular lectures of Professors Brown and Dr. Grenside, had four additional lectures a week on the subjects of their course, and further received a course of practical lectures on stock, from J. P. Woods, Esq., the farm foreman.

### FINANCE.

The total sum expended for college maintenance during the year was \$24,759.02, from which if \$8,717.71, the college revenue for the year, be deducted, \$16,041.31 is left as the net expenditure under this head, and under the head of repairs of buildings, \$6,490.86, so that the net expenditure upon the college for the year is \$22,532.13, or \$407.87 less than the sum voted in the estimates.

Of this sum, \$4,234.98 was expended for student labor—a wise provision, as it is a premium on diligence, one of the mightiest factors in the world for bringing men to the front.

### LITERATURE.

The library contains 4,220 volumes, and the reading-room is furnished with 46 papers and magazines, of which 12 are sent free.

### PRESSING NEEDS.

Amongst those enumerated by Professor Mills we note,

- (1) The removal of the old barns and stables and the erection of suitable new ones, and
- (2) A good laboratory for practical work in the department of chemistry.

We trust that our Government will take steps at an early day to put up outbuildings worthy of the Institution and of the Province, and also to furnish a laboratory. It is only Pharaoh who would set Prof. Brown and Dr. Hare to work to make bricks without straw.

### LIVE-STOCK.

The sum of \$25,000 was expended in replenishing this department by Prof. Brown in Britain. We gave details regarding the purchase of these when in quarantine, also quoting the high estimate formed of them by competent authorities in the old country. We simply add here that Mr. Woods, in referring to them, says, "The selection now to be seen in the stables is probably the finest in America." And Dr. Grenside, in referring to their strength of constitution, remarks, "Taking our recently imported herd collectively, there is every reason to congratulate Prof. Brown on the selections he has made, and I see no cause to find fault with the physique in any individual instance as regards the healthy indications." Some annoyance has, however, been caused, along with the attendant loss, through abortion.

In addition to other valuable instruction imparted by Mr. Woods, when cutting up meat for the college he explains the different parts of beef, mutton, and pork, stating at the same time the market value of each part of the carcass.

This department of the report is illustrated by the five handsome sketches of individuals of as many different breeds, prepared by our artist, and which have already appeared in the JOURNAL. The most imperfect is that of the incomparable Shorthorn bull Rob Roy (45,484), which in its hasty preparation does not give full justice to this splendid animal. Rob is longer and lower than the picture shows him to be.

The catalogue of the animals imported may be had on application to Prof. Brown.

It is expected that 30 head of cattle and 60 head of sheep will be offered at the next sale to be held in September, and for catalogues of which farmers are requested to send about August 1st.

### EXPERIMENTS IN CATTLE FEEDING.

These were carried on largely during the year, and important facts regarding this great industry were determined.

It was ascertained that in feeding Shorthorn grade steers the average weight of which was 1,122 pounds during the continuance of the experiment, the cost of adding one pound to the live weight with the mixture of grain as a basis (given below) was 8½ cents; this with oil cake added was 11½ cents, and with Thorley's food added, 11¾ cents; corn 8 cents; peas, 11¼ cents; oats, 10½ cents; white barley, 10½ cents, and black barley, 11¾ cents; hay, roots and bran, 9½ cents; uncooked and cooked food the same, 9 cents.

The mixture of feed referred to above, consisted of 9¼ pounds of corn, peas, oats, white barley and black barley in equal parts by weight daily. To this was added 9 1-10 pounds hay, 20¼ pounds turnips, 4¼ pounds bran and 37 pounds water.

For rapid production irrespective of cost in winter feeding, the test stood (1) uncooked food; (2) mixture of grain with Thorley; (3) corn; (4) the mixture of grain; (5) hay, roots and bran; (6) mixture of grain with oil cake; (7) white barley; (8) cooked food; (9) oats, peas and black barley equal.

It is certainly important to know that uncooked food gives better results than cooked, as labor is always costly in this country. In the use of Thorley's condiment it is well to notice that the amount fed was much larger than that stated in the directions. The manufacturers claim that equally good results would have been obtained at a much less cost, as their food is gently tonic and stimulant. These artificial foods, however, have never been so popular in America as in Britain.

The further fact, that results so excellent from "the mixture" were obtained, reminds us of the necessity of giving much attention to this matter. Where this cannot be done the needle certainly points in the direction of the advisability of frequently changing the diet. The various properties and different proportions of these grains when blended seem to make up the complements of a very perfect food.

The report says that for rapid and cheap production combined, corn is decidedly ahead, and yet corn is practically shut out of this country as a factor in feeding by the duty levied thereon.

### EXPERIMENTS IN FEEDING SHEEP.

These experiments were made upon Oxford Down and Shropshire grade wether lambs. The following conclusions were arrived at:

(1) The rapid and cheap production of mutton in winter has been best attained by the use of oats and hay. Peas and hay come next in order. The average gain per day with these two forms of feed was one-third of a pound per head, and cost 10½ cents for the pound added in live weight.

(1) Beans are not so profitable to feed to sheep as either oats or peas.

(2) That poor feeding is "expense feeding," and that on the other hand high feeding is not equal in results to moderate feeding. Lambs can even be kept back by a high pressure process.

### EXPERIMENTS WITH WOOL.

The result of Prof. McMurrich's experiments with wool confirmed the common opinion that liberal feed-

ing in winter materially improves both the quantity and quality of wool, and that good pasturage is quite as good for the quality of the wool as the most nutritious food fed to a stalled sheep. The test was made with those of the merino breed.

The professor also concludes, as the results of patient investigation and research, that food has a greater influence on the quality of wool than climate.

#### PRESENT EXPERIMENTS.

The bill on hand for experimenting during the present year is both full and varied, including amongst many other items of much importance, experiments in dairying on a large scale, in fattening cattle, including the possibility of making yearling beef fit for exportation, and in fattening shearing wethers of six distinct grades for the British market.

The careful examination of the report will prove labor well spent. Although some of the conclusions reached in this abysmal science may prove faulty, and some of the experiments turn out to be less utilitarian than could be desired, the new thoughts alone which the perusal of these gives birth to are of immense benefit to the inquiring mind. A young man of good parts cannot read it without being struck with the limitless compass of the variations in that grand science, agriculture, which is to form his future life-work, and of the importance of rivetting upon that work at once the best of his energies, and with a perseverance that knows no cessation. Agriculture, the unfathomable science, is in this respect perhaps only second to the Author of it.

#### What's in a Name?

There is usually difficulty at the first in acquiring a name, but when once obtained, it is certainly a passport to power and influence. The effort which brings men to the front is usually infinitely more laborious than that required afterwards to sustain them in this position. While it is not usual then for men to rise without real merit, it is quite possible for them to sit upon the mountain top, while others more worthy of the place must stand beneath them.

The way that leads to distinction is always one of toilsome effort, especially in lands which give no preference to the distinguishing accidents of birth, but the avenues of fame are usually on level ground when the upland is once reached. The studies of Chalmers, the great and the good, were, if anything, less laborious when the thousands hung upon his lips in the Tron church of Glasgow, than when pouring forth a tide of equal eloquence to the honest rustics of Kilmany, and we venture the assertion that the brain-power of Edward Blake, the university student, was no less severely taxed than is that of the Hon. Edward Blake, the leader of the opposition, whilst watching the every movement of the ablest diplomatist this country has ever seen.

The heights of distinction, though not perhaps always sunshine, admit of life more at ease than the way that leads to them, as this affords no resting place to the man determined to clamber upward. In other words, the multitude will readily pay homage at the shrine of greatness when once declared, who will deny it to the man of equal merit prior to such declaration. The reasons are that the many allow a few leading spirits to do their thinking, and hence to formulate their estimate of worth; and most are prone to go with the crowd, even though they may not be able to give a reason. And this principle pervades every avenue of life, from the king upon his throne to the successful school-boy upon examination day. We find it in the estimate that men put

upon the legislator's worth, but no less in that which they place upon the cow or the horse of the stockman.

This explains what otherwise would indeed seem unaccountable, that most men in purchasing a superior animal will give far more by way of tribute to the fame of the breeder, than for the animal itself. We often find stockmen who have made their mark, buying up animals from some neighbor, similar in breeding to their own, and of equal merit, because of this tendency in the human mind that leads it to worship at the shrine of fame.

We find no fault with the successful stockman for accepting the tribute thus rendered, for it is spontaneously given, and it points at least to past merit; for the accident of success (if we may so use the term), unlike that of birth, never places a stockman upon a pinnacle to which he has not chambered over a way hedged in with difficulties. But we do with purchasers who allow a name to blind their judgment, and hence to lighten very materially their pockets.

There can be no denying the truth of our assumptions. Their correctness has been exemplified again and again in a thousand sale-rings in many lands, and in the history of stock transactions in every neighborhood. Animals exposed at the same sale and of exactly similar breeding by two individuals, the one noted and the other not, will sell very differently. Some men, quiet and unobtrusive in their ways, will, in some instances, fail to find purchasers for animals of real merit, while their neighbors, it may be, go a long way and pay a large price, partly for pedigree, partly by way of tribute to greatness, and partly for the animal.

All this points to a great lack of judgment on the part of those seeking good stock. Herein, it may be, lies a chief difficulty. The men who are really good judges of stock are not very numerous, and hence they are led to take for granted that everything a distinguished breeder may have must necessarily possess intrinsic merit. It is not surprising that such should be the case, as hitherto the attention of the majority of farmers in this country has not been particularly directed to the stock interest. But all this must change. Grain growing must become more and more engaged in simply to provide supplies for the ever-increasing stock interest, and therefore the judgments of men as to what is inferior or really good must be cultivated more and more.

In every age it has been a matter of prime importance to individuals to be masters of the situation. A man who is necessitated to engage another to select for him is not in a position to attain to the first rank, while at the same time this course should not be altogether shunned while the judgment is being educated. As with all the other faculties, the judgment may be so educated, and in a marked degree, and just as other faculties of the mind are educated, by study and practice.

This affords a strong argument in favor of holding stock exhibitions, and of affording every facility for onlooking while the judging is being done. How much the country could afford to pay to sustain a show of this kind is at least an open question, one that should in part be determined by the estimate put upon the education of judgment that these would facilitate. There can be no question but that such exhibitions would not draw the crowd as do those with the peep-shows and the mountebanks in attendance, but would they not draw that portion of our community who are to form in coming days the principal stones of our edifice of national greatness; the section of our farmers whose hearts are set upon improving our stock?

Then our agricultural colleges can and do lend a helping hand in assisting us to educate the judgment in this respect. The young farmer who has never enjoyed the benefits of such an institution has only his observation to aid him in reaching his decisions, and it may be the teachings of the agricultural press, while the student has the more definite and more exact teaching of the college to regulate his observations.

The possession of a good judgment is not only valuable to the stockman in making purchases, but also in making sales. We once heard an anecdote related of the late Lawrence Drew, at one of England's fairs: A rustic from one of the midland counties brought in a horse of great promise, but he did not seem to know the real value of his treasure. Mr. Drew asked his price, which on being named was at once paid over in British gold. Some foreigners standing by put the question to Mr. Drew as to what he would take for his new purchase. He at once replied, naming a sum very far in advance of what he had paid, and signified that he did not care to sell at that. This difference in price was just the amount given to Mr. Drew as a reward for cultivating his judgment, and the penalty paid by the rustic for having neglected to do the same.

While the current sets in the direction that we have found it flowing, the effect is to discourage stockmen at the outset who may have begun wisely, and who have animals of real merit. We say to such, Do not be discouraged; persevere, and your turn will eventually come. True merit may for a time be pent up by the snow-drifts of obscurity, like the waters of some rivulet, but eventually they will find an outlet at the approach of the brighter suns of more congenial days. True merit, like true worth, in the end breaks through all barriers and finds its way adown to the broad and brimming river that flows through the avenues of a more public life.

#### Huntingford.

##### THE GOLD MEDAL PRIZE FARM OF OXFORD.

All the way out from Woodstock to this beautiful farm the country presents evidences of a richness such as is not found in many parts of Ontario. The beautiful dwelling-houses and the substantial farms speak of a prosperity that must be somewhat hazardous to the young people of this section, who are so highly favored with fine roads and a proximity to an attractive town, the enticements of which are not the most conducive in any case to the upbuilding of that strong character, which becomes at once a bulwark in society and a pillar to the nation.

The shades in this pet region are abundant, and the ancient forests (all that is left of them) speak of great capabilities of soil. The hills of this part of Oxford contain a wealth of gravel sufficient for the wants of all coming generations, and the valleys possess a depth and fatness of soil that handsomely repay the husbandman for his tillage. In fact, almost any one of the fields that we saw on our journey to Huntingford, five miles northward from the town, would have answered for a garden. The streams in the valleys are very pure and hurry on with a perpetual flow.

Mr. John Donaldson, the father of Mr. Wm. Donaldson, the present occupant of Huntingford, settled in Oxford about a mile southward from Huntingford in the year 1840. He came from the romantic county of Cumberland, and not far from the historic town of Carlisle. Mr. Wm. Donaldson purchased a portion of his present farm in 1857, which now comprises 300 acres, although he has a fine farm leased in addition, not very far from his home.

Huntingford is the only farm that we have met

with in our journeyings, the farm house of which is almost surrounded by the ancient forest cleared of its underwood. This forest is composed of beautiful emblematic maples and beeches, the arms of which reach in every direction far and wide. It stands on the banks of a stream, an arm of the Thames, which journeys away down deep in the valley, and on the other side of which stands the dwelling in which the respected Judge McQueen, who has stood for nearly forty years at his post in this county, is now confined a prisoner by declining health. A wide avenue opens from the road to the buildings, which, when the shades are further grown, will be very pleasing, and the view east, north, west and south, is certainly very gratifying.

Mr. Donaldson labors under the inconvenience of having his buildings near one corner of the farm, a difficulty inseparably connected with the formation of larger farms, by adjoining one to another, as is usually the case where such has been attempted in this country, and a mighty factor it is in adding to the expense of tilling a farm so situated.

The outbuildings which stand in the form of a quadrangle, and thus enclose an open yard, which is almost a square, were mostly erected by Mr. Donaldson, and answer their purpose well. The main barn with a side entrance from the west, is wide and capacious, and although built on the level, has a basement underneath the whole of it. The root-house, with a capacity for holding many thousands of bushels, runs along one side, and the cattle stanchions extend in tiers across the building. In front of these for the beefing cattle are water troughs with a lid which may be closed at will. The cattle get cut feed, hay and straw mixed, and of course a portion of meal intermingled.

The sheep house, opening by wide doors to the southward, is capacious, and the racks admit the heads of the sheep between the dividing uprights. Our farmers should pay more attention to this question of sheep-racks, as, where the spaces are narrow, say three inches, the sheep waste much feed by pulling it underneath their feet. These should be sufficiently wide to admit the neck of the sheep, the uprights being 8 or 10 inches broad. The only objection that we notice is that the lambs in spring time get into the racks and tread on the feed, which we think would perhaps be obviated by having troughs run in front in which to feed grain, instead of feeding it in the bottom of the rack as is the case with some. The sheep are pure-bred Shropshire and have increased at the rate of three from two this year throughout the flock.

The barn-yard is very large, notwithstanding which Mr. Donaldson is paving it all with stone, much after the manner of the stable floors, just as he has opportunity.

The Huntingford herd of Bates Shorthorns was commenced in 1872, and it now numbers about 30 head. The first investment was in a cow, Nora, by Alabama—186—, and her calf, bought from the Rev. Mr. Fauquier, of South Zorra, afterwards Bishop of Algoma. This is also Mr. Donaldson's post office. In 1873 two females were bought at the sale of the same reverend gentleman. These were Brenda, by Mutchem—1353—, and her daughter, Rosebud, by Hannibal—1347—. Other than these no females have been purchased, from which it will be seen that the herd is largely made up of the Princess blood, especially when we further consider the lineage of the bulls.

The first bull was Livingstone—1351—, got by Constance Duke, 7753, a Princess bull, red in color,

bred by James Cowan, of Galt. He was bought in 1875, was retained four years, and proved a valuable sire. He was succeeded by 5th Seraph, a roan, bred by F. W. Stone, of Guelph, got by (imp.) Baron Berkeley (36158), and from the dam (imp.) Serenade by Cherry Duke (25752). He was bought in 1878 and was also used four years.

Then came Fancy Prince 2d, which is the present stock bull, a stylish roan, and evidently, from what we saw of his calves, a noble stock-getter. He was calved December 8th, 1880, bred by John S. Armstrong, Speedside, got by 2d Prince of Springwood—228—, and out of the dam, Fancy 5th, by Young Heir (31351). In the herd there are at present 9 cows and 10 heifers from one to three years old, and a one-year bull for sale—Warren Duke—2963—, red and white, sired by the stock bull, and from the dam Ruby, by 5th Seraph—1346—. There is also a white Shorthorn cow that we will hear more about without a doubt, at the approaching Fat Stock Show.

We surveyed the Shorthorns with careful scrutiny, and were much gratified to observe what are sure indications of skilful breeding and judicious feeding, the possession of a uniformity of type and a mellow handling, velvety skin, denoting quality, which characteristics extend to every animal of the herd.

Some 15 to 25 head of rattle are fed off every winter, and notwithstanding the large quantities of grain raised on the place, \$600 are paid out for feed annually. Shocking as this will appear to the grain grower, who annually strips his farm, let him bear in mind please, that such is done on the gold medal farm of Huntingford.

Heavy draught horses are also bred here to a limited extent, of the Clyde type.

The soil of this farm is rich loam with a clay subsoil, but not of the pick-axe tenacity. Nature has been very bountiful in this region, in the dim past as well as the present. The large number of petrified curiosities that line the entrance to the dwelling would furnish abundant food for interesting meditation, even for Professor Panton. They seemed to us like curiosities gathered from the caverns of the deep, and yet we were assured that they were gathered on the farm.

Much of the farm is underdrained, the drains being 40 feet apart, and 3 feet deep, and put in with 3 inch tile, with those 4 inches for the main drains. In three or four years Mr. Donaldson thinks the first outlay is repaid by the extra productiveness, leaving a rapid accumulation in the form of an ever-increasing compound interest as the years roll on. The returns from grass lands even are fully one-fourth better, a truth which many will be very loth to believe.

The management of this farm is evidently of a high order, a watchful eye keeping constant vigil over every portion, while the Canadian dollars dug from beneath the surface go far to justify the wisdom of the decision of the judges when they made Huntingford the gold medal farm of 1881.

### Amongst our Friends.

"Your JOURNAL continues to do extremely well and is much the best paper which I get on the stock question."—A. C. Bell, M. P. P., New Glasgow, N. S.

"After examining the contents of this number of the JOURNAL (Dec. 1884) and looking over the index for the year which it contains, I am greatly pleased with its general excellence. It is a credit to Canada, as it would be to far older countries. That the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL may abundantly prosper ought to be the wish of every stock-raiser and farmer."—Allen Pringle, Selby, Lennox Co., Ont.

"As much pleased to see the JOURNAL so successful. Go on and win. You are benefiting your patrons more than yourselves."—John Doyle, Elora, Ont.

### The Coming Storm.

For some years past the mutterings of a growing discontent in regard to the "scrub bull plague" have been sounding in the horizon of stock circles like the booming of distant guns, but now the reverberations are louder and louder, and nearer and nearer, which says to discerning men that the bursting of the storm overhead can not be far away.

We devoutly hope that it is not far away, and that when it does come, like a mountain torrent bearing down in its fury all the useless drift that may impede its current, it shall bear away upon its agitated surface every roaming scrub intruder from Prince Edward Island to the Pacific. It is nothing short of a national calamity that men should keep scrub bulls at all, but if always kept up as other bulls are kept individuals would have nothing to complain of, but when the useless creatures that their owners do not regard as worth keeping up are allowed to roam at will, and do all the mischief that their wanton natures prompt them to do, it is high time that a long suffering and shamefully entreated section of the stock community should arise in their might, and shake off the fetters that either a passive forbearance on the one hand, or a mean, selfish, heartless indifference on the other, has imposed upon them.

Forbearance is a manly virtue. Beside it vengeance, or satisfaction even, is as a mole hill to a mountain; but forbearance has its limits. While it may be a very proper thing for one to bear unwillingly a wrong that affects him alone, it by no means follows that he should allow another to put his hand in his pocket and take from him the money that in part belongs to his wife and children, and that is just what the man is doing whose uncared for scrub bull ruins the progeny of the pure-bred cow of the farmer for an entire season.

"My voice is still for war"—so said a Roman veteran in the "brave days of old," and so is ours. The Legislature will meet again next winter, and we counsel every stockman who is interested in improving the cattle of the country to carry hostilities into the legislative camp, and endeavor to secure by legislative enactment immunity from the destructive ravages of this scrub plague. We know that we shall here be met by the hackneyed cry, "You have legislation now, why not enforce it?" For many reasons.

In the first place it would take a force of detectives to watch the movements of one of these greyhound rangers, men whose sleepless vigils would soon turn them into shadows. Though the owner of a scrub bull turns him into his own field, where is the guarantee that he will stay there for five minutes? He will remain only so long as he can find no mischief to work. The chase of farm work in summer is a constant run in this country from April to November. The farmer is far too busy to stand sentry day and night over his pure-breds to protect them from the ravages of his neighbor's bull. The intruder is not always found in the herd. Having done all the mischief he can do in one herd, not caring even to find rest for the sole of his tireless foot, he goes on in search of further mischief. And thus his summer days and nights are spent, till the approaching winter shuts him into quarters. In such a case where is the use of present laws? In our own herd we have a Shorthorn heifer ruined for the season in this way, and whose bull wrought the mischief we cannot say. We only know that our cattle have never run at large for a single day, and that the progeny of our heifer is ruined for the season, and great injury done to herself from breeding too young. Place the owner of one of these scrub bulls in our position, take at one

stroke out of his pocket \$100 or more, and he would begin to think of the existence of such a principle as the golden rule.

In the second place if the law is enforced, the first offence will take off the head of the intruder, as the progeny of a pure-bred for one year is worth more than the entire value of a scrub bull. Suppose my neighbor's bull were thus to ruin my pure-bred cow and I exact from him a damage that exceeds the worth of his bull, will he not hate me with a hatred from that day forward that will go down to the next generation?

In the third place the keepers of the pound are sometimes weak-kneed men, who will liberate the offender for a song, and set him at liberty only to commence again his circuit of evil-doing. Were every pound-keeper like our correspondent, "J. E. Y." of Wardsville, much good could in this way be effected, but not often do we find the keepers of those institutions men of his calibre.

Then again the wholesome effects of a more stringent legislation (we mean by putting on a tax) are lost to the community. Why are scrub bulls invariably turned into the fields in summer, pure-breds as invariably kept in, at least virtually? Because the former are not worth the extra labor. If scrub bulls possessed intrinsic merit their owners would be the first to discover it (not our contemporary, the *Farmer's Advocate*) and they would be very careful indeed not to give the services of their bull to a neighbor for nothing. There is no more certain indication of their little value even in the estimation of the owner than this fact.

If a man had to pay a good round tax for his scrub bull, and to run the danger of transgressing existing legislation as well, he would not keep an animal long which was not of sufficient value to pay his way.

Rinderpest was an awful scourge in other days in Britain. Men—owners of herds, listened to the story of its ravages or its journey of death throughout the land with bated breath. Pleuro-pneumonia, with its stealthy tread, has crept in and thrown an awful blight over the prospects of many cattlemen in both worlds, and foot-and-mouth disease has sorely vexed and sadly hampered the movements of stock-owners beyond the sea. Our country has none of these, and in this there is matter for thankfulness; but it has what is perhaps a greater pest than foot-and-mouth disease, pleuro-pneumonia or even rinderpest—the wide universality that is given to the scrub herds in every Province and county, and all the more dangerous that our cattlemen in their innocence do not know the extent to which they suffer by it; indeed, a majority do not look upon it as an evil at all.

In the autumn of the year then, when the lull in farm labors admits of the cattlemen meeting in convention, and looking one another in the face, at the season when abounding shows bring them together in large bodies, let meetings be held, and resolutions be passed, and delegates appointed to wait upon our legislatures to secure such law-making as will effectually stay the wanton ravages of scrub sires of every class, and that will place the breeder of good stock upon the same vantage-ground in this respect, as that which is possessed by all his neighbors.

### Our Scotch Letter.

(From our Aberdeen correspondent.)

