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# CANADIAN BREEDER

and  
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, OCTOBER 22, 1885.

No. 41.

## THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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

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

### ADVERTISING RATES.

Per line, each insertion, 10 cents.  
(Nonpareil measurement, 12 lines to one inch.)

Breeders' cards, five-line space, \$20.00 per annum; each additional  
line, \$5.00 per annum.

Condensed advertisements under classified headings, one cent per  
word, each insertion, for which cash must accompany order, as accounts  
will not be opened for them.

Contract rates on application.

All communications to be addressed to

**CANADIAN BREEDER,**

COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.,  
TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22ND, 1885.

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

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

N. W. AYER & SON, *Times* Building, Phila-  
delphia, are agents for this paper. Files may be  
seen and contracts made at their office.

The CANADIAN BREEDER is represented in  
Liverpool, England, by Mr. J. F. Reid, Chapel  
Walks, where contracts for advertising may be  
made and subscriptions sent.

### AMERICAN BERKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the American Berkshire  
Association is called for Nov. 14, 1885, at 7.30 p.m.,  
Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.

Members of the Association and patrons of the  
*Berkshire Record* in attendance at this meeting will  
have an opportunity also of attending numerous  
other meetings of kindred associations, in the  
interest of live stock breeders, occurring from the  
11th to the 18th of November, as well as of visiting  
the great American Fat Stock Show which will then  
be in progress in Chicago. The meeting of the  
National Swine Breeders' Association particularly  
should not fail of a large attendance.

### THE HOG CHOLERA.

RAVAGES IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

Dr. J. H. Wilson, the Government Inspector,  
arrived in London from the affected districts  
Saturday, and reports the disease gradually spread  
ing through Anderdon, Malden, Colchester and  
Sandwich-East, and it is said the cholera has now  
got into Kent and Lambton. Dr. Wilson has  
quarantined already 45 farms in Anderdon, 19 in  
Malden, 53 in Colchester South and four in Sand-  
wich East. Upwards of 1,500 hogs have died or  
been shot since the outbreak of the disease, and  
large numbers are succumbing every day. The  
first herds which took the contagion are now com-  
pletely cleaned out, and farmers have no animals  
left.

### PRINTERS' ERRORS.

At all times printers' blunders are annoying to  
editors, but there are times when it would seem as if  
the idiotic blundering of proof-readers and printers  
were enough to destroy the patience of Job. Our  
editorial in last week's issue on "Thoroughbred  
Blood in the Trotter" was a case in point. In one  
case Grey Eagle was written as plainly as though it  
had been printed, but the astute printers and proof-  
readers managed, between them, to make it "Grey  
Gazelle." A still more annoying blunder occurs  
further on, where the word "Druid" is printed for  
"Diomed." There are other absurd blunders in  
the proof-reading of the same article, but the two  
mentioned are the most misleading and exasper-  
ating.

### NEWSPAPER ANNUAL.

N. W. Ayer & Son's *American Newspaper Annual*  
for 1885, is to hand. It contains a carefully prepared  
list of all newspapers and periodicals in the United  
States and Canada, arranged by states in geographi-  
cal sections, and by towns in alphabetical order.  
In this list also is given the name of the paper, the  
issue, general characteristics, year of establishment,  
size, circulation, and advertising rates for ten lines  
one month. Then follows a list of all newspapers  
inserting advertisements, arranged in states by  
counties, with the distinctive features and circulation  
of each paper. Also complete lists of all the re-

ligious or agricultural periodicals, of medical, com-  
mercial, scientific, educational, or any other of the  
class publications, as well as all publications printed  
in foreign languages.

### MR. RENNIE'S CLYDESDALES.

Mr. William Rennie, of Toronto, seems deter-  
mined to take a prominent stand among the Clydes-  
dale breeders of Canada. His second importation  
this fall arrived in splendid order last Saturday, and  
consisted of two mares and a stallion; their pedi-  
gree and also their appearance justifies Mr.  
Rennie's high opinion of them. As will be seen  
by the following Clydesdale Horse Society's certi-  
ficates, they are from the best and most noted  
strains:—

Mare Rebecca—foaled April 29, 1883. Color, light  
bay, both hind feet white, bred by David Cross, of  
Knockdon. Sire Young Lord Lyon, 994, Vol. I.  
Dam Fleming's Rosic, 728, Vol. IV. Sire of dam  
Old Times, 579, Vol. I., Grand dam Young Rosie,  
67, Vol. I., G. grand dam Old Rosie by Farmer's  
Glory.

Filly Daisy—foaled June 19, 1884. Color, dark  
brown, white face, hind foot white, bred by Thomas  
Lindsay, Townend Craigie. Sire Young Lord  
Lyon, dam Duchess of Townend.

Horse Sir Edwin—foaled June 29, 1884. Color,  
bay, stripe on face, three white feet, bred by Andrew  
Fleming, Calla Cannath. Sire Argruman, 1916,  
Vol. V. Dam Nora, 3474, Vol. VII.; she by  
Druid, 1120, Vol. II.

The three of them have "bone and hair" enough  
to satisfy the most fastidious.

### CHEAPER THAN WINTER FEED.

The well worn proverb, "an ounce of prevention  
is worth a pound of cure," should be laid to heart  
by every farmer and stockman during these last  
few weeks of pleasant weather for which we may  
look before the advent of winter. It is much  
easier and much cheaper to keep a healthy, strong  
animal in good heart than to revive, strengthen and  
"condition" one that is run down in health and  
constitution, and shrunken in flesh. There is  
scarcely a farm in Ontario that at this season of the  
year, if at no other, will not afford some really ex-

cellent pasture. In a few more weeks nearly all the life and nourishment will be taken out of these choice patches of grass by the heavy frosts we may look for. Thus if the cattle do not happen to discover the best pasture of their own accord, much of it is liable to go to waste. Cattle and horses do not need to be "herded" very much as a general thing during the year, but just at this season the farmer will find it to his interest to see that his horses and cattle are making the most of the few weeks of out-of-door pasturage left for them. It costs only a little trouble to make them put on flesh just now, but as soon as they are stabled, every pound of feed they consume represents a certain monetary value. Let every effort be made then to induce both cattle and horses to make the most of the grass that remains on the fields, as all that is left to the frosts and snows of winter will be useless except for manure, while every pound of it consumed means more than a corresponding saving of winter feed.

But the attention of the farmer and the stockman to his animals at this season of the year should not end here. He should carefully watch the condition of each animal and keep him gaining if possible, but on no account should he allow him to shrink even a single pound. If the grass will not keep the stock growing, then the farmer has a sure indication that he should commence feeding. He need not take the stock off the grass however for some time yet, should the weather continue fair, but when the grass will not supply all the necessities for keeping the animals growing, let it be supplemented (not supplanted) by other food in such quantities as will effect the desired object.

And feeding is not the only thing that must be looked after by the stockman at this season of the year. It is very true that autumn feed is cheaper than winter feed, but care must be taken that the stock must be properly lodged as well as properly fed during the cold weather, and now is the time to see the stables and sheds are in proper repair, and in every way ready for occupancy. Ventilation is all very well and necessary, but it should always be in a thoroughly controllable shape. Every chink and cranny should be carefully stopped before the cold weather comes. It is so easy to make a stable close enough so that it will be thoroughly warm and comfortable that one is often led to wonder at the number of cold and uncomfortable stables he finds in travelling through the country. It is not uncommon to find a stable clapboarded or sheeted up and battened on the outside, but with no inside lining. How easy it would be to nail rough boards along the studs inside such a stable, and fill the intervening space with dry horse-dung well packed down! Nothing is easier than to make stables nearly or quite frost proof, and when this is done the farmer has accomplished much in the way of saving winter feed.

#### THE ROYAL GEORGE FAMILY.

For many years various theories have been afloat concerning Royal George and his ancestors, and as the question appeared to be in doubt, theorists have used the trotting successes of the Tippoos, Royal Georges, and Toronto Chiefs to prove almost any-

thing they desired. When the enemies of thoroughbred blood in the trotter used to say that all trotting excellence came from Messenger and from nowhere else, they proved clearly that Tippo was a son of Ogden's Messenger. When the Canuck pacer became the "Manitou" of the "trotting inheritance" and "cold blood" theorists, the pedigree of Tippo became involved in doubt, and it became a fixed fact that he came of pacing stock. We were never for a moment inclined to place the slightest confidence in either of these theories, but from a very early acquaintance with one of the get of old Tippo and with many of his grandchildren, we were inclined to the belief that Tippo was the son of a thoroughbred horse. In this we were a little off the mark, but not so badly as we might have been.

The following letter has been received by Mr. Williams, Sporting Editor of the *Globe* :—

"NORTH PORT, Oct. 18th

"*Sporting Editor of the Globe.*

"DEAR SIR,—Tippo was sired by Fleetwood, he by Fireaway, a blood horse in England. Fleetwood was imported to New York in 1811, and came to Canada, 1816. Tippo was sired that year and raised by Mr. Howard, who sold him when young to Mr. Willcocks. I bought Tippo from Mr. Willcocks and owned him up to the time of his death. He was covering his 96th mare for that season, on the first day of June, when he broke his hip. Tippo's dam was a sorrel mare. She came from Lake Erie, and I know nothing about her. Fleetwood was imported to this country by John Whitie.

"ISAAC MORDEN."

Mr. Morden's letter throws a flood of light on the early history of the Royal George family. It has long been an acknowledged fact that Royal George was by Warrior, and that Warrior was by Tippo, but that Tippo was by imported Fleetwood and he by Fireaway is most important information, and coming as it does from the old gentleman who formerly owned Tippo (and who belongs, by the way, to a family of thoroughly intelligent horsemen), its accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned. Mr. Morden is slightly astray, however, in supposing Fireaway to have been a thoroughbred race-horse. He came of that admirable strain known as "Norfolk Trotters."

Singularly enough, this Fireaway strain of Norfolk trotters, till very recently an almost unknown and wholly unrecognized factor in trotting pedigree, turns out to be a veritable foundation stone in two of the greatest trotting families known in Canada and the United States, while away in the North-West, from the Red River Valley to Edmonton, are to be found representatives of an entirely separate branch of the same family. That Mr. Morden knew nothing of what we are about to publish concerning Fireaway and his relation to the Hambletonians, is amply proven by the fact that he thinks Fireaway was a "blood horse," as he says in his letter. That he was a Norfolk trotter, however, there is no room to doubt, and his relationship to Rysdyk's Hambletonian is explained in the following article which appeared in the *Turf, Field and Farm* of February 29th, 1884 :—

"The Charles Kent mare, dam of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, was a daughter of imported Bell-

founder. In 1822 Bellfounder was purchased in England by James Boott, of Boston, and imported into the United States. He was a beautiful bay, scant 15 hands, and a member of the tribe known as Norfolk trotters. As his blood figures so prominently in our greatest trotting progenitor, we have read with interest a sketch in the London *Live Stock Journal* of the Shales stock. Jenkinson's Fireaway, a grandson of Old Shales, foaled about 1780, was the first to make one line of descent famous. His dam was a daughter of Joseph Andrews, a thoroughbred of some celebrity in his day. Report says that Fireaway trotted two miles on the Oxford road in five minutes, and was sold for \$5,000. His most successful son was Wroot's Pretender, foaled in 1788. He won a great reputation in Norfolk, extending over many years, and in 1806, when eighteen years old, was sold at auction to Robert Ramsdale, of Market Weighton, and became equally famous in Yorkshire. 'If the advertisement of the sale be trustworthy, his dam was a half sister of the dam of Jenkinson's Fireaway, both being said to be by Joseph Andrews. Among Pretender's famous descendants are the Performer horses in Yorkshire and the Bellfounder horses in Norfolk.' Wroot's Pretender, founder of the Bellfounder line, to which the Charles Kent mare belonged, was, it would seem, inbred to Jenkinson's Fireaway. It is reported of Black Fireaway, son of Jenkinson's Fireaway, that he trotted, Feb. 25th, 1805, two miles on the Boston road in 6 min. 8 sec., and that the second mile was done in 2:50. West's Fireaway, by Jenkinson's Fireaway, out of a mare 'which trotted sixteen miles within the hour, carrying eighteen stone,' was the sire of Burgess' Fireaway, also called Kirby's Wildfire, who left much good stock in Norfolk, Yorkshire, London and Scotland. In July, 1819, he trotted on Sunbury Common, two miles in 5:21. 'His dam's sire was a thoroughbred—Skyscraper—whose sire was Highflyer, and dam by Eclipse. The most famous son of Burgess' Fireaway was the celebrated Norfolk Cob, who through his son, Bond's Norfolk Phenomenon, greatly influenced hackney stock in all parts of England, but especially in Norfolk and Yorkshire.'

"Marshland Shales, a descendant of Old Shales, from whom also descended the Fireaway stock, was a blocky chestnut with a blaze face and right hind leg white to the hock. When eight years old he trotted seventeen miles in 56 minutes. He died at the advanced age of thirty-three, and was cared for by Mr. Siday Hawes, of Coltishall. When thirty years old the stallion was shown at Tombland Fair, and George Borrow, who saw him, wrote: 'There is something remarkable about that horse; there is something in his action in which he differs from all the rest.' Having asked what horse it was an old man replied: 'The best in mother England. He is old, like myself, but can still trot his twenty miles an hour. You won't live long, my swain; tall and overgrown ones like thee never does; yet if you should chance to reach my years, you may boast to thy great grandboys thou hast seen Marshland Shales.' As Old Shales was highly bred, his descendants were noted for great staying power. The Bellfounder, who was brought to this country

in 1822, had the round barrel, the short legs and heavy but long neck of Marshland Shales. The sire of the Charles Kent mare was a horse of individuality, and he came from a district which for over a century has been celebrated for trotters. Although his blood cannot be definitely traced, it is reasonable to infer that he was a direct descendant of Jenkinson's Fireaway, the grandson of Old Shales. Through breeding the daughter of imported Bellfounder to Abdallah, son of Mambrino, son of imported Messenger, a horse was produced who founded the great light harness family of America."

So much for the Bellfounder branch of the Fireaway family, but here is another branch heard from in an entirely different quarter. The following letter appeared in the *Turf, Field and Farm* of March 28th, 1884:—

"EDITORS TURF, FIELD AND FARM.—Your article on the pedigree of the sire of the Charles Kent mare reminds me that the Bellfounders are not the only line of Fireaways on this continent. Long ago, before what is now Winnipeg was thought of as anything more than a Hudson's Bay trading post, in the Red River Valley, some of the prominent officers of the Hudson's Bay Company brought out several stallions from England, and among the best of these was a horse called Fireaway. The descendants of this last mentioned horse were all exceptionally good trotters (for that country), and invariably noted, not only for their admirable trotting action, but for their excellence as all-day roadsters. As the natives of that country know much more about furs than horse breeding, I was never inclined to believe their assertion that Fireaway was a thoroughbred horse, as none of his descendants that I have seen showed much quality. They were, however, finely turned blocks of horses, heavily muscled, and having excellent knee and neck action. Some of those that have been pointed out to me as showing in a marked degree the characteristics of the old horse stood full fifteen and a half hands high, were fine coated, and of a peculiar color that can be best described as a dark yellow, or light brown bay, with iron gray mane, tail and legs. The mane and tail were unusually heavy, and the legs, though invariably broad, clean and sinewy, were somewhat inclined to be hairy. I think I can safely assert that several of these horses raised in the Red River Valley, and having no trotting blood except that what they took from Fireaway, were able to show a 2:45 or 2:50 clip without anything like scientific handling. On the other side of the house these horses came of Cayuse and Indian pony strains. One of the best Fireaways I ever saw was at Edmonton, 900 miles northwest of Winnipeg."

