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CANADIAN BREEDER

and
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, JANUARY 23, 1885.

No. 4.

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, (Nonpareil measurement, 12 lines to one inch.) 30 cents.

Breeders' cards, five line space, \$30.00 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.

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CANADIAN BREEDER,

COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.

TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, January 23rd, 1885.

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HOW TO ENCOURAGE THE BEST CLASS OF STALLIONS.

Every man who breeds horses does not desire to produce a trotter, a race horse, or a marvel of size, a moving mountain of flesh and bone. And besides this, those who desire to breed very heavy draught horses, fast trotters, or successful race horses, are more frequently disappointed than otherwise. No breeder can be sure of producing a phenomenon of size or speed—if only a few could do so the product would soon cease to be phenomenal; but the man who breeds a good sound healthy mare, having plenty of size, substance, and quality, to a thoroughbred sire of similar make up, is moderately sure of a good foal; he will have half a dozen good foals to one bad one as the result of such unions. If, for example, such sire and dam are each sixteen hands high, and provided neither weighs less than 1,200 lbs. when in fair condition, it will be surprising if the foal does not grow up into just such an animal as is sure to bring a good paying price in almost any market. He will be a horse that has style and size enough for the carriage, he will be up to any weight if trained for saddle purposes, and he will make a

horse that will be ready to earn more than his hay and oats every day he remains on the farm after he has completed his third year. If by any accident such a horse should become blemished so as to be rendered unsaleable, he will be found thoroughly up to farm work, while the females will be the very best type of practically useful brood mares. The great point is to have the proper class of stallions distributed throughout the country. The farmers do not want weedy broken-down race horses, though the fact that a horse has been successful on the turf should be in his favor rather than otherwise. What are wanted are horses whose purity of blood is unquestionable, but which at the same time have plenty of size and substance to produce good substantial horses for carriage, saddle, or hunting purposes. In using such horses farmers are not only taking the proper steps to secure the best average prices for their colts, but by introducing size, substance, quality, and breeding they are laying the foundation for a future generation of horses such as cannot fail to do credit not only to their breeders but to the country in which they are bred.

The want of this very class of horses is now being felt even in England. The following passage from an article on horse-breeding in the *London Live Stock Journal and Farmers' Gazette* shows pretty clearly the feeling among the shrewdest horsemen in the United Kingdom:—

“The supply of both hunting and carriage horses of a good class has become very scarce in England. It has for years been unequal to the demand, and is year by year becoming still more limited. Englishmen are proverbial for their love of horses, and probably none of our domestic animals are held in greater veneration by the average Englishman than a sound, well-bred saddle or carriage horse. It is, nevertheless, manifest that the breeding of horses of this class has been declining in England—declining, too, in the face of an increasing demand and of advancing prices. That such should be the case is, for various reasons, much to be regretted. In well-conducted breeding of horses of all classes there is a tolerably sure source of profit, and in these times of agricultural depression it is important that

every branch of industry which can be pursued with profit should receive its due share of encouragement. While breeders of horses would benefit by giving increased attention to the rearing of a good class of well-bred saddle and carriage horses, it would also be advantageous for the nation at large that we should produce an ample home supply of horses of this class. For all interests concerned, indeed, it is very desirable that the breeding of light-legged horses should receive greater attention and encouragement than have been given to it in recent years.”

This states the case pretty clearly, and if these be the facts in England what shall be said of Canada? Here the tendency has too often been to cross the heaviest of draught horse sires upon little mares weighing from 700 lbs. to 900 lbs. Such violent out-crosses and such an outrageous disproportion between sire and dam can only in very rare instances be followed by any but the most unsatisfactory results. Every time, however, that a stout thoroughbred stallion having plenty of size and substance and unquestionable breeding is bred to one of our scrub Canadian mares a step is taken in the right direction. The *Live Stock Journal* goes on to say:—

“In view of these considerations, we have observed with satisfaction that a movement is now on foot for the encouragement of the breeding of high-class thoroughbred sires. At a meeting of the Council of the Hackney Stud Book Society, held in November last, it was suggested that classes for thoroughbred stallions suitable for getting hunters should be included in the show of that Society, to be held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, on the 3rd and 4th of March next. The suggestion, as might be expected, at once commended itself to the favorable consideration of the Council, and it was resolved that the desired classes should be introduced, provided a sum of money could be collected which would enable the Society to offer substantial premiums.”

Of course it is not to be expected that Canada would subscribe so liberally to the establishment of a prize fund as a number of wealthy Englishmen have to this enterprise, but surely something might be done both at the Provincial and the Toronto Industrial

exhibitions to encourage the raising or importation of stallions suitable to produce hunters, light harness, or coach horses according to the mares served. The prizes which they purpose offering for these stallions in England are very liberal. On this point the authority already quoted says:—

"From the details which have been given, it is evident that much care has been taken in arranging the proposed classes. It is intended that there should be two classes for thoroughbred stallions—the first for 'Thoroughbred horses suitable for hunter stallions which have not been previously used for stud purposes;' and the second for 'Thoroughbred stallions, not exceeding 16 years old, suitable for getting hunters, which have been used for stud purposes.' In the first class there would be one premium of £50 and a silver medal, another premium of £25 and a silver medal; and in addition three silver medals, to be awarded, in the discretion of the judges, to animals of merit. It is proposed that in the second class there should be one premium of £100 and a gold medal; two premiums of £50 each and a silver medal; two of £25 each, with silver medal; and three additional silver medals, to be awarded as in the other class. In this programme, owners of thoroughbred stallions have certainly very substantial encouragement, and it will be more than surprising if it should not draw out one of the best collections of thoroughbred stallions ever seen in England. The second class, that is, for sires which, as sires, have already been tried to some extent, will, of course, be the most important one, and we think the committee has acted wisely in offering for it more than the usual number of prizes. There are for this class, it will be seen, no fewer than five handsome money prizes, in addition to eight medals, so that owners of good horses will have a much better chance of obtaining a valuable reward for the merit of their animals than is usually afforded at our leading shows throughout the country."

In conclusion the same article says:—

"It is wisely provided that none of these prizes will be obtained for any animal which, in the opinion of the veterinary surgeon in attendance, is not free from hereditary or other diseases detrimental to the breeding of sound and healthy stock. Another provision of great importance is introduced, with the very worthy object of having the use of the sires which win these prizes placed within the reach of farmers at moderate fees. The provision is to the effect that 'the owners of stallions winning prizes must guarantee to offer 20 subscriptions for the use of tenant farmers' mares in the United Kingdom at a fee not exceeding £2 10s.' It is stipulated that unless this condition is fulfilled the prize-money will be withheld. We attach great importance to these conditions of service, and we hope that farmers will eagerly avail themselves of the opportunities which will thus be provided for them of obtaining the use of high-class thoroughbred sires at moderate fees. Too often hitherto sires which have been able to win prizes at our

leading shows have stood at such high fees as have placed them beyond the reach of ordinary farmers. It would therefore be well if the example which has been set in this instance were copied by those of our leading Agricultural Societies that offer similar prizes."

If Ontario had a rigidly enforced stallion-licensing system, the proceeds, over and above the cost of its administration, would be ample to very materially enrich the stallion premium list at the Provincial Exhibition, and this would open the way to a substantial and material recognition of the practical value of a class of sires that have hitherto (unfortunately for Canada) been sadly neglected.

There would be no difficulty in obtaining just the class of stallions needed, and that at very moderate prices. Race horses of first-class breeding are plentiful throughout the United States, and the stallion that is not successful in getting winners on the turf is soon discarded as worthless, even though his colts have size, substance, quality, and in fact everything but the one thing needful—an extraordinary turn of speed. Such stallions can always be had at very moderate figures, and as soon as our farmers are brought to appreciate their great practical value in the stud they must become a very important factor in the material prosperity of the farming community throughout the Province.

PRACTICAL TESTS RECORDS.

Just now it is quite the fashion for some professedly agricultural and live stock journals to depreciate the tendency toward record-making by breeders, dairymen, and feeders. Instead of striving to impress upon their readers the practical lessons taught by these experiments, they endeavour to neutralize their effects and lull their readers into the belief that after all they have nothing to learn in the matter of breeding and feeding. They cry out for "practical tests," by which they really mean, we suppose, that Mr. Valancy Fuller should winter Mary Anne of St. Lambert in the open air on a diet of rye straw, basswood browse, and ice water, and then give her a seven days' butter test the first week in February. They would have Mr. John Hope allow Clarence Kirklevington to fatten himself from the straw pile on the north side of the barn, and when he got tired of that, rustle for himself in the stubble field adjoining, and after subjecting him to three months of such treatment, see if he had gained any more than a scrub steer would have done under similar circumstances.

Farmers would be much better without such teachers. It is sufficiently difficult to keep the average farming community up with the times in all matters connected with their own pursuits, and they are as a rule unfortunately too ready to condemn as visionary and unpractical anything that runs counter to their preconceived ideas. They like to be told that after all they have practical common sense on their side, as opposed to "experimental" and "book" farming. The journalists who thus make this feeding of the farmer's vanity their stock-in-trade are

unworthy of the calling they follow; they are either wilfully dishonest or grossly ignorant, and in either case the farmers of Ontario would be much better without them. They profess to give the farmer agricultural or live stock papers, but the greater part of these are taken up with what they are pleased to call "family reading," which is for the most part made up of very stale reprint clipped from the "patent insides" furnished by auxiliary publishing houses.

Carefully conducted experiments have taught intelligent, experienced, and thoroughly successful breeders and feeders in England, the United States, and Canada that there is more profit in maturing and marketing fat cattle at from twenty months to three years than in keeping them till they are four or five years old. The same agencies have taught practical and successful dairymen the world over that Jerseys, Holsteins, and Guernseys give exceptionally favorable returns in the dairy or creamery. These facts have not been elicited by subjecting the animals tested to all the rigors of a Canadian or Minnesota winter and on a slim diet at that. On the other hand, those making these experiments have taken as the standard animals surrounded by the most favorable conditions possible, and different breeds, different families, and different ages have all been tested by this same standard. It is by such means that the best results have been attained and the efforts of breeders, feeders, and dairymen kept in the proper direction. St. Gatien was not the result of a cross between a Clydesdale stallion and a Walpole Island pony, nor did he spend his first winter shivering in the lee of a Muskoka straw stack. Nor did Maud S. come of "Cayuse" parentage and rustle through three or four Montana winters on a diet of snow and prairie grass preparatory to becoming queen of the trotting turf. That is not the way in which such animals as Maud S., St. Gatien, and Luke Blackburn are produced. The man who thought so would be set down as a lunatic of course. And yet, when breeders, dairymen, and feeders test their breeds and their methods, and produce phenomenal results, these pretended champions of what they are pleased to call the "practical" side of the question say, "Oh yes, that is all very well; but use Mary Anne of St. Lambert as I use my scrub cows and how much butter will she make?" Or, "Feed and winter Clarence Kirklevington as I feed and winter my scrub steers and see how much he will gain per day."

Had Mr. Fuller and Mr. Hope and all others who have become good breeders and dairymen been cast in the same mould as these sore-headed sell-the-hay-and-grain-and-winter-the-stock-at-the-straw-stack farmers, not only would such animals as Mary Anne of St. Lambert and Clarence Kirklevington never have been produced, but not one of the many hundreds of thousands of valuable and profitable animals that have been bred in similar lines would ever have seen the light, and the farmer and stock-breeder of to-day would have been only a shade better off than the wretched animals shivering in his barn yard. The

breeder who produces a phenomenally fast horse is congratulated and commended, though that particular animal might not be worth what it cost to produce him were he put to work on a farm or in a livery stable. He is one of the highest types of his race, and in breeding through similar lines and combinations many hundreds of good useful horses of practical value will be brought into the world. Every such animal is of great value to the breeding world as an educator rather than for what he himself accomplishes on the trotting or running turf. Had George Wilkes and Dexter never shown themselves on the trotting turf, Rysdyk's Hambletonian's usefulness to the horse-breeding interest might have been very limited as compared with what it has been. Had it not been for the speedy gelding Dexter is it probable than his brother Dictator would ever have been permitted to cover Midnight and get Jay-Eye-See? In the same way the great butter tests of Mary Anne of St. Lambert will teach breeders of Jerseys a valuable lesson. They will study her pedigree, and in trying to produce one such phenomenon breed hundreds and thousands of cows of rare excellence, though perhaps not one in many thousands may rival the now peerless queen of the Jerseys.

BOW PARK SOLD.

The sale of Bow Park, which took place last week, does little more than mark an era in the history of the great breeding farm. It passes from the hands of the company into those of Messrs. T. Nelson & Sons, of Edinburgh. As the purchaser owned a controlling interest in the establishment prior to the sale, it is not to be presumed that there will be any very important changes as to the administration of the farm, the sale simply meaning a dissolution of the company and the passing of the whole property into the hands of the brothers-in-law of the late Hon. George Brown, the original owner of the farm and founder of the herd. During his long, earnest, and active career in Canada the late Senator Brown did many things for the country of his adoption that will be much more highly appreciated fifty years hence than they are now; but among the many works the deceased Senator accomplished, not the least was the establishing of Bow Park and the founding of the Bow Park herd. In the days when Senator Brown began to breed thoroughbred Shorthorns at Bow Park there were comparatively few breeders of thoroughbred stock in the country. Bow Park at the outset gave the live stock interest a great impetus, and since then it has done much, not only in the way of producing stock that would cross well with our native cattle, but in maintaining the credit of Ontario at shows and sales of live stock throughout the United States. It is matter for congratulation that this valuable herd will not be dispersed, and that Bow Park and the Bow Park herd will remain for many a year substantial and enduring evidences of the intelligence, courage, and liberality of their great founder, who did nothing by halves, but put

his whole energy into everything he undertook, determined to carry it through on broad gauge principles.

The land, 895 acres, was purchased by Mr. Joseph T. Gray, representing Messrs. T. Nelson & Sons, Edinburgh, for \$71,000. The Bow Park herd of one hundred and forty-one Shorthorns, twenty-five males and one hundred and sixteen females, were sold at \$95,500; the implements on the farm at \$41,000, horses at \$31,000, grade cattle and steers \$1,100, and the fall wheat and other produce at \$6,380. The sheep and pigs were sold to Alfred Sagee, of Brantford, for \$409, the sale aggregating a total of over \$181,000.

HINTS ON BREEDING HORSES.

Mr. Robert Pratt, who bred the famous "Queen of Trumps" has written a little book on horse-breeding, from which the following hints on breeding hunters are selected as likely to be of particular interest to Canadian farmers in view of the constant and increasing demand for that class of horses:—

SELECTION OF THE STALLION.

The stallion's head should be clean, sharply chiselled, and square; his eye full of bright, soft fire; and his head gracefully set on. I consider it to be of the very first importance that the stallion's head should show quality and character in the very highest degree.

