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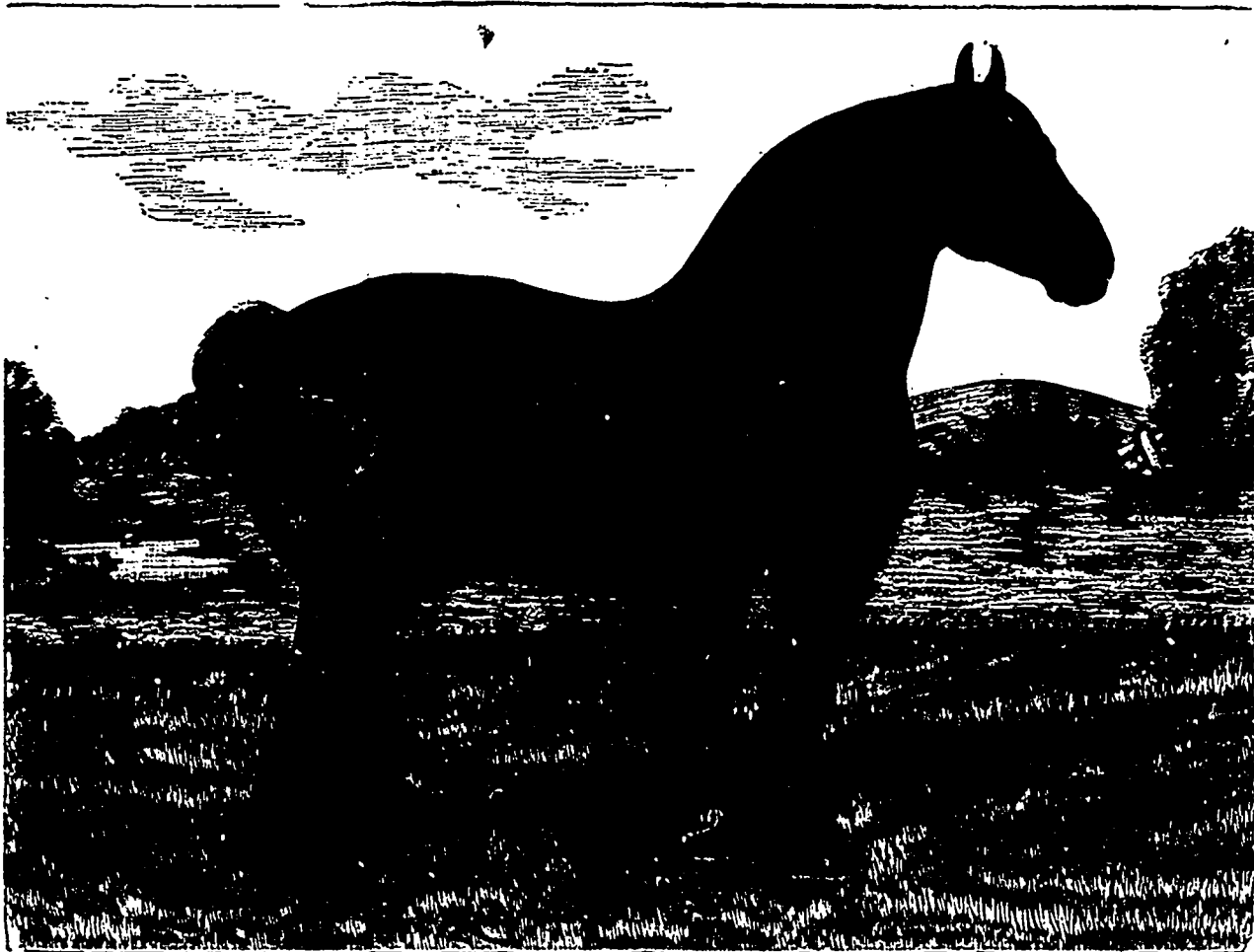
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# CANADIAN BREEDER and AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, MAY 8, 1885.

No. 19.



Clydesdale Stallion "LORD COLIN" (3346). Imported and owned by Galbraith Bros., Janesville, Wisconsin.

## OUR ILLUSTRATION.

LORD COLIN, 2016 (3346).

Rich dappled brown color, white star on forehead and black legs; foaled 1877; bred by James Holm, Castleton, Lochgilphead, Argyleshire, imported 1884 by Galbraith Bros., Janesville, Wis.

Sire, Young Baronet.....	(919)
g, Baronet .....	(30)
g g, Rob Roy .....	(714)
Dam, Jess .....	
Sire, Sir James.....	(781)
g, Premier .....	(594)
g g, King William.....	(432)
g g g, John Anderson My Joe .....	(409)
g g g g, Byron .....	(102)
g g g g g, Clydesdale Jock.....	(172)
g g g g g g, Glancer II.....	(337)
g g g g g g g, Glancer I.....	(336)

g g g g g g g g, Glancer ..... (335) alias Thompson's Black Horse out of the Lampits Mare, and foaled about the year 1810.

Lord Colin is a medium-sized horse, with great strength of bone, symmetrical form, and spirited action. He gained third prize in heavy competition at the recent Clydesdale Show at Chicago. His sire, Young Baronet, gained first prize at the Highland and Agricultural Society Show at Aberdeen in 1869, Poltalloch premium in 1873, and premium for western district of Forfarshire in 1874. Young Baronet's dam was Fanny, by the noted Lochend Champion (448), winner of first prize at the Highland Society Show at Perth in 1861, gold medal of same society at Kelso in 1863, second prize at the Royal Agricultural Society Show

at Battersea, London, 1862, and the Glasgow Society premium in 1865. Baronet (30), the property of Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Bart., of Keir, Dunblane, gained first prize at the Highland Society Show at Kelso in 1863. His dam was Maggie, by Salmond's Champion (737), by Farmer (284). Premier (594) gained the Lanarkshire Farmers' Society premium in 1843, and the Strathendrick premium in 1854. King William (432) gained second prize at the Highland Society Show at Glasgow in 1844. Clydesdale Jock (172) won eight premiums between the years 1832 and 1840. His sire, Glancer II. (337), won second prize at the first show of the Highland Society in 1826. Lord Colin also gained a premium at the World's Fair at New Orleans in January.

# THE CANADIAN BREEDER

## AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Weekly Paper published in the Stock and Farming interests of Canada.

**SUBSCRIPTION, - - \$2.00 per Annum**

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er line, each insertion, 20 cents.  
(Nonpareil measurement, 12 lines to one inch.)

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All communications to be addressed to

**CANADIAN BREEDER,**

COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.  
TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, May 8th, 1885.

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

### THE PRESERVATION OF MANURE.

All intelligent farmers now recognize the rapidity with which land is rendered more and more unproductive by the constant succession of grain crops. They also recognize in the manure pile the remedy for this evil. But while farmers are all agreed on the value of manure, they very often through custom treat their manure pile in a slovenly and careless manner while they pay careful attention to minor details of the farm yard. Too great stress cannot be laid on the importance of this subject. The first mistake commonly made is that of pitching the manure out beside a building and allowing the water from the eaves to carry off the most precious part of the fertilizer. It is remarkable how many farmers there are who are intelligent and thoughtful in other respects, but who year after year lose hundreds of dollars by this neglect. Another mistake, frequently made, is that of throwing out the manure helter-skelter and leave the pile too loose. The ammonia in the manure is one of its most valuable components, and being a volatile substance a large amount of it goes off in the form of gas and is lost to the farmer. Some, recognizing this, rush to the other extreme, and pack it so tight that in a very short time the pile is fire fanged. In this respect a happy medium should be observed. The pile should be packed middling tight, tight enough to avoid the escape of ammonia and loose enough to avoid fire-fanging. The farmer should watch his pile and if he finds the ammonia escaping, which he could easily detect by the smell, he should pack it tighter. If on the other hand he finds on inspecting his pile that it is getting at all baked, he should stir it up. Any one who observes the care which is ordinarily bestowed on the trimming and neatness of a straw stack cannot but be struck by the contrast with the careless manner in which the manure pile is thrown together, while the latter is immensely more essential to the farmer's prosperity than the former. The manure

pile should if possible be kept under cover, but if this is not convenient a neat cylindrical pile packed properly will go a great way to avoid the loss of the valuable properties of the manure by rain. A very good plan to counteract this difficulty is to hollow out around the pile several good-sized holes, into which the water after filtering through the pile will settle. A dipper with a long handle should be made by the farmer, and every four or five days in rainy weather he should scoop up the liquid from these holes and place it back on top of the pile. It should be remembered that the liquid manure of animals is nearly nine times as valuable as the solid, as it contains an enormous proportion of nitrogen. Farmers, generally, have a vague idea that the liquid manure is valuable, but a large proportion of them nevertheless allow it, to a great extent, to go to waste. One of the most effective ways to preserve the liquid manure is to provide an inclined trench behind the animals, at the lower end of which there should be placed a trough to catch the liquid. A more convenient way is to soak it up by the bedding, but the farmers of this country will find a few dollars properly laid out in the construction of the stable floor to be money well spent.

### HIGH KNEE ACTION.

To any thoroughly practical horseman who knows what it is to ride or drive fifty or sixty miles between sunrise and sunset, either along the dusty turnpikes or over yellow rolling slopes of wind-bowed prairie grass, the desire which "fashionable" people manifest to secure horses with extraordinary knee action for light harness purposes must appear particularly childish and unreasonable. One buys a light harness horse for the purpose of having an animal that will (1st) do his work well, (2nd) do it with ease to himself, (3rd) do it gracefully and make a good appearance. The horse who has excessive knee action cannot cover ground rapidly, and cannot travel with ease to himself because he is making a great deal of unnecessary effort. The action is painful, and to any true horseman it must, for that reason, seem very ungraceful. For all that, however, people who have more money than brains, people who know really nothing about what either the anatomy or the gait of a horse should be, insist that horses intended for light harness work shall have excessive and ungraceful knee action. It is indicative of coarse breeding and cold blood, it means slow and laboured progress and a consequent inability for anything like a well-sustained effort, but it is fashionable, and so those alleged horsemen, who mistake a knowledge of the foibles of moneyed fools for practical and genuine horsemanship, fall down and worship it. The time was when the cruel and unnatural habit of close docking, and the idiotic admiration for a coarse, up-headed, chuckle-throated harness horse that would jerk his knees up to his curb chain, and step six times on a cabbage leaf, were exclusively transatlantic follies; but the fondness of

certain New Yorkers and Canadians for aping everything that is English promises soon to make them prevalent both in the United States and Canada.

### THE CAVALRY HORSE.

The troubles in the North-West show no signs of coming to a speedy termination. Not only do the half-breeds promise to make a very stubborn and effective resistance for some time, but the Indians appear excited and uneasy from one end of the Territory to the other, and while many of them are in open rebellion, it would not be at all surprising if a large majority of those who still make a pretence of being loyal should go on the war-path as soon as the grass becomes a little better. In any event the Government will require a large force in the North-West to afford security to settlers, and this force will have to be maintained for many years to come.

Already in this campaign it has been conclusively proven that in order to be of any practical use in a country made up of such widely scattered settlements the soldiers must be well mounted, while means for the rapid transportation of supplies and military necessities of all sorts should be ample and of the best description.

All this means a brisk demand for horses of the proper kind, and of which we have comparatively few. Good-sized, active, well-bred horses will prove one of the necessities of the Militia Department for some years to come, and it is questionable if our farmers and breeders will be able to meet the demand in this direction for some years to come. Such being the case, good thoroughbred stallions should be in demand this season all over the country, but in this as in many other matters of importance our farmers are apt to be slow to leave the old beaten ruts in which they have been travelling. Those who take to breeding half-breeds this season, however, need not be afraid of being too late for the enhanced market, as according to the present outlook half-bred horses should be in much better demand five or six years-hence than they are now.

### THE BELLE MEADE SALE.

The excellent prices brought by the get of Luke Blackburn and Bramble, two untried sires, indicate that breeders generally are awake to the importance of breeding from racing sires and scions of racing families, quite irrespective of the consideration as to whether the sire has proved himself successful in the stud or not. Bramble and Luke Blackburn were both thorough race horses, and sons of Bonnie Scotland. When coupled with the matrons of the Belle Meade stud, Bonnie Scotland got some wonderfully good colts, and it appears perfectly reasonable to suppose that his sons mated with these same mares should produce race horses.

