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AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

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

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street) where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

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HAYMAKING.

It is not uncommon for farmers to make serious mistakes in answer to the question when to mow, and it is safe to say that nine times out of ten they err in mowing too late. When the bloom is on the majority of the plants is the correct time to mow, thus the sweet, nutritious qualities of the herbage are ensured, and the crop is secured at its highest value. About this time the buttercup or ranunculus will be shedding its leaves, and the red clover flowers will be at their full, while the smaller white clovers will be coming into bloom. Hay got at this stage, if well harvested, is good

for every kind of animal, and the less it is heated in the stack the better. Over-heated hay causes more injury to animals than the stock-keeper dreams of. Equally injurious is over-ripened grass, and scarcely one good end is attained by delaying the cutting. Even extra quantity cannot always be depended upon. If a showery time prevail, certainly extra bulk may be reckoned on; but if, on the contrary, a dry, hot time set in, the bents already ripened die away, and the under grass makes but a poor show. In any case, over-matured grass loses much of its valuable fattening and nutritious qualities. The stems become woody and indigestible, while the seeds are left on the aftermath, having been either beaten out by the wind before the machine commenced its work or knocked out in the ordinary process of making the hay. Again, the aftermath is rendered far less valuable in the late cut meadows than when the crops are mown at proper time. The ergot fungus that abounds in the grasses in wet seasons, and which proves so productive of abortion in cows or mares, is avoided by cutting early, as the spur has not had time to mature; but in the late cut grass this spur is ripe, and is gathered in with the hay to be dealt out to animals in the winter season, when they are not over nice as to what they take.

As to the curing of the hay it is not necessary to enter into details, though to the beginner one or two hints may not be altogether out of place. It must be understood that even in fine weather hay may be partially spoiled either by allowing it to lie too long exposed to the sun, or by carting it too soon. The secret of making good hay is to keep it moving, so that under the action of the sun it dries of a uniform pale green color; and if it be fairly made this color will to a considerable extent be retained in the stack. The delicious odor in the hay field too will adhere to the fodder as it is dealt out to the hungry stock in winter. Grass that is cut and only occasionally turned is longer in making, more risk also being run of rain falling; and while the outsides are burnt up the insides are only just made. Again, without well working hay about some wet locks are almost sure to escape the action of the sun and wind; and mould is bound to result.

An excess of sap in plants will cause the stack to heat, and the hay will, to use a common expression, "die a good color;" but if an atom of rain or dew be on the hay when carried, mould will follow and the hay will "die white."

As regards the mowing machine it is necessary to observe two or three things: First, keep the knives sharp, as the delay in changing a knife every hour or so, and the extra labor in sharpening, is well repaid. A dull knife does its work badly, works the poor horses fearfully hard, and, as a finale, usually breaks some part of the machine. In the mowing machine nothing must be allowed to get out of order, not even to the breadth of a hair, or it will lead to a breakage later on. The ear of the driver will detect in the change, from the merry jingle of the different parts when anything is wrong, and if he be wise will promptly seek out the cause, and so save time and the expense of repairs later on. Of course the horses must be often changed, and the machine kept well oiled.

In spite of all the instruction that can be given, however, beginners will make mistakes, no matter how thoroughly they may be posted as to the theory of haymaking. To be thoroughly successful in this branch of his business the farmer must not only know how to manipulate his grass and judge accurately when it is sufficiently cured to warrant him in transferring it to the mow or stack, but he must also be enough of a weather prophet to take advantage of every hour of sunshine, especially if he happens to fall upon "catching weather" during the period of hay harvest.

THE CLYDESDALE STUD BOOK.

The seventh volume of the Clydesdale Stud Book, which has recently made its appearance, contains 321 more entries than the previous volume. There is a total entry of 2,956, as against 2,575 in the former. This increase is mainly in the foal and stallion records. Brood mares show an increase of 85. A new feature in this volume is found in the portraits of the winners of the prizes presented by the Clydesdale Horse Society in 1884.

The animals photographed include the cele-

brated four-year-old mare 'Moss Rose,' cup winner at Ayr, Glasgow, and Edinburgh Centenary last year; the three-year-old stallion the 'M'Camon' (3818), cup winner as best stallion under three years at Edinburgh Centenary; 'Edith Plantagenet,' the two-year-old filly which was first at Kilmarnock, Ayr, Glasgow, and Edinburgh Centenary; and 'Crown Jewel' (2708), the three-year-old colt which carried first at Kilmarnock and Ayr last year. The Council of the Society report that it was found impossible to obtain a satisfactory portrait of 'Darnley' (222), which gained the champion cup for best stallion above three years at the Centenary Show, and which has been the sire of so many distinguished animals.

The following is the record of the stallions that have died or been exported:—Lord Derby' (485), died at close of season 1884; 'Stanleymuir' (1536), died in February 1885; 'Trademark' (3269), died in March 1885; 'Corsewall' (1420), died in January 1885; 'Benmore' (1984), was exported to Canada in August 1884; 'Commander-in-Chief' (2692), was exported in August 1884; 'Commander' (3029), was exported to Canada in Sept. 1884; 'The Douglas' (2060), died 14th February 1884; 'Daniel' (2715), was exported to Canada in April 1885; 'Darwin' (2730), was exported in January 1885; 'Turn o' Luck' (3275), was exported in March 1884; 'Champion of the West' (3493), was exported in January 1885; 'Rocket' (3137), was exported in August 1884; 'Endrick Pride' (2761), was exported in August 1884; 'Fore-side' (3341), was exported in September 1884; 'Glenree' (2142), was exported in July 1884; 'Laird o' North Glen' (2216), was exported in July 1884; 'The Darnley Prince' (2718), died in March 1885; 'Knight of Keir' (1174), died in March 1884; 'The Maclean' (2991), died in August 1884; 'Prince of Kelton, (3099), was exported in March 1885; 'Athole' (2570), was exported in August 1884; 'Buchanan' (2644), was exported in August 1884; 'Carpen' (2660), was exported to Buenos Ayres in August 1884; 'Knight of Snowdon' (2112), died 1st May 1885.

THE MONTREAL RACES.

In another column will be found a full report of the summer meeting of the Province of Quebec Turf Club. As will be seen by the summaries, the two stake races (the Queen's Plate and the Canadian Derby) had only three starters each. The race for the plate was a very tame affair, as Dr. Craik's pair had it all their own way and finished as they pleased. In the Derby there was a good race, however, and the result appeared to be in doubt until the youngsters were well into the last furlong. At the stand Mr. Burgess' colt proved a very easy winner, as he finished hard held and with some little daylight between him and the filly. Had the filly not had the misfortune to have her saddlegirths slip so as to allow her jockey to slip up on her withers she would no doubt have made the colt run an even faster mile

and a half than he has now to his credit, but whether she could have beaten him or not is quite another question.

The best feature in connection with this race, however, is that it brought to the post what must be acknowledged to be the best pair of Canadian bred three-year-olds ever stripped in the Dominion. It is satisfactory and encouraging to know that such thoroughbreds can be bred in Canada. Only a few years ago some of our chronic croakers had it that a colt could not be bred in Canada and fitted to run a mile and a half as a three-year-old, but here we have a three-year-old carrying 118 lbs. and literally home in 2.44½, while a filly with 113 lbs. away up on her withers makes an excellent showing. While such animals as Brait and Curtolima are seen coming out among our province-breeds, Ontario breeders need not despair of yet rivalling the most successful producers of race horses in any country.

The remainder of the racing programme at Montreal was good, though in the selling race and the special race there was good reason to believe that all was not right.

BUTCHERS' RINGS.

The public at length appear to be waking up to the fact that they are being "beaten" by tradesmen's rings, who come between the consumer and producer to the detriment of both. Of course no sane man will object to the middlemen so long as they are satisfied with moderate prices, but when it comes to charging from thirty to forty and even fifty per cent. on staple products it is evident that both the farmers and the consumers are getting the worst of it. Not long ago the workings of the butchers' rings were alluded to in the daily press, but the all-powerful "Society," "Trade Union," or whatever name it may go by will quickly compel those giving information and complaining to close their mouths so far as the outside world is concerned, and the refractory members will soon be whipped into line, so that nothing need be expected of them.

In the meantime farmers must not be idle or apathetic regarding this matter. They must meet combination with combination, and as soon as their arrangements for co-operation can be made they should establish depots for the sale of their produce in the city. The cheese factory and the creamery are both of the co-operative sort of enterprise, and they have always been most beneficial to the farmer and the consumer, and there is no reason why the former should not apply the co-operative principle to the disposal of his products in the city.

STALLIONS FOR SALE.

Mr. Geo. Bowden, Somersal, England, announces in the advertising columns of THE BREEDER, that he has for sale the Shire stallions "Magnum Bonum" and "Wanted the Most," also the trotting stallion pony "Mineral Water." Cards and photographs can be seen at this office.

Correspondence.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

From our Special Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, June 16th, 1885.

Arrivals for past week of Canadian cattle foot up to 1,508 head, and from the States 1,965. Business during the earlier part of the week was slow but without any great difference in prices. Later on, however, the warm weather interfered with the demand and values dropped considerably. In London supplies for two weeks past have been in excess of ordinary arrivals, and though prices have been maintained with some steadiness, there is a weaker feeling now apparent which will probably result in a reduction. In this market the effect of close, warm weather is always disastrous, buyers limiting their transactions to the lowest minimum. From the States regular shipments have come to hand, but the tendency is to reduce numbers, there being no margin for exporters at current Chicago rates. Freight from U. S. ports are said to be hardening up, and as one or two leading companies have intimated their intention of withdrawing several steamers from the trade, it follows as a natural sequence rates will go higher. The anticipated reduction of American live stock shipments will affect Dominion exporters favorably, and even should the rates from the St. Lawrence increase above present figures, the compensating advantage of better prices in our open markets would fully cover the difference. It must be borne in mind, however, that this outlook is subject to various contingencies which are not at all unlikely, such as a fall in values at Chicago, a resumption of trading on the part of the steamship companies, or an inflation of prices here. Any one of these occurring would alter the aspect of affairs materially. It is to be hoped, now that the first rush of the season is about over, exporters will be guided by past experience and act with due prudence.

In the leading provincial markets, such as Bristol, Southampton, and Glasgow, supplies have been very large, and from reports sent me I understand sales have not been very remunerative; indeed, it is said that the balance of some lots were disposed of at a big loss.

In connection with the handling of Canadian stock at Glasgow a few days ago, I am informed that the owners of a large consignment ex "Carthaginian" were put to great inconvenience as well as pecuniary loss, through a bit of trade spite on the part of one of the local firms interested in a cargo that came to hand a few hours earlier. The facts of the case have been stated to me very clearly, but as their publication would compromise an official noted for his obliging disposition I refrain from stating them *in extenso*. An immense amount of ill-feeling has been stirred up by the incident, and I believe there is every chance of its being heard of again in a more public way.

The extraordinary efforts of Glasgow to maintain its present monopoly of the Canadian cattle traffic have not been without cause, as a formidable competitor has entered the field, in the Greenock Harbor Trust. This body, it appears, look with envy on the traffic that sails past its extensive harbors, and particularly on the live stock from Canada. In Greenock it is proposed to tap this trade, and make the Western Sugaropolis a distributive centre for Scotland. Strong and weighty arguments were adduced by the gentlemen who appealed to the Privy Council for leave to erect a foreign animals wharf, but very little hope was held out to them that their claim would be granted. Incidentally it came

out at the interview the Harbor Trust had with the Privy Council authorities, that an Order was about to be issued which would affect most stringently the wharves now used for "unscheduled" counties, defining them as strictly as those where compulsory slaughter is enforced. This is a serious matter, and the Dominion authorities must increase their efforts to keep Canadian stock free from suspicion of disease.

Manchester to-day (Tuesday) was well supplied with Canadian stock, too well in fact, as buyers were shy, and except where simply robbing the seller, difficult to close with.

Taking London, Liverpool, and Manchester together, the average price for good conditioned steers would not give a fraction over 13½c., and though some well-fleshed bulls made 10½c., in the majority of cases 10 to 10½c. is a fair quotation. Trade on the whole is decidedly worse, and with heavy advices for next week, the probabilities are a repetition will be found. For Wakefield and Bristol on Thursday there are not so many cattle as last week, but with the extra purchases then made, buyers are not likely to be in good form.

