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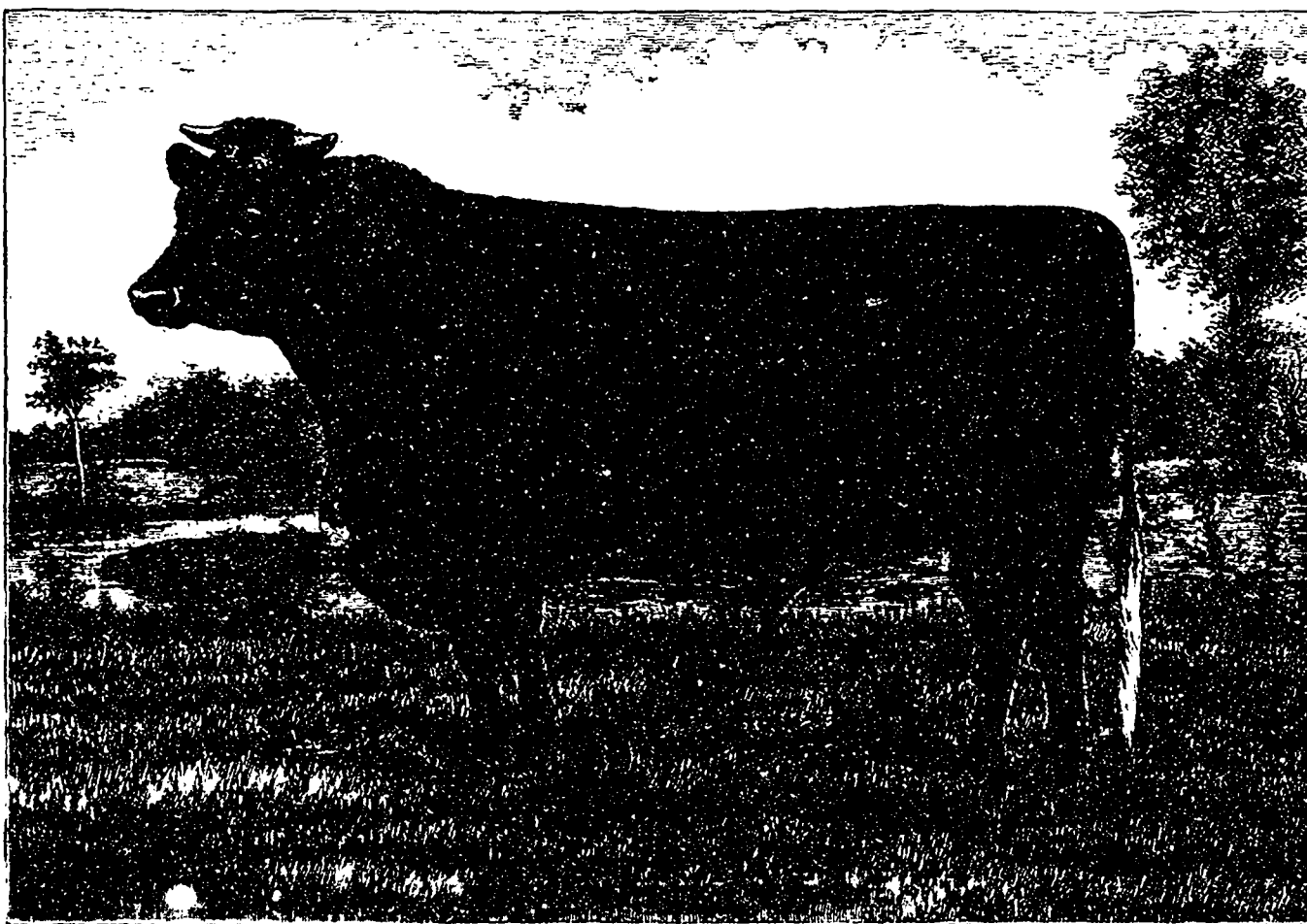
CANADIAN BREEDER

and
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, MARCH 6, 1885.

No. 10.



SHORT-HORN BULL "DUKE OF OXFORD 6th 55733." Bred by the Duke of Devonshire; imported and owned by Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont., Canada.

GOOD WATER.

From the National Live Stock Journal.

The importance of good water is far better appreciated in theory than in practice—this perhaps is largely due to the fact that, provided water seems to be clear and possesses no offensive odor, it is deemed good for internal use. It is not generally known that water, exceptionally clear and untainted in any manner perceptible to taste or smell, may contain, in solution, most deleterious substances. In the very excellent paper read by Prof. Erastus Smith, of Beloit, before the farmers' convention at Madison, he called attention to the importance in locating wells, with reference to privies and barns, of taking into account the character of soil and subsoil, some soils being better absorbents than others. As to the distance of wells from the privy vault, it was well to remember, he said, that a surface well will drain the land

around it for a radius four times greater than its depth. Surface wells were much more liable to impurity than driven wells. Wells in the immediate vicinity of barns the professor regarded as always open to strong suspicion. He would have none of them. From the accumulation of manure and the other contents of the barn-yard there would be constantly drained into the soil impure liquid secretions containing germs of disease, and no cattle should be allowed to drink water so tainted. The professor spoke strongly against the use of lead pipe for conducting water for drinking purposes and the construction of small house cisterns out of sheet lead. Whatever people might say to the contrary, the water would become tainted from the lead, and it had been proved that it only required one grain of lead per gallon to produce lead poison. He recommended the following simple test for water that seemed clear and betrayed no bad taste or odor: Filte-

a pint of it through a flannel cloth into a clear glass bottle; add a tablespoonful of pure sugar—granulated or lump sugar was usually pure—to the water. Cork it up tightly and let it stand in a warm room for the space of forty-eight hours. If, at the end of that time, any opacity or odor is perceptible, the water should be at once abandoned and chemically analyzed.

Mr. F. M. Wilson, of Selma, O., is quoted by the *National Stockman* as believing that the prevailing idea that sheep require more ventilation than other stock is largely erroneous. He especially cautions against such ventilation as will produce a draught. "They had better be out of doors than in a house with a draught through it." And he believes that such exposure is what produces "snuffles" in sheep that are housed at night.

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, 20 cents.
(No parallel measurement, 12 lines to one inch.)
Breeder's cards, five line space, \$20.00 per annum; each ad-
ditional 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, Friday, March 6th, 1885.

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

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

The above is drawn from life, a portrait of
Mr. Richard Gibson's Shorthorn bull Duke
of Oxford, the sixtieth in the Duke of Oxford
line, bred by the Duke of Devonshire at Holker
Hall. Bred as follows:—

Duke of Oxford 60th, red, calved Oct. 5, 1881,
bred by the Duke of Devonshire, Holker Hall,
Eng., the property of R. Gibson, Delaware,
Ont., by 7th Duke of Gloster (39,735).
Grand Duchess of Oxford 27, by Baron Oxford
4th (25,580).

Grand Duchess of Oxford 6, by Imp. Oxford
(18,084).

Grand Duchess of Oxford 4, by Grand Duke of
Westbury (17,997).

Oxford 15th, by 4th Duke of York (10,167).
" 6th, by 2nd Duke of Northumberland
(3,646).

" 2nd, by Short Tail (2,621).
by Matchem (2,281).
by Young Wynyard (2,859), &c. &c.

Mr. Richard Gibson has been identified with
Bates cattle for many years, has imported
largely, and has had most extensive and suc-
cessful sales. He will hold a sale at Dexter
Park, Chicago, on 15th April next, to which
the attention of all Shorthorn men should be
given.

PUPIL FARMING.

If honest men would not occasionally raise
their voices against it, this country would soon
become absolutely overrun with helpless young
men from the old country brought out here on
utterly false representations. One can hardly
travel three blocks on King or Yonge streets
any particularly cold winter night without
meeting some unfortunate Englishman who,
according to his own version of the case, has
been a "gentleman," but who happens just
then to be looking for some one who will give
him a few cents with which to buy a night's
lodging. No doubt many of these fellows are
practised liars, too lazy to work were ever so
good an opportunity offered them, but at the
same time it must be very evident that agents

of steamship lines and immigration agents ar-
altogether too prodigal of their promises of
success to people who could never succeed any-
where. It may be set down as a rule that a
man who cannot scrape together enough in
England to pay his passage to this country will
be no good when he gets here, and this is par-
ticularly true of men who have little or nothing
in the shape of families depending on them. If
the money that is spent in maintaining emigra-
tion agents in England and in paying the pas-
sages of paupers to this country were used to
assist settlers who are trying to make homes
for themselves in the North-West and the un-
settled districts of the older provinces, it would
do much more good than it does now. It is not
necessary that these settlers should be assisted
as common paupers, but when an energetic
settler with a growing family has gone upon a
new farm, a small loan at a merely nominal
rate of interest may be a great boon to him.
It will help him along over the first few years
till he gets a roof over his head and a portion
of his farm under cultivation. It will enable
him to buy a few heifers that will be "growing
into money," and at the same time increasing
his herd and helping to feed his family with
butter, cheese, and milk. A few dollars will
secure for him as many pigs as will profit by
the refuse from granary, root-house, dairy, and
kitchen, and presently, as his live stock in-
creases, as his farm becomes more productive,
and as his boys grow large enough to afford
him material assistance in his work, it will be
comparatively easy for him to pay off the loan.
Thus the capital employed in this way could be
used again and again in building up thrifty and
prosperous communities, instead of being sunk
as it is now in the maintenance of useless im-
migration agencies and the transportation of much
worse than useless paupers. Let the Govern-
ment thus lend a hand to those who are willing
to help themselves, and then the resources of
our country will speak for themselves. Two
or three letters from thrifty and prosperous
immigrants will do more to bring to this coun-
try the only class of men who are of any use
here than all the "horn-blowing" and "spout-
ing" that a whole army of paid agents could
do.

It was not our purpose in this article to go
into the immigration question so broadly how-
ever, but rather to deal with the subject of
"pupil farming" or "farmers' apprentices,"
which is ably dealt with in a recent issue of
the *Chicago National Live Stock Journal*,
under the heading "America—Vacancies for
Young Gentlemen," taken from an advertise-
ment in an English newspaper. As will be
conjectured, the vacancies referred to are for
pupils to learn farming. A pamphlet costing
4d. is furnished affording young gentlemen the
means of finding places with first-class farmers
in the United States and Canada to learn
farming on a self-supporting basis, for a
"nominal premium." Now the sooner young
gentlemen know the truth in this connection
the better. Any young gentleman who is not
afraid to take his chances along with other

farm hands in this country, and work hard and
faithfully, will have no difficulty in finding a
place with a first-class farmer in Canada or the
United States. If he is strong, healthy, indus-
trious, and fairly intelligent, he can learn a
great deal about farm management in a single
year on a good farm. Besides all this, instead
of paying a premium and working through an
apprenticeship without any pay, he will draw
wages from the day he begins work, and he
must be either very extravagant or else an ex-
ceptionally useless farm laborer if he does not
earn enough to cover his expenses and have a
little money put aside during his first year in
this country. But, on the other hand, he must
not imagine that he will be made any more of
than the other hired help on the farm. He
will be well fed, well housed, and treated
decently as any well-behaved man should be
treated, and he can console himself with the
reflection that his period of paid apprentice-
ship to the farmer will not damage his social
standing in this country nor be in any way de-
rogatory to his dignity. So long as a man is
engaged in any honest and reputable pursuit in
this country we are not so apt to ask the
exact nature of his employment as we are to
enquire whether he does his work well or ill.
Whether he be of the employers or employees
matters very little on this side of the Atlantic,
for if he be of the latter, and conducts himself
as a sensible, honest man should, he will soon
pass into the ranks of the first-mentioned class.