According to the reports in the New York

dailies, details from which are given elsewhere, the get of Luke Blackburn averaged \$718.63, Bramble's brought \$616.10, while nineteen of the get of the successful and well-tried sire Enquirer averaged \$449.25. The solitary representative of imported Great Tom (sire of the speedy General Harding) brought \$625. The combined average for the 40 colts and fillies sold was \$570 and the gross total \$22 800, which, it must be conceded, looks like a fair return for the capital invested and the current expenditure, without making any account of the enjoyment any horseman must have in maintaining such an establishment.

#### HEREFORDS.

Mr. Frank A. Fleming, of "The Park," Weston, has sold this spring a number of fine young bulls for Nebraska and Dakota. The last sale consists of seven for the Globe Cattle Ranch Company of Dakota.

Mr. Fleming among his annual importations has secured several very valuable animals at the sale of Boughton Knight's celebrated herd of Leinthall Herefords. This purchase includes "Miss Broady," the winner of the second prize at the last Royal Agricultural Society's Show. Miss Broady was the highest-priced animal sold in a total number of 223 head, and is regarded as being probably the best Hereford cow in England. Her pedigree is believed to be unsurpassed. She was calved May 16th, 1882, sired by "Downton Grand Duke," and her dams in an unbroken line for seven generations back have borne the name "Broady."

We congratulate Canada on securing this famous young cow. The Park herd, already counting some of the choicest thoroughbreds, will be greatly enriched by these new purchases.

We understand the importations and additions to "the Park Herd" will enable the owner to dispose of his magnificent stock bull "Corporal," which carried off the highest prize awarded any single animal in the Hereford class at the last Dominion and Provincial Exhibition.

#### INQUIRY.

The following is a reply to questions asked by W. W., Portsmouth, Ontario:

Rysdyk's Hambletonian was very far from being thoroughbred.

The origin of the Cleveland Bay is not clearly understood. Many years ago the Cleavelands constituted a well-defined and distinct breed. More recently they have lost ground in public favor, and though an effort is now being made in the direction of its preservation and restoration as an acknowledged breed, the animals now being registered are selected rather for type than breeding.

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.

### Correspondence.

#### THOROUGHBRED CROSSES WITH CLYDESDALE MARES.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

DEAR SIR,—I have read with much pleasure and interest, in your issue of the 24th of April, a letter of Mr. Douglas about the breeding of carriage horses of good size and style by a T. B. sire and Clyde mare. I fully agree with him, and have long entertained the same opinion. I am now expecting two colts by Milesian from Clyde mares bought last year for that express purpose; if all goes right I will not fail to let you know the result. Some years ago I was very much interested in a book on intermarriage, by Walker, in which he lays down some principles which by my own observation I found, if not absolutely correct, at least well worth attention. According to his theory, the organs of both parents are not blended in the offspring but communicated in distinct series, and the only modifications which the organs communicated by either parent undergo are chiefly, if not altogether, such as are necessary to harmony of action with those communicated by the other parent, and such as are produced by difference of sex. One parent gives the locomotive system and posterior part of the head, including the cerebral organ of will; the other parent gives the nutritive system and organs of sense the anterior part of the head. Having from my own observations of horses and other animals whose parents were known to me come to the conclusion that there was a great deal of truth in those principles, I thought I would try to breed fine large and stylish carriage horses by a thoroughbred stallion and large mares. It is true, as Walker says, that either parent may give either order of organs, but in the great majority of cases the locomotive system is derived from the sire and the nutritive from the dam. And this I attribute to the following reasons: In the male the sexual desire being generally strongest, he is more likely to impart the organs of will attached to the locomotive system, and this is still more likely to be the case when the sire is a thoroughbred who from his long established pedigree is more prepotent than animals of a breed more recently established or mixed. To obtain the results I am looking for, it is therefore desirable that the sire should give the locomotive system and the dam the nutritive. The thoroughbred sire will in that case give the general appearance, a stylish one, the bone compact, the organs of will or staying powers. As the size of the foetus is generally governed by the female parent, the Clyde mare will have a large foal, for which with her good milking qualities and more gentle disposition she will be a better nurse, therefore it is desirable that the mare should give the nutritive system. The idea of a thoroughbred sire and large mare to breed from has long been a favorite one of mine. I tried it with Charon and Ruric but with indifferent success, the fact is the mares were of

mixed blood and sometimes old and blemished I have now come to the conclusion that both parents should be of pure blood of their breeds. As for the thoroughbred, his long line of ancestors is a sufficient guarantee, and I believe a well selected Clyde mare is the best, if not so long established as the thoroughbred. The breed is fixed by many generations. I am now trying with such mares bred from good imported Clyde stallions, young and sound. As you see, I fully agree with Mr. Douglas, whose letter I read with the greatest interest, and I will be most happy to communicate to you such observations as I may think worth noticing on this very important subject.

Yours truly,

H. Q. ST. GEORGE.

Oakridges, May 4th, 1885.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

When Mr. C. I. Douglas writes on matters connected with the horse he has naturally no lack of readers. I heard it said not long ago that what Mr. Douglas did not know about the horse was not worth knowing, and I endorse that cordially.

It is with some diffidence then that I take up my pen to comment on his very able letter appearing in your issue of the 24th ult., yet although he is right, I may say more than right generally, he does not appear to carry out his capital suggestions to a logical end, and on one or two minor points I fear I must join issue with him.

It is unquestionable that, as he writes, in England, and I think I may add here, for years the want has been felt of a really good substantial general purpose horse. The old-fashioned English hackney and hunter have become nearly extinct. Nothing need be said about a weight-carrier fit for the "shires;" that is a *rara avis*, a special animal of its own class, but which might possibly become more common were a competent man to undertake to breed with a view to produce them. What we have to consider is the best way to re-establish a breed of horses which once existed—were in fact the rule, not the exception.

To do this we must ask what causes led to the disappearance of this most useful class of animal. It would appear that these causes are manifold. The more obscure would take too long to enumerate here, but the main ones I conceive are breeding too much for speed, and breeding from old and decrepid mares.

The raisers of horses, other than cart horses, for years did not turn their attention to producing a good sound-constituted compact animal. Not at all; they only hoped that fate would some day give them a Derby winner.

In some very few localities only did other ideas obtain, and there the demand for tall horses and showy action gave results nearly as mischievous.

Until a very few years ago cart horses were generally bred in quite a hap-hazard style, but latterly a marked and indeed wonderful improvement has been made, and we have notably in the Shire horse many

of the points which when lined down by due selection ought to make a perfect rider and driver.

Most justly does Mr. Douglas point out that it is unlikely that a first cross of a thoroughbred on the Shire or Clyde could produce a weight-carrier. It is indeed most unlikely. Here the difficulty arises. It is necessary to use the extreme cross, for we must have the bone and compact frame, but when we use this in the horse as in every other animal we can never rely on producing a certain result for several generations. Sometimes a good one, sometimes a cur—a good one with the form of a cur—a cur with the form of a good one.

If ever a really good breed of useful general purposes horses comes to the fore, I venture to predict it will be arrived at by judicious selection and re-breeding again and again after the first cross has been produced.

It is by this means certain traits have been established and fixed in other domestic animals. The sheep, the cow, the dog, even poultry, are examples of it, and it would appear unlikely, not to say impossible, that by merely breeding from one set of mares, either cart or thoroughbred or intermediate, or by any varying in the manner of extreme crosses, that good and reliable foals could as a rule be dropped. But by judicious selection for a few generations a race will be created, of the young of which the qualities could be predicted with nearly the same certainty with which one can prophecy that Southdown lambs will have dark faces.

I am, yours truly,

E. G. MUNTZ.

Toronto, May 5, 1885.

### OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

From our Special Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, April 23rd.

The increasing supplies of live cattle from U. S. and Canadian ports during the past fortnight have very materially affected values at our Lairages, and quotations for best beef cattle range from 12½ to 13½c. per lb., or 11½ to 12½c. sinking offal, only choice sorts U. S. making extreme. Canadian cattle appeared in the open markets this week for the first time, and shared with home-bred stock about as slow a trade as ever was reported. At Wakefield 22 pens were filled with Dominion stock, many of which were really first-class, but the prices made hardly yield 12½c. all round. In the face of this exporters are not likely to crowd our markets for some weeks to come, although it is said a fair amount of space has been engaged on steamers to load on the opening of navigation from Quebec. The prospects, either in the event of war or an amicable settlement with Russia, do not offer meantime any encouragement, and shippers cannot exercise too much caution in buying for forward delivery.

#### FROZEN MEAT.

The increasing importance of the frozen meat trade is shown in a report just issued by the Medical Officer of Health for London. During 1884 it appears the quantities received at that port from all sources were 619,324 sheep and 115,377 quarters of beef. Most of these supplies arrived in "magnificent condition," but in some instances great deterioration had taken place during the voyage,

involving heavy loss to the importers. One ship, which arrived in August, had 2,279 quarters of beef destroyed out of a total freight of 2,289 quarters; but this proportion seems to have been altogether exceptional. On the whole, however, this important trade has now reached a reasonably safe condition, thanks to the knowledge, gained through repeated failures, of the best way of maintaining the requisite degree of temperature in the storage chambers on board ship. It is noticeable that while the imports from Russia and the United States show a tendency to fall off, those from Australia, New Zealand, and the River Plate are increasing prodigiously. During the first quarters of last year only 99,537 carcasses of sheep entered the port of London from these countries, but in the last quarter the number was 168,104.

#### STORE CATTLE.

Store markets are reported as somewhat lower, holders of lean cattle beginning to fear that with all the cry about western stores, there may possibly be some little modicum of wool (or beef). From a circular issued to the exporters of live cattle in Canada by a Scotch firm, I learn that the stockers bought-in last year have done very well with the farmers, and the opinion is hazarded that well-bred steers from the Dominion will have the best chance of meeting a paying demand. This is perhaps very true, but at the same time, in my opinion, it would pay Ontario and Quebec growers of cattle better still to fatten the stock with their own corn, and finish them off in good shape, so that the cattle could stand their ocean transit without losing very much condition. All last year the complaint of buyers on this side was that their Canadian cattle did not die well, and though a similar complaint was lodged against our U. S. rivals, yet the burden of the outcry was against the former. Stockers, as such, are no doubt worth more in Glasgow than anywhere else, seeing that port is a distributing centre for the neighboring grazing counties, but to send half-fatted animals to Liverpool or London is a big mistake. Bristol could possibly be made a mart for Canadian stores, but on the other hand buyers there would need to be educated up to them, their prejudices overcome, and their pockets made aware sensibly of a difference in favor of our trans-atlantic stores, as against the Irish article.

#### DAIRY STOCK.

Arrangements have been made by a Liverpool firm for handling young milch cows. Last year it will be remembered quite a number of dairy cattle were received here, and the result was so far satisfactory that shipments will begin as soon as the season will permit. At present writing dairy cattle of good sorts are worth from \$110 to \$125.

### ARTICLES READILY MARKETABLE IN ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL, 20th April, 1885.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

In selecting a subject useful to your Canadian readers I don't know of anything more likely to benefit them than to point out in which way they may enrich themselves in bringing before the British public many things that probably would find a ready market here. In the first place, wonderfully little is known in Great Britain about the older settled portions of Canada, and although certainly much has been done by the Dominion Government and by the Pacific railroad to give all possible information regarding free grants and the low-priced prairie lands of Manitoba and the North-West, still but little is known of Ontario. Very

occasionally one sees in the columns of the *Field* an advertisement of some extensive property with excellent improvements, &c., but the size and price is in most instances greater than an already impoverished tenant farmer is in a position to take hold of. It is very doubtful if the transplanting of a man hitherto a tenant farmer in Great Britain to the extreme newness and hardships of Manitoba and the North-West is likely to be successful, indeed we know that in many cases much disappointment has been the result. The transition is altogether too sudden, and the people most likely to succeed in these new countries will I think be found to come from the sons of Ontario farmers and German and Mennonite emigrants.