The winter here has been very open with hardly any snow. Frosts have been pretty keen, but on the whole the season has been a good one. Spring work has been accomplished in excellent order. The land, being dry, was well cleared and the seed put into what

we call a good bed. The cereals are braiding beautifully and the pasture is putting on its summer hue. Still, I cannot say prospects are bright; far from it. On every hand one hears of farms being re-let at big reductions, many unlet, and farmers clamouring to be allowed to give up their holdings, as they are unable to make ends meet on the old terms. One of the largest proprietors in the north of Scotland, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, has just intimated that he is to give his tenants a reduction of ten per cent. on their rents for five years, commencing at Whitsunday next, in order "to relieve or mitigate the distress which presses upon his tenantry." He hopes that by the end of five years brighter prospects will have arisen; but at the present time the cloud of depression has not even its proverbial "silver lining."

The general depression which prevails at the great centres of industry has crippled the demand for beef and mutton, and there has consequently been a large reduction in the prices for cattle and sheep. In a district like Aberdeenshire and the adjoining counties, where the feeding of stock is carried on perhaps more extensively than in any other part of the country, the condition of the beef trade has inflicted serious loss upon those engaged in it. "Stores" were plentiful and moderately cheap in the autumn, and the turnip crop more than usually abundant; but now the price of fat cattle has fallen so much that it takes a clever man "to save a loss," if one might so term it, upon his autumn transactions. Beef at the present is worth only from 60s. to 65s. per cwt. A few years ago it was selling at 80s. to 84s., which represents a loss, roughly speaking, of £4 to £7 per head on grown bullocks. The character of the trade has undergone a considerable change this season, and the butchers and dealers are returning to the old practice of sending more of the stock to the markets alive, instead of dead and dressed. Several reasons are given for the change. The quality of the stock now sent to the English markets from the north-east of Scotland is rather more mixed than it used to be, including as our cattle do a greater number than formerly of foreign and Irish cattle; and you will not charge me with prejudice if I say that neither the foreign nor the Irish can be compared in the quality and quantity of meat they produce to the smallness of bone and ofal, with our home grown cattle. But in the meantime there is not a sufficient number of cattle bred at home to supply the wants of feeders who are able with artificial foods and the excellent crop of roots that is grown in these parts, to fatten an almost unlimited number, and so both Canadian and Irish "stores" are required to meet the deficiency in the local supplies. But in respect to the Canadian and Irish stores, the quality might be improved. I speak of those I have generally seen here, for they are rather coarse and heavy in the bone. In the London market buyers very soon mark the difference, especially when the cattle are sent alive. Neat, well-finished, home-bred sorts, with the well-covered "waste" one likes to see, command much better prices in the live-stock markets than heavier and stronger boned animals. This is generally realized, and senders send the "pick" of their lots to the live-stock market. They do not, they tell me, get so long prices, comparatively speaking, for this class of stock when they are sent in carcass—that is, the difference between first and second class meat is more noticeable in the live-stock than in the dead meat market. In the former the rougher class of animals make very poor returns. Another thing that has caused Aberdeen dealers to resort, to a greater extent, to the old practice, is the heavy loss they sometimes

suffer, owing to the hot weather. In the hot summer weather the journey from Aberdeen to London, deteriorates the quality of the meat; in fact, sometimes it reaches the market in a condition that makes it almost unsaleable. The live trade has the advantage in this respect, but on the other hand there is a shrinkage in the weight of the cattle, which somewhat counterbalances this. It was this loss of weight in the animals that were sent alive, I believe, that induced dealers to abandon the practice which is apparently being again revived.

Abortion, I regret to say, has caused unusually heavy losses in the north of Scotland this season. In two of the best known Shorthorn herds in Aberdeenshire its effects have been most disastrous. The whole of the cows, about 40 in each, have aborted; in a third there has been much mischief done through the same cause, and in at least one herd of polled cattle the same deplorable state of things exists. The subject of abortion is unfortunately to a great extent shrouded in mystery, but the prevalence of the scourge at the present time has led the veterinary profession, as well as others, to give greater attention to the matter than it has received before. It came up for consideration at a meeting of the North of England Veterinary Medical Association about a month ago, when some valuable information was elicited, notably from Professor Williams and Mr. Clement Stephenson, Newcastle. The former gentleman gave it as his opinion that the spread of abortion was the result of an influence upon imagination or upon the blood by smell. High feeding and want of exercise also, he thinks, induces abortion; and he warned breeders of the effects of the use of ergotised food. This was a matter, he said, that should be carefully investigated. Many compound cakes as made nowadays are very impure and swarm with micro-organisms. The bad condition of the blood of cows is in many cases brought about by the entrance of these organisms into the system. A remarkable fact in connection with this matter was revealed in New Zealand, where until 1875 abortion was unknown. In that year, however, rye grass being introduced, and it becoming ergotised, abortion became prevalent, and there was a tremendous loss all over the colony. Mr. Stephenson, an able English veterinary surgeon, who took part in the discussion, dealt with the subject from the breeders' point of view, and his opinions are well worthy of being reproduced at greater length than space will now afford. But this is how he would have breeders combat the disease:

"Our breeding animals should be kept in as near a state of natural life as possible; pure air, pure water, wholesome food apportioned and varied, according to the bodily condition of the animals, and the breeding state they are in. Exercise is most important, and if possible, should be allowed every day, even in winter. Cleanliness both in the byres, folds and fields is all important. A sharp look-out must be kept for decomposing, putrid or other offending matter, which must be effectually destroyed. There should be a free and continuous use of disinfectants. Everything must be carried out on the antiseptic principle. Should a case of abortion occur, and it may under the best arrangements, remove and isolate the cow as perfectly as possible from her fellows; destroy the aborted calf, membranes and discharges as quickly as possible. Disinfect and keep on disinfecting the place where the abortion took place, and the cow herself in her seclusion. Have the air saturated with the disinfectant. In the absence of recognized disinfectants, use lime freely. Use *Sanitas*, and with good results. Never serve an animal unless she is all right. Keep all doubtful breeders, bulls, and those from which there is the slightest unnatural uterine discharge, isolated, well away from regular breeders, and if they are not likely to soon get right, quit them at once. They are dangerous animals to hold. Do not serve too soon after calving; it is better to miss them the first time."



In one prominent case of abortion brought under my own notice, the attack arose from ergot in the pasture. The cause of the abortion was clearly ascertained, but notwithstanding, it took several seasons before the herd was restored to its normal breeding condition, and the loss to the owner amounted to several thousand pounds.

It would seem, especially when the seasons are wet, to be dangerous to allow breeding stock to feed on "rank" pastures. I believe cases of abortion have occurred in this way probably on account of the prevalence of ergot among the grass. If it is allowed to flower by the grass being left uncut too long, there is great risk involved.

I find a pretty general impression among breeders that the bull has something to do with cases of abortion. Mr Stephenson puts his finger on this point. It may happen that the bull carries the infection from

be creditable to the veterinary profession in this and other countries if it should long remain so.

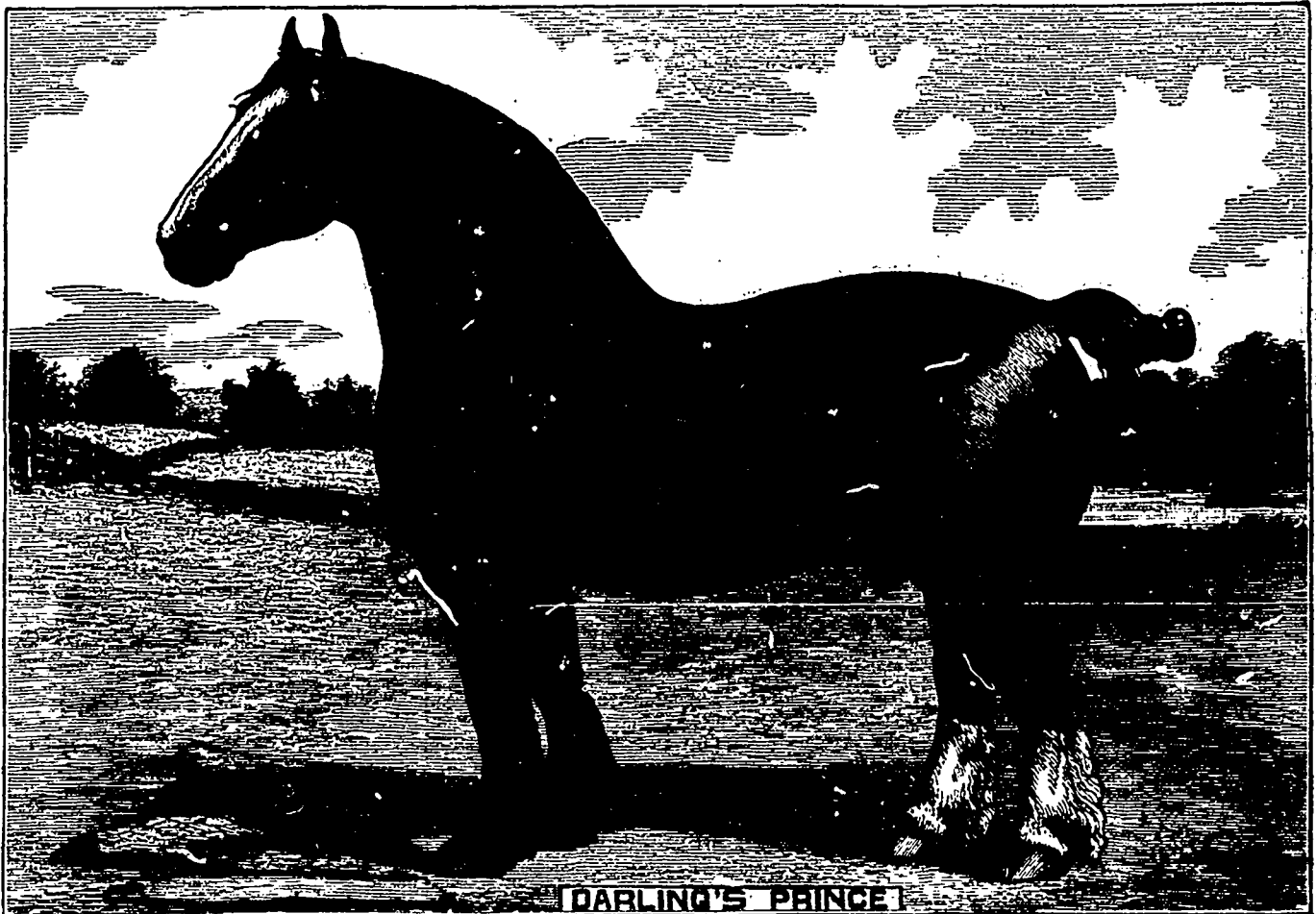
Last month I promised to send you a few notes on the dispersion of the Earl of Southesk's herd of Polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle. It was the principal event of the season, and took place in the end of the month of March. His Lordship was one of the oldest breeders of Polled cattle in this country. For the first half of the present century he owned what was at the time perhaps the premier herd in the country. From it sprang the noted family of Ericas, which has made the Ballindal'och herd so famous throughout the world. But a great misfortune befel His Lordship, when in 1865 the Kinnaird herd was swept out of existence by a fell attack of rinderpest.

About five years ago a new Polled herd was started at Kinnaird. Naturally preference was given to strains of blood that traced back to the old families represent-

ing the families, and the animals were of more than average individual merit. The sale, considering the dull times, was thoroughly satisfactory, an average of £75 odd being got for the entire herd, calves going along with their dams. Four Ericas made an average of £133 12s 6d., and two Cowslips made £126 each. The highest priced animal was a yearling heifer named Amanda Erica 9251, which was taken out at 155 guineas. In four cases the Ericas went well into the three figures, showing the high estimation in which this family is held by breeders. None of the lots were bought for Americans, the demand being entirely confined to local buyers. The following are the averages:

17 cows	£72 11s. 3d.
5 yearling heifers	90 6s.
3 heifer calves	30 2s.
6 bulls	41 0s. 6d.
6 bull calves	16 10s. 6d.
Total proceeds of sale	£3120 5s.

4th May, 1885. QUIDAM.



**DARLING'S PRINCE**  
THE CLYDESDALE STALLION DARLING'S PRINCE AT TWO YEARS.

*Bred by and the property of Mr. James I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont.*

one animal to another, having himself first come into contact with it in a cow that had slipped her calf. But it is thought the bull himself may in certain circumstances be the original source of the mischief. Such a thing might happen where the bull is overfed, or rather when he is fed with heating food, which renders the condition of his blood a source of danger in the herd. Many of our farmers who would not think of feeding their cows for exhibition for fear of destroying their breeding properties do not hesitate to follow the plan I have described with bulls, although in the latter case the results are likely to be more disastrous than in the first. The whole subject, however, is still, as I have said, shrouded in mystery; but it will not

ed in the first herd. His Lordship did not hesitate to buy the best he could get, although the prices at the time were very high, and a very fine collection of animals were soon brought together, from which great things were expected. But for some reason not publicly stated, Lord Southesk unexpectedly brought his second herd into the market this year. The event attracted a large company. At the luncheon Sir Geo. Macpherson Grant, Bt., M.P., presided, and made an interesting allusion to the original Kinnaird herd, and its influence in shaping the destiny of the breed.

The herd was rather a select one, including Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, Fyvie Flowers, Sybils, Lady Fanny's, Cowslips, and one or two well known Port-

**Darling's Prince.**

This beautiful Clydesdale was foaled June 3rd, 1882. He is still owned by his breeder, Mr. James I. Davidson, of Balsam, Ont. The triumphs of his ancestry in several of the leading show rings of the old world and the new is almost without parallel, and it is expected of Darling's Prince that he will do no discredit to his lineage in the same direction. His sire Prince Imperial, (1258) gained the first prize at the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Kilburn, in 1869, his grandsire Dandy Jim, (221) won the east Berwickshire premium and his great grandsire, Mr. Drew's famous Prince of Wales, (673) carried the first at the Highland Society's show at Aberdeen, in 1869, second at Dum-

fries, 1870, first at Kelso, 1872, and first at the Royal Society's show at Manchester. The dam of Darling's Prince, Darling 2nd, (52) sire Netherby, (1494) won over forty prizes and sweepstakes, and was never awarded but one second in her show-yard career. She carried the first as best mare and two of her progeny at the Industrial, Toronto, 1880. Grace Darling, her daughter, now owned by Mr. J. Isaac of Bomanton, was given first as best mare and two of her progeny at the same show 1881, and was never beaten when exhibited. Netherby (1494), sire Mosstrooper, (548), dam Jess by Lord Byron, (473) by Prince Royal (647), was the winner of more prizes and sweepstakes than any horse ever imported into Canada, having been awarded but two second prizes during his long career in the show-ring.

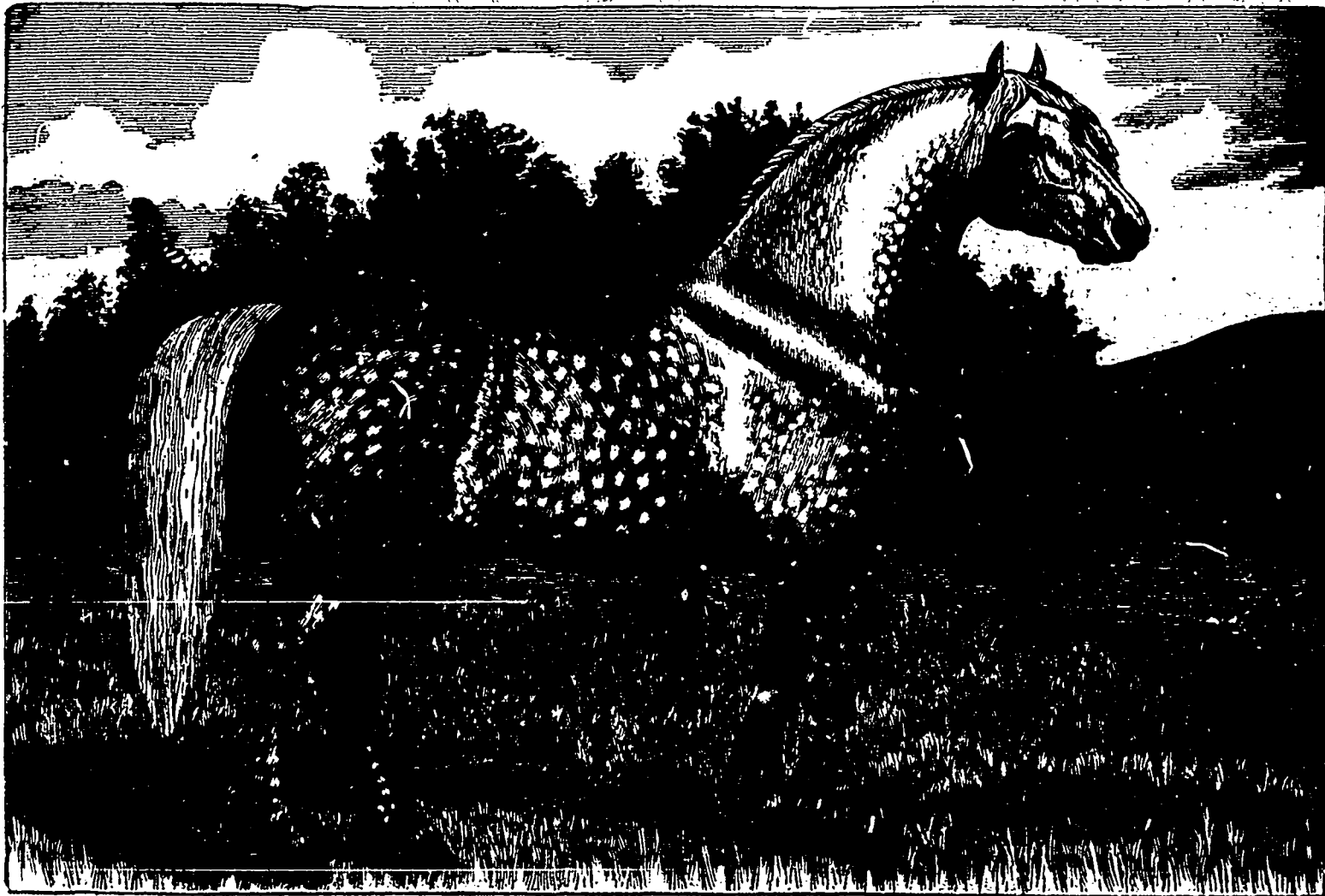
ported her dam several years ago. She has been all in all a remarkable beast as seven of her progeny, all bred at Balsam, were sold for \$8,800. Five of them were yearlings, and the others two-year olds.

#### Mount St. Patrick.

This well-tilled three hundred acre stock farm is not far from Guelph, a city no less noted for the enterprise of its inhabitants than for the beauty of its situation. Its proprietor, Mr. M. O'Connor, has for some time past been giving much attention to the growing of good stock. Indeed, so fully is he convinced of the wisdom of such a course that he tells us that if he had one hundred thousand dollars to invest, it would all go in this direction.

blood, tracing back to a number of renowned trotters, as Gloster, 2.17, and Dexter, 2.17½. Pilote is a beautiful dapple grey, 7 years old, 17 hands high and weighs over 2,000 lbs. He is strong in bone, has good action and possesses many of the desirable points of a first-class Percheron draught horse. He was sired by Picador, and in 1880 obtained the first premium at no less than three prominent shows in France, but his stock, now numerous in the neighborhood, is his greatest praise. The sketch of this fine horse is by no means overdrawn. There are no less than thirty head of horses kept at this farm. There are also a number of Jersey cows with the bull Rival, bred by Mrs. Jones, of Brockville, at their head.

Mr. O'Connor is breeding grade cows as well, to



#### THE IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION PILOTE.

*The property of M. O'Connor, Mount St. Patrick, near Guelph, Ont.*

This old veteran, along with many of his progeny who have made their mark, is so well known that further comment here is unnecessary. Few horses can produce the same exhibition record as Darling (500) grand dam of Darling's Prince. She won the Highland Society's first prize at Perth, 1861, and was first at the Royal Northern, 1881 and 1882. She was sired by Prince Royal (647), (see 1st vol. 23rd page Clydesdale Stud book). Prince Royal won many prizes at the Highland Society and local shows, and proved himself a famous breeding horse. In fact there are few of our best horses of the present day which have not a strain of his blood in their veins.

Darling 2nd was bred by Mr. Davidson who im-

ported her dam several years ago. She has been all in all a remarkable beast as seven of her progeny, all bred at Balsam, were sold for \$8,800. Five of them were yearlings, and the others two-year olds.

Breeding horses is a very prominent part of the work at Mount St. Patrick. Seven of the ten brood mares having foaled to date (15th May), and are doing well. A Percheron mare, weighing 1,800 lbs. when off work, has had a beautiful colt, her last year's one being 15 hands high at the present time. Prominent in the stud are the Hambletonian and Mambrino stallion, Young Asteroid, and the imported Percheron stallion, Pilote. Asteriod was a first prize winner as a three-year-old at the Provincial, Guelph. He was sired by Highland Boy, by Hamlet, by Volunteer by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and from the dam, Black Maria by Mambrino Chief. He has a fine combination of Messenger, Hambletonian and Lexington

the Jersey bull, which cross he thinks very successful in the production of a superior butter-cow. Ultimate success is the measure of the profitableness of any line of business in the aggregate, and gauging Mr. O'Connor's effort by this measure, his business has proved remunerative, for he has succeeded. Herein lies the great argument that is to convince the keepers of scrub cattle of the folly of their course. When these men see that their neighbors generally who keep good stock are succeeding better than themselves, they will be more moved than they would be by the tongue of a Demosthenes or the pen of a Macaulay. We have no fears for the ultimate triumph of the principles that we advocate in this respect, and

which Mr. O'Connor has for years past been reducing to practice.

### Pure-Breds in Middlesex.

Although Blt Bro, with its magnificent herd of Aberdeen-Angus Polls, and the Elmwood Stock Farm of Mr. T. D. Hodgins, the largest breeding establishment of trotting horses in the Province, is in Middlesex, although this county contains the good Shorthorn herds of Thornville, Fairmount, Hyde Park Farm, and Glenmore, and the choice Holsteins of the Wyton Stock Breeders' Association, yet our feeling was one of disappointment in the survey of the stock generally during our drive through this fair-lying county on the 7th and 8th of May. Not a few of the herds were out on pasture, where they left the impress of the foot at every tread, several inches below the surface, as they diligently sought for winter grass-roots. We were told that feed was scarce in the neighborhood, and the general character and appearance of the stock left no doubt as to the correctness of the statement. Many of the good people of Middlesex live dangerously near London, hence it is more than probable that many a load of hay finds its way to the city in December that would do splendid service on the farm in May. Many of the cows were mainly made up of hide, prominent bone, long hair and gauntness. September must arrive before they will acquire a decent look, as they are milkers in the dairy of this cheese-making county. We were told that the cheesemen were largely responsible for the character and appearance of the cattle that we saw, as they are often too indifferent both as to the character and keep of their stock. If so, it is high time those dairymen were re-examining their bearings, as if a cow so lean in May that her step is infirm, make a profitable dairy cow through the following summer, we confess we know but little about dairy cattle. Those cattle were scrubs, their keep also had evidently been scrub, and their appearance was scrub. We regretted very much that the genial editor of the *Farmers' Advocate* was not our companion on this journey, as he would have seen his pets, the scrubs, the cause of which he has been so vigorously championing of late, in such numbers as must have cheered his heart. It speaks well for the *Advocate* that the people of the immediate vicinity follow its teachings so closely.

#### THE GLENMORE

Shorthorns of Mr. S. B. Gorwill are doing very nicely, being kept in good heart all the time. The stock bull Duke of Guelders (47740), now three years old, is improving every day. He was bred by A. Cruikshank, of Sittyton, Scotland. He was imported by James I. Davidson, Balsam, did good service in the herd of Mr. Frank R. Shore, White Oak, for a time, and at length found his way to Glenmore. He is a pure Cruikshank, both in type and pedigree, and has in his ancestry such Sittyton-bred bulls as his sire, Lamlash (45025); Pride of the Isles (35072); Champion of England (17564), and Lord Sackville (13249). The young bull calf from the sire, Laddie of Buchan and Mr. Gorwill's cow Matilda, is one of the finest specimens that we have seen this season. He is mainly red in color, with fine rectangular outline and evidences of thrift that are laden with promise.

#### FAIRMOUNT FARM

is not far from Hyde Park, its southern border sloping down to the Thames, which at this season has a witchery of beauty all its own, hidden beneath the forest trees and underwood that run down to the water's edge. The view from the farm buildings is charming and should please the most fastidious lover of highland scenery. Far away to the southwest are

the distant hills of Lobo, tilled by an industrious population. S.s.w. are those of pretty Delaware; southward the acres of Westminster rise up gradually from the river till they seem to touch the sky, some miles away, and eastward lie the plains of London in the valley, over the tree tops of which, so white in winter and green in summer, one can look with the most complacent ease.