"W. H. WILLIAMS."

It would certainly seem as though the Norfolk trotter had had something to do with founding trotting families on this side of the Atlantic.

The Hambletonians, the Tippos and the best trotters to be found in the North-West, are all rich in the blood of the Norfolk trotter.

For the information of the many who have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Isaac Morden, it may be added that he is one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Prince Edward County, and that he is a gentleman wholly incapable of anything even bordering on deception or misrepresentation. What he says of Tippo may be relied on as absolutely correct.

## Correspondence.

### A PLAN FOR PROMOTING THE HORSE-BREEDING INTEREST.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN BREEDER.

SIR,—Since you take the suggestions of a correspondent of the *London Field* upon the above subject in England, and modify them to apply to Canada, I may be pardoned if I go further and apply them to Mexico, but still, as you shall see, in the interests of Canada.

In the way of live stock Mexico is a most incongruous country. The native horse can be bought for a mere song and yet a good showy saddle-horse will sell at from \$500 to \$1,500, and stylish carriage horses realize figures that the Canadian breeder never dreams of getting.

The Mexican horse is of good height, generally somewhat over fifteen hands, but is light in bone and body, yet a very serviceable, wiry animal, and in many instances shows all the graceful points of its ancestor the Arab. They have the true blood and are very fast for short distances, and will stand any amount of slow travel; they are no good for farm or carriage purposes. From in-and-in breeding their strength has degenerated; still, their pluck remains. It is the custom to castrate the best colts in the herds for the master's or administrator's saddle, and if there should be a colt more weedy than the others and the chances against him standing castration, he is left entire, as they say "he will do for a stallion anyhow." As for exchanging stallions with another owner, the thought is generally far from their minds. So this in-and-in breeding has been going on ever since the time of the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards. For all this indifference to selection and breeding, no one is a greater admirer of a fine horse than the Mexican, and he will pay almost any figure for an animal that pleases him. Since the introduction of railroads and the influx of foreigners into the country, larger, heavier horses are required. Wells, Fargo & Co., and other corporations and business men, have to import all their horses. The army is constantly in want of larger horses. Why cannot a Canadian company be formed to breed the horse and other stock required? Mexico has all the necessary "raw material" in the way of mares, pasture and climate. Suitable brood mares can be selected from the herds at about \$15 per head, the finest of grazing lands can be bought for less than a dollar an acre where the grass grows all the year round, not a cold day to stop the growth of the young animals, no hay need be cut for winter use, and if corn should be needed, three crops can be taken off the same land in a year. The climate is delightful and healthy, and there is abundance of fine running water. Canada has the wherewith for the completion of this splendidly paying enterprise in her home-bred stallions. I can honestly speak from my personal experience, that Canadian-bred animals do better in Mexico than those of any other country; they seem to suffer nothing from the long journey, arriving there in good condition and at once put on flesh and improve in all ways upon their Canadian appearance. They acclimate perfectly; I have taken animals of all kinds and breeds from here to Mexico in the height of summer and the depth of winter, and yet with all these sudden changes have never lost an animal from the effects of climate.

What I have said regarding horses equally applies to cattle, hogs and other stock. The poorest bred beef meets with a ready sale on the haciendas near the large towns, and brings a higher price on foot per pound than the Canadian farmers with their hundred dollar an acre farms and well-bred animals, get for their dressed meat peddled out at

the local markets. Lard sells at wholesale in the City of Mexico at 21 cents per pound.

Should this prospect interest any of your readers I will gladly give them any information and assistance in my power.

Yours very truly,

B. N. E. FLETCHER.

Woodstock, Oct. 14th, 1885.

### CANADIANS IN DAKOTA.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN BREEDER.

Knowing that you take a very active interest in all matters pertaining to Canadian farmers and stockmen, wherever they may be, I take the liberty of sending you a few items of news concerning some few of the many Canadians located in this region.

About two years ago, John Carroll, of St. Catharines, Canada, was passing through this section of Dakota with a friend, when happening to remember that he was near the farm of Samuel S. Peck, with whom he was well acquainted, he decided to pay that gentleman a visit. Mr. Carroll at once became interested in the country and began to purchase land in this vicinity, and before long he was the possessor of about 4,000 acres lying in Township 114 and Ranges 50 and 51. He returned to Canada and immediately shipped 33 horses to this place and purchasing more here set them to work. He began ploughing on the 8th day of October, and before cold weather settled down he had turned almost 1,200 acres of soil. At the present time he has 2,800 acres under cultivation and during the harvest just closed he gathered of wheat alone, 1,600 acres, with 350 acres of oats and 100 of barley.

Mr. Carroll is now busy ploughing and threshing, the latter operation being likely to give employment to two powerful steam threshers for at least three weeks to come. His crop will foot up not less than 30,000 bushels of wheat, 16,000 bushels of oats, 4,000 bushels of barley, and 1,500 bushels of flax. He has built this season granaries having a capacity of 60,000 bushels, and it is his intention to hold his wheat till spring.

Prices are good here this season, hard wheat being in good demand at from 80c. to 90c. per bushel.

Mr. S. S. Peck, formerly of Minden, Ont., is located about five miles from Mr. Carroll's (Castlewood) and he too is making a thorough success of farming in Dakota.

Mr. Hugh Mathewson, formerly a well-known journalist in Toronto, has a fine farm near Henry, D.T., for which he has recently purchased some exceptionally fine sheep and cattle in the shape of Shropshire and Shorthorn grades. W.

Fargo, D.T., Oct. 15th.

The famous brood-mare Ivy Leaf, property of General W. G. Harding, died at the Belle Meade Stud, Nashville, Tenn., on September 17th, from colic. She was a chestnut, bred at Woodburn Farm, Kentucky, by the late R. A. Alexander, foaled 1867, and by imported Australian, dam Bay Flower, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf, by imported Yorkshire. The following is a list of her produce:

- 1872—Missed to Enquirer.
- 1873—Ch. c. Bazar (Waddell), by Jack Malone.
- 1874—Lost foal by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
- 1875—B. c. Bramble, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
- 1876—B. f. Bonnie Leaf, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
- 1877—Ch. f. Bye-and-Bye, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
- 1878—B. f. Bramaletta, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
- 1879—Ch. f. (died), by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
- 1880—Lost foal by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
- 1881—Ch. f. Eclat, by Enquirer.
- 1882—Ch. c. Thistle, by imp. Great Tom.
- 1883—Ch. c. by imp. Great Tom.
- 1884—Ch. c. by Luke Blackburn.
- 1885—B. c. by Luke Blackburn.

## JOINT FALL MEETING OF THE ONTARIO JOCKEY CLUB AND THE TORONTO HUNT.

The fall meeting of the Ontario Jockey Club and Toronto Hunt was held at Woodbine Park on Saturday and proved a success financially and otherwise. The attendance was large, the weather delightful, and the sport very enjoyable.

**FIRST RACE.**—Green steeplechase. \$125, of which \$25 to second horse. Entrance, \$5. Short course. Minimum weight 168 lbs., thoroughbreds 7 lbs. extra. For horses that have never won a flat race, hurdle race, or steeplechase, and that have been regularly hunted with the Toronto Hunt, and are the *bona fide* property of members; to be ridden by members of the Hunt, or by members of any established Hunt in Canada or the United States, or by gentlemen approved of by the committee.

C. Brown's ch g Bruce, aged, 168 lbs. (Mr. Campbell) 1  
George Gwatkin's b g Limerick, 6 years (Mr. Gwatkin) 2  
J. Doane's br g Toronto, aged, 168 lbs. (Mr. Doane) 3  
Mr. Britton's gr g Desire, and Mr. Shanly's br g Lord Milan..... Unplaced  
Time—4:47.

Betting—5 to 10 against Toronto, 8 to 5 against Bruce, 15 to 5 against Lord Milan, and 25 to 5 each against Desire and Limerick.

In this race Toronto, the favorite, ran disappointingly and Bruce won with comparative ease.

**SECOND RACE.**—Open Cash handicap. \$200, of which \$30 to second, and \$20 to third. Entrance, \$10 h. ft. Distance, 1½ miles. Topweight, 130 lbs.

C. Boyle's b h Springfield, aged, by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Roquet, 128 lbs. (Jamieson) 1  
B. G. Coghlin's b m Easter, 6, by Vicksburgh—Roxaline, 130 lbs. (Wise) 2  
Wm. Hendrie, Jr.'s, b h Inspector, 6, by Berlin—Lottie B, 118 lbs. (McLaughlin) 3  
B. J. Coghlin's br f Lady Lucy, 4, by imp. Kyrle Daly—Endeavour, 114 lbs. (Bernard) 0  
W. E. Owen's br g Blanton, aged, by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Minnie Brown, 125 lbs. (A. Gates) 0  
Seaton Village Stable's b g Williams, aged, by Terror—Ada, 120 lbs. (Pearson) 0  
Chas. Butler's b g Willie W, 4, by Princeton—Roxaline, 115 lbs. (Butler) 0  
Jno. Forbes' ch f Curtolima, 3, by Judge Curtis—Tollima, 108 lbs. (Douglas) 0  
Time—2:47.

Betting—5 to 5 against Willie W., 6 to 5 against Curtolima, 10 to 5 against Springfield, 15 to 5 each against Blanton, Williams, Inspector and Lady Lucy, 20 to 5 against Easter.

This race proved to be really the event of the day. Curtolima went away with a tremendous rush, having been conceded something very like a flying start, but Willie W. was soon alongside of her, while Inspector was well up. Williams and Easter were also well in the running as they swung around the first turn, Blanton and Lady Lucy being in the rear of the ruck, while Springfield was galloping along half a dozen lengths behind the lot. At the end of the half mile Williams had moved up to second place, Willie W. was a good third, Easter fourth, Inspector fifth, Lady Lucy sixth, Blanton seventh, and Springfield still bringing up the rear. In the next quarter Easter ran into first place, but Curtolima stuck to it gamely and was still a good second, Willie W. third and Williams fourth, while Blanton had moved up and was on nearly or quite even terms with Inspector and Lady Lucy. As they reached the half-mile post once more Blanton, Easter and Williams were almost on even terms, while Inspector and Lady Lucy were close upon them and Curtolima appeared to be dropping back toward Springfield, who was now so far behind as to be virtually counted out of the race. In the upper turn Blanton found that he had had enough of it and began to drop back, while Williams and Willie W. were eased at the head of the home-stretch, but with Easter in the van and Lady Lucy and Inspector close up the leading trio came racing down the home-stretch at a rattling clip. Just as the leaders turned into the straight, however, it was seen that Springfield, who was still well in the turn, was beginning to make his run. Everybody, even the most experienced horseman on the course, thought that Jamieson had lost his last chance by

waiting so long on the bay son of Bonnie Scotland, but still with that indomitable courage for which the Bonnie Scotlands are famous, the bay stallion came dashing into the home-stretch, his long, low, even stride carrying him over the ground at a tremendous rate, though he seemed to be making no effort. On they come and still Springfield gains on them, till thirty yards from home he collars the leader and gallops under the wire hard held, but winning by a length in 1:47.

The summaries of the other races are as follows:

**THIRD RACE.**—Worts' Challenge Cup—(A cup given by the late James G. Worts). Entrance, \$5. Distance about 3½ miles over a fair hunting country. Weight, 165 lbs. Thoroughbreds 7 lbs. extra. Foreign thoroughbreds excluded. To be ridden by members of the Hunt.

J. C. Smith's br g Charlie Wier, aged, by Reveller, 165 lbs. (Mr. Doane) 1  
F. Campbell's b g Dancing Master, aged, 165 lbs. (Mr. Campbell) 2  
F. Britton's b m Lady Macdonald, aged, 165 lbs. (Mr. Britton) 3  
Time—7:34.

**FOURTH RACE.**—Open steeplechase handicap. \$250, of which \$50 to second, and \$25 to third. Entrance, \$10 h. ft. Distance about 3 miles, full steeplechase course.

Chas. Butler's b g Willie W, 4, by Princeton—Roxaline, 148 lbs. (Butler) 1  
W. F. Fox's br g Shamrock, aged, h b by Oysterman, Jr., 140 lbs. (Fox) 2  
Seaton Village Stable's b g Williams, aged, by Terror—Ada, 160 lbs. (Pearson) 3  
C. Shields' ch g Braewood, 4, by Stockwood—Bonnie Brae, 130 lbs. (Ward) 0  
W. Stewart's ch g Chandos, 3, by imp. Thunderstorm—Scissors, 130 lbs. (Yates) 0  
Time—7:18½.

Betting—5 to 15 against Williams, 10 to 5 against Chandos, 15 to 5 each against Willie W. and Shamrock, 25 to 5 against Braewood.

**FIFTH RACE.**—Hunters' Flat Handicap. \$150, of which \$40 goes to second, and \$30 to third. Entrance \$5. Distance about 1½ miles. Weight, 140 to 168 lbs. For *bona fide* hunters, the property of members of the Hunt, that have not started in any flat race other than a hack, hunt or exhibition race, within six months. Riders same as Green Steeplechase.

A. Smith's or m Jeannette, 5, by Terror, 160 lbs. (Mr. Ward) 1  
J. Doane's br g Toronto, aged, by Thunder, 168 lbs. (Mr. Doane) 2  
C. W. Shanly's br g Lord Milan, 4, 154 lbs. (Mr. Sharpe) 3  
C. Brown's ch g Extravagance, aged, by Extra, 157 lbs. (Mr. Campbell) 0  
George Gwatkin's b g Limerick, 6, by Hyder Ali, 160 lbs. (Mr. Gwatkin) 0  
F. Britton's g g Desire, 5, 160 lbs. (Mr. Britton) 0  
A. Croft's b m Lady Lisle, 4, 148 lbs. (Mr. Lisle) 0  
Time—2:35¼.

Betting—5 to 10 against Jeannette, 8 to 5 against Toronto, 15 to 5 each against Extravagance, Desire, and Limerick, 20 to 5 each against Lady Lisle and Lord Milan.

### HOW I RAISE MY COLTS.

Scottish Agricultural Gazette.

Of course it is understood that I am raising colts and horses for the money there is in them, and therefore endeavor to raise them with the least possible trouble and expense and still have them cared for and grown well enough to readily sell at a reasonably fair price. I raise both spring and fall colts, and think I can raise the latter easiest and cheapest, especially from work mares, besides by having rye or other early green feed for them after being weaned their growth is not checked nearly so much as is the case with colts weaned in the fall, which must of necessity subsist on dry and artificial food for several months. I do not usually allow my spring colts to follow their mothers when they are at work, but turn them into a box stall with oats and water, where they can help themselves, or turn into a field with some older colts they are acquainted with, where they soon learn to run quietly between meals. I usually halter break them by tying beside their mother for a few days

while doing some moderate work, and find it much easier than wrestling with them after they have become older and stronger. I prefer not to wean spring colts until cool weather comes in the fall, generally in October, and find they winter better than those that I buy and am forced to take earlier. I find it much harder to keep colts growing and thrifty the first winter than afterward, and feed them corn, oats, bran, middlings and roots, if I have them, with plenty of good hay, and usually fail to grow as fast or look as well as I wish them to. We do not tie weaning colts, but turn them loose into a warm box stall, and find it easier and more quickly done. I kept eight head last winter in a stall 14 by 16 feet, and they got along nicely together; we turn them out pleasant days, and feed cornstalks in the yard at noon. If cold or stormy, we leave them out long enough to drink and have a little play, then put them back and water again at night.