Now let us consider the case of the young
gentleman who pays a premium to some hum-
bugging agent and comes here as a farm pupil.
No well-to-do farmer who can afford to pay,
feed, and house his men will be bothered with
men who are not receiving wages. They want
no drones nor "swells" about their places.
They will pay a good man all that he is worth,
but he must take his chances with the rest of
the hired help. The only farmers who will
take these so-called pupils are those who can-
not afford to pay wages to regular help. The
"pupils" are thus poorly housed and poorly fed
during their apprenticeship, they work just as
hard as other farm laborers, they receive no
pay, and worse than all this, they have only the
opportunity of studying the methods of shift-
less, unsuccessful farmers. In fact, as a rule
they will only learn what should be avoided by
the farmer who hopes to be successful. They
will learn how to winter scrub cows at the
straw stack, become versed in the relative
values of different kinds of browse as food for
live stock, they will become adepts in the art
of wasting manure, and each spring they will
receive instructions, accompanied by numerous
practical illustrations, in the art of "lifting"
yearling calves and colts that are too weak to
get upon their legs without assistance. Of
course some of these "students" may prefer
this sort of thing to accepting regular employ-
ment on farms where they would be paid for
their work and where they would have oppor-
tunities for observing the operations of a suc-
cessful farmer, but it is only right that the case
should be put before them fairly and squarely.

EARLY MATURITY VS. UNDUE FORCING.

In connection with fat stock shows there is doubtless very much to be learned. The slaughter test is unquestionably the true one, but so recently has this been applied in such a way as to render it of any "educational" value that even the most practical breeders and feeders are comparative novices with regard to some of its most important features. It has been the fashion to award the premiums to the animals that had put on most fat, and yet it must be admitted that retailers and their customers are beginning to look upon the meat product of these phenomenally fat animals with suspicion if not disfavor. In buying really first-class beef at a corresponding price the careful housekeeper has a decided objection to have the purchase include an undue proportion of suet. Of course suet is all very well in its way, but everybody knows that it is not worth anything like the price charged for really first-class beef. It is customary for butchers to urge in defence of beef that is so loaded with useless fat as to be objectionable to customers, that the greater the proportion of fat the better the quality of lean meat associated with it. Within certain limits this may be true, but it is very doubtful if it holds good beyond a grade of beef that is "well marbled." It is a generally accepted theory that an animal has "matured" when he has put on his full complement of lean meat, and that after maturity has been reached he merely puts on fat. If this be true, the sooner an animal is killed after maturity the more "economical" will be the character of the beef produced. It is a question well

too far, but until such a result can be shown it is but fair to conclude that the limit of undue forcing has not been reached.

This is merely one of the problems yet to be satisfactorily worked out by feeders, and fat stock shows will in all probability furnish the readiest and most satisfactory means to that end.

CANADA'S JOHN BULL 8,338

Is believed to have no equal among Jersey bulls in point of symmetry and point of breeding. At the present time the Stoke Pogis 3rd-Victor Hugo family, to which Mary Anne of St. Lambert belongs, is leading all others. Canada's John Bull is solid silver grey, with dark shadings. He is the most inbred Stoke Pogis 3rd-Victor Hugo bull alive. He is large, but not in the least coarse, with a magnificent constitution; great depth of body; very short legs; splendid ribbing; great depth from first rib to hip bone, and from hip bone to tail; wonderful length of barrel; long neck with grand crest; extra good head, and wonderfully

His weight at 2 years 7 months and 17 days of age was 1,350 lbs.

A careful study of the pedigree of Canada's John Bull will show that he has no outcross from the combined blood of Mary Anne of St. Lambert, 36 lbs. 12½ oz. of butter in 7 days, and 867 lbs. 14½ oz. of butter in less than a year, Ida of St. Lambert, 65 lbs. milk in a day and 30 lbs. 2½ oz. of butter in 7 days (the two greatest butter cows in the world), and Allie of St. Lambert, 57 lbs. milk and 24 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Ida of St. L. Mr. Fuller believes to be the heaviest milking cow of all Jerseys, 63 lbs. of milk per day for days in succession. Allie of St. Lambert, her full sister, is milking at the present time on winter feed 55 lbs. of milk per day for Mr. George Smith, of Grimsby.

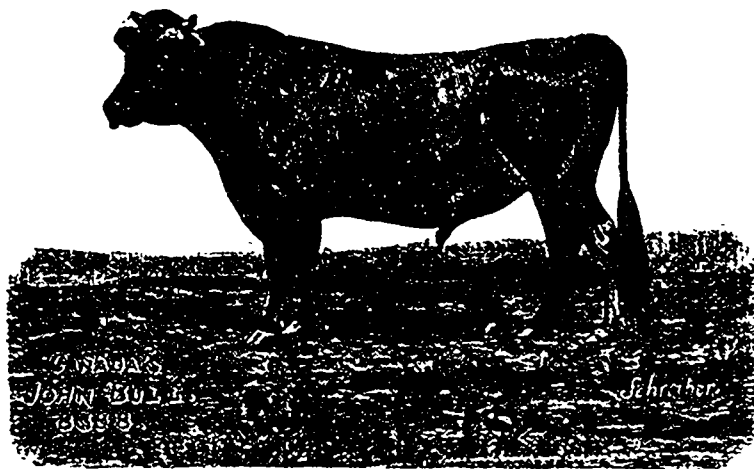
Mr. Fuller refused to entertain an offer of \$15,000 for this youngster, and says it pays him better to breed him and sell his calves. In thus refusing to let so grand a bull go out of Canada, Mr. Fuller is conferring a boon on all Canadian Jersey breeders.

THE SPEED RING AT FAIRS.

We are quite aware that we are treading on dangerous and delicate ground when we attempt to discuss the propriety of speed trials for horses at fairs. On the one hand exhibitors complain that the attractions of the horse ring dwarf all others, and that, having paid for space in the main building, the implement building, or the machinery hall, they cannot induce anybody to look at their exhibits simply because visitors are watching what is going on in the horse ring.

On the other hand, managers of fairs find that a few races (called speed trials) will attract more people in proportion to the money they cost than any other attraction they can devise. They are anxious to meet the views of their patrons as far as is compatible with the success of the show, but they cannot go beyond a certain limit in the matter of pecuniary sacrifices.

There is no doubt something to be said on both sides of the question as it now stands. There can be no doubt that the prizes offered for speed at fairs are too often carried off by outlawed "ringers" that dare not appear on any National Association track in the country. Of course money won by these outlaws of the turf does not go as far toward fostering the horse-breeding industry as it does toward keeping alive a gang of sharpers who wander about from one fair to another solely for the purpose of scraping together a few dollars, honestly or dishonestly as circumstances and surroundings may dictate. Of course when these people furnish the entertainment for the crowd it is but reasonable that they should receive the money, but unless we are greatly mistaken, a way might be devised for amusing the crowd without the assistance of these outsiders



"CANADA'S JOHN BULL 8388." Property of Valancey E. Fuller.

large prominent eyes, very mellow hide and rich. He gives his grand constitution to all his get, as also his depth of body, ribbing, head, and eye; he has a remarkable power to impress his likeness on his calves, probably from his inbreeding, and they can be picked out of a number in a pen owing to their striking resemblance to each other. All his calves are solid color. One son has been sold at four months old for \$3,000. He has 96½ of the blood in Mary Anne of St. Lambert, the outcross being Lydic, who gave 12½ per cent. of her blood to Ida of St. Lambert, 30 lbs. 2½ ozs. (official test). He has 75 per cent. of the blood in Ida of St. Lambert, the outcross being Pride of Windsor (16 quarts, at 14 years old, on grass only), and who is G. G. Dam of Mary Anne of St. Lambert. He is more inbred to Stoke Pogis 3rd 2238 than any bull, having 62½ per cent. of his blood. He has been a most successful prize-taker—1st as yearling, Toronto, 1882, T. S. Cooper, judge; Sweepstake—first as best bull of any age, Hamilton, 1884; at the head of Mr. Fuller's herd who won Champion Cup for best herd, Canada's Great Central Fair, 1883. These are the only occasions on which he has been exhibited.

worthy of consideration, however, whether this period of actual maturity can be hastened by a very liberal system of feeding. It is certain that it can be materially delayed by starvation, or to put it more mildly, scanty feeding, and from this it would appear that it might be hastened through the adoption of the very opposite course. Everybody who has bred young animals knows that even the growth of the frame of a young animal can be hastened by a particularly generous diet, and, this being the case, it would seem strange indeed if the less substantial tissues which go to make up the muscular system did not quite keep pace with the frame which they are intended to cover. In the case of animals intended for work, for breeding, or even for the dairy, where a long period of usefulness is to be taken into consideration, the propriety of inducing exceptionally early maturity may reasonably be questioned, but in the case of youngsters bred only for the butcher's block the quantity and quality of the meat and the cost of producing it are the only considerations to be taken into account. If it can be shown that the quality of the beef has been injured by inducing early maturity then it must be admitted that the "forcing" has been carried

which would be the means of turning the money given for speed trial prizes in the proper direction, and into the quarter where it would do most good. Let the money now devoted to these speed trials be given in added money to a series of stakes to be opened for two, three, and four-year old trotters. In the case of any fair whose ground boasted a good safe half mile track, with turns well thrown up and wide smooth stretches, stakes of this kind would be sure to become popular, while they would add materially to the market value of young home-bred trotters. The objectionable "crooked" element would be entirely absent from contests of this kind, as it is well known that breeders are too tender of the reputation of the youngsters they raise to allow them to be beaten if they can help it. Such races, though they might not be as fast as those between veterans of the trotting turf, would be quite as interesting and infinitely more instructive. In these contests youngsters would meet other youngsters on equal footing, which would be vastly preferable to pitting them against some old campaigner that would fairly break the heart of the baby trotter in scoring and have him as good as beaten before the word was given.

Whether the same principle could be applied to thoroughbreds or not remains to be seen. At present this latter class has so few representatives in Canada that it is difficult to fill a stake respectably either in Ontario or Quebec. There is no doubt, however, that something of the kind might be done that would place the breeders of trotters and thoroughbreds on an equal footing so far as the exhibition associations are concerned.

CANADA'S THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS.

No. I.—MILESIAN.

That Canada has not nearly as many thoroughbred stallions as she should have is very certain, but whether she makes the most of what she has, or not, is quite another question. Indeed there are, doubtless some thoroughbred stallions in Canada that are not earning their oats in the stud, but it is just possible that this may be partly owing to the fact that they are scarcely worthy of patronage. But while there are some useless thoroughbred horses in this country it is quite certain that there are some valuable ones, and at this time it may be seasonable to bring a few of these under the notice of breeders through the agency of a series of short articles.

Milesian, the property of Mr. St. George, of Oakridges, is without doubt a horse well deserving of patronage. Whether he should prove successful in getting racehorses or not he can hardly fail to be a valuable sire. As will be seen by his pedigree, which is given below, he is brimful of staunch staying blood besides having a rich inheritance of speed. Besides this he was a grand performer over hurdles and in the field, and the rougher the country, the stiffer the jumps, the longer the journey, and the heavier the weight up the better the race suited the gallant son of imported Mickey

Free. But so far as the general improvement of the stock of this country is concerned the best is yet to come. Milesian is a horse having plenty of size and substance, magnificent style, high quality, and a grand constitution. In breeding a half-bred or cold-blooded mare to such a horse the breeder can hardly fail to get something that will bring a good price, whether for the turf, the hunting field, the dog-cart, or the family carriage. Milesian stands 16½ hands high, and is of a deep rich chestnut. His pedigree is as follows:—

MILESIAN (1867) Imp Mickey Free (1841)	Sir Hercules	{	Whalebone by Waxy
			Peri by Wanderer
	Griccioli	}	Rob Booty by Chanticleer
			Flight by Escape
Anne (1817) Irish Bredcatcher	{	Wanderer	
		{ Gohannah by Mercury Catharine by Woodpecker	
Caroline	}	Whalebone by Waxy	
		Marianne by Mufti	
Maria Hampton Wagner	{	Sir Charles (1816)	
		{ Sir Archy by Diomed Imported Citizen Mare	
Cornelia	}	Maria West	
		{ Marian by Sir Archy Ella Crump by Imp. Citizen	
Imp. Priam	}	Emilius by Orville	
		Cressida by Whisker	
Bay Maria	}	American Eclipse by Duroe	
		Lady Lightfoot by Sir Archy	

SEED CATALOGUES.