It is stated that much irritation has been caused among English agriculturists by the new features introduced in the forms just sent out by the Agricultural Department to occupiers of land for filling up the agricultural returns. To the numerous columns in which horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs are to be entered there have been added this year columns in which turkeys, geese, ducks, and fowls are to be returned, besides a special return of all young stock born during the year on the farm, and of all animals which have been slaughtered. Many farmers, it is stated, will be unable to go into these minute details, and the result will be that a large number of returns will not be sent in at all.

ENGLISH CROP PROSPECTS.

The *Mark-lane Express* of 15th June says:—"The effect of the cold spell which followed the copious rainfall of the early part of last week has been to check the rapid growth which might otherwise have been expected to result, but there is very general testimony to the improvement in the crops, although some of them do not move very fast. On best wheat lands which are in good condition wheats look exceedingly well, and they are growing fast; but, on the other hand, where clays are poor, and on some of the second and third-rate lighter soils, they do not regain their color so fast as many seem to suppose. With regard to trade, which has been very dull, the few samples of English wheat offered in London on Monday were unsaleable except at 1s. decline, and on Friday another shilling would have had to be conceded to transact business. In most provincial markets supplies have been short and values nominally unchanged. Country flour is down to within 6d. of its lowest point in November and December last year. Trade for foreign wheat off stands in London has become even further depressed from its previously recorded position. Other branches of trade are also depressed, and values are mostly of the nominal character."

The *Farmer* says:—"Brilliant weather and liberal supplies make the market very dull. Prices are not generally changed from last Monday for wheat; English samples neglected, not cheaper; foreign wheat unchanged, but some sellers accept reductions, others refuse. Flour dull and rather cheaper to buy. Barley unaltered; feeding dull. Maize, oats, beans, and peas are irregularly 6d. cheaper. Crop reports are becoming satisfactory, wheat earing about ten days late. Forage crops are being occasionally harvested."

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC TURF CLUB RACES.

The summer meeting of the Province of Quebec Turf Club took place over Blue Bonnets on Thursday and Saturday of last week. The weather was all that could be wished for, and though the track was somewhat dead from recent rains, the time in some of the races was exceptionally fast.

THURSDAY'S RACES.

FIRST RACE.

Purse, \$160, of which \$125 to 1st, and \$26 to second horse.

- W. E. Owens' b m Minnie Meteor, 6, by Meteor—imported Lady Glasgow, 115 lbs. (Steeds) 1
- E. Burgess' b g Willie W., 4, by Princeton—Roxaline, 115 lbs. (Jamieson)..... 2
- B. J. Coghlin's br f Lady Lucy, 4, by imported Kyrle Daly—Endeavour, 113 lbs. (Warder) 3
- O. Morton's blk h Charlie Ross, H. B. (aged), by Joe Bowers, 120 lbs. (Owner) 0
- N. Stanley's b g Ben Brace, 5, by Tubman—Alzora, 117 lbs. (Owner)..... 0

Time—1.19½.

Betting—Minnie Meteor, \$10; field, \$7.
THE RACE.—Charlie Ross was first to show in front, but the speedy daughter of Meteor soon usurped the post of honor, which she held to the finish, though Willie W. making a grand effort inside the distance post lapped her out in 1.19½. The others were beaten off.

SECOND RACE.

Queen's Plate, 50 guineas; the gift of Her Majesty the Queen, for horses foaled, raised, and trained in the Province of Quebec, and that have not previously won public money. Entrance \$10, to go with the Plate, for first horse; distance 1½ miles.

- Dr. Craik's ch m Wish-I-May, 5, by Helmbold—imp. Sweetbread, 116 lbs. (Cook)... 1
- Dr. Craik's ch f Iolanthe, 4, by Helmbold—imp. Sweetbread, 113 lbs. (Pearson)..... 2
- J. R. Woodward's b m Music, aged, by Sexton—Vivandiere, 117 lbs. (Jamieson) 3

Time—1.56½.

Betting—Wish-I-May, \$10; field, \$6.
THE RACE.—There was nothing in this race worthy of note. Dr. Craik had declared to win with Wish-I-May, and as it was found that either of his pair could beat Music, his jockeys had no difficulty in fulfilling his orders, though had Music been able to make a better race it is not improbable that it would have been found necessary to send Iolanthe to the front, as she appears to be considerably the faster of the sisters.

THIRD RACE.

The Merchants' Purse, \$300, \$250 to first horse, \$50 to second; weight for age, mile heats. Entrance, \$15.

- John Forbes' blk. f Zamora, 4, by imp. Saxon—Zoo-Zoo, 113 lbs. (Jamieson) ... 1 1
- B. J. Coghlin's b m Easter, 6, Vicksburgby Roxaline, 117 lbs. (Warder)..... 2 2
- W. E. Owens' br g Blanton, aged, by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Minnie Brown, 119 lbs. (Steeds) 3 3

Time—1.46½, 1.46.

FIRST HEAT—Blanton made the pace for about three furlongs, after which Easter took command, and led until they had turned into the home stretch, when Zamora came on, and won handily in 1.46½. Blanton was pulled up just inside the distance flag.

SECOND HEAT.—Easter managed to get nearly or quite three lengths the best of Zamora at the drop of the flag, and Warder sent her along with all his might to prevent her losing

the advantage thus gained. The heat was a splendid one from wire to wire, but in a very keen finish Zamora was winner by a short half length. Time, 1.46.

FOURTH RACE.

Hurdle race, \$250. \$200 to first horse, \$50 to second. Over 8 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in.; welter weights; distance, two miles; entrance, \$12.50.

- Geo. Watson's ch h Oakdale, 6, by Tom Ochiltree—Black Slave, 152 lbs. (Rettan) 1
- F. Elliott's ch g The Wizard (aged), by Ventilator—Jennie Alman, 149 lbs. (Pearson) 2
- John Halligan's b g Williams (aged), by Terror—Ada, 149 lbs. (C. Smith)..... 3
- A. Shields' ch g Driftwood (aged), by Stockwood—Vanetta, 149 lbs. (Curtain), did not finish.

Time—4.00.

Betting—Oakdale, \$15; Williams, \$10; field, \$5.

THE RACE.—The Wizard and Williams went away in the lead, but the latter began sulking and left The Wizard undisputed sway for the time being. Driftwood left the track before they had finished the first mile, and though The Wizard was leading it was evident that Oakdale's long sweeping strides were sure to carry him to the front bar accident. In spite of the most vigorous applications of the whip Williams continued to sulk, and as he was the only one left in the lot supposed to be able to make the favorite extend himself the spectators began rapidly to lose interest in the contest even before it was concluded. In the upper turn of the second mile the son of Tom Ochiltree went to the front and came home an easy winner. Curtain, who rode Driftwood, was suspended for the remainder of the meeting because the judges were of the opinion that he did not make a suitable effort to do justice to the horse he had undertaken to ride.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE.

Members' Purse, \$125; \$100 to first horse, \$25 to second. Heavy welter weights. Over weight allowed if declared. To be ridden by members of the club. Distance, 1½ miles. Half-breds allowed 7 lbs. Entrance, \$6.25.

- F. Pearson's ch g Lennox, aged, by West Roxbury, dam by Joe Stoner, 162 lbs. (Mr. Penniston) W. O.

SECOND RACE.

Dominion Stakes (Canadian Derby). For three-year-olds foaled in the Dominion of Canada, a sweepstakes of \$25 each; \$10 forfeit, to be paid at time of entry, with \$500 added; \$100 from the stakes to the second horse, and the third horse to save his stake. Distance, 1½ miles. Closed with 12 nominations, of which only three came to the post.

- E. Burgess' ch c Brait, by Princeton—Roxaline, 118 lbs. (Butler) 1.
- T. D. Hodgins' ch f Curtolima, by Judge Curtis—Tolima, 113 lbs. (O'Leary)..... 2
- John Forbes' ch c Bonnie Duke, by Judge Curtis—Bonnie Brae, 118 lbs. (Jamieson) 3

Time—2.44½.

Betting—Curtolima, \$30; field, \$15.
THE RACE.—As the youngsters were brought to the saddling paddock and stripped in the presence of an admiring crowd of privileged spectators, it was seen that none of the three was very far from the mark. The favorite, with her glistening satin-like coat of golden chestnut, picked out with the bright canary-colored ribbons on her plaited mane, looked the very ideal of a racing filly in perfect fit. Every muscle stood out clean-cut and well defined, and her ribs were plainly visible, but her

well-skirted flank was filled out, her loins rose up well above her hip-bones, she was well filled up behind her withers, her eye was full and bright, and her coat cool and silky to the touch, so that while she was evidently fitted up to the very hour, there was not the shadow of a symptom of over marking.

Brait, who stood next in public esteem, attracted much less attention than the daughter of Judge Curtis and Tolima. The latter had won easily in Toronto, and had proved herself an uncommonly good three-year-old, while the brother of Princess and Willie W. was still untried, though the fact that his stable companion Bonnie Duke had been easily beaten by the filly in their struggle for the Woodstock Plate evidently caused the public to look upon him with comparative disfavor. He was a grand-looking colt for all that, and his condition was not such as to leave room for adverse criticism. He was a race horse all over, though of a type differing widely from that represented by Curtolima. In outline, color, conformation, and muscular development, Brait showed himself one of the rugged, robust school. Massive and compact in make up, heavy in bone and sinew, his muscles instead of filling in to form a graceful outline seemed to stand out in rugged knots and ridges. Big and hard they seemed to roll and swell beneath his thin, glossy coat of hard red chestnut, as he walked about the paddock.

As they walked slowly along the filly appeared to have all the best of it, for while her step was light, springy, and elastic Brait's was nearly as awkward and stiff-legged as that of a bear. Indeed, so marked was this feature of Brait's walk that the belief got abroad that he was sore and over-trained. Anyone, however, who had the opportunity of observing his thoroughly cool legs, his soft and silky coat, and his big bright eyes, could have no excuse for holding to the belief that he had been over-trained, or that Mr. Burgess had, without making the public aware of it, brought his colt to the post in condition that was little if anything behind what had been accomplished by Mr. O'Leary on behalf of the filly. Mr. Burgess is not a man to sound a trumpet before him when he has a good thing, however, and though in answer to an enquiry made of him, which presumed that Brait would be beaten, he unhesitatingly shook his head, he had somehow managed to allow the general public, and particularly the "fancy," to believe that the filly could not lose.

Bonnie Duke, though in fairly good form, was not quite keyed up to his best on account of some slight temporary injury he had received a few days before the race.

At the post the youngsters behaved very nicely, and in a few moments after the trio had walked over to the half-mile ground the flag dropped to a good start. O'Leary on the filly immediately began to cut out the pace with a vengeance. Jamieson on "Duke" first assayed taking the filly "by the neck," but he did not get there fast enough to suit Butler, who was on Brait, and accordingly he set the son of Princeton and Roxaline going, and in a few strides he was galloping side by side with the favorite. As they turned down the straight to finish the first half-mile Brait had a shade the best of it and as they neared the stand he was running well in the lead and under a strong pull, while O'Leary's saddlegirths had slipped so that he was almost in the filly's withers as they shot past the stand at a rattling clip, with Bonnie Duke close to the filly and still full of running. As they swung around the south turn Bonnie Duke ran into second place, and both he and the filly closed upon Brait rapidly, but the brother of Princess was fighting the bit and

full of "go," and as Duke pushed his nose up so as to secure a lap on his quarters, he could gain no more. Meanwhile the filly, running up on the outside, collared Duke near the half-mile post, and her many friends raised a shout of triumph, but the sound almost died in their throats, for as the mare headed his stable companion, Brait shot out of the ruck like an arrow and opened two lengths of daylight. Bonnie Duke was now pretty well out of it, but the filly had a dangerous gap in front of her as she turned into the stretch, while Brait was still running under a strong pull. A little less than a furlong from home O'Leary made his final effort on the filly, and gamely she answered to his call, but it was of no use, for Brait was full of running, and galloped home three lengths ahead of her hard held. Bonnie Duke, who was used up after the filly had beaten him, jogged in an indifferent third; time, 2.44½. Thus ended the best race ever run by Canadian-bred three-year-olds. The question of relative superiority is not definitely settled, for while the mare was very seriously handicapped by the slipping of her saddlegirths early in the race, it must be remembered that Brait had plenty of go left in him at the finish, and could doubtless have run considerably faster had he been asked to do so. It remains for future contests to determine whether the filly's accidental handicap was sufficient to cover the speed that Brait had to spare in this race. But while the question of relative speed must for the present remain a matter of opinion, there can be no doubt that such a pair of Dominion-breds were never stripped on the race track. And it may be many a year before another Canadian-bred three-year-old colt will win at a mile and a half with 118 lbs. up, in 2.44½, before the first of July.