The tenant farmers, difficulties from various reasons in this country may seem rather an old story to harp upon, but that they have great difficulties is no less true. Still, they have a strongly rooted dread of leaving bad for a possible worse, and as almost the only home prominently offered to them in Canada is remote, rough, and extremely primitive, they shrink from making the change. I feel confident if farms of moderate size such as could be bought at say \$60 per acre, which would enable a man with £1,500 to purchase and stock 100 acres and in the same way a man with £3,000 could buy a property of double the extent. To simply notify farmers here that they can purchase 100 acres of land in Ontario for £1,200 would be worse than useless, but if the advantages of a good comfortable brick house, good barn buildings for stock, good roads, schools, railroads, telegraphic communication were truthfully set forth, and all within ten days of England, then I am satisfied the idea of leaving home would lose many of its horrors. Owing to the weight of emigration going from the poorer class and taking up land in remote, unsettled districts the reports sent here are very often not calculated to give a favorable impression, and the large majority of young fellows leaving these shores for Canada still think their outfit by no means complete without at least one bowie knife and pistol. Of course their disgust is great at finding on arrival that cheese is about the only article they can use the former on.

With regard to what the Canadian farmer will most probably find the most ready market for in the near future, I am inclined to think nothing will bring a more ready sale than well-fed young cattle, commonly called stockers. The demand at present for such is quite sharp and sure to increase, as from various reasons the supply is by no means equal to the demand, and many cattle that have been shipped from Canada under the impression that they were beef have been bought up readily by farmers here for feeding purposes, and as such purchases have hitherto turned out well, Canadian cattle for feeding are in great favor.

With regard to beef, the prospect is not encouraging; owing to so many countries sending large supplies of dressed meat cattle on foot have but a slender chance. I note in your last issue the depressed state of the horse market and quite unusually low prices ruling in Montreal. Although the trade is undoubtedly dull here, still really good animals always sell, and where steamships are carrying cattle at about 30s. per head I have no hesitation in saying that if the same rate could be obtained for horses, or even 10s. per head more, a good profit could be made. Unfortunately, horsemen and cattlemen look upon profits in a different light. Cattlemen are well satisfied with a clear 10s. or 15s. per head, while horsemen expect as many pounds at least.

To-morrow is what is known here as Primrose

day, and faithfully kept it is by all True Blues in memory of the late Lord Beaconsfield. I fear Canada cannot do anything in assisting to cheapen our market in this beautiful little flower, which, insignificant as it appears, nevertheless is dealt in to-day and to-morrow to the extent of many hundreds of tons.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SHOEING.

B. C. W. GREGORY, MEDALLIST AND PRIZE ESSAYIST ON "ANIMAL HEAT," "THE SKIN AND ITS DISEASES," "THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM," &c.

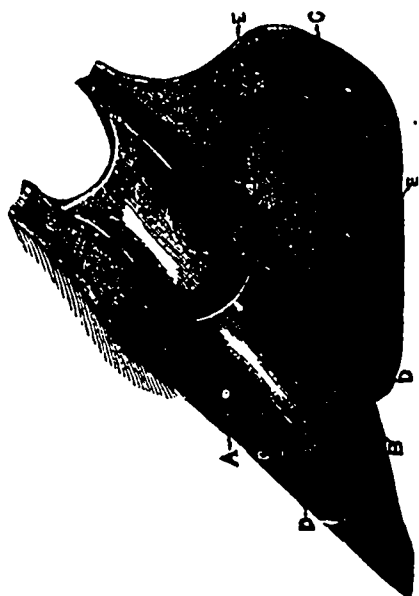


FIG. 1.—Section of Foot—A, Wall or Crust; B, Sole; C, Frog; D, D, Sensitive Foot; E, E, Sensitive Frog.

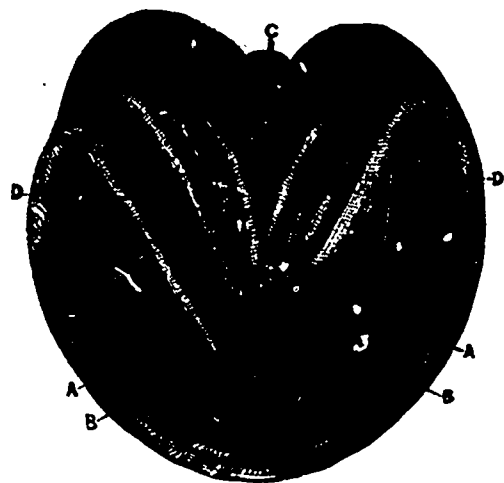


FIG. 2.—Ground Surface of Unshod Foot—A, A, Wall or Crust; B, B, Sole; C, Frog; D, D, Bars.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER, from the Author.

(Continued from last Number.)

FITTING.

The shoe should fit the outline of the foot—except that in roadsters a little wide and in cart-horses full wide at the heels—be perfectly level, and in shoes broader than the wall of foot be well seated or concave on foot surface. A very common error and a point of very bad workmanship is to bend the inside of the shoe downwards, instead of hammering it concave, so that the horse treads on the inner rim of the shoe; it is also very frequently bent down on the inside at the heels, so that when the horse stands on the shoe his heels are squeezed inwards and more or less pinched, especially an inward-curved heel. In punching the holes

use a punch of a corresponding size and shape to the nails required; at the toe incline the holes inward, at the toe quarter upright; behind, incline the hole outward, and never back-hole larger than the shaft of the nail used, otherwise your shoe will soon get loose; finish holes and shape before bedding it on the foot, and not hammer or alter the shoe afterwards. In nailing on, use nails and hammer of a size in proportion to the foot; but before commencing see if any holes are too deeply punched, and if so leave the nails out; better risk a loose shoe than drive a nail too deep; also drive the nails at a uniform but no greater height than is barely necessary.

CUTTING

is produced through defective action, by which one leg in any part from the knee or hock to the foot is struck by opposite foot whilst travelling, the height of which depends upon the high or low stepping action of the horse. When the foot is carried more or less horizontally forward the leg is struck by the shoe, and a wound may be produced; but if carried forward vertically, well flexed, i. e., drawn up towards the fetlock, blows or bruises with the hoof only may occur, and is a frequent source of obscure lameness, as there may be nothing visible and the point injured very small. The cause may be defective formation of the leg; but as unshod colts, or even horses that have been unshod for months, very seldom cut or brush, it may well be attributed to defective shoeing. In nearly all these cases the horse stands with feet turned outwards, the shoe is worn much more on the outside, from which it is evident there is greater impetus from that side, throwing the foot inward when lifted from the ground, thus causing collision with opposite leg. Frequently the instinct of the horse makes him exercise a greater strain on other parts or joints to obviate these injuries, with the result of lameness in the hip, hock, or tendons. The effects of frequently hitting may be simply abrasion of the skin, or a wound, or swelling of the part, or callous enlargement of bone, or bruised nerve, causing either acute pain or numbness. In either and all these cases it is exceedingly unpleasant and often dangerous, from great liability to fall, and its prevention a very great boon both to horse and owner.

PREVENTION.

The first object to aim at is restoring a natural, even bearing over every part of the wall of the foot, and the clearest evidence of this is when you get a level wear on the shoe. This may be effected either by rasping down the ground surface of the wall on the side receiving most wear, almost invariably the outside, especially the outer front quarter, and at the same time allow the inside heel to grow longer; or by putting on a shoe of unequal thickness, the thickest part on inside. If there be sufficient hoof the former is by far the best method, and even with a thin foot it should be adopted as much as possible, and as the foot grows be the only means that will be found necessary. In exceptional cases from natural defect extreme preventive measures may be required, when a three-quarter shoe is very useful, an ordinary feather-edged inside, to fit the outline of foot and reach, but gradually thinner as far as the quarter on the outside, close to outline of foot, so that the outside heel of foot will be on the ground. Do not burn the inside heel in bedding shoe on, but allow it to grow until an even thickness of shoe may be used instead of the above one-sided one; and even if a full shoe may be used it should fit close, and not too long on the outside; it is bad practice to pare or rasp away the side of wall on the inside, although one very generally adopted.

(To be continued.)

ENSILAGE CROPS.

Ed. Weekly Messenger.

Probably it will be found that one of the chief advantages, if not the very highest, derivable by the adoption of the ensilage system, will be to make a better use of certain old-fashioned crops, which, although occasionally of great service, were never able to gain general popularity or adoption owing to defective and undesirable features. One of these is assuredly buckwheat, the culture of which is as old as the hills. Arthur Young says of this plant, "Buckwheat is a profitable crop, and especially on all land that either requires late sowing, or that you are disappointed in the design of sowing soon enough to barley. Late sown crops of the latter grain seldom pay expenses. In such cases it is useful to substitute buckwheat, for I do not think there are many soils on which a crop of buckwheat sown in May will not exceed in value a crop of barley sown in May, and yet in many tracts of country it is a common custom to sow barley or oats at that season." He further says of it, "I shall take this opportunity to advise farmers in general to try this crop. Nineteen parishes in twenty through the kingdom know it only by name. It has numerous excellencies, perhaps as many to good farmers as any other grain or pulse in use. It is of an enriching character, having the quality of preparing for wheat or any other crop. One bushel sows an acre of land well, which is but a fourth of the expense of seed barley. It should not be sown until the end of May. This is important, for it gives time in spring to kill all the seed weeds in the ground, and brings no disagreeable necessity from bad weather in March or April to sow barley so late as to hazard the crop. It is as valuable as barley where it is known, it sells at the same price, and for fattening hogs and poultry it equals it. It is further the best of all crops for sowing grass seeds with, giving them the same shelter as barley or oats, without robbing."

This is high praise, and in no respect more than can be endorsed perfectly by practical experience obtained by farmers of the existing generation. Still there are two capital bad features with which buckwheat is handicapped as a grain crop calculated conjointly always to prevent it being a general favorite. The grains adhere to the stalks like oats by threads, but of a far less substantial nature. In fact so fragile are they that on the least rough handling or the incidence of the slightest bad weather in harvesting, a large proportion of the corn is liable to be shed. The second disadvantage consists in the haulm being of less value than any other grain crop, when the crop is ripened. Some have despised it so much as not even to employ the straw for tilling purposes, deeming it of no more service than potato haulm for that object. Still it is of high nutritive value, and as buckwheat, either consumed as a green crop or cut when in bloom, and converted to silage, makes admirable food for stock, there can be no doubt that growing for grain is the least advantageous method of turning it to account. In fact the ensilage system is calculated to revive this old crop, and make it far more serviceable than ever known to be in the old days. As many as three silo crops, one of rye and two of buckwheat, could be grown on the same land in one season, which can be proved from the fact that after May two of buckwheat are frequently raised at present when they are ploughed in for green-manuring. Although Arthur Young maintains that the seed should not be sown until the latter part of May, the earlier might be deemed available for the first seeding, and it only takes about six or seven weeks to come

to maturity. The plant resembles thousand-headed kale in having the habit of branching off fresh stems at every joint, and consequently thin seeding suits it better than thick seeding. And there is yet another advantage; buckwheat will bear a heavy bulk of foliage with little or no manuring. Those who are of opinion that broad-leaved plants assimilate large quantities of nitrogen from the atmosphere, will be inclined to agree with me that this result is attributable to that cause, but in any case it would be extreme folly now that we have the ensilage system for occupiers of poor light soils not to adopt such an economical crop into the rotations.