The compactness of his frame and body is of great importance; his legs and feet should be of great quality; for his foals will inherit much of the qualities of the extremities from him.

I regard quality and compactness as being of much more importance in the stallion than size.

All I have to say in regard to the size of the stallion is, that I would not select one that was too much under-sized or too much overgrown.

SELECTION OF A BROOD MARE.

Blood or breeding is of great importance in the brood mare. Half-bred mares (so called) may be very well bred, or may, without the knowledge of the breeder, be pure-bred; for a thoroughbred without a pedigree is called a half-bred.

It is out of the question to think of breeding hunters from thoroughbred mares; for if they are of the right sort their price would be too high, and if not of the right sort they are hardly fit to be crossed with an ass to produce mules.

Select a mare with a clean good head, clean good legs without hair on them; these points prove her to be fairly well-bred. Her color ought to be bay, brown, or chestnut.

I would not like to breed from either black or grey mares if I could avoid doing so, although there are plenty of good horses that are black and grey. I would avoid those colors in breeding.

If the mare has not been breeding, she ought not to be more than six or less than four years old when put to the stallion; but, of course, there is nothing like a tried brood mare, that has bred well and is of the right sort; but it is not easy to get them without paying a long price.

The mare should be perfectly sound and healthy, and have good temper. As we stand at her side she should have a straight short back but a lengthy side, good shoulders, and strong loins, rump, and thighs; a deep long rib, a great girth, a muscular neck, clean and well set on head, plenty of muscle all over, and have clean straight legs firmly set under her.

As we stand behind her the breadth of hips, rump, and middle piece should first attract our notice.

The legs should appear to drop perpendicularly; the hocks and elbows should neither turn in nor out; her action should be free, good, and graceful.

If mares bred from good mares were used for breeding from, and their fillies carefully selected again to breed, in a very few generations a really valuable strain of mares would be produced to get blood hunters of superior character.

I myself have now two fillies bred from first-prize mares, both their mother and grandmother being prize mares of the very best sort I could select, and, as far as I can form an opinion, the two fillies will be valuable brood mares. However, time will solve the problem favorably for me, I hope.

When selecting a well-bred mare, observe that the hair of the mane and tail is fine and perfectly straight. Waving or coarse hair denotes bad blood.

When the mare walks, her tail should stand out in a line with the back bone for a few inches, and then drop down perpendicularly. At the dock or root it should be firm and muscular, and as it descends towards the extremity it should become fine in bone and be firm in texture.

The action of the tail should be straight, long, and sharp from side to side. If the mare whisks it around and sticks it into her rump it will denote a bad, peevish temper, whereas the action above alluded to denotes breeding and mettle without vice.

EFFECTS OF FOOD.

In the horse the production of muscles and tissues (as compared with the dog and most other animals) is comparatively slow, hence they require to be regularly fed and exercised for a very long time before they thoroughly develop their muscle, and are got into what is called condition. If at any age a great superabundance of fat is produced, this will be accomplished at the sacrifice of muscular and fibrous texture.

Under such circumstances it is obvious that the food given to colts should be of such a quality and should be given in such quantities as will insure full development without producing too much fat.

In summer, grass that is not too luxuriant, with a few pounds of oats, and pure water is all they will require. In winter, a little more oats, a few pounds of sweet hay, and a few uncooked roots, with shelter from rain and wind, will keep them in healthy growing condition.

These observations also apply to the feeding of broodmares, except that while nursing they may have a little more luxuriant grass, and that while carrying their foals they should neither be starved nor over-fed.

Both brood mares and young stock require abundance of good air and water, and gentle exercise, consequently they will do better in the field, where a shed is erected for them in some sheltered situation, than when they are cooped up in houses where they cannot take exercise, where they too often contract disease, vicious habits, and more or less inhale impure atmosphere, which may poison their blood.

RULES FOR BREEDING.

Negative.

1. Unhealthy or unsound animals should never be used.
2. Ill-tempered animals should never be used.
3. Parents that are greatly dissimilar in their breed and shape should not be mated to breed.

4. Great big stallions and small mares should never be mated to breed.
5. Half-bred stallions of any breed should not be used.
6. Avoid breeding in-and-in.
7. Do not breed from coarse, loose-made mares or horses.
8. Do not breed from black or grey mares or horses.
9. Do not breed from mares and horses which, having bred, produced bad colts.

Positive.

10. Determine exactly in your own mind the character of the horse you wish to produce, and never lose sight of it.
11. Avail of any opportunity that offers to produce the finest animals and blood that will suit your purpose.
12. To breed half-bred horses, select a pure thoroughbred horse and a big half-bred mare, the better bred she is the more valuable she will be.
13. To breed weight-carrying hunters, select a neatly made, large, roomy, healthy, young, well-shaped, sound, well-bred mare, with good temper and good action, or a tried mare that has been successful.
14. To breed weight-carrying hunters, select a pure thoroughbred stallion, compact, well-shaped, sound, healthy, vigorous, with good temper and good action, and one that is the sire of good running horses, and that has got good weight-carrying hunters.

THE MERINO SHEEP INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

In his address to the Michigan Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association, the President, Mr. S. B. Hammond, spoke of the business of breeding and raising Merino sheep as somewhat deadened, but by no means killed. He deprecated the abandonment of the business, owing to a depression which he showed to be general, and referred to numerous former periods when the fluctuation in value had been great and the depression in prices most discouraging, notably in 1876 and 1879. The decline in wools from July, 1882, to September, 1884, was 20 per cent., but it was 17 per cent. in cotton; 20 in mess beef; 23 in hogs; 26 in mess pork; 28 in corn; 37 in wheat; 40 in nails, and 54 per cent. in steel rails. Mr. Hammond, while favoring an increase in size of the Merino sheep, was opposed to sacrificing quantity and quality of fleece to obtain it. The important step in breeding was the production of a more desirable fleece on a well-developed carcass. The speaker spoke in high terms of the good results of the Michigan public shearings, and their demonstration of the fact that Michigan followed the lead of few, if any, other States in the production of sheep or fleeces of acknowledged merit. These shearings had paid many times their cost to the parties making exhibits. He deplored the delay in the publication of the Register, and trusted it would not remain much longer "in embryo." Mr. Hammond referred at length to the tariff and its disastrous effects upon the wool industry, and to the meeting of wool growers in Chicago, May 19, 1884, at which he was present as one of the three delegates representing the society, at which, among others, a resolution was passed pledging members to vote only for such men in office as were in sympathy with the wool growers' interests. The utterance of Secretary McCulloch, in his annual official report, recommending to that body the propriety of removing all duties from raw material, in order that the manufacturer may be able to make goods more cheaply, and thus com-

pete more readily with the foreign manufacturers, was strongly denounced by the speaker, who declared that such a policy would bring every sheep in the country to the slaughter pens. The probability of the country's providing all the wool and mutton necessary for home consumption he did not regard as a proximate one by any means. In 1850, with a population of 23,000,000, the United States had 21,000,000 head of sheep; in 1880, the population had increased to 50,000,000, with 42,000,000 head of sheep, an increase of 100 per cent. of sheep against 117 per cent. of population. To secure a remunerative price for wool in this country, he argued, there must be suitable duties levied upon foreign wool and woollens.

Wool growers must, therefore, march shoulder to shoulder to the tune of "protection to wool and woollens." The manufacturer should not be forgotten, but it was generally conceded that he could take care of himself. Mr. Hammond considered it a reproach to the legislative body, and a shame to the people who elected it, that to secure wholesome economic laws it should be necessary to rise *en masse* with petitions and lobbyists. Such had, however, become the custom of the country, and therefore the wool growers must be up and doing. The loss sustained by the wool growers in consequence of the recent reduction in the tariff and the increase in the importations of foreign wool and woollens was not less than \$75,000,000, of which the share of Michigan was at least \$3,500,000. Michigan had sheared, in 1883, 2,240,965 sheep, which produced 12,737,343 pounds of wool; Jan. 1, 1884, there were 2,412,442 sheep, so that if the decline in wool had averaged but five cents per pound, and the decline in sheep but \$1 per head, it would in two years amount to that sum. The speaker could not, of course, say what action would be taken by the National Association, which would no doubt meet shortly, having been postponed from September, but no doubt such action would be taken as would at least present to Congress the needs of the wool growers, and he recommended hearty and prompt co-operation with the National Association in its work of bringing about such legislation as would promote the interests of wool growers. Michigan, the speaker regretted to say, would not be represented in the exhibits of wool at New Orleans. He himself had failed to obtain a single communication in response to the notice published by him on the subject.

MUTTON VS. WOOL.

In discussing the question of mutton *vs.* wool sheep, the *New York Market Journal* says:—"Sheep breeding is an art at the present day. Our breeders have classified sheep into breeds best adapted for either mutton or wool, and the mutton sheep have been classified into heavy and large breeds, while those bred for wool are divided into long wools and middle wools.

"The Americans give more attention to the production of wool than mutton, while in England the reverse is the case. While we are considering measures to prevent competition in foreign wool, our markets are badly supplied with mutton—not that there is an insufficient quantity to supply the demand, but the quantity is, as a rule, very inferior, and, as compared with that sold in the English markets, shows a lack of improvement in the sheep which are sent to the large cities in droves. With but few exceptions, there is great uniformity in the flocks that arrive at the drove-yards, an expert being able to see at a glance that the sheep are bred for wool in preference to mutton. They are marketed more with the view of sending them

off the farm to make room for younger stock than for their excellence for market purposes.

"In breeding for mutton it may be taken into consideration that the best wool sheep (the Merinos) are small, and do not arrive at a marketable age until well grown. They are hardy, are excellent producers of fine, soft wool, and make good crosses for that purpose with our native breeds; but they are not as suitable for market as the Southdown or Cotswolds. The Cotswolds are the largest of all breeds, have heavy carcasses, and produce long combing wool, but the objection to them is that they are not adapted to scanty herbage, and do not answer well for a first cross with our small natives. The Southdown is remarkable for its hardiness and the great improvement it makes in a single season. Its flesh is nicely interspersed with fat and lean, and the carcass is full, and the flesh very firm. Possessing fine bone, and producing only a medium quality of wool, there is little offal, and as they have dark faces and legs, and displayed in English stalls with the legs unskinned, they receive the preference from buyers, who willingly pay a higher price for such mutton, which is excellent in quality, and superior to that of other breeds of sheep.

"It is not a costly experiment to endeavor to improve a common flock in order to produce a better grade of mutton. If our wool market is overstocked, the field is still open for good mutton. We have not given the production of mutton that attention which it demands; and, if our flocks were increased in size and quality, there would be fewer complaints of loss from sheep-raising. In addition to the Southdowns we have the Shropshires, Oxfords, and Hampshires; but for a first cross the Southdowns are best, as their habits and characteristics are very similar to common sheep, and it is not best to make violent crosses by resorting to the very large breeds, as improvement is always more satisfactory when made gradual."

THE NEW ENGLAND DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.

At the Dairymen's Convention recently held in Boston some very interesting facts were elicited. Mr. O. B. Hawden furnished the following

DAIRY STATISTICS:

He remarked that the country contains upwards of 15,000,000 of cows, from which their products supply the demand and use of the people, and even with this estimate a cow has to feed more persons than the nutrition and good living of the people demand. It requires some 2,000,000,000 of capital to conduct this vast interest, an amount sufficient to have cancelled the national indebtedness at its maximum.

The men and women employed in the care of this immense herd, and the manipulation of its product, is some 650,000, and the food annually consumed is probably rising 60,000,000 tons.

Mr. Chamberlain made some interesting remarks on the subject of

CORN FOR BUTTER MAKING,

which are reported as follows:—

"We must produce our beef by paying less than 60 to 75 cents per bushel for corn. So it is with butter. We don't think of producing these articles without a very large percentage of corn in our feed. That is the staple and standard. The question then comes, Can we raise corn so we can provide it cheaper than now? I am making some investigations in that line this winter, and I have carried them to this pass that I want to make this statement,

that we can produce our corn here, all the farm needs, at a cost not exceeding a half a dollar per bushel and buy the fertilizer. That is, at the prices that are paid at the present time. The stover also we can produce at a cost not exceeding \$9 a ton. From the experiments I am making, I can say that I can get the stover and the corn for fodder cheaper than hay. As Mr. Moore told you in a former meeting, he cannot afford to make milk or butter by growing hay. Corn is an article that will produce beef, butter, and milk and leave something handsome in the way of profit. Corn can be produced for half a dollar a bushel and stover for \$9 per ton, and leave the farm a good margin compared with its present cost of production. From my own experiments I am satisfied I can make that statement and verify it. That answers the question at present for me. I can continue to farm at the present prices and so diminish the cost of production as to make a good profit."

REMARKS ON MILK INSPECTION.

Dr. Davenport, Boston's milk inspector, said: "It may be a matter of interest to know that the records of the Produce Exchange of Boston show that there were sold in the last year 9,200,000 pounds of butter, a half million pounds of oleomargarine, 8,900,000 pounds of cheese, about half a million dollars worth of vinegar, and, according to the wholesalers of milk, there were sold an average of 36,000 cans of milk a day in Boston. The most of the trouble in milk I have found has been more or less skimming. The next has been the addition of water. According to the statements of the various milk contractors, they tell me it takes more than a thousand cans of milk a day more to supply their customers than it did a short time ago. The number of customers is about the same. There has been a misunderstanding as to the requirements of the law with regard to milk. It has been formerly supposed that the law allowed any milk to be sold that can be produced from a cow. But that is not so, for it says the milk to be sold shall be of a fair quality. The standard is a good cow's milk from a healthy animal. The law forbids the sale of milk with less than thirteen parts of solid matter. A common native cow, on fair food, will average 13½ per cent. I have yet to find a dairy of a dozen cows, with fair feed, which will fall below that standard. I will give an illustration of this. I am examining all the milk that comes into the market, from all the contractors. I have in all some 600 dairies with milk from 5,000 cows. Going through them for the first time I found one dairy in ten that fell below the standard. They were simply notified of the fact and of the requirements of the law. On my second examination only one dairy in ten of those previously deficient fell below the standard. The cows did not have much difficulty in conforming to the law. That makes only one dairy in a hundred below the standard. The law has had rather a surprising effect. The contractors' supplies which I have examined show a great improvement in quality even of those not yet officially reached.

"If there is any particular question which I can answer I shall be pleased to do so or to have any of you come to the Milk Office on Washington street, just above Dover, and see the method by which the milk is being examined. I have examined milk, butter and cheese to the value of over \$15,000,000, and have been supplied by the city with an appropriation of \$400. I have carried the examination on for six months, expending more than \$2,000, and made a statement to the city telling what I have done. If I were supplied with proper means I say that we are sure of pure food within a reasonable time. We cannot

stop all adulteration, but we can come within a small limit.'

BUILD A BASEMENT UNDER YOUR OLD BARN.

