

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Weekly Paper, published in the Stock and Farming Interests of
Canada.

SUBSCRIPTION, - - \$2.00 per Annum

ADVERTISING RATES.

Per line, each insertion, 10 cents.
(Nonpareil measurement, 12 lines to one inch.)

Breeders cards, five line space, \$2.00 per annum, each additional
line, \$3.00 per annum.

Condensed advertisements under classified headings, one cent per
word, each insertion, for which cash must accompany order, as accounts
will not be opened for them.

Contract rates on application.

All communications to be addressed to

CANADIAN BREEDER,

COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.,
TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, 1885.

Advertisements of an objectionable or questionable
character will not be received for insertion in this
paper.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL &
Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce
Street, where advertising contracts may be made
for it in **NEW YORK.**

N. W. AYER & SON, *Times* Building, Phila-
delphia, are agents for this paper. Files may be
seen and contracts made at their office.

The CANADIAN BREEDER is represented in
Liverpool, England, by Mr. J. F. Reid, Chapel
Walks, where contracts for advertising may be
made and subscriptions sent.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Mr. George Richardson, of York, Nebraska, is
on his way to Canada to make extensive pur-
chases.

CATALOGUE.

Springer Bros., of Springfield, Ill., have issued
their catalogue of Berkshire pigs and Southdown
sheep. Among the stock boars are Honorable
John, 171, Bowlder, 49, and others of note—all
American Berkshire Record.

A. J. CATTLE CLUB REGISTER.

The 19th volume of the Herd Register of the
American Jersey Cattle Club has been published.
The numbers of bull pedigrees are carried from
14,300 to 14,800, and those of cows from 31,000
to 33,000. The wide diffusion of the breed
throughout America is shown by the fact that 32
States are represented, besides Canada.

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

We present our readers this week with an en-
graving of the poultry yards of Mr. F. Wixson,
Ingersoll, Ontario. The poultry house is a model,
the grounds are beautifully laid out, near it is a
fine pond and running stream, richly stocked with
speckled trout. Mr. Wixson is to be complimented

on the beauty of Homewood and his admirable
arrangements for raising fine stock. In a future
issue we shall give an extended description of the
farm and stock.

THE COWAN & PATTESON SALE—POST- PONED FOR TWO WEEKS.

THE GREAT COMBINATION SALE OF THOROUGHBRED
LIVE STOCK PUT OFF UNTIL THE 27TH.

Owing to the inclement weather, the great com-
bination sale of Shorthorns and Shropshire sheep
from the farms of Mr. T. C. Patteson and James
Cowan & Sons, to have taken place at Galt, was
postponed for a couple of weeks—until Tuesday,
Oct. 27. The stock is probably the finest ever
offered for sale in Canada, and farmers and breed-
ers will have a rare opportunity to pick up some
choice highly bred cattle and sheep at undoubtedly
reasonable prices.

CLIMATIC INFLUENCE ON THOROUGH- BREDS.

The phenomenal success of certain California
racing stables, and of individual campaigners from
the far West, is enough to set one to ask questions
regarding the influence climate may have on the
endurance and speed of race-horses. Joe Howell,
though bred far enough east of the Rocky Moun-
tains, never appeared to know how good a race-
horse he was till he had done running enough in
the far West to have used up two or three ordinary
horses. Hickory Jim, bred somewhere in the far
West, has a ranchman's brand upon him, and until
his lungs had been expanded by the rare atmos-
phere of the celebrated Belt Range, "he was
unknown to fame." As Sorrel Mike, he made a
humble commencement on the turf, but some
occult influences, climatic or otherwise, ultimately
developed him into Hickory Jim, the crack sprinter
from Montana. The doings of such a good
campaigner as Jim Renwick must not be recounted
here, but the success that has attended the careers
of Rutherford, Grinstead and Norfolk in the stud
certainly speaks volumes for the "glorious climate
of California." The durability of American race-
horses is a source of astonishment to English turf-
men, and in view of the manner in which they
knock their own youngsters to pieces this is not
surprising. *London Truth* says:—"The Ameri-
cans contrive to keep their race-horses running in
a fashion which must appear almost miraculous to
such English turfites as have leisure from manoeuvring
and speculating to consider such matters. Since
the days of Historian and Reindeer, there have
not been any ten-year-old horses running in this
country that I can remember. Parole won the
City and Suburban in 1879, being then six years
old, and here he is running the other day in a mile
sweepstakes at Sheepshead Bay, and so fresh and
well did he look that he was made a great
favorite in a field of thirteen; but, unluckily, his
chance was extinguished by a very bad start; still,
nevertheless, he ran so prominently that it was
evident that he still retains his speed."

On the score of breeding there appears to be

little to choose between the English and American
thoroughbred, as they are very closely related. If,
however, as has been found, the American horse
can last longer upon the turf there must be some
reason for it. The fact that the western country
appears (other things being equal) better calculated
to produce good race-horses than the Atlantic
states it would look as though the rare atmosphere
of high altitudes had something to do with it,
though the strong nutritious grasses of the western
uplands may be deserving of a share of the credit.

What Canadian will be the first to solve these
problems by undertaking to breed race-horses in
Alberta? Whoever does so intelligently and in a
practical manner will hardly fail to succeed.

COLD BLOOD IN THE TROTTER.

The subject of trotting-horse breeding presents
an exceptionally broad field for investigation, and
on the result of this investigation depend some
very important issues. The breeding of the trotter
is an industry in which no small amount of capital
is now locked up in both Canada and the United
States, and there is, to all appearances, very much
still to be learned concerning it, even by the clever-
est and most experienced breeders. In view of all
this, there is every reason why horsemen, in discus-
sing this question, should deal with it in a judicial
rather than a captious and strictly argumentative
spirit. Unfortunately, however, the advocates of
cold blood as against running blood, and of run-
ning blood as against cold blood, appear to have
allowed the discussion to degenerate into some-
thing very like a quarrel, in which actual misrep-
resentation sometimes takes the place of candid and
impartial statement, and in which too often asser-
tions notoriously incorrect, and which can only
spring from a profound ignorance of the subject
under discussion, are given off with an oracular air
well calculated to impose on the credulity of the
uninitiated.

A sample discussion of the character just
alluded to appeared in a recent number of the
Chicago Breeders' Gazette, and it is all the more
surprising coming editorially from a journal usually
so ably conducted. The article in question is
quite too long to be republished in this connection,
but it will not be difficult to give the reader a fairly
accurate idea of its general drift. It seems that the
Turf, Field and Farm, in commenting on Fanny
Witherspoon's two-mile heat in 4.45, said:—"The
four-mile race-horse blood in the chestnut mare
enabled her to carry the stride to victory. Her
sire, Almont, had so much action that he crossed
well with mares of full racing blood."

In alluding to this statement—which appears to
be plain enough to be quite within the comprehen-
sion of any horseman of moderate intelligence—
the *Chicago* editor says:

"To people who are not swayed by prejudice,
and whose contemplation of facts has not been
disturbed by long worship at the shrine of fallacy,
it would seem that when a horse trots one, two, five
or ten miles in time which is faster than the com-
mon for any of those distances, the credit of such
performance should be given to the predominating