We frequently see weanling colts turned out every day, warm or cold, wet or dry, to stand shivering all day in the fence corners; their owners expecting them to grow flesh, muscle and bone from exposure to the elements, and we usually see that they grow more bones than anything else. I am practising sowing winter rye early in the fall for early green feed the following spring, and consider it a most excellent plan. We plough sod or stubble only deep enough to turn over, and sow rye on the furrow at the rate of two bushels to the acre, and drag over once thoroughly. My idea being to do the work as quickly and as cheaply as possible; besides, when ploughed shallow, say three or four inches, the land is not punched up so badly by colts in early spring while still soft, and by ploughing the usual depth the next time the sod, weeds and stubble are still kept beneath the surface. I pasture the rye usually until after corn planting, which gives clover pastures a chance to get well started before being fed. The rye acts as a laxative for the colts, rids them of worms, and starts them to shedding their old hair. So that when turned into the clover they are in good shape to grow right along, and the rye fields are in the very best of condition to turn over and plant to beans. I feed no grain while colts are on pasture, and hardly think it pays in the long run to do so. The winter after my colts are a year old, I usually tie them in stalls, using five ring halters, and tying them short; feed them straw mostly, with a fair amount of grain, with hay or corn fodder at noon fed in the yard if pleasant, and in the barn when severely cold and stormy. By putting something they like in their feed boxes when out of doors, as an apple, ear of corn, handful of oats, or a little salt, they quickly learn to come in and each take their proper places when the doors are opened, and they are called, which is much easier than trying to drive them in with a club, and less strain on the temper. The winter after they are two years old I feed about the same, except perhaps giving them a little more straw, and usually harness and drive them a few times as I may have time. I have, so far, sold more at this age than any other, and believe it to be the best and most profitable age to sell at, and also to buy at if the purchaser wishes them for immediate work. Some one may ask why I feed straw so much, and I will explain by saying that while I prefer hay, I find straw much the cheapest, and when fed with a fair amount of grain, I can make them grow and look reasonably well after they are one year old. I usually raise a good deal of hay, but make it a practice to feed out the straw first. I have raised millet a few times, and have found it when cut early, well cured, and fed with straw an excellent food to help out with. I have never fed oil meal to any extent, but have found fine middlings excellent. For several years have raised beets which make good food when it begins to get warm in the spring, colts and horses usually eat

them readily, and a large amount can be raised on a small piece of ground. Have also raised turnips and carrots, but prefer beets to turnips for feeding, and carrots require too much labor for the bulk produced per acre.

When a colt does not eat corn well and has lampas—instead of burning down the bars of the mouth I feed soft food for a few days, and when I notice a colt's eyes running I look for a chaff in his eye or a bruise outside and let its wolf teeth alone. In fact in raising horses one needs to use a good deal of common sense and judgment, even if it is not in exact accordance with whims that we may have heard from childhood up.

As to the profits of horse raising, from experience I am fully convinced that the same feed and care that will grow a steer old and large enough to sell for fifty dollars will grow a colt that will sell for two hundred dollars, and believe I can keep a colt nicely on the same feed that would keep five sheep, with even a greater profit in favor of the colt.

CANADA SHORTHORN HERD BOOK—  
TRANSFERS.

JULY AND AUGUST.

- B. Mazurka Duke, 13144, by 17th Duke of Airdrie, 4307. Geo. Murray, Racine, Wis.; J. F. Davis, Glanworth.
- B. General Middleton, 13146, by Fawsley Duke 6th, 11897. H. McCurk, Colville; Jno. Baxter, Courtwright.
- F. Moorish Belle, 14923, by Major Hillhurst, 11636. G. J. Rowe, Clarenceville; D. H. Moore, Moore's Station, Que.
- B. King of Lisbon, 13147, by Dominion Boy, 6633. C. A. Binions, Iroquois; Jos. Rutherford, Lisbon, N.Y.
- B. Lord Clyde, 13161, by Sir Charles, 11355. J. H. Loree, Louiston, Man.; Wm. Usher Campbellford, Man.
- F. Gold Dust, 14940, by Royal Beauford, 6156. C. J. McMillan, Hillsburg; Jas. White, Erin.
- B. Lord Nelson, 13140, by General Morgan, 12005. Geo. Ross, Blenheim; Thos. Cales, Charing Cross.
- B. Red Tom, 13178, by Prince Albert, 3796. Jno. McGee, Leeds Village, Que.; Wm. Church, Leeds Village, Que.
- F. Pride of Louise, 14941, by Count Springhill, 4351. Jas. McLean, Pilot Mound, Man.; Jno. McLean, Pilot Mound, Man.
- B. Sir. Wallace, 13,162, by Senator, 7837. Jas. C. Wright, Guelph; Alex. McDonald, Ayton.
- B. Trader John, 13156, Count Vinego, 6782. Jno. Vance, Clifford; C. & W. Calder, Clifford.
- F. Silver Horns, 14038, by The Lawyer, 9463. Jno. Vance, Clifford; C. & W. Calder, Clifford.
- B. King Alfred, 13174, by Butterfly. J. J. Routledge, Pomeroy, Man.; Jas. Johnston, Lintrathorn, Man.
- B. King William, 13173, by Butterfly. J. J. Routledge, Pomeroy, Man.; Albert Clark, Carman, Man.
- B. Lansdowne, 13172, by Butterfly. J. J. Routledge, Pomeroy, Man.; J. Johnson, Carman, Man.
- B. Howard, 13171, by York's Champion. J. J. Routledge, Pomeroy, Man.; S. T. Carr, Campbellville, Man.
- B. Prince Charlie, 13230, by Prince, 9103. Alex. McKinnon, Erin; D. Watson, Caledon.
- B. Prince Albert, 13245, by Barmpton Hero, 9545. Alex. Brockie, Fergus; Thos. Nicholson & Sons, Sylvan.
- F. Largie June Bird, 15031, by Earl of Largie, 9946. D. McMillan, Largie; A. McWilliam, Dutton.
- F. Young Fawsley, 15136, Baron Fawsley 4th, 10897. A. McWilliam, Dutton; D. McMillan, Largie.

- B. Emperor of Brookside, 13246, by Western Comet, 9521. A. J. Stover & Sons, Norwich; W. & C. A. Carroll, Norwich.
- F. Red Rose Bud, 15058, by Prince of Wales. J. & W. H. Taylor, Evelyn; G. Baskerville, Evelyn.
- B. Young Briton, 13266, by Prince of Wales. J. & W. H. Taylor, Evelyn; Chas. Jenkin, Kintore.
- B. Prince of Wales, 13267, by Duke of Crumlin, 6898. J. & W. H. Taylor, Evelyn; W. Mahon, Evelyn.
- B. Big Bear, 13259, by Lord Lancaster. Jas. Stocks, Columbus; M. K. Ormiston, Port Rowan.
- B. Sir. Moses, 13253, by 8th Duke of Thorndale, 9908. Jno. McCurk, Thorndale; D. Carroll, London.
- F. Rosy Bawn, 15045, by 8th Duke of Thorndale, 9908. Jno. McCurk, Thorndale; D. Carroll, London.
- B. Northern Prince, 13270, by King of Lambton, 8784. R. Auld, Barwick; Jas. Maidmont, Forest, B. Nelson, 13270, by Garfield, 10964. G. Stewart, Valentinia; John Brown, Cameron.
- B. Norman, 13277, by Dandy. C. C. Martin, Lennox, Man.; Hugh Ury, Deloraine, Man.
- F. Annabella 2nd, 15095, by Royal Butterfly 2nd, 7781. R. Morgan, Islington; H. Jackson, Elm-bank.
- B. Lord Melgund, 13300, by Bonnie Scotland, 11754. E. D. Morton, Barrie; Thos. Craig, Craighurst.
- B. General Middleton, 13311, by Doubledee. G. S. Brown, Eureka Spring, Ark., U.S.; J. B. Lister, Meaford.
- F. Snowflake, 15112, by Model Duke, 7480. H. Glazebrook, Simcoe; F. W. Rothera, Simcoe.
- B. 4th Duke of Middlesex, 13323, by 3rd Duke of Middlesex, 8425. Wm. Hawken, Kerrwood; D. Taylor, Napier.
- F. Primrose of Arva, 15181, by Marquis of Lorne, 8961. Thos. Routledge, Arva; J. T. Routledge, Arva.
- B. Duke of Elma, 13332, by Duke of Bloomingdale, 11988. L. Bowman, Winterbourne; And. Aitcheson, Listowel.
- B. Newbury Duke, 13335, by Barmpton Duke of Wellington, 10675. Jno. Morgan & Sons, Kerrwood; J. Patterson, Newbury.
- F. Strathburn Lady, 15133, by Newbury Duke, 13335. Jno. Morgan & Sons, Kerrwood; R. Webster, Strathburn.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

- Tom Scott, 14359, Clifford & White, Wellington Ohio, to J. R. Drake, Howard, Ohio.
- Priam, 14371, Wib. F. Clements, Agency, Iowa, to A. V. Smith, Pulaski, Iowa.
- Sallie Clermont, 14373, W. Jeff Lee, Belmont, Ky., to B. F. Carlisle, Slaughtersville, Ky.
- Kentucky Prize, 14375, W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky., to Mrs. V. J. Morton, Union City, Tenn.
- Antonie, 14376, and Dixie Boy, 14377, W. Warren Morton, to Claude E. Townsend, Adairsville, Ky.
- Long John, 14379, Jas. H. Jones, Oliveria, Tex., to Thos. Bontwell, Leonard, Tex.
- Braw Lassie IV., 14389, and Braw Lassie V., 14390, D. W. Smith, Bates, Ill., to Chas. H. Wallace, Homer, Ill.
- Pride of Illinois, 14391, Gold Drop, 14392, and Litta, 14393, John Van Meter, Chester, Ill., to D. H. Shank, Paris, Ill.
- Belle of Oxford, 11195, Saml. McCullough, Ottawa, Kan., to John T. Wrinkle, Plattsburg, Mo.
- Royal Lady, 8246, John T. Wrinkle, Plattsburg, Mo., to John B. Thompson, Plattsburg, Mo.
- Betsy Jane, 11595, W. D. Miner, Burlingame, Kan., to R. R. Houghton, Burlingame, Kan.

THE CHICAGO FAT STOCK AND DAIRY SHOW.

The preparations being made by the officers of the various live stock breeders' associations for their annual meetings in Chicago during the continuance of the American Fat Stock and Dairy Show, indicate an unusually large gathering of the prominent live stock men from all portions of the United States and Canada.

The eighth annual American Fat Stock and Dairy Show will be held in the Exposition building, Chicago, commencing Tuesday, Nov. 10, next, and closing at 10 o'clock p. m. Thursday, Nov. 19. The attendance at the last fat stock show exceeded 100,000, and there is every reason to expect a much larger attendance at the next. The prominent farmers and stock men of the country have made arrangements to hold their annual meetings for this year at Chicago during the Fat Stock Show, at which time and place for years past there has been a grand live stock breeders' rally, representing the most progressive and successful fine stock breeders of America. The meetings already provided for are as follows:—

- Nov. 10-14, Tuesday-Saturday, the twelfth annual convention of the National Butter and Cheese Association, at Grand Pacific Hotel.
- Nov. 11, Wednesday, the National Norman Horse Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, at 7.30 o'clock p. m.
- Nov. 11, Wednesday, National Swine Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House.
- Nov. 12, Thursday, the Percheron Horse Breeders' Association of America, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at 7.30 p. m.
- Nov. 12, Thursday, the American Shire Horse Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, at 7.30 p. m.
- Nov. 12, Thursday, the National Poland China Association, at the Sherman House, at — o'clock.
- Nov. 12, Thursday, the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, at 7 o'clock p. m.
- Nov. 13, Friday, the American Clydesdale Association, at 7.30 p. m.
- Nov. 13, Friday, the American Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at 7 o'clock.
- Nov. 14, Saturday, the American Berkshire Association, at the Sherman House, at 7.30 p. m.
- Nov. 16, Monday, the American Southdown Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, at 7.30 p. m.
- Nov. 16, Monday, the Holstein Fresian Association of America, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at 2 o'clock p. m.
- Nov. 17, Tuesday, American Cotswold Association, at the Sherman House, at 7.30 p. m.
- Nov. 17, Tuesday, the Oxford Sheep Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, at 7.30 p. m.
- Nov. 17, Tuesday, the American Shropshire Association, at the Sherman House, at 10 o'clock a. m.
- Nov. 17 and 18, Tuesday and Wednesday, the National Cattle Growers' Convention, at the Exposition Building, 10 o'clock a. m. and 2:30 o'clock p. m.
- Nov. 18, Wednesday, the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at 7.30 p. m.
- Nov. 19, Thursday, American Duroc Jersey Swine Association, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at — o'clock.

FLORAL DECORATIONS.

Mr. John Pape, St. Lawrence market, furnishes the best floral decorations for parties, weddings, funerals, etc., in Toronto.

## THE FAMILY COW.

N.Y. Tribune.

The family cow is one to be petted. She must be gentle, good-looking, and have such qualities that the housewife and every member of the family shall be proud of her. Her flow of milk must be generous, the cream thick, abundant, high-colored, and quick in rising. The skim milk may not be too blue, for, notwithstanding all that our wise board of health say to the contrary, skim milk is, and will be, the milk of the family. Such a cow must be a good feeder, always hungry, not inclined to take on flesh while in milk, and as a result will turn all her feed into milk and cream. The butter should be golden, should hold its color well into or through the winter, and this product should be so abundant that there shall be no occasion to buy butter so long as the cow is in milk.

Besides, she should be an easy milker. The teats should be large enough to be grasped by a single hand, for otherwise more patience and faithfulness will be required in the milker than common family servants, either men or women, usually possess. There, I have described a good Guernsey cow or a half bred one, and I very much doubt if such cows can be found in any other breed. Among the Jerseys there are cows equally good in most respects, but it is very rare that the butter, and of course the cream, is so highly colored. Their milk is quite as rich, the flow in many cases quite as abundant, but as the cows are smaller, there will be more small milkers among them. The choice will, therefore, probably be between these breeds. I do not describe an average Guernsey cow, by any means; I wish the average went up to that standard.

Grades which come of fine, large-uddered, deep-milking common or grade cows of almost any blood, crossed with a first-class Guernsey bull, will, in a majority of cases, produce such a cow as I have described. They are well worth raising. I have known in my immediate vicinity several such cows; \$100 apiece would not buy them from their farmer owners. In full prime they gave sixteen to twenty-four quarts of milk a day in their flush, and some made, and will make, two pounds of butter a day, and all were excellent butter cows. They were the daughters of an excellent Guernsey bull owned in this vicinity several years ago. He could not be registered in the herd-book, on account of a few drops of Jersey blood in his pedigree, so he was disposed of before the remarkable excellence of his stock was known. How often is this mistake made? Such a bull may be worth thousands of dollars in a neighborhood.