With regard to the time it may be as well to state that Mr. J. P. Dawes, who knows just what lapping the track requires, held a thoroughly first-class stop watch on this race.

All three colts were admirably ridden by Butler, O'Leary, and Jamieson.

THIRD RACE.

Brokers' Purse, \$250; \$200 to first horse, \$50 to second; for all ages, the winner to be sold at auction (*bona fide*) immediately after the race. If entered to be sold for \$500, to carry weight for age; if for \$400, 3 lbs. off; if for \$300, 7 lbs. off; if for \$250, 10 lbs. off. Horses entered not to be sold to carry 10 lbs. extra. Any surplus over selling price to be divided equally between the second horse and Racing Fund of the club. Distance, 1¼ miles. Entrance, \$12.50.

- W. E. Owens' br g Blanton (aged), by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Minnie Brown; \$300; 112 lbs. (Steeds)..... 1
- John Forbes' b g George L. (6), by Vigil—Zea; \$500; 112 lbs. (Jamieson)..... 2
- W. Henry's ch h Fred Henry (6), by War Cry—Cheltenham Maid; \$500; 122 lbs. (Warder) .. 3

Time—2.13.

Betting—Blanton, \$20; field, \$12.

FOURTH RACE.

Hurdle race (handicap), \$250; \$200 to first horse, \$50 to second. Over eight hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. Distance, 2 miles. Entrance, \$12.50.

- Geo. Watson's ch h Oakdale (6), by Tom Ochiltree—Black Slave, 155 lbs. (Rett) 1
- A. Shields' ch g Driftwood (aged), by Stockwood—Vanetta, 145 lbs. (Mr. Penniston) 2
- F. Elliott's ch g The Wizard, by Ventilator, 145 lbs. (Owner)..... 3
- John Halligan's b g Williams (aged), by Terror—Ada, 150 lbs. (Pearson).. *
- M. Gorman's b g Vice Chancellor (aged), by Terror—Stolen Kisses, 145 lbs. (Owner) *

*Did not go the course.

Time—4.01.

Betting—Oakdale, \$30; field, \$12.

THE RACE.—Oakdale and Williams raced together to the first hurdle at a tremendous pace, and continued at break-neck speed locked head and head till they were within a few jumps of the second hurdle, when Rett suddenly took a pull on Oakdale, leaving Williams to face the jump alone. Of course Mr. Halligan's horse was too much of a rogue to do anything of the kind, especially as there were no guards of any kind on the hurdle, and after first sulking for a second, he bolted around the hurdle and into the field and was quickly out of the race. Afterward, Wizard, who was being very pluckily ridden by his owner, made a gallant effort to capture the race and led for a time at a rattling clip, but with Williams out of the way the race was an easy thing for Oakdale, who ultimately won handily in 4.01. Driftwood was a fair second.

FIFTH RACE.

Special purse, \$125; for all ages; nine furlongs.

- B. J. Coghlin's b m Easter (6), by Vicksburg—Roxaline, 111 lbs. (Warder)..... 1
- E. Burgess' b g Willie W (4), by Princeton—Roxaline, 115 lbs. (Jamieson)..... 2
- B. J. Coghlin's br m Lady Lucy (4), by imp. Kyrle Daly—Endeavour, 113 lbs. (Bernard) 3

Time—2.01.

Betting—Easter, \$20; field, \$4.

THE RACE.—Willie W. shot to the front at the drop of the flag, and was full of running from start to finish. He led all the way till they were about half a furlong from home, when by dint of a strong steady pull with both hands Jamieson managed to hold the gelding back and allow the mare to win in 2.01. Lady Lucy was back several lengths.

SIXTH RACE.

Consolation race (handicap), \$150; \$90 to first horse, \$40 to second, and \$20 to third. For horses that have run at this meeting and not won first or second money. Distance, 1 mile. Entrance, \$5.

- John Halligan's b g Williams (aged), by Terror—Ada, 120 lbs. (Pearson) 1
- M. Gorman's b g Vice-Chancellor (aged), by Terror—Stolen Kisses, 115 lbs. (Jamieson) 2
- B. J. Coghlin's br f Lady Lucy (4), by imp. Kyrle Daly—Endeavour, 105 lbs. (Bernard) 3

Time—1.47.

Betting—Lady Lucy, \$20; field, \$20.

TIPPOO, THE GREAT TROTTING PROGENITOR OF CANADA.

From Wallace's Monthly.

Away back in the days of the famous Taconey, thirty odd years ago, we first began to hear something of a trotting family in Canada, known as the Tippos. Nobody seemed to know or care anything about the Tippos, however, till Toronto Chief made his appearance in New York a few years later, and then everybody wanted to know something of the origin of the Tippoo tribe of which he was a representative. When he came to be advertised as a stallion he was traced back in the male line through Royal George and Black Warrior to "imported Tippoo, son of Nesthall's Messenger, in England." This public and unquestioned claim that Nesthall's Messenger, in England, was the sire of old Tippoo, seemed to lead up to the possibility that our own Messenger might have left some descendants in England, and this presented a very interesting line of enquiry. It did not take long, however, to discover that this "Nesthall Messenger" business was no worse nor no better than a thousand other claims of that day, and that it had not even the shadow of truth about it.

To trace and establish the origin of this horse Tippoo was among our first attempts in this line, and from then till now we have not failed to improve any and every opportunity that opened and seemed to promise further information concerning him. In reply to an extended system of inquiries, we received some information from many different sources, and many promises of more that never came. With regard to these promises we must say that our experience with many Canadian correspondents convinced us that, like their horses, they were not all "stickers." Still, we should not complain, for at last, and in a great measure unsolicited, we were furnished with what seem to be the bottom facts in the origin of this great horse. All our correspondents had missed the original source of information, and in missing that original source no two of them agreed in the facts that were vital to the enquiry. In some of the collateral facts, however, there was a substantial agreement, as will appear further on. As we have now reached what we think is solid ground in this investigation, and as we desire to put the whole matter at rest, we will recite, briefly, the different claims that have been made and the different phases through which the investigation has passed. From the first, there never has been any substantial disagreement about the locality, the description, the identity, ownership, or history of the horse. There has been but one element of uncertainty, and that has been the paternity of the horse.

To give all the incidents of this investigation, real and imaginary, would become tedious to our readers and swell this article to unprofitable length. We will, therefore, give the leading facts and phases in the order in which they presented themselves. Our first co-laborer in the investigation, who treated it as serious work, was Mr. V. Sheldon, of Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. In many other points we had learned to look upon Mr. Sheldon as a very careful and reliable investigator and a thorough stickler, when he once struck a trail. He learned from several sources that were satisfactory to his mind that a certain Mr. Howard, a travelling preacher, had ridden a mare from Lowville, N. Y., over into Canada, that this mare was in foal "by a very noted horse that stood at Lowville," that when the mare became too heavy for his use under the saddle he sold her to Isaac Morden, and the foal she dropped was the famous Black Tippoo. The name of "the very noted horse that stood at Lowville" was not remembered, but as Ogden's Messenger was there at the time—1816-17—in charge of Chas. Bush, the conclusion followed that he was the horse referred to. This, in a manner, seemed to correspond with the original claim that Tippoo was by a horse called Messenger, but it lacked the well-defined facts that are always necessary to establish a point of this kind. We, therefore, accepted and treated it as a probable theory of the paternity of Tippoo. In support of this theory we had the claim of different very intelligent sources that there was a strong family resemblance between the Tippoos on the one side of the St. Lawrence and the Ogden Messengers on the other. With some people this would probably be considered corroborative evidence of kinship, but we learned long ago to place no confidence in supposed resemblances, as proving or even supporting anything, for they are so liable to be only in the eye of the observer rather than in the animals themselves. Upon the whole we accepted this Ogden Messenger theory as altogether more probable than anything that had preceded it, and we held to it as still more probable than any one of two or three other stories that followed it.

The second representation about the origin of

this horse came to us through the politeness of John Leys, Esq., of Toronto, and was made by Mr. Lewis T. Leavens, of Bloomfield, Ontario. Mr. Leavens derives his information from his father, a man then (1877) eighty-five years old. He was, therefore, old enough at the time of the events he relates to have known personally something of those events. But whether his knowledge was personal or only traditional cannot now be made to appear. If we are to judge from what he says we must certainly conclude that whatever the sources of his knowledge he had become very much mixed up in the details. He says Tippoo was got by an imported horse called Escape, and we will ask our readers to note this name "Escape." In describing and giving the incidents of the history of this horse, Escape, he says: "When Escape was on the ocean the vessel encountered a severe gale and the horse had to be thrown overboard, and he was picked up the ninth day off the coast of Newfoundland, on a bar, eating rushes." This same story of a horse picked up in mid-ocean that afterward became the progenitor of the great tribe of Narragansett pacers was told and possibly believed a great many years ago. In speaking of the dam and her ownership, etc., Mr. Leavens, like all the others, brings in Erastus Howard and the Methodist preacher. In regard to the changes of ownership, locations of owners, etc., Mr. Leavens is more definite and specific than any other of the many accounts we have received. It is quite evident he did not come into possession of Isaac Morden till he was six or eight years old. The date of his death is fixed by Mr. Leavens in 1835, and while this is more definite than our information from other sources, all agree that he died from a kick about that year.

The next representation that seems to be worthy of some attention is to be found in a communication to the *New York Sportsman*, written by somebody who signs himself "Dick." The failure of this writer to give his name is unfortunate for the truth, but perhaps he did not wish to be cross-examined, and therefore prudently concealed his identity. This anonymous writer seems to depend upon Isaac Morden, at one time his owner, for his information, but it does not follow that an owner in that day, or indeed in our own day, should know anything more about the pedigree or origin of his own horse. In the minor details there is no substantial disagreement, but in the central fact of what horse was his sire, we are treated to a most foolish and absurd claim that it was a horse imported from England to New York in 1811, and called Fleetwood. Why a horse imported from England into New York, with a New York owner, should be sent up into the wilderness of Canada in 1816 is beyond the comprehension of man. Besides this, no such horse was ever imported into New York. Whether, in his communication, "Dick" was merely trying to "sell" somebody, or whether he was foolish enough to believe what he wrote, we need not stop to determine, but our judgment is that it was intended as a "catch."

In January, 1883, we received from Mr. J. P. Wiser, of Prescott, Ontario, the following letter, which he had just received from the writer:—

WELLINGTON, Dec 27, 1882.

As the origin of the Tippoo horses seems to be a mystery to you, I will tell you. Erastus Howard was a travelling preacher in those days, and he travelled on horseback. He bought in Kingston a dark chestnut mare and bred her to a horse called "The Scape-Goat," brought from Narransett Bay, in Rhode Island. The horse was a large brown horse, and could rack (pace) faster than he could run. The colt was coal black and large, was sold to Mr. Wil-

cox, who named him Tippoo Sultan. His gait was like the "Scape" some, but soon squared off to a trot, and the way he could go was dreadful. In June, 1836, he broke his leg and was lost.

WILSON SERLS.

This letter was a great surprise to us, for we never had heard of Mr. Serls before, and it was quite evident Mr. Serls knew nothing about the discussions that had already been given to the public on this subject. He entered the investigation voluntarily and unbiassed for or against any other man's theories, and gives his own recollections just as they had come to him from the original source. It was apparent that this man knew more about the question than any other we had heard from, and we were impressed with the conviction that he was entirely honest and disinterested in what he said. He was well advanced in years, but neither he nor any other living man could have distinct personal knowledge of the horse that got old Tippoo, so all that is left for us to do is to make the best and clearest discrimination as to the channels through which this information has come down to those who assume to testify in the matter. We at once opened a correspondence with Mr. Serls, and we submitted a series of questions to him that would not only test the accuracy of the information he gave on this point, but also the general accuracy of his memory. To these interrogatories he gave full and satisfactory replies, and his memory seemed to be safe and reliable at all points. There was no avoidance of facts, dates, locations, etc., by which a dishonest man can be detected, but all were given in such minuteness and detail as to satisfy us we were dealing with an honest man.