We have received the catalogue of Mr. J. A. Simmers, seedsman, for 1885. It is a beautifully printed and copiously illustrated book of nearly 100 8vo pages, and will doubtless prove a valuable acquisition to retailers, gardeners, and farmers.

CANADIAN PIGS AT NEW ORLEANS

It is satisfactory to note that Canada is coming to the front in the breeding of pigs as well as that of other live stock. A recent New Orleans despatch brings the intelligence that Mr. Joseph Fetherston, of Credit, Ont., has scored a brilliant success at the World's Fair, securing no less than \$1,120 in prizes, which is distributed as follows:—

Essex boar, 2 years and over, 2nd prize.....	\$25
do do 1 year, first prize.....	50
Sweepstakes on boar any age.....	50
Essex sow, 2 years and over, 1st prize.....	50
do do 1 year, 1st prize.....	50
Sweepstakes, best sow any age.....	50
Suffolk boar, 1 year and over, 1st prize.....	50
do do under 1 year, 1st prize.....	30
Sweepstakes boar any age.....	50
Suffolk sow, 2 years and over, 1st prize.....	50
do do 1 year and over, 1st prize.....	50
do do under 1 year, 1st prize.....	30
do do do do 2nd prize.....	15
Suffolk sow with litter, 1st prize.....	40
Sweepstakes, sow any age.....	50
Small Yorkshires, boar 2 years and over, 1st	50
do do do 1 do do 1st	50
do do do under 1 year, 1st.....	30
Sweepstakes for boar.....	50
Small Yorkshire sows, 2 years and over, 1st	50
do do do 1 year and over, 1st	50
do da do under 1 year, 1st.....	30
Sweepstakes for sow.....	50

Also three first prizes for breeders' rings of \$40 each.

THE STALLION SYSTEM OF ENGLAND.

In referring to a stallion show to have been held at Hatfield (Eng.) on the 23rd of February the *Mark Lane Express* gives the following facts which will serve to illustrate to the Canadian reader a system now in vogue in England for the employment of stallions:—

"There are two classes scheduled; one for horses foaled previous to 1882, in which the prize money will be £20, £10, and £5, and one for horses foaled in 1882, in which the prize money will be £10, £5, and £2 10s. In connection with this show, which is to be held under the auspices of the Herts Agricultural Society, stallions will be chosen to travel the country, under a code of conditions of which the following form the most important part:— (3) The society to have the power of claiming any of the horses exhibiting, for service in the county of Herts or within the jurisdiction of the society, to serve not more than 100 mares, if chosen from class one, and not more than 60 mares if chosen from class two, 70 being guaranteed by the society in the first instance, and 50 in the second. Service fee 30s., and 2s. 6d. groom's fee, per mare, and £1 extra for each foal. (4) The money for fees (except groom's fee) will be guaranteed and collected by the society; one half will be paid on June 19th, the remainder, with prize money (if any), on August 2nd; the extra money for foals on June 2nd, 1886. (5) Service not to be given to mares except those having the society's ticket, under a penalty of £5, payable by the owner of the stallion for each mare so served. The names of members with the number of mares allotted to each horse will be given by the secretary. (6) The owners of the stallions must, at the end of the season and before the prize money is paid, hand to the secretary a complete list of mares served during the season. (7) The owners of any stallion chosen by the society shall, immediately after the show, enter into a written agreement with the committee and secretary of the society for the fulfilment of the contracts, and the stallions shall thereafter be at the orders of the committee until the 1st of July next, and shall be stationed at Hatfield, or some other place, as may be specified from time to time, and shall only be withdrawn from their work under certificate of the veterinary surgeon appointed to report thereon by the committee. Should the owners remove them from any appointed station without the written sanction of the committee, they shall forfeit a sum of £50 besides the prize money and service fees. Horses withdrawn from service, with the sanction of the veterinary authority, will only receive fees for the number of mares served up to the date of such withdrawal. (8) The society shall appoint a committee to decide whether any of the horses be chosen for service in the county, and the decision of such committee shall be final."

PURE JERSEYS ON LIGHT FEED.

Mr. Fuller, of Oaklands, sends the following letter to the *Chicago Breeders' Gazette*:—

"In a late issue of your paper Jonathan Talcott asserts that there are in or near his district cross-bred cows in dairy herds which will, with feed and care, rival any of the pure bred, not excepting even Mary Anne of St. Lambert or Mercedes, on same feed, if any other cow can be found to eat as much as they did on their trials, especially Mary Anne of St. Lambert."

“Mr. Talcott and many of your other writers seem to lose entire recollection of the fact that Mary Anne of St. Lambert, in a test in the hands of a committee appointed by the Canadian Jersey Breeders' Association, from June 19 to June 25, 1884, made, upon an average of five quarts of ground oats and clover pasture only, when she was four years and two months old, 24 lbs. 13 oz., and that in the last three and a half days she made 13 lbs. 4 oz., or at the rate of 26 lbs. 3 oz. He also overlooks the fact that her test of 106 lbs. 12½ oz. of salted butter in thirty-one days was made upon an average of four and one-half quarts of ground oats and pasture only, and that at that time she was but four years and two months old, and had not reached her prime.

“The facts of the quantity of feed given her at the time were fully published in the public press. If Mr. Talcott can produce any cross-bred animal that is capable upon this feed of making as much butter in the hands of disinterested people as did Mary Anne of St. Lambert, then why does he not do it? and until he does the public will believe him incapable of doing so. Mary Anne of St. Lambert has been pretty thoroughly tested, and her capabilities on light and heavy feeding pretty well demonstrated. She will have the rest which she is entitled to from this out, and the only other test we ever purpose submitting her to is one upon grass only, with no other feed. Should she be in good health and form after her next calving it is our intention to test her upon grass only, and from what we know of the cow we feel sure that she can make at that time, when she will be in her maturity, at least twenty-seven pounds of butter in seven days easily.

“VALANCEY E. FULLER.”

VALUE OF A PURE JERSEY BULL TO INCREASE THE BUTTER YIELD OF COMMON COWS.

“Dairyman,” in Chicago National Live Stock Journal.

For the production of butter in large quantities and of fine quality, or for the increase of the cream yield merely, grade Jerseys are as desirable and as profitable as those that are pure-bred, and it is simply a loss of time and material to undertake to establish a butter or cream dairy, and expect to get the best results without the use of Jersey blood.

No breed will make as large returns (and for which a ready market at paying figures is always obtainable) as the cattle from the Channel Islands. Select good “native” dairy cows, the best obtainable, without defects of form, size, or habits (these are transmissible, and sooner or later will appear in the offspring); procure a pure Jersey bull from the best butter strain your purse will admit of; raise the heifers and send the bull calves to the butcher. If you are not able to buy a good bull, get an enterprising neighbor to join you in the purchase.

All the capital invested in this way will soon be returned with heavy interest. Instead of selling off the cows in the fall, after milking them through the summer, as is often the custom, keep them well all winter, and arrange to have them drop half-blood Jersey calves in the spring. These, at proper age, bred to a thoroughbred bull, will produce three-quarter Jerseys, and in a few years a valuable herd for dairy purposes will be formed. The older cows can then be disposed of, and none but grade Jerseys need be kept. The result will be an increased yield of butter and cream, greatly enhanced in value, eagerly sought after at better prices, and a lively demand for any young stock that may be for sale, at two or three times the price paid for the original cows.

There are men fully alive to all this, located

in a neighborhood where good prices are paid for the dairy product, regulated, of course, by the quality of the goods offered, that use (instead of a pure-bred male) a half, or three-quarters, or seven-eighths bull of the Jersey breed, because he resembles, in color or outline, the true type of that breed.

This is a mistake, and will almost inevitably lead to disappointments. No bull should be used of any breed, for reproducing either milk or beef animals that is not thoroughbred. He will be as likely to transmit the weak and inferior qualities of his common ancestry as he will those of his more royal blood; whereas, the blood of a purely-bred male being stronger, he has the power to stamp his get with the peculiarities and characteristics of his improved condition and breeding. This is forcibly illustrated in the mating of a pure-bred Jersey bull with the common cow of no particular breed; the offspring partakes invariably of all the general characteristics of the sire—in color, form, and appearance. So marked is this that in many instances it is impossible to distinguish the half-breed from the pure-bred.

The invisible and more important qualities of power to produce milk continually and to make butter largely, to digest and assimilate rich food in great quantities, are just as liable to be reproduced as the outward signs of form and color. Therefore it is of the highest importance to select not only a male pure in blood, but one possessing well-established blood lines from a butter standpoint. The result of this care will be the founding of a herd of grade cows, handsome to look upon, profitable in their work, and that will increase in value year by year.

New blood should be introduced as the heifers become old enough to breed. *Inbreeding* should be avoided, as it has a tendency to weaken the constitution, and thus impair general usefulness.

Good registered bulls can be procured from reliable breeders at prices that are reasonable, and the butter dairyman who does not avail himself of the opportunity to thus improve his stock and enhance the value of his dairy product and increase the demand, is losing valuable time and opportunities to double his capital in a few years.

The demand for grade Jersey cows for family use in cities and small towns, where one cow or two are kept to supply the wants of the family in milk, cream, and butter, has within a few years become enormous, and in some sections this demand is very far in excess of the supply. Heifers with first calves and cows sired by a good butter bull (half and three-quarter-bred animals) sell for \$75 to \$125 each.

The writer has in mind one farmer who owns 18 or 20 cows, most of them grade Jerseys, bred up in the manner described, from the common stock of the country, from which he makes a finer article of butter than his neighbors who have no Jersey blood, and, of course, receives a higher price for it from his customers, who take it all the year; and there are many others who would like to be supplied with butter from his dairy, but it has a limit to its resources, and the supply at all seasons fails to go round. This man has for several years used a pure Jersey bull, raised the heifer calves from his common cows, and has now a valuable herd of butter-producing animals that make from eight to twelve pounds of butter per week, with a lively demand for it all at forty cents per pound. He cannot fill the demand for family cows, but disposes of them as rapidly as he feels he can spare them, at prices fully up to the figures named.

What other branch of the live stock interest can make as good a showing for the amount of capital invested?

It is a source of great encouragement to the business man when the fruits and products of his investments and labors are eagerly sought after at paying prices.

CALF RAISING.

From the Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

It is possible to rear calves on skim-milk and other food that will nearly or quite equal in size, appearance, and flesh the best of those which suck their dams; but the cases in which this has been done are exceptional and not at all the rule. We have reared many calves on skim-milk, and continue the practice, liking it well; but in no single case have we ever been able to secure as large size or maintain flesh as well by this method as when the calves have drawn their supplies from the cow. If we expected to sell calves for veal at a few weeks old we should decidedly prefer letting them suck. If to be sold at six or eight months old, or to be reared by breeders for steers or milch cows, we should, as a rule, sell the cream or make butter from it, fairly good markets and facilities for caring for milk being taken for granted. We have had animals reared on skim-milk which were every way satisfactory when mature.