A great many people are quite satisfied with good mediocrity in a family cow. Such are easily suited and can find plenty of cows that will fill the bill. Others cannot afford to pay more than \$35 to \$50 for a cow. That, in the Eastern States, is simply the price of a good fresh cow. She will be well worth the money, and the family will rejoice in good milk, cream and butter. They may expect to get eight to twelve quarts of milk, and if the cream is husbanded, four to five pounds of butter a week; in fact, rarely so much if the milk is skimmed sweet so as to have the skim-milk for daily use. It is a great pleasure to possess something to brag of. There will not be much in such a cow. A great milker—one which gives twenty to twenty-four quarts a day, though it be pale and thin—is satisfactory in this respect.

When we can have, besides plenty of milk, great pitchers full of thick, sweet cream, then we score a point that is worth while and can brag to some purpose and with a good backing. Here is where the Jersey cow, or rather the Jersey grade cow, comes in. Besides, the butter is firm and solid, high-colored so long as grass lasts, and fine-

flavored, if it be well made. Now, when we add to abundance of milk and cream and butter, high color at all seasons, and on grass intensely high color, we must go to the Guerneys and their grades raised as I have described. The happy possessor of such a cow may brag to his or her heart's content. I do not mean to offer this ability to brag as a motive, though it is wonderfully satisfactory to many people to have something which everybody cannot have, but I mention it to enforce the point I make in favor of this most excellent breed for family cows, whose merits are so little pushed and brought to the notice of the public by their owners. I don't know of one for sale. There ought to be more bred.

To know a good cow when you have one is one thing, to buy one quite another. If you wish to buy a good cow and will pay a good price let the fact be known. Put up a notice, at the post office, for instance, simply:—"A first-class fresh family cow wanted, with her calf, at a fair price." If the calf goes with the cow she will be soon contented; otherwise, you may expect the falling off of about one quarter of the milk, and it will be hard to bring it back. Go at milking-time and see her milked, take a sample of the strained milk in a straight-sided glass tumbler or a fruit jar, and let it stand undisturbed in a vessel of cold water—ice water is best—two or three hours. You will be able to judge of the amount of color of the cream. In ice water cream will rise in two hours, not completely, but in great measure.

It is often worth while to see a cow milked twice in succession—twelve hours between the milkings. Thus the buyer may see just how much milk the cow is giving. If the cow has a sucking calf, it complicates matters a little; but a first-rate cow ought to give much more milk than the calf will take, so if the buyer takes two teats on one side and leaves the other two for the calf, accurate conclusions may be arrived at. The seller almost always overstates the milk his cow will give. His quarts are small. If one is buying a \$35 cow all this trouble need not be taken. She may be worth \$20 for beef, and if she gave no milk at all, might soon be made worth \$25 or \$30; so one is really paying little for milk. But if the price of the cow is \$75 or \$100, as we have supposed, it is quite worth while to know what one buys before the money is paid.

## A BIG SHORTHORN.

Texas Stockman.

Otoe Chief, a grade Shorthorn, raised by Wm. Ryder of Otoe County, was one of the great attractions at the state fair. He was six years old and weighed 3,570 pounds. His girth was 10 1-8 feet, height six feet two inches. He measured over two feet between the forelegs, 13 1/2 inches across the brisket, 25 1/2 inches around the arm, 22 inches around the knee, 25 1/2 inches just above the gambrel joint, is a trifle over 10 feet in length and has gained 570 pounds in the last two years. He is in good flesh, but not fat, and he enjoys his fodder as well as an ordinary bovine. The Chief is a Nebraska production, was born and raised in Otoe county, is well made, in good health, and if he has a fair chance will weigh 4,000 pounds before he is eight years old. He is a marvellous specimen of the bovine family, and is still climbing higher in the scale of physical grandeur.

## THOROUGHBREDS AND GRADES.

The *Chicago Breeders' Gazette* has the following sensible article on this subject:—

"We are asked whether the *Gazette* recommends purely-bred cattle for the ordinary uses of the farm? Most assuredly we do; this is what they are for, and purely-bred cattle which would not be

good, profitable cattle for general farm purposes would not be worth much anywhere. At the same time it must be admitted that a person with a farm already stocked, and having only the production of cattle for this purpose in view, can do a good deal better by himself than to discard the old sorts entirely and stock up with pedigreed cattle purchased from some one else. With the exercise of a little patience he can more cheaply secure all the practical beef and milk production qualities by using existing stocks as a basis, and grading them up by the use of purely-bred bulls. Such grades are of course not to be depended upon for breeding purposes, when bred among themselves, and in this particular would be regarded as worthless in a country where bulls of pure blood are as easily attainable as in this; but the first cross will often produce an animal possessing to a high degree the profitable qualities of the breed to which the pedigreed sire belongs, and a few succeeding crosses will secure such a development of these useful qualities that aside from the power to reproduce itself and perpetuate with certainty its own merits the cattle stock will be practically the same as thoroughbreds. In this way the useful and profitable advantages of the pure breeds, such as in the case of the beef breeds, the greater aptitude to fatten, the tendency to earlier maturity and the more valuable carcass, can be rapidly secured and with the expenditure of very little money. And whatever is gained in this direction can be very readily maintained and all desirable qualities more thoroughly fixed by the continued use of purely-bred males.

"But a mistake too often made by those who enter upon the work of grading up their cattle in this way is in not selecting a bull good enough for the purpose. Many seem to think all that is necessary for them to do is to buy and use a pedigreed bull, and underestimating the value and influence of individual quality, generally buy the cheapest pedigreed bull they can buy, which is pretty certain to be the poorest one in all the country round. While some improvement is doubtless secured, the results are not striking enough to be satisfactory, and very often mislead the farmer as to the real measure of advantage to be secured by a well-directed effort at live-stock improvement. Now there is a great difference in purely-bred bulls; many of them represent in but a modified degree the desirable qualities of the breed to which they belong, and it takes a pretty good bull to throw good grades; certainly the better the bull the better the grades will be. We should not under any circumstances breed a good cow, whether grade or purely-bred, to a poor bull, but if we were to use a poor bull we should expect better calves from good cows than from poor ones. And so, if poor bulls are to be used, it is preferable to place them with cows good enough to bring good calves in spite of them, and they should certainly not be used where the cows are of such inferior quality that whatever of superiority the calves possess must come from the sire. To raise good grades, to realize a prompt effect, and to secure good, thrifty animals, approximating the best purely-bred types in their useful qualities, the farmer should select the very best bull he can find, and every succeeding cross should be of the same sort. When a farmer buys and uses this sort of bulls it is a good plan to bring upon the farm one or two purely-bred cows of equal quality. By retaining the female produce but a few years will be required to accumulate from the increase of a single cow a nice herd of pedigreed cattle at merely nominal cost."

The average weight of the four-year-old native steers that have gone into the Chicago market from New Mexico this year has been 1,010 pounds. The same class of cattle from Colorado have been 1,110, and from Montana they have been 1,200 even up.

### •BEEF OF SPAYED HEIFERS.

In answer to questions by a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* on this subject, Prof. E. W. Stewart says:

"First—Spaying has not been practised extensively and persistently enough, or careful experiments tried, to establish the relative fattening capacity of steer and spayed heifer. The comparisons have rather been made between spayed and unspayed heifers. Although opinions of good observers have declared the spayed heifer to feed easier or more economically than the steer, yet, so far, it is only an opinion not reduced to figures by well-established facts. It is hardly reasonable to suppose that there would be as much difference between the steer and spayed heifer as between spayed and unspayed heifers. Nervous irritability is quite opposed to rapid fattening or rapid growth. And periods of heat in the heifer occur about once in three weeks and become a decided hindrance to growth and fattening; yet some advise that spaying should not be done till the heifer is a year old, but I do not think this settled by experiment. It would seem that the operation might be properly performed as early as the first heat of the heifer, and the earlier it may be done with safety, the less loss in case of death. It is probably safe to say that the heifer may be grown and fattened at 20 per cent. less for spaying.

"Second—This question of relative quality of beef has not yet been settled, but it is believed by all that have tested it that the quality is much improved; and it may confidently be predicted that were this quality of meat constantly in the market it would bear a higher price.

"Third—This operation should be performed by an expert, and then the risk is considered very small; with proper after care one or two per cent. ought to cover the loss.

"Fourth—There are not any regular dealers in spayed beef in our largest cities, because it is not regularly in market. A special market will be found when a regular supply of it can be had.

"A feeder of spayed heifers would soon get his customers, as the Darlington and others have for their butter. The mutton grown upon the Cheviot Hills brings an extra price in London. The high flavor of the grasses produces a highly-flavored mutton. When the finely-flavored flesh of spayed heifers can be furnished in market regularly, it will have a price commensurate with the high quality."

### COAL ASHES FOR CURRANT BUSHES.

From the New England Farmer.

Mr. W. H. Earle of Worcester has used coal ashes for mulching his currant bushes for several years past with very excellent results. The ashes keep the weeds from growing, and thus save some labor with the hoe, but the greatest benefit is due to their influence in keeping off the currant worm, which is often so destructive to this fruit. Whether the presence of the ashes is particularly disagreeable to the worms, or whether it affords them no suitable place for passing through the proper stage may be an open question. It is understood that the worms usually pass through their transformations immediately beneath the bushes which they have defoliated, and that if the surface of the earth is cleaned up with a hoe or stiff broom, and the collection of leaves and other loose material burned or, deeply buried, the worms will be destroyed. Broods of chicks encouraged to scratch under the bushes, will prove beneficial by destroying the insects in their pupa cases, but coal ashes, where they can be had, are as simple a preventative as anything. An attaché of the New York Experiment Station in a letter to the *Rural New Yorker* endorses the coal ashes method. He says: "A plat of bushes

mulched with this material in the spring of 1884, on which no insecticide application has been made this year, suffered less from worms than an unmulched plat that had been several times treated with hellebore." The treatment is equally efficacious for gooseberries.

### GRADUAL EXHAUSTION OF SOILS.

Rural New Yorker.

No country was ever blessed by nature with more productive soil. She made the best possible use of the long ages prior to the settlement of this country by white men, in forcing the most luxuriant growth of vegetation, and by its decay and that of the annual crop of foliage, had filled the soil with an amount of fertility that seemed exhaustless. So thought our fathers, and so think now many of the occupiers of the great fertile West. But a continual taking out and putting nothing back would exhaust even the ocean. It has exhausted the millions of acres of the older East, and it will exhaust the most fertile fields of the West. A study of the census must convince any searcher that the production of all our crops is year by year growing less and less. It cannot be attributed to a change of seasons for a series of years, but can be only to one cause—the gradual exhaustion of plant food by our unthinking and unwise course.

The subject of husbanding the resources of our acres, and of returning to our starving fields those elements of plant growth quite or nearly exhausted, is yearly forcing itself more prominently upon the attention of the farmers of at least the eastern half of our country, and the line is very rapidly extending westward. Millions of acres that once produced magnificent crops of the various grains, even west of the great lakes, are now lying vacant, or barely paying for the most shiftless cultivation. This question cannot be seriously considered too soon, even by the farmers on the now rich and productive prairies west of the great rivers. Every train that passes eastward is loaded with a portion of their fertility, much of it in the crude, and barely remunerative state of bran, oil meal, and the coarser grains, and, to the shame of the farmers, even in the bones of their animals, while the returning trains carry back nothing in the nature of plant food.

Though western farmers may think they have no need of such knowledge, they should not fail to thoroughly post themselves, and those farmers who do so and who take advantage of this knowledge, will, by and by, be looked upon as the "lucky ones" who have the richest farms in the vicinity in which they live.

### WHERE NITROGEN FERTILIZERS COME FROM.

From the New England Farmer.

In his lecture before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society last winter, Mr. J. J. H. Gregory explained why manufacturers of commercial fertilizers are sometimes enabled to make a fertilizer and sell it at a profit, that will show a value at the experiment station above its selling price. He said one of the principal sources from which manufacturers of fertilizers obtain their ammonia, is the fish waste or offal which they pick up along the coast from Maine to Florida. The fish are caught in nets and boiled to secure the oil, in which they are rich, at various establishments along the coast and its bordering islands. After boiling, the water and oil are pressed out of the mass, and the residue is sometimes thrown into heaps to heat and dry; at other times it is put directly into barrels and pressed in.

In this condition it is known as "pomace," or "chum." If it is to be sold as fish guano, it is spread on large platforms to dry, after which it is ground. The fish guano is sometimes treated with

acid to make the nitrogen and phosphoric acid immediately available. Sometimes, when the catch is large, enough are taken at once to load two or three vessels of fifty tons each, and the quantity is greater than the oil factories can care for in hot weather, so the surplus is sold at the best price to be obtained. There are numerous other forms of fish-waste which are often sold at low prices, and are eagerly bought by fertilizer manufacturers. Among these are the scrap or chum from fish livers, after the oil is extracted. Mr. Gregory has bought this within the present year for \$4.50 per ton, and it is rarely higher than \$12, although by analysis and the station scale for fixing values, it is worth \$18.83 per ton.

Halibut chum, the refuse from the heads of halibut, which are cooked under high pressure to extract the oil, leaving the bones in such a state that they easily crumble, and very rich in phosphoric acid, is sold at from \$6 to \$10 per ton, while by analysis it is worth about \$20 per ton. Mr. Gregory says that these fish-wastes are usually engaged beforehand by dealers in fertilizers, but wide-awake farmers in the vicinity, by looking around, can generally pick up sufficient for their own use. Of course farmers living so near the factories that they can haul away these fish-wastes with their own teams, have a great advantage over those who are so far away that the freights and other expenses would equal all the saving they might hope to make. We have not quoted from Mr. Gregory's paper to show inland farmers how they can obtain fertilizers at less than half their rated value, but to show how it is that fertilizer manufacturers may often give a fertilizer for a less price than the station analysis indicates it is worth.

Last summer when visiting farms in the vicinity of Concord and Acton, we found cases where fish-wastes had been applied to grass lands, at first with great advantage, the hay crops being the wonder of the localities, but after a few heavy crops had been taken, the yield grew less and less, till after a few years the land appeared to have been poisoned by the application. Mr. Gregory explains this on the ground that the fertilization has been one-sided. Large quantities of nitrogen and phosphoric acid have been applied, but little or no potash, and the soils are dying for the want of it. Applying more of the fish-waste only makes a bad condition worse. To recuperate such soils, potash, or manures rich in potash should be applied, when their fertility will be restored.

Although the speaker purchased and used over fifty tons of commercial fertilizers last year, this was but a small part of the cost of all the manures used on his several large farms. He believed that manures containing a mixture of ammonia from different sources—the more the better—are preferable to those which derive their ammonia from a single source. Leather scraps contain considerable nitrogen, but so firmly tied up and being exceedingly slow to rot, they are practically worthless as a fertilizer. Ploughed into tillage land they are a nuisance, but make excellent coverings for blind drains.

The *Chicago Breeders' Gazette* of last week says: "Not the least of the attractions at the forthcoming Fat Stock Show in this city will be the large exhibition, from all parts of the country, of butter, cheese, dairy cattle and utensils used in the manufacture of dairy products. Over three tons (6,000 lbs.) of milk will be used each day of the show in the manufacture of butter and cheese in the Exposition Building, and the public will have a grand opportunity of seeing the most approved appliances and methods among the most successful dairymen of the country. The Exhibition will be open to the public day and evening (except Sunday) from 9 o'clock a.m., Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1885, until 10 o'clock p.m., Thursday, Nov. 19, 1885."