(To be continued.)

GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE STALLION.

WHEN THE MARE SHOULD BE TRIED, ETC

From the *Maine Horse Breeders' Monthly*.

The most frequent mistake made by inexperienced persons, and even by many who ought to know better, is the endeavor to have the stallion in fine show condition by the time the season opens. To this end various drugs, nostrums, and roots are recommended; the horse is kept carefully housed and closely blanketed; he is loaded with fat; his muscles become soft and flabby for want of exercise, and, although he may come out in the show yard at the opening of the season looking "as sleek as a mole," and apparently in the very pink of condition, he is in reality not nearly so well fitted for service in the stud as he would have been had this fitting-up process been entirely dispensed with.

It may be laid down as a general rule that a healthy horse needs no medicine whatever to put him in condition for the stud. The whole secret of successful preparation lies in a few words. Let him be well and regularly fed on healthy, nutritious food, with plenty of exercise every day, to keep his muscles firm and hard, and let him be well groomed, so that his coat may present a fine appearance. The skin should be kept thoroughly clean by occasional washing and frequent brushing and rubbing. The mane and tail should be especially looked after, with reference to the cleanliness of the skin. If very dirty, soap may be freely used in the cleansing process; and when this is faithfully attended to there will be but little danger of having a fine tail or mane ruined by rubbing. The food should be mainly good, sound oats—nothing is better; but this should be varied by an occasional ration of corn or barley; for horses,

like men, are fond of variety in their food, and an occasional change of diet is conducive to health. Wheat bran is an invaluable adjunct to the grain ration, and can never be dispensed with. It is the cheapest, safest, and best of all regulators for the bowels, and it is especially rich in some of the most important elements of nutrition. No specific directions as to the quantity of food can be given. Some horses will require nearly twice as much as others; and the quantity that may be safely given will depend somewhat upon the amount of exercise in any given case. Some horsemen recommend feeding three, and others four times a day; but in either case no more should ever be given than will promptly be eaten up clean. If any food should be left in the box it should be at once removed and the quantity at the next time of feeding should be reduced accordingly. As a rule, it will be safe to feed as much as the horse will eat with apparent relish; and then, with plenty of exercise, he will not become overloaded with fat. The hay, as well as the grain feed, should be sound and free from mould and dust, and the stall should be kept clean, well lighted, and perfectly ventilated.

The amount of exercise to be given will vary somewhat with the condition and habit of the horse. If he be thin in flesh, and it is thought best to fatten him up, the exercise should be lighter than it otherwise would be; and, on the other hand, if there is a tendency to become too fat may be corrected by increasing the amount of exercise that is given. Draught horses should rarely be led or driven faster than a walk in taking their exercise, and they will require much less of it than the roadster or the running horse—a moderate "jog" daily will benefit them. I am clearly of the opinion that in no one particular is there more faulty management on the part of lazy grooms and stable hands than in the matter of exercising stallions while doing service in the stud. They should not be walked or jogged so long that they will become jaded or wearied, but should have enough of it daily to keep the muscles hard and firm, the appetite good, and to prevent them from laying on an undue amount of fat. No draught horse, under ordinary circumstances, should have less exercise than five miles a day, and the roadster and running horse may safely have six miles, which in some cases should be increased to eight or even ten.

The point to be aimed at in the stable management of the stallion is to so feed, groom, and exercise as to keep the horse to the very highest possible pitch of strength and vigor. The idea which prevails among many stable grooms that feeding this or that nostrum will increase the ability of a horse to get foals is sheer nonsense. Anything that adds to the health, strength, and vigor of the horse will increase his virility or sexual power, simply because the sexual organs will partake of the general tone of the system; and, on the contrary, whatever tends to impair the health and vigor of the general system will have a deleterious effect upon the sexual organs. A healthy horse needs nothing but good food, pure air, plenty of exercise, with due attention to cleanliness and regularity in feeding and watering; and when all these things are attended to properly the drugs and nostrums that stable lore prescribes as "good for a horse" would better be thrown to the dogs.

For the use of the stallion I like a box stall not less than twelve by eighteen feet, without any manger or rack whatever for the hay, and with a box snugly fitted in the corner for the grain. Many prefer that the feed boxes should be entirely detached from the stall, to be removed as soon as the horse is done eating. The hay is put on the floor in one corner of the

stall, and thus there is nothing—no projections, boxes, racks, mangers, sharp angles, etc.—upon which a spirited, restless horse may injure himself. If, in addition to these precautions, the sides of the stall be lined all around—door and all—with stout boards, standing out at the bottom about one foot from the wall, and sloping upward and towards the wall for a height of three and a half feet, you will have a stall in which it will be well nigh impossible for a horse to injure his mane or tail by rubbing. In such a box the horse need not be kept haltered, and the owner may feel assured that the liability to injury is reduced to a minimum.

CONTROLLING THE STALLION WHEN IN USE.

While the temper and disposition of the stallion are largely matters of inheritance, yet much depends upon the breaking and management. It is easier to spoil a horse than it is to cure him of bad habits, after these are once formed. If there is any appearance of a disposition to be "herdstrong" and unruly, he should never be led out except by a bridle that will enable the groom to exercise the most perfect control over him. The one that I have found most effectual is made by taking an ordinary "snaffle" bit, with rings of moderate size, and with the head-piece made in the usual way; get a blacksmith to attach a well-polished, round iron bar to the right hand ring, by means of a small link connecting the bar and the ring; to the other end of the bar attach the usual sliding rein used on stallion bridles. Put the bridle on the horse in the usual way, and then, with the right hand on the bar and the left on the bridle-ring next to you, press the bar back and the ring forward until the bar will pass through the ring in the left hand. This bar should be made just as long as it can be to admit of its being passed into the other ring in this manner, and the bit and rings should be so adapted to the size of the mouth and under jaw that, when a little pressure is brought to bear upon the rein attached to the end of the lever formed by this iron bar, the rings of the bit will be brought within an inch of touching each other. The leverage given by this appliance, when well fitted, will enable anyone to hold the most unruly and herdstrong horse in check. It is not necessarily severe when the horse behaves himself, and when he is not disposed to do this he can very suddenly be brought back on his haunches by a moderate touch on the rein. When the bar is not needed the rein to which it is attached may be passed over the head and down through the ring on the near side, instead of under the jaw. I have described this device fully because it is cheap, simple, and effective, and yet it does not appear to have been extensively used.

It requires some skill and a good deal of patience to teach a stallion how to behave himself properly when brought out to serve a mare. He should never be allowed to go on to her with a rush; but he should be led up on the near side of the mare to within about ten to fifteen feet of her, and made to stand with his head towards the mare, about opposite her head; and when he is ready he should be led towards her, and made to commence the mount when at her side, instead of going for a rod or so with his fore feet sawing the air, as is often the case. By observing these directions there will be but little danger of injury to the stallion by a kick from the mare when he is mounting, especially if a good man is at her head to prevent her from wheeling towards the horse when he approaches. The danger to the horse is always greatest when he is coming off, because many mares will kick then that will stand perfectly still when he is mounting. To obviate this it is always better for the groom who holds the horse to seize the mare by the bits with his

left hand at this moment and bring her head around towards him by a sudden jerk as the horse is coming off.

But in most cases, indeed in *all* cases where there is not an absolute certainty that the mare will stand perfectly quiet, the hobbles should be used, and then there can be no danger. To make these, prepare two straps of very strong but soft harness leather, two inches in width, and long enough to buckle comfortably around the mare's hind pasterns. The buckles must be strong and well made, and in each of these straps there should be sewed a strong, flattened ring. Next prepare a collar-piece of two-inch leather, and about as large as an ordinary horse collar, so that the mare's head will readily pass through it; to this collar fasten securely two stout straps, each an inch and a half wide, and just long enough to pass down between the fore legs and reach the straps on the hind legs; attach stout buckles near the ends of these straps, but far enough from the ends to leave room to adjust them to different sized mares; buckle these straps to the rings in the straps that are fastened to the hind legs, and buckle up short enough to effectually prevent the mare from kicking, if she should be disposed to do so. All this can be adjusted in a moment's time, and by its use all danger from kicking is avoided.

WHEN THE MARE SHOULD BE TRIED.

A point upon which there is great diversity of opinion is when and how often a mare should be tried after she has been served by the stallion. A mare will almost invariably be "in heat" on the ninth day after foaling, if she is healthy and has received no injury in giving birth to her foal; and in most cases it is best that she should receive the horse at that time, if it is desired that she should be kept for breeding purposes. I can remember when it was the almost universal custom to try mares every week after they had been served, but that is not the present practice of experienced horsemen. The rule that now receives the most general sanction is, not to try the mare again after service before the lapse of two weeks. I have taken a great deal of pains during the past four years to ascertain the views of prominent, intelligent, and experienced breeders upon this point, and I find them with very great unanimity agreeing that after the ninth day from foaling there is no regular period for the return of heat, neither is the period uniform in duration. Some mares will appear to be in heat nearly all the time, while with others it recurs but rarely and lasts but a very short time; consequently if the mare, after service, goes out of heat within a few days she should be served when she comes in again, even if that should be within nine days; but should the period not pass off she should not be served again under eighteen days. As a rule, it is best to try the mare again within from two weeks to eighteen days after service, and then, if she refuses the horse, she should be tried every week for some four weeks; and if she fails to come in within that time it will be reasonably certain that she is in foal. She ought to be closely watched, however, for some weeks afterwards, because in some cases mares will pass over a period of one or two months, or even longer, without any appearance of heat, and yet not be pregnant. Again, there are other mares—and they are more numerous than one would suppose—that will appear to be in heat and will freely receive the horse when they are in foal, and even almost up to the time of foaling. Such mares are always very annoying both to their owners and to the keepers of stallions.

For convenience in trying mares it is best to

erect the barrier parallel to and about four feet distant from a solid fence or wall, so that the mare will be compelled when behind it to stand with her left side towards the horse; and the barrier should be so substantially built that it cannot be kicked or pushed down. In many cases the only barrier used is a strong pole fixed about three and a half feet from the ground; but it is much safer and better to build up the space to that height, close and solid, with strong material of some kind, so as to lessen the danger from kicking and striking. This may be conveniently done by setting three posts firmly in the ground, about four feet apart, and nailing strong oak or other hard-wood boards to these posts, on both sides, from the ground up to the required height, and then capping them over with a board of the same material. When trying the mare keep the horse well in hand, by the use of the bit previously described, if necessary, and do not let him get his nose further back than to the mare's flank. If the stallion is a valuable one, and is expected to do much service, it will be best to have another horse of but little value for a teaser, but when the service required is but light it will work no injury to the horse to let him do his own teasing.

THE BLACK WALNUT.

From the *Prairie Farmer*.