We believe the milk of the cow is the best possible food for the calf; that no substitute has yet been found that equals it. But we also believe that on fairly high-priced land it is not most profitable to keep a cow a year simply to rear one common or grade calf. The calf will do well on the skim-milk; at most, any decrease in its value ought to be less than the profit from the sale of the cream or the butter made from it. Of course, if one is rearing high-priced calves, the saving of a few dollars in this way may be accompanied by a much greater loss in the sale of the calf. There is a difference in practice where the calves are to be reared from the pail as to the time when the calves are taken from the cow. Some never allow them to suck, and this plan has the advantage that the cow usually frets less than when the calf is taken away when older. Many let the calf suck for a few days—perhaps a week. The milk of a newly-calved cow should be given in all cases, and the labor of milking is saved. The calf is stronger and the difficulty in teaching it to drink is but little increased.

Some of the cream may be removed from the milk when the calf is a week old. We have had good success when full skimmed milk was used before the calf was two weeks old. In many cases nothing else is given until the calves are taught to eat meal or grain, which may be when three or four weeks old. The better practice is to feed a little oil-meal or flaxseed in the milk. The flaxseed should be thoroughly boiled before being mixed with the milk. The oil-meal may be so boiled or simply soaked in hot water. After a little time the quantity given may be increased until the feed is a thickish gruel.

Oats and corn, either ground or unground, are desirable for calves, as are also hay and grass. But little has been done in this country with distinctive “milk substitutes,” such as are much advertised in England. Finely ground meals of various kinds, including oil-meal, with a little sugar or molasses; sometimes other substances to make it more palatable, and possibly something to prevent possible irritation to the stomach, constitute these milk substitutes. It is certain that they have given good results in some cases—they taking the place of the solids in the milk, and water being added in about the same proportion as in milk—eighty-seven per cent. water to thirteen of solids of all kinds.

We have tried, and been fairly satisfied with the result, allowing two calves to suck one cow; also allowing the cow to suckle a second calf, in some cases a third, weaning the first when about four months old. As we have frequently stated, we like fall or winter calves if they are to be reared on skim-milk. Given good quarters they do well, coming to grass in the spring in good shape, and the profit from butter or cream is usually greater.

JERSEY CATTLE REGISTRATION.

From the Turf, Field, and Farm.

In magnifying the importance of pedigree and underestimating form and constitution, we place temptation in the way of small breeders and traders. If a registered animal can be sold by correspondence or otherwise for three times more than can be obtained for a better looking but unregistered animal, it stands to reason that men whose integrity is not rock-ribbed will resort to every trick or device to secure a certificate of registration. For instance, calves can be reported from standard cows which are dead or barren, and the reports being accepted without question at the herd book office, the confiding public is treated to a sham. If one flagrant case of deception is loftily ignored when brought to the attention of the registration office, discriminating people will naturally begin to ask, What is a certificate of registration worth which emanates from that office? Many of the oldest subscribers to the *Turf, Field, and Farm* are owners of Jersey herds, and as these have so much property at stake it behooves them to keep an eye on the office where money is accepted for placing pedigrees on file. In the autumn of 1879 A. H. Davenport, of Lexington, Ky., sold and shipped to Capt. John G. Yeiser, of Arkansas, a bull and a heifer, each several months old and represented to be pure Jerseys. The certificate furnished by Davenport with the heifer reads:—

Calved April 12, 1879. Got by Red Cloud 2nd 2260. Dam Little Gentle 4640. A. J. C. C. B.

A. H. DAVENPORT.

On the strength of this certificate Capt. Yeiser sought to have the heifer registered as Little Gentle's Daughter, but was confronted in the New York office of the American Jersey Cattle Club with a pedigree in the handwriting of Davenport filed for a bull calf, dropped March 25, 1879, and as being out of Little Gentle 4640. To make both of the Davenport certificates correct it would have been necessary for Little Gentle 4640 to have given birth to the heifer seventeen days after dropping the bull calf. The Jersey cow early becomes a mother, but she is not equal to the task required of her by Mr. Davenport. One of the certificates with regard to the produce of Little Gentle is wrong—is fraudulent. This is admitted by the recording office of the cattle club, but thus far no steps have been taken to settle the question. Upon the unsupported word of Davenport the bull was registered as standard. For the breeding of the heifer Capt. Yeiser has the written statement of Davenport. In view of these facts it is but fair to ask the American Jersey Cattle Club if it makes a practice of registering calves upon the statement of every one who writes to the secretary enclosing the fee? If its general custom is illustrated by the double-dealing of Davenport, which we should regret to believe, the question which next arises is, What guarantee has the public that the Jersey Herd Book is worth buying or quoting? The case which we present with so much moderation is of vital interest to the cattle club, because the owners of herds cannot afford to have a suspicion created with regard to the accuracy of registration.

HOW TO DISPOSE OF THE HAY CROP.

From the *Minnesota Farmer*.

"How to dispose of the hay crop" was the subject of a most instructive and entertaining paper by Mr. J. M. Deering of Saco, member of the Board from York Co., at the institute in Vassalboro. He said as the hay crop is valued more than any other farm crop, its importance in feeding value must be carefully considered that we may judge of the profit of the crop. There are two ways of disposing of this crop: by feeding and by selling. There is no better way to solve this problem of comparative values than by figures, for they will tell the story of profit or loss.

Suppose we invest fifty dollars in one acre of natural grass land. We want first to look after our interest account, which at six per cent. for six years must be \$18.00. It is not fair to make the test in a shorter time. Taxes for six years, \$6.00; ploughing, \$5.00; seven cords of stable manure, \$42.00; harrowing, \$3.00; mowing for six years, \$6.00; raking, \$3.00; hauling, \$3.00; total expense, \$87.00; interest on \$87.00 for 6 years, \$31.00, giving a grand total of \$118.00. Now what is coming in supposing we eat the hay on the farm? The first two years it should give 2 tons a year, the third and fourth 1½ a year, the fifth and sixth 1 ton a year, a total of nine tons. One ton of good hay contains \$5.00 worth of plant food, which would make \$45.00 from the nine tons. If we eat it on the farm at a feeding value of \$12.00, we receive the first year \$24.00. Now we have five years' interest on \$24.00 to consider, which would amount to \$7.20. Interest on \$24.00 for four years, \$7.76; interest on \$18.00 for three years, \$3.24; for two years, \$2.16, and for one year 72 cents, a total of \$19.08, as the interest on the hay received each year to the end of the six years' time. Our account then stands, Dr. \$118; Cr. by \$64; balance, \$54, which would bring the price of our hay to just \$6 per ton. If sold from the farm, the interest account from each year's sales to the end of the time taken for the experiment would be \$20.67. This from the expense charged, \$118, leaves \$97.33 as the cost of the nine tons, an average of \$10.81 per ton. This I consider a fair test case, and showing the relative profit of feeding the hay on the farm and selling it from the farm. It has been my fortune, or misfortune, to carry on two farms, from one of which we have sold the hay, while from the other we have sold none, but turned our attention to growing calves, and the result has been highly satisfactory in the latter case. Figures were here presented, giving the expense of operating these two farms, and the receipts from each, which were of deep interest to all stock-breeders. We can only give part of these at this time. In feeding steers, he said:—"In November, 1883, we had 8 steers; four 3 years old and four 1 year old. They weighed, November 19, 1,260, 1,220, 875, 910, 890, 765, 750, 740. In 150 days they gained 375, 240, 305, 325, 335, 233, 240, 228; total weight November 19, 7,465; gain at end of time given, 2,271. I consumed 8 tons 500 lbs. of hay, an average of 15 lbs. each per day, and 150 bushels of cornmeal at 75 cents per bushel. Value of hay, \$14 per ton, \$115.50; total cost of feeding, \$227.50. Difference between value in November and April, \$211.71, the time taken for the experiment. It will be seen that there was received, in addition to the manure, only a very small fraction less than \$14 a ton for the hay fed."

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

DETECTING MARGARINE IN BUTTER.

From the *London Live Stock Journal*.

We notice that the Society for the Encouragement of the National Industry of France has, in order to encourage him to continue his investigations, made a grant to M. Piallat, the discoverer of a qualitative and quantitative process of, and analysis for, detecting the presence of margarine in butter. This gentleman has readily accorded to the Parisian Journal *L'Industrie Laitiere* particulars of his process, which are well worthy of reproduction. It appears that to 100 grammes of coarsely ground pure sulphate of copper are added 320 grammes of distilled water, and, immediately, a small quantity of liquid ammonia, the whole being agitated by a glass rod. A greenish blue precipitate is formed, which, after filtering, washing, and drying, is ground finely and is then ready for use in making the analyses.

To make a qualitative analysis two grammes of pure butter are taken, placed on a sheet of glass, and mixed with two centigrammes of the re-agent, as it is called, above referred to. A pallet-knife is the best to use for this purpose. The mixture takes a clear blue turquoise color, and is then spread upon another piece of glass and its color well noticed. This serves as the standard by which the subsequent butters are judged. These butters are dealt with exactly in the same way as the above, and if they contain margarine, M. Piallat, says they will have a "more intense and greenish color." A very small quantity of the adulterant can be perceived by the naked eye.

In regard to quantitative analyses M. Piallat quotes an example. A sample of butter is taken which is known to be pure and divided into several lots. The first remains pure, the second is mixed with one-half its quantity of margarine, the third with one-third, the fourth with one-fourth, and so on up to one-tenth. Having to make the quantitative analysis of a butter the qualitative analysis of which has shown the presence of margarine, two grammes of each of the above lot are taken and incorporated in the same manner as in the case of the qualitative analysis, and to each sample are added two centigrammes of cupro ammoniac hydrate.

When the whole are well mixed, each quantity is placed in order upon a sheet of glass, numbered, and given, as far as possible, the same amount of space and form, so that the eye may more easily perceive the difference in the colors. Taking next the butter to be analysed the same process is performed with regard to it, two grammes being mixed with two centigrammes of the hydrate. The color is then contrasted with those of the lots referred to, and the quantity of margarine in this way ascertained.

M. Piallat adds that if the butter is adulterated with vegetable oils, the same reagent will produce a darker reaction than the butter which is exempt from it.

MORE BRAIN POWER ON THE FARM.

Wm. Clift in *American Agriculturist*.

About the best use a farmer can make of himself is, to devote the present long winter evenings to an increase of his mental activity. Farms differ in their productiveness, mainly according to the amount of intelligence that is brought to their cultivation. Brain-power may be increased by a thorough knowledge of the present condition of the farm, and its worth as a machine for making money. What crops have paid, and what have been raised and sold at a loss? What per cent. has it paid on the capital invested? In the case of the gain,

what secured it? Was it the manure applied, or the frequent tillage, or the extra amount of rainfall? In case of loss, was it the want of fertilizers, was the crop choked by weeds, or was the seed poor, and the crop damaged by the planting? This accounting for failures is as profitable as bragging over big crops, without making any record of the process of obtaining them.

Brain-power may be increased by planning improvements. There may be several acres of peat-swamp or bog meadow, producing only brush and bog hay, hardly worth cutting. There is a good outlet, and it can be drained three feet or more deep. Cipher out the cost of drainage, and of making it produce three tons of clover or timothy to the acre. Would not the sight of the waving heads of the grass be more pleasing than the cat-tails, flags, and skunk-cabbages that now waste their sweetness upon the desert air? There may be an acre of swale, underlaid with hard-pan, over which ferns, weeds, and aquatic grasses run riot during the whole summer. Is it not time the bottom was knocked out of it, by tiles laid three or four feet in the ground, and the superfluous water compelled to go through these, instead of creeping lazily over the surface? It can be made the best grass land on the farm. Why not make it so, and handle the dollars that come from maximum crops? Brain-power can be increased by reading and digesting the instructive contents of agricultural papers.