## SHEEP BENEFICIAL TO LAND.

John M. Stahl, in Indiana Farmer.

Our rich prairie soils produce weeds as well as corn, and the work of the cultivator is not so much to aid the growth of crops as to stop the growth of weeds. Three weeds—jimson, cocklebur and velvet leaf—are tenacious of life and vigorous of growth above all others, and to eradicate them after they have once secured a good foothold is almost impossible. So long as the land is kept in cultivated crops they are apt to hold their own, for in spite of the greatest care some will escape destruction late in the season and mature seed to produce a crop the next year. If the land is in grass and apparently the sod has smothered out the weeds, they are only sleeping and will awaken into vigorous growth as soon as cultivation begins. Sheep are the only farm animals that will eat these weeds. They will trim the foliage off the cocklebur and velvet leaf, and tramp about and nibble the jimsons until even they are killed out. The easiest way, and really the only practical way, to get rid of these weeds is to call in the sheep to help you. They may not be able to do all the work themselves, but they can and will do the major part of it. No weed will escape them. You, with the scythe or hoe, will miss some; but the sheep will not. If the land is in corn you must keep the ground clear of these weeds so long as cultivation lasts. Then, when the stalks have made their growth you can turn the sheep into the field and leave the rest to them. The sheep will not do the corn any real injury; and they will not allow a weed to go to seed.

I have spoken of the jimson, cocklebur and velvet leaf, because they are weeds which other farm animals will not touch, hence are of no aid in destroying these pests. There are other weeds—ragweed, for example—more numerous than any of the three I have mentioned; but those other weeds, cattle, horses and hogs will eat, and some of them so greedily as to destroy them. Yet sheep eat them better than will cattle or horses. Sheep are close croppers and destroy the weeds when they are so small that cattle or horses would not get them; or if the weeds are large the sheep keep their foliage so well cropped off that they soon die.

This disposition of sheep to consume weedy, unpalatable growths, makes them, of all farm animals, the natural scavengers of land. The man who has a foul, weedy farm needs grit, muscle and sheeps. This is true everywhere, as it is in Illinois, Sheep will make a good living off weeds, briars and shrubs which other farm animals would scarcely touch; and while converting these noxious growths into wool and mutton, they also cleanse the land and prepare it for better growths.

It is readily seen that of all farm animals, sheep are the best for bringing up worn-out land. Such land cannot support a succulent, nutritious growth. It can produce only herbs, weeds, briars, and perhaps a few dry grasses. Upon these cattle or hogs would not make sufficient growth to make their keeping profitable; but sheep would make a profitable growth at the same time that they cleansed the land and also enriched it by their manure, thus fitting it for better growths. I have seen more than one farm, so unproductive that it was unprofitable, and given over to weeds and briars, made above the average in fertility and hence highly profitable, by keeping on it for fifteen years all the sheep it could pasture; and all the time the sheep brought in a fair income for the money invested and labor expended.

The manure of sheep is not materially different in value from the manure of cattle, if both have the same food. But when the sheep live upon weeds, shrubs and dry, unpalatable grasses, upon which cattle would barely subsist, the manure of the sheep has a greater comparative value and will do more toward increasing the productiveness of the land. The desideratum is to get good grasses in place of

the poor ones and the weeds and shrubs; and sheep do better work to accomplish this than do other farm animals, not only because they clear the land for good grasses, but because they add more manure to nourish these grasses, and also distribute it more evenly over the ground. Horses and cattle deposit their manure in heaps, and unless it is harrowed or brushed over the ground it is of very little benefit to the grass; and hogs deposit their manure altogether in some places, leaving others bare. But sheep put theirs evenly over the ground and all is benefited.

Not always, but usually, poor land is owned by poor men, who could not go to any great expense to bring it up, and to them sheep will strongly recommend themselves because of their small cost. The price of a horse or of two cows will buy a respectable flock of common sheep, and by using only full-blooded males the flock can soon be graded up to a practical value substantially equal to that of full bloods. And this flock, got at so small a cost, will cleanse and fertilize the land, and at the same time produce a speedy and considerable income. Sheep are valuable upon rich land to cleanse it; they are yet more valuable upon poor land, and their cost puts them within the reach of the usual owners of poor land.

For cleansing land the Merinos are superior to the English breeds. In their earliest eastern home, the property of a semi-barbarous and migratory people, in a land where the herbage was scanty and of poor quality, they had, for centuries, to get their own living; and when they were taken to Spain they yet had to shift for themselves, and under circumstances scarcely more favorable. Thus for centuries the conditions of their life developed and fixed the foraging propensity, and an indifference to the quality of their food; and these characteristics are as strongly marked to-day as they ever were. The English breeds have been more fortunate in the treatment they have received, hence are not so enterprising as foragers, nor are they so indifferent to the quality of their food. Hence for cleansing land the Merinos should be selected, especially if considerable exposure must be endured; and if they are thought too small, then cross them with one of the large English breeds. Size will be gained and there will be but little loss in the foraging propensity.

## FOWL CHOLERA.

In all malarious countries on this continent, says the *Fanciers' Gazette*, fowls are subject to what is known as "chicken cholera," a disease which spares but few in a flock where it appears, and, being contagious, old and young are almost certain to take it. It is claimed that the annual loss in the United States by this disease amounts to \$15,000,000.

It is undoubtedly true that no specific has, as yet, been discovered for this disease, but we firmly believe that not one-tenth of the annual loss would occur if proper precautions were taken instead of the careless and slipshod methods that are now followed by those who keep fowls. When a man believes there is no profit in giving fowls any special attention and that fowls and their care are beneath his dignity, who would prefer the drudgery and hard labor of the farm or shop to that of giving some extra attention to them, it is no wonder that this disease works in and disheartens (?) him. On the other hand, the best fanciers, those who do really take pride in fine fowls and give them suitable quarters, feed and care, as a rule do not suffer any loss by this disease. But let them get careless and send their stock out on farms, or place it in the charge of careless and indolent help, who have no interest than simply to draw their stated stipend, and sure enough, in will stalk cholera with all of its accompanying horrors.

Let this disease once become fairly epidemic in a flock of fowls, and it is difficult to manage, and results in laying waste all ages and sexes. But we assert and believe from our observation and actual experience with the disease, that it can be avoided and prevented; but to do so the rules must be enforced year in and year out, and the door is open for the admission of the disease as soon as the same are not complied with for any length of time. This is the preventive: Provide good houses and ample ventilation, night and day, summer and winter. Provide good shelter in stormy weather and shade in hot weather. Always provide pure water in such places that they will not be forced to go out into the storm or hot sun to get it when thirsty. Avoid overstocking, or crowding, or huddling. Keep houses, coops and runs clean and disinfected. Fill up all cesspools and holes filled with stagnant and filthy water which may be within the reach of the fowls. Avoid over-feeding at one time, and then suffering them to run for a long time without feed. Avoid sudden changes from dry to green food, and do not at any time suffer fowls to be over-fed or glutted with green or decaying fruit and vegetables, as these should always be fed sparingly. Avoid feeding too much corn during hot weather to adult fowls. Give them at least twice a week, from early spring till late fall, soft feed, in which stir in sulphur to the proportion of two tablespoonfuls in every ten quarts of feed. Add a little Douglas mixture to the drinking water. Always remove and isolate every fowl showing any symptoms of ailment.

All of the above requirements can be fully carried out if the poultryman starts in properly, and if he is on the wrong track it will be far better to make a complete change now rather than after it has cost him dearly in the way of ravages of such a disease.

## SENSE.

National Stockman.

Where it is convenient to allow your boy to own a colt or two in his own right, and where the young fellow is sufficiently manly to appreciate the animal for what he is, and shows sufficient pride to want to make him all he can become, it is both sensible and profitable to "give the boy a chance." Personal ownership of fine stock, with an understanding of its value, will do more to develop in the youth (1) a liking for the farm and (2) a broad and progressive spirit in connection with farming than perhaps anything else. Even a liberal education will do less toward making an enthusiastic farmer, filled with the better side of his chosen business, unless it is accompanied by association with the higher types of domestic animals. Nothing is better calculated to develop enthusiasm in the boy for good stock than the ownership of a fine horse. Its beauty, its spirit, its intelligence, its susceptibility to training, its capacity for affection for its master—all appeal most strongly to those with whom such animals come in contact. Let your boy own a colt. Let it be a blooded one if you can afford it—at least let it have a good sire. Encourage the boy to keep it in good condition and handsome in appearance, thus getting him accustomed to habits of care which will stand him in good stead when he comes to handle other kinds of stock. Encourage him to develop his steed in every way except one—and that is in speed competitions. Whatever you do, keep him out of the fair ground trot or pace, and teach him that he is not to learn how much value a good horse can be to a jockey, but of how much use it can be to a man. Nine out of ten farmers' boys who get into the speed-ring are worsted by its associations and tendencies, and we cannot close this paragraph better than by urging every father to keep his boy out of it.

SHIPPING APPLES TO ENGLAND.

Home Farm.

Messrs. J. C. Houghton & Co., of Liverpool, in view of the fact that many who have shipped apples to England in late years have met with heavy losses, issue a timely circular at the commencement of the shipping season. They state that while the home crop will be a full average one, yet a well-colored red apple, "with which description our home-grown fruit cannot compete," will be in good demand. These dealers are emphatic as to the folly of shipping inferior fruit, as all the expenses upon poor stuff are about the same as for superior fruit. Formerly American apples had a high reputation in England, but so much inferior stuff has been sent over, of late years, that purchasers now demand that the barrels be emptied into a large tray that the whole may be inspected. Some early varieties sent over this fall have decayed badly and brought very low prices. Still larger quantities are shipped, many of them picked and barrelled by the shippers, so our reputation may be soon retrieved by good goods and fair dealing. Shippers cannot afford to lose their best customers.

J. B. Haggin, San Francisco, Cal., has shipped from Lexington, the following yearlings which he purchased in this State and Tennessee last spring:—  
 Bay colt by imp. Great Tom, dam Saxony by imp. Saxon; chestnut filly by Enquirer, dam Capitola by imp. Albion; bay filly by Bramble, dam Daisy Hoey by Tipperary; bay filly by Enquirer, dam Colossa by Colossus; brown filly by Bramble, dam Moselle by Jack Malone; bay filly by Enquirer, dam Blondina by Bonnie Scotland; brown filly by Enquirer, dam Ban-tana by Bonnie Scotland; chestnut filly by Luke Blackburn, dam Gossip by imp. Leamington; black filly by Enquirer, dam Nubia by Albion; chestnut colt by Enquirer, dam Vanilla by Jack Malone; brown filly by imp. Glen-garry, dam Bessie Belle by Bonnie Scotland; bay colt by imp. King Ban, dam Maud Harriott (dam of Ban Fox) by Hunter's Lexington; bay colt by imp. King Ban, dam Dixie's War Flag by War Dance; chestnut filly by imp. King Ban, dam gossamer by imp. Moccasin; bay colt by Reform, dam Flora by War Dance; bay filly by Lelaps, dam Hazem by imp. Australian; chestnut filly by Him-yar, dam Vitality by Victory; bay filly by Glenelg, dam Florida by Virgil; chestnut filly by Glenelg, dam Susie Linwood by Judge Leonard; bay colt by Glenelg, dam Annie Bush (dam of Bushwhacker) by Lexington; bay colt by Glenelg, dam Alix by imp. Australian; brown filly by Virgil, dam Ulrica; brown filly by Virgil, dam Madame Dudley by Lexington; and bay filly by Monarchist, dam imp. Bon-Bon (dam of Little Ruffin) by Macaroni.—*Kentucky Live Stock Record.*

AS SCARCE AS HENS' TEETH.

Geyer's Stationer.

"I would like to have an advertisement inserted."  
 This is a slogan that would resurrect a dead man behind a newspaper counter, and the clerk turned as if moved by an electric current, and ejaculated;  
 "Yes, sir; want the top of the column, I suppose."  
 "No, I'm not particular," said the advertiser.  
 "Want it inside near the leading editorial?"  
 "Either page will answer," replied the other.  
 "Want a cut of death's head and marrow-bones or a sore leg, to make it attractive, or the portrait of the advertiser, with long hair and a turn-down shirt-collar?"  
 "Clear type, black ink, and white paper are good enough for me," was the response.

"All right; want head-line in type an inch longer than Jenkins' advertisement in next column, or will you have it put in upside down, or your name in crooked letters, like forked lightning all over it?"

"No; a plain, straightforward advertisement, in the space of four inches, will answer my purpose."

"Good enough. Want about ten inches notice free, don't you? Family history; how your grand-father blacked Washington's boots, once; mention of yourself as member of a circulating library, church, fire company, co-operative store, baseball club, and other important positions?"

The customer said he did not care for any notice.

"Of course," said the clerk, "you want a free paper sent to each member of the firm, one for yourself, and the privilege of taking half a dozen copies off the counter every week or so for the next year or two because you advertise?"

The gentleman expected to pay for his paper, and asked the price of his advertisement.

The delighted clerk figured up and then asked: "If we send you the bill around in a year or so you can tell the boy when to call again, can't you?"

"No, I will pay you now," said the other, taking out a roll of bills.

The newspaper man's eyes bulged as he said: "Ah, you want to ask for seventy-five per cent. discount and twenty-five per cent. off for cash?"

"I am willing to pay a fair price for value received. Tell me your regular rates and here is your money."

A beautiful smile spread over the wan face of the worn clerk as he murmured:

"Stranger, when did you come down, and when do you expect the rest of the apostles along?"

Mr. Vail, the cattle king of Nevada, began business twenty years ago with a capital of \$500. He paid the \$500 for a Durham cow, and from that cow he has sold \$40,000 worth of high-bred calves.

Reports from recent public sales of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Scotland, do not indicate any improvement in affairs on the other side. At the dispersion of the Skillymarno herd, belonging to Mr. A. Ferguson, the attendance was large but bidding was slow; fifty animals including aged bulls, cows, and calves, brought a total of a trifle under \$5,000, an average of about \$100 a head. The highest price paid was \$180 for the cow Kitty of Skillymarno, 6848. No purchases seem to have been made for American breeders.—*Chicago Breeders' Gazette.*

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

TORONTO, Oct. 21st, 1885.

Latest cables, while still depressed and unsatisfactory, and failing to show any improvement, are no worse, which, after the continuous decline we have chronicled for several weeks, may be hailed with some degree of hope that the bottom has been touched and that the markets are preparing for an upward spring. The meat market continues depressing and some quotations are lower, but although receipts of cattle from all quarters have continued to reach large volume values are no lower, even if the demand has not improved. At all the markets

there have been plentiful receipts from Ireland and the Continent, while the offerings of Canadians have been heavy. At Liverpool, Monday, the offerings were large and the demand slow, with buyers indifferent.

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

Cattle—	£ c.	\$ c.
Prime Canadian steers.....	0 11	to 0 11½ per lb.
Fair to choice grades.....	0 10½	to 0 00
Poor to medium.....	0 9½	to 0 00
Inferior and bulls.....	0 07	to 0 08½
Sheep—		
Best.....	0 13	to 0 00
Secondary qualities.....	0 11	to 0 12
Merinoes.....	0 10½	to 0 11½
Inferior and rams.....	0 08	to 0 09½

TORONTO.

There is hardly so much activity in the live stock trade this week as last. Offerings yesterday were only 22 loads; nearly all were fresh arrivals. Prices show but little variation, and at the moment are generally steady.