One of the most valuable trees of the North American forests is the Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*). It is a hardy tree, with pinnate leaves and deeply furrowed bark. The flowers are *monœcious*, that is, the staminate and pistillate grow on the same tree. The male or staminate flowers are produced in rather short catkins, while the fertile or pistillate are in terminal pairs. The species is widely distributed, its native habitat extending from western Massachusetts to eastern Nebraska and Kansas, and from Ontario, Canada, to northern Florida and Texas. But the greatest aboriginal growth, both in numbers and magnitude, was found in the forests which covered the river bottoms and hillsides in the region lying between the great lakes and the Ohio River. Some specimens found there were truly forest giants. On the shore of Lake Erie, near the mouth of Walnut Creek, in Western New York, a Black Walnut tree was cut, some 50 years ago, which attained much celebrity as the "big tree." The hollow lower section of 15 feet, after being exhibited in this country, was carried to England, and there converted into a gin-shop. No authentic data of its actual dimensions are at hand, but tradition gives its diameter as between 12 and 15 feet. Near where that grew, a freshet, a few years since, revealed a buried Black Walnut trunk which was afterwards unearthed. The "butt cut" was nearly eight feet in diameter, and was split into quarters with wedges to bring it within reach of a mill-saw. Of course these were exceptional growths, and show the ultimate magnitude attained by the species under favoring conditions; yet the average growth is from three to six feet in diameter, and the height from 60 to 90 feet. As a timber tree it is the most valuable of our native species. The wood is a rich, dark brown, deepening with age, fine-grained, and susceptible of a high polish. For cabinet work, gun-stalks, counter-tops, stair-rails, and fine inside finish for buildings, it is unrivalled by any other native wood. In the Chicago market, good Black Walnut lumber is quoted at \$50 to \$150 per 1,000 feet, board measure, in car-load lots. Crotches, burls, and other parts with feathered or wavy grain, sell at very much higher prices for veneers. In

the early days, while the country was still covered with "the forest primeval," the settlers were accustomed to work up their timber into fence posts and rails. That which was not straight in the grain was burned, to clear the ground. Many farms in Ohio and Indiana were laboriously cleared of Black Walnut timber which would now be worth thousands of dollars more than the value of the land from which it was cut. For cultivation on the prairies and eastern borders of the plains, the Black Walnut is deservedly popular. At the 17th annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society the tree was placed at the head of the list of 15 species which had proved successful in that State. The Black Walnut, when young, is successfully planted from nursery rows but having a long tap-root, it is better, perhaps, to plant the nuts where the tree is to remain. They are gathered only in the fall, and deposited in beds, two or three deep, where they are lightly covered with earth or sand. Keep the bed moist through the winter, and subjected to the action of the frost. When fairly sprouted in the spring, the nuts are carefully taken up and planted where the tree is to stand. It is recommended to plant in alternate rows with Cottonwood, Box Elder, or some rapid growing evergreen, to shelter the young trees from high winds and hot sunshine. The sheltering trees may be removed before they interfere with the growth of the Black Walnuts. The latter begins to produce nuts when eight or ten years old. The nuts, when fresh, are large and roundish, somewhat resembling a green orange. The kernel is less palatable than that of any of the allied species, somewhat rank in flavor, yet is relished by many. The largest market for them at present is for planting; they bring little for eating purposes.

STABLE FLOORS.

The Elmira Farmers' Club had under discussion the above subject at a late meeting, and several methods were mentioned by members. The *Husbandman* reports the discussion as follows:—

"Several members had visited a Pennsylvania stable where one hundred head were kept in winter. The passage-ways in the stable were of cement and stone, the process of making being apparently to place the stone edgewise on earth, suitably prepared, then filling in with waterlime and sand, of which a coating was also spread upon the top. Floor of this character has been in use many years, and only here and there could a place be observed where even the surface cement had been worn away. In making a floor for an extensive cistern beneath the rear wing of the club-hall, Mr. Heller had employed precisely this plan:—First the earth was dressed to a smooth surface, then stones about six inches wide were placed edgewise and pounded down firmly, so that something near an even surface was presented when the stones were all placed at the bottom of the cistern. The next step was to pour in cement and sand, mixed to a proper consistency to fill the interstices from top to bottom of the stone floor. After this was done a coat of cement and sand was placed over the top, then, after it had become sufficiently dried, a second coat. The same course was pursued in dressing the sides of the cistern. But the bottom, serving as the floor, is just what is needed as a floor for a stable. It will be necessary to pound the stones into the earth enough to give them a firm bearing, then the cement and gravel, or sand, should be mixed to such a consistency that pouring in the interstices will secure complete filling. After this

a thin coating of cement and sharp sand will finish the work.

"Mr. Hoffman, who had several times been compelled to build his stables anew through losses by fire, gave the plan adopted as the best in his experience, as follows:—The earth smoothed the whole length of the stable to be occupied by 50 or 60 cows, then small scantling imbedded from front to rear as the cattle stand, and plank laid upon these. In this way the planks run crosswise of the stable as the cattle stand, giving them firmer foothold, and, therefore, diminishing liability to slip in arising from a recumbent position. He has tried planks running from front to rear, and he has also tried short planks at the rear, the fore-feet of the cattle resting upon earth or stones. But all things considered, he preferred the way described as cheapest and best, cheapest especially in construction, for he did not doubt that two active men could take up a worn floor of 200 feet length and replace it by new planks in a day.

"Mr. Baker expressed preference for plank floors, but in Delaware County he had observed in many stables planks at the rear extending a foot and a half or two feet from the gutter forward, and the remaining space to the stanchions filled with stones, affording a foothold for the cattle in arising. An objection was found, however, to the stone filling, in the fact that the cattle's feet punched out low places by displacement of the small stones, thus making uneven floors that interfered with the comfort of the cattle at rest."

STOCK VERSUS GRAIN.

Iowa Homestead.

"A practical illustration of the progress of stock-breeding is shown in the increased demand for good stock and the decreased demand for farm machinery. The land is being put into grass for stock and less grain is raised, hence less machinery is required for harvesting the grain crops. The failure of the wheat crop this year is driving many farmers to breeding stock.

Where they have been cropping their lands for years, the yield is reduced. The land has increased in value, so that the farmer can no longer afford to lose a crop, but prefers the uniform profits of stock-breeding that is independent of bad seasons, that knows no failure. The *Nebraska Farmer*, referring to the dull implement trade this season, says:—

"The report given by implement dealers in regard to trade is a strong pointer, but not in the direction claimed by them of hard times. The farmers of Nebraska were never in a better condition than to-day. It is not because farmers are afraid to buy that makes the implement trade dull, but because they have found that it pays better to buy stock and raise corn than to buy implements and raise small grain. The man who gives his note for stock, even though he pays very large prices, will be much more liable to meet that note when due than he who gives his note for implements, and if the prices paid for stock are any indication, it is plain to be seen that farmers have discovered this fact. Grass, corn, hogs, horses, and cattle make the independent farmer, while small grain and implements bring poverty and ruin."

ONE of the most beautiful effects of the labor system in agricultural colleges, says the *Speculum*, of the Michigan Agricultural College, is seen in its influence on the students. There is to be found no such thing as caste or aristocracy; all are on an equality; "worth makes the man," and a degree of hearty good feeling and friendship exists among all the students; such as is found in few other colleges.

WHY SOME FARMERS HARVEST POVERTY.

The *Forest, Forge, and Farm* says:—"They hug the 'special farming' heresy. They depend mainly on one crop, and when that fails, the year's work is practically lost.

"In stock-breeding they don't begin with purely-bred animals, and at the end of, say, four or five years, find they have sunk money, time, and effort in raising a lot of trash for which no adequate return can be obtained. Or if they do not engage in stock raising as a feature of their business, they hang on to a lot of dry cows or crippled horses which live only to consume feed and rob the useful ones.

"They engage in farming with no capital except the land they occupy. Buildings, machinery, tools and other improvements have to be secured out of the proceeds of crop raising, in addition to supporting their families. A convenient loan supplies temporary relief. Debt, however, is a remorseless tyrant, and leads directly to mortgages, default in interest payments, foreclosure and financial ruin.

"They have no aptitude for the business. They are not fore-sighted, prompt, skillful, thoughtful, observant, preserving, industrious.

"They fail to drain that swamp meadow which could with a little effort be made the most productive portion of the farm.

"They do not have a thorough system about their work. They fail to regard their business as a piece of clock-work, which should be wound up and regulated.

"They do not read and study enough.

"They harvest their crops with hand tools instead of using labor-saving machinery.

"They save two dollars a month on the hired man's wages, and pay two dollars per day for an extra harvest hand in consequence.

"They save the twelve shillings that would buy their local paper for a whole year, and in one day lose twenty dollars on a shipment sent to market at the wrong time.

"They buy inferior seeds because they are a little cheaper than others, and sell the best of their own raising because there is an apparent money gain in the operation.

"They buy more land than they can take care of.

"They follow in all the old ruts which were 'good enough' for their forefathers.

"They jog along without any definite ideas as to what crops are most profitable upon each particular field, what they cost to raise, and the balance of profit or loss may be in each case.

"They sneer at agricultural books and papers, and at farmers' clubs and institutes.

"They take everything they can get from the soil, and put back—nothing.

"They engage in farming without previous training and rely on their wits to pull them safely through."

DEFENCE OF BUTTERINE.

From *Bell's (London) Weekly Messenger*.

There has been a parliamentary paper prepared in this country, and issued under the authority of Mr. Jenkins, appointed by the Royal Commission in Agriculture, on which the manufacture of the article is truly described as follows:—"Holland is the chief seat of the manufacture of artificial butter. The fat is first chopped into small pieces, then passed through hoppers between two rollers. Thus brought into a sufficient state of subdivision it is placed in steamers and heated to one hundred and twenty-two degrees Fahrenheit (fifty degrees centigrade), but on no account must

the temperature be raised higher or the quality of the oleomargarine will be deteriorated. The fat melted at this temperature is run off into casks and left to cool and solidify naturally. It is then submitted to hydraulic pressure and the pure oleomargarine is expressed as a clear, deep yellow oil, the solid fat or stearine remaining behind. The oleo, as it is generally called, is run into casks and left to solidify. I have no reason to believe that oleomargarine is made differently in principle in Vienna, New York or elsewhere."

He adds, after some further comments, his emphatic opinion that "good artificial butter is much more palatable than bad real butter, and is quite as wholesome."

Some persons to this day will not buy gelatine, because they look upon it as a vile imitation of isinglass, and no doubt butterine should not be sold as butter; but, on the other hand, people should not allege that it is composed of abominable materials, when, in truth, it is made only from suet, milk, butter, and vegetable oil of the sweetest and purest description.

Suet is much enhanced in value since the important discovery that it can be made into a palatable and wholesome substitute for butter.

A REMEDY FOR MILK FEVER.

Maj. Campbell Brown, of Spring Hill, Tenn., writing to the *Breeders' Gazette*, says:—"I wish to thank Mr. William Hartley for making public his experience in treating milk fever. It has saved for me a valuable Jersey cow. Mr. Hartley's remedy is one and a half pints of fresh lard and one half-pint of kerosene oil, given in new milk. The lard requires to be melted and the coal oil then stirred in. This dose is to be repeated in two hours. Nothing more need be given. Aldarine 2d calved on the night of March 26, and the next morning had milk fever. She got her first dose of this mixture before she became unable to stand, but the second after she was down and helpless. As I had, on previous occasions, tried every remedy prescribed in veterinary works without success, and the experience of my friends had been equally discouraging, I looked on the case as hopeless, and gave orders that she be left to die in peace. Next morning she seemed to be actually dying, and I caused her to be moved some twenty or thirty feet so as to be near the door of the barn and in a convenient position for dragging her body outside. Possibly the handling and change of position hastened the action of the medicine. At any rate it took effect soon afterwards, and by noon the cow was on her feet eating hay. She recovered rapidly and steadily."

PEAS AND OATS FOR PIGS.

Western farmers especially rely too much on corn as the food for their swine, when they might with little effort provide a greater and more palatable variety, that would not only be better but cheaper as well. Many would find it profitable to try sowing the Canada field pea along with oats, or alone. If alone, about 2½ bushels of peas per acre will answer; if with oats, about 1½ bushels of each. The oats help greatly as a support to keep the peas and vines off the ground, and with that in mind some variety with short strong straw should be given the preference. Plough the ground deeply and harrow so as to cover seed with about two inches of soil. Several sowings may be made, say at intervals of a fortnight, and by that means a succession of green food secured that will be productive of splendid growth. An economical way is to have the growing crop

alongside the hog lots or pasture, so the crop can be cut from day to day and thrown over to the swine; or the swine can be turned into the field and do their own harvesting to good advantage.

If a lot of hogs unduly exposed in unfavorable weather, and neglected, are overtaken by lung troubles and disastrous distemper, it is called "cholera," while in fact it may be similar to pneumonia, or perhaps of a malarial nature.—F. D. Coburn.

LIME AS A POST PRESERVER.

We find in an exchange an uncredited clipping in which the writer says:—"About twenty-five years ago I fenced my garden and house yard with post fence. I think I cut the posts in the winter, for I hauled them on snow, and set them in the spring. They were thrifty white oak, all split from one tree, set butt end down, and packed in the hole with small stones. I put about half a peck of slacked lime around each post, along one side of the garden, and these posts are still standing, the most of them in pretty good order, although the rest of the fence passed away several years ago."