NITROGEN FOR GROWING CROPS.

From the Mark Lane Express.

In 1879, Thae reported to a congress of naturalists at Freiburg, as the result of eleven years' experiments, that the nitrogen contained in the crops on which he experimented, grown on sandy loam, was derived from the soil to half its amount. His subsequent experiments on potatoes, rye, barley, and peas lead him to conclude that there is an unmistakable relation between the quantity of nitrogen supplied by the soil and that put into it artificially. He considers that if man supplies nitrogen freely in the manure, Nature responds freely in the crop, and if a man is sparing so is Nature, and he states that in a year of fairly productive weather, if the farmer supplies in the manure one-half the nitrogen he ought to receive from the crop, Nature will supply the remainder. In specially adverse seasons, as when, for example, exceptional dryness prevents decomposition of nitrogenous substance, the rule cannot be expected to hold good, and in such cases, sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda, if used, are lost, as they are never available after the first year.

WHY SOME FARMERS DO NOT SUCCEED.

They are not active and industrious.
 They are slothful in everything.
 They do not keep up with improvements.
 They are wedded to old methods.
 They give no attention to details.
 They think small things not important.
 They take no pleasure in their work.
 They regard labor as a misfortune.
 They weigh and measure stingily.
 They are wasteful and improvident.
 They let their gates sag and fall down.
 They will not make compost.
 They sell hay, grain, and straw off the farm instead of turning them into meat, cheese, and butter, and increasing their supply of manure.
 They let their fowls roost in trees.
 They have no shelter for stock.

They do not curry their horses.
 They leave their ploughs in the field.
 They hang the harness in the dust.
 They put off greasing the wagon.
 They starve the calf and milk the cow.
 They don't know the best is the cheapest.
 They breed to and from scrubs.
 They have no method or system.
 They have no ears for home enterprise.
 They see no good in a new thing.
 They never use paint on the farm.
 They prop the barn door with a rail.
 They milk the cows late in the day.
 They have no time to do things well.
 They do not read the best books and newspapers.

They think two dollars is better invested in whiskey and tobacco than in a subscription for a good weekly breeding and agricultural paper.

They think the buyer of a successful neighbor's stock at good prices is a fool and the seller very "lucky."

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Breeding Record.

D'Israeli's Lady Hood, 11,105, W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky., to V. A. Hill & Co., Springville, Utah.

Normandy King, 13,092, W. Warren Morton, to G. C. Huffman, Normandy, Tenn.

Fancy Fair, 13,093, W. Warren Morton, to E. Falkner, Huntingdon, Tenn.

Exposition Prize, 13,141, W. Warren Morton, to C. C. Logsdon, Independence, Kan.

Sambo's Sallie IV., 13,075, Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio, to Otto Kellar, Belle Vernon, Ohio.

Sambo's Sallie V., 13,760, Geo. W. Penney, to Benj. Walton, Belle Vernon, Ohio.

Hawkeye Prince, 13,074, Gideon Blackstone, Red Oak, Iowa, to A. M. Coville, Reasnor, Iowa.

Riverton Sallie B., 7,740, C. P. Mattocks, Portland, Me., to C. A. Brackett, Garham, Me.
 Eureka, 10,373, E. H. Morton, Wellington, Ohio, to C. Yost, Wellington, Ohio.

Lady Rollin, 9,194, John T. Wrinkle, Plattsburg, Mo., to Edward A. Marshall, Pawnee City, Neb.

Whiteface, 10,956, J. J. Mails, Manhattan, Kan., to H. S. Fillmore, Lawrence, Kan.

Charmer's Prince, 12,567, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont., Can., to Clifford & White, Wellington, Ohio.

Rarity, 13,116, and Goodness, 13,117, Clifford & White, Wellington, Ohio, to Wm. Rockefeller, Greenwich, Conn.

Beauty III., 13,118, Clifford & White, to E. C. Blakeslee, Medina, Ohio.

Farm Notes.

Discussing the manufacture of bone-dust, Professor J. Konig shows that when bones, previous to grinding, are freed from fats by treatment with benzol, they are purified from ingredients which have no agricultural value.

Probably as curious an article of export as is often carried in an ocean steamer was lately taken out to New Zealand. It consisted of a consignment of "bumble-bees." At present clover does not "seed" in that country, though it grows readily, because there are no bumble-bees to fertilize the flowers. The importer hopes that the bumble-bees will save him \$5,000 a year in clover seed.

Dr. Dio Lewis says that some years ago he laid a thousand feet of paper pipe, two inches in diameter, to convey water from a spring to

his house and barn in the country. It has never leaked, and has never imparted any perceptible taste to the water. This pipe is made of strong paper wound into pipe form and thoroughly soaked in tar. It becomes so hard and strong that it will bear a pressure almost equal to iron.

Dr. Twitchell told his audience at Bowdoinham the other day that he had kept a strictly itemized account of all his transactions for all the time he has been in the poultry business, and that he can at any time tell the cost of raising and keeping, and also the income from the same. Last September he dressed and sent to market a lot which averaged five and a half pounds each, which sold for 28 cents a pound, and the cost of which was 33 cents each. — *Maine Farmer.*

The most remarkable feature of Indian wheat culture is the large amount of tillage performed by the best farmers, many of whom plough the land five, six, or even ten times before sowing. The thorough exposure of the soil to the fierce rays of a tropical sun is believed to be highly beneficial. There is no doubt as to two benefits claimed for the practice—the killing of grass and weeds and the trituration of the soil, which prevents, or rather hinders, the evaporation of moisture. To keep soil moist old Jethro Tull said, "Multiply the internal superficies."

At a Farmers' Institute in Michigan the subject of potato culture was discussed by C. H. Butler. The speaker claimed the three requisites for success in potato culture to be good land, good seed, and good cultivation. The best quality of land is a heavy, sandy loam, inclined to clay, and having a stiff sod. This should be ploughed seven or eight inches deep and worked into a fine mellow condition at least four inches in depth. Potatoes should be of medium size and cut to one-eye pieces, planted three feet apart, each way, and one eye to the hill. As to the scab, he could give no cure or cause for such a condition. He had sowed salt broadcast and had grown the scabby potatoes in his experience. It had been suggested that it was caused by a minute worm like a wire worm, but upon examination of several specimens of diseased tubers with a strong glass, he had failed to find the worm or other living organism, and could see no evidence of the work of insects or worms. He thought it was a skin disease, but had no theory to give as to its cause and cure. — *Maine Farmer.*

Horse Notes.

Mr. John Torrance, of Thistleton, county of York, sold to Mr. M. Clohassy, Irwin Station, Pa., the bay Clydesdale mare "Josephine," foaled 1882, by Lord Derby, out of a Conqueror mare. This splendid mare with her sister and dam have taken 52 first prizes. Price, \$500. More good ones where she came from.

Live Stock Notes.

A two-year-old native heifer, owned by Mr. John Donovan, Ipswich, Mass., is reported to have given milk between January 15 and December 1, 1884, which made 454½ pounds of butter. — *New England Farmer.*

The western farmer says it is surprising how butter, cheese, pork, or beef will paint houses and build fences and barns. They do the same thing here in Maine, and more too; they swell the bank account at the same time. — *Maine Farmer.*

J. M. Enochs has sold an undivided one-half interest of the flying V brand of cattle to L. H. Parker, at an average price of \$30 per head. —*Buffalo (Wyo.) Echo.*

Mr. Charles Goodnight, of the Texas Panhandle, who has a finely-bred lot of range cattle, has sold a large lot of yearlings and two-year-olds at \$17 to \$22 per head, to be driven north.

President Longendyke intends to sell all of his she cattle in the spring, and will thereafter keep only steers on his range. He will buy yearlings and put them on the market when two-year-olds. We believe he has adopted the correct idea for cattle-raising on the plains. Steers are hardier and better rustlers than cows, and there is less risk in handling them than the latter. —*Kansas Cowboy.*

For quality, the Polled Angus; for early maturity and size, the Shorthorn; for grass beef, the Hereford; for general utility, the Devon; for butter, the Jersey; for milk, the Holstein; for cheese, the Ayrshire; for cold, the Galloway; for heat, the Brahma, and for starvation, the Texas. This is the way it was put by an old dealer and breeder to the *Texas Live Stock Journal.*

Charles Wolf, of Lane county, recently spent two weeks on the range of the Smoky Hill pool, and during that time he visited every section. Losses among cattle have been trifling. About all of the deaths that have occurred were occasioned by cattle falling over creek banks. E. A. McMath placed on the range last fall 200 head of high-grade cattle from the east, not one of which has died. There is no feeding done on this range. —*Kansas Cowboy.*

From a summary of auction sales of pedigreed cattle compiled by the *Chicago Breeders' Gazette*, it appears that 7,500 passed under the hammer in 1884, bringing a total of \$1,880,000, or say \$250 a head for all ages. Shorthorns brought \$200 each; Herefords, \$376; Polled Angus, \$376; Galloways, \$312; Holsteins, \$264; Jerseys, \$314. With all the breeds, the prices, at private sale, were firm during the year, in spite of financial depression and the outbreak of contagious disease.

A valuable lot of Hereford cattle were sold at auction February 12 at Stocktonbury, Eng., by order of the executors of the late Mr. Carwardine. Among the animals sold were the following:—Baroness 2d, to George Leigh & Co., \$375; Ruth Wilton, same, \$450; Rosabella Wilton and Gertrude Wilton, to Adams Earl, at \$500 each; Althea and Polyanthus brought, respectively, \$1,200 and \$750, but remain on the other side. The celebrated Lord Wilton (4,740), that was knocked off last year at \$19,000, went to Mr. Tudge, of Leinthall, at \$5,000.

A noted sheep raiser says that in the season for sheep to bring forth their lambs he does not allow himself to be away from the flock more than three hours at a time on any account. This insures that every young lamb will be cared for. A noted breeder of thoroughbreds keeps a shepherd with his flock day and night, the service being divided between two men. Such care allows no losses. And why not? If stock of any kind is going to be kept, keep it with such care that it will bring to the owner a liberal reward. Indifferent work that brings no satisfaction of any kind should find no place on any farm.

Fort McLeod Gazette:—Cattle on the whole may be said to be in as good condition, if not better, than they were this time last year. The only exceptions to this are pilgrim cattle, i.e. cattle driven in last summer, very old cattle,

and cows with calves, especially big ones. The number of cattle which died from the effects of the stormy, cold weather would seem to be so small as not to be worth mentioning. Much of this very satisfactory state of affairs must be attributed to the especially fine fall, which enabled cattle to go into the winter prepared for almost anything. The present fine weather and abundance of feed is being taken advantage of, and cattle are filling up rapidly. A little extra care from the present time until they are safely past any more storms which may be expected, and the spring round-up of 1885 will establish the fact that we have passed through a winter of extraordinary severity in such a manner as to set at rest all doubts regarding this district from a range point of view. New companies and individuals can invest their money here now with a perfectly easy conscience.

TO CURE HAMS OR BACON OF ANY SIZE IN AUGUST.—Lay the meat in salt over night. In the morning place each piece for five minutes in boiling brine containing a little saltpetre, and immediately hang in a headless barrel or hogshead, cover with a coarse cloth, and smoke three days with hard wood sawdust. Before stopping the smoke dash a spoonful of sulphur on the fire. This process has saved us twenty dollars in a single season, and hams thus cured are equal to Whitaker's.

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

Cattle notes

Swine.

N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., vice-president of the American Berkshire Association, won with his Berkshires at New Orleans, La. the \$250.00 gold medal for grand sweepstakes prize on best boar and five sows of any age or breed.