CATTLE.—Yesterday shippers were in only fair demand, offerings were a little over 100 head; quotations unchanged at about 4 ¼c. per lb. with extra loads a shade higher; among the sales were 40 averaging 1,200 to 1,250 lbs. each at 4 to 4 ¼c. per lb.; 10 do. 1,210 lbs. at 4c; 21 do. 1,210 lbs. at \$4.30 per hundred; offerings were quite large enough for the demand. Butchers' cattle continue in good demand; offerings are still somewhat excessive, although yesterday everything was pretty well cleared out; there were more good cattle and less scrub than there have been for some time, drovers having filled up their train loads with stockers instead; quotations steady and unchanged; best loads sold yesterday about equal to 3½c. per lb., with picked lots at 3¾c. Among the sales were 22 choice, averaging 1,060 lbs., at \$37; 22 do. 1,100 lbs. at \$34; 23 head 1,030 lbs. at \$30 each and \$10 over; 5 do. 850 lbs. at \$22 50; 25 do. 1,000 lbs. at \$30.50; 22 do. 1,000 lbs. at \$29.50; 12 do. 875 lbs. at \$23; 20 mixed 950 lbs. equal to 3c. and a number of odd cattle 900 to 950 lbs. each at \$24 to \$28. Heavy stockers continue to improve as the time for opening the distillery stables draws near; offerings this week have not been large and all are selling well at former prices; majority averaged 1,050 to 1,075 lbs and sold at 3¼ to 3½c; bulls sold about 2½c.; for a few extra choice stock steers 3¼c. is said to have been paid; light did not offer very freely yesterday and were in quiet demand at \$2.25 to \$2.60 per 100 lbs.; milch cows quiet.

SHEEP.—In slow demand at easier prices; offerings were light, and sold at 3 to 3 ¼c. for the best export. Butchers' sheep sold with lambs.

LAMBS.—Were in lighter supply and only fair demand yesterday; quotations rule about the same; of the 250 offered, 152 averaging 87 lbs. each sold at \$3.

HOGS.—Light fat in good demand, with sales at 4½ and 4¾c. per lb.; heavy sold at 4 to 4 ¼c., and stores not wanted, with a few selling at 3¾ to 4c.

Quotations are:

Cattle, export, 1,200 lbs. and upwards,		
heifers and steers, choice.....	4	to 4½ per lb.
choice mixed.....	3½	to 4
Bulls.....	3	to 3½
Butchers' choice.....	3½	to 4
good.....	3½	to 3½
inferior to common.....	2½	to 3
Milch cows, per head.....		\$30 to \$50
Stockers.....	2½	to 3¼ per lb.
Springers, per head.....		\$35 to \$45
Sheep, export.....	3	to 3¼ per lb.
inferior and rams.....	2½	to 3
Butchers' per head.....		\$2.50 to \$3.25
Lambs, choice, per head.....		\$2.75 to \$3.00
inferior to common per head.....		\$2 to \$2.50
Hogs, heavy fat, weighed off the car.....	4	to 4½ per lb.
Light fat, " " " ".....	4½	to 4¾
Store " " " ".....	3¾	to 4
Calves, per head, choice.....		\$5.00 to \$8.00
Common.....		\$2.00 upwards.

The receipts of live stock at the Western market here for the week ending last Saturday, with comparisons, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending Oct. 17.....	1,896	2,820	845
Week ending Oct. 10.....	2,005	2,073	783
Cor. week 1884.....	1,682	2,501	700
Cor. week 1883.....	1,526	895	131
Total to date.....	42,532	51,021	10,760
To same date 1884.....	39,038	50,686	8,145
To same date 1883.....	26,692	39,554	4,066

MONTREAL.

The export of cattle continues to keep ahead of former years at this season. The total exports to date were 56,803 head—an increase of 5,270 head over 1884, an increase of 9,649 over 1883, an increase of 30,373 over 1882, in which year many cattle were shipped via United States ports, an increase of 21,437 over 1881, an increase of 10,281 over 1880, an increase of 30,913 over 1879, and an increase of 42,893 over 1878. The total exports of sheep to date were 36,858 head—a decrease of 13,465 head from 1884, a decrease of 51,274 from 1883, a decrease of 20,278 from 1882, a decrease of 13,732 from 1881, a decrease of 31,103 from 1880, a decrease of 24,040 from 1879, and an increase of 11,534 over 1878. Cattle freights range from 40 to 55c., against 65 to 70c., at this date last year. The Boston rate is quoted at 35c. Since our last the trade in export cattle has been slow and the market quiet. The offerings on Monday were light and the quality averaged poor, hence lower prices ruled and sales were made at 3 1/4 to 4 1/4 c. per lb. live weight, but really prime cattle could command more. Last year at this date good to choice shipping cattle were at 4 1/2 to 5c. Sheep were dull and lower, with sales at 2 1/2 c. per lb. live weight, against 4c. at this date last year. Butchers' cattle were depressed and lower, with a slow demand. Holders were offering cattle weighing 1,050 to 1,100 lbs. each at very low prices without effecting sales, and there seemed to be a glut of stock for sale. Transactions were made at 2 1/4 to 3c. per lb. live weight for good cattle. Live hogs were in good demand and firm at 4 1/4 to 5c. per lb. Mr. A. S. Masterman secured 238 hogs at these prices. Calves ranged from \$1 to \$20 each, as to quality.

PRODUCE.

The local market this week has been quiet. Prices have generally been unsettled. Stocks in store continue to increase, and stood on Monday morning as follows: Flour, 250 bbls.; fall wheat, 109,788 bushels; spring wheat, 53,034 bushels; oats, nil; barley, 205,635 bushels; peas, 26,041 bushels; rye, nil. United Kingdom markets have been very quiet. In the States the visible supply of wheat stood at 45,179,582 bushels against 44,094,542 in the preceding week.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

Table with columns for commodity (Flour, R. Wheat, R. Winter, No. 1 Cal, No. 2 Cal, Corn, Barley, Oats, Peas, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Tallow, Cheese) and columns for dates (Oct 13, Oct 20) with corresponding prices.

Flour.—Has been dull and inactive and offering freely at lower prices. Superior extra sold Tuesday and yesterday at \$4.10; spring extra sold Tuesday at \$3.90—tendency at the moment is toward lower prices: extra is worth \$3.95 to \$4, and spring extra \$3.85 to \$3.90.

Wheat.—Dull and quotably lower; demand light and prices nominal, with No. 1 fall at 57c.; No. 2 at 55c.; No. 3 at 53c.; No. 1 spring 58c.; No. 2 56c.; No. 3 54c.; not much offering. Street prices closed at 53 to 59c. for spring and fall, and 75 to 76c. for goose.

Rye.—Quiet: not much offering: cars sold yesterday at \$11 to \$11.50 on the track.

Oatmeal.—Dull, and almost nominal at \$3.50 to \$4.

Oats.—Steady; market quiet; old have sold at 33 1/2 c. on the track; yesterday 34 1/2 c. was asked and 34c. bid and refused; new quiet at 32 to 32 1/2 c. On the street new sold at 33 to 35c., and old 38 to 39c.

Barley.—Has been moving freely; the west has been taking a good deal lately, and prices of best qualities have advanced; the demand from western buyers is now falling off, their wants having been pretty well supplied, and prices are easier; in fact they seem to have gone too high, and a low range will have to be established before eastern buyers will operate; low grades are dull, not being sought after. A sale of a cargo of No. 1 was made yesterday at 78c.; No. 3 sold at 60c. Street receipts have been large, and sales have been made at the close at 60 to 82c.

Peas.—Continue quiet: very little is doing in car lots, and prices are almost nominal. Street prices are steady and unchanged at 60c.

Rye.—Very quiet; almost nothing doing: none offered on the street; prices nominal at 60 to 62c.

Hay.—Has been scarce and firm, selling at \$13 to \$16 for best, and \$10 to \$10.50 for rough.

Straw.—Continues scarce and in good demand at \$14 to \$15.50 for best in bundles; \$11 for rough and \$7.50 for loose.

Potatoes.—Have been offering fairly well in cars, and are in good demand; sales have been made at 53 to 55c.

On the street as high as 90c. has been paid for small lots; yesterday offerings were large, and sales were made at 70 to 80c. per bag.

Apples.—Good fall in plentiful supply, and selling at \$1.25 to \$2 per bbl.; wind-falls have sold from 50c. up; winter apples not yet offering.

Poultry.—In increased supply and good demand; chickens selling at 35 to 45c. per pair; ducks 50 to 55c. per pair; geese 60c. to \$1 each; turkeys 12c. per lb.

TORONTO MARKET.

Table listing various commodities (Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Bran, Fall wheat, Spring wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Corn, Timothy seed, Clover, Flax) and their prices in Toronto.

PROVISIONS.

Trade.—Continues fair: nearly all the old season's stock has been cleared out; prices generally steady and unchanged.

Butter.—Choice dairy in very good local demand; supply scarce; everything offered sells readily at 15 to 16c. for large lots, and 17c. for single packages; medium store-packed quiet and offering freely, with sales of lots at 11 to 12 1/2 c.; inferior grades not wanted. On the street, choice has been in good demand at firmer prices; offerings yesterday were fair, and sold at 19 to 22c. for best pound rolls, and 14 to 17c. for best tub dairy.

Cheese.—In good fair steady demand; prices are firmer and the feeling stronger; manufacturers are selling at an advance; dealers do not yet appear willing to pay more, but sales have been made at 8 to 9 1/2 c. for choice in round lots, and 10c. for small lots of very fine; medium slow at 7 to 7 1/2 c.

Eggs.—Farmers' lots in good local demand for private packing; receipts are very light and not nearly equal to the demand; prices firm at 18c. for lots. On the street offerings were more liberal yesterday, but prices were firm at 20 to 22c.

Pork.—Stocks small and prices easy; \$12 seems to be about the general figure.

Bacon.—Orders from the outside have had to be declined owing to stocks being exhausted; some new meats have been offering, including new Cumberland at 8 1/2 c.; prices seem to be above buyers; there is a fair movement in rolls and bellies at 9 to 10c.

Hams.—Seems to be about done; small lots of new have been selling at 11 1/2 to 12c.; a few old canvassed have been going out at 11c.

Lard.—Demand good; tierces have sold at 2 1/4 c; tinnets at 9c.; and pails at 9 1/2 c.; stocks are pretty well reduced; it was thought that there would be a considerable amount on hand when the new arrived, but this is not likely to be the case.

Hogs.—Receipts continue to arrive in small lots; sales have been made at \$6.50; trade is entirely with butchers; packers will not commence for some time yet, prices being much too high to suit their views.

Salt.—Unchanged; nothing doing except a quiet jobbing trade. Liverpool has sold to a small extent in small lots at 70 to 75c.; dairy has been inactive at 40c. for small bags and \$1.40 per barrel. Canadian unchanged, at 50c. by the car lot, and \$5 to 90c. for small lots, with sales few, and of small lots only.

Dried Apples.—In quiet demand at steady prices; sales at 4 to 4 1/2 c. for lots, with new evaporated at 9 to \$10c., and old at 7 1/2 c.

Hops.—Quiet and unchanged.

White Beans.—Steady and unchanged; lots of good have sold at \$1.25, and very choice at \$1.40.; new are as yet scarcely quotable.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table listing various commodities (Butter, Cheese, Pork, Bacon, etc.) and their prices in Toronto.

Table listing various commodities (Hams, Lard, Eggs, Dressed hogs, Hops, Dried apples, White beans, Liverpool coarse salt, Goderich) and their prices.

THE HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO.

The demand this week has been rather on the quiet side. There are two American buyers at Grand's buying heavy lumber woods horses. They are paying from \$120 to \$170 for 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. horses. The figures are low, but they seem to have no trouble in purchasing what they require, as there are a great many horses offering. The demand for drivers and saddle horses is light, although fair prices have been realized during the past week for those sold. Twenty-five horses were offered by auction at Grand's Repository, on Tuesday, principally workers, and a few mules from the Canadian Pacific railroad work. These found ready sale at prices ranging from \$75 to \$140. They were nearly all bought by local buyers. A few single drivers, 5 to 8 years, 15.1 to 16 hands, were sold at prices from \$90 to \$142.

Mr. W. D. Grand reports the following private sales:—Canadian draught stallion, 2 years, 1,400, lbs. \$315; pair of draught mares, 1,375 and 1,420 lbs. \$375, shipped to Dakota for breeding purposes; one chestnut mare, by Judge Curtis, 5 years, 15.3 hands, \$175; one pair of drivers, 15.2 hands, \$210; saddle horses, 6 and 7 years, 15.3 hands, \$160, \$155.

MONTREAL.

There has been no noticeable change in the horse market of our city. The business is still confined to local trade alone, and there was no feature whatever upon which buyers can find an opinion as to future developments. Although business is generally dull, there is a good demand for carriage horses, which are at present rather scarce. Mr. Maguire, of College Street, sold a number of horses during the past week, the prices ranging from \$90 to \$275, according to the class. The shipments to the United States has been very small of late. Mr. Harris, of Toledo, Ohio, received by the steamship Carthaginian 101 Iceland, Shetland, and Welsh ponies, and fourteen stallions, of a breed between a Clydesdale and a Cleveland bay, which he ships to Toledo to-night by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

BOSTON.

Dealers look upon the market as being no better nor worse. The demand is certainly very light, but with a fair prospect of an improvement. There is no decline in values, but the supply is more than can be disposed of readily. Barry Brothers were in market with 19 head of draught horses, weighing mostly from 1,100 to 1,500 lbs., that found sale at \$150 to \$300 per head. Hodges & Morse are again at market with 20 head of driving horses and streeters, selling at \$140 to \$200 each, with weights 950 to 1,100 lbs. Trotters mostly within the range of \$200 to \$350.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

Trade.—Continues fair at steady prices. Hides.—In good demand; all offering wanted; stocks are light; cured sold at 9c.

Calfskins.—Dull and easy; none wanted.

Sheepskins.—In good demand for fine clean butchers'; prices stronger; for best green 70 to 80c. has been paid; country lots have been bought at 40 to 70c.

Wool.—Very little is offering, and that is held firmly. Most of the wool in the country is now in the dealers' hands; there is a good enquiry from manufacturers; prices generally unchanged. Country fleece sold at 18c. for round lots of mixed, 19 to 20c. for selected. Southdown very little doing. Super quiet and firm at 22c. Extra quiet and about nominal at 25c.

Tallow.—Quiet and unchanged. Hides and Skins—

Table listing various commodities (No. 1 steers, Cows, Cured and inspected, Calfskins, Sheepskins, Lambskins, Pelts, Tallow) and their prices.

Wool—

Table listing various commodities (Fleece, Pulled combing, super) and their prices.



**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Iron Roof Trusses and Girders for Armories, Drill Hall, Montreal," will be received at this office until

**THURSDAY, the 12th day of November next,**

Inclusive, for the construction of

**Iron Roof Trusses and Girders for Armories at the Drill Hall, Montreal.**

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of A. Raza, Esq., Architect, Montreal, on and after **THURSDAY, the 22nd instant.**

Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party 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.

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

By order, **A. GOBEIL,**  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 14th October, 1885.