From the National Live Stock Journal.

We have known farmers to go without a warm stable for many years, because they had the impression that they must build a new barn to get a good stable. This is a great error, and we will try and show them how easily they can get a good stable without building a new barn.

All the farmer need do is to raise the barn he has and build a basement under it. If the barn is large enough he may have as good a stable as could be made under a new barn. It will be seen that when the barn is raised the whole space under it is available for just such a stable as the farmer wants. It should be raised high enough to make a stable at least 7½ feet high in the clear. It should not be sunk in the earth any deeper than can be well drained, for the stable should be dry. There is no necessity of sinking it more than is required to make earth sufficient to build the drive-ways into the barn above. Eighteen inches is enough for this. This earth scraped around on two sides of the barn will make an easy drive-way on both sides of the barn.

A concrete wall under the barn makes the driest as well as the warmest basement stable; and is generally also the cheapest wall. Raise the barn, with screws, to the proper height, and level it well on blockings. The earth can now be thrown out to the proper depth. Set shores of 3x4 scantling around under the centre of the sill near enough together to be a sufficient support for the barn. A flat stone or small piece of plank is put under each shore to keep it from settling. These shores should not be placed where there is to be a door or window. When the shores are all placed and the barn braced with long shores to keep it in position, take out the blockings, and it is ready for the wall. Set standards plumb, 1½ inches beyond outside of the sill, and the boxing plank, 1½ inches thick, will bring the concrete wall just even with the sill. The inside row of standards will be set just 13 inches from the outside standards, then there will be just 10 inches between the boxing plank, which will be the thickness of the wall. This concrete wall may be built with water lime, sand, gravel, and stone. Mix 3 parts fine sand to 1 of cement or water lime, when dry, and if you have coarse gravel mix in three parts gravel after the sand and cement are mixed with water. Put a layer of this in the boxes, and then bed in any rough stone, filling all the spaces between them with mortar. When you have put in layers enough to fill the box, which is usually 14 inches high, you can then go to the place where you began and raise the boxing plank 12 inches, so as to leave 2 inches on the wall below. Now fill the boxing again, and raise again, so putting on layer after layer till the wall is up to the sill. The window frames and door frames are made as wide as the wall is thick, and are set into the boxing and the concrete built around them. Be sure and make your stable light enough to be cheerful. The cost of this is very small. A 30x40-foot barn can be raised and wall put under for from \$50 to \$75, depending upon the convenience of sand and stone.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW circulates through the entire Dominion, and has a large and increasing circulation in the United States and Great Britain.

TREAT BULLS KINDLY.

From an Exchange.

"Do not trust a bull," is a very wise maxim, but it is equally wise to treat him kindly. All animals (like all men) have variable dispositions except when they are uniformly bad, which fortunately is a rare case. The best of animals will occasionally act sulkily or resent coercion, and a bull's horns and his great strength naturally make him ugly to handle when in a bad mood. When we say it is wise not to trust a bull, we mean that prudence should be exercised in dealing with him, and then, by being well prepared in case of any bad behavior, his attendant will be able to control him without having recourse to pitchforks and clubs, shouting and swearing. Never take any chances with a bull; handle him with such precautions that you always feel yourself reasonably safe from harm, even if he should have an ugly streak. This will give you confidence without foolhardiness. Then treat him with kindness. Never use the whip or fret him unnecessarily. Do not mistake playfulness for wickedness. When about a year old, bulls are very apt to be playful and mischievous, but watchfulness on the part of the attendant and the ring may be depended on to avoid trouble. The ring is an indispensable feature in the management of a bull, and its use should not be postponed too long. Another point not to be omitted is to accustom them from early calthood to contact and intercourse with other animals and with mankind. If confined in a barn, let their stall not be isolated, but so placed that they can see the other beasts and hear the voices of the attendants, and come in for a few kind words occasionally. A bull is a very valuable part of the herd. If a good getter, himself well bred, it is a most difficult thing to replace him, and if forced to dispose of him, it is a difficult thing to get any price for a bull known to have an ugly disposition. Firmness and kindness, with proper food and care, will in most cases succeed in making bulls tractable as well as most other animals. Once get them accustomed, however, to rough language and rough treatment, and you are pretty certain to have an ugly dispositioned beast to handle.

PROFITABLE COLTS.

From the Maine Farmer.

An item has been running through the newspapers, recording the sale of two sucking colts, by an Oxford county man, one for \$200 and the other for \$125. Now these are low prices rather than high, but they tell a story of profit which all should heed. We know the mares and have seen the colts, and can bear witness to their good qualities. They were purchased by neighbors of the breeder, and sold on their merits alone. Now no one can deny but that it paid to raise those two colts, and that the margin of profit was large, but any man who has a sound, large, well-built, good travelling mare and breeds her to one of the many excellent stock horses in our State can realize as much.

We have in mind another case where a fine, six-year-old mare, worth in the market at least \$250, was offered in exchange for a six months old colt. These are not isolated cases, but could be multiplied many times. What do they prove? Only this, that some of our breeders are making judicious matings, and securing the legitimate results. No one stock horse is by nature, size, style, and temperament adapted to every mare, and there is necessary knowledge of the fitness of things in making selections. Some horses are strong in certain qualities, and transmit such to their

offspring, while others excel in other points. This is equally true with our brood mares, and all these conditions should enter in in deciding the question of which one to select. Diseased horses, no matter what the trouble may be, transmit, not the disease, but an increased tendency to it. We say a person inherits consumption, but that is not the fact; there is implanted in the child a weakened condition of the organs involved, and the tendency is there. Just so with our brood mares or stock horses. Any disease or unnatural condition will show itself in the progeny. For this reason the disposition of both male and female should be studied as well as their soundness of limbs and body. A cross, vicious brood mare, bred to a horse of the same disposition, will produce colts with this trait intensified, and yet only the few stop to consider these things in making up their matings. Only the best of either sex should be used, for they only can produce the best. Sound mares, of good size and kind dispositions, bred to horses as good, will invariably produce colts their equal or better. And such colts will always attract purchasers, and command good prices in the markets. There must be a thorough weeding out, if we would improve our colts, and realize the high prices which a few to-day obtain.

The remark is often heard, "Yes, Mr. — can always sell a horse at a big price, but if I had one twice as good, I could hardly give it away." The fact is that Mr. — breeds intelligently, and realizes the importance of keeping only the very best brood mares. This fact cannot be kept from the purchasers of other States, who are always watching the practices of our breeders, and are quick to detect any improvement in the quality of our stock. In this way such men become known, and their stock is largely sought after. Here is the secret, and this is all there is to it.

WINTER TOP-DRESSING.

Henry Stewart in New York Times

There are some things which may be done at any time, some which are better done thus than never, and some which must be done at a particular time. It is quite important for the farmer to distinguish between these, and to so understand the nature of any work that he may always have it done at the best time. Now, top-dressing is one of these jobs about which there is a considerable latitude in regard to the time when it may be performed. It is a very necessary work, and for fall grain or grass lands may be done at any time from late in the fall until the middle of winter. But where circumstances have prevented the work up to this time it is better that it be done late than not at all. The manner of doing it depends somewhat upon circumstances. If the manure is fresh it may be hauled out and spread as it is made, and for grain or for sod that is to be ploughed in the spring for corn coarse manure is an excellent thing to protect the crop as well as to feed it, and this protection is a very important fact in the question.

The great doubt which disturbs the matter in the minds of farmers is whether or not there is a loss of valuable portions of the manure by reason of the rains carrying the soluble part of it too far into the soil, so that they are lost to the crop. This is very improbable. The soil is exceedingly absorbent of any such matters as these, and acts as a most effective filter. It may be safely accepted as a pertinent fact that no soluble organic matter contained in manure will be carried through eight to twelve inches of soil, unless the soil has become saturated with it and can hold no more. The earth floor of a manure

cellar, after years of use, has been found completely unstained by any percolation at a depth of twelve inches, and has given no indication of any mixture with the leaching of any manure which has been kept in it. It will be found the same in barn-yards, the surface of which has been covered with manure and has been rained upon for many years.

If this is so in such extreme cases no anxiety need be felt in regard to it in the field. Every farmer knows how little the continued use of manure for years past has affected the yellow or lighter colored soil below the arable surface, and how he objects to bring this hungry and barren subsoil to the surface. The most experienced and intelligent farmers who have had opportunities of observing the effects of it agree in this view, viz.: That there is no loss of any valuable matter from the manure that may be spread upon the grain or grass or even upon fall-ploughed land during its exposure to the weather through the winter.

One thing is to be avoided: steep hillsides, upon which heavy rains will wash the ground and carry off any loose or soluble matter, should not be top-dressed in the fall or in the winter, and especially if the ground is frozen, in which case a sudden thaw or heavy rain might carry down all the manure bodily into the low places or wash them entirely from the field. One other danger is to be carefully avoided, which is to unload manure into heaps to be spread afterward. This is both a loss and an injury. One rain or a week's delay in the spreading will cause the ground under the heap to become saturated with the strongest part of the manure, while the rest of the field will be deprived of a just share of it. To leave these heaps in a field all the winter for the purpose of spreading them in the spring is a still greater waste and loss and more serious damage.

SLAUGHTERING IN THE WEST.

From the National Live Stock Journal.

Considerable agitation is going on in Denver in favor of the establishment there of beef slaughtering and canning establishments. Recently two committees were appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association, respectively. These committees met and duly reported on the 22nd ult. The burthen of their report is, that Colorado is bound to be one of the greatest stock States in the Union, owing to its vast grazing territory and its alfalfa yield, the value of its cattle, sheep, and horses now amounting to sixty-five million dollars; that its export trade in cattle is already most extensive, and that the establishment of packing houses at Denver would certainly draw largely for supplies on Utah, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, and Oregon; that the atmosphere at Denver is remarkably well adapted to curing and packing. In a paper read by Mr. Rhodes, attorney of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association, he states that it costs \$8.50 a head to land live steers in Chicago, while the cost of landing, as dressed and canned beef, the product of 100,000 head, would cost, to lay down on the Chicago market, \$425,000, or at the rate of \$4.25, a saving of \$425,000 on the 100,000 head, which constituted the amount of Colorado's beef exports last year.

The committee, in their report, and Mr. Rhodes, in his paper, discuss the matter very fully, and point out the numerous benefits to accrue, not only to Denver and Colorado, but also to neighboring States.

Unquestionably the principle of bringing near together the market and the source of supply is a wise one, and so far as putting the principle in practice, that is a mere question

of difficulties to be overcome, and whether these are so numerous or so great as to counterbalance the undeniable advantages. The union of the Chamber of Commerce of Denver and the Cattle Growers' Association of Colorado, and their agreement on the advisability of the movement, undoubtedly give it great weight, and unless those who may regard such an undertaking as fraught with disaster, or at least with damage to their own interests, should succeed in interposing obstacles too great to be overcome without jeopardizing the financial success of the movement, the establishment of slaughtering and packing houses in Denver may be regarded as among the probabilities of the future.

WEIGHT OF SHEEP.

From the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.

But few farmers are aware of the heavy weights sometimes attained by the large breeds of sheep. Some of the breeds, as managed in England, exceed 300 pounds. The average weight of ten months' lambs, at Smithfield, England, in 1884, shows that the growth of those lambs from the special breeds is very rapid. The lambs of the Hampshire and Wiltshire Downs averaged 204 pounds; cross-breeds, 188 pounds; Oxfordshire, 178 pounds; Cotswold, 176 pounds; Shropshire, 153 pounds; Southdowns, 161 pounds; Leicester, 129 pounds. At the age of 21 months, the weights were as follows:—Hampshire and Wiltshire Downs, 293 pounds; Oxford, 292 pounds; Lincoln, 283 pounds; Cotswolds, 282 pounds; cross-breeds, 270 pounds; Kentish, 253 pounds; Leicesters, 254 pounds; Shropshires, 239 pounds; Southdowns, 216 pounds. Here we notice that the Southdowns fell but little below the Leicester at twenty-one months, and exceeded them at ten months. The above showing is a creditable one for the Southdowns, and confirms their position as one of the best breeds that can be used for improvement.

FEEDING BOX OR MANGER FOR COLTS.

A correspondent of the *American Cultivator* who has visited Highland Stock Farm, a noted horse-breeding establishment at Lee, Mass., thus describes a feeding box used for the young colts on the farm, which he says is something of a novelty, "and could be adopted with profit by any Northern breeder. It is one continuous box built against the stable walls, which form one side of the box. The bottom is about one foot in width and on a level with the ground floor. The side next the colts is about two feet in height, and built upon an angle with the bottom, so that at the top the box is about two feet in width. Against the walls of the stable, about on a level with the top of the feed box, is a girth some six inches in width. To this girth is nailed a narrow strip of board which projects about two inches above the girth, forming a shallow trough in which the colt's grain is placed. Every one who has observed a horse or colt eating oats has noticed that a portion of the grain is dropped from the mouth, and if allowed to fall in the dirt considerable must be wasted. By the above simple device the grain which the colts drop falls into the box which holds their hay, and as it has a tight bottom the grain is all saved and eaten, thus preventing considerable waste. The manager at Highlawn is an advocate of liberal feeding, so as to keep the colts growing from the start. Their pastures, particularly those in which mares suckling foals are kept, contain an abundance of rich grass. Occasionally a mare is a very scanty milker, and in such cases ground

oats and wheat bran are fed in sufficient quantities to cause her to supply the wants of the growing foal and keep it in a thrifty condition. After weaning and during the first winter each foal is fed from three to four quarts of oats and about the same quantity of wheat bran daily. Mr. Davis has learned from experience that good sound oats are as harmless as hay for growing foals which have plenty of exercise. The hay used is of the best quality, and consumed in sufficient quantities to properly develop the stomach and insure a well-proportioned animal when matured. Large quantities of corn fodder are raised and cured on the farm, and when the nutritive properties of the grasses are impaired by frosts a liberal supply of well-cured cornstalks is distributed about the pastures and eaten with relish by the mares. The farm is divided into numerous small fields and pastures, which admit of keeping animals in small flocks or by themselves whenever desirable.

FEEDING BEES.