The breeders of Berkshire swine will do well to remember that after the 1st of July, 1885, double entry fees will be required on all animals not sent for registry in the American Berkshire Record before they are one year old; and that double fees will be required for all transfers not reported to the Record within six months after change of ownership.

Dairy Notes.

"Neutral stock" is the term a Chicago rendering establishment applies to its lard, which is prepared and sold for making country butter. "Imitation creamery," we presume, is the name the mixture will take on when it gets to the counter of the retail grocer. —*New England Farmer.*

One of the best samples of butter shown at the Granite State Dairymen's Convention at Concord was brought in by Mr. I. J. Burns, and was made from the milk of cows fed largely upon ensilage and grain, little or no dry fodder being given. It was presented in a five pound box filled in solid, direct from the churn without re-working, and was but two or three days old. It was not quite free from buttermilk, and, of course, would not keep sweet very long in a warm atmosphere, but the flavor, otherwise than the buttermilk flavor, was such as would suit a large class of trade. Mr. Burns does not usually feed ensilage as freely as when making this lot. He wanted to see if any one

would detect the ensilage flavor in the butter, but no one detected it. —*New England Farmer.*

The judges on dairy products at the New Orleans Exposition were instructed to be governed in their awards by the following scale of points:—

FOR BUTTER.

Flavor	40
Gram	30
Color.....	15
Salting	10
Style of package.....	5

Total.....100

FOR CHEESE.

Flavor	30
Quality.....	30
Texture.....	20
Color.....	10
Salting	10

Total.....100

Mr. Thomas J. Lipton, an English cheese dealer, recently received, through his representative, Mr. Shields, New York, three cheeses, said to be the largest in the world. They weigh not less than 2,900 pounds each, and were made by Dr. L. L. Wight, of Whitesboro, N. Y., six days' milk from 1,200 cows being required to make the three cheeses. They are of the very best quality, and seem to be far better cured than those of ordinary size.

FRESH STABLE MANURE FOR POTATOES.—It has been observed by Gagniare and other experimenters that the application of manure at the time of planting caused a marked increase in the yield of potatoes, but the liability to incur disease is greater. A field thus manured compared with another which had received the manure in the previous autumn showed an increase of one-eighth in the yield, but when the tubers were stored a great proportion of them turned bad in a few weeks. —*Mark Lane Express.*

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Correspondence.

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF MANURE.

To THE CANADIAN BREEDER:

It is a matter of regret, in these days of importing and breeding valuable cattle, that so many contributors to stock journals and other publications should be found advocating the storing of manure in basements under cattle stalls.

As I have read in THE CANADIAN BREEDER, one supporter of this dangerous practice, writing recently in the *New York Tribune*, describes the convenience of dropping manure through trap-doors in the gutters behind animals, and in the next sentence says:—"To me nothing is so horrible as to see pigs wallowing in such a place, and picking food out of the dreadful mess." Undoubtedly pigs would be in danger in such a mess of corruption, but would the more delicate animals on the floor above

brought perhaps from the pure air of Jersey Island, not be in danger from the festering mass beneath them? The fact is that however well a basement may be ventilated, owing to the warm air in stable offering less resistance than the cold air elsewhere, the poisonous emanations from the rotting matter will leak through floors, and go up through traps when opened with a rush, to be inhaled by the animals, thereby producing pneumonia, tuberculosis, and other fatal diseases.

Few stock men seem to realize the fact that in case of stock being confined in foul, cold stables, much of the food consumed, instead of producing beef, bone, muscle, or milk, as the case may be, is required to ward off disease and maintain animal heat.

Careful study and experiment have convinced me that the most profitable place for preserving manure is in an open basin in the barn yard, protected from surface water, and which can be made water-tight with brick or stone and hydraulic cement, or quite as good and much cheaper with blue clay thoroughly puddled and rammed to place. The basin should be sufficiently wide so that the manure therein will not be more than four feet in depth at any time, for while manure should be compactly stored, hard packing by stock tramping thereon, or by being piled high, should be avoided, as heating is thereby produced, and an even fermentation prevented. These details being carried out, two courses are open to complete the scheme—either carry the urine into a water-tight tank in ground outside of stable, and allow the rain-fall to moisten the manure in basin, or run the urine through pipes from stable into manure basin, which I think a better way, and throw the rain off basin with a light shingle or board roof. Either the rain-fall or the urine alone is sufficient for rotting the solids in basin, but both together produce too much moisture, rendering a covering to basin necessary in case of the urine being run therein.

The recommendation of Mr. Ives in the *Country Gentleman* to cover the manure pile weekly with plaster to prevent gases escaping therefrom, and also to cut all straw for bedding purposes, cannot be too highly commended. All manure carried through the summer should be gathered into a pile and thickly covered with swamp muck, so as to prevent its being scattered over the yard and the fertilizing properties washed therefrom by summer rains.

T. H. GOFF,
Architect, Toronto.

NEW SCALE OF POINTS FOR JERSEYS.

OAKLANDS JERSEY STOCK FARM,
Feb. 28, 1885.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose you herewith new scale of points adopted at the late meeting of directors of the A. J. C. C.

You will notice that according to the formula adopted by the American Jersey Cattle Club

the Jersey is no longer being bred for mere appearance, but that the greatest number of points are given for those portions of the cow's conformation which mean strictly work (No. 3), indicating persistence in milking, (6) digestive power, (7) breeding capabilities and constitution, (10) richness, 11, 12, and 13—34 points, the udder, (16) constitution. This indicates the working cow. Yours very truly,

VALANCEY E. FULLER.
FOR COWS.

Points.	Counts.
1. Head small and lean ; face dished, broad between the eyes and narrow between the horns.....	2
2. Eyes full and placid ; horns small, crumpled, and amber-colored.....	1
3. Neck thin, rather long, with clean throat, and not heavy at the shoulders	8
4. Back level to the setting-on of tail.....	1
5. Broad across the loin	6
6. Barrel long, hooped, broad, and deep at the flank	10
7. Hips wide apart ; rump long and broad	10
8. Legs short	2
9. Tail fine, reaching the hocks, with good switch	1
10. Color and mellowness of hide ; inside of ears yellow ...	5
11. Fore udder full in form and not fleshy...	13
12. Hind udder full in form and well up behind	11
13. Teats rather large, wide apart, and squarely placed	10
14. Milk veins prominent.....	5
15. Disposition quiet.....	5
16. General appearance and apparent constitution	10
Perfection.....	100

In judging heifers, omit Nos. 11, 12, and 14.

FOR BULLS.

The same scale of points shall be used in judging bulls, omitting Nos. 11, 12, and 14, and making due allowance for masculinity ; but when bulls are exhibited with their progeny, in a separate class, add 30 counts for progeny.

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER
AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW,
TORONTO, March 5th, 1885.

The improvement in the British cattle trade which was chronicled by the advices a week ago has not been sustained, the trade having suffered a material set back during the interval. This renewed depression coming so close after a substantial improvement is most discouraging, as shippers had reason to hope for better markets. Receipts of Canadians and Americans during the week have been much larger, and the supply of such offered on the markets on Monday was heavy. Meantime the receipts from Ireland and the Continent have been fair, so that the general supplies have been more than ample for requirements. As a consequence the market has declined half a cent per pound. The demand at Liverpool Monday was weak and uncertain, with the market unsettled at the decline.

Quotations at Liverpool are as follows, being calculated at \$4.80 in the £ :—

Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.	per lb.
Prime Canadian steers.....	0 13½	to 0 00	"
Fair to choice.....	0 13	to 0 00	"
Poor to medium.....	0 12	to 0 00	"
Inferior and bulls.....	0 9	to 0 10	"

TORONTO.

The following copy of a circular which has been posted up at the western cattle market will be of considerable interest to cattle dealers :—"Until further notice no charge will be made at the west cattle market, Toronto, for live stock coming over the Grand Trunk Railway going into the western cattle market for feeding purposes."

On Monday last the G. T. R. book of instructions to cattle shippers was modified as follows :—

"Live stock shippers will be permitted to feed their stock loaded at stations west of Toronto at the west cattle market, Toronto, or at the Don without any additional charge for stopping cars at either point, when it is consigned to stations east of Toronto. The feeding stations must be inserted in the way bill. This cancels the last paragraph of clause 33, page 104, of the book of instructions. (Don station is preferred by the company.)

"Live stock consigned locally to Toronto and afterwards forwarded east thereof will be treated as a local shipment from Toronto.

"Live stock consigned to points east of Toronto must not be delivered in Toronto or Don without authority of the general freight agent, Montreal, unless an error has been made by the staff at the shipping or junction station. The live stock must be promptly forwarded from Toronto or Don to destination as soon as the animals are fed.

"The 10 per cent. additional charge on live stock loaded on cars over 28 feet long will be discontinued."

Trade has been somewhat brisker in the Toronto live stock market this week, the result of the holders being more ready to part with their stock than they were a week ago, when they held off for higher figures. The demand was slightly less than the supplies, which consisted of not only this week's offerings but also several car-loads left over from last week. A clearance was, however, effected but at a shade easier prices, and earlier in the day than usual.

CATTLE.—The supplies of cattle were more than equal to the demand, although a larger number of choice could have found a good sale. The majority were butchers' cattle, and sold by the head on a basis of 3¼ to 4c. per lb., with sales of better grades at 4¼ to 4½c. The export men have shown more willingness to buy this week. But there are not many suitable export cattle offering. Prices paid have been 4 to 4¼c. per lb. for bulls, and 4½ to 4¾c. for good steers. Springers are in light demand and slow sale.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Sold quietly, there being enough offering for all demands. One very choice bunch of mixed changed hands at \$5.50 per head. A few common bunches found a slow sale.

CALVES.—Are not to be had, none having been offered so far this week. The demand is very good.

HOGS.—Are in good demand but none are offering. Prices are nominal at 4½c. per lb.

The receipts of live stock at the western market here last week were, with comparisons, as follows :—

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending Feb. 28.....	801	161	56
Week before.....	859	128	24
Cor. week, 1884.....	423	159	109
Cor. week, 1883.....	468	297	43
Total to date.....	5,912	1,979	407
To same date 1884.....	6,080	3,337	1,134

Quotations are :—

Cattle, export.....	4	to 4¾	per lb.
" butchers', choice.....	0	to 4½	"
" good.....	3½	to 4	"
" common	3	to 3¼	"
Sheep and lambs, choice, per head:...	5 00	to 5 50	
" secondary qualities, per head	4 50	to 4 75	
Hogs, fat, off the car.....	0	to 4½	per lb.
" store	0	to 4¼	"
Calves.....	(none offering.)		

MONTREAL.

The market for shipping has presented no new feature. Most of the receipts are for through shipment and but few transactions take place here. We quote nominally 4½ to 5¼c. per lb. live weight as to quality. The receipts of butchers' at Viger market were 350 head of cattle, for which there was a fair

demand, although the elections diverted the attention of butchers. General sales of common to good cattle were made at 3½ to 4½c. per lb. live weight, with a few head of choice at higher prices. About 50 sheep and lambs were on the market, which sold at \$4 to \$6 each as to quality. Calves were in light supply, with sales at from \$2.50 up to \$16 each as to quality.

THE HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO.

There is quite an improved demand for horses here this week, more especially for workers. Messrs. Grand & Co. offered 35 by auction on Tuesday and all were sold excepting two or three. They were chiefly common workers, and had more been available they could have been sold. Prices were at \$75 to \$125. A four-year-old gelding by Almonte sold for \$165; a grey gelding, saddle, for \$150, and a bay mare driver for \$110. A number of work-horses are expected to arrive here every week for a couple of months from the C. P. R. construction works. A number of buyers are expected to attend Grand & Cos' spring sale on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next week.

MONTREAL.