**Harness at Wholesale Prices!**

**WE CARRY THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE DOMINION.**

Look at our Prices—

Maud S. Harness,	\$23.00	worth	\$45.00
Blue Ribbon do.	18.00	"	35.00
Single Strap	18.00	"	35.00
Blue Rib'n Double	36.00	"	45.00
No. 2	11.50	"	20.00
No. 2 Double	25.00	"	35.00
No. 3	9.00	"	15.00

All Hand Stitched No. 1 Stock used. Call in to examine or send for catalogue.

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104 FRONT STREET,  
Opposite Hay Market, Toronto.

**O. E. COZZENS,**

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All kinds of Fancy Poultry, Geese, Ducks and Turkeys—all stock of the very best and most fashionable strains.

ALSO DEALERS IN

General Poultry Supplies, such as Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Egg Baskets, Medicated Nut Eggs, China Nest Eggs, Punches for marking fowls, Chicken Cholera Cure, Imperial Egg Food, Standard Felt Roofing, Caponizing Instruments, Granulated Pine and Bone Meals, Prepared and Fine Ground Shell, in fact anything needed by the poultry keeper. If you want to buy or sell any fancy Poultry, write me stating what you want or what you have and I will see what I can do. Send ten cents for my new catalogue, to be issued about November 1st, full of valuable hints to the poultry keeper. A limited number of first-class advertisements will be inserted. Send for terms. Address

**O. E. COZZENS,**  
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72 and 74 West Monroe St.



**Contract for Supply of Mail Bags.**

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General (For Printing and Supply Branch), and marked "Tender for Mail Bags," will be received at Ottawa until 12 o'clock, noon on **MONDAY, the 28th NOVEMBER, 1885,** for the supply of the Post Office Department of Canada with such Cotton Duck, Jute and Leather Mail Bags as may from time to time be required for the postal Service of the Dominion.

Samples of the bags to be furnished may be seen at the Post Offices at Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Man., Victoria, B.C., or at the Post Office Department at Ottawa.

The Bags supplied, both as regards material and manufacture, to be fully equal to the samples, and to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be required at Ottawa.

The contract, if satisfactorily executed, shall continue in force for the term of four years, provided always the workmanship and material be satisfactory to the Postmaster General.

Each tender to state the price asked per bag in the form and manner prescribed by the form of tender, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties, undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted, the contract shall be duly executed by the party tendering for the price demanded. Undertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of two thousand dollars for the due performance of the contract.

Printed forms of tender and guarantee may be obtained at the Post Offices above named, or at the Post Office Department, Ottawa.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

**WILLIAM WHITE,**  
Secretary.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,  
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1885.

**W. HERON & SON,**

Breeders and Importers of

**SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES**

AND

**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.**

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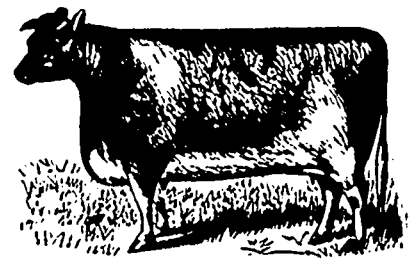
40 years in the country is the test that tells.

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

Harness at all prices. Send for price list.

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**Herd of Registered Shorthorns,**

CONSISTING OF

**Bull, 3 Cows (in calf), 2 Bull Calves, 1 Heifer.**

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WITH NON-CONDUCTING STEEL FLANGE DOOR.

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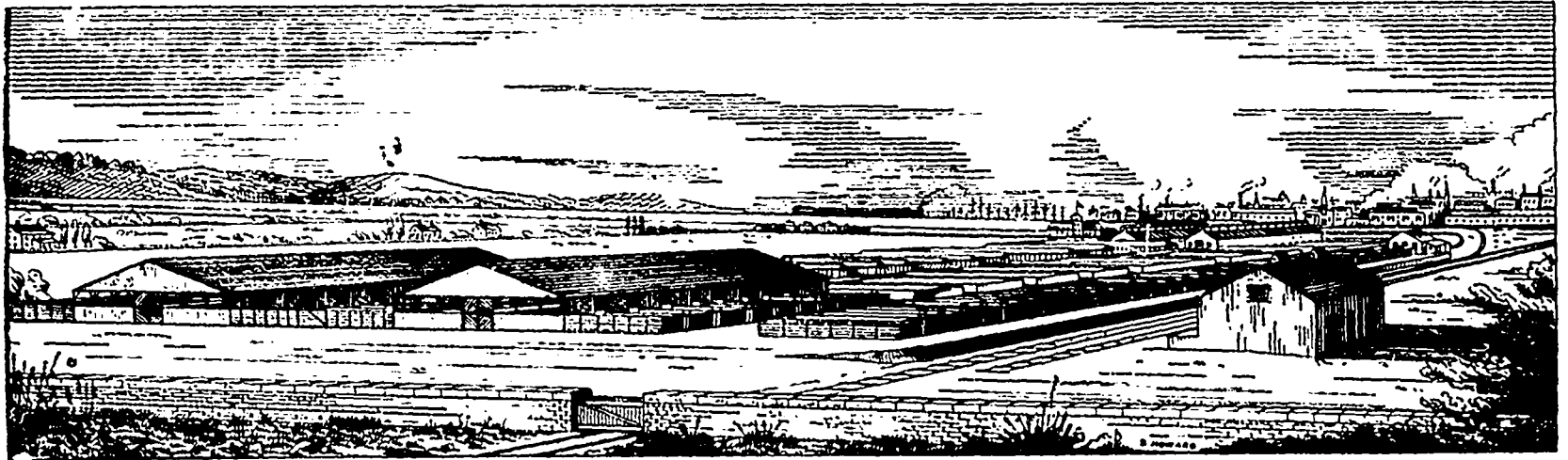
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**GRAND.**  
Colonial Exhibition in London, Eng.  
1886.

**FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND FEET**  
RESERVED FOR CANADA.

**First Royal Exhibition Commission**  
Since 1862.

**THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION** to be held in LONDON, England, commencing MAY 1st, 1886, is intended to be on a scale of great magnitude, having for object to mark an epoch in the relations of all the parts of the British Empire with each other.

In order to give becoming significance to the event, a Royal Commission is issued for the holding of this Exhibition, for the first time since 1862; and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been appointed President by Her Majesty.

The very large space of 54,000 square feet has been allotted to the Dominion of Canada by command of the President His Royal Highness.

This exhibition is to be purely Colonial and Indian, and no competition from the United Kingdom or from foreign nations will be permitted, the object being to exhibit to the world at large what the Colonies can do.

The grandest opportunity ever offered to Canada is thus afforded to show the distinguished place she occupies by the progress she has made in AGRICULTURE, in HORTICULTURE, in the INDUSTRIAL and FINE ARTS, in the MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, in the NEWEST IMPROVEMENTS in MANUFACTURING MACHINERY and IMPLEMENTS, in PUBLIC WORKS by MODELS and DRAWINGS, also in an adequate display of her vast resources in the FISHERIES, and in FOREST and MINERAL wealth, and also in SHIPPING.

All Canadians of all parties and classes are invited to come forward and vie with each other in endeavouring on this great occasion to put Canada in her true place as the premier colony of the British Empire, and to establish her proper position before the world.

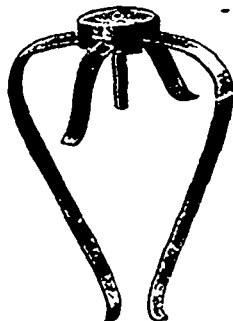
Every farmer, every producer, and every manufacturer, has interest in assisting, it having been already demonstrated that extension of trade always follows such efforts.

By order,

**JOHN LOWE,**

Sec. of the Dept. of Agriculture.

ONTARIO, Sept. 1st, 1885.



## THE STUNNER,

OR

Instantaneous and Painless Slaughterer of Cattle, Pigs, etc.

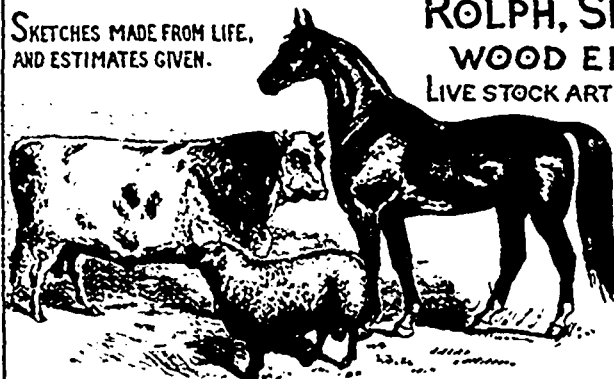
By using this instrument the animal is instantly and painlessly deprived of sensibility to pain, owing to the brain being pierced. To deprive animals of life in the speediest way is surely humane and economical, as well as a moral duty; for while the Creator has given to man the power of life and death over the inferior animals, it must be wrong to exercise it otherwise than in the most humane manner.

A sample, with full instructions, will be sent, carriage paid, for 75 cents, by the makers,

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A liberal discount will be allowed to agents.

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WOOD ENGRAVERS,  
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**AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.**

**TORONTO.**

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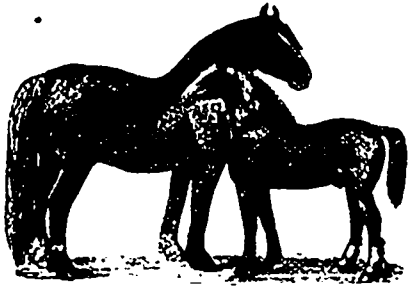
BENSON & WIKOFF.

## What is Catarrh ?

Catarrh is a mucous purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite ameba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favorable circumstances, and these are: Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury-poisoning, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat up the caustic tubes causing deafness, but, owing to the vocal cords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalations and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucous tissue.

Sometimes since a well known physician of forty years' standing, after much experience, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients, which never fails in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or for forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease should, without delay, communicate with the business manager of MESSRS. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King Street West, Toronto, and get full particulars and treatise free by enclosing stamp.—Mail (Canada).



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BREEDERS AND DEALERS IN  
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STALLIONS & MARES,

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Manfred, Cheviot, and Doubtnot.  
All First Prize Winners.

Have always on hand, Stallions of the now  
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### "CHANCELLOR,"

THE CELEBRATED STALLION,  
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Dark Brown Horse Foaled in 1878. Sired by "Ter-  
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fully sixteen hands and one inch—a very handsome  
horse of great substance, weighed, at end of a very  
successful season, 1,205 pounds. As a race-horse, was  
very fast at all distances. His colts, from mares of all  
descriptions, are very promising. For particulars  
apply to

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Or to "CANADIAN BREEDER" Office, Toronto, Ont.

## Well-Matched Carriage Horses FOR SALE.

A Handsome Span of Dark Bay Mares,  
well-matched—standing fifteen hands three  
inches—full sisters, five and six years old.  
Sound in every respect, stylish, prompt drivers,  
reliable and safe.

Apply to  
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## Jersey Bulls For Sale.

American Jersey Cattle Club  
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### ACTOR, \$250.

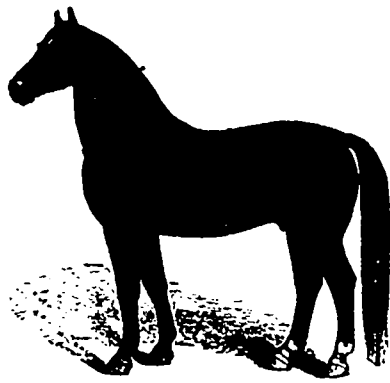
First prize two-year old class, and Silver Medal best  
Jersey Bull any age, Toronto, 1881.

### CARLO, OF GLEN STUART, \$150.

First Prize Toronto, 1885, eleven animals in the  
ring

### BULL CALF, \$40; 9 months old.

For full particulars as to pedigree, etc., apply to  
A. McLEAN HOWARD, Jr.  
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STANDARD BRED

### TROTting STOCK STALLIONS

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### YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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JERSEYVILLE,  
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### ENGLAND'S SHIRE HORSES

Can be secured from farmers here, by

MESSRS. BOWDEN & CO.,  
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For Cash or American Products,  
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Heavy Bred Entire Colts,	£10 to £20
1 year old	16 to 25
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Stud book certificate with each animal.

Clydesdales, Thoro. Breeds, Cleveland Bay  
Coaching Class, New York Cob,  
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MESSRS. BOWDEN & CO. are bringing out  
a paper called "Noah's Ark," which is a For-  
Sale Register of Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Sheep,  
Pigs and Poultry, exclusively for this purpose,  
no other matter or advertisement accepted. The  
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Commission for all business done, 5 per cent.

Would exchange entire horses:

Magnus Boston, 3 years old, for 1000 bus.  
maize.

WANTED THE MOST, 4 years old, for 1500 bus.  
maize.

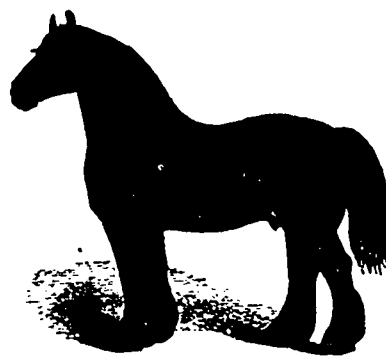
MINERAL WATER, Cardigan Trotting Pony, 4  
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Free on Steamer in both cases.

Agents could be appointed on both sides.

Importers of Frozen Mutton and American Beef.

BANKERS: THE BIRMINGHAM & DUDLEY  
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### English Shire Horses,

STALLIONS AND MARES,

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"What's Wanted," "Bar None," "London  
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Has always on hand Stallions and Mares of  
the now most fashionable breed, suitable for  
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### ENGLISH SHIRE

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During the last twenty years, has won over  
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Has always on hand, STALLIONS, MARES  
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MIRFIELD,

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N.B.—Five minutes walk from the station.



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Herd headed by the Imported Bulls Corporal, 4175  
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Choice Herefords and Shropshire Sheep for sale.  
Address,

THE PARK, WESTON, ONTARIO.

Ten minutes' walk from Grand Trunk and Can-  
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Have always on hand a very fine  
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PARTIES ON BUSINESS WILL BE  
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CLYDESDALE HORSES, PONIES,

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A good selection of either now for sale.

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Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdale Horses,  
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"Brampton Hero," 278 58813, and Imported "Lord  
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Herd numbers 60 head of choice animals.