[Years ago an old Scotch stone mason told the writer that he had noticed in the ancient ruins of Scotland that the ends of the joists were still left in the mortared walls, although the remainder had long since rotted away; and a florist recently stated that in removing an old hot-bed, some of the boards which had previously been used in a mortar-box were perfectly sound, while others which had not been so used had so rotted as to be worthless. However, if lime has any such preservative effect upon wood as these instances would seem to indicate, it ought to have been discovered long ago. Have any of our readers noted facts bearing in any way upon this question?—Eds. F. and F.]

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHbred STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

Sovereign Duke II., 10187, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., to John T. Wrinkle, Plattsburg, Mo.

Maggie Stewart, 12934, and Mattie Stewart, 12935, N. H. Gentry, to Bahntge, Kates & Co., Winfield, Kan.

Duchess XV., 9854, Lord Sovereign, 13629, and Matchless Beauty, 13636, N. H. Gentry, to Chas. C. Bing, Franklin, Neb.

Minnie Johnson, 13621, Stewart Lady, 13630, Duchess XLVI., 13632, and Matchless Duke, 13637, N. H. Gentry, to J. K. King, Marshall, Mo.

Princess Royal, 10394, Cleopatra's Duchess, 10966, and Berkshire Boy, 10179, Edward Drane, Clarksville, Tenn., to R. M. Hall, Clarksville, Tenn.

Blackbird, 13662, Geo. W. Clark, Woodstock, Ohio, to Young Busser, Woodstock, Ohio.

Lona, 13664, Geo. W. Clark, to Towns Walker, North Lewisburg, Ohio.

Prince of Tuscarora, 13678, C. W. Martin, St. Louis, Mich., to F. E. Martin, Indian River, Mich.

St. Elmo, 13679, C. W. Martin, to G. R. Warren & Son, Bennington, Mich.

Lola Montez, 12633, and Bessie, 13682, J. S. Conner, Santa Clara, Cal., to J. P. Pierce, same place.

Haw Hill Exquisite, 13546, Springer Bros., Springfield, Ill., to Jno. B. Thompson, Plattsburg, Mo.

SPRINGFIELD JERSEY CATTLE SALE.

The Jersey Cattle Sale at Springfield, Ill., June 24th, was a success so far as fair weather, a good attendance, and the high quality of the stock offered could give success.

In view of the general scarcity of ready money, particularly among farmers and stockmen at this season of the year, and that the wheat harvest, near at hand, gives no promise of relief in money matters, the parties making this sale may consider themselves and their stock complimented by the prices realized.

At the same time, buyers have cause for congratulation in securing the bargains they have.

Eight cows and heifers, the property of Chas. F. Mills, Springfield, Ill., brought the following prices:—

Elmwood Gem, 18406, to C. C. Brown, Springfield, Ill.	\$100
Elmwood Belle, 27543, to R. Rowett, Quincy, Ill.	100
Elmwood Cleora, to same.....	155
Elmwood Fedora, 27546, to M. M. Thomas, McLean, Ill.	130
Elmwood Zelda, 22550, to A. G. Epler, Virginia, Ill.	105
Elmwood Venus, 27544, to J. M. Brownback, Edinburg, Ill.	135
Elmwood Violet 2nd, to Reid & Co., Jacksonville, Ill.	130
Elmwood Daisy 2nd, to W. F. Tinsley, Louisiana, Mo.	110
Eleven cows and heifers, the property of C. P. Chapman, Pittsfield, Ill., were sold as follows:—	
Belle Morris, 5680, to C. C. Brown, Springfield, Ill.	170
Idlewyd Girl, 14513, to F. E. Torrington, Emporia, Kan.	150
Garcellia, 23116, to Henry Webber, Peoria, Ill.	130
Oak Glen Nelly, 30379, to same.....	130
Delma's Surprise, 23117, to same.....	415
Malva, 9733, to same.....	115
Blanchonie, 14512, to same.....	105
Fancy Fannette, 23115, to same.....	110
Flossie's Flirt, 23118, to same.....	130
Oak Glen Fairy, 30377, to Springer Bros., Springfield, Ill.	105
Oak Glen Pride, 30375, to same.....	180
Total amount received for the nineteen was \$2,675, making an average of \$140.79 each.	

PHIL THRIFTON.

CLEAN PORK.

Frequently you hear persons inquire why the pork they buy from the butcher does not taste as sweet and good as that used to which in former years we ate on the farm. Good farmers raise their hogs right. They appreciate good eating. A hog is not naturally a nasty animal. On the contrary, he is very particular where he sleeps and what he eats. It is true, in hot weather if he cannot get pure, cool water to bathe or roll in, he will take the best he can get, even if it be the filthiest mud-hole. If you want sweet pork, the hog must have pure water for drink and for wallow. When shut up to fatten he should have a clean plank floor, with a little clean bedding, changed often. Give clean corn, either raw, cooked, or ground, with pure water. In summer time he should have with his grain all the sweet grass he wants. In winter second-growth clover hay. In summer and winter he should have every day as much as he will eat of lize and salt mixed. Never let him stop growing, and slaughter him when in his best flight of growth, and then you will have as sweet pork as you did at your father's table.—C. F. Clarkson.

Cattle Notes.

Mr. Frewen is moving his cattle, about 9,000, from Montana into the North-West Territory. —Miles City, M. T., Stock Growers' Journal.

Sheep.

Sheep bear a strong relationship to mixed husbandry, especially where high farming is followed, and any attempt to separate the two will prove disastrous to the general farmer.

Stock sheep should be kept in a good thrifty condition, but not fat. Keeping sheep over-fat for any length of time is injurious, and the judicious farmer avoids this condition in his stock flocks.

No time should be lost in fattening the light shearers and disposing of them to the best advantage. The longer a sheep is kept that will not clip a quantity of clean, bright wool above the average, the poorer the owner will be.

The time to buy is when every one is anxious to sell; then the market is overstocked and prices are depressed below their natural level. If this is true, there never was a better time to invest in sheep than just at this particular period.

Rams often fight desperately, bruise their heads, and the maggots get in the bruised places and kill the sheep. Many valuable rams are lost in this way every season, and where several aged rams are kept together, they should always be blinded, so as to prevent their fighting.

A writer says that a combination of feeds for sheep is more important than a change. It is most true that a combination of feeds is most beneficial to sheep and is greatly relished by them; but a complete and radical change of feeds occasionally is equally important and necessary, as an appetizing expedient and to maintain the highest vigor of each member of the flock. A change from hay to straw, from straw to fodder, from oats to meal, or even to whole corn occasionally, and from one pasture field to another, is recognized, by experienced and successful flockmasters, as one of the most salutary and practicable means of maintaining the best average condition of the whole flock.

The expediency of castrating lambs intended to be sold for mutton in the fall is discussed in a sensible light by the *Country Gentleman*, as follows:—"If lambs are castrated when eight or ten days old, it is attended with very little danger, and in no way interferes with their growth. A ram lamb and a wether will grow evenly together for about two and a half months; then the ram's testicles will begin to develop, and as his sexual desires increase, his growth will be interfered with, and by continued romping he exhausts something of his vital force, and the wether will outgrow him and will fatten more rapidly. The advantage of having the lambs come early is that in February there is abundant leisure for giving the lambs all the attention they require, and if they are in reasonably comfortable quarters, they will not mind the cold. They must be kept dry. They will be ready to take hold of the first grass that comes, and they will profit by it, and will give a better profit to their owner than an April lamb could do."

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.

The Garden.

To destroy the curculio on plum trees, smoke the trees with sulphur, or dust them with fresh, dry lime.

The faulty plums, which fall before ripening, should be carefully destroyed, as the egg deposited in the fruit, which caused it to drop from the stem, will develop into parasites which may utterly destroy the whole plum crop. For this very reason hogs should always have the run of the plum orchard.

The tomato vines should be raised from the ground in some way; and perhaps as good a way as any is to drive in four stakes, with about fifteen inches above ground, and tack little pieces of lath across the tops. This will keep the fruit from the ground and it will not be nearly so liable to rot; but if very large and early tomatoes are desired, the vines should be clipped back and a part of the fruit also be pinched off as soon as formed.

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, TORONTO, July 2nd, 1885.

The live stock trade is generally quiet this week. There is, however, a largely increased business being done in sheep and lambs. The receipts on Monday and Tuesday were about fifteen loads, of which seven loads were shipping cattle not on sale; there were a fair number of calves and hogs and about 500 sheep and lambs. Prices are generally unchanged.

CATTLE.—There has been very little done in shipping cattle this week. The sale of but one load in the local market is reported, the price paid being 5c. per lb. for fair animals averaging 1,250 lbs. Prices are nominally unchanged; as shipping space is scarce the demand is not so strong. Had there been any very choice cattle offered 5½ to 5¾c. would have been paid. The majority of the shippers going forward now are distillery cattle. One dealer will send out 30 loads from here this afternoon. Butchers' cattle are in light supply and the market has a firmer tendency. Odd lots of 1, 2, or 3 head have sold at 5c., but for the general run of choice 4½ to 4¾c. per lb. is the price paid for loads. Sales of loads were made as follows:—One load fat butchers' 1,050 lbs., at \$48 each; 17 head at 4c.; 11 do. about 1,000 lbs., at 4½c., weighed off the car; 23 head, 1,150 lbs., at \$52 each. Milch cows continue in good supply; in fact there are more offering than are wanted. Prices are unchanged.

CALVES.—Are in fair supply and show no change. SHEEP.—The offerings continue liberal, and all are taken. Shippers are in steady demand. Prices remain about the same at 4 to 4¾c. per lb. A sale of 130 head on contract was made at 4¾c. less \$10, and with rams at 3¾c. Butchers' sheep continue in fair supply and are somewhat easier; sales being made at \$3.75 to \$4.50 per head.

LAMBS.—Are in liberal supply. Majority of sales are being made at \$3.50 per head.

HOGS.—The supply is not so large. The offerings this week have been confined to a few bunches of fat hogs which sold at 4½c. per lb. Prices are nominally unchanged.

The following are the receipts of live stock at the cattle market here for last week and to date, with comparisons:—

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending July 2.....	861	1,176	248
Week ending June 26.....	884	751	119
Cor. week, 1884.....	561	915	90
Cor. week, 1883.....	519	722	81
Total to date	23,343	5,685	2,920
To same date 1884.....	15,718	6,568	3,017
To same date 1883.....	14,923	5,705	2,166

Quotations are as follows:—

Cattle, export choice.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4	per lb.
" mixed.....	5 to 5 1/4	"
" bulls.....	4 to 4 1/2	"
" butchers', choice.....	4 1/2 to 4 3/4	"
" good.....	4 1/4	"
" common grass fed.....	3 to 4 1/4	"
Milch cows.....	3 30	"
" stockers.....	3 3/4 to 4 1/2	"
Sheep, export, per lb.....	4 to 4 1/2	"
" butchers' per head.....	3 50 to 4 50	"
Spring lambs, per head.....	3 00 to 3 75	"
Hogs, fat, off the car.....	4 1/2 to 4 3/4	per lb.
" store.....	5 to 5 1/4	"
Calves, choice, per head.....	\$6 00 to \$8 50	"
" common.....	2 upwards.	"

MONTREAL.

There were about 120 head of beef cattle, 100 calves, and 300 sheep and lambs offered on Viger Market on Monday. Although the holiday St. Peter and St. Paul kept many butchers away from the market, yet, owing to the small supplies, there was very active demand for all kinds, except the grasshopper cattle, and prices are rather higher all round. There is still an active demand for shipping cattle at from 5 1/4 to 6c. per lb.: a car-load of superior shippers were sold Monday at the latter rate, and two car-loads were sold on Saturday at \$5.90 per 100 lbs. Good, or even moderately good butchers' cattle were scarce to-day, and sold at from 5 to 5 1/2 c. per lb.; leanish animals at 3 1/4 to 4 1/4 c. do.; and grasshoppers 3 to 3 1/2 c. do. Calves were in demand at from \$2.50 to \$5 for common veals and from \$6 to \$12 each for choice. Sheep and lambs were in active demand at firm rates, the former bringing from \$4 to \$6 each, the latter from \$2.50 to \$5 each. Hogs are dull and sell at about 5c. per lb.