Beans and peas are old friends with new faces under the ensilage system, and will be likely to be cultivated much more generally than they have been, in consequence of the ability to cut down the crops just after they have turned into pod and consign them to silos, when having the appearance of not being able to yield abundantly of grain. As peas hold possession of the soil but a comparatively short period, there would be a great many more sown than at present but for their extreme liability to take blight in unfavorable seasons, and to be rendered unfruitful in pods by the depredations of insects. And there are thousands of farmers also who refrain from cropping their lands to spring beans because they are liable to green aphid attacks, so destructive to the blooming. But the risk involved, so far as loss is concerned, is very much lessened, if not entirely removed, now that the crops thus attacked may be mown down green and consigned to silos, for such green fodder makes excellent silage of high nutritious quality. Those accustomed to market the pods of peas and beans and who have cows, are well aware that these animals are fond of the green haulm after being thus denuded. But, in all probability, if it were passed through a chaff cutter and the green chaff placed in a silo, a far more palatable and useful food would be realized. The late Mr. Mechin, when short of a green crop for his flock in the month of August, thought nothing could be better than to consume a portion of his beans - passing the bean stalks with all the leaves and pods upon them through a chaff-cutter, and giving the green chaff to the sheep in troughs. He thought it strictest economy and good management to utilize a bean crop that way under certain circumstances. And it should be remembered that if beans and peas are mown just after they have podded, there is ample time for a succeeding crop of swedes, cabbages, kohlrabi, or kale to be grown the same year. In the last century peas and beans were cultivated more extensively in proportion to cereal grain than now, probably owing to the urgent necessities of the humbler classes—and even yeomen—to make them their staple food in winter, ere the potato was subjected to field culture. Our fathers subsisted on—"Peas porridge hot, peas porridge cold, peas porridge in the pot, nine days old." Despite their slight knowledge of chemistry, they were also well aware that peas is one of the most ameliorating of any crop that can be grown. Lisle, in his "Observations in Husbandry," published in 1757, says:—"It is a good practice to sow wheat after peas, and that farming is in some parts as much liked as to let land lie still for a summer fallow. Many reckon that a peas crop does the wheat as much kindness as preparing for it with a summer fallow."

Rye and trifolium incarnatum also present themselves in a different guise to any they previously assumed, now that it is known that they both make high-class silo crops. To a limited extent they have been of the greatest

service for green fodder in spring and summer up to the present, but if a farmer happened to have larger breadths than he could consume in this state, the rye failed to make a valuable grain crop, and trifolium hay is never thought much of. These are what are termed "catch crops," so called because they do not prevent a second good crop to be grown after them the succeeding year. Rye is valuable to serve the object, as it comes ready for consumption earlier than most other things in spring; so early, indeed, that in many places they put the land to mangel wurzel after the rye is taken off. From this it has been assumed that green rye will probably be cultivated much more extensively for the silo than any other winter produce of the kind. This might be so if the seed corn were not so costly, while, on the other hand, trifolium is a competitor requiring only slight expenditure of any kind, for all it wants when the land is clean is the labor of sowing the seed and scratching it in with a light pair of harrows. The reason trifolium in the past has not been adopted on a larger scale is its tendency to get sticky and hard in its stalks immediately after passing the flowering stage. Thus a crop is not usually computed to last more than 10 days for sheep feed, and there would be great waste if more were attempted to be fed off afterwards. Our leading seedsmen have wisely introduced later kinds, purposely that the farmer by sowing three different varieties might be enabled to lengthen out the term of profitable consumption as a green crop. But the farmer having the ability and will to get as much silage as he possibly can might sow the whole of his stubbles to trifolium that are clean, and which he may not require to serve a more valuable object. Trifolium silage being far more palatable to stock than trifolium hay, and affording besides good succulent food for winter use, it would be strictly economical in every way to adopt that course, the more so as either turnips or a second crop for the silo could be raised after ridding off the trifolium fodder.

There are several other crops calculated to have a far higher value attributed to them, owing to their adaptability for the ensilage system; but it is scarcely necessary to mention more than one in addition to the above. Maize must be on no account omitted. For although some may doubt whether it deserves to be considered an old friend in any countries where the autumns are not hot enough for it to ripen into grain, still there are some districts in the South of England where it has been cultivated for many years past to supply dairy cows and other stock with green fodder in September and October. But there is a slight disadvantage in utilizing it that way, owing to the stoutness of the stalks and their hard, solid nature, causing them to be often left undevoured. On the other hand, every bit of silage from maize, with stalks as big as a good-sized walking-stick, would be sufficiently softened by fermentation in the silo to be devoured with avidity by stock. At Lord Walsingham's place at Merton, Norfolk, Mr. Henry Woods is at present feeding silage from maize which had very stout stalks, attained a great height, and yielded a crop last autumn of 30 tons an acre. All kinds of stock to which it is given clear up every bit, and Lady Walsingham's dairy cows, by having this maize silage in full supply, yield delicious golden-colored butter.

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 BELLE MEADE SALE.

The annual sale of thoroughbred yearlings at Belle Meade, near Nashville, Tenn., on the 30th ult., resulted as follows:—

Chestnut colt, foaled March 23, by Luke Blackburn, out of Sparrow Grass, dam of Bootjack and Tattoo, by Jack Malone, to Dwyer Bros., for.....	\$800
Bay colt, foaled March 27, by Bramble, out of Ermengarde, dam of Baltic and Brocade, by Lightning, son of Lexington. Dwyer Brothers .....	525
Chestnut colt, foaled April 13, by Luke Blackburn, out of Tribulation, dam of Carrington, Bernardine, and Vexation, by Jeff Davis. Sam Emery, New York.	575
Chestnut colt, foaled March 26, by Enquirer, out of Bonnie Belle, by imp. Bonnie Scotland. George W. Curtis, Mount Vernon, Ind .....	275
Brown colt, brother to Brambleton, foaled May 10, by Bramble, out of Valerian, dam of Belle of the Highlands and Boatman, by Vandal. S. D. Bruce, New York .....	800
Chestnut colt, foaled April 27, by Enquirer, out of Vanilla, dam of Tangent and Tantrum, by Jack Malone. John Mackay, San Francisco.....	425
Bay colt, foaled Feb. 1, by Luke Blackburn, out of Silver Maid, by imp. Bonnie Scotland. Dwyer Brothers.....	850
Bay colt, foaled March 6, by imp. Great Tom, out of Saxony, by imp. Saxon. John Mackay.....	625
Chestnut colt, foaled March 14, by Bramble, out of Lady Lindora, dam of Faverot, by imp. Australian. Appleby & Johnson, New York.....	600
Bay colt, foaled April 2, by Enquirer, out of Edna B., by Breathitt, son of Lexington and Spinola, by Australian. Robert Green, Nashville.....	200
Chestnut colt, foaled May 16, by Luke Blackburn, out of Euchre, dam of Eulogy, by Brown Dick. Sam Emery.	375
Grey colt, foaled May 19, by Luke Blackburn, out of Blue Gown, by imp. Bonnie Scotland. J. C. Alexander, Farmington, Mo. ....	680
Chestnut colt, foaled April 22, by Enquirer, out of Tidy, by imp. Great Tom. Pleasant Smith, Nashville .....	160
Bay or brown colt, foaled April 15, by Bramble, out of Glendora, by imp. Gleggarry. S. S. Brown, Pittsburg.....	475
Chestnut colt, foaled May 24, by Luke Blackburn, out of Ivy Leaf, dam of Waddell, Bramble, Bye-and-Bye, Brambaletta, and Thistle, by imp. Australian. Dwyer Brothers .....	1,500
Bay colt, foaled April 22, by Bramble, out of Quartet, by Jack Malone. S. D. Bruce .....	970
Chestnut filly, foaled March 16, by Enquirer, out of Capitola, sister to Hiawatha, by imp. Albion. John Mackay.....	350
Bay filly, foaled March 31, by Luke Blackburn, out of Variella, dam of Brunette and Emigrant, by Vandal. Dwyer Brothers.....	550
Bay filly, foaled March 24, sister to Exile, by Enquirer, out of Bonnie Meade, by imp. Bonnie Scotland. S. S. Brown....	700
Bay filly, foaled April 22, by Bramble, out of Daisy Hoey, by Tipperary, son of Ringgold and Roxana. John Mackay.	775
Chestnut filly, foaled March 24, by Luke Blackburn, out of Melita, dam of Von Moltke and ill-fated Miss Harding, by Miggins, son of Jack Malone. Samuel Emery.....	650

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Chestnut filly, foaled April 12, by Enquirer, out of Orphan Girl, dam of Mamie Fields, by Muggins. Thomas C. Moore, Crab Orchard, Ky..... 450

Bay filly, sister to Getaway, foaled March 11, by Enquirer, out of Colossa, dam of Getaway and Kosciusko by Colossus, son of imp. Sovereign. John Mackay... 500

Brown filly, foaled April 15, sister to S. D. Bruce's ill-fated filly Encore, by Enquirer, out of Mozelle, dam of Brooklyn, Bridecake, and Beechenbrook, by Jack Malone, son of Lexington. John Mackay 1,000

Bay filly, foaled March 26, by Bramble, out of Mohave, dam of Toronto, by Gilroy. S. D. Bruce..... 650

Red chestnut filly, foaled March 28, by Enquirer, out of Babec, by imp. Bonnie Scotland. Charles Farrar, South Carolina ..... 30

Chestnut filly, foaled March 27, by Enquirer, out of Alaska, sister to John McCormick, by Hiawatha. Joseph Warren Nashville ..... 210

Bay filly, foaled April 16, by Enquirer, out of Blondina, by imp. Bonnie Scotland. John Mackay..... 400

Brown filly, foaled April 26, sister to Equipoise, by Enquirer, out of Bandana, by imp. Bonnie Scotland. John Mackay... 800

Chestnut filly, foaled May 11, by Luke Blackburn, out of Gossip, by imp. Leamington. John Mackay ..... 700

Chestnut filly, foaled May 5, by Enquirer, out of Analine, by Jack Malone. T. C. Moore ..... 325

Chestnut filly, foaled April 7, by Bramble, out of Bonnie Park, by imp. Bonnie Scotland. Charles Farrar..... 400

Bay filly, foaled April 12, by Enquirer, out of Bribery, by imp. Bonnie Scotland. T. C. Moore ..... 400

Chestnut filly, foaled April 29, by Bramble, out of Tomboy, by imp. Great Tom. Charles Farrar..... 350

Black filly, foaled April 17, by Enquirer, out of Nubia, dam of Helmet and Mariposa, by imp. Albion. John Mackay... 650

Chestnut filly, foaled May 3, by Luke Blackburn, out of Anna Augusta, by imp. Leamington. John Mackay..... 850

Dark chestnut filly, foaled April 15, by Enquirer, out of Bonetta, by imp. Bonnie Scotland. Samuel Emery..... 275

Chestnut filly, foaled April 30, by Luke Blackburn, out of Guildan, by Ballin-keel. W. R. Stearns, Franklin, Ky..... 275

Chestnut filly, foaled April 10, by Enquirer, out of Butter Cup, by imp. Glen Athol, son of Blair Athol. T. C. Moore..... 350

Bay filly, foaled April 16, by Enquirer, out of Tallulah, dam of Barbary, by Planet. John Mackay..... 255

BREEDING FOR SEX.

Scraps in London Live Stock Journal.

The truth—that a great number of factors all enter into most problems connected with life—does not prove there is no law by which any such problems may be solved. It proves that the law will probably be one difficult to detect; and is certain to be one incapable of any brief enunciation. The size, shape, date of appearance, and course taken by the most erratic meteor—each is as much governed by law as is the time, form, and position of the new or full moon; yet the law, in the former case, is not only harder to find, but more difficult to define, when found. It is impossible to doubt that individuals do have occasionally an almost insuperable propensity to breed one sex. Take, as an example, such a case as was old Lally

—a Shorthorn cow at Holker—which, to bulls of all ages, bred nothing but bull-calves; or take such another case as the racing sire Camballo, of whose produce in 1884 *The Field* says:—"He has a good foal report, fourteen colts and five fillies;" and this was from mares of all ages, and widely varying condition. Hundreds of similar cases to both of these are known to careful observers; and together they must effectually dispel the delusion that it invariably rests with one parent only to determine the question of sex of the produce. But such potent individualities are rare. Ordinarily, age goes a long way as a determining agent. This Mr. S. Spencer helps to show by writing (p. 367): "An old sow, 8 pigs—7 sows, and but one boar pig." This propensity of dams of more than common age to have majority of female offspring has been demonstrated by scores of independent observations; whilst the evidence from Holywell as to young dams—i.e., "the gels which farrowed to boars older than the dams had more boar pigs than gels"—is equally well supported by abundance of testimony to the same effect elsewhere. Yet neither group of cases can settle for ever the other sets of questions. Does not the comparative strength, the vital forces, the high organizations of the two parents all prove influential? I have no doubt all these do, in most cases, exert an influence; and that the eventual decision is arrived at by some comparatively trifling force turning the scale; as in a vote in the House of Commons, where, when the Opposition and Government forces are nearly balanced, the fortuitous joining one side or by the omission to vote of the Irish or of the Fourth Party, the battle is won. That is to say, the stronger of two great regular forces ordinarily settles questions by virtue of its own superiority; but when these two are almost equal in opposite directions, the then smaller inclinations make themselves felt, or determine the matter. This complexity of considerations must always make the prophesying the result as to sex of produce of any one pairing unsafe; yet it does not prevent trustworthy forecasts from being made of what can be done to obtain a majority of the sex wished for by mating a whole herd or flock on some recognized lines.