Trade in Montreal is fairly good. There is a good demand for heavy workers and light drivers, which are very scarce. The following sales are reported:—One black horse, 6 years, 1,200 lbs., \$125; one brown horse, 7 years, 1,300 lbs., \$130; one bay horse, 6 years, 1,200 lbs., \$175; one grey horse, 5 years, 1,200 lbs., \$135; one pair chestnut mares at \$279; one bay horse, 6 years, 1,000 lbs., at \$135; one chestnut horse, 5 years, 1,100 lbs., \$135; and one brown horse, 6 years, 1,150 lbs. at \$130.

PRODUCE.

The latter part of last week was marked by a heavy break in both English and American markets on breadstuffs, and this decline exercised a very adverse influence on the local market, both in regard to demand and prices. Buyers of nearly everything became few and only at reduced prices; and as holders generally refused any considerable concessions very little business could be done. The feeling at the close, however, looked as if bottom had been touched, in grain at least. The dullness has checked shipments and led to increase of stocks. These stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour, 4,625 barrels; fall wheat, 171,730 bushels; spring wheat, 153,504; oats, 1,500; barley, 173,439; peas, 23,349; rye, 3,850. Wheat in transit for England shows a slight increase, standing on the 26th ult. at 2,800,000 quarters, against 2,675,000 on the 19th ult. In the States the visible supply of wheat has stood at 43,435,000 bushels, against 43,055,000 in the preceding week, and 31,073,000 last year.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

	Feb. 24.	Mar. 3.
Flour.....	11s 6d	11s 6d
R. Wheat.....	6s 11d	6s 11d
R. Winter.....	7s 0d	6s 10d
No. 1 Cal.....	7s 2d	7s 1d
No. 2 Cal.....	6s 9d	6s 9d
Corn.....	4s 6d	4s 5d
Barley.....	5s 6d	5s 6d
Oats.....	5s 5d	5s 5d
Peas.....	6s 0d	5s 11d
Pork.....	63s 0d	63s 0d
Lard.....	36s 6d	35s 9d
Bacon.....	34s 0d	33s 3d
Tallow.....	33s 0d	33s 0d
Cheese.....	58s 0d	37s 0d

Flour.—Has been almost nominal; nothing doing and scarcely any either offered or wanted. At close, however, buyers could probably have been found at \$3 65 to \$3.70 for superior extra and \$3.45 to \$3.50 for extra, but holders standing out for more.

BRAN.—Very scarce and has been wanted at \$14.

OATMEAL.—Steady; one sale was made at \$4 on track, and small lots have ranged from \$4.15 to \$4.50.

WHEAT.—The fall of last week checked almost any and every demand, unless at much larger concessions than holders were inclined to make. There has, consequently, been scarcely any business done, and prices have been almost nominal. At close, however, No. 2 fall and No. 1 spring could have found a sale at 80c., and No. 2 spring and No. 3 fall at about 78c. f.o.c., or equal to these prices here, but holders were not inclined to accept them. At the close the feeling was rather stronger and red winter sold at equal to 81c. On street fall and spring have declined to 78 to 80c. and goose to 64 to 66c.

OATS.—Still scarce, wanted and advancing. Cars on track sold at 36 to 36½c both last week, Monday, and Tuesday, and cars outside at equal to 35½ and 36c. here, but 36½c. seems, also, to have been obtainable for good cars on track at close. Street prices advanced to 38 to 40c with receipts very small.

BARLEY.—Offerings have been small and the demand fairly active at, on the whole, steady prices. No. 1 has been nominally worth about 74c., No. 2 has sold in car-lots at 68c., and for one round lot of 16,000 bushels at 69½c. f.o.c. Extra No. 3 has sold at 63c. f.o.c., which was paid at the close. No. 3 not much in demand; sold outside at equal to 58c. here. Street prices have ranged from 58 to 70c.

PEAS.—Much as before; cars have been worth 60 to 61c. f.o.b., but scarcely any selling or offering; street receipts very small and prices steady at 58 to 59c. at close.

RYE.—Seems to have been scarce and wanted at 59 to 60c either for car-lots or on the street.

SEEDS.—Have been offered more freely. Alsike has sold much as before at \$4.50 to \$7.00 per bushel for good to choice, but down to \$3.00 for poor. Clover has been firmer at \$5.00 to \$5.25. Timothy has begun to move at \$1.50 to \$1.80, with a car sold at \$1.75.

HAY.—Pressed quiet at about \$11.50 for car-lots. Street receipts were large in the latter part of last week but small since, closing at \$9.50 to \$11.00 for clover and \$12.00 to \$15.00 for timothy.

STRAW.—In good supply up to Saturday, but since then none offered; closed with sheaf worth \$7.50 to \$9.00 and loose \$6.00.

POTATOES.—Cars offered at 40c. but not taken. Street receipts fair and prices easy at 40 to 45c. per bag.

APPLES.—Dealers have been taking shipping-lots of choice winter fruit at \$1.62 to \$1.75, and street receipts have been firm at \$1.50 for common and \$1.75 to \$2.25 for choice.

POULTRY.—Still scarce and generally steady. On street turkeys have sold at \$1.00 to \$1.25 for hens and \$1.50 to \$2.00 for gobblers, or at 13 to 14c. per lb.; geese at 75c. to \$1.10, or 10 to 11c. per lb.; fowl at 65 to 80c. and ducks at 80c. to \$1.00 per pair.

TORONTO MARKET.

Flour, p. brl., f.o.c., Sup. extra.....	\$3 65	to	\$3 70
" " Extra.....	3 45	to	3 50
" " Strong Bakers'.....	0 00	to	0 00
" " S.W. Extra.....	0 00	to	0 00
" " Superfine.....	0 00	to	0 00
Oatmeal.....	4 00	to	0 00
Cornmeal.....	0 00	to	3 50
Bran, per ton.....	14 00	to	0 00
Fall wheat, No. 1.....	0 00	to	0 00
" No. 2.....	0 80	to	0 81
" No. 3.....	0 78	to	0 00
Spring Wheat, No. 1.....	0 81	to	0 00
" No. 2.....	0 78	to	0 79
" No. 3.....	0 00	to	0 00
Barley, No. 1.....	0 74	to	0 00
" No. 2.....	0 68	to	0 00
" No. 3 Extra.....	0 63	to	0 64
" No. 3.....	0 58	to	0 60
Oats.....	0 36	to	0 37
Peas.....	0 61	to	0 00
Rye.....	0 59	to	0 60
Corn.....	0 00	to	0 00
Timothy Seed, per bush.....	1 50	to	1 75
Clover.....	5 00	to	5 25
Flax, screened, 100 lbs.....	0 00	to	0 00

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—Choice has continued in active demand and all offered wanted at from 17 to 18c; but there has been no enquiry for shipment and any little of medium or inferior quality sold has gone off as before at little better than grease prices: one lot of really fair medium quality sold at 10c. and one of poor at 8c. Rolls of good quality have sold well at 14 to 15c., but inferior or remade have gone at 10 to 12c. Street receipts have sold usually at 20 to 22c. for pound rolls and 16 to 19c. for tubs and crocks.

CHEESE.—Steady at from 11½c for medium to 12½c for choice in small lots, which have been the only lots selling.

EGGS.—Lined have come in with a rush and down with a crash, closing very slow of sale at 12½ to 13c. in round lots; but newly-gathered have remained steady at 20 to 21c. Street receipts easier at 22 to 24c. for fresh and new-laid.

PORK.—Small lots have changed hands at \$15.50 to \$16.00.

BACON.—Has shown increased activity at steady prices; two car-lots of long-clear have sold at 8c.; ton-lots have sold in several instances at 8½c. and car-lots at 8¼c.; Cumberland, however, has remained quiet at 7½c. and rolls and bellies much as before at 10 to 10½c. for rolls and 11½ to 12c. for bellies.

HAMS.—Still quiet but steady; one lot of 100 smoked sold at 11½c and small lots have gone usually at 12c.

LARD.—A good demand at steady prices has been maintained; lots of 25 and 50 tinnets have sold well at 9½c. and small lots at 10 to 10½c., the latter for pails.

HOGS.—There has been some little movement in rail-lots at a fall, sales being made at \$5.70 and \$5.75, but the demand closed slack even at the fall. Street prices down to \$5.50 to \$6.00.

DRIED-APPLES.—More active; country lots have been moving at 4 to 4½c., and small lots have been selling at 5 to 5½c.

SALT.—Quiet and easy. Liverpool coarse has been offered at 55c. by the car and 65c. for small lots but not taken though some enquiry heard. All other sorts nominal.

HOPS.—Decidedly unsettled; nothing doing save in single bales to brewers and no definite price ruling either for these or for job-lots.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Butter, choice dairy.....	0 17	to	0 18
" good shipping lots.....	0 00	to	0 00
" inferior, &c.....	0 08	to	0 10
Cheese, in small lots.....	0 11½	to	0 12½
Pork, mess, per brl.....	15 50	to	16 00
Bacon, long clear.....	0 08	to	0 08½
" Cumberland cut.....	0 07½	to	0 07½
" smoked.....	0 00	to	0 00
Hams, smoked.....	0 11	to	0 12
" cured and canvassed.....	0 00	to	0 00
" in pickle.....	0 10	to	0 10½
Lard, in tinnets and pails.....	0 09½	to	0 10½
" in tierces.....	0 00	to	0 00
Eggs.....	0 12	to	0 21
Dressed hogs.....	5 70	to	5 75
Hops.....	0 12	to	0 15
Dried apples.....	0 04	to	0 05½
White beans.....	0 75	to	1 25
Liverpool coarse salt.....	0 55	to	0 65
" dairy, per bag 56 lbs.....	0 50	to	0 00
" fine.....	1 45	to	1 50
Goderich, per barrel.....	1 25	to	1 30
" per car lot.....	1 20	to	0 00

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Green still taken as before, though the quality has been rather poor; cured unchanged with sales at 9½c. and more offered for same figure at close.

CALFSKINS.—Receipts have begun to increase slightly, and all have found a ready sale; no movement reported in cured.

SHEEPSKINS.—Still tending upwards; best city green have been selling at \$1.10 and country-lots have ranged from 80c. to \$1.00 for good lots.

WOOL.—Factories have continued to enquire for coarse fleece and have taken it readily at 16 to 18c.; dealers and country holders have continued apart both on coarse and fine qualities. Pulled also has been wanted at the factories and they have taken super at 22c. and extra at 26 to 28c. Dealers have bought super at about 20c. and extra at 26 to 27c., at which figures more could have found a sale at the close.

TALLOW.—Dealers have not been inclined to pay over 6c. for rendered; but have continued to take rough readily at 3½c.