THE HORSE MARKET.

MONTREAL.

Business during the past week has not been very lively in character, though a fair number of animals has been disposed of. The sales were as follows:—Black horse, \$190; bay mare, \$212.50; three horses, \$440: one horse, \$122; one do., \$148; one do., \$160; one mare, \$130. There are at present about seventy horses in the stables for sale, comprising animals for all purposes and at a varied range of prices. There is a pretty good demand for horses at present, but very few are being brought to the city for sale. Prices are pretty high. There are three or four American buyers in the city at present, one of whom bought seven horses Monday morning. The shipments of horses from here to the United States last week numbered twenty-four horses, costing \$3,224, or an average of \$134.33 each.

PRODUCE.

The week has been a very quiet one. Although a good deal of grain is still on hand in the country, and wheat stocks here show a large increase for last week, there seems to be no inclination felt to push sales. We should say, indeed, that holders would not be likely to feel embarrassed by having to carry their surplus over to the next crop; but on the question whether they are right or wrong in this feeling we do not judge. Outside markets have generally been fairly steady. Stocks in store have been increasing and stood on Monday as follows:—Flour, 3,375 barrels; fall wheat, 120,409 bushels; spring wheat, 119,436; oats, 19,903; barley, 11,678; peas, 10,214; rye, nil. Wheat in transit for England shows a decrease on the week, standing on the 26th ult. at 2,525,000 quarters, against 2,750,000 on the 19th ult. In the States the visible supply of wheat stood at 37,947,000 bushels, against 37,330,000 in the preceding week, last year.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

	June 23.	June 30.
Flour.....	00s od	00s od
R. Wheat.....	7s od	7s od
R. Winter.....	7s 2d	7s 2d
No. 1 Cal.....	7s 3d	7s 3d
No. 2 Cal.....	6s 11d	6s 11d
Corn.....	4s 7d	4s 7 1/2d
Barley.....	00s od	00s od
Oats.....	00s od	00s od
Peas.....	5s 8d	5s 8d
Pork.....	55s od	55s od
Lard.....	34s 3d	33s 9d
Bacon.....	28s 3d	28s 3d
Tallow.....	29s 6d	29s od
Cheese.....	37s od	37s od

FLOUR.—Sales small but offers by no means free; holders not being at all inclined to make sales at the cost of concessions; on Monday there was some movement at equal to \$4.05 for superior extra and \$3.90 for extra; and at the close holders stood out for these prices but buyers at them did not seem forthcoming.

BRAN.—Inactive but seemed fairly steady at about \$10.50 on track.

WHEAT.—Holders have been steady and have shown no inclination to press sales; business has thus been small but done usually at steady prices. No 2 fall sold at the close of last week for 91 and 90c. f.o.c., and No. 2 spring lying outside changed hands at the same time for equal to 90c. here. Market closed quiet with No 2 fall offered at 91c., and buyers probably at 90c., with No. 1 spring offered at 93c. and 91c. bid for it. Street receipts have been large; prices closed steady at 88 to 90c. for fall and spring and 74 to 76 1/2 c. for goose.

OATS.—Were very slow of sale in the latter part of last week, when values seemed declining. On Monday, however, they revived and sold freely at 34c. on track, and at close were offered to arrive at 34c. with 33c. bid. Street prices firmer, closing at 39 to 40c.

BARLEY.—Purely nominal, there being none offered and none wanted there is neither price nor transaction to quote.

PEAS.—Have always been able to find a sale when offered at 67 to 68c., but offerings have been few and far between. On street 64 to 65c. would have been paid.

RYE.—None offered; prices purely nominal.

HAY.—Week closed with large market receipts but prices fairly well maintained at \$11 to \$13 for clover and \$14 to \$18 for timothy.

STRAW.—Has been abundant but slow of sale; loose has sold at \$7 50 and latest price paid for sheaf was \$10.

POTATOES.—Some few cars have sold at 25c. and 24c., but they seem to be about finished. On street receipts small and 30 to 40c. per bag has been paid.

POULTRY.—Has sold somewhat firmer at 45 to 60c. for good spring chickens and 65 to 75c. per pair for fowl.

APPLES.—Scarcely any offered; were any sound winter fruit obtainable from \$2.50 to \$3.50 would probably be paid for it.

TORONTO MARKET.

Flour, p. brl., f.o.c., Sup. extra.....	\$4 00	to	\$4 05
" " Extra.....	3 87 1/2	to	3 90
" " Strong Bakers'.....	0 00	to	0 00
" " S. W. Extra.....	0 00	to	0 00
" " Superfine.....	0 00	to	0 00
Oatmeal.....	4 20	to	0 00
Cormeal.....	0 00	to	3 50
Bran, per ton.....	10 50	to	11 00
Fall wheat, No. 1.....	0 00	to	0 00
" No. 2.....	0 90	to	0 00
" No. 3.....	0 87	to	0 00
Spring Wheat, No. 1.....	0 91	to	0 00
" No. 2.....	0 89	to	0 90
" No. 3.....	0 00	to	0 00
Barley, No. 1.....	0 00	to	0 00
" No. 2.....	0 60	to	0 00
" No. 3 Extra.....	0 55	to	0 00
" No. 3.....	0 50	to	0 00
Oats.....	0 33 1/2	to	0 34
Peas.....	0 67	to	0 68
Rye.....	0 70	to	0 00
Corn.....	0 00	to	0 00
Timothy Seed, per bush.....	2 00	to	2 15
Clover.....	6 75	to	0 00
Flax, screened, 100 lbs.....	0 00	to	0 00

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—There was some demand heard for shipping-lots of old, selected and with anything approaching white thrown out in the latter part of last week. Several lots then changed hands at 7c., at 7 1/2 c. and 8c., the latter for very choice. But this seemed to satisfy the demand, for though plenty more has been offered on the same terms none has been wanted. New of good quality, however, whether in rolls, tubs, or pails, has been in good demand, and sold readily at 12 to 13c. The offerings have been considerable and pound rolls have ranged from 13 to 15c.

CHEESE.—New has been in good demand for local consumption, and has been steady at 8 to 8 1/2 c. for small lots.

EGGS.—All offered have been wanted all week, and it closed with a firmer feeling at 12 to 12 1/2 c. for round lots. On street 13 to 14c. has been the range.

PORK.—Has sold steadily in small lots, usually at \$15.50.

BACON.—Was in something of improved demand last week, but closed with a relapse to dullness. Prices easy at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 c. for long-clear in tons and prices and 7 to 7 1/4 c. for Cumberland, with newly-cured held at 8c. Rolls steady at 9 1/2 to 10c., and bellies at 11 to 11 1/2 c. Hams in good demand; prices firm at 11 1/2 to 12c. for smoked and 12c. for canvassed.

LARD.—Very dull indeed; probably in consequence of the low price of old butter; prices almost nominal at 9 to 9 1/2 c. for tinnets and pails, with tierces obtainable at 9c.

HOGS.—Receipts small and all readily taken, usually about \$6.50 for good qualities.

SALT.—Small lots of Liverpool coarse have sold at 70 to 75c.; dairy has come to hand on the track and is offered at 45c. per 50-lb. bags. Canadian unchanged.

DRIED APPLES.—Very quiet; dealers have been selling at 44c. but no movement in trade-lots reported; evaporated seem rather scarce and firm at 7 1/2 to 8c.

HOPS.—There has been nothing doing and prices have been nominal, but buyers could have been found had lots been offered.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Butter, choice dairy, new.....	0 12	to	0 13
" good shipping lots.....	0 05	to	0 06
" inferior, &c.....	0 04	to	0 00
Cheese, in small lots.....	0 08	to	0 10
Pork, mess, per brl.....	15 00	to	15 50
Bacon, long clear.....	0 07 1/2	to	0 07 3/4
" Cumberland cut.....	0 07	to	0 07 1/2
" smoked.....	0 00	to	0 00
Hams, smoked.....	0 11 1/2	to	0 12
" cured and canvassed.....	0 12 1/2	to	0 00
" in pickle.....	0 10	to	0 10 1/2
Lard, in tinnets and pails.....	0 09	to	0 09 1/2
" in tierces.....	0 09	to	0 00
Eggs.....	0 12	to	0 12 1/2
Dressed hogs.....	6 50	to	0 00
Hops.....	0 10	to	0 15
Dried apples.....	0 04	to	0 04 1/2
White beans.....	0 75	to	1 10
Liverpool coarse salt.....	0 65	to	0 75
" dairy, per bag 50 lbs.....	0 45	to	0 00
" fine.....	1 45	to	1 50
Goderich, per barrel.....	0 95	to	0 00
" per car lot.....	0 90	to	0 00

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Green have been offered fairly well and taken readily as they are now of fairly good quality; cured are stated to have sold at prices ranging from 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 c., the latter being the price we should expect to see asked in most quarters.

CALFSKINS.—Have shown no change, all offered being readily taken at former prices.

PELTS.—Are quoted at an advance to 25c. with a good demand prevalent.

LAMBSKINS.—In good demand; all offered have been readily taken at 30 to 35c., and it is probable that the opening of the new month may bring a rise with it.

WOOL.—Small trade-lots of fleece have begun to offer and have been readily taken at 16c. for coarse and 14 to 19c. for good to fine Leicester with 21 to 22c. for Southdown, but of the latter little has been offered; unwashed has stood at 9 to 10c. Nothing doing in pulled wools at present and very little demand heard from the factories.

TALLOW.—Abundant; rendered seems easier and not very likely to bring over 6 1/2 c.; rough unchanged at 3 1/2 c. No movement in trade lots reported.

Hides and Skins.

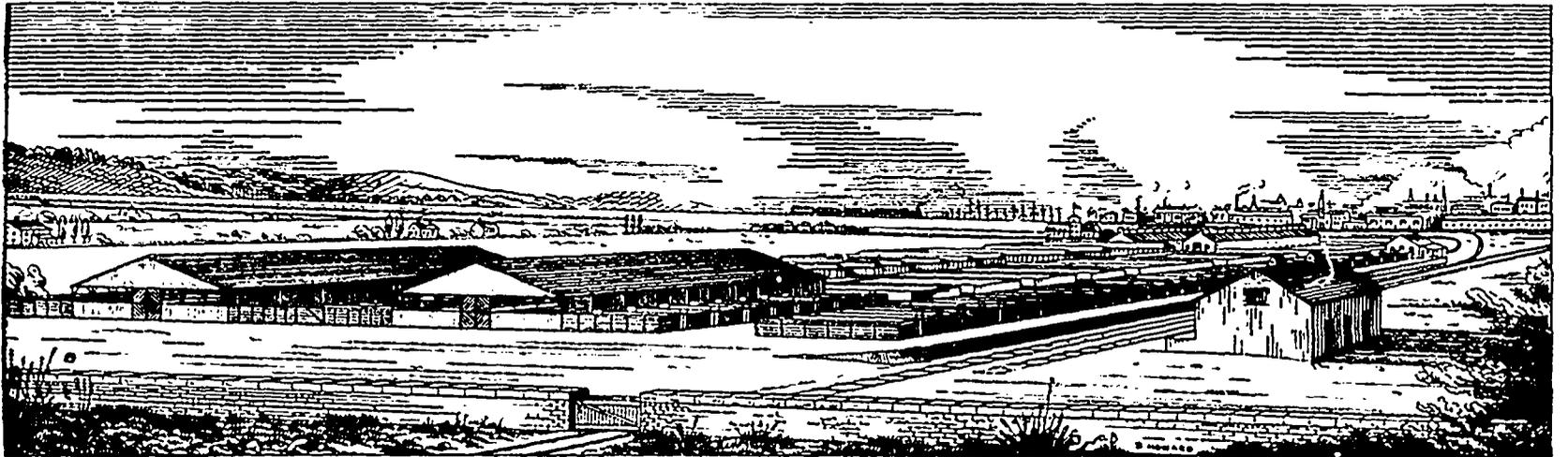
Steers, 60 to 90 lbs.....	\$0 08 1/2	to	\$0 00
Cows.....	0 07 1/2	to	0 00
Cured and inspected.....	0 08 1/2	to	0 08 1/2
Calfskins, green.....	0 11	to	0 13
" cured.....	0 13	to	0 15
Sheepskins.....	1 00	to	1 40
Lambskins.....	7 20	to	0 35
Pelts.....	0 20	to	0 25
Tallow, rough.....	0 03 1/2	to	0 00
" rendered.....	0 06 1/2	to	0 00

Wool.

