

and 35 and a fraction, in the presence of David Bonner and hundreds of other. In the fall of 1881, he showed in an exhibition trot at the Lexington Fair, when he was speeded a half-mile in 1.14; jogged to the half-mile pole, and repeated in just exactly the same time, without a break or the least urging, and this after the regular season in the stud. He wears light shoes and no toe-weights. We take the following from a description of the horse written by the well-known S. T. H., of Cincinnati: "His rich, satin-like chestnut coat glistening in the sunlight, more handsome in his exquisite proportions, and lofty in his splendid carriage than the proudest Nedjed Arabian in the desert. Indeed, as he stood before us, his eyes flashing and his gazelle ears pointing forward, and his arching neck revealing the delicate network of swelling veins, and his symmetrical barrel revealing every contour of equine beauty, and his full, flowing tail, gracefully floating like a gossamer banner, we thought that if he could be instantly transfixed into marble he would remain forever the sculptor's model of an ideal horse."

Baron Favorot de Kerbeck, French Colonel of Dragoons, who was deputed by his government to make an extensive tour of inspection of the horses of America, says in his official report:—

"Mambrino King is the most splendid specimen we have had an opportunity of admiring. Imagine an Alfred de Dreux, a burnt chestnut, whole colored, standing 15.3 hands, with an expressive head; large, intelligent and spirited eyes; well opened lower jaws, well set ears; the neck and shoulders splendidly shaped, long and gracefully rounded off; the shoulders strong and thrown back well; the withers well in place and top muscular, the ribs round and loin superb; the crupper long and broad; limbs exceedingly fine; the joints powerful; the tail carried majestically, and all the movements high and spirited—imagine all this, and you will have an idea of this stallion."

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, 20 cents.

(Nonpareil measurement, 12 lines to one inch)

Breeders' cards, five line space, \$20.00 per annum; each additional line \$5.00 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. CRURCH AND FRONT STS.
TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, July 17th, 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, Philadelphia, are agents for this paper. Files may be seen and contracts made at their office.

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

THE RANGE CATTLE BUGBEAR.

It is not uncommon to hear Ontario farmers expressing the belief that in a few years the range cattle from the great ranches of the North-West will completely destroy the market of the local cattle-raiser, inasmuch as these animals that run out and fatten winter and summer without consuming a pound of feed can be delivered in our markets at rates that will drive local cattle-breeders out of the market. So far as the breeder of scrub cattle is concerned this is probably true, while the man who tries to fatten his bullocks at the straw stack on the north side of his barn will doubtless find that the market does not favor him; but the breeder who breeds to none but the best bulls within his reach has nothing to fear from the range cattle. On the other hand he will find a good strong market for every pure Galloway, Polled Angus, Hereford, Sussex, or Shorthorn bull he can breed. The demand for these will be much better than it could have been had the ranges of Alberta been allowed to remain unoccupied. Everything in the shape of an improved beef-producing bull or cow is now in demand for stock purposes, and if our local farmers only have the sense to adapt their methods to the altered condition of things, they will find that the change in the character of the Canadian cattle trade has been a benefit rather than an injury to them. But the advance of the ranching interests in Alberta and western Assiniboia will quickly sound the death-knell to the scrub cattle interests in old Canada. In fact many of our Canadian farmers are now wasting feed and care upon cattle that are vastly inferior to even the lower grades of range cattle in the North-West. In a sensible article entitled "How to Meet the Texan," the *Chicago Breeders' Gazette* discusses this very question as follows:—

"A vast majority of farmers have been practically asleep so far as the improvement of live stock is concerned, but their slumbers are about to be disturbed. * Here the Texan cattle will come in direct competition with cattle raised upon enclosed farms, receiving more or less of the products of cultivated fields, and more or less attention and labor which represents the outlay of money. It requires no prophet to predict that the farmers who are raising, on their enclosed pastures and grain produce, grades of cattle little or no better in quality than the Texan produces upon wild grass and a free range, must meet the Texan in the way of prices. If they raise the same description of cattle, differing in nothing but horns, they must sell them for the same money. That is as plain as plain can be, and the dullest will soon comprehend it. Under these circumstances we predict that there will be a more general disposition upon the part of farmers to avail themselves of their improved surroundings and circumstances, and get out of the scrub business into the raising of improved grades of stock which will not be compelled to compete in the market with the inferior longhorns of the Southwest. There is a

good deal of noise being made about raising bulls for ranchmen, although farmers take the greater number of the surplus bulls produced, but raising bulls for farmers will speedily become even a more important business than it has been in the past."

If our Ontario farmers are only true to their own interests in this matter, they will find that instead of being an injury to them, the opening up and occupying of the vast cattle ranges of the North-West will confer upon them a great and a lasting benefit.

ON BEING LAND POOR.

One of the first features of Canadian and American agriculture that will impress itself upon the intelligent English farmer who visits this country is the perfunctory manner in which we do our farm work. It is not that our farmers do not work hard enough; on the contrary, very many of them are continually overtaxing their own energies as well as those of their children, and still the work is badly done, and much that ought to be done is wholly neglected. One has not to go far to find out the reason. Very many of our farmers live and die land poor. They try to work 80 acres on a capital insufficient to enable them to work fifty acres profitably. An intelligent English tenant farmer writing on this subject says:—"No man can begin farming, with anything like a chance of success, unless he has capital to start with, for stock and crop, to the extent of about £12 for every acre he intends to lease—that is to say, a farm of 200 acres would require a capital of £2,400 to begin with." That is, for a 200-acre farm, after the land is provided, after it is fenced and subdued, and after all the necessary buildings have been erected for dwellings and for the housing of stock and crops, £2,400 additional or \$12,000 in actual money will be required to stock it, purchase implements, pay labor, etc., in order to work it to such advantage as will insure success. Sixty dollars an acre looks like a large capital upon which to run a farm profitably, but we must remember that the men who advise us in this matter are farmers who manage to grow rich and live well in the face of heavy rentals, low prices, and circumstances that would quickly drive a Canadian or American farmer out of the business. How long could an English farmer "make ends meet" if he did his ploughing on the "cut and cover" principle, wintered bands of scrub cattle and mongrel sheep on rye straw and basswood browse, kept a dozen or so razor-backed pigs as "occasional boarders," and sold two-thirds of his hay and nine-tenths of his grain off the farm? This hap-hazard system of farming would never do except in a country like ours, which offers exceptional advantages to the farmer. Necessity drives most of our farmers into this miserable hand-to-mouth system of living, but this necessity arises from the fact that the farmer is land poor. Let him sell half his farm, and thus secure capital to stock and work the remainder of the farm as it should be