But Fairmount has something better than beautiful surroundings, that so charm the dreamer looking after ideal perfection in a sublunary region where it is not to be found. It possesses a good fair herd of Shorthorns of some 20 head of the Bates type, which originated in the year 1868, when two cows by 6 h Duke of York (209), 2794, were purchased from Mr. W. F. Bullen, of Delaware. A heifer calf, Sally, got by Pickering Lad (1935), and from the dam Fredonia (imp.) vol. ii. p. 782 C. H. B., was secured from Mr. James Tuckey, of London township. The present herd has arisen from these two purchases on the side of the dam.

The first bull patronized was Pickering Lad (1935), bred by John Miller & Son, of Pickering, and owned by Mr. John Rutledge, of Hyde Park. The Bull St. Elmo [2206], was owned jointly along with Mr. Fisher, of Hyde Park. This bull was bought from Mr. Baxter, of Wellington Square (now Burlington) but none of his progeny are now in the Fairmount herd. The bull Champion [2867] followed, from the herd of Mr. J. R. Pettit, Grimsby, Ont., which gave place to imported Baron Fawsley 4th (31701), by Duke of Oxford 38th (26351), purchased at the Bow Park sale of 1880. This bull was used for three years and proved a grand good stock-getter. He was finally sold to Messrs. McColl & McArthur, of Aldborough township, Ont. Since Paron Fawsley 4th was sold, the Bow Park bull 5th Earl of Goodness ( ), now in the possession of Mr. J. A. Robinson, of Ilderton, has been bought. Of the same cows of this herd, Rosy Duchess 6th and Sally rd, both seven years old, and Rosy Duchess 8th, are very neat, well made cows, and like all the others of this Bates herd are good milkers.

The calves, of which a number of young ones are on hand, promise well. They were sired by Fawsley Duke 4th [1751], bred at Fairmount.

The owner of Fairmount, Mr. D. MacKenzie, M. P. P., is giving no little attention to underdraining his farm, which he says, has already been of immense service to it, not only in enabling him to till it earlier, but in the vastly increased productiveness which has resulted.

Middlesex, like Ontario, has done wisely in selecting farmers to represent it, men who are equally at home behind the plough, in the stock yards, and in legislative halls. As the farmers far outnumber the voters, representing all other classes in Canada, it is only right that the largest share of the representatives come from their midst, whatever may be the shade of the political banner they so devoutly worship. A rural community which deliberately picks up a professional man to represent it has no right to complain of unrecognized rights, and wants that are unheeded.

#### THE HYDE PARK FARM,

one mile east of Hyde Park, and owned by Mr. James Fisher, has for some time past been associated with the breeding of Shorthorns. This farm was awarded the silver medal as second best farm in the group, the same year that Mr. Donaldson, of South Zorra, won the gold medal. It is neatly fenced with boards, gives evidence of careful culture, and possesses a good free soil.

Mr. Fisher commenced breeding Shorthorns in

1866, buying from Mr. D. Roberts n, of Queenston Heights, Ont., the cow Dolly Dutton. The bulls used were Prince Charlie, bred by Mr. Cowan, of Clochmore Farm, Galt; St. Elmo, Champion, Lord Grandison, bred by R. Gibson, then of Ilderton, Mr. McKenzie's Baron Fawsley 4th, and Marquis Woodbine Antrim—73—. Most of these cattle, mainly Bates in their breeding, were sold by auction in 1883, and are being supplanted by the Cruikshank cattle.

During last summer's trans-Atlantic voyage, while visiting the Collynie herd, Mr. Fisher caught sight of a beautiful red bull in use in Mr. Duthie's herd, and he determined to secure him to head the Hyde Park herd if Canadian dollars would do it. He attained his object, bringing back with him the massive red one-year bull Scotch Victor. This bull, dropped 14th Feb., 1883, was bred at Sittyton, sired by Roan Gauntlet (35284), and is from the dam Victoria 58th, by Pride of the Isles (35072). He traces back straight through nine branches of the Victoria family, and on to the 16th dam Lady Maynard, and through such renowned sires as Champion of England (17526), and Favorite (252). The famous bull Baron Victor, now in service in the herd of Col. Harris, of Linwood, is out of the same dam.

As a yearling Scottish Victor was shown at the Farmartine, and in a strong competition bore away the red. This bull is blocky in character, and a beautiful red in color. He possesses a massive breast, the dewlap being but 16 inches from the ground.

He is broad in the back, and good in the quarter, but is a little high in the tail, and is not so stylish as some bulls that we have seen. His owner assures us that the offer of \$2,000 has failed to get him away from Hyde Park.

The two-year heifer Mary Ann of Lancaster 11th, bred by Mr. N. Reid, of Lanestown, Scotland, was brought over along with Scottish Victor. She is from the sire Lancaster 2nd (47057), and the dam Mary Anne of Lancaster 5th, running straight Lancaster to the 13th dam.

The flock of Lincolns looked neat and hale. The wind mill was doing work that is usually done by every herdsman. The different compartments of the buildings were numbered, as were also the gates leading into the fields. A place for loading cattle on a waggon had also been erected, railroad fashion, a great convenience which every stockman should possess, and which costs but little in construction. The ice house was there, well filled, and things generally were in keeping with the idea of a silver medal farm.

#### MRS. KENNEDY.

Also of Hyde Park, is still carrying on the business of her late husband, Mr. John Kennedy, where Shorthorns have been bred more or less for 20 years past. The herd was grounded on purchases made from Mr. Bawlkwill, of Masonville, Ont. At present there are but 5 head of Shorthorns on the place, of the Bates type, and good individuals. Many animals have been sold first and last from this place.

#### THE WYTON STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

have their headquarters at Wyton, some ten miles n.e. from London, on the St. Marys branch of the G.T.R. This association was formed in 1884, having for its object the importation and breeding of pure Holstein and Friesian cattle. George, Wm. B. and Edwin Scatcherd, whose farms lie side by side to the extent of 1,100 acres, are members of the association, of which W. B. is secretary, and John N. Scatcherd, of Buffalo, is president.

The Wye, a charming little stream with much noise and babble, runs through the grounds of the association, which, owing to their natural fertility and abun-

dance of water, are admirably adapted for cattle rearing.

The herd, which now numbers upwards of 50 animals, comprises individuals from such famous families as the Anggics, Neitherslands, Twisks, and Hartogs. The first lot came from the herd of Smiths & Powell, Syracuse, in 1883, consisting of the stock bull Sir James of Aaggie, No. 1452, H.H.B., Vol. v., and four females. Sir James was calved in 1882, was bred by K. Wit, Twisk, North Holland, and is from the dam Aaggie is Bles, with a record of 64 lbs. of milk per day on grass alone. He is a tall, stalwart fellow, and has quite answered the high expectations that were formed regarding him when brought to the Wyton stock farm. Late last autumn 10 head arrived from quarantine, including nine females and the bull calf Moore's Hartog 3rd (408), from the dam Jacoba Hartog 5th, (219 P. R.) and the sire Mooie Hartog (55 M. R.)

Several of this importation are in calf to Mooie, No. 26 D. F. H. B. The calves, of which we saw eight, are very pretty, and give evidence of the early rapid growth for which this breed is so noted. We were shown a grade bull calf, the first cross, so true in its markings that it would readily pass for a pure-bred.

From the extent of the lands belonging to the association, and abundance of the resources, natural and otherwise, we confidently look for an establishment in due time, the fame of which shall penetrate the most secluded corners of the land, and which shall have a wide reaching influence on the great dairy interests of the country.

The most beautiful grove of pines that we have yet seen stands in front of the residence of Mr. George Scatcherd, and which was planted some 30 or 40 years ago. They include several parallel rows planted somewhat in the shape of a triangle, with its base to the highway, and the sides of which slightly curving, converge toward the dwelling, but not in front of it. There is a drive in the centre of the belt through its entire circuit. These pines must have been brought some distance, as we saw none in the neighborhood, and the contrast of their perpetual greenness to the nakedness of the as yet unclothed forest trees was very striking. Through coming generations, doubtless, they will tend to keep in remembrance the memory of the late Mr. John Scatcherd, the father of the present owner of Wyton, who planted them so many years ago. This pioneer, in the introduction of our present civilization, came from England as early as 1820, perpetuating the memories of his native country in the naming of the streamlet that runs through the farm. His brother, Mr. Thomas Scatcherd, an old man leaning upon his staff, and who has attained the ripe old age of 83 years, still lives with his son William B., beyond the Wye.

#### BLI-BRO,

three miles to the north of London, is still stocked to its utmost capacity by the Geary Bros., but we were so unfortunate as to find them absent in the far west, and therefore only scanned hurriedly the light horses of which they have at present about 30 head, hoping to be enabled to give a more detailed description another day.

#### THE ELMWOOD STOCK FARM,

three miles to the north of London, is vigorously carried on by Mr. T. D. Hodgens, whose handsome residence is in London, on Waterloo street, and almost in front of the Western University. In 1876 this gentleman invested in road and carriage horses, Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep, and is still running these three lines of stock breeding.

The light horses, of which there are some 50 head at Elmwood, are headed by the American stallion

Middlesex, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Fiddler, son of Monmouth Eclipse, 2nd dam by a son of Messenger.

The two standard bred stallions are Edsall Star, sired by Major Edsall, dam, by Niver's American Star, Jr., and Superior, by Wood's Hambletonian, the sire of no less than twelve horses on the 2.30 list, dam Mag Borden, by American Star, Jr. At Elmwood there are 14 breeding mares, all bred in trotting strains, of which two are thoroughbred, and the balance trotting carriage stock. Altogether Mr. Hodgens has perhaps the most extensive establishment for breeding light horses in Canada.

The herd of Shorthorns, which number some 20 animals, is headed by the imported English bull Balocche, of the Bates type. Most of the Shorthorns are cows and heifers, but they include two very fine young and highly bred bulls, which are held for sale, one of which has two crosses on the dam's side, of Duke of Airdrie blood.

The Shrops are composed of ewes imported or bred from imported stock, and are very select. They number 20 head. The imported ram Instone, and sire of the present stock ram, was sold last autumn to Mr. James Glennie, Guelph. He was bred by Edward Instone, Bownton Grange, Shropshire, England.

#### PATENT FENCE.

There is a style of board fence introduced on farms not a few in this section that deserves notice, although we cannot say that we greatly admire its appearance. It consists of gates made from 8 to 12 feet long, by nailing strips apparently 1 x 4 across some half dozen strips of similar width, and about two feet apart, the tops of which project over the top bar of the gate about six inches. The longitudinal bars of this gate are suitably spaced, and the top one and the second are further strengthened by strips nailed upright between the long bars, and which also project upward even with these. The posts are set to correspond with the length of the gate thus made, the latter being simply set in between two posts and kept to its place by pins. The only special advantages that we can see in its favor are that the gates can be all prepared in the winter, and a tolerably decent looking fence can be made out of elm lumber, which under other conditions is not easily done; owing to its tendency to warp to an extent that is simply vexatious.

#### Windmills.

We wonder as we think of the immense stores of carbon that are locked up in the huge cellars of the earth in the form of coal, sufficiently abundant, it is supposed, to supply all the needs of man until old earth herself shall be enveloped in one winding-sheet of flame. This wise provision for the wants of those who were to live in the latter days is a most striking instance of a forethought and a wisdom that are more than human, and a happy illustration of the wonderful way in which the inherent powers of nature are made to adjust themselves to the necessities of the race.

There is another force in nature that has been sporting itself amid the mountains and the valleys, over the waters and the deserts since time began his reign, more potent than the carbon of the coal mine, and infinitely more abundant, although allowed through all the generations, like the wild asses' colt, to waste its strength in playful gambols, while at any time it would willingly have put its shoulder to the wheel of human toil, and thus made a lightsome pastime of the weary labors of man. There is sufficiency of power, we believe, locked up in the winds of heaven to drive the mill-wheel of farm labor, it men were but enlightened as to the best methods of utilizing it. And yet in the past they have been content to allow these tremendous forces to do duty mainly with the reed of the piper and the vane of the steeple.

Although there is much about the winds that is wrapped in deepest mystery, there is much, also, that we do know about them. Although they go toward the south, and turn about unto the north, and whirl about continually, as they did three thousand years ago, and we cannot explain the reasons of their movements, we know quite well that they will take on harness quite as willingly as the most harmless steed. They will cheerfully grind our corn, chaff our feed, turn our grindstone, churn our milk and draw our water from the well. They will do all this and far more for every farmer in the land, the lowliest peasant as well as the lordliest grandee, who will supply the harness.

Our attention has been much drawn to this subject of late, partly from the beautiful appearance which those mills impart to any neighborhood, and partly from the thought of the tremendous waste of power that is allowed to play around our dwellings unheeded in an age when labor is both scarce and dear. More than a year ago we directed the attention of our readers to the importance of those labor-saving agents—windmills—and now that our materials are so much more abundant, we have thought it in the line of duty to do so again.

Knowing full well that things are not always what they seem, and that testimonials secured by manufacturers in behalf of their own wares, like a prism, may be many-sided, we determined to get the requisite information for ourselves. We accordingly secured the names of eleven different individuals, residing in different parts of the Dominion, who had purchased windmills from the Ontario Pump Company, Toronto, and wrote identically the same questions to each one of them, laying stress upon those relating to their utility, profitableness and durability, asking them to give only the plain unvarnished facts, as we wished to make public the replies, and would not like to have our farmers in any way deceived. Although those men were separated, some of them by hundreds of miles, and dwelt in various parts of the Province, their replies were so uniformly favorable, and in many respects the language was so similar, that one would almost fancy they had called a special meeting in preparing these replies.

We give their testimony below and in the order in which it reached us, and in so doing we quote literally:

Mr. John R. Keyes, St. Catharines, Ont., writes most enthusiastically in favor of the mill, and invites any doubters to visit his premises and see for themselves. We have room for but a few quotations. He says: "It is five months since I got my mill in running order, since when I have not had any repairs. So far it has given me entire satisfaction. The thirteen foot wheel, like what I have myself, I consider large enough to do any work on a farm, say from 50 to 150 acres. In a moderate wind I can run grinder to its fullest capacity. Will also run a Maxwell cutting box No. 2, but not at the same time. I have often ground feed and shelled corn at the same time. As to simplicity, ease of management and perfect working, the Halladay stands without a rival."

Mr. C. Wilson of Wilson & Young, Scaforth, mentions: "I have only used my windmill for this winter (1885) and only for cutting feed. It gives good satisfaction: One man has cut all the food for 40 cattle and 8 horses, and it has never been out of repair. I think it the cheapest and most convenient power for

cutting hay, straw or roots, and think they will be very much more used when better known."

G. Laidlaw, Esq., M. P. P., Toronto, writes: "In reply to your inquiry as to the working of the two mills put up for me by the Ontario Pump Company, I can only say the results are most satisfactory and exceed my expectations. I have one at 'the Fort,' Balsam Lake, and the other and smaller one at the Farm."

Mr. B. Moore, of Oakville, Ont., states: "I must say that the 13 foot windmill erected for me by the Ontario Pump Company has proved entirely satisfactory. It was sold to me as a two-horse power mill. It has often shown itself capable of performing more work than six horses can do. It has ground 1,200 bushels of grain, pulped 3,000 bushels of turnips, cut a large quantity of straw and pumped water for 40 head of horses and cattle. We have ground two bushels of oats in five minutes in a high wind with it. Have had it four months. As to its being a paying investment, you can judge for yourself. It will do all the grinding, fodder cutting, root pulping, etc., on an ordinary sized Ontario farm."

Mr. John Wilson, jr., of Oakville, Ont., says: "I have used the windmill supplied and fixed by the Ontario Pump Company, Toronto, since the 15th August last. It gives me entire satisfaction in driving grain-crusher, straw-cutter, and circular saw. A small thrasher attached does not give quite so much satisfaction, owing to the unsteadiness of the motive power, but at times does exceedingly good work. I look upon it as a very good investment for a large farmer, as, in addition to the work mentioned above, it pumps water for stock, and by having good storage, full advantage can be taken of every wind. On most farms I think the 16 feet wheel would be preferable to the 13 feet, as the power, if too great, which would not often occur, can easily be reduced."

Mr. Edwin Keeler, Maitland, Ont., mentions: "The 16 foot geared windmill that I purchased from the Ontario Pump Co., Toronto, is as good in every part as represented. I got it in running order about 20th Feb., 1884, and it is just as good apparently as when first put up, giving me entire satisfaction. I look upon it as a good investment for any farmer who has water to raise for live-stock, or grain to grind or wood to saw. I use it for pumping, grinding and sawing wood, and I have now bought a bone mill from Wilson Bros., Easton, Pa. I have ground for custom about 7,000 bushels of grain. Have ground 18 bushels in one hour, but about 8 bushels per hour is the average. The grinder will grind as fine as any one could wish—the IXL feed mill (manufactured by this company also, we understand it) will grind flax seed as fine as powder."

Mr. J. P. Cass, L'Orignal, mentions: "The windmill I purchased from the Ontario Pump Co. has certainly exceeded my expectations. I have used it over a year, and I believe if kept oiled and the woodwork painted say once in two years, it will last a man's life time. It certainly gives me entire satisfaction, and pays a big interest. I have put up one just like mine for my brother, and he also is highly pleased. He has one of the IXL feed mills, with a large hopper attached above it, so that he can throw in a whole grist and go off and leave it. We can grind provender for our neighbors, and the toll will pay the interest on the money. I believe wind mills in a few years will be as common as a Baskin's mill."

Mr. R. Ball, Millbrook, writes: "I like my windmill well. I pump water a long distance, drive turning lathes, churn, cut cord wood (can cut as fast as one man can give it to me, using a balance wheel weighing 100 pounds), and grind feed for my stock. As to

durability, I do not see why it will not give satisfaction."

Mr. Wm. E. Harrison, Micville, states, "As regards the mill put up by the Ontario Pump Co., I am perfectly satisfied with it. Considering everything, it is the cheapest, most convenient and best power ever invented. I have been using it since June 1884 for grinding grain, running straw cutter, fanning mill, grindstone etc. I consider it a good investment on any farm. After ten months trial I conclude that it would pay 25 per cent. interest on the investment on a farm of 150 acres. I use an IXL grinder. With a good wind I can grind 100 bushels a day."

Mr. John L. Howard, Georgina, Ont., says, "I had two windmills erected in my farm yard last fall, one for pumping water for the stock, the other for cutting and grinding. The latter was put up in the centre of my barn, which has stabling underneath, and both have given entire satisfaction. I consider they have saved me the expense of a hired man. The pump has never been out of order since I first used it. A tank containing 1,000 gals. is erected 6 feet above the ground, and made frost proof with straw only, and never failed. I have found both so serviceable I would not take twice their cost and be without them."

Mr. John Rowe, of Belleville, Ont., writes, "I can safely say that I cannot speak too highly of the geared wind mill (13 feet wheel), purchased last summer from the Ontario Pump Co., Toronto. It is perfectly satisfactory, and is even more than recommended in performing its allotted work. With it I churn, saw wood, run a turning lathe, ran a small iron lathe, a small rip-saw, and a grain crusher. The grain crusher is a No. 2 roller mill, made by David Maxwell, Paris. Have this winter crushed over 1,200 bus. grain. I could also pump water and run a straw cutter had I the attachments. It is undoubtedly a good investment for a large farmer."

In the first place we feel it is the least that we can do to thank those gentlemen for the kind manner in which they without exception replied to our enquiries.

In the second place we ask of our farmers to weigh carefully the statements recorded above. We have made it clear by multiplied evidence that the eleven windmills erected for those gentlemen by the Ontario Pump Co., of Toronto, have been practically very useful in every case, and that in each instance the investment has been a very profitable one. Our object, however, was more to draw the attention of our farmers to the great value of windmills as a motive power than to establish the value of that made by any one company. In thus establishing their great worth we think that we have completely succeeded, and what we request of our farmers now is to consider the question to satisfy themselves as to the best wind mill manufactured in the country, and to invest in that so soon as practicable if they have any regard for the state of their bank account, the muscles of horses and servants, and the welfare of wife and child.

The manufacturers of superior windmills, though very likely solely intent on furthering their own interests, we regard as benefactors of their country, like the makers of all reliable labor-saving machines.

We would also remind those who propose investing the coming season, or indeed any season, not to defer it till the approach of winter. Be merciful to the men who have to put them up, remembering that it is awfully cold work (and costly too), erecting a windmill in the face of a keen November blast that knows no pity. While the chipmunk is busy laying up his supply of winter treasures, and the squirrel is diligently lining his house for winter, and before the mellow light of Indian summer days has left the land, see to it that

the last touch has been given toward the completion of a windmill eager to do your bidding through long revolving years.

### The Moses Wagon.

There is no end, it seems, to inventions in these restless latter days in which we live. When in Woodstock recently we saw for the first time what we concluded was the nearest approach to a general purpose wagon that we had ever met with. It is called the Moses Wagon, was invented where so many clever things are, in the land of Uncle Sam, and is now being manufactured by the Bain Wagon Company, Woodstock. It is made with truck wheels with a broad tire. The box or platform extends over the wheels, with sides and ends from four to six inches in height, and has a broad grain ladder in front. Indeed, with the exception of this ladder in front it reminded us very much of a dray wagon, such as is used in towns. One can well imagine the various uses such a wagon could be put to on a farm. It would answer equally well for drawing hay, grain (threshed or unthreshed), green fodder, corn in the ear, potatoes, farm tools, etc., and is always ready for any of those purposes as the box is stationary. With the addition of a stock-rack it would be exceedingly convenient for the removing of live-stock, as the box is strongly made. It has neither reach nor hounds, and can be turned within a space not much wider than its own length. If we mistake not the price of this wagon is \$65.

The Bain wagon company have been manufacturing wagons for three years past, and with much success. This year they are running full time and to the extent of their capacity. Will turn out 300 more wagons than last year to supply the demand. They turn out farm and team wagons of various capacities; also three styles of spring wagons. Some of the advantages claimed for these wagons are lightness of draught, wrought steel skein, and quality of workmanship, etc., as stated in the advertisement.

### Scrub Bulls.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—The scrub bull question in your valuable JOURNAL is a serious one with us here in the backwoods. I am one of those men that "Subscriber" refers to in the article, "Cattle for the backwoods," who had to hew out a home in the wilderness. Now those men are all that "Subscriber" says of them, and have to a great extent made Ontario what it is, but a very great proportion of these men never get out of the rut that poverty and circumstances have placed them in, and far too many are satisfied with the scrub cattle of the country, under the idea that they pay better, because they will stand more starving than thoroughbreds. In a few countries it is hard to get out of the old stock; cattle of all kinds run at large, and there is no inducement for any man to invest in a good bull, when may be there is half a dozen at large in the vicinity. We are going through all the stages pictured by "Stockman" in his article, "The scrub plague." In municipalities I think the difficulties may be overcome to a great extent; but in outlying places we are powerless. All outlying townships and mining locations now come within the road act, and three or five commissioners are elected for each township to enforce a certain amount of work from each land owner. Why not extend their power to levy a fine on or impound every bull, boar and entire horse found at large in their sub-division?

Now, Mr. Editor, if you with your numerous, influential friends could get such a law in force, you would strike the scrub bulls a tremendous blow, and confer a boon on the pioneer, as well as the more favored stockmen of Ontario. Many young scrubs get away in the spring before it is warm enough to castrate, and the owner is indifferent whether they are castrated or not; but let him pay once or twice and they will look after them. I think the bull tax would be a good thing, but it should reach everything over six months old, or the youngsters that do young life irreparable damage would escape. "Subscriber" seems to think scrubs superior for roughing it and for work cattle. Let him try a spankin, Shorthorn grade. He is right: new settlers are glad to get anything that can work, but if he once thinks it good enough for him, he is not the right stuff. I know lots of fine fellows that would gladly go six miles to a raising, but would not think of taking a cow the same distance to a good bull.

FLEMING ROBINSON.

Rydal Bank, Algoma, Ont.

### The Story of a Small Farm.

One fine day in April in company with Mr. H. H. Hurd, the Clydesdale n. 1, of Oakwood, we drove some five miles out of the city to visit the farm of Mr. Thomas B. Townsend, whose residence is perched on a high hill in the township of East Flamboro', and whose P. O. is Aldershot. We had heard some whisperings of the experiments this gentleman was carrying on in feeding cattle, the economy of which reminded one of Lilliputian stories, and the infinitesimal doses of the homoeopathist. We had some misgivings, we will frankly acknowledge, and therefore determined to investigate for ourselves. We are very glad that we did, as we were completely satisfied as to their accuracy, and bore away with us the rich reward of being able to present to the readers of the JOURNAL, Mr. Townsend consenting, what we regard as the most economical system of feeding that we have yet met with.