An exchange says:—"Extracted honey may be fed to bees; but as sugar is equally good for a winter diet, some say better, and costs less, it is usual to make a syrup of it for feeding purposes, of say pure granulated sugar, two pounds to eighteen ounces of water. There are various ways of feeding. With a tight bottom board, syrup in small quantities may be poured into the hive at the top of the frames, and allowed to drip down. The bees will clean all up nicely. Many bee-keepers prefer to use a feeder of some kind. There are several different kinds in the market, also "rough and ready" feeders, that can be home made. One of the simplest of these is a tin oyster can with a flat side cut out, and a shingle float, perforated with gimlet holes, as a raft for the bees to stand on. The float should fit the can so loosely that it will readily rise and fall with the supply of syrup. This can is set on top of the frames or an opening in the honey board. In no case ought syrup to be fed so as to create danger of the bees drowning in it. Some bee-keepers prefer a tin can with finely perforated end as a feeder. This is filled with syrup, set on top of the frames, or fitted into an aperture of the honey board or cloth cover, with the perforations downwards. The air-pressure will prevent the syrup from descending too rapidly, and the bees will sip it up and store it as fast as it exudes from the small holes in the can. Feeding, however practised, should be done toward evening, that the bees may dispose of the supply given during the night. Especially must this be well observed if an outside feeder is used, as otherwise robbing will be certain to take place, and robbery, when once started in an apiary, is a species of infatuation which is very hard to quell. Feeding is practised, not only to secure a sufficient supply of winter food, but also to stimulate breeding late in the fall. For this purpose a small quantity will suffice. Enough to start storing in the cells and provoke a little show of activity in the hive will set the queen laying. These feeding operations should be got through by about the first of October."

ONE MORE REFORM.

From the Dairy Farmer.

The creamery interest demands one more reform, and another season will probably see its inauguration. The creameries have generally adopted the plan of purchasing cream by the test, that is to pay for it by its butter value. Justice demands this plan, and its introduction has fully demonstrated its wisdom. By this

system each patron receives pay according to what the cream yields in butter. But here and there is found a patron who, for some cause, has poor cream. This poor cream, if mixed with good cream, damages the whole to often more than the bad cream is worth, and this lowers the grade of butter, and as a consequence operates to depress the price of cream. The butter market has become so sensitive that the slightest off flavor knocks from three to five cents per pound off in price. Here is an injustice to the creamery and to those who furnish good cream, and those who are the cause of it are the proper persons to bear the loss, and the creameries will be compelled to grade the cream and pay according to the grade. This is the principle that they have to sell upon. All creamery butter has to be sold on its merits, and cream will have to be graded, and those who produce the off cream be paid the price of bad cream. It must come to this, and those who produce poor cream will then feel the necessity of reformation. It is unjust to pay the price of a good article for a poor article, but here the poor article absolutely injures the good to a greater extent than the value of the poor. The difference in the price of off butter and choice butter will demand this change by the creameries.

VENTILATION OF STABLES.

From the National Live Stock Journal.

There is a great deal of cheap talk about ventilating cow houses and stock barns, but the great trouble with such buildings is an excess of ventilation. It is only making a bad matter worse to put a ventilator on a barn in which every gust of wind is felt in the stables, and manure freezes fast to the floor. If a stable is in fact made so tight that its occupants cannot get air enough to breathe, more air should, by all means, be admitted in front of them, so that they can breathe it while fresh and pure, and not let in behind them by opening a window in their rear, as is most frequently done, to become loaded with the effluvia from their droppings before it can reach their nostrils. A stable in which air circulates so freely as to keep the temperature down is already too much ventilated. It is a good plan, in these days of cold and high winds, to look carefully round the stable to see how the automatic ventilation is carried on, with a view to applying a remedy with more boards and battens. Loss is inevitable when stock suffers with cold. It pays to keep it warm at any cost. There is nothing more economical than comfort, especially for milch cows.

LORD VERNON ON DAIRY FARMING.

From the London Live Stock Journal.

Lord Vernon, speaking to his tenants at the dinner following the rent audit at Poynton recently, said that in Derbyshire he now farmed 300 acres, and could produce from that land on an average £1,100 worth of milk per annum at 7d. per gallon. He certainly could not see his way clear to reduce the rent of his land whilst it was let at the present comparatively low figure. If they thought it would be better for them, he would start a dairy at Poynton such as he had established at Sudbury. There, during the last six months, £10,000 worth of milk had been bought from the farmers, and this money had been turned over without any loss. At Sudbury, with 1,294 acres and a rental of £2,786, £4,838 had been paid to the farmers for milk, so that the difference between these two sums (£2,052) had gone into the pockets of the farmers. He was quite sure

that if land at Poynton, let at 30s. per acre, could not be made to pay, there must be something radically wrong somewhere—either they had bad cows or else not enough according to the land rented, or something of that kind—and he should always be glad to have a chat with any of them on such matters. In his opinion one of the first and principal reasons why farming did not pay was that very few farmers paid any attention to keeping their accounts in a systematic manner; and without wishing as a landlord to become possessed of any knowledge that would be distasteful to a tenant, he (Lord Vernon) would say that he would gladly send a clerk to any of his tenants who were wishful to be put in the way of keeping their books in a business-like manner. If this important matter were looked after, many bad debts would be avoided, and farmers would find that the time thus employed was a great saving to them.

A SILO IN NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

Mr. John Munro, of Fair View Villa, Rudyard, though not following farming as his ordinary avocation, nevertheless keeps horses and cows, and has manifested some interest in the feeding of stock for dairy purposes. Mr. Munro constructed a silo and made an experiment with the produce of a swampy kind of a field, three acres in extent, lying below the end of Rudyard Lake, a piece of land which is frequently inundated by the overflow from the lake, and yields nothing in the best of seasons but a rough sort of grass, mixed with a considerable quantity of rushes. The last season was a favorable one for this boggy field, the grass of which in wet seasons sometimes cannot be got in a fit state even for use as litter in stables or cowhouses. But the crop was a heavy one when, on the 31st of July last, the grass was cut. The weather was showery during the process of mowing, and rain had fallen during the previous night. In its wet state the grass was carted away (there being fifteen loads in all) and taken to one side of the silo, cut by a machine into "chop" about an inch long, and then pitched into the silo. When opened it was found that, except a small portion which was immediately under the door in the wall through which the chopped grass was pitched, the ensilage was firmly pressed. A careful estimate of the present consumption of ensilage from Mr. Munro's silo is that the produce of two acres is equal to the produce of three acres made into hay. There is the further gain in this instance that the produce of a field usually of little value has been turned to good account. It has done much towards demonstrating, not that it is undesirable to "make hay while the sun shines," but that in dull and rainy weather grass may be cut, and may without great expense be preserved for use in the winter months.

THE SULTAN'S STUD REGULATIONS.—The stud of the Sultan of Turkey is governed by the strictest of rules, some of which would sound strangely to American horsemen. Among them is the following, which is known to have been on record about one hundred years:—"After stallions shall have covered the mares you are to make the former pass five or six times in front of the latter, in order that the foals may be of the colors and forms of the stallions." The conservative character of all Oriental customs renders it probable that this influence has been considered an acknowledged fact in the past from the time of Jacob down to our own.

LIST OF TRANSFERS.

Canada Shorthorn Herd Book up to Jan. 30, 1885.

- h. Lady Macdonald (Vol. 9), by Victor 2nd [10,581], S. Kerr, Rockwood; Robert Brown, Acton.
- b. Brigade-Major [12,492], by Earl of Goodness 5th [8,514], Wm. Douglas, Caledonia; James Deans, Paris Station.
- b. Zorra Chief [12,507], by Oxford Duke 2nd [10,712], Wm. Gould, Woodstock; H. Shadwick, Woodstock.
- h. Cora B. (Vol. 9), by Booth King [6,662], Wm. Paddon, St. Thomas; John C. Burke, St. Thomas.
- b. Captain [12,508], by Wellington [10,596], Wm. Watson, Nassagaweya; George Taylor, Rockwood.
- h. Florence 3rd (Vol. 9), by 2nd Duke of Winfield [8,492], J. R. Martin, Cayuga; Richard Fegan, Jarvis.
- b. Gladstone [12,514], by Young Duke of Bedford [9,579], Alex. McLeish, Springbank; Robt. Hopper, Springbank.
- b. Lord Dufferin [12,513], by Young Duke of Bedford [9,579], Alex. McLeish, Springbank; A. McLachlan, Lamon.
- b. Hibbert Duke [12,509], by Duke of Kent 4th [11,909], George Sprout, Seaforth; Thomas Fell, Stratford.
- c. Lady Havens (Vol. 9), by Louth Chief [12,516], Wm. R. Havens, Homer; Jas. R. R. Secord, Homer.
- b. Louth Chief [12,516], by Filagree Duke [5,244], John Cerrol & Sons, St. Catharines; John Nihan, St. Catharines.
- b. Chancellor [12,521], by Duke of Bedford [8,369], John C. Evans, Hespeler; John I. Hobson, Mosborough.
- b. Enterprise [12,519], by Marquis 2nd [10,216], Thos. Ormiston, Delaware; Ed. White, Colpoy's Bay.
- h. Gentle Belle (Vol. 9), by Enterprise [12,519], Thos. Ormiston, Delaware; Alex. Taylor, Kemble.
- c. Hattie Napier 2nd (Vol. 9), by Lord Blythwood [3,484], B. B. Osler, Dundas; Robert Burt, St. George.
- c. Florence 2nd (Vol. 8, page 406), by 8th Duke of Clarence [4,990], John R. Martin, Cayuga; John Boulter, Cheapside.
- c. Lady Jane 3rd (Vol. 9), by 2nd Duke of Wingfield [8,492], John R. Martin, Cayuga; John Boulter, Cheapside.
- h. Lady Dimple (Vol. 9), by Orpheus 17th [11,962], John R. Martin, Cayuga; John Boulter, Cheapside.
- b. 3rd Duke of Ardross [12,549], by Duke of Ardross [11,531], John R. Martin, Cayuga; John Boulter, Cheapside.
- b. Duke of Wellington [12,533], by General Havelock 3rd [7,119], John Bruce, Barnet; Robert Dow, Barnet.
- b. 10th Duke of Hillhurst [12,537], by Duke of Oxford 38th [9,893], Hon. M. H. Cochran, Compton, Que.; Jas. Bellwood, Woodburn.
- b. Prince, [12,543], by Blake [9,697], James Johnston, Orangeville; John Hoar, Orangeville.
- b. Dick [12,541], by Blake [9,697], James Johnston, Orangeville; Wm. Cornelius, Orangeville.
- b. Duncan [12,540], by Blake [9,697], James Johnston, Orangeville; Duncan Connell, Orangeville.
- b. Christopher [12,534], by Statesman 1st [44,096], W. J. Isaac, Harwood; George Keith, Toronto.
- c. Red Rose (Vol. 5, p. 520), by Prince of Halton [5,957], Wm. Watson, Nassagaweya; Wm. W. Scott, Milton.

- c. Princess Beatrice (Vol. 6), by Duke of Middlesex [5,049], Alex. McLeish, Springbank; Mrs. John A. Brown, Rapid City, Man.
- c. Mazurka Lass (Vol. 9), by Mazurka Duke [5,703], Lt.-Col. C. A. O'Malley, Wardsville; A. J. C. Shaw, Thamesville.
- b. Korti [12,547], by Ramsden's Earl [12,546], A. J. C. Shaw, Thamesville; James Winter, Botany.
- b. Ramsden's Earl [12,546], by 3rd Earl of Darlington [7,025], James Thompson, Masonville; C. Priddis, London.
- h. Pride of Elmgrove (Vol. 9), by Alfred [8,071], J. L. Bourtrice, Porter's Hill; John W. Yeo, Holmesville.
- h. Miss Abia (Vol. 9), by Highland Chief [8,703], Henry Reed, Glanford; Craven Bros., Exeter.
- b. Beach [12,555], by Hanlan [8,678], James Wallace, Granton; David Johnston, Granton.
- b. Duke of Dufferin [12,556], by Prince Bloom [9,129], Wm. Cornelius, Amaranth Station; F. Hill, Waldemar.
- b. Governor Wood [12,559], by Lorne [10,187], Thomas Chisholm, Mansewood; F. Chisholm, Milton.
- c. Roxey (Vol. 9), by Halton [7,159], J. D. Abbott, Everton; John Simpson, Nassagaweya.
- b. President Garfield [12,560], by Baron Cambria 2nd [11,475], Ed. Hiscott, St. Catharines; Jas. Osmand, Niagara.
- b. Lincoln Chief [12,561], by Baron Cambria 2nd [11,475], Ed. Hiscott, St. Catharines; A. Fry, Jordon.
- b. Grantham Chief [12,563], by Baron Cambria 2nd [11,475], Ed. Hiscott, St. Catharines; A. Staunton, Jordon Station.

WATER IN VETERINARY PRACTICE.

From the (English) Farm and Home.

For many diseases of domestic animals, there is scarcely any better remedy than simple water. In inflammation that can be reduced with water it is a grand remedy. If it were used in place of blisters and harsh liniments in many instances money would be saved, suffering would be spared, and recovery quite as sure. It is to be greatly regretted that some people do not realise this fact. We frequently prescribe other remedies when we feel sure that cold water would do just as well as anything can do, simply because we either have reason to believe or fear that there will be no confidence in such a simple remedy, and that it will not be faithfully applied. Take garget, for instance. There is no better remedy for local application than cold water. The udder is swollen and heated; if it can be cooled it is all right. And is there any better application that can be thought of for that purpose than water? But the usual veterinary treatment is to purge, apply more expensive applications, and perhaps even to bleed. Purgatives are always to be avoided when possible; their result is a weakening of the system. They irritate, and, as one writer puts it, "Nature kicks them out as an intruder, as an enemy. Yet this is called science!" If some kind of a bag be made of indiarubber, for instance, in such shape as that it will come over the udder, and can be fastened in position, and this be filled with water at a temperature of about sixty-five degrees, it will require little attention and will absorb the heat. The water should be changed as often as it gets warm. Of course, unless water be applied in some such way as this, it will require considerable labor to apply it, for it cannot be expected that an occasional application will take out inflammation. We refer to this dis-

ease and this remedy only to call attention to simple remedies. Because a remedy costs a good deal, it does not necessarily follow that it is better than good [cold or] moderately cold water.

THE BIRMINGHAM CHAMPION.

Commenting upon the relative merits of the two animals by which the Elkington challenge cup has been won this year and last at the Birmingham (Eng.) Fat-Stock Show, the *Mark Lane Express* says:—"From the tabular statement of ages, weights, and average daily gain from birth, it will be seen that after all Mr. John Price's Hereford made the best weight for age, and the highest rate of daily gain when his greater age is taken fully into account. Here is plain proof that and appeal to the butcher's block and also a statement of cost of production is necessary to enable any one to decide on the actual merits of an animal such as this latest winner of the highest honors Birmingham has to offer. The weight for age is not great, and the daily rate of increase is not much to talk about. As a fat animal this cross-bred heifer is very perfect and ripe, with a very small amount of offal; but what has it cost to produce her? Will Mr. Stephenson tell us that, or give us an approximation? If we remember rightly, Mr. Price's Hereford appeared to be full of lean flesh when he won the Elkington cup for the first time, and, although we contended at the time—and think now—that a beast good enough to win an honor had served all useful purposes, educational or otherwise, still it remains a fact of great importance that he had made at the time of his second victory a higher rate of daily gain from birth than Mr. C. Stephenson's cross-bred heifer has done at a year younger. Cost alone can settle the question thus raised. Is there much lean meat in this cross-bred Aberdeen heifer?"