OLD PILOT.

From the Western Sportsman and Live Stock News.

"Spurs," in the *Turf, Field and Farm*, says old pacing Pilot was about 14 hands high, "belonged to Mr. D. Heinsohn, of Louisville, Ky., who bought him of Mr. O. Dubois, of New Orleans, and Mr. D. bought him of a Yankee peddler, and that the old horse was a square trotter," as well as a fast pacer.

Now, Mr. John M. Wood, of Indianapolis, who for many years followed the business of carrying horses to the New Orleans market, disputes this history of the celebrated old pacer. He says: "In the winter of 1833 Mr. Charles Barker, of Louisville, Ky. (with whom I was well acquainted, for we boarded at the same house and kept our horses at the same stable during several winters), brought from Canada to New Orleans old Pilot and five pacing mares. The mares he sold but kept the stallion, and in the spring brought him north, but carried him back again the next winter. Pilot was 14½ hands high, a perfect beauty, and could pace fearfully fast, but a great lugger on the bit; in fact so great a puller was he that to keep the saddle on his back and enable the rider to manage him it was found necessary to work him with a peculiar rigging. A stout crupper extended from the saddle to the tail, attached to which was a regular harness

breeching except the hold-back straps. The bridle-reins, which were more than double ordinary length, were passed back and through the breeching rings on each side, and then brought forward and through the rings of the bit and up to the hands of the rider. The story of the Yankee peddler, etc., is all a fiction. I was in New Orleans when Mr. Barker brought Pilot there for the first time, saw the horse daily, was intimate with his owner, and know that he came with the mares from Canada. I never saw Pilot trot a step, and don't believe he could go any other gait than a pace and walk."

SEED GRAIN.

National Live Stock Journal.

Good breeders never cease to warn people not to breed from grade sires. This is quite right, but some of these forget the same principle when they come to select seed to be sown for their farm crops. Breeding for improvement requires weeding out the defective individuals, so likewise, and more emphatically, must the poor seed grain be separated from the good and not used in seeding. Our American farmers are often most remarkably careless in this matter of seed grain; yet, if they examine the question critically, they will see that it is just as important in principle that each seed of grain should be as perfect in organization and vitality as the sire at the head of the herd. Some may consider this an extreme illustration, but it is strictly true, and a very large class of farmers need forcible illustrations on this question of seed.

On driving past a remarkably even field of oats with a friend, he remarked that the field on which they grew must be of exceedingly even quality. The writer replied that that might be true, but the evenness of that field of oats was the result of the even quality of the seed. However even the quality of the land, the crop will not be even unless the seed has been graded, or is of even quality. A seed of deficient vitality cannot produce as vigorous a plant as a plump, heavy, vigorous seed, and these defective plants will not make the same growth as the vigorous ones, however good and even the land may be. Good land will produce a better crop from poor seed than poor land, but the grain from the good seed will be six to ten inches higher, and more vigorous at harvest. None but the most even and vigorous seed should be sown, and this can always be accomplished by grading even a poor sample of seed. If only one-third of the sample is good, this can be separated from the poor, so that it is only the small matter of labor involved. When the best seed is sown for a few years, there will be no further trouble of uneven grain. The improved mills will separate all the poor seed, and this poor seed is worth more to feed than to sow.

CO-OPERATION OF MILK PRODUCERS.

Chicago National Live Stock Journal.

The producers of an article of consumption as food would seem to have a right to a potential voice as to the price of that article. No class of producers have a better right to such a voice than the milk producers, who supply cities and towns with milk; but the difficulty has been to have an effective co-operation of milk producers. The producers are numerous, and have found it almost impossible to agree on a course of action. The milk dealers are



comparatively few and can act as a unit. The New York milk dealers have long been able to foil the milk farmers, and bring them to terms, which often only pays expenses and no profit. Now, a tilt seems to be going on between the milkmen in the vicinity of Boston and the dealers of that city, in which it looks as if the producers would succeed in compelling the payment of a reasonable price for milk—32 cents for 8½ quarts of milk, delivered in Boston. The milkmen have formed an association, which proposes, in case of necessity, to establish a delivery to consumers in the city. If all the milk producers can be united, this will succeed, and in fact, if the dealers find the producers really united they will come to terms at once. The difficulty has always been to completely unite the producers—the dealers being able to draw off a sufficient number to break up the combination—but it is to be hoped that farmers may yet study their interests enough to see the importance of close co-operation. They are now too often merely the prey of the middlemen. Those engaged in the production of one article, sold in a single city, ought certainly to be able to unite their interest closely enough to control the sale of that one production.

#### EXPERIENCE WITH LUCERNE.

Writing to the *Country Gentleman*, "O. A. B.," of Accomack county, Va., has this to say about his success with alfalfa or lucerne: "I have had much experience in growing it on the Parana River in South America, and in this country. The soil and climate were different in the two places. In the first-named the soil was close and compact, and the climate hot and dry; while here the lands are light, sandy loam, suited to all crops, especially to early vegetables and fruit that require an aerated soil, with rains and temperature usual in this latitude, but softened and tempered by the salt air of the Atlantic Ocean on one side, and the Chesapeake Bay on the other. Under the different circumstances, the crop has always been a success, and I see no reason why it should be a failure in any section that will produce grass or clover. In South America I have had eleven crops in one year, and five in this country these are the extremes; I think it will average four crops a year here. It is by long odds the best crop for a great amount of good feed from a small area of land. The best results are to be reached only in rich, clean land, with not less than twenty pounds of seed to the acre, sown broadcast."

#### THE POINTS OF A CLYDESDALE.

A correspondent of the (Edinburgh) *North British Agriculturist* gives the following on the points of a Clydesdale:—

"The head must be clean cut, neat and small; no Roman noses; a bold eye; ears well set on, and not too heavy; head well set on to a good muscular neck, which may be nicely arched, and of a proportionate length to the animal's body; shoulder at a proper angle, avoiding too upright shoulders; wide chest; fore legs should be muscular, with knee joints wide, and strong bone above and below; pasterns nicely arched back from the tip of a good open foot. Avoid thin feet and flat soles. Hair on the legs should be soft and silky, avoiding close, matted hair. A good, level, short back, with the ribs well arched out from it, avoiding flat ribs and narrowness round the heart, and any tendency to lightness of back rib. Hind-quarters powerful and short 'coupled' to the back (two great items of

strength in a cart horse), tail well set on, thighs powerful, with good, open, clean hocks, flat on the inside; hind feet generally longer and narrower than the fore ones. The hind legs should be perpendicular from the cap of the hock to the pastern joint, avoiding 'cow hocks.' A horse should have good action, with complete flexion of the knees and hocks, the latter of which he must keep well under him when moving. Must not waddle or swing in his movements, and when standing naturally must cover a good length of ground in proportion to the length of himself. Avoid horses that stand forward on their forelegs or back on their hind ones.

"The points to be desired most, and hence must be of most value, are a hardy constitution; good all round action; and good sound feet and legs, well set under a short, compact body; because unless a horse has good feet and legs, it matters little to any one how good a body he may have. In selecting mares for breeding purposes we must look for long, low, roomy animals."

#### Live Stock Notes.

The latest action of the Privy Council in reference to the exercise of their powers under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act occasions much surprise. In view of the acknowledged fact that foot-and-mouth disease exists in Germany, and that but for prompt notice at the ports of arrival in this country we might have had the virus again spread over our herds and flocks, an appeal was justly made to exclude live stock from Germany. The danger was so far appreciated by the Government that Hamburg, Bremen, and Geestemunde were scheduled. The Privy Council have now issued a new order cancelling and withdrawing all their recent orders, and removing all prohibition against the import of sheep, goats, and swine from Hamburg, Bremen, and Geestemunde from and after the 3rd inst. This is exceedingly like trifling with danger, and we trust the subject will not escape attention now that Parliament has again assembled. The action of the Privy Council in this matter shows the necessity for constant and vigilant watching of their proceedings.

The New York *Herald* of last Friday gives the following as some of the highest prices paid for Jerseys at Kellogg's combination sale in New York on Friday:—

Carrie Pogis (cow), \$960; William Rolph, Markland, Ont.

Miss Rose Pogis (heifer), \$925; A. Jefferies, Toronto, Ont.

Oakland Lily (cow), \$900; J. R. McPherson, Bellemeade, N. J.

Lady of the Isle 2nd (cow), \$900; J. V. & C. Ramsden, Morton, Delaware County, Pa.

Koffer's Favor (heifer), \$850; J. V. & C. Ramsden.

Signadia 2nd (heifer), \$750; J. N. Smith, city.

Lisgar's Lettie (heifer), \$710; W. Morrow, Nashville, Tenn.

Walrath's Gerster (heifer), \$650; W. Morrow.

Vennas Zeka (heifer), \$630; W. Morrow.

Johnson's Daisy (cow), \$600; J. N. Smith, city.

Walrath's Patti (heifer), \$525; W. Morrow.

Pauline Pogis (heifer), \$500; J. N. Smith.

Leto (cow), \$420; V. E. Fuller, Hamilton, Ont.

Lady Pedro (cow), \$375; J. R. McPherson.

An English land owner, who had a large farm thrown on his hands for want of a tenant, devised and carried out very extensive improve-

ments, sufficient to enable him to secure good tenants by dividing the farm into three. Among his improvements was a Turkish bath for live stock, in close proximity to a large steam engine in use in the buildings. A book was kept, recording all the cases in which sick horses and cattle had been introduced to it, and this record shows it to have been a very salutary veterinary provision. The owner says that he has satisfied himself that abortion in cows may be prevented, if the animal, on the first signs of uneasiness presenting themselves, be introduced to the Turkish bath. Quarter-ill, red water, and many other bovine affections, are still more certainly prevented and cured through its agency, while almost all kinds of horse diseases yield very readily to this means of opening the pores of the skin and purifying the organic system.—*National Live Stock Journal*.

#### Horse Notes.

Old "Terror" is still in the field for stud service. He will be found at his stables in Galt during the season.

Mr. John Davis, proprietor of the Moy Clydesdale breeding farm, Windsor, Ontario, imported five thoroughbred Clydesdale mares last year selected for him in Scotland by Mr. Simon Beattie. Three of the importation have foaled, the other two are also with foal. All were served in Scotland by fashionable sires.

The friends of Mr. William Sadler, of Galt, will regret to hear, he has met with a severe accident, having had several ribs broken by a kick of one of his stallions. This will alter his plans respecting his stallions "Young Hero" and "St. Elmo." Particulars are announced elsewhere in THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

Mr. E. D. Morse sold last week to Mr. G. Marcy, of Portland, Mich., the black imported French draught colt Pierre, 1,776, Percheron Stud Book of France. He is said to be one of the finest horses imported. He was brought out by Mr. Morse in January, 1884.

#### Cattle Notes.

Mr. Moreton Frewen read a paper at the last meeting of the Newcastle Farmers' Club on American competition. He dwelt chiefly on the meat supply. He said their cattle in America would not fatten at all grazing and must be finished by stall feeding; and the question for the British farmers was, would they take those cattle and finish them or should the cattle be handed over to be fattened by the farmers of the maize belt of the State? Was it better that English or American farmers should secure the profit of fattening those stores? He repeated his advice that the lean cattle should be imported with as much fodder as would make up the differences of the home supply. He said there was no lack in the quality of the cattle, and stated that last year dues on 2,000,000 head of cattle were paid in Wyoming. A discussion followed the reading of the paper, in the course of which Mr. Clement Stephenson said that to bring the cattle and food together in the shape of dead meat would be cheaper than Mr. Frewen's plan. Stores had fallen very much in value quite recently and were still falling, and we were gradually increasing our herds and flocks. If every one of the farmers would do his best to add to the stock of the country, we would be independent of Wyoming and a great many other places.—*London Live Stock Journal*.