Mr. Townsend is the owner of but 35 acres of tillable land where he lives, some 10 acres of broken land, through which the waters rush from Waterdown, completing the farm. The plot is very hilly, the soil being a clayey and sandy loam. It was new when it came into Mr. Townsend's possession, and he has had the wisdom to keep it so by judicious tillage, although he has not expended much in the purchase of manures.

In the autumn of 1884 he went westward and purchased a number of cattle, scrubby in their character, and stabled them on the 23rd November last. Since that time there have been 26 head in the basement stables, a span of horses, a mare and colt, and pigs and poultry sufficient for the wants of the place, and yet most surprising to say, all these have been brought through the winter, and a sufficiency is on hand to carry them on into the month of June with the crop that was grown on this farm during the summer of 1884, the only food purchased being a small quantity of ground linseed meal.

Eleven of the 26 head of cattle were being fattened, and though of a small order, they are evidently doing remarkably well, being mostly two-year-olds. These get an average per day of 13 lbs. chaffed hay and straw, 5 lbs. ground grain—oats and peas; 1 oz. pure linseed meal (not cake); 35 lbs. Swede turnips sliced, and as much spring water as they will drink. The store cattle get  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of meal per day, but in other respects are fed similarly to the other cattle. They are fed the mixture of chaff and meal four times per day, and the roots are fed morning and evening after the first feed and before the last feed of chaff.

In preparing the mixed feed, the linseed meal is boiled in water for ten minutes in the proportion of 1 gallon of water to 5 ozs. of the meal; 8 gallons of water are added and poured over the chaff and meal intended for each feed.

They are fed with the utmost regularity, which is no doubt one principal factor in the marvellous result. The idea of fattening cattle with 5 lbs. of meal per day is most extraordinary, but the facts are before us, and there is no getting round them. We saw the cattle, we beheld the store of feed, we saw the land upon which it had been grown; we examined the methods of preparing it, and shall we say it (Mr. Townsend will please forgive us, as heretofore he was a stranger to us), we completely satisfied ourselves as to the veracity of this cattleman before visiting his farm. We do not suppose that large rangy steers could be kept on so light a ration, but in any case the results are marvellous, and we deem them not unworthy the investigating notice of even Prof. Brown.

Those of us who allow rich streams of liquid manure to run away from our yards must feel rebuked in

standing by the rectangular pile of Mr. Townsend, upon which the leakage is thrown back twice or thrice a day. It is the old story over again in getting it thus piled. Mr. T. says that he has to do it himself, as he cannot get men to see the propriety of expanding labor in that way.

### The Provincial Exhibition.

The Board met at the Tezameh House, London, on the 6th and 7th of May, to make arrangements for the coming Exhibition to be held in that city, September 7th-12th, and also to revise the prize-list. Much important business was transacted. The following extract is taken from the minutes:

"The committee appointed to consider certain suggestions made by Mr. Shaw beg to report:

"That they recommend that the President appoint a committee of three members of the council to confer with any committee that may be appointed by the British American Showmen Association on the question of the existing herd-books.

"Your Committee ask to be allowed further time to consider the question of giving some mark of our appreciation of the triumphs of our breeders, who have successfully competed at exhibitions outside of the Dominion."

The President appointed Messrs. Carnegie, Drury and Snell, as the committee on herd-books.

Our readers will thus perceive that we are trying to redeem our promise of asking the supporters of the Shorthorn herd-books to come together in conference, with a view to bridging the stream that now runs between.

We further suggested that the council at the approaching Exhibition give a sweepstakes prize in each of the live-stock classes for stock bred and owned by the exhibitor, with the gratifying result that in Shorthorns a special prize of \$40 will be given for the best Canadian bred herd, one bull and three females, besides the regular herd prize for one bull and four females, open to all.

In the sheep classes ewes will be shown singly instead of in pairs, and a silver medal given in each class for best Canadian bred flock, one ram, two aged ewes, two shearling ewes and two lambs, in addition to the usual flock prize open to all. Our breeders of Canadian breeds will surely, therefore, avail themselves of the additional opportunities given them for proving their strength.

A full list is made for Shire bred stallions, as well as for Clydesdales—mares compete together. The Prince of Wales' prize is offered for the best heavy draught stallion, any age or breed, the jury to be the twelve judges who act on the four classes of heaviest horses, the decision to be made by ballot without consultation. See advertisement, and send for prize list to the secretary, H. Wade, Toronto.

### Note Well the Difference.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—According to promise I send you the weights of two steers fed by us this winter. No. 1, got by scrub bull, three years old, weighed 1,240 lbs.; sold at 4½ cents per pound, realized \$55.80. No. 2, got by a thoroughbred Shorthorn bull, the same age, weighed 1,446 lbs.; sold at 5¼ cents per pound, realized \$76.41. The dam of both steers were good common cows. We bought those steers 14 months ago; they cost \$32.50 each; they have had the same feed; all the visible difference to be seen was that No. 1 never cleaned out his crib; No. 2 eat all that was given to him. No. 1 was the only scrub in the stable. He spoiled the sale of the rest. I am confident I would have got a better price for the rest if he had not been there.

Yours,

W. C. SMITH.

Camp House Farm, May 18, 1885.

### The Industrial Fair at Toronto.

The Industrial Exhibition Association, of Toronto, are out with their advertisement in another column, announcing their great fair, to be held at Toronto from the 7th to the 19th September next. The prize list, which contains the fullest information and amount of premiums offered, is now ready, and any one can procure copies by dropping a post card to Mr. Hill, the manager and secretary, at Toronto. The list has been thoroughly revised since the last exhibition, and among many important additions which have been made is a full set of prizes for Holstein cattle.

The premiums offered in the live-stock and poultry departments especially, are the largest offered at any exhibition in the Dominion, and consequently a prize obtained at the Industrial Fair is worth sending a long distance to obtain. Our stock breeders and owners would do well to procure copies of the prize list.

The management propose establishing in connection with the coming exhibition a horse exchange, for the selling or exchanging of horses which owners may desire to enter, but which may not be of sufficient merit to permit of their being entered in the classes for prize competition. The arts department of this exhibition is a wonder in itself, and will well repay a journey to Toronto by the admirers of the arts and sciences.

### Improved Stabling and Better Farming.

We are indebted to G. Laidlaw, Esq., M. P. P., for the following:

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—Replying to your inquiry as to the working of the two mills put up for me by the Ontario Pump Company, I can only say the results are most satisfactory and exceed my expectations. I have one at "The Fort," Balsam Lake, and the other and smaller one on an adjoining farm. Both were put up last fall. Unfortunately for man and beast the pipes to the lake were not placed deep enough to escape last winter's desperate frost. Therefore, owing to my own fault, my cattle had to be driven out to a hole in the ice from middle of February, instead of being comfortably watered in their warm stables.

On the other farm I had the old barn raised and extended, also the stable—a separate building. While building the stone foundation under the barn I was induced by a visitor, Mr. P. H. Goff, an architect from Toronto, to substitute a totally new economy for the old-fashioned plans I was pursuing, with the result that I have a perfect little cow-stable with stalls for 19 cattle, and root cellar to hold 4,000 bushels. Mr. Goff laid a concrete floor with sub-drains for sewage, built small, neat little stalls, passages before and behind, and very well lighted. He fixed a windmill so that it pumps water out of the well into a storage cistern in the cellar, whence it can be drawn from taps in the passages of the cow-house and horse-stable. The chopping and chaffing mills worked by the windmill are so placed on the barn floor above, that the chop and cut feed come down a spout and are thus conveniently fed to the beasts.

Feed being scarce, my cattle lay on the bare concrete, were very comfortable, and are exceptionally well wintered. Excepting for cutting feed with the mill, one man could have fed and watered both cattle and horses, and have a very comfortable job. A visitor stated it was as comfortable and pleasant to walk in those stables as in a city warehouse.

In this connection permit me to say that the comfort of the farmer and his help, as well as of his beasts, are matters of primary importance. The terrible cold of the past winter in bald, exposed homesteads, has been most trying. To have 1,000 beasts stand shivering by a water-hole or pump waiting their turn to get the ice cold water every day for months, is very damaging to them, and trying to their attendants.

These, with other reasons, lead many young men to leave their independent calling as farmers to seek more pleasant if less profitable pursuits. I think cutting the straw, hay, and roots and watering and feeding the animals in warm stables, an interesting, comfortable winter's vocation.

I think we undertake to till too much of our farms. Smaller pieces better tilled, the rest in pasture; smaller and better stocks of cattle; better feed and more comfortably housed, would make agricultural life more enjoyable and much more profitable.

If in the United Kingdom it pays to borrow money on land to drain it, it will certainly pay in Canada to borrow money to make comfortable quarters for cattle, and to put a little or big windmill on these as the case may be, to supply them with water and chopping gear.

This summer I expect my windmill to supply water to my stock on my "lea farm" without a man touching the pump-handle or the cattle kept waiting for hours or being cheated out of their drink.

### Reply to "Breeder."

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I have always a dislike to newspaper controversy, and an especial dislike to such controversy with a man ashamed to write over his own signature, who with malice and bitterness in his heart, asserts, insinuates, and injures his neighbors under the guise of an assumed name. But the grave charges made by your correspondent, "Breeder," against the B. A. S. H. Association, demand that I, their first officer, should speak in their behalf. The errors and mistakes appearing in the compilation of their herd-book might have been answered by the paid secretary, who has this matter in charge; and who may be supposed to know better the particulars of each case; but the motives attributed for any course marked out for the association, is properly answered by one of themselves.

I am quite of the opinion that your correspondent, who professes to be a breeder, is after all not one at all. If he is he surely knows that the party presenting the pedigree for registration makes and signs a solemn affirmation that the pedigree offered is correct.

Now he has no word of condemnation for the person sending over his own signature a cooked pedigree: but maliciously charges our whole association "for the furtherance of their own selfish interests," with willful forgery and fraud.

Who compose this association of breeders? Does "Breeder" know? Has he ever looked to see? If he will look he will find the names comprise some 260 of the best men engaged in this business throughout Canada, to which many others have been added since the last published list. These meet annually and elect from themselves an executive of 21, with whom these matters of registration, etc., are left. The association are not likely to select rogues. Let "Breeder" look at these 21 names (I have not space for them here). These are the men—respected everywhere—he has directly and meanly insulted. I know them to be above suspicion, and in their behalf I fling his insult back in his face. He foolishly asserts that "they do not care for the interests of the breeders at large." What! not care for their own interests?—for it is contemplated that every breeder will eventually become associated with them. This foolish assertion carries with it its own reply.

Again, as to his allegation that this fraud and forgery has been committed "to further our own interest." Pray what interest can I, as president, or the other gentlemen as members of the executive, have in inserting or allowing to be inserted in our record, a false pedigree? It could only result in loss of reputation, and the spoiling of the herd-book: the very things our association is organized to guard against.

"Breeder" writes as though he thought it a wrong thing for our association to exist; that the work of compiling a Record of Pedigrees more properly belongs to a government official, rather than to the proprietors of these cattle. I can tell him that the breeders of this Dominion are not of his opinion. They are in sufficient numbers to command and demand respect. They are not fools; nor are they children. They have entered upon this work counting the cost, and their hand will not be stayed until they have purged from the record of Canadian pedigrees all that is spurious or fraudulent. Let "Breeder" turn back to the time of the origin of our association and ask whether no necessity existed for its formation. Then four-crossed grade cattle were being mixed indiscriminately with those of better pedigree until the very sign [ ] of the C. H. B. was sufficient to arouse suspicion and indignation. No American of any note would touch one of them. Several years elapsed without the publication of any volume. No one could tell

the number of his bull registered, until perhaps after the bull had been dead, because one number was assigned him in what was called the Register, and another in the published herd-book. Those who were controlling the C. H. Book were not cognizant of the needs of the breeders, because not personally interested in the business.

Let "Breeder" ask himself whence came all the improvements in the C. H. B. and he will find that they originated after, and are principally copied from the work of our Association.

Now a word or two as to the pedigrees referred to by "Breeder." Unfortunately, Mr. Denison, our secretary, is laid up at present by severe illness, and I cannot get the information I would like. I have, however, examined these pedigrees, and find the statements correct, and had "Breeder" written to me of this blunder, or even given it to the public in the proper spirit, he would have deserved thanks. How these erroneous pedigrees have crept into the herd book I cannot say, for my attention was never directed to them before. But this I will say, that any errors discovered in our record must be corrected, any frauds committed must be exposed. In this matter our maxim will be, "Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may." We have adopted rules, and these must be carried out. A record of pedigrees can be of no value unless it be pure and correct. I had fondly hoped that the B. A. was correct, but it appears otherwise. It must, however, be made so, and fraud and deception punished as it deserves.

In conclusion, I have no desire to speak disrespectfully of the C. H. B. Those who think it best to register their cattle there are quite welcome to do so. But if "Breeder" wishes me, I can point out to him some ten or twelve similar mistakes in pedigrees entered contrary to their published rules, which have come under my own observation in some of the later volumes. I presume, however, they are only mistakes caused by a little slackness in the compilation. I should be very sorry to use any stronger term.

Yours truly,

JOHN DRYDEN.

Brooklin, May 20th, 1885.

### When was the Four-cross Standard Adopted?

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—With regard to the statement I made in a previous issue of the JOURNAL, in reference to the adopting of the four-cross standard, permit me here to say that I referred, as "Posa" understood it, to the first volumes of the C. H. B. Now, as I know of several breeders who claim that the four-cross standard was not adopted until the third volume, and who consequently hold that the statement referred to is incorrect, I shall here endeavor to show that there are cattle registered in the first and second volumes that do not trace, on the side of their dam, to imported stock.

If these breeders will take the trouble to look at the pedigree of White Rose, calved March 8, 1863, on page 503, vol. i., C. H. B., they will readily see that Brilliant [73] 30, the first bull used in the pedigree, was bred in Canada, which is decisive proof that White Rose did not spring, on the side of her dam, from imported stock; also to the pedigree of Fancy, calved May, 1869, on page 460, vol. ii., which contains only four crosses, as Derby [165], 4690, the first bull used was also Canadian bred. I could refer to a considerable number of others in both volumes, none of which are eligible for entry to the B. A. H. B.

I may be mistaken in saying that the four-cross standard was adopted in vol. i., but is it possible to register four-cross cattle in vols. i. and ii., and not adopt it until vol. iii? Moreover I find no statement regarding a change of standard in vol. iii, whatever. In fact I have found no definite standard stated previous to vol. v. But whence comes so much diversity of opinion upon this point? Will some one be kind enough to explain?

J. E. MEYER.

The communication of our correspondent just came to hand as we were closing the forms of the JOURNAL containing reading matter, and, as usual, these were brim-full. In the following issue we shall try and get at certainty in reference to this matter, if that be possible. The first archives of the C. S. H. B. will settle the question, if such are in existence, and we

shall see. One good that is coming of this herd-book agitation is the unearthing of a laxity in the reception of pedigrees, which we cannot praise. Whether this is wholly unavoidable is another question.

### The Way to Get Rid of Scrub Bulls.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I observe in the April number of the JOURNAL that there are several brief communications upon the subject of scrub bulls. One tells how his neighbor got rid of the nuisances. Now, it may not be amiss to relate how I have managed, and the plan has succeeded admirably. My father had been pumper and keeper for some 27 years, when the council thought proper to superannuate him, and conferred the honor (!) of the position upon me. The old gentleman had a special yard called "the pound," which was hog tight, horse tight and lull strong. But he had a special weakness himself, viz., that of listening to pitiful stories and fair promises to pay the fees, as the owner had "not the change" with him "to-day." Thus animal after animal was let go, only to be allowed to repeat the offence, and be again returned to the pound. This proved rather unsatisfactory to the writer, who had considerable of the trouble of handling and attending to the impounded; as the old gentleman's assistant. Hence, when I succeeded to the position, a new regime was inaugurated. No animal was permitted to go until all claims had been honorably discharged, and being myself engaged in the breeding of Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Southdowns and Berkshires of a high order, I invariably made it a point to impound with heavy damages any culprit I could get my hands upon of the nuisance kind. These consisted chiefly in scrub bulls. And while I had no Shorthorn cow served in this way, I had several grades. But the intruder always went into the stable, where he remained until cast away on the premises, or sold to leave the neighborhood. Thus were three consecutive scrubs owned by one man disposed of. If they were to be gelded, they were not permitted to leave the premises until after the operation had been performed. If sold, they left on condition that they were never to turn up at this estate again.

On one occasion a certain magistrate came and pladed with me that he wished to allow his ram to run at large, and requested as a special favor that I should let him off easy were he to be thrust into the pound. This I took as an insult, as I was pledged in honor as virtually as if sworn to it, to deal impartially in administering the duties of the office. Hence I replied, "If I catch that ram in my flock, he will be a dead sheep in two minutes after I get my rifle, and there will be as heavy a damage as I can figure against him; moreover, if he ever should be delivered into my hands by another, I shall administer the law with the utmost rigor." The result of this system has been that the pound yard has gone totally out of repair, and I get so little to do that I would almost forget that I am pound keeper, did I not occasionally receive a notice from the municipal clerk, and for my part, while I handle in the public service from one to three bulls, two to four boars, and rams by the dozen each season, I would be perfectly willing to be called upon to pay a smart license for each if by so doing it would do away with these intolerable nuisances, the scrubs. My opinion is that it would be a wise enactment that would subject every man guilty of keeping entire male scrubs to a smart fine for each, the proceeds of which fine should go as premiums for the best males of each breed of the kind upon which the fine had been levied, kept for public service in the immediate neighborhood where the fine had been recovered.

Yours truly,

E. J. Y.

Wardsville, Ont.

### Enquiries and Answers.

WEAK AND DISEASED LAMBS.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I would like to ask through your JOURNAL what is the cause of lambs having lumps in their throats. For a number of years sheep-raising has been almost an entire failure in this country through the above cause. The lambs come all right, and apparently full grown, but very few of them live more than an hour or two—a day at the most. They never gain the use of their legs, but just gasp for breath, and on examining them there is a lump on either side of

the wind pipe, which causes them to choke. Some say it is owing to the ewes eating snow, but such is not the case with ours, as they have had pure spring water, all they could drink. The ewes have been fed on good clover and timothy, hay and pea straw, besides chopped oats and barley, bran etc., no roots, but have been kept in fair condition. They are nearly all of the Leicester breed, and have had good warm sheds all winter. If you or any of your readers could enlighten us any on this subject you would be conferring a great favor on the sheep raising community of this section.

Yours truly,  
R. ROBINSON.

Rydal Bank Farm, Algoma.

It is high time that the above difficulty in sheep raising was most thoroughly ventilated, with a view to its prevention, as the trouble referred to by Mr. Robinson is by no means confined to Algoma, but has prevailed to a large extent over wide sections of the Province. Individuals who have given their sheep what is considered the best care have suffered the most from it, and usually with their most valuable sheep. This circumstance is very significant, and in it we think we find the key to the root of the evil, and hence to the way of preventing it. We suffered somewhat in our own flock, and have thus been taught a sharp lesson, which we trust will be remembered.

We believe the whole difficulty arises from having them kept too much confined in connection with feeding that is over-stimulating for the limited amount of exercise they get. If so, it follows that the more severe and confining the winter, the more they will suffer from the cause complained of, and so it has proved during the severe winter that has just closed. If in very good condition, it is not enough simply to have the door of a house kept open through which they can emerge at will; they must not be kept too fat, or they will not go out and take exercise. The sheep in its normal condition is disposed to be on the move, and the further it is removed from this state the more will it be disposed to suffer from various ailments. One naturally likes to see his animals looking well, but there is a medium with breeding stock. With breeding ewes we must be content with keeping them thriving nicely till after lambing, when after a few days they will flourish on all the feed of a similar nature that we can get them to take. The evil complained of is not confined to lambs, but has affected the old sheep to a very considerable extent, that is, the enlargement of the throat, and we hope soon to be able to give a remedy, unless the one we are tracing is one of the secrets of the veterinary craft that is not to be imparted. In the meantime, if some of our old veteran breeders can give us a profitable word on the subject, we shall gladly give them a hearing.—ED.

#### FEED FOR BULLS.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—Please give your opinion as to the best feed necessary for a vigorous young bull during season of service, and how many cows such a bull ought to serve, and oblige a lover of the JOURNAL.

Sweetsburg, May 18, 1885.

A good ration for a full-grown bull in the winter season is  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon three times a day of a mixture consisting of  $\frac{1}{2}$  each of bran, ground oats and ground peas, or ground corn instead of the peas and hay. If there is too much of a tendency to fleshiness, omit the peas or corn, which may also be omitted in warm weather. From one peck to half a bushel of roots may also be given per day with profit in the season. At other times grass or green feed of some kind, as corn, will supply their place. Young bulls will stand quite as heavy a ration, or indeed heavier. And in every case give them abundant opportunity for exercise. Avoid the use of molasses in every instance, which

will speedily prove injurious to the usefulness of the bull as a sire.

The above ration should be varied in quantity by the tendency of the bull to take on flesh.—ED.

#### THE PROPOSED TAX ON BULLS.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—In an early number of 1884 I noticed a communication on scrub bulls in which "Subscriber" advocated a tax on all bulls, so that it would only pay to keep the best. Now I see that this agrees with the idea of your Whycocomagh, Cape Breton stockman and others, and I find that owners of thoroughbred stock generally agree that this is the most reasonable way to deal with them. But is not encouragement held out to import cattle no better than native cattle? In what way are the Ayrshires superior to our common cattle? If the same pains had been taken with our natives, could they not have made records as good as have been obtained from the Jerseys?

I would like to hear you answer through your valuable paper, what are the qualities of the Devons as milkers, and what weights do the steers make at thirty months old fattened on grass.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Ayrshires, as a breed, are at the present time superior to our natives:

1. In respect to the quality of milk they give.
2. In respect to the uniformity of its quality.
3. As regards their breeding tendencies when dry.
4. As to the uniformity of results generally, owing to their long and careful breeding, and
5. If we mistake not, in a less quantity of feed required to produce given results.

In the hands of some skillful breeder, we have no doubt but that a fair breed of dairy cattle could be evolved from our natives; but until this is done the present hap hazard system can only produce an uncouth and scrawny race, possessing some good milkers, along with a larger number that are indifferent. If no one thinks enough of them to come in this way to their rescue, they are doomed.

The Devons do not give a large quantity of milk, but it is fine in quality and produces butter of the finest texture and flavor. A superior Devon cow will make from 15 to 18 lbs. of butter per week on rich grass alone.

The steers at two and a half years fattened on grass will weigh from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., and produce a very fine quality of meat, as they fatten readily.—ED.

#### EAR LABELS.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—Can you give the address of any person making tags to put in sheep's ears to mark them with?

S. HINMAN.

Dundonald.

See May No. JOURNAL, page 123.—ED.

### The Farm.

THE pupils of the Aspatria Agricultural School, near Carlisle, won five out of eight prizes granted by the Highland Agricultural Society for agricultural subjects, in addition to two borne away from the Royal Agricultural Society of England. It seems at this school the pupils are engaged one half of the day in agricultural labors and the other half at their studies. This certainly affords a strong argument in favor of the practical going hand-in-hand with the theoretical at our agricultural schools. It is possible that those of us who urge shortening the hours of manual labor at our Experimental Farm may carry this matter too far. Although there is this difference when the comparison is made—the pupils of our Guilph College have, a great many of them, had a good drilling in

practical work before coming to the school, and are probably of a more advanced age than those attending the Aspatria Institution. At all events, let us so educate our children that when they take up farming as their future life work, they shall be intensely and at the same time intelligently practical. An ignorantly practical man is not the type of citizen who reflects highest credit on his country.

Mr. Wm. Rennie, the veteran seedsman, and we may add farmer of Toronto, stated in his article on root culture which appeared in last month's JOURNAL, that "if each of our farmers would grow a field of roots and feed them to his cattle in winter, it would not only improve the stock and make them more valuable, but would also increase the value of the manure heap." Our farmers who possess stiff clay soils are almost unanimous in the opinion that they cannot grow roots profitably, and hence the effort is not made. This opinion, we believe, is not simply the result of prejudice, but rather that of successful effort, in some instances after repeated trials made in the spirit of brave perseverance. We have to thank Mr. Rennie for the golden key to success, which he has placed in the hands of every one of us. Our part is now to use it, turning it first to the left by underdraining our soils, and then to the right by subsoiling, taking care to leave that miserable stuff, subsoil hard clay, where it lies, after having given it a thorough loosening. But one mangold per day given to a young beast through the winter will work wonders, and a very moderate portion given to a milch cow every day will not only increase very much the milk flow, but will also improve materially her thrift. We certainly sympathize with Mr. Rennie when he says that "root growing should be one of the most important products on every farm in Ontario," and we would add in the Dominion.

