## THE CANADIAN BREEDER

AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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#### CANADIAN BRÉEDER,

COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STR, TORONTO.

.S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

TORONIO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 121H, 1885.

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

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N. W. AVER & 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, England, by Mr. J. F. Reid, Chapel Walks, where contracts for advertising may be made and subscriptions sent.

Messrs. Bowden & Co., of Uttoxeter, England, who are exporting, Shire horses, Clydesdales, cattle and sheep—would be glad of the names of firms who would receive stock (pedigree) and dispose of them by private treaty or otherwise—references required—and would also like to know the best ports in the United States and Canada to land horses and cattle and the best markets.

#### CLYDESDALE HORSES.

#### NEW MAGAZINE.

We have been favored with an advance copy of a new Scotch magazine devoted specially to the interests of Clydesdale horse-breeders, the world over. Judging from the contents of the initial number, we have no hesitation in saying that it will be a valuable accession to equine history. To Dominion readers the contributions on "The Slanders of Ravenswood" and "Reminiscences of Clydesdale Horse-Breeding," will be particularly interesting, presenting as they do an aspect of the fine stock business, with which they have hitherto been very imperfectly acquainted. The first-named article though somewhat acrimonious in its tone, is very ably written, and the way in which "Ravenswood", alias McNeilage, Jun'r, is handled, is a model of scientific literary scalping. Mr. Riddell's article is full of friendly eulogium concerning the late Laurence Drew, of Merryton, and the account he gives of some of that great breeder's stock is very interesting. Among other articles of more than usual ability we note that on "The Law of Hörses" and "Agricultural Depression." As a

first number the copy before us is very successful and should its followers be equal in merit a bright future is before it. We can honestly recommend it to our readers, who will find in its pages much to instruct them. Particulars as to price and publication will be found in our advertising columns.

### HOW TO UTILIZE THE SCRUBS.

When a tarmer once makes up his mind that well-bred stock will give him better returns than scrubs, he has taken an important step in the direction of reform, but after that has been taken he is sure to encounter other obstacles of a more or less serious nature. One of the great questions is "what shall I do with the scrub stock I now have on hand?" This is indeed a very serious question to be asked by a farmer of moderate means, but where there is a will there is generally a way. Let the farmer who has a lot of mongrel cows make no sacrifice of them to make room for Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshire, or Holsteins, if he intends making butter or cheese or both, the standard product or products of his farm. It will only cost him a small sum to buy a yearling bull of any of the above strains and he will be surprised at the rapidity with which his first crop of calves will have changed for the better. The prepotency of the thoroughbred finds little to oppose it in the mongrel dam and the result will be that the calf will partake much more of the nature of the sire than of the dam. The cows bred in this way will be found, for all practical purposes, much more than half Tersey or Guernsey as the case may be, and all that will be necessary to work another great improvement for the next generation will be to breed back the halfbred heifers to a bull-of the same strain as their sire (the sire himself would answer very well). These three-quarter-bred heifers, if Jerseys, might produce again to a Jersey bull before they were two years old, the product this time being seven-eighths Jersey and for milking purposes, in all probability, as good as a thoroughbred. In this way a farmer might in the course of a very few years transform his herd of scrubs into a herd of first-class milk and butter cows and the cost would be a mere trifle. Or if a farmer should feel too poor to buy a Jersey, a Guernsey, a Holstein or an Ayrshire, let four or five band together for the purpose, and the probability is, that independent of the very great advantages to be derived from the use of such an animal in their own herds, his owners would probably make more than the price of him hiring out his services to other farmers. In this way one solitary purchase might be made to improve not only the herds of his immediate owners, but those of a whole neighborhood.

#### THE TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

The live stock dealers have at last taken definite action with regard to the Western Cattle Market, and the providing of better accommodation for the saleable cattle of the Province. There is no gain saying the fact that the present market is wofully behind the age in everything pertaining to the successful operation of a thriving mart. Not t

mention the scant accommodation for live stock, the state of the yards during the greater part of the spring and fall is terrible. The mud averages half a foot in depth all round, in and out of the pens, and many a good animal has been ruined by breaking a leg in one of the numerous ruts which exist in and around the market. If eyer a trade had reason to complain of the treatment accorded it by a corporation the cattlemen, whose business centres in Toronto, have certainly the right. The fact that their business brings in an immense revenue to the city in various ways is calmly ignored, and when they ask for better accommodation the worthy aldermen reply with a sneer, that Toronto cannot afford to carpet the market. It is surely time for Toronto to consider whether or not it wants to become the cattle city of the Dominion. A city with the facilities Toronto has should rank second to none in the cattle trade. Into-her-depots-and yards should pour the products of the west, but as things are, Toronto shirks the responsibility and allows Montreal to gobble everything. A properly equipped market for the sale of live stock would soon result in the erection of pork-packing estab. lishments, public abattoirs, and canning factories, all employing large numbers of men, and competing with the Western American cities for the eastern trade. Commission houses would also spring up and an impetus be given to this important branch of trade, which would be of immense advantage to the country. As matters now stand. neither the farmer, drover nor local dealer receives justice.

We see that the Dominion Live Stock. Association has taken the matter of new markets up, and propose to indict the Toronto City Council for maintaining a nuisance in the present yards. In this matter the association should act boldly. The success of the cattle trade of Ontario is involved, and there are enough public spirited members in the body to see that some action is forced upon the city.

# STOCK-RAISING CAPABILITIES OF THE NORTH-WEST.

Again and again have we striven to impress our readers with the fact that the Canadian North-West afforded a splendlid field not only for immigration but for the profitable investment of capital. This being the case we are of course always glad to find unprejudiced observers giving utterance to the views we have always held on this subject. Nobody will be apt toaccuse the Globe of making any undue effort to boom the North-West or in fact anything in which the Canada Pacific Railway is deeply interested, and therefore the handsome tribute paid to the North-West in the editorial columns of the Globe on Saturday is all the more valuable as testimony. The Globe sets out by saying:—

"While immense fortunes are being rapidly accumulated on the great cattle ranges of the Western States and Territories, strange as it may appear, capitalists appear to be singularly slow to avail themselves of similar advantages in our own country. Careful observers who have familiarized themselves with the character of all the grazing

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