**The Kennel.**

**THE TORONTO DOG SHOW.**

The prospects for the Toronto Dog Show are, so far, excellent. Entries have been pouring in rapidly, and while the regular prize list is an excellent one, the number of "specials" is absolutely astonishing. The secretary, Mr. W. S. Jackson, has addressed the following letter to the city papers:—

"The warmest thanks of the Dog Show Committee and all lovers of 'Our Dumb Friends' are due to the generous citizens of Toronto for their hearty support in our endeavors to keep up the reputation which Toronto established in matters canine last year. Up to that date no show of equal size or approaching merit had been held on this continent outside of the Westminster Kennel Club Show of New York. In some breeds we surprised even that famous fixture. As an American paper had it:—'Toronto belongs the honor of an exhibition of spaniels never before equalled on this continent.' In such company, to get mention at all was indeed a recognition of merit. As regards the international division of the prizes, the States were well to the fore in pointers, deerhounds, and bulldogs; in colleys, cockers, fox-terriers, and Irish setters we held our own with them; in all other breeds it was 'Canada first—the rest nowhere.' In English setters and the various terrier classes especially (except perhaps the foxies) was the pre-eminence of the Canadian exhibits remarkable. This city itself has a reputation to maintain in terriers. The representative of the American *Field* remarked to me during our last show that 'Toronto was full of good terriers, and he saw good dogs enough on the streets to make another show.' Now, to fill these classes we have to depend almost entirely on this city, and so far at any rate they are far from well filled. We cannot all win first prizes. A blue ribbon is but one human, fallible being's expression of opinion on another's dog. But to get a ribbon of any hue at such a show as our last is a sure proof that the winner is an animal of high merit, one who might very probably come to the top with other competitors or under another judge. One word more and I have done. The gentlemen of Toronto have with unexampled liberality offered a series of special prizes for competition that stands unrivalled at sister shows—eleven in setters, three in pointers, eight in spaniels, six in hounds, eight in fox terriers, seven in large breeds, four in colleys, two in bulldogs, twelve in other terriers, nine in toys. And they have not done giving yet. Shall such public spirit go unrewarded by Toronto dog-lovers, and their handsome gifts be distributed without competition?"

**NOTES.**

The remarkably liberal purse of \$750 offered for the Sixth National Field Trial Derby will doubtless draw out a correspondingly large list of entries. The purse is divided into three prizes of \$250 each, for first, second, and third.

Mr. Percy C. Ohl, manager of the Rancocas Kennel, of Jobstown, N. J., informs us that the English setter bitch Vannette gave birth recently to a litter of eight puppies, three dogs and five bitches, by Dashing Monarch. The setter bitch Petrel was bred to Count Noble, April 8, and Blue Belle has been bred to Dash-

ing Monarch. The future of the Rancocas Kennel appears bright.—*Turf, Field, and Farm.*

Messrs. R. and W. Livingston, New York, have sold to Mr. John F. Thayer, Lancaster, Mass., the celebrated bull-bitch Britomartis.

The London *Live Stock Journal* says: "The change to hot weather has been fatal to more than one intended exhibit at Warwick. The mastiff Princess Maude was found dead in her hamper, through her owner having lined the case with American cloth. A bulldog also succumbed through being packed too closely," and then adds, "We take this opportunity to call particular attention to these cases, as by a little care in packing dogs for journeys during the hot season these serious accidents may be prevented. The prevention of loss alone is worth the extra trouble, but when the suffering the poor dogs have to endure before they are suffocated is considered the necessity becomes absolute."

Mr. Henry Fry, of York, Nebraska, left Toronto last Wednesday with a car-load of Clydesdale stallions, purchased in the vicinity of Toronto from some of the best breeders of heavy horses. In the lot is a magnificent grey horse, five years old, and a two-year-old, "Young Rob the Ranter," by imported "Rob the Ranter," from a Prince of the West mare, bred by Mr. John Howard, of Sutton, Ont. The entire shipment is excellent, but the two animals named attracted a good deal of attention. This shipment goes to Messrs. Fry and Fairbough, York, Nebraska.

**Live Stock & Kindred Markets.**

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER  
AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW,  
TORONTO, May 7th, 1885.

The severe depression which last week's cables reported in the British cattle trade has, fortunately, proved of short duration, a decided reaction having set in, which has resulted in a satisfactory improvement and the decline then noted has been fully recovered, values having advanced one cent per pound for prime Canadian stock. The improvement has been due principally to a large falling off in receipts, which has enabled the demand to come closer up to the amount of the supply, which has resulted in a stronger market and a fairly satisfactory clearance, although the low grades are still dull of sale. Latest cables report the receipts of cattle from Canada and the United States at the principal ports during the week have been light, while the supplies from Ireland and the Continent have shown a material decrease. The offerings at Liverpool on Monday were light and the demand steady at the advance, nearly all offerings being disposed of. Prime Canadian steers were 1c. per lb. higher than a week ago at 13½c. Fair to choice grades were at 13c.; poor to medium at 12c.; and inferior and bulls at 9 to 10½c. These quotations are calculated at \$4.80 in the £. Dressed beef in Liverpool is cabled lower at 4½d. and mutton at 4½d. The following shows the prices of prime Canadian steers in Liverpool on the date mentioned:—

Quotations at Liverpool on Monday, being calculated at \$4.80 in the £, were:—

Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Prime Canadian steers.....	o 13½	to o 00	per lb.
Fair to choice.....	o 13	to o 00	"
Poor to medium.....	o 12	to o 00	"
Inferior and bulls.....	o 9	to o 10½	"

Trade in live stock here this week has been more satisfactory than for some time past. The run has been about the same as last week, but the demand is better and prices have advanced. Shipping and butchers' cattle are in good demand, as are also sheep, lambs, and hogs. Calves are easier.

**CATTLE.**—The market for shipping cattle shows an improvement this week. From the fact that the cattle now being bought are for shipment by the St. Lawrence, the first boat of the season going out next week from Montreal, it is probable that the improvement is a lasting one. With this week the shipping business may be said to have commenced. There been several buyers on the market and yesterday they took eight loads of good cattle. Prices are a shade stronger. Best steers averaging 1,400 lbs. have sold at 5c., but for a lot of four weighing 1,500 lbs. 5¼c. was paid. The average prices were 4½ to 5c. Bulls are not in much demand and rule from 3½ to 4c. per lb. Butchers' cattle are again higher. Sales have been made at 4¼c. for choice steers, but the prevailing price for fair good cattle, which the majority offering are, is 4c. and a shade over. The supply is hardly up to the requirements. Among the sales reported are 13 cattle averaging 1,075 lbs. at \$44 each, 10 do., 950 lbs., at \$38; 22 do., 1,075 lbs., at \$44; 9 do., 1,050 lbs., at \$42. Stockers continue in fair demand, but there are not as many buyers this week. About a load was taken at 3¼ to 4½c. per lb. There is a pretty fair enquiry for milchers, in which there is a fair movement. Buyers are looking for fairly good cows, for which they pay about \$40.

**SHEEP AND LAMBS.**—The offerings continue light and the market could stand more. Prices are unchanged. Sales on Monday and Tuesday were 8 good sheep weighing 140 lbs. at \$6.50; 26 sheep and lambs, choice quality, same weight, at \$6.50, and a small bunch of yearling lambs, 115 lbs., at \$5. There are not many spring lambs offering. A few good would find a sale, but inferior are not wanted. Good rule at \$2 to \$4 each.

**CALVES.**—There is not so much demand and prices are easier than they were. Good sell fairly well at \$8 to \$10 each. Common, worth \$2 to \$4, are not wanted.

**HOGS.**—The run of hogs is not so large as it was a couple of weeks ago. The demand is good and prices have advanced ¼ to ½c. per lb. since this time last week. Good light fat hogs weighing 150 to 200 lbs. each are in best demand. These bring from 5¼ to 5½c. per lb. Sales have been made at 5, 5½, and 5½c. per lb. The supply is not sufficient to meet the demand.

Following are the receipts of live stock at the Western Cattle Market here for the week ending Saturday, May 2, with comparisons:—

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending May 2 .....	882	43	181
Week ending April 25.....	837	84	245
Cor. week, 1884.....	730	5	86
Cor. week, 1883.....	763	133	192
Total to date.....	13,725	2,768	1,308
To same date 1884.....	11,206	4,542	2,091
To same date 1883.....	10,443	4,296	1,452

Quotations are as follows:—

Cattle, export choice.....	4¼	to 5¼	per lb.
" " mixed.....	4	to 4½	"
" bulls .....	3½	to 4½	"
" butchers', choice.....	4½	to 4¾	"
" good .....	3¾	to 4¼	"
" common.....	3½	to o	"
" stockers .....	3¼	to 4½	"
Sheep and lambs, choice, per head	5	50 to 6	50
" secondary qualities, per head	2	50 to 5	25
Spring lambs, per head .....	3	00 to 4	00
Hogs, fat, off the car.....	5¼	to 5½	per lb.
" store.....	5	to 5¼	"
Calves, choice, per head.....	\$8	00 to \$10	00
" Common .....	2	00 to 4	00

The returns of cattle exported from Toronto during the month of April, 1885, show a considerable increase over the same month last year. In April last 970 cattle, valued at \$65,821, were shipped from here

to England and the States, against 21 cattle, worth \$400, for the same time last year. The figures for the four months also show a very gratifying increase as compared with last year. The total exports from January to April, inclusive, 1885, were 2,218 cattle, valued at \$142,329, against 562 cattle, valued at \$39,020, for the same time last year.

In the sheep trade there has been a falling off during the past four months the exports were 75 sheep, valued at \$1,840, against 666 sheep, valued at \$4,510, same time last year.

MONTREAL.

The export trade in cattle will not show much life until after the arrival of the first steamers. Meantime there is quite a number of cattle held here awaiting them. Private cables report that the most recent sales netted a fair profit to shippers. We quote the market at 4 1/2 to 5c. per lb., live weight. From present indications it appears that the freight question will receive more attention from exporters this season. Last year relative high rates had to be paid, and this year the figures asked are considered to be too high. Accordingly, some exporters have determined to ship via Boston, and some space has been contracted for at that port, where freights are quoted at present at £2. The receipts of cattle at Viger market to-day were 250 head, for which the prevailing demand was good at steady prices. Good to choice heifers and steers met a brisk trade at 4 1/4 to 4 3/4 c. per lb. live weight, and fair lots sold well at 4c., with medium 3 1/2 to 4c. About 130 calves were offered, which were all sold at \$1 75 to \$8.00 each as to quality. About 150 sheep and lambs were offered. Sheep sold at 5 1/4 c. per lb. and lambs at \$4 to \$5 each. Live hogs were easier at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 c. per lb.

THE HORSE MARKET.

Trade in the local horse market continues pretty fair. Good working horses are in steady demand. The exports of horses continue fair but are not so large as they were a year ago. Last week 10 horses, valued at \$2,095, were shipped from here. During the past four months, January to April, inclusive, 213 horses, valued at \$60,331, were shipped, against 335 horses, worth \$85,650, for the same time last year.

MONTREAL.

There has been a brisk demand for horse flesh since Monday, which has effected a material reduction in the supply of good animals. In part the offerings have become rather light. The following were among the sales made: One bay mare at \$135; one black horse at \$125; one bay horse at \$125; one bay mare at \$150; one pair chestnuts at \$350; one black horse at \$250; one bay and one brown for \$153; and one bay and one black for \$250. There has been a large increase in the shipments. Last week the following were sent to different parts of the United States: -3 horses valued at \$390; 7 do. \$710; 12 do. \$1,532 50; 17 do. \$1,980; 14 do. \$1,602; 1 do. \$112.50; 2 do. \$210; 5 do. \$672.50; 12 do. \$1,480; 3 do. \$382; 7 do. \$1,180; 1 do. \$117.50; 2 do. \$178; 1 do. \$125; 15 do. \$1,650; 2 do. \$240; 9 do. \$954; 11 do. \$1,109 and three mares for breeding purposes, valued at \$639.

PRODUCE.