In the issue of the *Dublin Farmers' Gazette* of February 7th, the question of "Women's work on the farm" is discussed. Various kinds of work suitable for women to perform are referred to. This class of labor is seldom employed on farms in this country, perhaps partly for the reason that female help is so scarce that it cannot be secured in anything like sufficient quantity for indoor work. But this is not the only reason. The prejudices of custom are opposed to it. It is too often looked upon as a badge of vulgarity, to find a woman doing any out-door work. Why should it be? Was the glorious light of heaven given to be looked at by the gentler sex only through the lattice? Is the glad, free air of heaven in its transcendent purity the heritage only of the men of the farm? We do not advocate that women should do out-door work beyond their strength, but we do think that there are many kinds of out-door work which they might do with pleasure and profit to themselves in many ways, when they can be spared from in-doors part of the day. A farmer's wife should surely understand that the extent of her duties is not hemmed in by the doors of her dwelling. The idea of a lifetime in the open country in the land of the singing of the birds and the playing of the breezes, being hedged in perpetually by walls 20 by 30 ft. is simply monstrous. A wife who leaves the milking of the cows till her good man comes home, and then allows him to go and do it after nightfall, is an incompetent farmer's wife. Women should not be asked, nay, not allowed to do heavy work on the farm, but if a lassie wishes to tend a flock of sheep, or to keep the weeds at bay in the vegetable garden, foolish prejudice has no right to point the finger of ridicule.



### Hay Loaders.

We would take it as a favor if farmers who have tried these labor-saving machines would give us the results of their experience with them. Many are kept back from investing until fully satisfied that outlay in the direction indicated will prove a good investment, which is nothing more than a prudent course of action. We observed, while in Irgersoll, that they were being manufactured by John Russell & Co. of that town (as advertised in the JOURNAL), who seem to be doing a large business in this special line; also in manufacturing cheese factory fittings, comprising cheese presses of all sizes, hoops, screws, curd mills and vats, reapers, mowers, hay tedders, cultivators, land-rollers, Pitt's horse-powers, drag-saws, etc.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

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

(Continued from January number).

Admitting that the condition of the tenant farmers is all that I have represented it to be, and in many cases worse, though there are a few who under favorable exceptional circumstances, enjoy better things, but these are greatly in the minority—what, then, is the cause for this deplorable state of things?

The first and chief cause is excessive rents under the present conditions. All the tenant farmers in this vicinity are paying very high rents, and I think this is pretty general over all the older and most improved parts of the Province. Rents are so high that when the wages and rents are paid, little or nothing is left for the farmer. Most of all who rent in this township have lost money the last two years, few, indeed, have saved anything the last ten years, or made a profit. After calculating interest on money invested, wages which the farmer and his family would have received had they been working for some one else, very many barely pay their debts and eke out an existence. Heavy rents with short leases are fast ruining farm, farmer and landlord—the farm, because the rent is so high that the farmer has to sell everything he raises to meet his liabilities.

The second cause is the time of paying rents under the present conditions. No farmer should pay his rent or any part of it in the fall. July is the proper time to pay rents, or at the earliest, June. I know this would meet with opposition from many. No thinking owner with ordinary judgment who has his own interests at heart can but admit that it is ruinous to all alike to have to pay rent in October or November. If a farmer is compelled to pay then he must sell in the fall, whatever the prices may be; but this is the least of the disadvantages to be considered. He must sell a great deal that should be fed on the farm. He cannot grow to the extent he otherwise would the crops that would enrich the farm by their culture. His roots must be limited, so must his pasture and clover land. He must raise grain, and that of a sort which commands an early market. This sort of thing has been carried on for years. The result is the farms are impoverished; land that would once produce 35 to 40, and even 50 bushels of wheat of the finest quality, now produces 12, 14, and sometimes 20 to 25 bushels of fair to middling wheat per acre. Still the same course is pursued. The result is the farm which is now impoverished is getting more so every year, and is therefore less valuable. The same cause has utterly ruined some parts of the New England States. Nor is this state of things local, but may be found in every part of our Province.

On page 340 of the report of the agricultural commission, Mr. McCain, of Essex, says: "We do not fol-

low any rotation of crop, we just keep cropping away. I had one piece of sod which I turned up, and sowed in wheat six years in succession. The first crop was a magnificent one, but the crop gradually became less. The reason I cropped it so often was that it happened to be convenient. The highest crop I got off it was about 30 bushels per acre. The last year I got 15 or 20."

The editor of the report in his remarks says, "Mr. McCain's experience is not an isolated one. He has just kept cropping away wheat after wheat, year after year, and has come down already from 30 bushels to 15 or 20 with every prospect of further reduction if he does not change his system of farming." The great advantages of paying rents in June or July would be these: it would enable the farmer to grow more coarse grains, to keep more cattle, and keep them better, to fatten more cattle of a better stamp, and to make those they do fatten fatter. At present there are many cattle turned off as fat, which are only in good thriving condition, and a good many not even that. The most successful farmers with whom I am acquainted are men who have good stock (not necessarily pure-breds) and who take good care of them. They turn off a goodly number of fat cattle of first-class quality each year, and feed all their others well. The maxim of one is, "Feed the cow and she will feed you." Young cattle should always be kept shoving along to early maturity, never being allowed to lose their calf flesh. One of Ontario's foremost farmers and politicians said to me not long ago, "If when I rented land I had depended on grain growing as the only thing worthy of attention on a farm, I should have been bankrupt long ago. My profit has been in raising as much grass and grain as I could per acre and feeding as much of it as possible to my stock, always being careful that my stock was of the right stamp, viz., of proper quality." The result is, the farm of the above is one-third more, if not double as productive as it was twenty years ago. To-day he is a wealthy man, owning a very productive farm (the one he once rented) and a herd of stock hardly to be equalled in our Province. But tenant farmers, who must pay their rents in the fall, cannot as a general thing, pay the attention to coarse grain, roots, stock that they should. In my opinion landlords act a very "penny wise and pound foolish" course in exacting such high rents and in demanding them at the season they do.

I know that many oppose the system I advocate from the fact that they are afraid of losing their rent altogether if they do not get it in the fall. But the force of this I fail to see. As a rule the tenant must sell his grain before he pays his rent; but some say, though he sells his grain he has not the same chance to quietly dispose of his other effects, little by little, before his rent is due, when paid in the fall, that he has when paid in the summer. I can't see why! During the summer, if a man is so disposed, he can sell his cattle one by one to the butcher and others; his implements can just as easily be slipped away in the summer as in the winter, so that when the last load of grain is sold in the fall there is nothing but an old span of horses and an older wagon left. In fact, I think the tenant who has to pay rent in the fall is the most likely to swindle the landlord. Most men are honest when in good circumstances. Poverty drives more men to dishonest deeds than covetousness. I have known several men who, while prosperous, were considered by all to be honorable; but when the day of adversity came they turned out to be real scamps.

What I claim is this: farmers who pay their rents

in the summer can and will feed their coarse grains and otherwise improve their stock; they will raise more roots, more hay and more pasture. As a natural consequence, the farm they occupy will be constantly and surely increasing in fertility, therefore in value; the tenant will yearly become better off, and will naturally do better for the farm, while one who is losing money will yearly do worse for it, the landlord there, by being a loser in the end, though he may get all his rent. It is not the low price of grain that is to-day causing the depression among the farmers. It is the inevitable outcome of high rents and improper time of payment; and unless a change is made the better class of tenant farmers will be drawn from the farm. The landlords also stand greatly in their own light in demanding the terms which now exist. Indirectly it is their fault that the farms are becoming ruined. I know in many cases the owners have nothing else to depend on but their rents, and custom in this country demands that every body shall be paid in the fall. The credit system (a very bad one, generally speaking) is accepted by most farmers and many others, and when the first of October or November comes around we find the store bill, the blacksmith's bill, the shoemaker's bill, and too often the butcher's bill, presented for payment. It is better to run no bills, if possible. To avoid it we should do without what we cannot pay for, if we possibly can. A farmer who is wise, if he finds it absolutely necessary to run bills, will arrange with the parties to pay them at midsummer, not October.

Another reason which seems imperative that rents shall be paid in the fall is, many farms are more or less mortgaged, and instalments are due at this time of the year, and money must be raised to pay it. In this case arrangements should be made to change the time of payment, and the owner will find he will stand a much better chance of freeing his farm from debt. "But," say many tenant farmers, "what advantage is it to us to improve the fertility of another man's farm? Is it wise for us to work all winter that he may be enriched?"

This brings us to the third consideration, which is helping to ruin both farmer and farm, particularly the latter, viz., short leases. The average lease covers a term of from five to seven years; few, if any, more than ten years. The result has been, for the last thirty years (and in some sections a much longer time), every tenant has been trying to take all he could out of the place and do as little as possible for it. In other words, they have all tried to skim it; and from the present state of things we must conclude they are pretty well skimmed. Many intelligent men who would make first-class farmers, complain that they can't rent farms profitably from the above mentioned causes, and because owners only to a limited extent consider the character or mode of farming practised by those who apply as tenants. The man who will pay the most is the man who gets the place. An instance now before me, when a man, who has a lot of good stock and always feeds off his coarse grain, applied for a very fine farm in the neighborhood; a man also whose business it is to grow all the grain he can and sell all he raises (except as little as will possibly support three old scallawag teams); his cattle are of no value, and live at the straw-stack all winter. This man offered a hundred dollars per year more than the first mentioned, and got the farm. This year he was unable to pay his rent. Too many like him had been on the farm before. Many men of this class have grown up sons and daughters who work at home and receive for their services board and clothes only. Thorough business men cannot compete with such,

for generally speaking they are content if they make both ends meet. Like the sparrow, they live from day to day, from hand to mouth. This kind of folk compel men of better business principles either to forsake farming or pay what they know to be unjust rents. Yet after all is said, this question suggests itself, viz., the rents are too high and they are paid at the wrong time of the year, and the leases too short. How did it ever become the general custom of the country? Ontario possesses by nature a fertile soil. When the forest was first cleared all a man had to do was to sow and reap, always getting a bountiful harvest. Plow and sow, reap and mow, sell all you can. Let the cattle, if there be any, take care of themselves, and you are sure to make money. Good prices for grain was all that was necessary to make a farmer flush of money. He could just "keep cropping away," as Mr. McCain said. In the fall of the year he had money plenty. Hence the present state of things. But circumstances have greatly altered, or, rather, been altered, by continued bad management, and a radical change must be made. First, in the time of paying the rent; second, in the amount paid, and, third, in the length of the leases, or worse times are to follow. If common sense did not teach us this, the agricultural history of the successful European nations would.

#### AGRICULTURA.

### Pentling Farmers.

Editor LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I read in the January number of your JOURNAL an article entitled "The condition of the majority of renting farmers," in which the writer makes some very wild statements as to the condition of the tenant. Now by what "Renting Farmer" has said, I find that his knowledge of the condition of tenant farmers extends only over his own municipality. Has he any right, then, to suppose, that because he finds the "majority in his own immediate neighborhood" in a somewhat deplorable condition, that the tenants of this whole country are in a similar one? He certainly has not. No matter how well he may be fitted to describe the condition of his neighbor tenants, he is certainly incapable of describing "the condition of the majority" of tenants of this country, nor should he attempt to do so. Why, he would have the tenants of Ireland believe that they are better situated than are those of this country. Would this be giving a correct impression? I venture to say, No. Why does not "Renting Farmer," since he has "been blessed with a certain amount of success," acquaint his unsuccessful neighbors of the manner in which he succeeded?

My acquaintance with the condition of tenant farmers, which I must own, is limited, has found them in more favorable circumstances than are those of which "Renting Farmer" speaks. I have, however, found, as we do in all trades and professions, that the condition of different farmers is variable, for, where one thrives another will barely make a living or pay his rent. Now, when we find farmers with equal advantages in very different circumstances, we naturally look for some cause; nor do we, in my opinion, look in vain. Allow me here to compare the conditions of two tenant farmers within the range of this municipality. The rent paid ranges from \$2.25 to \$3 per acre. The one little more than pays his rent, and makes a living; the other not only pays his rent but is growing wealthier each year. What can be the reason of this difference in circumstances? The rent is not high. Is it because the one works later and reaps less than the other? No; this is not the reason. The "successful tenant" is an admirer of good stock; and besides purchasing a Shorthorn bull for \$150, has within the last few years added several Shorthorn cows to his herd, which has thus greatly increased in value as well as yielded a fair income. The less successful tenant is not an admirer of improved stock, neither does he strive to any great extent to improve his herd, which, consequently, instead of yielding an income, is an expense to him. I could point out many more instances of successful tenants and some unsuccessful ones also, but I know no successful

tenant farmer who does not read papers, aim at improving his stock, or work hard; for it must be remembered that in order to be successful a man must work both industriously and intelligently. He certainly must be intelligent and know how to work to the greatest advantage; and how can he do this without reading? The saving of time and money rather than buy and read a couple of papers is false economy, as is also the using of "scrub" animals on stock simply because they are required to pay less, not for one moment thinking of the future.

Are the tenant farmers whose conditions have been so admirably described (or rather, over-described) by "Renting Farmer," possessors of well improved stock? They are not readers, and I dare venture to say they are not improvers of their stock, for I have found no tenant who improved his stock in such a condition. How can they then expect their land to yield paying crops when it has been drained of all strength (as many farms worked by tenants are)? The time of heavy crops without manure is past, and farmers, tenants or proprietors, who do not manure their lands are unable to keep pace with those who do.

"Renting Farmer" writes of "children kept out of school eight months of the year." Do not the laws of this country require all children from 7 to 13 years of age to attend school a certain number of days each half year? How then can they be kept at home two-thirds of the year if this law is enforced? And in what unprogressive municipality is it not enforced? I know a farmer who, after "renting" a number of years, bought a farm of over 150 acres; raised a large family, each one of which received a good common school education, and besides this visited Great Britain, his native home, where he made a prolonged stay among his friends. Could not other tenant farmers with equal advantages, do likewise?

"Renting Farmer" says, "In very many cases the families raised by renting farmers are not superior to those raised by many of the laboring class." Should this, need this, be so? I say no, most emphatically. Tenant farmers! do not turn laboring men; your positions are or can be better. You will be amply paid for your capital invested, if you go about it rightly. Your best and cheapest way to become a landowner, if you do not possess means to buy, is to rent a farm for a term of years. I know tenants who are to-day eagerly awaiting for their landlords to offer the land for sale, when they purpose buying. Need the condition of the tenant be deplored? Is it undesirable? Need it be as those of whom "Renting Farmer" speaks? No; it is not undesirable, or need it be so, but in many instances there must be a "radical change," but not in the "system of renting," as "Renting Farmer" has said, but in the system of farming pursued by renters.

Farmers, tenants or proprietors, who do not read, either because they have not time or no money to buy, make a great mistake. If they would subscribe for the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL, they would be doubly paid, both for cost and time. To such we say, improve your stock by using thoroughbred bulls and make more manure; you will in a few years have enriched your lands, increased the value of your herd, and made more money with less labor, as you will no longer be working for nothing.

J. E. MEYER.

### Inquiries and Answers.

#### CURING CLOVER HAY.

Editor CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—Please give in the June number of the JOURNAL a description of the best way to cure clover hay, and oblige,

Yours, etc.,

FRED WETLANFER.

Innerkip, May, 1885.

When the clover is in full bloom cut it down sharply, and when sufficiently dried to rake draw into a winnow and cock it up carefully and *speedily*. When too green to be raked you will find difficulty in raking it, and gauge the size of the cocks by the greenness of the hay. If it can be put in cocks the same evening that it is cut, all the better; but sometimes the greenness will not admit of this. After having stood a day or two in the cocks run your hand into one of them, drawing out with it a small quantity of hay; wring

it by twisting. If no moisture appears in the form of liquid, it is fit to draw. When ready to draw, rush it in with all imaginable celerity. Don't grudge working half the night if there is much appearance of rain, whatever men may say about hour. The grand idea is to preserve the bloom unstained in clover hay, hence the less time that it lies bleaching in the sun, or beneath the dews, consistent with curing it, the better the quality of the hay.

Hay tedders promise to revolutionize this system, and we trust they will. The tedder is run over the field after the mower, which tosses it up into the air, in which case it is dried more by the wind than by the sun, and is soon made ready to be raked into winrows, along which the hay-loader, when driven, soon puts it on the wagon, thus obviating the necessity of cocking it at all. Clover hay is in many instances allowed to bleach beneath the sun until it is quite brown, many of the leaves and heads breaking off. In such a case its value is about equal to that of good straw for feeding purposes.—ED.

### The Dairy.

WHILE cheese dairying in most parts of the Dominion where it has been tried has proved successful, there have been some instances of failure, and perhaps a larger proportion of instances in which butter dairying has failed. In some sections the factories, like forlorn, deserted dwellings, contain only emptiness. Why is it, we ask, that while in some neighborhoods factories have taken possession of the country, in others they have completely failed, scattering wide, at least locally, the unfortunate seeds of prejudice that failure strews broadcast with a most liberal hand? The cause is not far to seek. In most instances failure has been induced by lack of system, knowledge and business tact. Satisfactory results can never be expected from any haphazard system. It is the thoroughgoing business man, who adds to the light and experience that he already possesses all that is within his reach, who succeeds. The dairy conventions that are held annually make it possible to obtain a knowledge of the best methods of doing the work, which being added to practical knowledge that can be obtained in any of the advanced factories, should enable any one of average business talent to succeed fairly well in a suitable locality.

### Breeding Cows for the Dairy.

To the dairyman the importance of first-class cows cannot be easily over estimated. We are quite within the mark when we state that the average dairy cow in Canada has not been brought up to half her possible capacity. Where dairying has been gone into pretty generally in any one neighborhood, a large proportion of the cows have of necessity been purchased. The purchasers had to content themselves with such cows as could be got, and hence the comparatively low standard of the average dairy cow.

The work of improving dairy cows must be taken up at once if dairying is to retain that high prestige which it now possesses, as being one of the most profitable of our country's industries. The beef-producer is becoming enabled to produce one and a half to two pounds of beef in the time formerly required to produce one pound, hence unless the dairyman sets to work at once to raise the standard of his cow, the beef-producer will leave him behind.

Even though cows could be picked up in future as at present, we deem the practice not altogether satisfactory, as according to this mode a mixed and motley

group is brought together, containing about as many "weeds" as fairly good cows, with now and then one above the average. But should dairying become almost universal in one section or group of counties, even this class of cow could not be picked up without going a long distance, as every dairyman in the neighborhood will have the one wanted out of more dairy cows to replace his worn out old servants.

Where, then, is this supply to come from? The sources are three, and the question arises, which of these will best meet the requirement? (1) cows may be purchased from outlying regions, (2) each dairyman can in the main breed his own cows, and (3) the professional breeder of dairy cows may furnish them.

The first of these methods of securing them will not prove more satisfactory than the present one, as cows not bred with any special object in view, will not answer well for any one purpose, unless in exceptional instances.

The second method mentioned will more immediately supply the want than the third, and though it will not produce so uniform a type of animals as the third, nor one that will equal it in attainment on the average, it has some advantages over it. Where cows are bred in the dairy, they are as it were naturalized, are saved the necessity of fighting every animal in the herd within a few hours after arrival to determine their physical status, and receive no shock in accommodating themselves to their altered surroundings.

In breeding cows for home use in the dairy, a certain definite course must be followed. In the first place the dairyman should fix upon the type of cow that he desires, and pursue a line of breeding without any deviation that is likely to bring about the desired end. We can only give in brief outline some of the fixed principles that shall guide him, leaving minor details unmentioned. He must use only a pure-bred bull, as by using a grade there is no certainty that he will make any advance towards his ideal. This bull must be of a good milking strain, and possess the characteristics indicating that he is the right type of a dairy sire.

The calves from only the best dairy cows in the herd are to be retained, and these will require to be fed in such a way as to keep them advancing continuously with prudent haste until matured. We would caution our dairymen not to breed their heifers too young. We know it is a favorite theory with them, that breeding them early is conducive to the better development of their milking qualities, but we hold that this theory has not been established beyond question. Some Jersey breeders have their heifers produce calves when fifteen or sixteen months old. What, we ask, will be the end of such a course? The carrying of a calf by a heifer not half matured must tend to lessen her size very materially. Now a dairy cow of the correct type weighing 1,000 lbs. must of necessity be able to produce more milk than one of the same breed of similar type weighing but 600 lbs. Mary Ann of St. Lambert could never have accomplished her marvellous feat with a structure one third less than that which she possesses.

Breeding thus early cannot but tend to shorten the period of the usefulness of the dairy cow. Children over-burdened with work in early life never attain to that matured vigor which otherwise they would have possessed, and are all their days poor specimens of an ideal manhood, and die prematurely. The question of the age as to which it is possible to maintain a cow in profitable use seems to receive less attention, both from dairymen and breeders, than it deserves. If by allowing the cow to become well matured before breeding her, it would add half a dozen

years to the period of her usefulness, it would surely be a great matter, as the maintaining of flesh is less exhaustive to the soil than the production of both bone and flesh. We do not say that such a course would add so long a period to the duration of a cow's usefulness, but we claim that it is at least an open question.

Sometime pure-bred cows will form the mainstay of our dairy herds, but we do not expect to see it in our day, hence the ordinary dairyman must content himself with one or other of the existing types of grade herds, and seek to improve these as indicated above. The breed from which the sire is chosen must be decided by the precise object of the dairyman, and this line of breeding must be persevered in, otherwise there can be no fixity of type.

By the third method indicated, the highest type of dairy cows will be produced, that is, by professional breeding, as it will be to the interest of the breeder to give the matter the most profound attention. We fail to see why such a branch of the live stock industry might not be introduced with profit, although it may be the country is not ripe for it as yet. At first sight it would appear that breeding pure-breds will pay better so long as there is a demand for these. The breeder of pure-breds has a large outlay for expensive animals at the outset, and all his milk, or a very large portion of it, is required to sustain them in that condition which the nature of the work demands. The breeder of dairy cows could commence with grades, and would require but one expensive animal, a registered sire. He could at the same time carry on a creamery if well up in the art of rearing calves. We suppose the average dairy cow at the present time costs, say, \$50. By improving on the present average, a very easy matter, a type of cow could soon be produced that would fetch \$75. Then there would be the value of the cream, which would bring the yearly returns for one cow, \$100, after the first year. Now we doubt if the average obtained by breeders of pure-bred stock, with the exception of a limited number of instances of higher attainment, is over \$100 per animal per year.

We should greatly like to see a thorough trial given to the professional breeding of dairy cattle. In addition to giving a fair remuneration to the owner, it would bring out more clearly the relative values of the different breeds more fully. If dairy cows, the get of Shorthorn sires of good milking strains, had their own in the dairy with those the get of sires of some of the more purely milking breeds, the purchasers would soon find it out, and in the same way the comparative values of each of the breeds would be determined. The keeping of milk records in the breeding establishment would also prove of great value, not only to the individual keeping them, but also to the outside world.

The location of such an establishment should be central and also well adapted to dairying. Such a location would not be difficult to find in various sections of our Province, and would afford most ample scope for the employment of the most enthusiastic of our stockmen.

What a grand thing it would be to have half a dozen establishments in Ontario that would put a brand on a dairy cow, which would be of equal value in dairy circles with that stamped upon the animals in pure-bred circles, by the fact of their having been bred at one or other of the establishments famous amongst these!

"Every number is full of very useful information."  
Bruce E. Johnson, Picton, Ont.

## Poultry.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

### Diseases of Poultry and Their Cures.

(Continued from April JOURNAL.)

In treating of the various diseases which the feathered tribe are heir to, I do not propose to give a lengthy treatise on any one disease, but shall aim to give the most prominent symptoms and the simplest and most effectual cures. I have not had practical experience with many of the diseases of fowls, but have studied them closely, that I might be in a position to cope successfully with any of them that should attack my flock.

#### CHICKEN CHOLERA.

There are many causes which contribute to the propagation of this disease, the most prominent of which are, unwholesome food, overcrowding, ill-ventilated quarters, filthy houses and yards, absence of light and sun, extreme heat, dampness in houses and yards, over-feeding, impure water and in-breeding. The germs, being very virulent, are frequently carried by various means from flock to flock, manure from infected places adhering to the feet, feathers carried by the wind, and in many cases by the purchase of birds from infected yards. Too great care cannot be exercised to prevent the spread of the germs of this disease from flock to flock.