Swine.

THE BEST TIME FOR PIGS.

"Breeder" in South and West.

Taking them on an average, farmers find it unprofitable to have very many fall pigs. Wintering them over, even when the farmer is well prepared, entails considerable expense and makes pork cost the farmer more than if they are littered in the early spring and are then pushed along as fast as possible until the early part of the next winter. Taking this, then, as the most economical plan of raising and fattening pork, now is the best time to select the brood sows and the males that are to be used the next year. In choosing the breeding animals, considerable judgment must be used, not only as to the pedigree, so as to insure good stock, but from a line of stock that has produced good litters. Seven is the lowest number that a good-sized, thrifty sow should raise, and ten is none too many. It is not profitable to keep for breeders sows that fail to bring less than seven, and the larger per cent. of these should be males. This is a very important item, and cannot well be overlooked in economical pork raising. The latter part of December is the best time for the sows to be bred. This will bring the pigs towards the latter part of March. Do not make the mistake of having or choosing sows that are very young. Where this plan is kept up, the size, thrift, and health of pigs are made to suffer. Have good-sized sows, at least nine months old, of good form, thrifty, and in good condition. Pains should be taken as to form, whether shoulders, hams, or sides are

especially desirable. It takes a long time to breed to particular points, and when once secured, pains must be taken to keep it up by judicious and careful selection.

It is better not to have brood sows too fat. A good thrifty condition is better than either too poor or too fleshy. Good shelter should be provided—dry and warm—and their quarters should be kept clean. With ordinary care the hog is not nearly filthy an animal as he is generally looked upon as being, and it will pay to give the brood sows a reasonable amount of care to insure partial cleanliness.

Too much corn is not good for brood sows. It is too heating and too fattening. If the animals are left to shift for themselves and are exposed to the cold and storms during the winter, considerable corn may be fed to keep up animal heat; but in my experience corn is very expensive when used for this purpose. Good, dry, warm quarters are much cheaper. Give a variety: chopped oats, soaked barley, rye or wheat, bran slop, clover hay, sorghum, boiled potatoes or turnips, all can be used to a good advantage. See that they have a good supply of water. It is true that a hog will live several days without water, yet I doubt the economy in forcing them to live without.

Keep brood sows out of the stable, out from among the horses or cows. It is better for them to have a lot where they can be kept to themselves. You will raise more and better pigs to pay you for the trouble. Keep only the best, and thereby continue to increase or build up the good qualities of your stock.

Live Stock Notes.

The total meat product of Great Britain, Scotland, and Ireland is 1,100,000 tons from cattle, sheep, and swine, and it seems this cannot be increased, as it has remained stationary for the past twenty years. At the present rate of consumption this would supply twenty-six millions of the population, leaving nine millions dependent upon importation. Last year the percentage of supply from abroad was twenty-eight to seventy-two of the home product.

A Nevada ranchman has a herd of cows which are hybrids; half buffalo, or more properly half bison. They are very handy, and yarn has been spun from their hair, which is quite long.

Several suits have been instituted in a Nebraska court against a Chicago Live Stock Company to recover \$125,000 damage alleged to have been sustained by plaintiffs by reason of their herds contracting Spanish or Texas fever from defendant's cattle.—*National Stockman and Farmer.*

Poultry.

CHOICE POULTRY.

From the Maine Farmer.

The breeding of poultry with the intention of improving and establishing desirable practical traits is a business requiring an immense amount of study, and demanding constant care and watchfulness. It is no hap-hazard, go-as-you-please practice, but it is based upon true scientific principles, and no breeder can hope to succeed who fails to understand and apply them. They are the same as underlie the breeding of all classes of improved stock. Everyone who breeds or keeps hens reaps the benefits in the increased size and early productivity of the flocks. Laugh as we may

at these men, and belittle their fancies as much as possible, the stubborn fact remains that they are giving to the public time and money. Months and years pass before they begin to reap any harvest as the result of their sowing.

We are led to these remarks by reading a communication complaining at the prices asked by breeders for choice poultry. In the mind of the writer one hen was as good as another, and "the man who asked for a breeding bird anything more than its market value is a fraud and a knave." Being one of the large class under the ban, we thought we would look the matter up a little, and found that the stock kept by the writer of the above communication was of the poorest, his cows being scrubs, his sheep, swine, and poultry on a par with his cattle, and his buildings in a delapidated condition. Yet, in spite of all these things, this man, by borrowing and reading the newspapers, made money from his farm, and considered himself an authority on all subjects. There is still another class who fail to recognize any increased value in improved stock unless it can come to their hands without extra cost.

Now the man who takes a flock of hens, and in ten years, time succeeds in increasing the egg production ten per cent., or adds to their size twenty per cent., without increasing the cost, has performed a labor worthy of compensation. When we remember that by and through the laws of reproduction others may enter in and share the benefits, we begin to realize how breeders of choice stock are public benefactors. The man who to-day purchases of any reliable breeder a male bird to use in his flocks ought to pay an increased price, for such a bird will increase the size, hasten the maturity, and add to the productiveness. Not every breeder is reliable, and in purchasing care is necessary, but this does not affect the facts presented. The man who year after year follows a course of breeding and keeps himself before the public, proves his value as a breeder and merits confidence. But it is not the man who blows the biggest horn that makes the most music, neither is it always the man who claims most that possesses most. We have been writing about poultry, but what has been penned applies as truly to our cattle, sheep, and swine breeders as to the "hen-men."

EARLY PULLETS.

From the Prairie Farmer.

The farmer who wants eggs to sell in winter, when they are "worth something," should aim to get out a few broods of chicks early in the season. For winter layers, the Cochins, Brahmas, and Langshans should be out of the shell in February and March; Plymouth Rocks, Wyandots, Dominiques, and Javas in March and April, and the smaller breeds from the middle of April to the middle of May, or never as late as the first of June. We have had June-hatched Hamburgs that commenced laying the latter part of October. The cockerels from these early broods can be sold as soon as large enough for broilers; when the farmer is too far from an early chicken market, he can keep them going till early fall, when they will command a good price. In many cases it will be good economy for the farmer's family to devour them at times when other fresh meat cannot be obtained. The farmer who keeps his family on salt pork and equally salt mackerel all summer, and saves all the young roosters to sell in the fall, ought to be compelled to eat salt cod-fish three times a day for 365 days in succession. But what is the use of talking about such men? It won't do them any good, for they are too heathenish to take a paper.

EGG TESTER.

One of the correspondents of the *Prairie Farmer* wants to know where he can get a good egg-tester. Make it. Get or make a wooden box large enough to hold a small kerosene lamp. Cut a hole in the bottom as large as the top of the lamp chimney, and in one side make a hole about the shape and size of an egg. Set the lamp on the table, place the box, bottom side up, over the lamp, partially darken the room, take the eggs, one at a time, between the thumb and fore-finger, and hold them between the eye and the egg-shaped opening in the side of the box. The barren eggs will look light and nearly clear; the fertile ones will at the fourth or fifth day show a dark spot, from which the tiny red veins radiate in different directions.

Dairy.

FEEDING FOR MILK.

Stockman in South and West.

While the average Western farmer keeps cows more for the calves they will raise than for the milk and butter they may produce, yet they are interested in knowing what are the best feeds to induce a liberal supply of milk during the winter.

One trouble at the outset is that farmers prefer to have calves come in the spring—as near the time as possible when the cows can be turned out on the grass. The calves are allowed to have the larger proportion of the milk during the summer and until they are old enough to wean, which is generally in the fall. The cows are then allowed to dry up and the larger number are wintered over as cheaply as possible. This plan is injurious to the cows, so far as winter milking is concerned. Yet it is always desirable to keep enough cows giving milk to supply a sufficient quantity for family use and to furnish what butter the family will need. In order to secure this in the most economical manner, it is the best plan to take especial pains with a sufficient number of cows to supply the family. One of the first things necessary is good shelter; and then a good supply of suitable feed is very necessary. Of course as much pains as possible should be taken to select good milkers at the start. There is considerable difference in this respect even among scrubs, and when you are taking especial pains to secure a good supply of milk the best cows for this purpose should be selected. Do not expect that giving a few nubbins with the shucks on, night and morning, to induce the cow to stand still while you are milking, can be called feeding.

Corn, while a very good feed to keep up animal heat or to fatten, is not the best feed for milk. There are few things that, taken all around, will equal good wheat bran to induce a good flow of milk; and it will pay farmers, especially those who raise wheat and are in the habit of taking their wheat to mill to be ground for flour, to take some pains to secure a good supply of wheat bran for the milch cows during the winter. A good feed of this, wet with warm water, fed night and morning, will be found very beneficial. A few nubbins of corn or a quart of corn meal added will help greatly to keep the cows in good condition. Then good clover hay is one of the very best single feeds for milk cows. Hungarian grass is also very good; next is timothy hay, then red top, oat straw, corn fodder, and wheat straw. These are placed in the order of their value, wheat straw being the poorest rough feed for milk. See that the cows have plenty of salt and also

all the water they want. Chopped oats or rye, or corn meal, is a good feed for milk cows when bran cannot be had conveniently. Feed and milk regularly. Do not miss one milking every few days and then expect the cows to keep up a regular supply of milk. A little pains taken to give good milk cows a little attention will secure a good supply of milk and butter all winter, with a very small increase in the cost of wintering.

ENSILAGE AND CONDENSED MILK.

The manager of the Anglo Swiss Milk Condensing Company writes to the English papers a strong protest against milk from cows fed with ensilage. He says: "Two or three farmers at Aylesbury have been delivering milk to the company from silage-fed cows the present season, and it has been found that such milk is not suitable for condensing purposes. We are advised on this point that it is not a question admitting of two opinions, that the evidence that silage milk cannot be used for condensing is conclusive. Both in our own interest and in the interest of farmers who may contemplate the use of silage, we find it advisable to announce at an early date that our future contracts for the supply of milk will contain a clause declining to receive milk from silage-fed cows." He further condemns the use of such milk for any purpose whatever, and appeals to American experience to support his position.

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, TORONTO, Jan. 22nd, 1885.

PRODUCE.

Receipts having continued to be very small through the week, the amount of business doing has remained limited. Had there been more grain offered it would readily have been taken, and usually at steady prices, though the upward movement in outside markets would seem to have sustained something of a check. Holders, however, appear to have been inclined still to stand out for a further rise on most goods. Local stocks have increased slightly, save in peas, during the week, and those of wheat and flour are more than double those of last year. In the States the visible supply of grain has gone on increasing; but that of wheat has decreased to 42,629,000 bushels, against 43,367,000 in the preceding week, and 33,005,000 last year.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL, ON DATES INDICATED.

	Jan. 13.	Jan. 20
Flour.....	11s 6d	11s 6d
R. Wheat.....	7s 6d	7s 6d
R. Winter.....	7s 9d	7s 9d
No. 1 Cal.....	7s 10d	7s 9d
No. 2 Cal.....	7s 6d	7s 6d
Corn.....	5s 0d	5s 1d
Barley.....	5s 6d	5s 6d
Oats.....	5s 5d	5s 5d
Peas.....	5s 11d	6s 0d
Pork.....	65s 0d	65s 0d
Lard.....	37s 3d	36s 9d
Bacon.....	34s 6d	33s 9d
Tallow.....	34s 0d	33s 9d
Cheese.....	64s 0d	62s 6d

FLOUR.—Has been held more persistently by millers than has grain by either farmers or dealers; scarcely any obtainable, and none unless at a considerable advance. Superior extra has been held by some parties as high as \$4.00, which, of course, was altogether over buyers' views; though at close they would have taken extra at \$3.50 had it been obtainable.

BRAN.—Scarce and firm; has sold at \$11.00 on track, but this price not sure to be repeated.

OATMEAL.—Inactive, but seems steadily held at about \$3.65 for cars, with small lots unchanged and usually going about \$4.00.

WHEAT.—There has been some demand for shipment heard all week, and sales of lots lying at stations west were made in the latter part of last week at equal to 83 to 84c. for No. 1 spring and No. 2 fall, and equal to 81 to 82c. for No. 3 fall and No. 2 spring here. Local millers may have paid a cent or two more for choice, but if they did it was not allowed to transpire. At the close the feeling among shippers was easy, but inside quotations were probably still obtainable. On street, fall and spring closed at 82 to 84c., and goose at 68½ to 70c.

OATS.—Scarce and steady, with sales of cars on track at 31 and 31½c, which price would probably have been repeated at the close. Street receipts small and 33c. paid.

BARLEY.—In active demand but very scant supply at decidedly firm prices; any business done kept p.t. No. 1 has been worth 72 to 73c.; No. 2 about 67c.; extra No. 3 about 60c.; and No. 3 from 56 to 57 f.o.c. Street receipts small; closed at 60 to 69c., but No. 1 wanted at 72c.

PEAS.—Nominally unchanged at equal to 58 to 59c. for cars outside, and these figures for them on track here. Street prices 57 to 58c.

RYE.—Inactive; the little offered bringing about 56c.

HAY.—Market supplies were small in the latter part of last week and on Monday, but at close they increased and were all readily taken at \$7.50 to \$10.00 for clover and \$11.00 to \$14.00 for timothy.

STRAW.—In good supply, but readily sold at firm prices, the range being from \$8.00 to \$9.50 for sheaf; loose, none.

POTATOES.—Cars neither offered nor wanted; prices nominal. Street receipts small and taken at 40 to 45c. per bag.

APPLES.—Dealers holding firmly, but selling slowly. Market receipts have become small, with prices unchanged at \$1.00 for inferior to \$1.50 to \$1.75 for choice fruit.

BUTTER.—Choice rolls have been selling at about 15c. and readily taken, but inferior offered at 10c. not taken; really choice tubs and crocks scarce and wanted at 17 to 18c.; all else unsaleable. Street receipts small; pound rolls steady at 22 to 25c.

EGGS.—Lined abundant and weak at 17c., and newly-gathered fairly steady at 20 to 21c., in round lots. On street, fresh steady at 22 to 24c. and new-laid wanted at 25 to 26c.

HOGS.—Packers holding off as they are well stocked; good rail lots have sold at \$6.00 with less bid at close. On street receipts increased and prices easier at close, ranging from \$5.75 to \$6.00.

POULTRY.—Receipts still small and all taken at 8½ to 10c. per lb. for turkeys and 6 to 7c. per lb. for geese, and at 50 to 65c. per pair for ducks and 35 to 50c. for fowl per pair, in box lots.

TORONTO MARKET.