The local market towards the middle of last week was decidedly excited and prices on Thursday reached the highest point touched since the war agitation set in. On receipt of the more peaceful news from England, however, an instant reaction set in and a large part of the previous advance was lost. Stocks in store stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour, 4,357 barrels; fall wheat, 206,878 bushels; spring wheat, 167,618; oats, 7,015; barley, 96,751; peas, 38,971; rye, 921. Wheat in transit for England shows a decrease on the week, standing on the 30th ult. at 3,200,000 quarters, against 3,225,000 on the 23rd ult. In the States the visible supply of wheat, stood at 39,401,000 bushels has against 40,451,000 in the preceding week, and 21,199,000 last year.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

Table with columns for dates (April 28, May 5) and rows for various commodities like Flour, R. Wheat, R. Winter, No. 1 Cal., No. 2 Cal., Corn, Barley, Oats, Peas.

Table listing prices for Pork, Lard, Bacon, Tallow, Cheese with columns for different grades (62s, 6d, 62s, 6d).

FLOUR. Became excited in the latter half of last week, when considerable quantities changed hands at equal to \$4.80 to \$4.90 for superior extra and \$4.65 to \$4.75 for extra; but on Monday a reaction set in and at close superior was offered at \$4.70 and extra probably obtainable at \$4.55 with no buyers.

BRAN. Easy with sales about \$13 50. OATMEAL. Cars have sold at \$4.50 on track, but more offered at same figure; small lots up to \$4.75 to \$5 00.

WHEAT. Was in active demand at advanced prices at the close of last week, when No. 2 fall sold at \$1.00 to \$1.02; red winter at \$1.02; some Midland spring at \$1.02 to \$1.03 1/2, and a large lot of average spring lying outside sold by sample at \$1.00. Since then, however, prices have receded with rush; and this close No. 2 fall was offered at 97 1/2 c. and No. 3 fall at 95c. with no bids and spring not quoted. Street receipts so very small since change set in that no price can be quoted.

OATS. Scarce and firm; sales of cars on track were made at 43c. last week and at 42 1/2 c. at close, but were generally held higher. Street receipts very small and 45 to 47c. paid.

BARLEY. Nothing doing; no demand heard and buyers, if any, only at reduced prices; No. 2 not likely to have brought over 65c.; extra No. 3 over 62c. or No. 3 over 58c. f.o.c. Street receipts sold at 64, at 62 and 55c.

PLAS. Inactive but steady, with 71c. f.o.c. paid for No. 2 at the close, which price would have been repeated. Street receipts nil.

RYE. Values nominally unchanged at 70 to 71c.

SEEDS. Inactive; clover rather easy at \$6.75, but timothy firm at \$2.05 to \$2.15 per bushel for dealers, lots.

HAY. Pressed firm and in good demand at \$15.00 to \$17.00 by car-lot. Market receipts within the last few days run down almost to nothing and prices up to \$15.00 to \$25.00 with \$26.50 once paid.

STRAW. Very scarce and very firm at \$9.00 to \$11.00 for sheaf and \$6.50 for loose.

POTATOES. Cars have sold at 35c. but more offered; street prices usually 45c.

APPLES. No lots selling; street prices unchanged at \$1.50 to \$2.00 for poor to fair and \$2.25 to \$2.75 for good to choice.

TORONTO MARKET.

Table listing prices for Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Bran, Fall wheat, Spring Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Corn, Timothy Seed, Clover, Flax, screened, 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER. Increasingly dull; scarcely any business doing save in box-lots of rolls and even these going easier at 10 to 12c. for fair to choice and 8c. for inferior; medium for shipment offered freely at 8c. without buyers, and country consignments steadily refused. Choice dairy quiet at 15c. or thereabouts as rolls have been supplying its place. Street receipts steady for pound rolls at 17 to 18c. with a few going to 20c., but nothing doing in tubs or crocks.

CHEESE. Easy at 11 to 11 1/2 c. for fine and down to 9c. for common in small lots. New offered by factories at 10 1/2 c. but no sales reported.

EGGS. Steadier at 12 1/2 c. for round lots with all offered wanted. Street prices about 13 to 14c.

PORK. Unchanged at \$15.50 to \$16, but scarcely any selling.

BACON. Quiet but generally steady in price. Long-clear has sold slowly in tons at 8c. and in cases at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 c.; Cumberland nominal at 7 1/2 c.; rolls and bellies steady at 9 1/2 to 10c. for rolls and 11 to 12c. for bellies with a good demand.

HAMS. Have sold fairly well in small lots, and at rather firmer prices, the range for smoked being 11 1/2 to 12c. Pickled sold once in a trade-lot at 10c.

LARD. Dull as ever and prices weak at 9c. for tierces and 9 1/4 to 10c. for tinnets and pails in small lots.

HOGS. Offerings small and light-weights firmer at \$6.25 to \$6.50, but heavy still going at \$6.

SALT. New Liverpool coarse offered in car-lots on track at 60c. and sold in small lots at 65c.; fine steady at \$1.45 to \$1.50 and dairy still wanted at 45 to 50c. per 56-lb. bag.

DRIED APPLES. Trade-lots selling slowly at 4 to 4 1/2 c. and dealers selling barrelled about 5c. with evaporated at 7 1/2 to 9c.

HOPS. No demand heard; prices purely nominal for all sorts.

POULTRY. A few spring chickens have sold at 55c.; fowl easy at 70 to 90c.; nothing else offered.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table listing prices for Butter, Cheese, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Eggs, Dressed hogs, Hops, Dried apples, White beans, Liverpool coarse salt, Goderich, per barrel.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES. Very few green offered and all readily taken as before. Cured have sold by car-lot at 8 1/2 c. and are usually held at this figure.

CALFSKINS. Green offered freely and taken readily as there has been a good demand for cured, but no change in prices.

SHEEPSKINS. Very few coming forward, but these few as many as are desired by dealers; prices steady at \$1.35 for the best green, and dry country lots going down to \$1.00.

LAMBSKINS. Abundant and firm at 20c. for the best green.

WOOL. Very little has been offered from the country and the demand for any but the lower grades has been slack. One lot of coarse fleece sold at 15c., but nothing doing in fine, or in extra super. From the factories a good demand has been heard for low grades and fleece has sold to them at 16 to 18c. for fleece and 22c. for super.

TALLOW. Receipts small and prices firmer; rendered has been usually taken at 6 1/2 c., but rough as before at 3 1/2 c. Dealers have been selling round lots of rendered at 7c.

Hides and Skins.

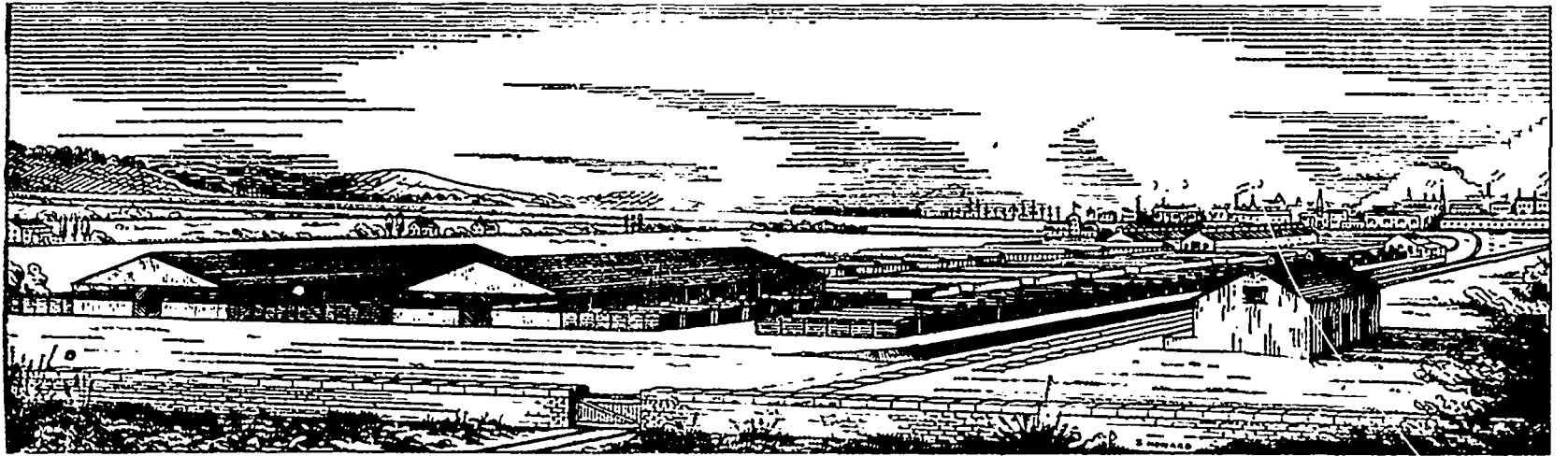
Table listing prices for Steers, Cows, Cured and inspected, Calfskins, Sheepskins, Lambskins, Pelts, Tallow, rendered.

Wool.

Table listing prices for Fleece, comb'd ord., Pulled combing, super, Extra.

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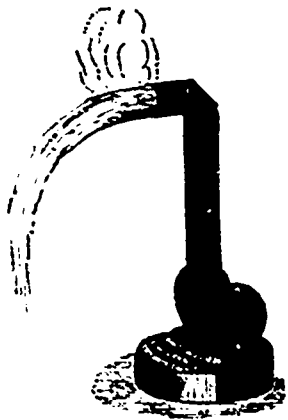
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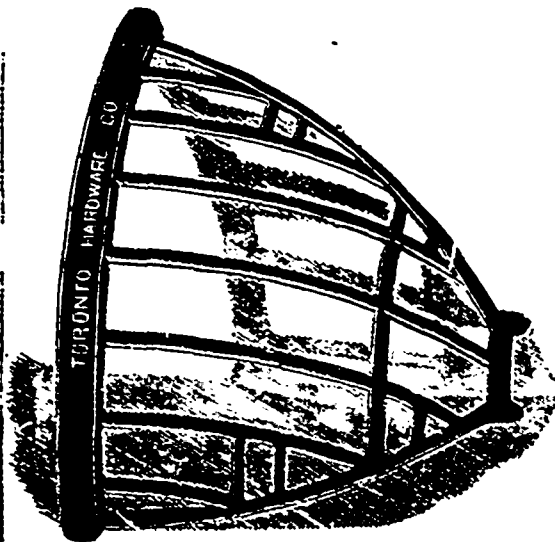
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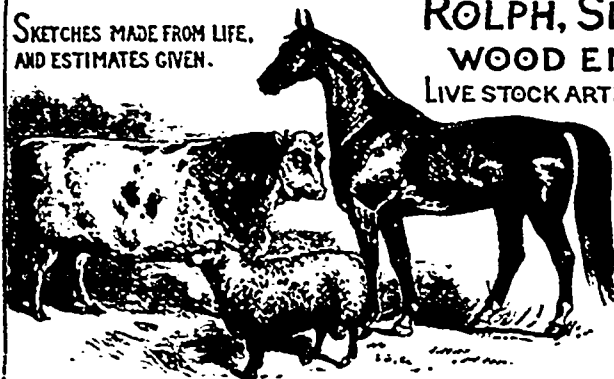
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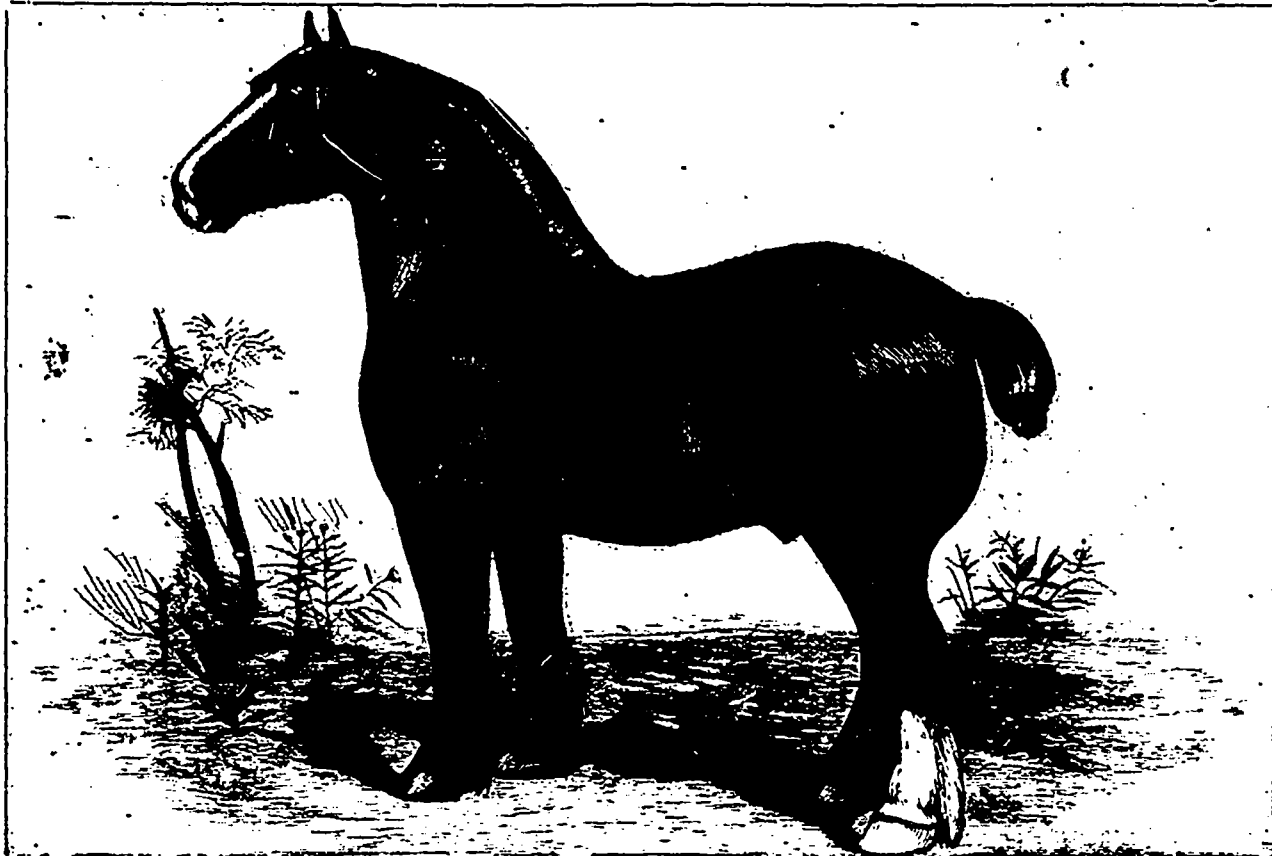
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**AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.**

