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CANADIAN DAIRY PRODUCTS.

English writers on agricultural topics are beginning to understand the possibilities before the Canadian dairy interest. As yet the import of Canadian butter and cheese into the Old Country has not been of a character to very seriously affect the market of the English dairy farmer, but all who visit this country can hardly fail to observe how admirably it is adapted to the production of first-class butter and cheese, and the average English farmer who visits this country has sense enough to see that sooner or later the Canadian farmer will devote his attention almost exclusively to dairying and stock-raising. As we have again and again pointed out, we have in Ontario whole tiers of townships that are now nearly or quite useless, but which would afford support for well-nigh countless herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. So far as the raising of beef is concerned, it is highly probable that the limitless ranges of summer and winter feed in the North-West will take the lead as a source of supply, but in the case of mutton, butter, and cheese the case is wholly different. The short sweet grass on the Laurentian hills will furnish the finest pasture for the making of dairy products and the choicest mutton, while the rich patches of highly productive black loam in the valleys will yield immense crops of coarse grams for ripening, threshing, and grinding; for cutting green and curing in the straw, or for storing in the silo for succulent tempting

food in the depth of winter. The Ontario and Quebec section of the C. P. R. has opened up a great deal of country in which the land is very cheap, but which should be just the territory for the production of choice butter, cheese, and mutton. Besides this, the section between Pembroke and Callender should turn out in a similar manner, while much of the country along the north shores of Lake Nipissing and Georgian Bay could be similarly utilized.

A correspondent of the (English) *Agricultural Gazette*, who is evidently awake to the possibilities open to the Canadian dairy interest, in discussing the prices of dairy produce in England says: "The second danger has been for long foreseen, and arises from the continually increasing competition which he has to meet as new sources of supply are opened up and brought into direct communication with our home market. Canada, about whose capabilities for cheese-making we have until lately been quite ignorant, has suddenly developed a power which has already touched the dairy farmers of England, at the same time as it has alarmed the dairy farmers of the United States."

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

That the approaching Industrial Exhibition will prove a financial success there is no room to doubt. The attendance has always been large and remunerative since the new grounds were opened, but it may be well to ask if there are not other features besides mere financial success to be looked after. The primary object of an industrial exhibition ought not to be mere money-making, and indeed it is very doubtful if any exhibition could enjoy a very protracted run of prosperity were it managed only as a money-making machine.

We have no wish to accuse the directors of the Toronto Exhibition with a disposition to overlook the great objects aimed at in establishing such an annual event, but we would like to give them timely warning of the fact that such an ultimate result of a continuance of last season's tactics is within the limits of possibility. People who bring to the exhibition heavy and expensive machinery, or very costly cattle and horses, are apt to be a little sore if they find that their exhibits are wholly ignored by nineteen out of every twenty people who come to the fair. Continued neglect of this kind would soon cause exhibitors to become "sour" and stay at home with their exhibits. Such a resolution on the part of prominent patrons of the exhibition could not fail to work very disastrously to it in the long run. Though many of the spectators who attended last year saw very little besides Manager Hill's variety show in front of the grand stand, these very people would not have been present had they not been convinced that they were going to a really great exhibition. Take away the real legitimate features of the great fair, and the variety show might "put up its shutters" immediately. But while many would go to see the performers on the trapeze and slack

wire after finding themselves on the ground, not one in a thousand would attend the fair for the sake of seeing them. Indeed, while such features serve to distract the attention of spectators from the legitimate exhibits, it is doubtful if they materially increase the gate receipts.

Another unpleasant feature of last year's fair was the miserable inadequacy of the arrangements for furnishing decent meals to those desiring them. The prices charged, though not too high for good meals decently served, were abominably exorbitant when the wretched quality of the food and the slovenly and filthy manner of serving it are taken into consideration. It is to be hoped that the refreshment privileges will this season be in the hands of those who know how to furnish clean and substantial meals decently and with despatch.

THE TROTTING CIRCUIT.

Last season some of our friends thought we were inclined to take too gloomy a view of the subject when we intimated that the meetings of the great trotting circuit were gradually dropping out of public favor. Any one who has "gone through" the circuit this year will hardly think we were beside the mark when we hinted at the close of last season that the only thing that could arrest the decadence of the trotting turf would be the inauguration of some very radical changes of programme.

What is the matter with the trotters?

They do not lack speed. Maud S. has wiped out even her own brilliant record of '84, while the Canadian Phyllis has cut the record of our Province-breds down away below anything that would have been dreamed of a comparatively short time ago. The battle between Phallas and Maxey Cobb would, a few years ago, have brought half the horsemen in the United States and Canada together, and yet anything like a revival of interest in the trotting turf has this year seemed out of the question.

And while all this has been observable on the trotting turf, the running races appear to be steadily growing in public favor. Thousands have watched the turf battles by such giants as Miss Woodford and Freeland with bated breath, and yet the American public are said to be a "trotting horse people."

Now, does any one suppose, if running horsemen of the United States had been sticking persistently to "mile heats, three in five," with 110 lbs. up, from the days of Boston and Fashion, and Wagner and Grey Eagle, down to the present day, that Monmouth Park, Coney Island, Saratoga, Washington Park, Lexington, Louisville, and Baltimore would be the popular racing resorts that they now are? Any child would know better. And yet our trotting horsemen will give us nothing but mile heats, three in five, in harness year in and year out. It is no wonder people have grown sick of it. It is not a race calculated to bring out the most desirable qualities for a gentleman's fancy roadster. It is a race that