The symptoms are as follows: The temperature of the body rises, the bird becomes drowsy and sleepy, has a downcast look, and cannot be easily aroused; the feathers are erect, while the wings, tail and head droop. The disease is accompanied by violent thirst, diarrhoea sets in, the excrement being at first of a greenish color, turning to a thick whitish consistency in the later stages. Death usually ensues in from 20 to 36 hours unless promptly treated.

#### TREATMENT.

You cannot save the lives of all that are attacked, but in many cases the disease yields to treatment. If possible, remove the whole flock to new quarters, choosing a dry sunny spot; separate the sick from the well, and all the sick from one another. If impossible to remove the flock to new quarters, then separate the sick ones, and fumigate the house. This is done by driving out all the fowls, and burning say 3 lbs. sulphur or brimstone in the house, taking care to see that all apertures and crevices are tightly closed, to prevent the escape of the fumes. Then whitewash walls and ceiling, adding carbolic acid to the lime. The drinking vessels and feeding troughs should be destroyed or soaked for 12 hours in solution mentioned further on. The manure about house and yard should be removed and buried or burned. Then make a solution as follows: 3 lbs. sulphuric acid to 40 gallons water (be very careful in handling the acid, as in its undiluted state it is very dangerous, and will burn the flesh severely, and will also destroy clothes with which it may come in contact), thoroughly saturate the roosts, nests, floors and yards with this preparation for several days. A large watering can is the most convenient vessel for this purpose.

As to the sick birds, be very careful to see that they are totally isolated. Those which are too sick to eat should have a pill every four hours of the following composition: Blue mass, 60 grains; pulverized camphor, 25 grs.; cayenne pepper, 30 grs.; pulverized rhubarb, 48 grs.; laudanum, 60 drops; mix and make into 20 pills. When the pills have had time to act, give half a teaspoonful castor oil and ten drops laudanum each, let them drink scalded sour milk, with a gill of Douglas mixture for every 25 fowls per day.

For the fowls not affected give a feed of warm, boiled potatoes mixed with scalded shorts and sour milk, adding a little pulverized charcoal. Charcoal is a good preventative, and may be fed at any time with good results.

Wright recommends every three hours a dose consisting of rhubarb, 5 grs.; laudanum, 10 drops; cayenne, 2 grains, administering midway between each dose a teaspoonful of brandy diluted with rather less than its bulk of water, into which have been dropped 5 drops McDougall's fluid carbolate.

This disease attacked my flock about three years ago, and I tried the following remedy, with good effect, losing only 6 birds out of 300: To 1 gallon water add 2 tablespoonfuls pulverized alum, 1 pint best brandy; allow the fowls to drink nothing but this, and in case of those not able to drink, administer it every hour in doses of one tablespoonful. I also faithfully carried out directions given for fumigation and disinfection. A Kentucky farmer claims to cure cholera by boiling a bushel of smart weed in ten gallons of water down to three gallons, and mixing the decoction with their food twice a day for three days, then every other day for a week.

THOMAS GAIN.

East Hamilton Poultry Yards.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

### Best Egg Producers.

BY REV. J. C. QUINN, BATHURST, N. B.

What are the points to guide us in arriving at the best breed for producing eggs? Simply these. The best breed for producing eggs is the one that lays the largest number of eggs on the least quantity of food. In other words, "the breed that lays a maximum of eggs on a minimum of food." Starting out on the search of best layers with this as our guide, I am induced at once to place at the top of the list, as best layers, the Hamburgs, not very widely known, but the better known the better liked. The Hamburg is a small fowl, easily fed, and lays more eggs in the year than any other hen. There are several varieties described in the poultry books, hence it is not required that I should enlarge upon them here. I will only remark that the Black Hamburg is the most profitable. It is the largest of the Hamburgs, and lays a somewhat larger egg than any of the others.

Hamburgs are a small, lively bird, and have what is called by fanciers the "rose comb." This renders them especially suited to our cold northern winter. They are a hardy bird, with active habits, and do well in a moderate sized run. They will lay from 180 to 200 eggs in a year, which is a very large number for any fowl.

Some experiments have been made to improve the size, and with success, by a cross with the Brahma. I am of the opinion that the Hamburg, with a slight cross of Brahma, say one-fourth, is a great improvement. It will give a larger fowl than the original Hamburg; a larger bird, a better layer and much better for table use. It is said that the Hamburg hen mated with a Brahma cock will breed fair layers and a very good table fowl. It seems to me that this cross comes as near what we want as any I know. What do we want? A breed that produces good pullets for laying and good cockerels for killing—simply this and nothing more. In the above cross we will obtain this.

It is worth while devoting time, attention, means and study in this direction, as the consumption of eggs and poultry is on the increase, and the demand must be supplied, either from the home or foreign market.

The Leghorns, of which there are also several varieties, stand next in rank as best egg producers. I will, ere long, give my experience with them to the readers of the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

#### A HINT FOR YOUNG BEGINNERS.

Those who keep the small breeds, like the Hamburgs and Leghorns, do not want to raise cockerels, but pullets, as they wish eggs, not meat. Try this plan. I have found it do well.

Mate pullets under a year old with a cock two years old and you will raise more pullets than cockerels.

It has been found by actual experiment that if a cock of his first year be mated with hens two years old, you will have two-thirds and even more of the chicks cockerels.

### Bumble-Foot.

The following information regarding the treatment of the poultry disease known as "bumble-foot" has been forwarded by Mr. Thomas Gain, East Hamilton Poultry Yards, in answer to an inquiry by a correspondent:

This disease is a swelling of feet and legs, and in most cases is caused by the fowls roosting too high and in descending from their roost striking on a hard floor, or on stones or bits of coal, in much the same way as a stone bruise is caused upon the foot of an active boy, causing a swelling which often results in lameness. The floor of all chicken-houses should be covered with three inches of sand, which will be a great preventative of this disease. Roosts for Asiatics and all heavy breeds should be low.

Treatment: When not of long standing, burning daily with caustic will, in most cases, result in a cure. When left until swollen and hard, an incision should be made in the foot (thus x) and the cheesy matter pressed out as much as possible, then bathe with a weak solution of carbolic acid for one week. Keep the bird as quiet as possible, and on a soft surface, not allowing it to go to roost until entirely cured.

### Feeding Wheat to Hens.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—Some years ago I fed my hens on wheat when it was cheap. The season I did so the eggs failed to produce chickens—at least 90 per cent. of them. I saw it in some paper that wheat fed to hens destroys the fertility of their eggs. Can you or any of your readers give certain information on the subject?

J. F.

Will those who have tried the above kindly favor us with results?—ED.

### Horticultural.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

#### Pests of the Apple Orchard.

BY E. D. SMITH.

Saunders, in his very valuable work, entitled "Insects Injurious to Fruit," mentions eighty-one different insects that prey upon the apple tree, its leaves and its fruit. Against this relentless host we have yet scarcely commenced a skirmish. Unless we are willing to see our apple orchards rendered entirely unprofitable, we will soon have to engage in a pitched battle. To do this with a hope of success we must learn first the rudiments of successful warfare. We must learn where our enemies are to be found, and when, and what are their vulnerable parts. Perhaps a short description of a few of the most common pests, and the most effective methods of destroying them, may be acceptable to your readers.

There is an insect called the apple tree plant-louse, that attacks the roots, causing knotty swellings thereon, within which it resides, imbibing the juices, and thus destroying the vigor of the tree. These insects

may be known by the bluish-white cottony matter upon their backs, and may be often seen in the forest, especially upon beech trees, as they infest the trunk and branches, as well as the root. They live in colonies massed together thickly, and at a little distance look like a bunch of down or fine cotton batting of a bluish-white color. Where an apple tree is sickly and no other cause is apparent, the roots should be examined, when, if the lumps are found, the lice may also, and should be at once destroyed by removing the earth and applying scalding water, nearly boiling hot, or strong soapsuds. There are a number of friendly insects that seem to keep this scourge in check.

The only insect that very seriously affects the trunk of the tree is the borer. There are two kinds, the one attacking the tree only at the base or collar, the other the trunk and larger branches. This last is much more numerous than the other, and is called the flat-headed apple tree borer, from the large flat head of the larva that does the mischief. These borers sometimes attack healthy trees, but usually only those that are debilitated from some cause or other—standing in sand, in poor land, in wet land, and especially those leaning to the north, as these are apt to be sun-scalded on the south side; and this seems to be a favorable condition of the tree for the enemy. The parent beetle deposits her eggs on the bark of the tree in the latter part of June or early in July. In two weeks these are hatched by the heat of the sun, and the young grub at once proceeds to gnaw a way through the bark. Hence, if we wish to prevent borers from getting a foothold, the application of something to the trunk of the tree that will be offensive to the parent beetle will prevent her laying eggs upon the apple-tree. A paint made by mixing with soft soap, a solution of washing soda and water applied to the trees with a brush early in June and again in July, will effect this. If this has been neglected or has been inefficiently done, the egg is laid, the grub or larva hatched, and a cavity excavated under the bark. Sometimes there are so many of these as to completely girdle the tree, the result being death, but usually only enough to kill half the tree. Their presence may be detected by the fine sawdust castings through a small hole at the bottom of the cavity, also by patches of the bark being discolored by an exudation of sap.

When these signs are noticed no time should be lost in cutting out the grubs with a knife. The orchard ought to be examined thoroughly every fall, for if they are allowed to remain they not only continue to destroy the sap, wood and inner bark, but at a later stage bore a hole into the heart of the tree, and here are transformed into the perfect insect, which escapes, to continue the race and commit further depredations.

Another most serious enemy is the bark louse. As nearly every one must have seen these small scales on the bark of the trunk and branches, a description is unnecessary; suffice it to say, that under each of these scales are hatched from twenty to one hundred lice, about the end of May or beginning of June, and as there are some times millions of these scales, the army that issues forth to feed upon the sap of the tree, which they suck out with their tiny beaks, is a countless host, and soon injures the tree very materially, and ultimately kills it. These young lice are only active for a couple of weeks, when they fasten themselves to the tree and secrete a scale over their backs that is impervious to any application that can be made, hence to attack them successfully this period of activity must be watched, the time depending somewhat upon the weather. If the weather is cold they will not hatch so early as if warm. If the trunks and large

branches are washed about this time with the solution recommended for the borers, it will answer for both, but not being able to wash the smaller branches a force-pump should be used to syringe these with the solution. Every orchardist should have a force-pump. If this is done and the scales scraped off the trunk and large branches in the winter, this pest can be eradicated, as they cannot easily travel from one orchard to another.

Of the numerous insects that feed upon the leaves of the apple tree the most formidable are the tent caterpillars, which may be killed by tearing down their nests in the cool of the morning, when all the larvae are at home, and destroying them. Then there are the canker worm, the palmer worm, and the white marked tussock moth. These and many other injurious insects may be destroyed by syringing the trees with a solution of Paris green and water, one teaspoonful of the former to a pailful of the latter. If this operation is performed as soon as the young leaves are expanded, again just after the blossoms fall, and again when the apples are about the size of large hickory nuts, not only will the insects mentioned above be destroyed, but the larva of the codling moth will share the same fate. If all orchardists were to do this simultaneously, such a thinning of the ranks would be effected that the operation would not require repeating for several years; at any rate once a year would suffice thereafter. But where only a few do it, they will require to repeat it every year, as their trees will afford good pasturage for the hordes bred upon their neighbors' trees.

Since mentioning the codling moth, it may be as well to state how the Paris green affects it, as it does not feed upon the leaves. The moth lays its eggs upon the blossom end of the apple, from the time the apple is formed until it is full grown, two broods being necessary to keep up the business continually, one brood is not finished before the second is ready to continue the work. The larva is hatched in about a week, and at once proceeds to eat its way into the heart of the fruit, but if it gets a mouthful of Paris green the first bite it takes, its career is suddenly brought to an inglorious end, and as the blossom end of the apple is outward and upward it will be most likely to catch some of the poison if the spraying is thoroughly performed. When the young larva which escapes the poison have eaten their way to the core of the apple, they have attained their growth, and having eaten their way out again, they proceed at once to some hiding place to complete their transformation to the perfect insect or moth. If the soil is clean and well cultivated they almost invariably proceed to the trunk of the tree and find a hiding place under some loose bark. If this loose bark is kept scraped off, and a bandage put around the tree, nearly all the larva will harbor there, so that the careful orchardist may thus trap and destroy nearly all of this first brood, and a large portion of the second. However, many of the second brood are carried into the cellar in the apples, where they escape and spin their cocoon under barrel hoops or similar hiding places, and by spring there issues forth the full fledged moth. Hogs kept in the orchard to eat the wormy fruit also lessen the number of the enemy.

If all the growers in a neighborhood would carry out these measures thoroughly for two years, the codling moth and wormy apples would be a thing of the past in that neighborhood for several years at least.

The only other insect I will here notice is the aphid. This is a terrible little scourge, and the most difficult to eradicate, and one that will entirely stop the growth of a tree, and very soon cause its death. It is a min-

ute greenish fly, that increases at a terrific rate, and sucks the juice from the young leaves, living upon the under side. Hence Paris green is of no use, as the insect does not eat the leaf. If it were not for the large number of friendly insects that feed upon the aphides, our orchards would long ago have been destroyed by this tiny foe, hence how important that we should know these friendly helpers that we may not destroy them. The chief of them is the well-known lady bird or lady bug. The eggs of the aphid are laid in crevices of the bark of the twigs, and are hatched about the time the first leaves expand. Probably a syringing about this time with strong soap suds or tobacco water, made by boiling the rough stems of tobacco in water, might kill them. I mean to try it next summer, and report, as I have a number of trees nearly killed with this pest, and only found it out last summer too late to exterminate them. Many orchards are badly infested with these insects. When the leaves of trees look black they are covered with aphides. They secrete a shiny substance known as honey dew, which is gathered by ants and other insects that are fond of sweets. It is said that ants stroke the aphid to induce them to part with a portion of the sweet liquid, hence they are called the "ants' cows."

The attention of all fruit growers should be seriously given to this insect, as it is spreading very rapidly and attacks pear trees as well. The scab on apples is said by some to be caused by this insect, but I question this.

Let us just here, at the risk of being prolix, figure up the cost of these operations applied to an orchard of 500 full grown trees, because many people are deterred from operating against the enemy on the ground of time and expense. To paint the trunks and larger branches twice with the solution of soft soap and washing soda should be done by a good man in a week. To scrape the trees in the winter say three days. To syringe the trees four times, eight days for two men. To bandage the trees and inspect the bandages eight times, ten days, or for all the operations thirty-five days. Now, if each tree only averaged a peck of fruit more than before there would be a good profit on the enterprise, but when we consider that all of these operations would not likely be required in one orchard, and moreover, if well done, might not require repeating for a few years, and that at present about half our fruit is destroyed or rendered unsalable from one cause or another above described, it must be apparent to any one who gives the matter serious thought that it will well pay the apple grower to adopt the most approved and aggressive measures against these pests of the apple orchard, especially when we reflect that at the present rate of increase it will only be a few years when we shall have no sound apples to sell.

### The Home.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

#### The Beautiful Ladder where the Angels Arc.

BY MRS. HANEY.

Your heart is troubled, you cannot rest,  
A burden of grief is on your breast.  
Never fear, there is hope for you.  
Bring your sins and your sorrows too,  
Lay them all at the golden stair;  
The beautiful ladder where the angels are.

Your robes are dark with many a stain,  
They all may be pure and white again—  
Pure and white as the throne of God;  
Washed in the Saviour's precious blood—  
It trickles over the golden stair,  
The beautiful ladder where the angels are.

Your feet may tire, your heart may ache,  
Your scrip grow light, your staff may break;  
Dark be the night and rough the way,  
Cold the stone where the head may lay;  
Yet rest in peace, for God is there,  
By the beautiful ladder where the angels are.

Below—the cross, the sin and shame;  
Above—the robe and the new, best name.  
Below—the battle, the scoff and frown;  
Above—the palm and the victor's crown,  
And Christ, and love, and heaven are there—  
Above the ladder where the angels are.

CAISTORVILLE, ONT.

### Visiting in Harvest Time.

This is practiced very largely by our city cousins, very much to the discomfort of the farmer and more especially of the farmer's wife. It seems unfortunate that the very season when it is most desirable with city people to leave the sweltering heat of the towns for a week or a month to enjoy the fresh air and quiet of the country, is just that season when it is most inconvenient for those of the country to receive such visits. The busy season commences on the farm with July, the interests of which increases usually till August is waning, and sometimes until fall wheat is sown, about the middle of September, by which time the people of the town have tired of their wandering, and return to their homes.

Farmers are noted for their hospitality, and we trust that with them it never shall be otherwise; yet even for this there is a season and a time. We are quite sure that they most heartily welcome their friends from the city, even in harvest time; but is it not inconsiderate in their friends in the city to ask thus much of them?

Every day throughout the entire harvest is of great value to the farmer. One day lost at this season sometimes means a very great loss. Visiting cannot be carried on at any season without involving loss of time on the part of the entertainer, and the more pleasing the weather, the more this loss is usually increased by the sojourning of city visitors. Usually the whole circle of friends must be called on lest some should feel the sting of slight, which sometimes means that the mown hay ready to rake must lie till the morning, as the trusty old mare is wanted by the lady inmates, and at other times it means, ultimately, a good wetting to several loads, with great injury, that otherwise would have been drawn in.

The farmer and his wife both feel chagrined that they cannot show due attention to the visitors, owing to the extreme pressure of work. How can they do so? The hay is losing for want of cutting. The wheat is already ripe. The spring grains are rushing on, the turnip field is becoming a mat of tangled weeds, and the summer fallow is only half turned over, while the cattle, as if possessed, have found out the weakest points of every fence on the farm, and yet Mrs. A. must be met at the station, or Mrs. B. driven to see a neighbor, or Mrs. C. and daughters, and trunks and valises alarming to look upon, must be conveyed from the city.

Then think of the heated crucible in which the patience of that long-suffering woman, the farmer's wife, is tested daily during the weeks that follow. The harvesters must have their meals even more promptly than at other times, the breakfast must be on hand at 6.30 a. m., even though this passive sufferer has been in the drawing-room until 11 p. m. the previous night. Threshing time comes on, under the most favorable circumstances a season of dread to the inmates of the house, and yet, through it all, this uncomplaining woman is necessitated to lay three extra meals a day.

Do not wonder that she now and then looks over to the woodland with its store of greenness, and longs for the time of the falling of the leaf.

This inconsiderateness of the city visitor does not arise from any faultiness of intention, but usually doubtless from having no adequate idea of the business and severity of farm life at such a season. It is just about on a par, however, with the farmer's visiting the merchant when laying in his store of goods, and his allowing the latter to use this precious time in driving him around to see the lions and their costly palaces.

We are quite sure that our farmers and their families are glad to extend the hospitalities of their homes to their friends from far and near, but we are just as certain that at some seasons of the year this may be done with much less inconvenience than at others. From the arrival of September until October wanes is usually a delightful season in the country; so are the months of May and June. At such seasons farmers can entertain their friends right royally with much less inconvenience than in harvest-time, and through the whole long winter time would gladly smooth life's pathway for any who have even the shadow of a claim on their hospitalities.

But what is to be done with townsmen during those stifling summer days when life becomes a weariness; where can the inmates of the city go in search of invigoration? That is for them to say. Our part is to say where they should *not* go, that is to the farmer's home, unless on the condition that the lady visitors spend a large share of the forenoon in the farmer's kitchen.

The commingling of the two classes at proper times is beneficial. Rural life unmolested recedes into boorishness, and becomes thickly coated with the moss of non-enterprise. On the other hand, a citizen cannot spend long amid the contentment and quiet of a country home without repeating to himself as he thinks of the worry and emulations of city life, "Behold, all is vanity and vexation of spirit." While we trust that those fraternal relations shall be continued through all time, there should always be a truce at harvest-time.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

### Woman's Sphere.

If nature designed men and women to move in the same sphere, why so much intuitive repugnance among the sterner sex in regard to it? How often do we hear this expression, "I hate a strong-minded woman." Would it not seem as if there was a law in the human mind from which it is useless to appeal? Were it otherwise, would not the modern reformers be held as models of their sex?

Are we responsible for our different feelings toward Joan of Arc and Hannah More? Is it not instinctive? The masculine attitude of Joan of Arc quite overshadows her more womanly qualities, and our love is withheld, while Hannah More, as the quiet, unobtrusive, patriotic defender of her nation, occupies a place in every one's affections who has read her useful life.

Is not our sphere home and the social circle? and is not our work to mould character, and are not the affections the royal road through which this can be most successfully accomplished? Is not love the fairy wand through which we gain our moral triumphs? How retiring the elements of our power: gentleness, sweetness, loveliness and purity. Do we need to cross the threshold of our doors to mould the Christian patriot, statesman or philanthropist? Have we not a legitimate door open to gain both honor and fame

through a loving brother, fond husband, or affectionate child?

The peace and repose of a well ordered home strengthens the statesman for the fierce struggles of political life. Have we not living examples of the brightest statesmen holding converse with their wives as with their conscience, rehearsing all their successes and their failures?

A celebrated writer has said. "The influence of women on public life would cease to be pure when it ceased to be indirect."

Dear sisters, cease to struggle for more extended fields of usefulness. Rather strive to attain to that dignity in the management of our household duties which makes us feel that we are its regal masters.

A German author maintains that "no woman is fitted to rule in a house till she is capable of making that home happy." Stop and inquire, have we all reached this standard? It is quite possible for the mind to be highly cultivated while the heart is utterly neglected? Let us listen to the voice of our sacred chartist. Our Saviour, while on earth, found woman full of sympathy and ever ready to receive His teachings; but notice, while He permitted her to minister to his comfort, and hover round His path of sorrow like an angel of love, He never called one to be a public teacher or an apostle, but the truths he taught, entering the hearts of such, have consecrated many lives to the continuous performance of only deeds of mercy. These produced a meek and gentle Mary, a benevolent Dorcas, a hospitable Lydia. They have transformed timid, shrinking girls into heroic martyrs, but they never produced a bold declaimer or an Amazonian disputant. Those teachings have elevated our sex, but they have left us in our homes. They have increased our influence, but they have not changed our mission.

It has always been our humble opinion, did we as mothers, wives, and sisters fully realize the power of our influence in our own homes when sweetened and sanctified by the teachings of our Saviour, there would be no need of our sex mounting the platform and storming our legislative halls.

Woman is by no means man's inferior. Comparison here is unfair, as man's is the outer life, and woman's the inner; yet there can be no denying that from her society he receives a grace, a harmony and a good ordering, which none else can give.

Woodburn, May, 1885.

JESSICA.

### Personal.

We regret to be informed of the illness for some time past of Mr. W. L. Denison, secretary of the British American Shorthorn Herd-book, through an attack of erysipelas. Parties doing business with the association will please bear this in mind, as it affords the explanation as to why their letters have not been answered with the accustomed promptness.

Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, of Renton Station, Ont., the veteran importer and breeder of Southdowns, has been appointed by the Government to take the management of the farm connected with the Asylum at Hamilton. Mr. Wilkinson's long experience in practical farming pre-eminently fits him for the position. If not unduly hampered, as officers about these institutions sometimes are, we have no reason to doubt but that the appointment will prove a fortunate one for the Asylum. Our only regret is that one of our most prominent breeders, indeed, one of the *three* mighties in the Southdown line, has dropped out of the list; but we shall yet hope to greet him, some-

times at least, in the capacity of judge in our show-rings, as we are quite sure Mr. Wilkinson's interest in stock-breeding will only vanish with his life.

Very many of our stockmen will be grieved to learn that Mr. Andrew Murray, of Clanbrassil, Ont., departed this life some weeks since. Mr. Murray's tall figure was familiar to very many at our leading shows of late years, where he has been a strong exhibitor of Leicester sheep. Mr. Murray showed great skill in breeding this class of live-stock, which accounts, in part at least, for the triumphs that attended his efforts in the show-ring.

### Welcome Visitors.

For the month of May these are:

Illinois crop report for April, 1885, containing much valuable information. A large amount of the wheat sown in the State has been killed by the severity of the winter; and so it is in other States. One-third more food has been consumed than is usual, owing to the cold. How far would this not have gone in providing better shelter for the stock? From it also we learn that Illinois State Fair will commence in Chicago, September 14th, and the American Fat Stock and Dairy Show, November 10th, same place.