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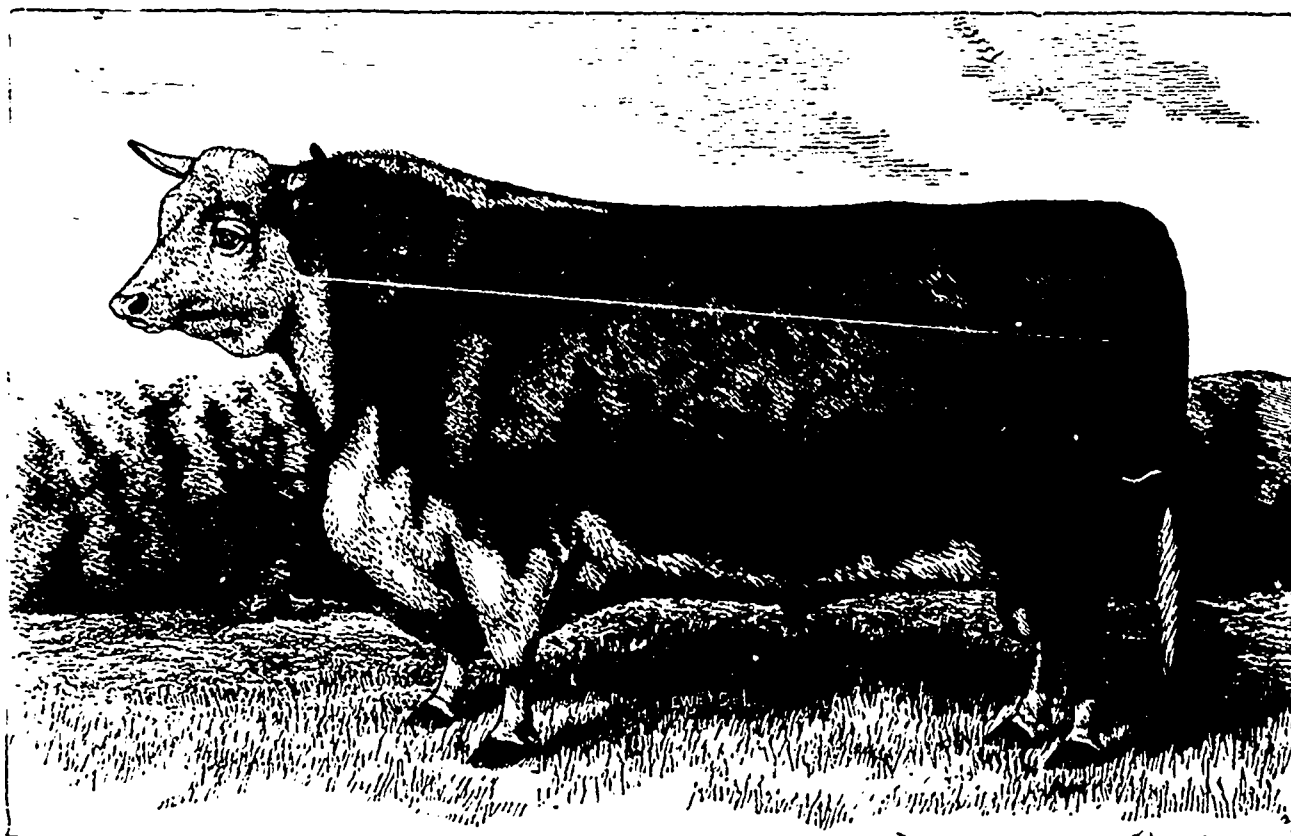
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TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

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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."

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**W. L. KAVANAGH,**  
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Correspondence with factories solicited.

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Feed of all kinds, Cotton Seed and Linseed Meal, Chopped and Ground Corn and Oats, Pea Meal and Offal, Hay, &c., &c., at Lowest Cash Prices.  
All orders and consignments will receive prompt attention.  
Prices for large or small lots quoted by wire or letter on application.

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PRINCIPAL, - PROF. SMITH, V.S.

With a view to driving out of the market every pound of  
**SPURIOUS THORLEY FOOD,**  
We will, for one month, send to any address ONE 10 lb. can of the only genuine for 75 cts., (regular price \$1.50). Also send free a simple and inexpensive cure for Colic in horses. Never known to fail.  
**THORLEY CONDITION POWDER CO.,**  
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**C. I. DOUGLAS,**  
Late of TORONTO, CANADA,  
Begg to announce to Breeders and Importers of all kinds of Farm Stock that, having taken up his residence in LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, he is now prepared to purchase and sell on commission all kinds of Farm Stock. From over twenty years' experience in the Canadian import and export trade of horses, he is in a position to offer unusual advantages both in purchasing and shipping. Parties wishing to dispose of Canadian horses in England can have them disposed of to the very best advantage. Shipping rates can be now had on the most favorable terms. Correspondence solicited.  
Address in Canada, BREEDER Office, Toronto, and in England,  
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The most simple and perfect tailor system of cutting, taught in 3 or 4 days for \$5; board for pupils from a distance, 50c. a day. Miss E. CHUBB, 170 King street west, two doors from St. Andrew's Church.

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Pupils to learn telegraphy. Operators in demand. Fifty to seventy five dollars per month, when competent. Address, with stamp, Dominion Telegraph Institute, 32 King St. East, Toronto.  
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ARCHITECT, Toronto.  
Had ten years' experience planning and superintending the erection of Farm Buildings, and has visited many of the best Farmsteads in New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, and other States. Correspondence invited.  
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Manufacturer of  
**First-Class Carriages,**  
**WAGONS AND SLEIGHS**  
in the latest styles. All work warranted. Superior material used in all branches.  
**Call and examine.**

**"COLD WATER DIP"** Manufactured and used successfully in England since 1878, awarded Gold Medal, London, England, 1884. The Best and Cheapest Sheep Dip known. Cures all skin diseases on Horses, Sheep and Cattle. Sure cure for scab.  
Send stamp for circular to  
**F. J. PRIOR,**  
759 CRAIG STREET  
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**J. R. BOURCHIER,**

BREEDER OF

**Shorthorn Cattle & Berkshire Pigs.**

A FEW YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.

Pedigrees on application.

SUTTON WEST, ONTARIO, CAN.

**High Grade Jersey Cows FOR SALE.**

FROM THE CELEBRATED

**OAKLANDS JERSEY STOCK FARM.**

We have a few Choice

**HIGH GRADE JERSEY COWS.**

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

PRICE \$100 EACH.

The Jersey is the great Cream and Butter Cow.

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**Messrs. COWAN & PATTESON**

WILL HOLD A

**COMBINATION SALE**

—OF—

**HIGHLY BRED SHORTHORNS**

and Shropshire Sheep,

—AT—

**Clochmohr, Galt Tuesday, Oct. 13.**

Among the forty lots to be disposed of will be found the famous Princess Bull, 6th Earl of Antrim—1912—; several splendid cows of the Polyanthus and Sanspareil families; others descending from Mr. Cowan's great show bull Oxford Lad (24713), as well as from his 3 Duchess Bull Constance's Duke 7833; and others deep in the blood of the famous old Princess cow Red Rose 10th, one of whose daughters and calf sold for \$5,500. Most of Mr. Patteson's cows will be found served by the Kentucky bred bull Connaught Ranger, son of the Fillmore cow Fano 3rd and mpp Wild Eyes Connaught. Connaught Ranger is 3 Duke of Connaught, the highest priced bull ever sold, \$23,000 having been paid for him by Lord Fitzhardinge to Lord Dunmore, a sum which he fully earned in outside services while in the Berkeley Cattle herd. That Grand cow, Guiltilla, by 5th Duke of Almaric, is in the list, and one of her daughters, as are heifers by 5th Fordham Duke of Oxford, from the daughter of a cow sold at the sensational New York mills sale, and several by Baron Aylmer, he by 2nd Earl of Goodness, a son of the celebrated 4th Duke of Clarence.

It has been observed that animals purchased at the previous sales of James Cowan and Sons have given unqualified satisfaction, and the Eastwood herd was largely founded on animals procured at Clochmohr.

Every lot offered will be of the grass, in good breeding condition, and free of blemishes or any known unsoundness or defect. The Shropshire sheep will be rams and ewes bred from the best imported stock, largely made up of the prize-winning blood of Lord Chesham's famous flock, crossed with representatives of the Beach and Lovat flocks.

Full pedigree Catalogues and further particulars from J. L. Cowan, Galt; T. C. Patteson, Toronto, or the undersigned.

Every lot registered in British America Herd Book.

**TERMS:**

Cash, or approved note at six months.

**G. T. STRICKLAND,**

Auctioneer.

**POSTPONEMENT.**

The above sale has been postponed until

**TUESDAY, the 27th of OCTOBER, '85.**

**JERSEY CATTLE.**

**BEST STRAINS**

BRED AT

Elm Park Farm, Markham, Ontario,

Breeding Farm established by the Hon. D. REESOR.

Young animals of both sexes for sale.

**FRED. LEATHERS,**

FARM MANAGER.



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**THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS,**

As produced and bred by A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 750 pigs in 1884 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P. C. Record. 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 expense. Special rates by Express.



**SUFFOLK PIGS.**

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

**SEVERAL PRIZE WINNERS**

in stock. Address:

**GEORGE BUNBURY,**

SUFFOLK LODGE, OAKVILLE,

Ontario, Canada.

**H. SORBY,**

Breeder and Importer of

**BERKSHIRE PIGS,**

Cotswold Sheep,

AND

**Plymouth Rock Fowls,**

From the herds of Stewart and Swanswick, several R.A.S.E. Prize winners in stock.

A good yearling Short Horn Bull and a few Heifers of Bates' Blood for sale. Also, a superior yearling Jersey Bull.

Correspondence solicited.

Address,

**H. SORBY,**  
Gourock P. O., Ont.

**ONTARIO PUMP CO.**

(LIMITED)

**TORONTO, ONT.,**

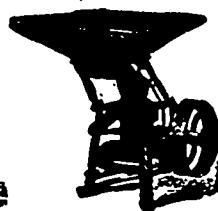
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

WIND MILLS, IXL FEED MILLS, Hay Carriers, Horse Hay Forks, TANKS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE ACTING PUMP (WOOD OR IRON.)



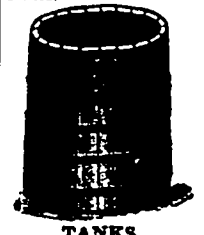
**GEARED WIND MILLS.**  
For Driving Machinery, Pumping Water, etc. From 1 to 40 horse power.

We, the undersigned, are using one of your Geared Wind Mills, and take pleasure in stating that they are fully up to your representations, and meet our most sanguine expectations in every particular. Geo. Laidlaw, Victoria Road, Ont.; John L. Howard, Sutton P. O., Ont.; Thos. Benson, Scarborough, Ont.; J. P. Cass, L'Original; J. R. Keyes, St. Catharines; C. Wilson (of Wilson & Young), Seaforth; Jno. Row, Belleville; Peter Timmons, Enterprise; R. Ball, Millbrook; John T. Barley, Mitchell; O. T. Smith, Binbrook; W. Jackson, Mono Mills.

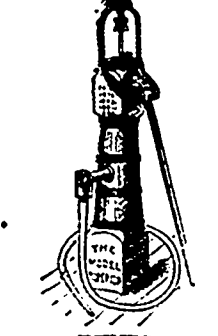


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The cheapest, most durable and perfect iron Feed Mill ever invented.

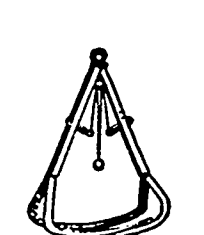
We, the undersigned, are using one of your IXL Feed Mills, and take pleasure in stating that they are all you claim for them. J. T. Barley, Mitchell, Ont.; O. T. Smith, Binbrook; Peter Timmons, Enterprise; R. Ball, Millbrook; J. R. Keyes, St. Catharines; George Laidlaw, Victoria Road; Thomas Benson, Scarborough.



**TANKS.**  
Round or Square. Capacity from 12 to 2,855 barrels.



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Iron and Wood. Force or Lift. Deep Well Pumps a specialty.



**HAYING TOOLS.**  
We manufacture three styles of Forks and Carriers.



**HALDADAY'S STANDARD WIND MILLS.**  
26 sizes.

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DEAR SIR,—In regard to the 15-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 does not get tired either. I expect to run a cider mill with it next fall, and purpose attaching my grindstone as soon as I can get a pulley. The mill is perfectly self-regulating. The No. 2 IXL 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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Pullman cars leave Montreal on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, run through to Halifax, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday to St. John, N. B., without change.

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Elegant first-class Pullman and smoking cars on all through trains.

First-class refreshment rooms at convenient distances.

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Rates of passage from Toronto:—Cabin, \$37.25, \$67.25. Return, \$100.83 and \$118.88. All outside rooms and comfortably heated by steam. Steerage at very low rates. Prepaid certificates from Great Britain and Ireland at lowest rates.

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As all the steamers of this line are strictly First-Class, and without exception amongst the handsomest and fastest afloat, passengers can take Excursion Tickets with the certainty of having an equally fine ship when returning. The saving effected by this is considerable. No passengers berthed below the saloon deck or near the screw.

Apply early to the local agents of the line, or to

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**SAMO.**

**FURNITURE**

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

**JAMES H. SAMO,**

No. 189 Yonge Street,

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**Insurance.**

**WESTERN Assurance Company.**

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INCORPORATED 1851.

CASH ASSETS, - - - \$1,166,000.  
ANNUAL INCOME OVER - \$1,500,000.

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Fire and Marine Insurance effected at moderate rates on all classes of property.

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New Policies issued in Canada for 1883:  
520 Policies for \$1,159,000.

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Have removed their Canadian Head Office from Cobourg to this City,

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This Company insure nothing more hazardous than dwellings with their outbuildings, churches, convents, and educational institutions, take no commercial nor manufacturing risks, and are, therefore, not subject to sweeping fires, making a safe security for the home. Having done business for thirty-two years, they can point to an honorable and successful career, having now nearly two million of assets. ARE WRITING 70,000 POLICIES PER ANNUM, with a yearly income of over \$800,000. Capital, \$500,000 all paid up, and a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$100,000. Parties desiring to insure their city houses and contents will find this company a safe one, and the rates reasonable. Agents wanted in all unrepresented towns, and five good men required as city canvassers. LIVE STOCK A SPECIALTY AT REDUCED RATES.  
J. FLYNN, Chief Agent.

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**Mexico, the Coming Country.**

Mexican Agricultural, Fruit, Timber and Grazing Lands.

Having more land than I can well do with, I will

**SELL ABOUT 20,000 ACRES**

of my Hacienda, consisting of agricultural, fruit, coffee, sugar, India rubber, fibre and grazing lands, well watered. Delightful and healthy climate; no winters; first-class markets; excellent hunting and fishing. This valuable property is situated in the very heart of the garden of Mexico. To be sold very cheap and on easy terms. Titles perfect. Apply to

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Within ten minutes' walk of the City Hall of one of the best Cities in Ontario. Splendid residence, barns, stables, etc.

This property will be sold cheap and on easy terms.

For particulars address

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**FARM FOR SALE.**

**100 ACRES.**

Stone Dwelling, Barns, Stables, Sheep Sheds.

Soil, 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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Office "CANADIAN BREEDER,"  
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**THE GOLD MINE FARM,**

One of the finest in Ontario,

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The subscriber offers the following valuable property, viz.:—Part of Lots Nos. 10 and 11, in the first concession of Reach, ninety-eight acres more or less, upon which there are good buildings; and part of Lot No. 24, in the ninth concession of Whitby, known as the Mill Property, containing forty acres more or less, with house and farm buildings thereon.

For terms, apply to BENJAMIN BARNES, on the premises.

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Lot 32, 12th Con. of Dawn,  
COUNTY OF LAMBTON,  
Near Sarnia, and two lines of railway.

**CHOICE WILD LAND**

heavily timbered with hard wood. Timber can be made to pay for land. Price \$3,000.

Would take some good farm stock in part payment, balance could remain on mortgage as long as purchaser would want.

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**DAIRY AND STOCK FARM**

**FOR SALE,**

Only a few miles from Orillia, close to a village and railroad station, about 117 acres, forming a most compact little Dairy or Stock Farm. The clearance upon it—about 80 acres—comprises the best quality of pasture.

There are two houses, one eligible for a large family and the other smaller.

The property is charmingly situated on a small bay on Lake Simcoe, affording water communication with Orillia, Barrie, etc.

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