

1st dam Pachem by Mambrino Patchen full brother of Lady Thorn, 2.18½.

2nd dam by Clay Trustee by imported Trustee.

3rd dam by Southern Eclipse.

4th dam by Gallatin.

5th dam by Highflyer.

6th dam by imported Diomed.

7th dam by imported Shark.

Kentucky Prince (2470) was sired by Clark Chief (89).

1st dam Kentucky Queen, by Morgan Eagle.

2d dam by Blyth's Whip, son of Blackburn's Whip.

3d dam by Martin's Brimmer.

4th dam by Quicksilver.

Clark Chief (89) was sired by Mambrino Chief.

1st dam Little Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger.

2d dam Miss Caudle, the dam of Ericsson, 2.30 at four years old.

Comment on such a pedigree is of course wholly unnecessary.

Kentucky Prince, Jr. is the property of Messrs. T. H. Love & Co., of Montreal.

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S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

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

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT BUTTER TESTS.

Agricultural writers who have a particular fondness for being thought "practical," as opposed to theoretical, are just now exercising themselves to an extraordinary extent over some of the more remarkable butter tests. They regard these tests as wholly valueless as they do not represent experiments on what they term a practical basis. They claim that 30 or 40 pounds of butter produced from a single cow in seven days represents a greater cost than the market price of the butter, and for this reason they claim that the butter tests are of no practical value to the farmer. More utterly idiotic and wholly untenable ground could hardly be taken. Nobody pretends that the butter tests made under the super-

vision of the American Jersey Cattle Club are paying in the sense that the butter pays for the interest on the price of the cow, the labor employed in producing, and the feed consumed by the animal. Any breeder who has been successful in winning prizes at Provincial or Industrial Exhibitions knows very well that these prizes do not pay the expense of taking the animal to the show, and he knows also that in very many instances his prize cattle when brought to the block would be very far from paying what their care and feed have cost. In like manner nobody would expect that Maud S. or Jay Eye See would earn their prices in a livery stable. These butter tests represent simply a perfectly reasonable practice of the well known theory that the general excellence of a class is reached in the attempt at the production of an exaggerated type. Princess Second and Mary Anne of St. Lambert, though they never paid expenses for a single week, would still have not only their owners but Jersey breeders in general largely indebted to them for what they have established by their remarkable butter tests. Experiments of the kind alluded to teach breeders the butter-making capacities of Jersey cows of the highest type. It is true these tests are made at high pressure and under conditions that would be perhaps highly prejudicial to the constitution of the cow if maintained for any considerable length of time, but nobody pretends that they should be continued for more than a single week, and nobody pretends that the value of the feed together with the other items in the cost of production is covered by the butter product. The standard is simply established. Cows of other breeds, or other families of Jerseys, may be judged by that same standard. If they produce equally good results, then those who have been shouting themselves hoarse to convince the world that Jerseys are no better than other cows for producing butter, will have something more than their simple say so to offer in proof of their pet theory. But the truth of the matter is this: the advocates of scrubs and cross-breeds have a very great dread of having their theories put to the test. Practical tests are just what they do not want, and this is why they become so angry whenever tests are made and published. In every age of the world obstructionists have flourished, and they will do so to the end of time, but the very existence of such cows as Mary Anne of St. Lambert and Princess Second prove how futile have been their efforts.

LIVE STOCK AND FERTILITY.

Farmers as a rule are aware of the fact that while grain-growing reduces the productive power of the land, cattle-raising increases it, but not every farmer knows just how these changes are effected. It is a well-known fact that virgin soils yield enormous crops, and it is well known that after a few years of constant cropping the yield of a field declines unless it is liberally supplied with manure. For all this, however, a chemical analysis would fail to show

just how this takes place. Nitrogen is the principal element of fertility which it is sought to bring into the soil, and in some analyses of rich, natural prairie soils, made in Messrs. Lawes & Gilbert's laboratory at Rothamstead, as high as 30,000 lbs. of nitrogen was found to exist per acre in the upper four feet of soil, and in a large corn crop, grain and stalks, it is only considered by Hon. J. B. Lawes that 100 lbs. of nitrogen per acre, per year, is removed from the soil. At this rate it would seem that such soil could be cropped annually for 300 years without the addition of anything to re-enforce its supply of nitrogen. At Rothamstead land which has grown wheat for more than forty years still shows 8,000 lbs. of nitrogen per acre, while land adjoining, which has received an annual dressing of fourteen tons of manure per acre during the same period, will not show over 10,000 to 11,000 lbs. of nitrogen per acre. Here is another staggerer for the scientific farmer. The truth is that the soil itself possesses the greater share of the plant food, and the particular action of the manure is, that in its own decomposition it frees or renders available for immediate use those elements of fertility in the soil which would otherwise remain locked up and useless for an indefinite period. Land is said to be "exhausted" when merely the infinitesimal portion of plant food it has "held in solution," so to speak, has been absorbed and when nothing has been added to free a fresh supply of nitrogen for succeeding crops. Of course manure of any kind adds something to the productive resources of the soil to which it is applied, but its chief business so far as immediate results are concerned is to unlock stores of fertility which are already abundantly existent in the soil itself. Where grain is grown and sold off the farm unground, considerable in the way of mineral elements is carried off, but where all the products are fed to live stock on the place, and where bran and oil cake are purchased and fed in addition to the farm products, it is very evident that the richness of the soil must be materially increased every year. The Chicago *Breeders' Gazette*, at the close of an interesting article on this subject, sums the whole case up in the following terse paragraph:—

"A man may have plenty of money in the bank, but if he never draws a cheque he can have no money available for the supply of his necessities or the satisfaction of his tastes. The soil is the farmer's bank, manure draws the 'cheques,' and the stock-grower has the manure."

THE RANCOCAS YEARLINGS.

The first annual spring sale of the Rancocas yearlings will be held at Mr. Easton's Horse Exchange, Broadway and Thirty-eighth street, New York City, Monday, June 15, at 11 a.m. Mr. Lorillard is impelled to make this sale for the reason that he finds it an impossibility to train and handle the large number of yearlings he is annually producing at Rancocas. Mr. Lorillard has, at the cost of half a million of