The private catalogue of A. Cruikshank, Sittyton, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. It bears date of December, 1884, and contains the pedigrees of no less than 108 head of cows and heifers, of the Violet, Venus, Secret, Brawith Bud, Victoria and other families of equal renown. Village Pride 2d, almost the oldest cow in Sittyton, heads the list. She is by Senator (27441), and the dam Village Rose, by Champion of England (17526), and was dropped May 9th, 1870. The five stock bulls are Cumberland (46144), a roan four years old; Dumbane (47792), a red, four years; Baron Violet (47444) a red, two years, and the one-year bulls, also red, Feudal Chief and Strongbow.

The catalogue of the Bow Park herd of Shorthorns, the property of Thomas Nelson & Sons, Brantford, Ont. This is one of the largest and most valuable herds in America. The catalogue, containing some 84 pages, is one of the handsomest that we have yet seen. It is also elaborate in its details, and contains copious notes. The list comprises no less than 126 cows and heifers, singularly pure in their breeding, and of such families as the Duchesses, Waterloos, Verbenas and Kirklevingtons. It also contains the lineage of 34 bulls, headed, of course, by the fourth Duke of Clarence (33597). It contains magnificent sketches of 10th Duchess of Hillhurst, Duchess of Oxford 20th, Kirklevington Duchess of Kent 2d; 13th Duchess of Barrington; Waterloo 40th; 4th Duchess of Clarence (33497); Duke of Brant, Duke of Oxford 54th, and that of the imperishable Clarence adorns the cover.

### Jottings.

THE population of Great Britain to the square mile is 293, England and Wales 444, Scotland 122, and Ireland 162.

WE have a few large cuts of stallions for sale, suitable for posters. For price and sample, address, THE STOCK JOURNAL CO., Hamilton, Ont.

THE wheat crop in Australia is not very promising, that in New Zealand very good, and that in the United States somewhat indifferent.

AT the dispersion sale of Althorp Shorthorns, owned by Lord Spencer, 38 cows averaged £33 12s. 7d., and 11 bulls £37 6s. 8d.

SIR J. B. LAWES, in speaking of ensilage, says that "We have arrived at the fact that various green crops when fermented in a pit produce a good food, but beyond that point it is not easy to advance without careful experiments."

THERE is to be a show and sale of Hereford cattle some time in September under the auspices of the Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, England.

AN exchange mentions that a good grain ration for a horse consists of 8 parts Indian corn, 8 parts oats, and 1 part flax seed, all finely ground together, and fed with a small quantity of cut hay.

"I HAVE so many times gained valuable information from articles in your JOURNAL that my interest in it is as strong as ever. Although in the future I may not be as closely identified with stock-raising as in the past, the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL will always be welcomed by me."

WE are pleased to notice that Mr. John Dimon, the originator of the "Dimon Creeper" fowls, is commencing a pure-bred stock establishment in Windsor, Ont.

IN 1884 there were 13,501,206 cows in the United States, and 29,046,101 head of cattle other than cows. Of the above 22,000,000 head were owned west of the Mississippi river.

THE annual report of the Agricultural Department Privy Council Office, Great Britain, for 1884, gives the number of outbreaks for that year of foot and mouth disease as 949, and of the animals attacked as 28,221.

IN a recent issue we requested of our subscribers to make the effort to send us one name each of a new subscriber. Mr. Chas. Lott, of North Warren, Pa., U. S. A., sends five names with the remark that this is as small a response as he would feel justified in making.

HAY IMPLEMENTS.—Messrs. M. Wilson & Co., corner Caroline and Barton streets, Hamilton, are concentrating their energies in the manufacture of hay implements.

MR. GILBERT MURRAY, in a paper on dairying read before the Sudbury dairy school, as reported in the London Live-Stock Journal, stated that a cow in full profit consumes as its food daily three per cent. of her live weight.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Farmers' Gazette, Dublin, writing on the painless slaughter of animals, recommends pole-axing swine as well as cattle, on the ground that the animal thus treated is deprived at once of every vestige of feeling.

THE admirers of Herefords will find in the London Live-Stock Journal of date April 17th, pages 373 and 374, an account of the Hampton Court herd of Herefords, Leominster, that will no doubt interest them very much.

Founded by the late Mr. John Arkwright, father of the present proprietor, Mr. J. H. Arkwright, in 1819. The first bull used was Whitelock 324, calved in 1819. No less than 73 stock bulls have been used in this celebrated herd since that date.

Mr. D. WOOD, of England, in a recent work on the subject, gives the following remedy for scab in sheep, said never to have been known to fail: To 40 gallons water add 1 gal. of spirits of tar, 5 lbs. of tobacco water infused, 5 lbs. soft soap and 5 lbs. of soda for 50 sheep.

Transfers of Thoroughbred Stock.

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

- CANADA SHORT-HORN HERD BOOK.
b. Bub (12857), by Baron Mansfield 17122, Wm. T. Loomis, Georgia, Vt.; J. A. Chamberlain & Son, Grand Isle Vt.
b. Christopher (12856), by Frank 29574, M. D. Waller, St. Albans Bay, Vt.; J. A. Chamberlain & Son, Grand Isle, Vt.
c. Lizzie (12671), by Duke of Sharon 10th (9901), James Brown, Galt; M. Audrich, Galt.
b. Pride of Stephen (12859), by Duke of Sharon 10th (9901), James Brown, Galt, Ed. Deaderick, Dashwood.
b. Roan Duke (twin) (12858), by Duke of Sharon 10th (9901), James and John Robertson, Strabane.
c. Maid (12673), by Duke of Sharon 10th (9901), John Fraser, Ayr; John Rutherford, Galt.
b. Samson (12865), by Major Barmpton (10204), Thos. Parker, Ivy; J. R. Parker, Minesing.
b. Bismarck (12866), by Young Warlabey (12423), James Hammond, Hammond; Geo. Ament, Gowansdown.
c. Briney (12677), by Seraph and (7840), Joseph L. Zehr, Tavistock; C. Christian, New Hamburg.
b. Red Duke 3rd (12872), by Duke of Oxford (6561), Joseph L. Zehr, Tavistock; C. Leichty, Wellesley.
b. Young Star (12870), by Young Airdrie Duke (10625), Noah Crossman, New Hamburg, C. Klint, Brunner.
b. Prince George (12869), by Stockwell Chief (12868), J. B. Clemens, Preston, H. Weicker, New Hamburg.
b. Stockwell Chief (12868), by Pilot (5851), John and James Howlett, Elmira; Isaac B. Clemens, Preston.
c. Maggy Dale (12681), by Brideman 6th (4673), J. W. Marshall, London; Joseph Imeson, Goldsmith.
b. Duke Dalton (12875), by Brideman 6th (4673), Joseph Imeson, Goldsmith; Joseph Dales, Wheatley.
c. Lady Lansdowne (12674), by Sir Frederick Roberts (7862), Joseph Beatty, Perth; J. Beatty, Perth.
b. Duke of Concord (12867), by Eglinton (8524), Joseph E. Shepard, Newtonbrook; A. Bowes, Concord.
b. Dominion Prince (12878), by Crusade (6797), Alex. Linton, Ayr; James Simson, Jamestown.
b. Baron Heir 4th (12880), by Baron Gwynneth 3rd (6605), Bilton Snarey, Croton; John Sowler & S. Moyer, Cashmere.
b. Lord of Lorne (12881), by Don Anselmo (8326), John Cairns, Hillsboro; Allen Gray, Camlachie.
b. General Gordon (12882), by The Cavalier (7944), John Glen, Lumley; Wm. Glen, Hensall.
c. Wellesley Belle (12689), by Billy of Millbank (12037), M. A. McCormick, Millbank; F. Berdux, Wellesley.
b. Walpole Chief (12884), by Pedro (11805), Walter Jones, Garnet; D. H. Baldwin, Atchison, Kas.
b. Prince Arthur (12886), by Sir Leonard (imp.) (10500), Chas. W. Kelly, Guelph; Joseph Powley, Stinton.
b. Vermont and (imp.) (12888), by Vermont (47193), S. C. Isaac, Baltimore; Wm. Collons, Peterboro.
b. Earl of McGillivray (12889), by Duncan (8335), C. A. Paul Coldstream; Peter McEwan, Ailsa Craig.
b. Joe of Elora (12890), by Sultan (10981), W. L. Gordon, Elora, Valentine Sheaffer, Pentland.
b. Roderick Dhu (12891), by Barmpton Hero (6595), Robert Fasken, Elora; John Burnett, Salem.
b. Alvin (12893), by Aquilla (12891), James Rea, Mimosa; Wm. Rea, Mimosa.
b. Duke of Glenelg (12894), by Hanlan (8678), H. A. Switzer, Woodham; A. W. Marritt, Ailsa Craig.
b. Rob Roy (12895), by Mason (10227), Robert Walker, Carluke; John Walker, Woodstock.
b. Captain Jack Addie (12898), by Mason (10227), Robert Walker, Carluke; George Shaver, Ancaster.

- b. Louis 2nd (12902), by Louis (8920), late Wm. McCullough, St. Marys; Robert McCullough, St. Marys.
b. President (12899), by Barmpton Hero (6595), J. & W. Watt, Salem; Alex. Smith, St. Marys.
b. President 2nd (12900), by President (12899), late Wm. McCullough, St. Marys; Robert McCullough, St. Marys.
h. Pearllette Butterfly 8th (14699), by Louis 2nd (12902), late W. McCullough, St. Marys; Robert McCullough, St. Marys.
c. Emily 3rd (14700), by Viscount (imp.) (4197), Joseph E. Gould, Oshawa; E. E. Cooper, Oshawa.
b. Sir Hector (12904), by Scarlet Velvet (7833), E. E. Cooper, Oshawa; Samuel Staples, Ida.
b. Surmise (12907), by Baron Surmise (imp.) (12494), H. H. Spencer, Brooklin; E. F. Sutton, Ida.
b. Wales Arthur (12903), by Prince Arthur (9120), John B. Schmidt, Lisbon; Henry K. Schmidt, Lisbon.
c. Princess Empire (12907), by Young Empire (11828), John Cainor & Son, Welland; John Rock, Springfield.
b. Welland Champion (12913), by Young Empire (11828), John Cainor & Son, Welland; John Rock, Springfield.
b. Empire 2nd (12913), by Young Empire (11828), John Cainor & Son, Welland; Jacob Steinman, Ridgeway.
b. Collingwood Chief (12919), by Whitevale Chief (12074), Alex. Waddell, Claremont; Robert Anderson, Thornbury.
b. Cedric the Saxon and (12933), by Cedric the Saxon (11379), Andrew Jamieson, Londesboro; Wm. Isbester, Wingham.
b. Prince Consort (12928), by 16th Seraph (10999), James C. Pettitt & Son, Burgessville, Charles H. Leicester, Courtland.
c. Lady Helen (14715), by 15th Seraph (10999), James C. Pettitt & Son, Burgessville; Charles H. Leicester, Courtland.
b. Richard 1st (12924), by Clifford (9768), F. B. Anderson-Fergus; James Powers, North Kettel.
c. Elina Queen (14713), by Earl of Airdrie and (5159), A. Anderson, Burns; Robert Ford, Hammond.
b. Lincoln Chief (12925), by Sir Garnet (11768), Wm. Ash, St. Catharines; J. W. Springsted, Abingdon.
b. Duke of Argyle (12930), by Crown Prince (12931), John Hislop, Brussels; David Campbell, Walton.
b. Crown Prince (12931), by Earl of Airdrie (5158), George Thompson, Alton; John Hislop, Brussels.
b. Lord Melgund (12934), by Brest Plate (8164), John Johnston, Hillsdale, James Johnston, Oro.
b. Duke of Wellington (12936), by 2nd Duke of Pickering (8456), Wm. Major & Son, Whitevale; D. McLaren, Douglas.
b. Farmer's Pride (12937), by Osborne (11491), Jona Douglas, Tara; Henry Crow, Duablane.
b. Cleveland (12938), by Osborne (11491), John Douglas, Tara; A. W. Dalgarno, Peabody.

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Advertising Rates.

The rate for single insertion is 18c. per line, Nonpareil (22 lines make one inch); for three insertions, 15c. per line each insertion; for six insertions, 12c. per line each insertion; for one year, 10c. per line each insertion. Cards in Breeders' Directory, not more than five lines, \$2 per line per annum.

STOCK FOR SALE.

J. CALLANDER, North Gower, Ont., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle.

JAS. GLENNIE, importer and breeder of first class Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. Shropps a specialty. Farm, two miles south of Guelph, on the river Speed; Gourock P. O.

FOR SALE Five Shorthorn heifers, one and two years, and two young bulls. All prize takers, and reg. in E.A.H.B. D. BARKER, Paris Station, Ont.

Clydesdale Colt—Blue Bonnet—imported, rising three years; dam, Kathleen (1008), sire Corswall (1420), by Prince of Wales (673). McCRAE & Co., Guelph.

Shorthorn Heifers. Three handsome red, two-year-old heifers, in calf to imported Waterloo Warden. Prices reasonable. J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont.

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.

A few choice pigs of both sex, two months old, out of imported sire and dam. W. H. McNish, Lyn, Leeds Co., Ont. my-11

FOR SALE—Two Shorthorn Bulls, color roan, of Bates' strain. One nine months, the other 2 yrs. old. First-class pedigree and both awarded first prize at Huntingdon District Show, 1884. Huntingdon Station is on Champlain Division of G. T. Ry. Address. A. GILMORE, Oak Dale Farm, Huntingdon, Que.

FOR SALE.

A few BERKSHIRE PIGS, six weeks old, bred from registered ancestry, immediately descended from imported stock. Prices very reasonable. THOS. SHAW, Woodburn P. O., Ont.

4 HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE. The Duke of Argyle, bred by Her Majesty, imp. by Ont. Agricultural College; also 3 Bull Calves, imp. in dams. JOSEPH SHARMAN & SONS, P. O. box 567, Stratford, Ont.

JERSEY BULL.

After 1st June, I will be open to sell the elegant two-year-old Jersey bull, stock of St. Lambert, solid fawn color, richly bred for butter, being a double g and son of the sire of Mary A one of St. Lambert, sure, quiet, and satisfactory every way. Price moderate. Also handsome bull calf, 3 months old, same color and breeding. J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale Clear Grit Stallion, now four years old; a beautiful dark roan, with black points; stands 15 1/2 hands high; good make and tall; excellent bone (never been used for stallion purposes), and driven very little; kind in any harness; good style and gal—will make a grand driver. Sired by Old Clear Grit. Dam sired by Fisher's imported Peacock. Grand dam by Old Al endale. Address, JACOB C. TUOK, Cranbrook P. O., Ont.

Oaklands "Jersey" Stock Farm

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



Cows with well-authenticated test of from 14 lbs. to 24 lbs. 13 oz. in one week, and from 81 lbs. to 106 lbs. 12 oz. in 31 days, are in this herd. Young bulls registered in the above herd book for sale from \$100 to \$500 each.

VALANCEY E. FULLER, HAMILTON, ONT.

New Advertisements.

- Bain Wagon Co. Farm Wagons. Jno. Russel & Co. Hay Loader. Jacob C. Tuok. Stallion for Sale. W. J. Winters. Berkshires for Sale. H. J. Hill. Industrial Exhibition, Toronto. Henry Wade. Provincial Exhibition, London. H. Snell. Durham Heifers for Sale. H. Snell. Jersey Bulls for Sale. J. Callander. Card, Ayrshires. M. Brophy. Poultry. James Glennie. Card—Shropshires, Berkshires, etc.

Stock Notes.

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

Shorthorns.

Frank Shore & Bro. make a change in their advertisement this month, in which it will be noticed they offer a yearling Shorthorn bull and a choice lot of heifers for sale.

A change in the advertisement of John Miller & Son in this issue states they offer for sale some choice Shorthorn heifers. Mr. Miller writes they are a very superior lot.

Mr. George Bentley, of Kirkton, writes, "The young bull Goliath is still doing well. I exhibited him this spring, and he took first prize in a class of nine, among them an imported one brought out last summer by Mr. John Dryden, M. P. P. He also took the sweepstakes for the best bull on the grounds, where both Aberdeen Polls and Durhams were shown. At seventeen months he weighed 1420 lbs. My lambs from the Southdowns are doing well, fifteen lambs from ten ewes, and but one lost. My Berkshire sow has a litter of twelve, and but one lost, the rest are doing well. The JOURNAL improves every issue."

Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., forwards the following sales since April report: To Mr. Hugh Thomson, of St. Marys, one imported Clydesdale stallion colt; the Howick Stock Co., Lakelet P. O., Co. Huron one imported bull; Mr. Geo. Stewart, of Maple Valley, Ont., one home-bred bull; Mr. J. B. McKay, of Stellarton, Nova Scotia, one cow and calf. Mr. Johnston says, "I have never had so good a demand for Shorthorns as during the past winter. The prices have not been high, but they have been such as to encourage rather than discourage considering the dullness in other lines of business. I have never known stock to winter better or come through a winter in better form than they have the past season. I am always anxious to see your paper."

Mr. J. B. Ridd, of Blan Lee farm, Rothsay, Ont., reports the following sales: 1 bull to Alex. Ross, Cotswold; 1 bull to Capt. Bateman, Harrison; 1 bull and three year old cow to Mr. John Freeman, Rothsay; 1 bull to Messrs. R. & W. Reid, Mount Forest; 1 heifer to Mr. Stark, Rockford; 1 bull to Mr. John Grose, Goldstone; 1 bull Waba Chief, to Mr. Alex. McDonald, Teeswater; 1 bull and two year old heifer to Mr. James Mitchell, Rothsay, and the old stock bull Duke of Kent—3352—to Mr. Donald McDonald, Teeswater. All registered in E. A. H. B., and sold at remunerative prices. Mr. Ridd adds, "We are particularly pleased with the matter contained in Stock Journal, and are always anxiously waiting for its arrival."

Mr. Leonard Robinson, the manager of Mr. Attrill's Ridgewood Farm, Goderich, mentions, "On the 17th inst. Grand Duchess 28th produced us a fine red roan bull calf, sired by our grand young bull Grand Duke of Ridgewood. Grand Duchess 28th is one of the few living daughters of Capt. Oliver's celebrated Grand Duchess 17th, and was imported by Mr. Attrill in August, 1851. Since that time she has produced us four calves, two bulls and two heifers. One of the bulls is the Grand Duke of Connaught 50303, owned by Mr. B. C. Rumsey, of the Niagara Stock Farm, the other being her last bull calf. Her two heifers are now at Ridgewood, and promise to make as grand cows as their grand dam. Grand Duke of Ridgewood is by 5th Duke of Tregunter (33743) 45961, from Grand Duchess 35th, a great grand daughter of the 17th Grand Duchess, she being got by Earl Bective's celebrated Duke of Underley (33745). Grand Duke of Ridgewood weighed over 1,600 lbs. at 30 months, in stock condition. I notice two mistakes in my last report. Duke of Hurdlip should read Duke of Hindlip, and Duke of Fregunter, Duke of Tregunter."

Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, reports the following list of sales of Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires since 1st April: To Thomas Clark, Ottawa, yearling bull Crimson Climax; D. Milloy, Paris, yearling bull Baron Acorn 8th; Osgoode Agricultural Society, Co. Carleton, Crown Imperial and 3rd Duke of Vachell; D. P. McPhail, Vernon, Ont., two-year-old heifers Fanny and Solway Duchess, in calf to imported Waterloo Warden; T. C. Pattenon, Eastwood, Ont., 2 grade Jersey heifers; George Samwell, Exeter, Ont., grade Jersey cow and calf; W. J. Samuels, Bardtown, Ky., 1 boar and 7 sows; W. G. Caven, Indian Head, N. W. T., 2 boars and 2 sows; D. J. Forth, Glen Buell, Ont., 1 sow; E. R. Brow, Charlottetown, P. E. I., boar and sow; Wm. Irwin, London, Ont., Mr. Snell further mentions the sale on 1st April of the imported Booth bull Waterloo Warden (4722) to Mr. Thomas Shaw, Woodburn, Ont. Waterloo Warden, bred by Lord Polworth, St. Boswell's Scotland, was used in that gentleman's herd as a yearling, and was a prize winner at leading shows in Scotland. At the Provincial exhibition at Kingston, 1882, he won first prize in his class as a two-year-old, and in the contest for the sweepstakes gold medal the four judges were divided, two going for Waterloo Warden and two for Bampton Hero, when a fifth man was called in, who decided in favor of the latter. Waterloo Warden is a bull of fine quality and good constitution, on short legs, and is one of the easily kept sort.

The following additions have been made to the herd of Messrs. Green Bros. since our February number: Shorthorns—Princess

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

WE have for sale a large cut (group of animals) suitable for posters for Agricultural Societies; also several large single cuts, suitable for the same purpose. Send for sample sheet—free.

THE STOCK JOURNAL CO., Hamilton, Ont.

40th Provincial Exhibition

OF THE Agriculture and Arts Association

OF ONTARIO,

TO BE HELD AT LONDON,

FROM THE

7th to the 12th September, 1885.

Entries must be made with the Secretary at Toronto, on or before the undermentioned dates, viz., Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Agricultural Implements, on or before Saturday, August 17th.

Grain, Field Roots and other Farm Products, Machinery and Manufactures generally, on or before Saturday, Aug. 17th. Horticultural Products, Ladies' Work, Fine Arts, etc., on or before Saturday, August 24th.

Prize Lists and Blank Forms for making the entries upon can be obtained from the Secretaries of all Agricultural Societies, Horticultural Societies and Mechanics' Institutes throughout the Province, from Geo. McBroom, of the Western Fair, London; or from

HENRY WADE, Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association, Toronto.

GEO. MOORE, President, Waterloo. Jun-11

CANADA'S GREAT

INDUSTRIAL FAIR

AND AGRICULTURAL

EXPOSITION

1885

Will be held at the city of

TORONTO.

From September 7th to 19th.

\$25,000 IN PRIZES will be offered for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, Dairy and Agricultural Products, Manufacturers and Ladies' Work, etc., etc.

Live-stock and Agricultural Products are only required to be on exhibition from 14th to 18th Sept.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

is being prepared for this Exhibition. CHEAP FARES and EXCURSIONS ON ALL RAILWAYS. Copies of Prize List and Entry Forms sent to any one on application, by post card or otherwise, to the secretary at Toronto.

Entries Close Saturday, August 22nd.

JNO. J. WITHROW, H. J. HILL, President, Manager and Secretary, TORONTO.

IF YOU HAVE

- Farms to Sell, Farms to Rent, Horses to Sell, Cattle to Sell, Sheep to Sell, Swine to Sell, Poultry to Sell, Fruit Trees to Sell

Machinery, Farm Implements, or any article which you wish to bring to the notice of the Art Farmers of Canada and United States, advertise in the JOURNAL. Write for rates and full particulars. Address,

THE STOCK JOURNAL COMPANY, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.



**THE GLEN STOCK FARM.**

Innerkip, Oxford County, Ont.



Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle.

ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.

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

Imported Earl of Mar (47851), winner of the Gold Medal at the last Grand Dominion and 20th Provincial Exhibition, heads the herd. Several young imported Bulls and Heifers for sale.

Our Herefords are imported from the well known herds of J. Hill, Shropshire; and W. Griffiths and H. Haywood, Herefordshire. This herd is headed by imported Cronkhill 8th, winner of the Silver Medal at the last Industrial Exhibition at Toronto.

P. O. and Telegraph Office at Innerkip; Farm, one mile from Innerkip Station, on the C. P. R. (Ont. Division), and a short distance from Woodstock Station, on the Canada Pacific and Grand Trunk Railroads.

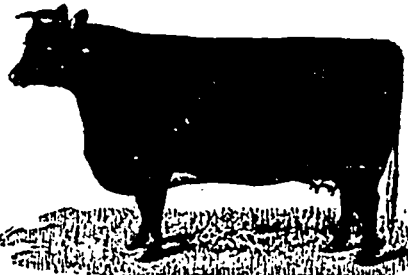
STOCKMEN ALWAYS WELCOME.

**GREEN BROS.**

oct-y, The Glen, Innerkip.

**FRANK R. SHORE & BROS.**

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



BREEDERS OF

**SHORTHORNS & SHROPSHIRE**

Have one capital yearling bull still for sale, a red, of Dec. 1883, from imported sire and dam, first at the late Co. Middlesex Spring Show, also a very choice lot of heifers, now in calf to the imported Craikshank bull Vermillion (60557). Prices moderate. Terms easy.

**JOSEPH REDMOND, Peterborough, Ont., Canada.**



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Berkshire Swine.

My Shorthorn herd is composed of cattle imported from the celebrated herds of S. Campbell, W. Duthie and A. Craikshank, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Three of my imported heifers received first, second, and third prizes, at two of the largest exhibitions in Scotland, in July, 1884. Three of which have calved since arriving in Canada.