Flour, p. brl., f.o.c., Sup. extra...	\$3 65	to	\$3 75
" " Extra.....	3 50	to	0 00
" " Strong Bakers'.....	0 00	to	0 00
" " S.W. Extra.....	0 00	to	0 00
" " Superfine.....	0 00	to	0 00
Oatmeal.....	3 60	to	0 00
Cornmeal.....	0 00	to	3 50
Bran, per ton.....	10 50	to	0 00
Fall wheat, No. 1.....	0 00	to	0 00
" " No. 2.....	0 82	to	0 85
" " No. 3.....	0 80	to	0 81
Spring Wheat, No. 1.....	0 81	to	0 82
" " No. 2.....	0 80	to	0 81
" " No. 3.....	0 56	to	0 51
Barley, No. 1.....	0 73	to	0 00
" " No. 2.....	0 67	to	0 00
" " No. 3 Extra.....	0 60	to	0 00
" " No. 3.....	0 56	to	0 57
Oats.....	0 31	to	0 32
Peas.....	0 58	to	0 59
Rye.....	0 55	to	0 56
Corn.....	0 47	to	0 00
Timothy Seed, per bush.....	0 00	to	0 00
Clover.....	0 00	to	0 00
Flax, screened, 100 lbs.....	0 00	to	0 00

PROVISIONS.

TRADE.—Seems to have been very quiet all over.

BUTTER.—No improvement noticeable. The chief business done has continued to be that in box-lots of rolls; these, when of really good quality, have brought 14 to 15c., though there seems to have been enough of them offered for the wants of the market even at these prices. Inferior quality consisting of re-made store-packed has been offered and 10c. bid for it.

Really choice tubs have been scarce and would have found a sale at 17 to 18c.; but medium and inferior qualities have been simply without buyers at any price. Dealers seem to be determinedly refusing consignments on any terms, and there would appear to be a considerable stock held in the country which holders are very anxious to get rid of. Street receipts have been rather on the increase and prices easy at 22 to 24c for pound rolls and 15 to 18c. for tubs and crocks, the latter being somewhat slow of sale.

CHEESE.—Quiet, but steady with prices unchanged, at 11½ to 12½c. for good to choice, and 11c. for some little medium still on hand.

EGGS.—Receipts have been on the increase and prices rather unsettled, closing with lined slow of sale at 17c.

LARD.—Less demand heard and prices easier at 10 to 10½c. for tinnets and pails.

HOGS.—Packers have been holding off and prices have been coming down, closing rather unsettled at \$5.85 to \$6.00 for rail lots, and \$5.80 to \$6.10 for street lots, offerings of both being on the increase.

SALT.—Nothing doing; values unchanged. Cars of Liverpool and lots not under 50 bags held at 62 to 65c., with small lots 70 to 75c. Fine unchanged at \$1.45 to \$1.50 and dairy at 50c.

DRIED APPLES.—Job lots offered freely but buyers few, and of them few inclined to pay over 4½c.; dealers selling small lots usually at 5½c.

HOPS.—Nominally unchanged; nether offered nor wanted.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Butter, choice dairy.....	0 17	to	0 18
" " good shipping lots.....	0 10	to	0 14
" " inferior, &c.....	0 09	to	0 10
Cheese, in small lots.....	0 11	to	0 12½
Pork, mess, per brl.....	15 50	to	16 00
Bacon, long clear.....	0 08	to	0 08½
" " Cumberland cut.....	0 07	to	0 07½
" " smoked.....	0 00	to	0 00
Hams, smoked.....	0 11	to	0 12
" " cured and canvassed.....	0 00	to	0 00
" " in pickle.....	0 00	to	0 00
Lard, in tinnets and pails.....	0 10	to	0 10½
" " in tierces.....	0 00	to	0 00
Eggs.....	0 17	to	0 21
Dressed hogs.....	5 85	to	6 00
Hops.....	0 12	to	0 15
Dried apples.....	0 04½	to	0 05½
White beans.....	0 75	to	1 25
Liverpool coarse salt.....	0 62	to	0 75
" " dairy, per bag 56 lbs.....	0 50	to	0 00
" " fine.....	1 45	to	1 50
Goderich, per barrel.....	1 25	to	1 30
" " per car lot.....	1 20	to	0 00

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Have shown but little change; green have been taken steadily at former prices and all the cured offered have been wanted with sales of car-lots at 8½c.

CALFSKINS.—All offered wanted, whether green or cured; prices steady but no advance established, green going at 13 and 15c.

SHEEPSKINS.—There has still been no further advance established, the best green selling at 90c.; country lots in fully sufficient supply and ranging from 65 to 85c.

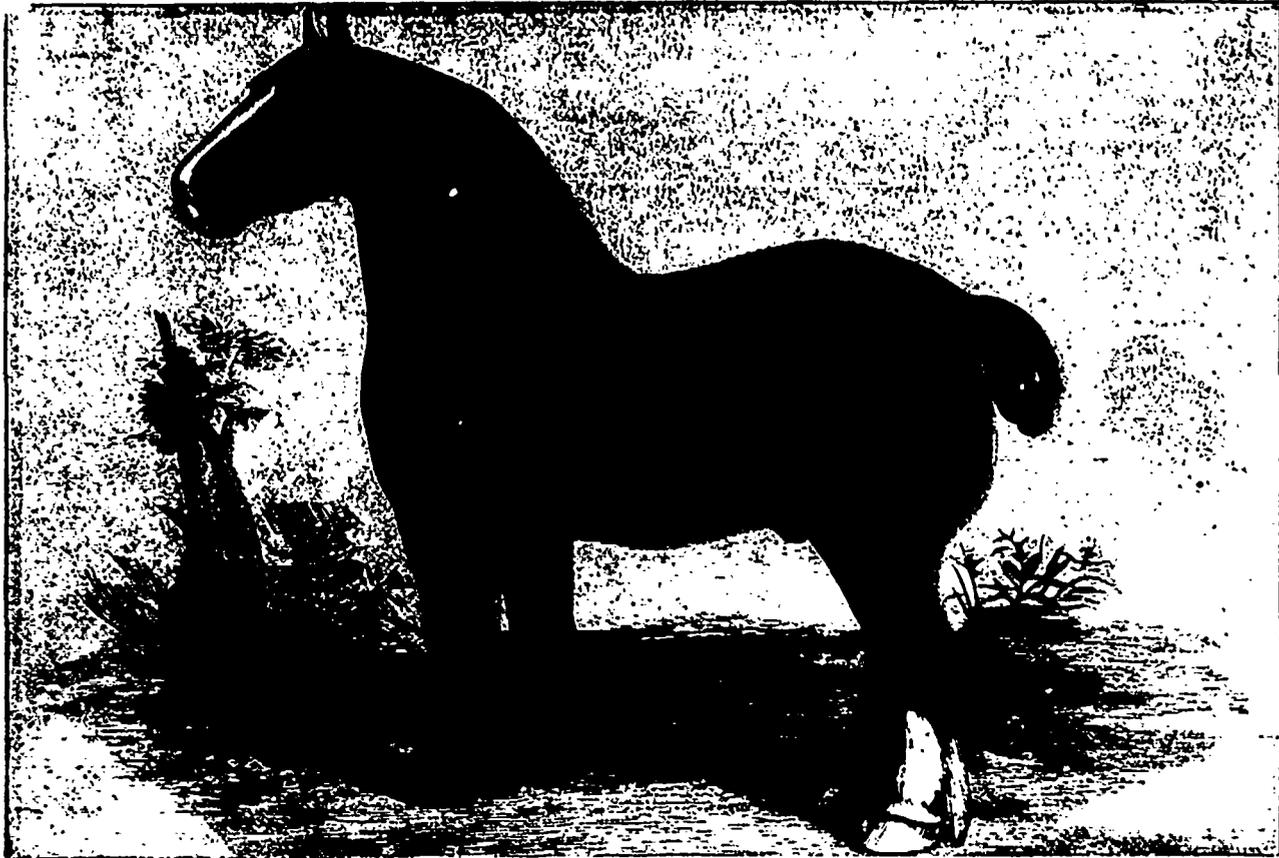
WOOL.—There seems to have been a slight improvement in fleece since our last; some few lots of good average quality of from 2,000 to 5,000 lbs. each have sold at 18c., and coarse has changed hands to a small extent at 15 to 16c., but no movement reported in fine. Pulled of all sorts inactive beyond a little bit of super to the factories at 22c.

TALLOW.—Much as before; prices unchanged at 3½c. for rough and 6½c. for rendered.

Hides and Skins.....	\$0 08	to	\$0 00
Steers, 60 to 90 lbs.....	0 07½	to	0 00
Cows.....	0 08½	to	0 00
Cured and inspected.....	0 11	to	0 13
Calfskins, green.....	0 13	to	0 15
" " cured.....	0 50	to	0 90
Sheepskins.....	0 00	to	0 00
Lambskins.....	0 00	to	0 00
Pelts.....	0 00	to	0 00
Tallow, rough.....	0 03½	to	0 00
" " rendered.....	0 06½	to	0 00

Wool.....			
Fleece, comb'g ord.....	0 15	to	0 19
" " Southdown.....	0 21	to	0 22
Pulled combing.....	0 17	to	0 18
" " super.....	0 21	to	0 22
Extra.....	0 27	to	0 28

IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES



IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES

IMPORTED SHIRE STALLION "DARNLEY."
Owned by HENDRIE & DOUGLAS, Hamilton, Ont.

TENTH IMPORTATION OF DRAUGHT STALLIONS.

MESSRS. HENDRIE & DOUGLAS

BEG TO INFORM

BREEDERS OF DRAUGHT HORSES

That their Importation of Stallions for this season has just arrived per S. S. MONTREAL, from Liverpool.

They have all been personally selected by MR. DOUGLAS, specially selected to suit this market and the modern taste. **Bone, Hair, Action and Color** have all been specially considered. **EVERY HORSE IS ENTERED IN THE STUD BOOK**, and all purchases have been made regardless of expense so as to insure having only animals of acknowledged merit. Representative animals are among this importation from the Stud of LORD ELLESMERE, JAMES FORSHAW, JOSEPH WALTHAM, etc.

Intending purchasers will be met at the Hamilton Station by special conveyance upon giving notice one day ahead, addressed.

HENDRIE & DOUGLAS,
HAMILTON, ONT.

When replying to this advertisement mention CANADIAN BREEDER.

Horses Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE - 25 GOOD, SOUND first class cart horses; highest prices paid for such as suit; will pay as high as \$200. Apply at office, corner of Bathurst and Front Streets. P. BURNS.

HORSES WANTED.

Highest Prices will be Paid FOR FIRST CLASS TEAM HORSES.

MUST WEIGH 1,500 lbs.

Apply to W. ROSE & CO., Carriage Agency
6 Wellington Street East,
TORONTO.

J. H. BONNELL & CO.

BLACK AND COLORED

Printing Ink Manufacturers,

7 SPRUCE ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING,

NEW YORK CITY.

Factory: Long Island City.

JOHN S. WILSON,

General Agent.

BRITISH EMPIRE LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Established - - - 1847

Assets nearly - \$5,000,000

New Policies issued in Canada for 1885:

520 POLICIES FOR \$1,159,000.

GENERAL AGENTS IN TORONTO: J. E. & A. W. Smith.

Special Agent: JNO. DENNIS.

SAMO.

FURNITURE

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
Manufactured and sold at lowest rates for best goods.

JAMES H. SAMO,

NO. 189 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO

THE PARK HEREFORD HERD.

PRIZE HEREFORDS.



PRIZE HEREFORDS.

PRIZE HEREFORDS.

I have still for sale a few young HEREFORD BULLS from recently imported stock, all eligible for or already entered in the American Hereford Record. Stock Bulls in use now are CORPORAL 4175 (A.H.R.), 1st prize Ontario Provincial Exhibition, Ottawa, 1884, and my last importation EARL DOWNTON, bred by Mr. Thomas Fenn, Stonebrook House, Ludlow, Herefordshire, England and sired by his grand bull "Auctioneer."

FRANK A. FLEMING, Importer and Breeder,

THE PARK, WESTON, ONT., NEAR TORONTO, CAN.

In replying to this advertisement mention CANADIAN BREEDER.

WESTERN CANADA LOAN & SAVINGS CO

Fixed and Permanent Capital (subscribed).....\$2,000,000
Paid-up Capital.....1,200,000
Reserve Fund.....600,000
Total Assets.....1,522,000

Offices: No. 70 Church Street, Toronto.

Deposits received, Interest paid or compounded half-yearly.
Currency and Sterling Debentures issued in amounts to suit investors. Interest Coupons payable half-yearly at all principal Banking points in Canada and Great Britain.
Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in these Debentures.
Money to Loan at lowest current rates. Favorable terms for repayment of principal.
WALTER S. LEE, Manager.

CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.—In politics will be perfectly neutral, not joining in those of any party, neither will it ally itself to or be connected with any organization or association, political or otherwise. Legal subjects affecting farming will be treated upon, as well as those relating to all branches of stock and agriculture. Correspondence on important or interesting matters is solicited. Our columns will always be open for the free insertion of questions, and answers will be gladly received from those of experience among our readers. And by the honorable advocacy of the interests of our constituency, we will endeavor to gain confidence and support.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE & Co.

WINE

—AND—

Spirit Merchants.

FAMILY TRADE A SPECIALTY.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c., CAREFULLY PACKED IN JAR, REG OR CASK.

Orders by letter will have our very best and prompt attention.

VAULTS:

10, 12, 14, 16 & 18 KING ST. WEST,
TORONTO.

THE TORONTO

Brewing and Malting

COMPANY.

SIMCOE ST., TORONTO.

MALTSTERS, BREWERS, BOTTLERS.

The attention of the Trade is directed to our Celebrated Ale and Porter in Wood and Bottle.

India Pale Ale & XXX Stout.

ALEXANDER MANNING, President.

A. F. MANNING, - - Sec.-Treas.

Produce.

G. L. KAVANAGH,

DAIRY PRODUCTS,

Pork Packer & Commission Merchant,

22½ CHURCH STREET,

TORONTO.

Correspondence with factories solicited.

W. H. KNOWLTON,

27 Church St., Toronto,

FLOUR AND PRODUCE DEALER,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Feed of all kinds, Cotton Seed and Linseed Meal, Chopped and Ground Corn and Oats, Pea Meal and Offal, Hay, &c., &c., at Lowest Cash Prices.

All orders and consignments will receive prompt attention.
Prices for large or small lots quoted by wire or letter on application.

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Real Estate Agent,

COMMISSIONER, VALUATOR, TRUSTEE,
AND FINANCIAL AGENT,

Room C, Arcade, Yonge St.,
TORONTO.

Money to Loan. Estates Managed.
Properties Exchanged.

Real Estate Agency, Conveyancing, &c.

COLLECTIONS MADE,

Money to Loan, Commissions Solicited.

C. H. MACDONALD,

53 Arcade, Yonge St., Toronto

FARM FOR SALE
NEAR TORONTO.

THIRTEEN ACRES beautifully situated on the Danforth Road three miles from City Hall Well stocked with large and small Fruit Trees Good buildings.