**TORONTO.**

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

IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES



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

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CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW The duty of a paper devoted to the all-important interests of Horse and Cattle Breeding and farming is not without its responsibilities and obligations. It must at all times yield to the overwhelming influence of right and resent a strong, uncompromising resistance against wrong.

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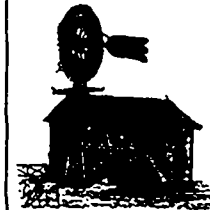
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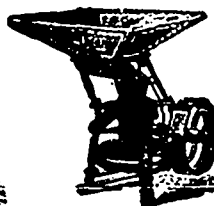
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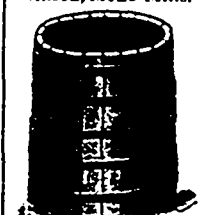
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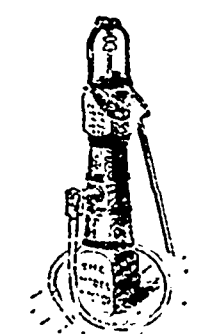
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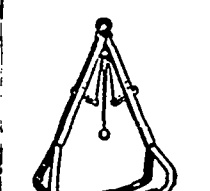
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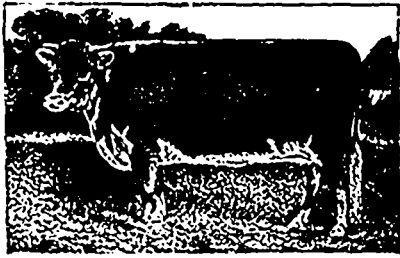
DEAR SIRS,—In regard to the 13-foot Geared Wind Mill, I will say it does good work. I use it for pumping, running a grain crusher, cutting box and root pulper. The cutting box used to take six horses to run it all day; but the wind mill does the work now, and do a lot of other things. I expect to run a cider mill with it next fall, and purchase a tacking my grindstone as soon as I can get a mill. The mill is perfectly self-regulating. The No. 2 I X L grinder works like a charm. We can grind ten bushels an hour easily. I might also add the Four-Wheel Carrier and Four-Tined Grapple Fork I got from you are giving the best of satisfaction. The Fork is far ahead of anything I have seen. Respectfully yours, R. G. MOORE.

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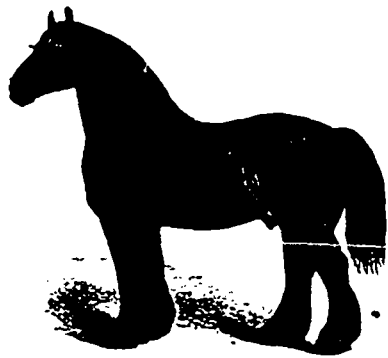
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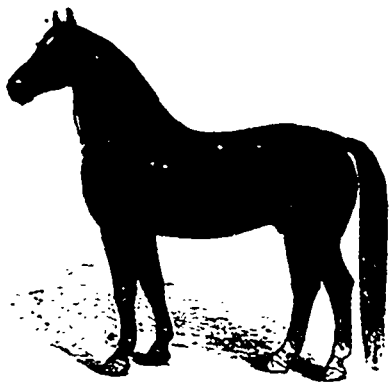
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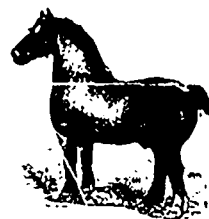
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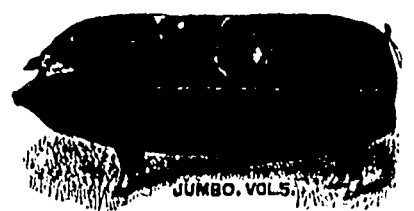
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13 to 15 hands. Very hardy and perfect in every respect.

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As produced and bred by A. C. Moore & Sons Carlton, Jt. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 33 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1884 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 100 pigs for this season's trade. We have 100 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.O. Card Photo card of 43 breeders free. Swine Journal 25 cents, in 2-cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by Express



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

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'WU O M dam over style this O dam port PAR to B To Miss Me to O ES 12 Six three THRI of the ONI suit One App YC S Havt ago, I v Stallion route w reason. They their o GALT, those animal: Galt,

THE STALLIONS



MILESIAN AND ORIOLE

WILL STAND FOR MARES AT THEIR OWN STABLES, OAKRIDGES.

MILESIAN, by Imported "Mickey Free," dam "MARIA HAMPTON," has been the best horse over hurdles in America, and his record in this style of racing has never been beaten either on this Continent or in England.

ORIOLE, now 5 yrs. old, by "ERIN CHIEF," dam thoroughbred mare "MORONA," by imported "THE TESTER," grand dam by "VALPARAISO," is for appearance and speed admitted to be superior to his celebrated sire.

TERMS:

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12 Stallions for Sale

To reduce stock we will sell

Six Young Percheron Stallions

three of which will be fit for service this season

THREE TROTTER BRED STALLIONS,

of the best trotting families in the world; all fit for service.

ONE CARRIAGE STALLION,

suitable for breeding park or coach horses.

One Three-Quarter Bred Clydesdale,

(a good one), and one Three-Quarter Thoroughbred, very stylish and handsome.

Apply to JOHN DIMON, Manager, Walkerville, Ont., opposite Detroit

IMPORTED STALLIONS YOUNG HERO

(SUFFOLK PUNCH)

AND

ST. ELMO

(NORFOLK COACH HORSE.)

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Having met with a severe accident a few weeks ago, I will not be able to travel my imported Stallions, "Young Hero" and St. Elmo," over the route which I had intended during the coming season. They will be kept for service, however, at their own stables, at the IMPERIAL HOTEL, GALT, where every facility will be afforded those who wish to breed from these fine animals.

WM. SADLER.

Galt, April, 1885.



SEASON OF 1885.

CLEAR GRIT STALLION

The Major.

Sorrel horse foaled June 16th, 1881; bred by Mr. James McMullin, of Seaforth, the home of old "Clear Grit," sire of Amber, 2251; Little Billy, 225; St. Patrick, 226; Clothes Pin (trial), 222; Flora F., 231; Billy M. (pacer), 2197; Fuller (pacer), 213. The Major is a beautiful golden sorrel, with white on all of his feet and white blaze on face, stands 154 hands good, and weighs 1,100 lbs., being a splendidly developed horse of great bone and muscle, with the fine, slashing gate characteristic of the great family of Clear Grits. He also took second prize last fall at the Industrial Show against a field of eighteen. He has never been handled, but a brother of his, twenty months old, trotted 1 mile this winter in 45 seconds.

The Major's dam, Aunt Betsy, by Harper by Lexington, out of a Black Hawk Morgan mare, Aunt Betsy being one of the best roasters in Western Canada, and being recently sold to Mr. George Jackson, of Minneapolis, U. S., at a large figure, for breeding purposes. The Major is considered by the best judges to be the finest bred colt left from his renowned sire, old "Clear Grit."

The Major will be located at the CITY HOTEL STABLES in GUELPH, for the season of 1885, where he will serve a limited number of mares, being stabled to 25 mares.

TERMS.—To insure, \$20, payable in January, 1886, if mare proves in foal. Season service, \$15, payable at end of season. Single service, \$10, payable at time of service. Insured mares must be returned regularly to the horse, or they will be charged for as with foal. Groom's fee, fifty cents. Best attention given, but all accidents at risk of owners.

JOHN BUNYAN.

WM. JOHNSON, Groom.

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Ontario Veterinary College,

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PRINCIPAL, - PROF. SMITH, V.S.

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100 ACRES.

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5 il clay loam. Water good and abundant. All in good order.

This farm is in one of the best counties in Ontario, near the City of Guelph

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EXCLUSIVE RUBBER HOUSE.

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For particulars address

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INTERNATIONAL

AND

COLONIAL EXHIBITIONS.

ANTWERP IN 1885.

LONDON IN 1886.

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

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

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

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

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

By order,

JOHN LOWE, Secy., Dept. of Agric.

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



NOTICE.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of MONDAY, 25th May, 1885, for the delivery of Indian supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1886, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., duty paid in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender containing full particulars relative to the supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately, or for all the goods called for in the schedules.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, on a Canadian Bank, for at least Five per cent of the amount of the tenders for Manitoba, and ten per cent of the amount of the tenders for the North-West Territories, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

Tenderers are required to make up in the money columns in the schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway station to their destination in the Government warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 19th March, 1885.



# THE PARK HEREFORD HERD.

PRIZE HEREFORDS.



PRIZE HEREFORDS.

## PRIZE HEREFORDS.

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

**FRANK A. FLEMING, Importer and Breeder,**

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

In replying to this advertisement mention CANADIAN BREEDER.



### GRAVING DOCK. BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Caisson, Graving Dock, B. C." will be received at this office until MONDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE, 1885, inclusively, for the construction, erection, and placing in position of a

### CAISSON FOR THE GRAVING DOCK —AT— ESQUIMALT, B. C.,

According to plans and specification to be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and on application to the Hon. J.W. Trutch, Victoria, B. C.

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$2,000, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

A. GOREIL,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 20th March, 1885.

### QUETTON ST. GEORGE & Co.

WINE

—AND—

### Spirit Merchants.

FAMILY TRADE A SPECIALTY.

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

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

VAULTS:

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

### THE TORONTO

### Brewing and Malting

COMPANY.

SIMCOE ST., TORONTO.

### MALTSTERS, BREWERS, BOTTLERS.

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

India Pale Ale & XXX Stout.

ALEXANDER MANNING, President.

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

### Produce.

### G. L. KAVANAGH,

DAIRY PRODUCTS,

Pork Packer & Commission Merchant,

22½ CHURCH STREET,

TORONTO.

Correspondence with factories solicited.

### W. H. KNOWLTON,

27 Church St., Toronto,

FLOUR AND PRODUCE DEALER,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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

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