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OUR VETERINARY COLUMN.

It is with much pleasure that we announce to our patrons that we have secured the services of a competent and skilful Veterinary Surgeon as Editor of our Veterinary Department. Hitherto we have felt the need of such an addition to our staff of writers, but it was one thing to feel a want and quite another thing to supply that want satisfactorily. Determined as we were to be second to none in anything we undertook, we found the securing of a thoroughly clever and competent veterinarian to preside over our Veterinary Department no easy matter. The difficulties that lay in our way have at length been overcome, however, and we have the pleasure of announcing to our readers that for the future Mr.

F A. Campbell, V.S., one of the most skilled and promising of Canadian veterinarians, will edit our Veterinary Department, and answer all questions regarding the treatment and ailments of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, dogs, poultry, etc.

We wish it distinctly understood that while we will answer all questions pertaining to a veterinary department through our own columns, we will undertake to forward no answers by any other means. We have no desire that our newly established department should in any way take out of the hands of veterinary surgeons the work which legitimately belongs to them, but rather to so instruct our readers as to the treatment of live stock that their animals will not be unnecessarily subjected to dangers through ignorance of veterinary science on the part of their owners. There are continually occurring cases in which a comparatively superficial knowledge of veterinary science on a given point will enable the stockman to minister with pleasure and profit to the comfort of animals under his care though the discomfort, loss or danger arising out of a want of these ministrations would never be of such a character as to cause him to call in the aid of a veterinarian. Should an animal be found suf fering from any acute complaint requiring immediate attention, the man who would consult the Breeder and wait for an answer instead of calling in the aid of a veterinary surgeon, would deserve to be ranked as a lunatic, but there are a thousand chronic ailments and inconveniences to which cattle and horses are subject which can be satisfactorily dealt with in the enquiry column of our Veterinary Department.

All questions should be addressed to the "Editor, CANADIAN BREEDER, corner of Front and Church Streets, Toronto."

BREEDING WITH A DEFINITE PURPOSE.

The man who is not progressive is very art to fall badly behind in the race for wealth and success in life, and this applies as pronouncedly to the farmer and stockman as it does to the manufacturer, the merchant, or the member of the learned professions. Forty years ago the man who bred good-looking thrifty lambs, calves and colts, usually found himself fully abreast of the times, and getting

along as well as the best among his neighbors. There were some stockmen in Canada, even then, who had regard to blood and pedigree in live stock, but stock-breeding was a very different thing then from the stock-breeding of 1885. Men who are making most of the beef-producing business breed especially for beef. They do not want a drop of "milking" blood in their herds. In the same manner the butter producer who would occupy the front rank in his business will carefully exclude from the composition of his herd any tendency to put on fat and make beef. The "general purpose cow" is an animal oftener found in the mind's eye of the agricultural editor than in the herd of any breeder who makes money out of the production of beef, butter or cheese. This tendency to definite-purpose breeding is already well developed among cattlemen, and it is producing the very best results. "General purpose" breeding would never have produced Mary Anne of St. Lambert, nor Clarence Kirklivington. The intelligent farmer or stockman finds it better to breed his sheep of a well defined strain, whether for wool or mutton, than to go on year after year producing mongrels. In one branch of breeding, however, farmers and stockmen appear to cling to the old slipshod methods of forty years ago. A great many of them go on breeding their horses in the most unscientific and haphazard fashion. The cheapest horse is too often the most popular, and he is bred to mares of all sorts, shapes and sizes, regardless of consequences. One farmer has a fine, high-stepping, up-headed, compact little mare, fourteen and a half hands high, and weighing perhaps 850 lbs. Were such a mare bred to a thoroughbred horse, having good compact form and plenty of quality and substance, the chances of producing a high-class, highpriced cob, would be excellent. The farmer, however, takes it into his head that the mare is too small to be of much use on the farm, and he determines that her next colt shall not be troubled with the same complaint, so without giving the matter a second thought he breeds her to a big Clydesdale, weighing a ton, and standing seventeen hands high. The result is a raw-boned brute that is bigger than his dam, smaller than his sire, and ten times uglier looking than either of them. The farmer wanted to breed a farm horse, and without