The bull I am using is one of the finest in the Dominion, and took first prize at the Toronto Exhibition, in 1883, was bred by J. & W. Watt, and is pronounced by competent judges to be a very fine animal. A choice lot of young Bulls and Heifers for sale at moderate prices. Young Bulls from 8 to 14 months old, weighing 1200 pounds.

I prefer personal inspection. Stockmen are always welcome, and will be conveyed from G. T. J., and O. & Q. trains to and from my farm, four miles from Peterborough. ap-31

PARTIES corresponding with advertisers are particularly requested to mention that they saw advertisement in this journal.

*Stock Notes.*

Royal 23rd (imp.) has calved a fine rich roan bull calf. Princess Royal 23rd was sired by Bentick (42797), dam Princess Royal 19th, Countess 5th, imported, a red and little white cow calf. Her dam, Countess 4th, was by Skir of the Border (44093). Lily by Royal Bampton (32996), has a cow calf, a rich red roan. These three calves are got by their stock bull the Earl of Mar (47315). Imported Vain Maid has calved (white, with roan ear and muzzle) cow calf, by imported Enterprise (49553). Vain Maid was by Edgar (41501), out of Vanity; Miss McBeth, alias the Belle, also imported, has a fine roan cow calf by the last named bull. Dam is by Forward (46375), out of Menai; Eliza ix, imported, calved a white cow calf, by the Earl of Rosebury (49512), imported, half brother to the Earl of Mar, dam by Border Chief (37874), g. dam Eliza vii. Eliza ix is twin sister of Emmeline E. H. B. vol. xxxi. Herefords—Imported Polka has dropped a bull calf, got by Garfield, she by Othello 6092. Othello was by Corsair 5271, a Royal winner. Imported Lovely Lass, a cow calf, got by Vanguard, she by Forester 525, out of Lovely. Imported Primrose ii, a cow calf, by Vanguard, she by Forester 525, out of Primrose. Imported Winnie, a bull calf, by Garfield, she by Regulator 6637, dam White Ear iii. These four calves are very promising, and are of a rich dark red color.

**Galloways.**

Mr. T. McCrae, of Janesfield, Guelph, writes under date of 28th April to say that he has sold to Peter Davy, Esq., Monterey, Wisconsin, the following Galloway cattle, viz. Beauty and of Troquhair and heifer calf, Bianchi and heifer calf, Coila and heifer calf, Meg of Congrith and heifer calf, Topsy of Gareleston and heifer calf, Maggie 4th of Eiry and heifer calf. Also Hawarden, two-year bull, imported in the cow. The above were all imported in 1882. Sold also four heifers to the same party, one imported and three Canadian bred. He adds, "They are the best lot I ever sold to one man. Stock doing well. Ten calves, all heifers."

**Ayrshires.**

The Ayrshires at Fairview Farm, Woodburn, Ont., belonging to Mr. Horace Henry, are flourishing. They now number some 40 head. We notice some good one-year bulls for sale. Mr. Henry has just sold 18 head of fat steers at 5 1/2 cts. per pound live weight.

Mr. James Callender, of North Gower, Co. Carleton, Ont., has been breeding Ayrshire cattle for four years. He commenced his herd by purchasing three females from Joseph Youill, of Carleton Place. He has now on his premises thirteen head, all of which are in good condition, notwithstanding the severe winter. He has also parted with three head. Braw Laddie (1483) O. A. R., a two-year-old bull with fine Ayrshire markings, is now at the head of his herd. His dam Kitty Wells, which took second prize on the milking test at the Provincial Fair at Ottawa in 1884, has dropped a fine bull calf, in spots and color like herself.

**Holsteins.**

We are pleased to hear that the Rockhurst herd of Holsteins are doing well. This herd, owned by Mr. Caleb Cotton, of Sweetsburg, P. Q., is grounded on that of Messrs. Lord, Cook & Son, Aultsville, Ont.

The Holsteins of Messrs. H & W F Bollert, Cassel, Ont., are doing finely. The calves have all come to hand for the season. The stock bull Barnum when 369 days old tipped the beam at 1,025 lbs., though in just ordinary condition.

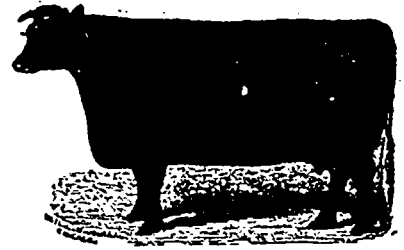
**Herefords.**

CHOICE HEREFORD CATTLE.—We notice by a cablegram to the Toronto Globe of the 29th April that several valuable animals were knocked down to a Canadian buyer at the great sale of Boughton Knight's celebrated herd of Leinthall, Hereford. These new importations are to be added to the already well selected herd of Mr. F. A. Fleming, of The Park, Weston. They include Miss Broady, the winner of the second prize at the last Royal Agricultural Society's Show. Miss Broady was the highest priced animal sold out of 253 head, and is regarded as being probably the best Hereford cow in England. Such being the case she will undoubtedly be a signal acquisition to our Canadian thoroughbreds. The herd book shows that Miss Broady was calved May 16th, 1882, is sired by Downton Grand Duke, and for seven generations back in an unbroken line her dams have borne the name of Broady. The more recent additions to The Park herd will, we understand, enable the owner to dispose of his stock bull Corporal, that fine animal which, it will be remembered, carried off the highest prize awarded to any single animal in the Hereford class at the Dominion and Provincial Exhibition at Ottawa last year. The sales reported from the Park herd this spring are a number of fine young bulls for Nebraska and Dakota. The last is a sale of seven bulls to the Globe Cattle Range Company.

**Jerseys.**

Mr. Valancey E. Fuller has again been victorious in the April sales in New York in winning the breeder's cup. Our readers will remember that last year a cup was won by him called the contributor's cup. This is given to the contributor to the sale who makes the highest average on five head, whether bred by him or not. At the same sale, which is the principal sale of each year, and composed entirely of consignments from breeders of Jersey cattle, a cup is awarded to the breeder who makes the highest average upon five animals bred and owned by himself. Mr. Fuller informs us that in making up his consignment to this spring sale he had no idea of competing for the cup, and had but five head in the sale bred by himself, whereas the person who stood next to him in point of price had 15 head bred and owned by himself, and he could pick out the five that made the highest average. Mr. Fuller, on the contrary, was confined to the five bred by him, yet he won the cup upon an average of nearly 100 per cent. in excess of the one standing next to him, and the averages of the calves winning this prize were not in excess of 9 months old each.

**Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Shropshires, Cotswolds and Berkshires.**



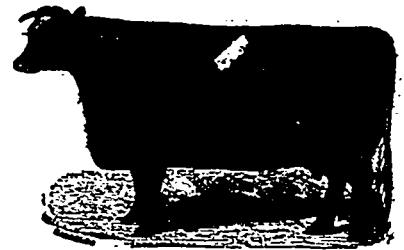
THE oldest and most extensive importing and breeding establishment in Canada, have on hand a very superior lot of Shorthorn heifers, two-year-old registered stallions, and Shropshire yearling rams and ewes. Stock of all kinds and both sexes for sale at all times. Our station is Claremont, C. P. R., 20 miles east of Toronto, where parties will be met at any time by notifying us. Prices low. Terms easy. Correspondence invited.

**John Miller & Sons,**  
Brougham, Ont.

fe-y

**Bates Shorthorns.**

**THE BELVOIR HERD.**



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

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

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

**Richard Gibson,**  
Kemoka Station, O. W. R., three miles. Delaware.

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



**A. C. HALLMAN & CO.,**

Importers and Breeders of

**PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**

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

**A. C. HALLMAN & CO.,**  
New Dundee P. O., Ont

fe-y

**EASTVIEW HERD.**

The undersigned has a number of very

CHOICE YOUNG

**HEREFORD BULLS**

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

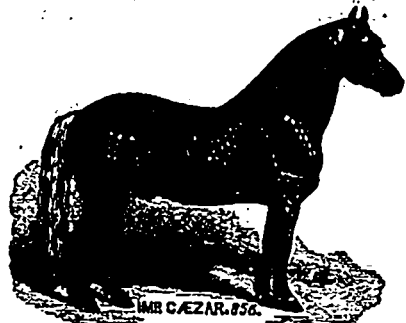
WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE.

**J. H. POPE.**

EASTVIEW, COOKSHIRE, P. Q. mar-6t



GERMAN MILLS Importing and Breeding Establishment of

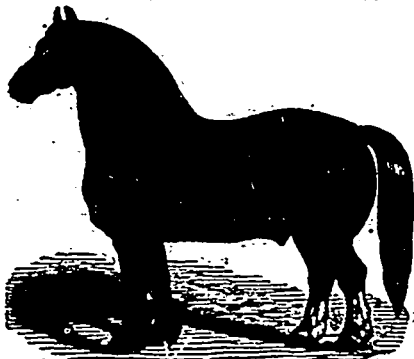


**Percheron Horses and Shorthorn Cattle.**

A CHOICE LOT OF IMPORTED STALLIONS ON HAND and for sale as low as can be bought from any importers, quality and pedigree considered. Prize-winners at all the leading fairs in Ontario, first prize and sweepstake at Provincial, 1883-84. Also a choice lot of half and three-quarter bred stallions, different ages. Also a few superior young bulls and heifers from our show cows. Personal inspection invited. Railway station at German Mills, on Galt branch Grand Trunk Railway.

T. & A. B. SNIDER,  
German Mills P. O., Waterloo County, Ontario.

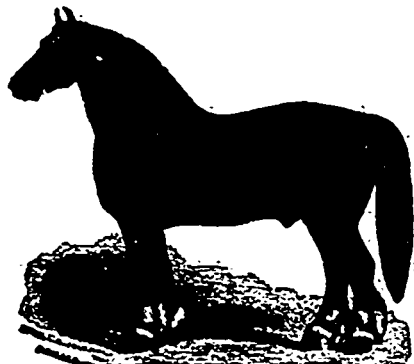
**FOR SALE.**



**CLYDESDALES.**—1 stallion, 3 years, imported; 1 stallion, 2 years, imported; 1 filly, 2 years, imported; 2 fillies, 3 years, imported; 2 fillies, 3 years, Canadian bred, four crosses; 11 fillies, 2 years, Canadian bred, three to five crosses, and two fillies, one year, Canadian bred. Several of them prize-winners.  
**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.**—11 rams, one and two years old, bred from imported stock, and very choice.

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

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON,**  
Greenwood, Ont., Can.



has for sale, at very low prices, six young registered imported Clydesdale Stallions and a number of imported Clydesdale mares, also imported and home-bred Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Stations—Claremont, on the C. P. R., and Pickering, on the G. T. R. Parties will be met at either station by notifying me. Come and see me. Send for catalogue.

**ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE,**  
TEMPERANCE ST., TORONTO, CAN.

Patrons, Governor-General of Canada and Lieutenant Governor of Ontario. The most successful Veterinary Institution in America. All experienced teachers. Classes begin in October. Fees, \$50 per session. Apply to the Principal,

PROFESSOR SMITH, V.S. EDIN.,  
TORONTO, CANADA.

**Stock Notes.**

**Horses.**

Messrs. Jeffrey Bros., Coldstream Farm, Whitby, mention: "We are well satisfied with having given you a trial advertisement, as we think it reaches the class we are looking for. The stallion season is now over, but we have last month made several satisfactory sales of mares. Our stallions now travelling are doing remarkably well."

Mr. H. H. Hurd has just sold to W. Fleury, of Belmont Iowa, the Canadian bred two year Clyde stallion sired by Bloomfield. He is black in color, and well up in points, and gives promise of making a splendid sire. This is the second Clyde stallion sold by Mr. Hurd to Mr. Fleury this season.

Messrs. Ballachey Bros., Edgemount, Brantford, reports the following sales: One imported Clydesdale stallion to Messrs. Caldwell of Orchardville; 2 half-bred Percheron mare to Mr. Snyder, Brant Co.; 1 yearling Shorthorn bull to Mr. E. Hill, North Brant; 1 bull calf 6 months old to Mr. J. Kirkby, Brant; 1 seven months bull calf to Mr. McKutchen, Brant Co., and a number of grade cows and heifers. They have retained their two imported Percheron stallions, as the demand for this stock seems to be steadily increasing.

Messrs. John Miller & Sons, of Brougham, Ont., mention: "Since last report we have sold the following: 1 three-year-old Clydesdale stallion to James Jones, Glen Major, Ont.; 1 three-year-old to W. & C. D. Freeman, Freeman, Ont.; the two-year-old Gipsy Boy (5631) to Wm. West, Claremont, Ont., and the two-year-old Braehead (3456) to Barrett Bros., Manchester, Ont. Gipsy Boy (5631) won the 2nd prize at Ottawa, the 1st at Whitby, and 1st at Markham last fall for a one-year-old. He also won the 1st at Allford in Aberdeenshire before leaving Scotland. Braehead (3456) won the 1st prize at Brougham last fall for a yearling. Comyn Macgregor (3535), sold by us last year to Alexander Cameron, Brooklin, Ont., gained two 1st prizes and two sweepstakes this spring at Manchester and Whitby; there was strong competition at both places. "We have sold one bull to Noah Burkholder, Cedar Grove, Ont., and one cow and heifer calf to J. B. Mackay, Stellarton, Nova Scotia. Mr. Robt. Blair, when he came for the five Shropshires purchased by him in March took three more ewes with him."

Mr. Robt. Blair, of Pakenham, a young man who in recent years is turning his attention to improving his stock, has certainly laid a splendid foundation. His Clyde stallion Rising Sun (62), is a very fine horse, bay in color. He was bred in 1880 by Mr. James Drummond, Jr., Blacklaw, Dumferline, Fifeshire, Scotland, sired by Prince Edward of Wales (1255), he by Prince of Wales (673), dam by Young Lord Haddo 1366, he by Lord Haddo (486). Prince Edward of Wales was sired by Mr. Drew's unrivall Prince of Wales (673), which won first at the Highland Society's show, Aberdeen, 1869, second at Dumfries, 1870, first at Kelso 1872, and first at the Royal at Manchester, after which he was retired from the show-ring. He stood at the head of the Merryton stud for several years, where \$250 was paid for the service of mares. Inslington Jean, the dam of Prince Edward of Wales, was the most noted show mare of her day in Renfrewshire. Her dam, Dinah, was by Hercules (378), referred to in the origin and history of Clydesdales given in the first volume of the Clydesdale stud book as having perpetuated his good blood in Rob Roy (714), and several others of the present day, as Barnet (32), Defiance (226), Earl of Carnock (265), and Glenlifer (261), all Highland Society's first prize winners. Rising Sun weighs 1,815 lbs., his height is 16 1/2 hands, girth 7 ft. 2 in., around fore arm 10 in., around for leg between knee and fetlock 12 in., around hind leg same place 3 ft. 6 in., on vein of neck from ears to wither 2 ft. 9 in., from point of shoulder to wither 2 ft. 9 in. His brood mare recently purchased from Mr. Linton, Pickering, was sired by Campsie Jock, dam by Corqueror, and is in foal to Rising Sun. A four year Strathallan heifer bought of John Miller & Son, Brougham; has produced a fine heifer calf, which are doing well, as are the seven imported Shrop ewes and ram also purchased from Mr. Miller.

Messrs. Inch & Gibson, Glanford P. O., Ancaster Township, Wentworth Co., purchased the imported Clydesdale stallion Fitz James, then five years old, in the autumn of 1882, and have since kept him for service in that neighborhood, with results so encouraging that Mr. Inch hopes to get away later on in the season to bring another from Scotland. One of his colts, owned by Mr. Hood, of Seneca, weighs 1,000 lbs., though but one year old. He is also being patronized by Mr. H. H. Hurd, of Oakwood, with a number of his mares. Fitz James (1456), bred by Mr. M. Pool, Woodhead of Stapleton, Dornock, Annan, was sired by Lothian Tom (1212), and from the dam Kate, by Grand Turk (1448), tracing to Young Champion (640). Fitz James (1456) gained first prize as a yearling at Holmes Cultram, also first at Langhalm, £45, in 1882, against 12 competitors, first at Lockerby against 16, first at Hamilton Central Fair, 1884, and at other shows.

**Sheep and Pigs.**

Mr. A. D. Taylor, of McComb Co., Mich., at the public shearing at Lansing 19th April, clipped from a Merino ewe 8 years old no less than 26 1/2 lbs. of wool. The flock of Mr. Rock Bailey, Union, runs largely into the stock of Mr. Taylor.

Messrs. C. Lawrence & Son, of Bucleugh Stock Farm, Collingwood, write, "We have now got our full consignment of young stock for this year. Our Shorthorn calves are coming along well. Our Clydesdale mare Lady Clyde has a fine horse foal sired by Samson the Great No. 2896. E. Fish Cart Horse Stud Book. In Shrops our lambs are quite the reverse of last year, being nearly all ewes. Have lately sold two prize yearling Shorthorn bulls, one to Mr. Chas. Hogg, Co. Grey, and the other to the Kirkville Stock Co. There is a growing demand for thoroughbred stock in this section of country."

**Stock Notes.**

Mr. Thos. Wilkinson, of Renton Station, reports, "The sale of my stock etc. was well attended, and the sheep and swine were purchased by the following gentlemen: Sheep—John Jackson, Abingdon; Robt. Shaw, Renton Station; James Anderson; Garnet; J. C. Douglas, Galt; Jas. Bain; Caledonia, Andrew Telford; Paris; Benj. Martin, Binbrook; Joseph Wilkinson, Renton Station; Jas. Barclay, Binbrook; Jas. Ashbaugh, Renton Station; David Clark, Renton Station; John Lind, Basingstoke; Geo. McKibbin, Glanford; Wm. Dalgleish, Binbrook. Mr. Jackson was the largest purchaser of the imported sheep. Swine—Nath. Reed, Glanford; W. J. Patterson, Binbrook; and Bidwell Way."

Mr. James Glennie, Guelph, mentions: "I have had very good success with lambs this spring—had none till the 29th of April. I think that early enough. I got 77 lambs from my flock of 46 Shropshire ewes—not a ewe missed. The lambs came very strong and lively, the best lambs from the fattest ewes. I may say that I feed turnips, he whole winter, about 5 lbs. to each ewe per day. The winter before I fed no turnips and did not raise a lamb for each ewe on an average. My lambs are from a four-year-old ram, Instone, imported by Geary Bros., brother to their celebrated prize ram, which they sold last summer for \$450. He is a grand sheep, with nicely covered head and legs, with a skin entirely free from that dark color so objectionable, especially in rams. Many of my lambs this season were dropped as white as Cotswolds, except in the face and legs. This is as they should be. A lamb that is dropped white will grow a fleece every strand as white as snow. I have been unfortunate in losing three of my ewes this spring, from some sort of affection of the liver. I hear of a great deal of loss among sheep, both in ewes and lambs."

**MALLOWELL STOCK FARM**



**H. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor,**  
Importer and breeder of  
**THOROUGH-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

The Largest Herd of Holsteins in Canada.  
I have now over 40 head at my farm, and 9 bulls at Point Edward, which will be released April 12. My stock were all selected with great care, and with reference to both milk and butter production, qualities in their native country, by E. B. Lord & Son, of Singersville, N. Y., whose long experience and wonderful record animals that they have imported place them at the head of American Importers.  
All stock for sale. No reserve.  
oct-02 H. M. WILLIAMS, Pictou, Ont.

**AULTSVILLE**  
Premium Herd of Imported Holsteins.



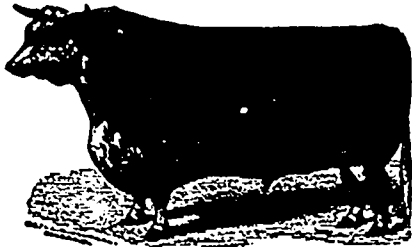
Exhibited during the season of 1884, at the three leading Canadian fairs at Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa.  
Awarded 28 First Prizes (including Gold Medal, Diploma and 2 Silver Medals), six second and five third prizes.  
The largest as well as oldest established herd of Holsteins in the Dominion. Stock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

LORD, COOK & SON,  
de-v AULTSVILLE (on line of G. T. R.), ONT

**SPANISH JACK DONKEYS**  
FOR SALE.

13 to 15 hands, very docile, hardy, and perfect in every respect.  
**ROBERTSON & CO., Exporters,**  
(ESTABLISHED 1864.)  
dec-61. Woking, Surrey, England.

POINT CARDINAL HERDS.



HEREFORDS

Selected with great care from the celebrated herds in England.

SHORTHORNS

Young bulls for sale very cheap.

An imported Hampshire Down Ram and an imported Shropshire Down Ram for sale at about one-sixth their cost.

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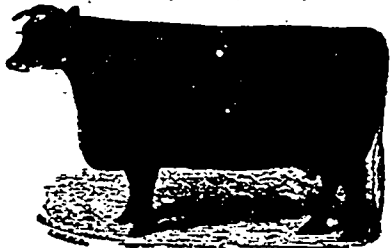


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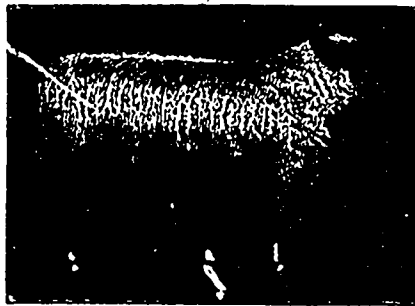
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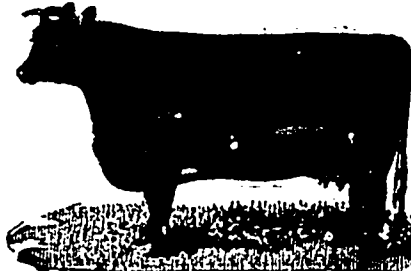
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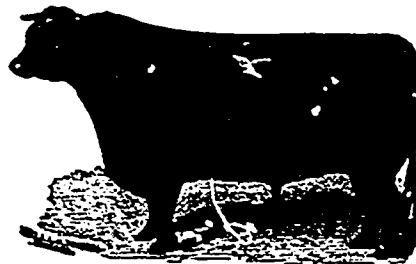
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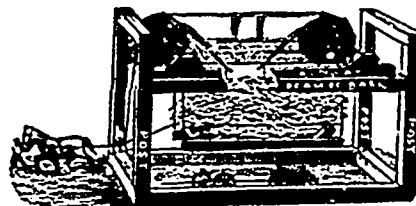


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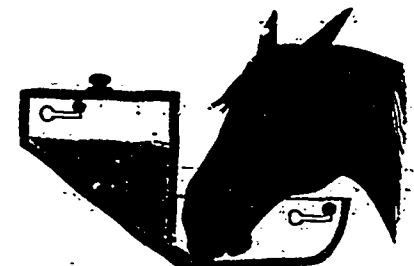
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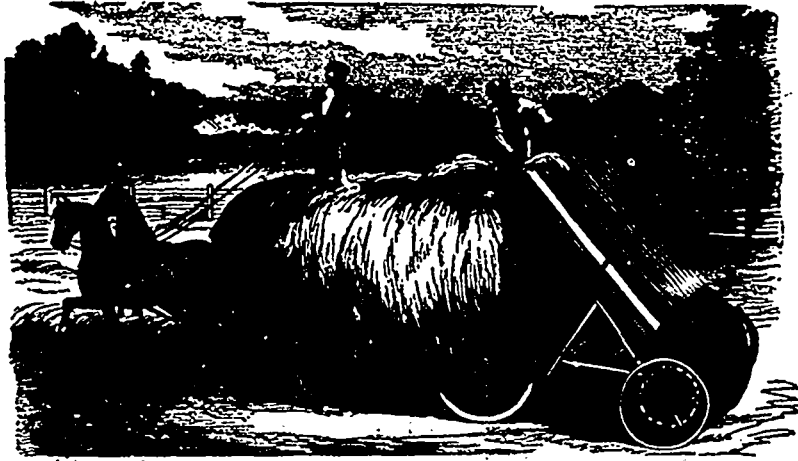
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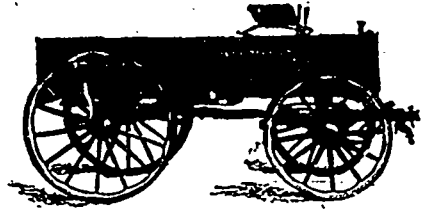
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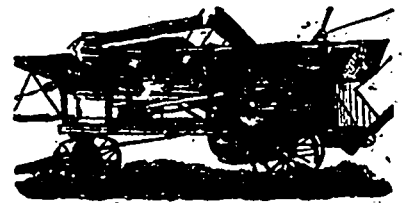
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