Apply at Office,

CANADIAN BREEDER
Corner Front and Church Sts.,
TORONTO.

FARM FOR SALE.

100 ACRES.

For sale near Guelph, Ontario, a splendid farm Rolling land, soil clay loam, never falling stream of pure water running through it. Stone dwelling 50 x 40, cellar full size of ouse. Bank barn 60 x 40, fitted underneath for fattening cattle Stables, sheep sheds, &c. Good well, pumps &c., the whole in good order. This is an opportunity not to be missed to secure a magnificent farm in the best part of the premier province of Canada For particulars, address,

OFFICE CANADIAN BREEDER,
Cor. Church and Front Sts.
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"DRESSMAKERS' MAGIC SCALE."

The most simple and perfect tailor system of cutting, taught in 3 or 4 days for \$5; board for pupils from a distance, 50c. a day. Miss E. CHUBB, 17 1/2 King street west, two doors from St. Andrew's church.

FREE BY RETURN MAIL
Full Description of
Moody's New Tailor

SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING.
PROF. MOODY, Toronto, Ontario.

ANNUAL
Auction Sale

OF PURE BRED
SHORT HORN CATTLE

Under the Auspices of the
British American Short Horn Assn.

A large number of valuable cattle will be offered at the above Sale, which will be held in the

CITY OF TORONTO,

—ON—
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25th 1885

Rules of Sale similar to last year. No reserve bid other than Catalogue price.

For further information apply to
R. L. DENISON,
64 King St. East, Toronto. Secretary.

NOTHING CAN EQUAL
CROFT'S BLOOD CLEANSER,

FOR PUTTING
HORSES and CATTLE

In Marketable Condition.
PRICE. 50 cts. per Package of Six Powders

Sole Agents for Dominion of Canada,
LOWDEN & CO., 55 Front Street East,
TORONTO.



Destroys the Ticks. Cleanses the Wool
and Improves the Condition of the Animal.

CORTLAND VILLAGE, N.Y.
From Hon. H. S. Randall,
Mears, Hugh Miller & Co.,
DEAR SIR.—I have had no opportunity of testing your "Tick Destroyer" in my own flocks—there being no ticks in my sheep—but I placed some of the preparation in the hands of my friend and neighbor, F. H. Hubbard, Esq., on the accuracy of whose experiments I can fully rely, and after testing it in several cases, he informed me that it thoroughly exterminated ticks. I have, therefore, no doubt that it will do so.
Yours truly,
HENRY S. RANDALL.

No flock master should be without it. Price: 35c., 70c., and \$1 per Tin. Reliable
WHOLESALE AGENTS WANTED
to handle this well known, valuable preparation in the United States.
Refer to CANADIAN BREEDER, Toronto, O. L., Canada.
HUGH MILLER & CO.,
Agricultural Chemists, 167 King St. East, Toronto.

GO TO THE
Great Rubber Warehouse,

10 AND 12 KING STREET EAST,
For Genuine Goods, such as are sold by an
EXCLUSIVE RUBBER HOUSE.

Rubber Belting, Packing and Hose,
Hydrant Hose,
Rubber Sporting Goods, Lawn Sprinklers,
Lacrosse Shoes, Hose Reels,
Rubber Gossamer Circulars,
Rubber Clothing of all Kinds.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
It will be your gain to purchase from us.

THE GUTTA PERCHA and RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
T. MCILROY, JR.

WAREHOUSES—TORONTO, 10 and 12 King St. East; NEW YORK, 33 and 35 Warren St.; CHICAGO, 159 and 161 Lake St.; SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., 501 Market St. PORTLAND, Oregon, 68 and 70 Front St.
FACTORIES—Toronto, Brooklyn, San Francisco, Cal.

WHITE STAR LINE. DOMINION LINE.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. OF STEAMERS.

As all the steamers of this line are STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS, and without exception amongst the handsomest and fastest afloat, passengers can take EXCURSION TICKETS with the certainty of having an equally fine ship when returning. The saving effected by this is considerable. No passengers berthed below the saloon deck or near the screw.
Apply early to the local agents of the line, or to

T. W. JONES, General Agent,
23 York St., TORONTO.

Dates of sailing from Portland:
Ontario, 28th January. Dominion, 29th January
Toronto, 15th January. Montreal, 29th January

Rates of passage from Toronto:—Cabin, \$61, and \$71. Return \$1 60 and \$ 24.50, and all out side rooms and comfortably heated by steam. Steerage at low rates. Prepaid certificates from Great Britain and Ireland at lowest rates.

For passage apply to ALEX. STEWARD, 50 Yonge street; G. W. TORRANCE, E. 45 Front street east, Toronto, or to David TORRANCE & CO., General Agents Montreal.

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The Direct Route from the West for all points in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland.

All the popular sea bathing, fishing, and pleasure resorts of Canada are along this line. Pullman cars leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday run through to Halifax, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday to St. John, N.B., without change. Close connections made at Point Levis or Chaudiere Junction with the Grand Trunk Railway, and at Point Levis with the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's steamers from Montreal. Elegant first-class, Pullman, and smoking cars on all through trains. First-class refreshment rooms at convenient distances.

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Will find it advantageous to use this route, as it is the quickest in point of time, and the rates are as low as by any other. Through freight is forwarded by fast special trains, and experience has proved the intercolonial route to be the quickest for European freight to and from all points in Canada and the Western States. Tickets may be obtained, and all information about the route and freight and passenger rates, from
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Western Freight and Passenger Agent,
13 Rossin House Block, York St. Toronto.
D. POTTINGER, - - Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, - - - Moncton, N. B.

W. ROSE & CO.

Successors to J. ROSE & CO.
(Established 1802).
6 Wellington Street East,
TORONTO,

Have the most approved appliances for Removing
FURNITURE, BAGGAGE,
PIANOS, GLASSWARE,
MACHINERY, SAFES,
BOILERS, ETC.

WATERPROOF COVERS

All Work Guaranteed.
Telephone Communication with all offices. City and Country orders promptly attended to.

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6 Wellington St. E., Toronto.

NOTE.—We are always open to buy teams of heavy draught or express horses, if they are first-class and suitable.
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T. L. MILLER & CO.,

BREEDERS OF

HEREFORD CATTLE,
COTSWOLD SHEEP,
BERKSHIRE PIGS,
BEECHER,

ILLINOIS.

Come and see us.

BOW PARK.

The Canada West

FARM STOCK ASSOCIATION

Have always on hand a very fine selection of

Bulls and Bull Calves.

PARTIES ON BUSINESS WILL BE MET AT THE DEPOT.

For further information apply to **JOHN HOPE,**

Bow Park, BRANTFORD, Ont.

E. & A. STANFORD,

STEYNING, SUSSEX, ENGLAND,

—AND—

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Breeders and Importers

—OF—

CLYDESDALE HORSES, PONIES,

Sussex Cattle, Southdown Sheep,
Sussex Pigs, Game and
Dorking Chicken.

A good selection of either now for sale
Enquire of

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FRANK L. GASTON,

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—OF—

JERSEY CATTLE.

NORMAL, Illinois.

SUFFOLK PIGS.

Bred from imported stock—the boar in use was bred by the Earl of Ellesmere, and won first prize in his class at the chief shows in Canada this year.

SEVERAL PRIZE WINNERS
in stock. Address.

GEORGE BUNBURY,

SUFFOLK LODGE, OAKVILLE,
Ontario, Canada.



JAMES FORSHAW,

BREEDER AND DEALER

—IN—

English Shire Horses,

STALLIONS AND MARES,

OWNER OF

"What's Wanted," "Bar None," "London Tom," "St. Ives" all Islington Winners.

Has always on hand Stallions and Mares of the now most fashionable breed, suitable for exportation.

Correspondence solicited.

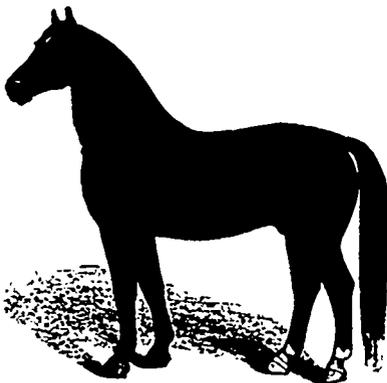
Address,

JAMES FORSHAW,

Shire Horse Stud Farm,

BLYTH, near Worksop,

ENGLAND.



JERSEYVILLE STOCK FARM.

Standard Bred Trotting Stock
Stallions and Young Stock
For Sale.

Send for Catalogue.

J. V. STRYKER,
JERSEYVILLE,
Illinois.

PEDIGREE SUSSEX CATTLE

(Registered in Herd Book)

Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Particularly hardy and great
Fresh Producers.

ROBERTSON & CO.,

EXPORTERS,

Established 1864. WOKING, SURREY, ENGLAND



Jas. F. Crowther,

BREEDER AND DEALER

IN

English Shire & Cleveland Bay

HORSES, STALLIONS & MARES.

During the last twenty years has won over 800 prizes, at all the leading Agricultural Shows in England.

Has always on hand, STALLIONS, MARES and FILLIES, selected with great care from the best strains in England.

Mirfield is on the direct line between Liverpool and Leeds. Address,

SHIRE HORSE STUD FARM,

MIRFIELD,

YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND.

N.B. - Five minutes walk from the Station.

T. C. PATTESON,

BREEDER OF

BATES' SHORTHORNS,

AND

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

THE LARGEST FLOCK IN CANADA.

From Lord Chesham, Mr. Parry, Lord Lovatt, Sir H. Alsopp, Mrs. Beach, &c. &c.

Ewes and Rams for sale.

Vansittart House, - - Eastwood, Ont.

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JACK DONKEYS

FOR SALE.

13 to 15 hands. Very hardy and perfect in every respect.

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WOKING SURREY, ENGLAND.

J. R. BOURCHIER,

BREEDER OF

Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs.

A FEW YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.

Pedigrees on application.

SUTTON WEST ONTARIO, CANADA.

High Grade Jersey Cows

—FOR SALE.—

FROM THE CELEBRATED

OAKLANDS JERSEY STOCK FARM.

We have a few Choice

HIGH GRADE JERSEY COWS,

Fresh in Milk, of good individual merit, which we can offer for sale to those anxious to improve their dairy stock.

PRICE \$100 EACH.

The Jersey is the great Cream and Butter Cow Apply to

H. H. FULLER,
Manager, of Oaklands Jersey Dairy,
131 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

JERSEYS.

MR. J. A. DESREAUX,

OWNER OF

First Prize Jersey Cattle.

Has always on sale First Class

Cows and Heifers.

Address **PERRY FARM,**

ST. MARY'S, Island of Jersey

POULTRY FOR SALE.

I have about Fifty Trios of

Brown and White Leghorns

FOR SALE,

At from \$5 to \$10 a Trio,

BEST QUALITY OF STOCK

For prices, etc., address

O. E. COZZENS,

363 34th Street,

CHICAGO

Mention CANADIAN BREEDER.



THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS,

As produced and bred by A. C. Moore & Sons Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 750 pigs in 1884 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1 00 pigs for this season's trade. We have 100 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.C. Record. Photocard of 43 breeders free. Swine Journal 25 cents, in 2-cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your express. Special rates by Express.

THOMAS SYMONS, Carriage Builder

166 YORK ST TORONTO.

High Class Work a Specialty. All Work Guaranteed.

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Pupils to learn Telegraphy. Operators in demand. Fifty to seventy-five dollars per month, when competent. Address with stamp, Dominion Telegraph Institute, 32 King St. East, Toronto.

JAMES THORNE, Manager.

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Name Plates, Crests,
Monograms,
Initials, etc.
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Barometers, etc.

T. J. FRAME & CO.,

120 King street East,
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HARNESS. HARNESS.

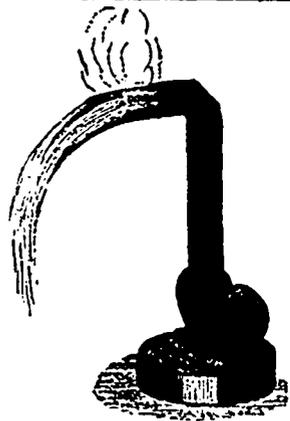
40 years in the country is the test that tells.

NO CHEAP YANKEE OR AUCTION WORK.

Send for a set of our \$12.50 Nickle Harness trial. Privilege of inspection.

Harness at all prices. SEND FOR PRICE LIST

Stevenson Manuf. Co.,
NO. 55 JARVIS ST.



The Model Washer and Bleacher.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

\$1000.00 REWARD FOR ITS SUPERIOR.

Washing made light and easy. The clothes have that pure whiteness which no other mode of washing can produce. No rubbing required, no friction to injure the fabric. A 10 year old girl can do the washing as well as an older person. Weighs less than six pounds. Can be carried in a small valise.

To place it in every household the price has been reduced to \$2.50, and if not found satisfactory, money refunded in one month from date of purchase. See what the *Canada Presbyterian* says about it:—"The Model Washer and Bleacher which Mr. C. W. Dennis offers to the public has many and valuable advantages. It is a time and labor-saving machine, it is substantial and enduring and is very cheap. From trial in the household we can testify to its excellence." Send for circulars. AGENTS WANTED.

(Mention this paper.)

C. W. DENNIS,

Toronto Bargain House,
213 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

SEEDS

RENNIE'S SEEDS are THE BEST

Illustrated Catalogue for 1885

Containing description and prices of the choicest

FIELD, GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS

Mailed free. Every Farmer and Gardener should

have a copy before ordering seeds for the coming

season. Handsomest catalogue published in Canada

WM. RENNIE, TORONTO.

DAY'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

WILL BE RE-OPENED ON

Monday, January 12th, Instant.

For terms, address

JAMES E. DAY,

Accountant,

96 King Street West, Toronto.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

of the most reliable character can be produced to show that

The British American

stands at the head of BUSINESS COLLEGES in this country. The Hon. G. W. ROSS, MINISTER OF EDUCATION, in his address before the students, said:—

"I look upon commercial colleges as an admirable part of our system; the work which they do cannot be done in our public schools, and could not be well done in our high schools—IN FACT IT COULD NOT BE WELL DONE ANYWHERE; BUT IN SUCH AN INSTITUTION AS THIS."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"This institution, under its present organization, offers to the business student facilities, advantages and attractions unsurpassed by any other educational establishment in Canada."—*Toronto Globe*, 4th Oct., 1884.

"The British American Business College, which, for the excellence of its methods, the thorough commercial grounding given to its pupils, and the quality of material produced, is now noted throughout the Province."—*Toronto Mail*, 2nd Oct., 1884.

"This college has been before the public for the last 22 years, and its claim to being the best of its kind has never been questioned. Its graduates are always in demand, and to-day may be found in the leading wholesale houses of the Dominion."—*Toronto Telegram*, 14th Oct., 1884.

Also endorsed by the leading Canadian Bankers and business men.

Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship and Phonography, Practically taught.

Send for descriptive pamphlet.

Address THE SECRETARY,

BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE
TORONTO.

N.B.—Our Rooms, in the Arcade Buildings, are the finest in America; heated by steam, and handsomely furnished.



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 8th October, 1884.

Under arrangements recently considered Money Orders may, on and after 1st November, 1884, be obtained at any Money Order Office in Canada, payable in France and Algeria, up to the amounts and for the fees specified below.

Not exceeding\$10...10 cts.
20...20
30...30
40...40
50...50

NOTE.—For purposes of remittance by Money Order, one dollar in Canadian money is equal to five francs and ten centimes.

W. H. GRIFFIN,
Deputy Postmaster-General.



INTERNATIONAL AND COLONIAL EXHIBITIONS.

ANTWERP IN 1885.
LONDON IN 1886.

It is the intention to have a Canadian representation at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION at Antwerp, commencing in May, 1885, and also at the COLONIAL and INDIAN EXHIBITION in London in 1886.

The Government will defray the cost of freight in conveying Canadian Exhibits to Antwerp, and from Antwerp to London, and also of returning them to Canada in the event of their not being sold.

All Exhibits for Antwerp should be ready for shipment not later than the first week in March next.

These Exhibitions, it is believed, will afford favourable opportunity for making known the natural capabilities and manufacturing and industrial progress of the Dominion.

Circulars and forms containing more particular information may be obtained by letter (post free) addressed to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

By order,

JOHN LOWE,
Secy., Dept. of Agric.

Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa Dec. 19th, 1884.



PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons, including Lessees of grazing lands, are hereby required to take notice that the cutting of timber on the public lands without authority from the Minister of the Interior, or the Local Crown Timber Agent of Dominion Lands for the District, is forbidden by law; and all timber so cut without authority is liable to seizure and to be dealt with as the Minister of the Interior may direct.

Each settler on a homestead quarter section not having timber on it, may, on application to the Local Agent of Dominion Lands, purchase a wood lot not exceeding twenty acres in extent, at five dollars per acre.

Any person other than a homestead settler desiring permission to cut timber, must make application therefor to the Minister of the Interior, who will deal with such application according to law.

Persons who have already cut timber without authority, must pay the dues thereon to the Crown Timber Agent at his office, on or before the 1st May, 1885; otherwise the said timber will be confiscated under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act.

(Signed) A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.



Notice to Contractors

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Repairs, Collingwood," will be received until MONDAY, the 9th day of FEBRUARY next, inclusive, for Repairing the Breakwater at the entrance to Collingwood Harbor, Simcoe County, Ontario, according to a specification to be seen on application to Adam Dudgeon, Esq., Collingwood, from whom forms of Tender can be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, for the sum of *Two Hundred Dollars*, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. GOFFIN,
Acting Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 12th January, 1885.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



ORDER IN COUNCIL.—Government House, Ottawa, Monday, 8th Sept., 1884. Present: His Excellency THE GOV.-GENERAL in Council.

WHEREAS, the disease of pleuro-pneumonia prevails among neat cattle in the Western State of Illinois as well as in other more Eastern of the United States, and there is reason to believe that neat cattle for breeding purposes have been sent from the State of Illinois to more Western States and Territories;

On the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, and under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 42 Victoria, chapter 23, intitled "An Act to provide against infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals" made applicable to the North-West Territories by Proclamation in 1883;

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the importation of neat cattle now permitted from the United States and Territories into the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territory of Canada be and the same is hereby prohibited except on the following conditions, namely:—

1. At Emerson, in Manitoba, or the points of Fort Walsh and Fort McLeod in the Provisional Districts of Alberta and Assiniboia, or such other point or points as may be hereafter indicated by the Minister of Agriculture;

2. For stock or breeding purposes neat cattle which have been brought to the Canadian frontier for incorporation may be allowed to cross, subject to the regulations hereinafter recited.

3. For transit, from West to East, through the Provisional Districts of Alberta and Assiniboia, and the Province of Manitoba, via Emerson or Greta, to the State of Minnesota, neat cattle may be allowed to cross the Canadian frontier at the points of Fort Walsh and Fort McLeod aforesaid, subject to the regulations hereinafter recited.

4. At Emerson, such cattle coming from the East shall not be allowed to cross the Canadian frontier unless after inspection by a duly authorized veterinary surgeon, appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, they shall be declared free from contagious disease, and also from well-founded suspicion thereof; and further, such cattle shall be subject to a Quarantine of sixty days, or such other period as may appear to the Minister of Agriculture advisable.

5. Any cattle desired to be entered at the points of Fort Walsh and Fort McLeod aforesaid, whether for stock or breeding purposes or for transit, shall be inspected by a duly authorized veterinary surgeon appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, and shall not be allowed to cross the Canadian frontier unless they are declared by such surgeon to be free from contagious disease, and also from well-founded suspicion thereof.

6. The owner or owners of any such cattle desired to be entered at any of the points aforesaid, shall, on making application for entry, produce a duly attested certificate, indicating the State or Territory, and particular locality from which they have been brought.

7. The importer of such cattle shall pay a fee, graded on a scale hereto annexed, to the Customs Officer or other person duly authorized to act as such, for defraying the expense of such inspection, the cattle not being allowed to cross the Canadian frontier until such fee is paid, that is to say, for:—

One animal.....	1 dollar.
5 animals and under.....	60 cents each;
but total fee for over 5 animals	not less than \$2.50
10 animals and under.....	30 cents each;
but total fee for over 10 animals	not less than \$3.00
20 animals and under.....	20 cents each;
but total fee for over 20 animals	not less than \$4.00
50 animals and under.....	12 cents each
but total fee for over 50 animals	not less than \$6.00
Over 50 animals.....	10 cents each.

8. No car which has been loaded with cattle in the United States and crossing the Canadian frontier shall be allowed afterwards to carry Canadian cattle.

9. No car nor trains carrying such United States cattle in transit from West to East between the points above named, shall be allowed to be or remain shunted in close proximity to any Canadian cattle.

10. Every car containing such cattle in transit between the points above mentioned shall be kept, as far as possible, apart from cars or trains containing Canadian cattle or Canadian goods.

11. No car containing such United States cattle in transit between the points above named, shall form any part of a train carrying Canadian cattle.

12. Every car or train carrying cattle in transit from West to East between the points hereinafter named, shall stop at such fixed place or places as shall be named by the Minister of Agriculture for the purpose of rest, feeding and watering, and such place or places shall be declared "infected" within the terms of "The Animals Contagious Diseases Act, 1879," being strictly isolated and all communication with them prohibited, except by the officers and men in charge of the trains or in charge of such infected place or places.

13. Every car which has been used for carrying animals from the United States or Territories, in transit through the districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, or the Province of Manitoba via Emerson or Greta, shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before re-entering the Province of Manitoba, in such manner as shall be ordered by the Minister of Agriculture.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

CANADIAN BREEDER

AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

PROSPECTUS.

In presenting to the stock-breeders and farmers of Canada **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW**, we come before them strong in the belief that we can render them material service by advancing those interests upon the progress of which their own prosperity largely depends. Whatever Ontario and Quebec may have been in times past, it is very evident that, in the future, they must make the most of every fertile foot of soil they possess, if they would not be surpassed in the race for wealth by some of their younger sisters in the North-west. The development of the vast resources of the Canadian North-west should, and doubtless will, give a great impetus to the prosperity of the rural population of the older provinces, but, at the same time, it must be remembered that the benefits thus arising are not to be obtained by those who sit idly down with folded hands to await the change in the condition of things. The day is not far distant when the settlers upon the vast prairies of the North-west will be able to offer to the world beef and bread at much lower rates than those which could be quoted in the older provinces of the Dominion; when that time comes, the day will have arrived for Ontario and Quebec to hold their rightful positions as stock-raising provinces. For a long time, perhaps for all time, labor will be much cheaper here than in the North-west; timber for barns and stables will always be more plentiful, and the facilities for carefully wintering costly and valuable stock will always be all that could be desired. It follows, then, that it will become the business of the older provinces to furnish the finely bred animals that shall be utilized in refining and improving the qualities of the vast herds of horses and cattle that must soon take the place of the banished buffalo on the broad fertile plains of the North-west.

If a breeder of horses or cattle would keep up with his class, he must not be content to pursue the methods of his forefathers in all things. The improvement of live stock is a science in which rapid progress has been, and is now being, made. He who would succeed at it must keep quite abreast of the times in his methods, as well as in his importations. He must know the results of the latest successful experiments in the breeding and feeding of stock if he would successfully compete with others in the same trade. As already pointed out, the older provinces must, in the future, depend largely on the production of choice animals for breeding purposes, and in the establishment of valuable and fashionable families or strains of stock, while the cheaper products of the North-west will, to a great extent, take the place of theirs in the ordinary beef and horse markets.

One of the great aims of **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW** will be to promote the breeding of valuable live stock in Canada. It is intended to circulate largely in Great Britain and the United States, thus furnishing at all times a ready means of communication between producers and buyers of first-class live stock. It will be the aim of this journal to keep its readers thoroughly posted as to what is going on among stock breeders and agriculturists, whenever any intelligent advancement has been made in breeding and agriculture. Through this journal, the breeder will have a means of communicating with his customers, and by means of it buyers from abroad will be able to learn just where they can obtain whatever they happen to be in search of. Through it the small farmer will get at the readiest way of becoming a stock breeder from a small beginning, as well as how to make the most of his farm should he prefer to continue grain growing. In fact, the whole matter may be summed up by saying that, just at this junction in the history of what is known as "Old Canada," the time has come when the suc-

cessful farmer, or stock-breeder, must pursue the most scientific methods in order to succeed and keep up with the times, and it is the purpose of **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW** to put him, at least, on even terms with his American competitors as to the intelligence necessary to that end.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW will contain the various departments of information incident to farming, dairying, and stock-raising, as well as full and carefully edited market reports; but it does not, and never will, aim at being a family-fire-side-and-household-story-paper. Those of our patrons who want a department of enigmas, charades, and stories of impossibly good little children, will have to invest fifty cents per annum to secure it from some other establishment. This journal will have no space available for anything aside from the grave and important purposes for which it was established. We shall at all times give our patrons good honest value for their subscriptions, but we offer them nothing beyond what is contained in the paper itself.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Bobbygoon Independent, Sept. 25, 1884

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW is a new journal published in Toronto. The destiny of Ontario is to become a stock-yard for England, and a journal in the special interest of stock breeders must be of great use.

Law and Order Advocate, Bolleville, Sept., 1884.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER is the title of a new journal published in Toronto. S. Beatty is the manager of this paper, and it makes its visits weekly for the small sum of \$2 a year. We like it well, and send our kind regards to its worthy manager. May it live long to help on the stock and farming interests of Canada.

Toronto Telegram, Sept. 24, 1884.

Farmers and breeders throughout the country will find in the new publication called **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW** information especially designed for them. The journal is issued under the management of Mr. Samuel Beatty. It has been most favorably noticed by the press, and has met with general acceptance at the hands of the agricultural community.

Farmer and Dairyman, Syracuse, N.Y., Sept. 19, 1884.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW is a new applicant for favor among farmers and breeders of all kinds of stock. The initial number, which has reached our table, is a bright, 16-page weekly, full of live matter pertaining to stock. The journal is published at Toronto, and if future numbers fulfil the energetic promise of the first, it should meet with success.

Toronto World, 6th Sept., 1884.

NEW LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.—The first number of **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW** was published in this city yesterday. It presents an artistic appearance. In matter the evidence of literary ability and skill is displayed on every page. Such a journal must be acceptable to breeders and farmers all over the country. The well-known name of Mr. Samuel Beatty appears as manager of the paper, which is a guarantee that its business affairs will be well cared for. We wish it every success.

Toronto Globe, 13th Sept., 1884

THE CANADIAN BREEDER is the title of a new weekly periodical published in Toronto, and sustained by the capital and editorial ability of men prominent in live stock circles. In typographical style and in general appearance the paper is surpassed by few stock journals either on this

continent or in Europe, and the character of the contents of the initial number promises that the journal will occupy a good position among its compeers.

American Stock-Breeder, St. Louis, Oct. 2, 1884.

The first issue of **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW**, dated Sept. 5, is on our table. It is a sprightly as well as a business-like and substantial 16-page paper, that promises to circulate in England and America, and thus furnish a medium of communication for stockmen between the two countries. We think there is room for and the better it fills it the more room there will be for it. It is well printed on book paper and starts for the top of the adder. If it gets there it will always have room.

Toronto Mail, 6th Sept., 1884.

NEW LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.—A more attractive and handsome looking paper than **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW**, of which the first number appeared yesterday, has not been equalled in Toronto. The type and paper are first-class, and the various articles it contains are written in pure Anglo-Saxon, at once vigorous and scholarly, and are a credit to journalism. That its affairs generally will be administered with tact and ability is assured from the fact that our well-known citizen, Mr. Samuel Beatty, is manager. This new enterprise will, no doubt, meet with great success, and it well deserves to do so.

Toronto News, 9th Sept., 1884.

NEW LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.—We have received a copy of **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW**, a journal for the horse and cattle breeder and the agriculturist. The title page bears a fine woodcut of the Hereford bull Sir Charles, which stockmen will view with pleasure. The editorials, which are evidently the work of men who are thoroughly versed in the subjects upon which they write, are interesting, not only to stock-raisers and farmers, but to the general reader. It is a sixteen page quarto, and is filled with interesting selections and communications. It is printed in Toronto. S. Beatty, manager.

Monetary Times, 13th Sept., 1884.

We have seen the first and second numbers of **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW**, a weekly journal, published in Toronto, and devoted to the interests of the general farmer, the stock-breeder, the dairyman, and all who are interested in farm products. Much information of a practical kind is given in the twelve roomy quarto pages of each issue, and the subjects editorially treated show that intelligent knowledge has been brought to bear. A journal of the kind, kept up to the standard of its initial number, can hardly fail to find numerous patrons, and to do great good. The typographical appearance of **THE BREEDER** is admirable; distinct new type and toned paper render it a pleasure to peruse its pages.

Irish Canadian, Toronto, Sept. 18, 1884.

A NEW WEEKLY.—The latest addition to periodical literature is a new weekly named **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW**. As the title imports, **THE BREEDER** will devote its best energies to the promotion of all interests whereby the stock-man and the farmer may be benefited. Improvement in the grade of horses and cattle, and still greater development in the scientific processes under which tilled land is now being so profitably worked, will claim a large share of its attention; and it will, from time to time, suggest such methods as to stock and farm as will materially aid those desirous of arriving as nearly as possible at perfection in both. **THE BREEDER** is handsomely illustrated, and printed in neat and convenient form for binding. The annual subscription is two dollars, and it can be procured by addressing the manager, Mr. S. Beatty, corner of Church and Front streets, Toronto.