Fleece, comb'g ord.....	0 16	to	0 18
" Southdown.....	0 21	to	0 22
Pulled combing.....	0 17	to	0 18
" super.....	0 21	to	0 22
Extra.....	0 25	to	0 27

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STOCK YARDS AT MONTREAL.



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Most Modern arrangements for Feeding
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Convenient to City Markets and Shipping
Excelled by no Yards in the World.

Large Easy-riding Stock Cars, Fast Trains, best facilities for Loading and Unloading, Moderate Charges for Feed and Prompt Attention at the Yards
For the convenience of Shippers an Hotel with all modern improvements will be built at the Yards so as to be ready for use about July 1st.

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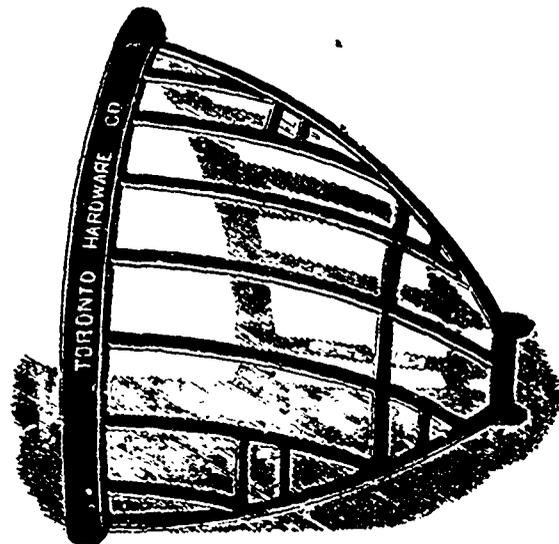
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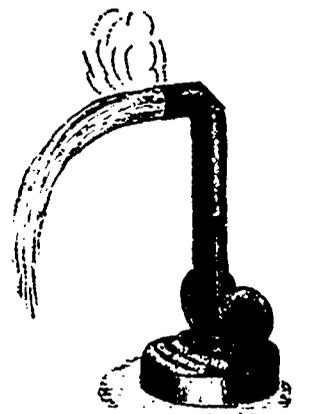
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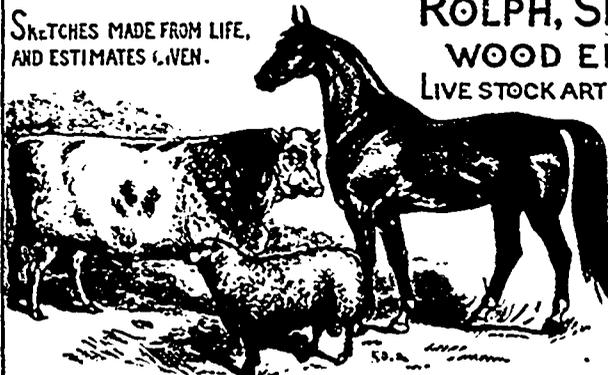


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Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
\$1000.00 REWARD FOR ITS SUPERIOR.
Washing made light and easy. The clothes have that pure whiteness which no other mode of washing can produce. No rubbing required, no friction to injure the fabric. A 10 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.
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Send for circulars. AGENTS WANTED.
(Mention this paper.)

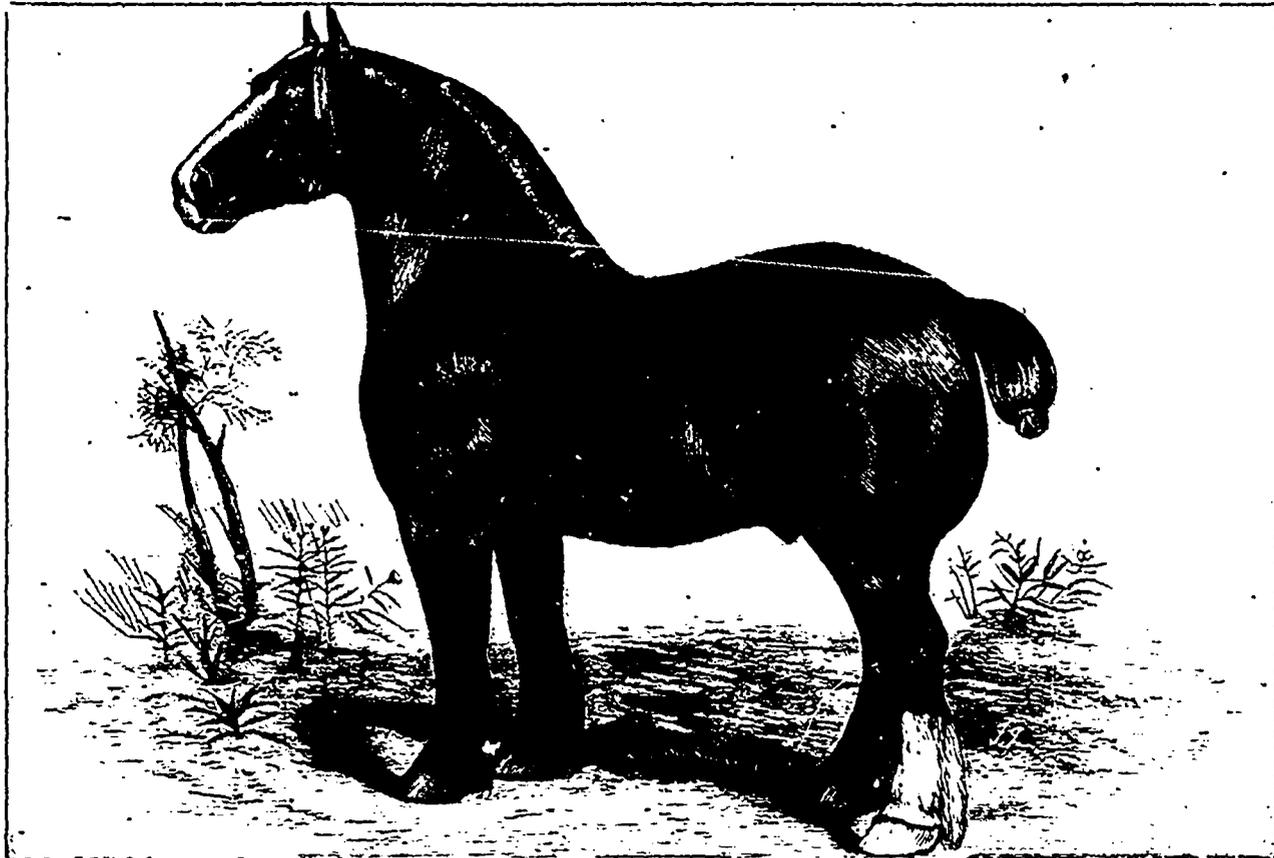
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Rates of passage from Toronto:—Cabin, \$57 25, \$67.25, Return \$100.83 and \$118.68. All out, side rooms and comfortably heated by steam. Storage at very low rates. Provald certificates from Great Britain and Ireland at lowest rates.

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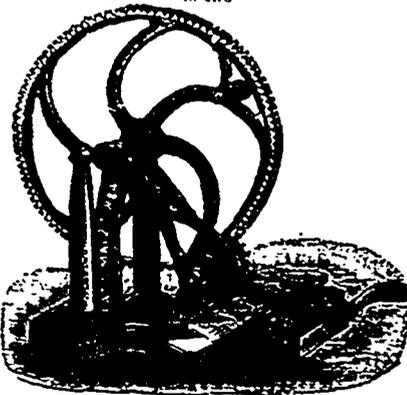
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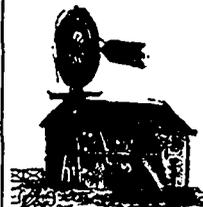
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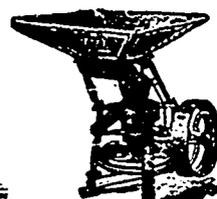
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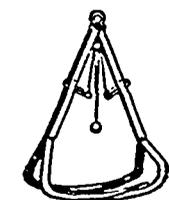
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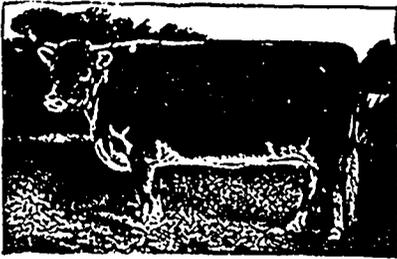
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High Grade Jersey Cows
—FOR SALE.—

FROM THE CELEBRATED
OAKLANDS JERSEY STOCK FARM.

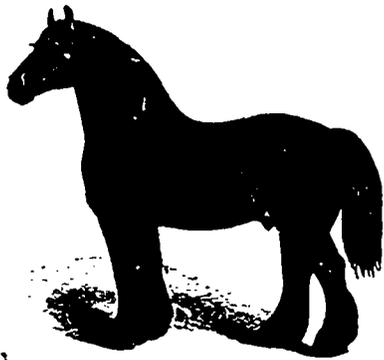
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Fresh in Milk, of good individual merit,
which we can offer for sale to those anxious
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PRICE \$100 EACH.

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English Shire Horses,
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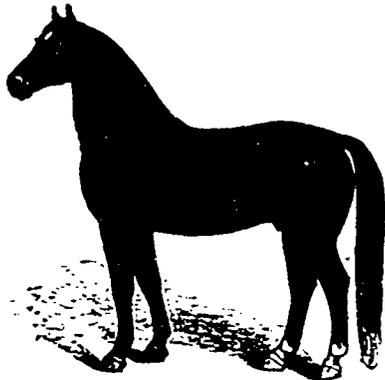
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Has always on hand Stallions and Mares
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13 to 25 heads. Very hardy and perfect in
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MR. GEORGE F. BOWDEN,
Auctioneer, of SOMERSAL, near Derby,
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will dispose of, by private treaty the THREE
YEAR OLD ENTIRE

MAGNUM BONUM,
THE FOUR YEAR OLD
WANTED THE MOST.

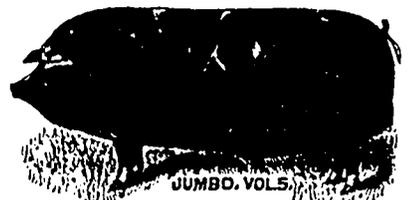
ALSO,

MINERAL WATER,
Stallion Pony age four years, 13 hands high

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Mr BOWDEN having done business in the
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As produced and bred by A. C. Moore & Sons
Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have
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are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-
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Bred from imported stock—the boar in use
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SEVERAL PRIZE WINNERS

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Within ten minutes' walk of the City Hall of
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This property will be sold cheap and on easy
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For particulars address

Office "CANADIAN BREEDER,"
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100 ACRES.

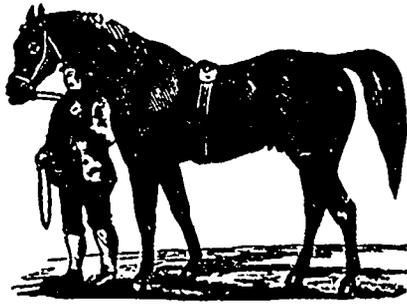
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER has a large circulation in the United States and is a valuable paper to all farmers.—Democrat, Washington, D. C. Feb. 11, 1885.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW is a new journal published in Toronto. The destiny of Ontario is to become a stockyard for England, and a journal in the special interest of stock breeders must be of great use.—Bobaeyon Independent—Sept. 25, 1884.

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THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, Toronto, Vol. 1, No. 7. The artistic and mechanical appearance of the paper are excellent, and evidence of ability is seen throughout the editorials and selections. We believe it to be just such a paper as the live-stock breeders of Ontario need, and it should meet their favorable acceptance. It is a weekly. Price, \$2.00 per annum.—Directory, Norwalk, Ohio—Nov. 1884.

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