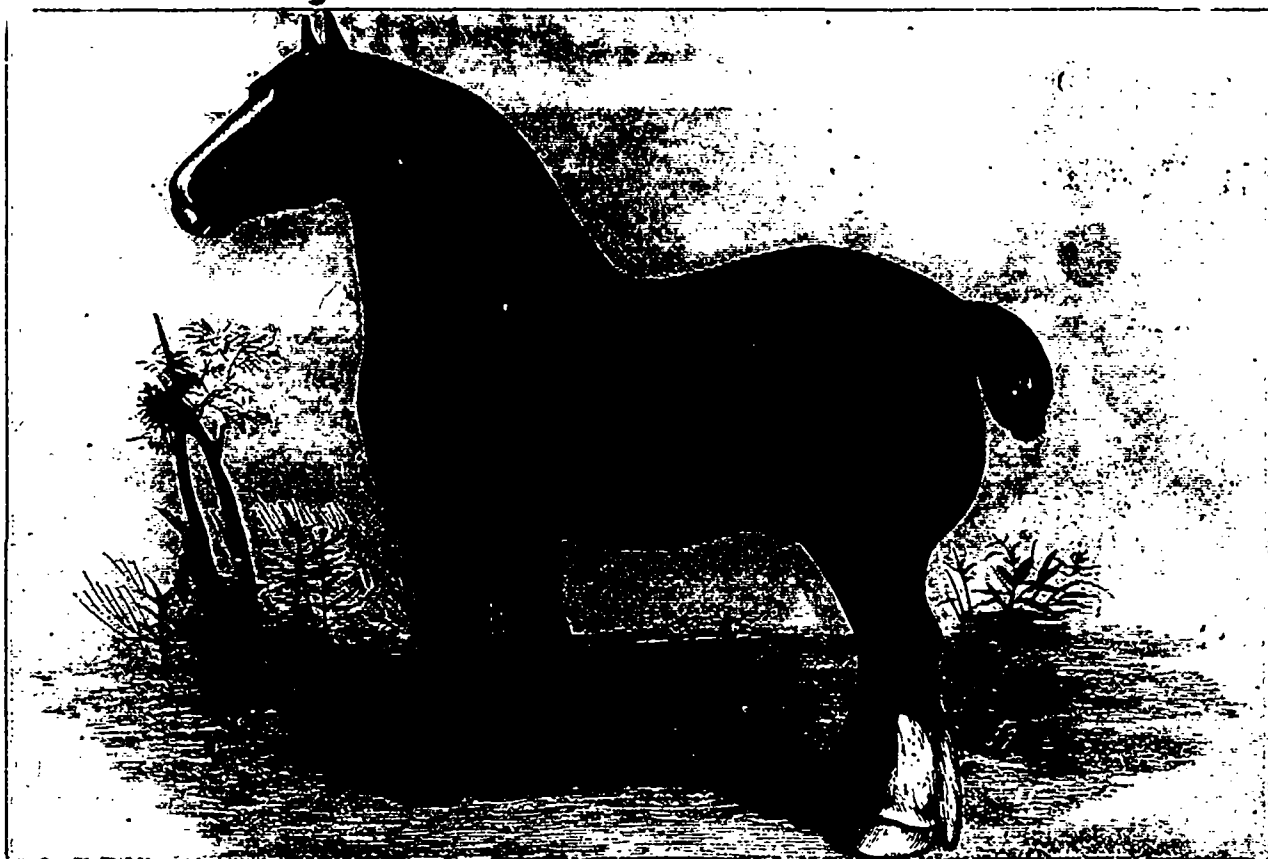
Hides and Skins.

Steers, 60 to 90 lbs.....	\$0 08	to	\$0 00
Cows.....	0 07½	to	0 00
Cured and inspected.....	0 08½	to	0 00
Calfskins, green.....	0 10	to	0 12
" cured.....	0 12	to	0 14
Sheepskins.....	0 75	to	1 10
Lambskins.....	0 00	to	0 00
Pelts.....	0 00	to	0 00
Tallow, rough.....	0 03½	to	0 00
" rendered.....	0 06	to	0 00

Wool.

Fleece, comb'g ord.....	0 15	to	0 19
" Southdown.....	0 21	to	0 22
Pulled combing.....	0 17	to	0 18
" super.....	0 21	to	0 22
Extra.....	0 26	to	0 28

IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES



IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES

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

TENTH IMPORTATION OF DRAUGHT STALLIONS.

MESSRS. HENDRIE & DOUGLAS

BEG TO INFORM

BREEDERS OF DRAUGHT HORSES

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

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

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

HENDRIE & DOUGLAS,
HAMILTON, ONT.

When replying to this advertisement mention CANADIAN BREEDER.

SAMO.

FURNITURE

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

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NO. 189 YONGE STREET,
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J. H. BONNELL & CO.

BLACK AND COLORED

Printing Ink Manufacturers,

7 SPRUCE ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING,
NEW YORK CITY.

Factory: Long Island City.

JOHN S. WILSON,
General Agent.

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LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Established - - - 1847

Assets nearly - \$5,000,000

New Policies issued in Canada for 1883:

520 POLICIES FOR \$1,159,000.

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

Special Agent: JNO. DENNIS.

WESTERN

Assurance Company.

HEAD OFFICES: TORONTO, CAN.

INCORPORATED 1851.

Cash Assets, - - - \$1,100,000.00.
Annual Income over \$1,500,000.00.

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ROBT. BRATY, Esq., A. T. FULTON, Esq.
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Fire and Marine Insurance effected at moderate rates on all classes of property.
Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in Canada and the United States.

THE PARK HEREFORD HERD.

PRIZE HEREFORDS.



PRIZE HEREFORDS.

PRIZE HEREFORDS.

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

FRANK A. FLEMING, Importer and Breeder,

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

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W. ROSE & CO.

Successors to J. ROSE & CO.

(Established 1862).

6 Wellington Street East,
TORONTO,

Have the most approved appliances for
Removing

FURNITURE, BAGGAGE,
PIANOS, GLASSWARE,
MACHINERY, SAFES,
BOILERS, ETC.

WATERPROOF COVERS

All Work Guaranteed.

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tended to.

W. ROSE & CO.,

6 Wellington St. E., Toronto.

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

QUETTON ST. GEORGE & CO.

WINE

—AND—

Spirit Merchants.

FAMILY TRADE A SPECIALTY.

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

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

VAULTS:

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

THE TORONTO

Brewing and Malting

COMPANY.

SIMCOE ST., TORONTO.

**MALTSTERS,
BREWERS,
BOTTLERS.**

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

India Pale Ale & XXX Stout.

ALEXANDER MANNING, President.

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Produce.

G. L. KAVANAGH

DAIRY PRODUCTS,

Pork Packer & Commission Merchant,

22½ CHURCH STREET,

TORONTO.

Correspondence with factories solicited.

W. H. KNOWLTON,

27 Church St., Toronto,

FLOUR AND PRODUCE DEALER,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Feed of all kinds, Cotton Seed and Linseed
Meal, Chopped and Ground Corn and Oats, Pea
Meal and Oat, 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.

DOMINION LINE.
OF STEAMERS.

Dates of sailing from Portland:
Brooklyn, 12th Feb. | Montreal, 12th March.
Ontario, 19th Feb. | Oregon, 19th March.
Toronto, 26th Feb. | Brooklyn, 26th March.
Ontario, 2nd April.

Rates of passage from Toronto:—Cabin, \$57.25. Return \$100.83 and \$118.68. All out-boards rooms and comfortably heated by steam-heat at very low rates. Proprietary certificates from Great Britain and Ireland at lowest rates.

For passage apply to SAM OSBORNE & CO., 40 Yonge street; G. W. TORRANCE, 45 Front street east, Toronto, or to David TORRANCE & CO., General Agents, Montreal.

WHITE STAR LINE.

- ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

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

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

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

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

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

All the popular sea bathing, fishing, and pleasure resorts of Canada are along this line.

Pullman cars leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday run through to Halifax, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday to St. John, N.B., without change.

Close connections made at Point Levis or Chaudiere Junction with the Grand Trunk Railway, and at Point Levis with the Michellieu and Ontario Navigation Company's steamers from Montreal.

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

First-class refreshment rooms at convenient distances.

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS

Will find it advantageous to use this route, as it is the quickest in point of time, and the rates are as low as by any other. Through freight is forwarded by fast special trains, and experience has proved the Intercolonial route to be the quickest for European freight to and from all points in Canada and the Western States.

Tickets may be obtained, and all information about the route and freight and passenger rates, from

ROBERT B. MOODIE,
Western Freight and Passenger Agent,
83 Rossin House Block, York St. Toronto.

D. POTTINGER, - - Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, - - - Moncton, N. B.

CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW—Weekly.

CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW—Thoroughbreds.

CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW—Trotting Stock.

CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW—Clydesdales.

CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW—Representing the seedling and farming interests of Canada.

NOTHING CAN EQUAL

CROFT'S BLOOD CLEANSER,
FOR PUTTING
HORSES and CATTLE

In Marketable Condition.

PRICE, 50 cts. per Package of Six Powders

Sole Agents for Dominion of Canada,

LOWDEN & CO., 55 Front Street East,
TORONTO.



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

CORTLAND VILLAGE, N.Y.
From Hon. H. S. Randall,
Messrs. Hugh Miller & Co.

DEAR SIR,—I have had no opportunity of testing your "Tick Destroyer" in my own flocks—there being no Ticks on my sheep—but I placed some of the preparation in the hands of my friend and neighbor, F. H. Hibbard, Esq., on the accuracy of whose experiments I can fully rely, and after testing it in several cases, he informed me that it thoroughly exterminated Ticks. I have, therefore, no doubt that it will do so.

Yours truly,
HENRY S. RANDALL.

No flock master should be without it. Price: 35c., 70c., and \$1 per Tin. Reliable

WHOLESALE AGENTS WANTED
to handle this well known, valuable preparation in the United States.

Refer to CANADIAN BREEDER, Toronto, O. C., Canada.

HUGH MILLER & CO.,
Agricultural Chemists, 167 King St. East, Toronto.

"HARTLAND'S"
ANTI-TYPHOID COMPOUND

A positive preventive for Typhoid and Intermittent Fevers and all Fevers of a Malarial type. It is composed of the extract of the leaves of the Australian Fever Tree (eucalyptus) and of other Leaves and Barks of definite antiseptic properties. It is not a cure all, but a certain health restorative in all cases where endemic or miasmatic poison is the cause. Put up in 50 cents and \$1 bottles, sent on receipt of price to any address.

Call at 19 Adelaide Street East, or address
THE HARTLAND CHEMICAL CO.,
27 WELLINGTON ST. EAST, TORONTO.
Please mention this paper.

GO TO THE

Great Rubber Warehouse,

10 AND 12 KING STREET EAST,

For Genuine Goods, such as are sold by an

EXCLUSIVE RUBBER HOUSE.

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

INDIA RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

It will be your gain to purchase from us.

THE GUTTA PERCHA and RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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

FACTORIES—Toronto, Brooklyn, San Francisco, Cal.

Ontario Veterinary College,

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PRINCIPAL, - PROF. SMITH, V.S.

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of the most reliable character can be produced to show that

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

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

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Also endorsed by the leading Canadian Bankers and business men.

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

Send for descriptive pamphlet.

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

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

Breeders' Directory.

T. L. MILLER & CO.,

BREEDERS OF

HEREFORD CATTLE,
COTSWOLD SHEEP,
BERKSHIRE PIGS,
BEECHER,

ILLINOIS.

Come and see us.

BOW PARK.

Thos. Nelson & Sons

Have always on hand a very fine selection of

Bulls and Bull Calves.

PARTIES ON BUSINESS WILL BE MET AT THE DEPOT.

For further information apply to JOHN HOPE, Bow Park, BRANTFORD, Ont.

E. & A. STANFORD,

STEYNING, SUSSEX, ENGLAND,

—AND—

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Breeders and Importers

—OF—

CLYDESDALE HORSES, PONIES,

Sussex Cattle, Scotchdown Sheep,

Dorset Pigs, G. me and

Dorking Chickens.

A good selection of either now for sale

Enquire of

E. STANFORD, MARKHAM, ONT., 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 merit, which we can offer for sale to those anxious to improve their dairy stock.

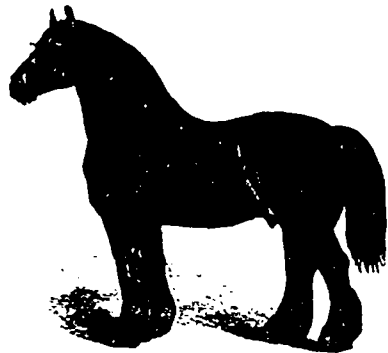
PRICE \$100 EACH.

The Jersey is the great Cream and Butter Cow Apply to

H. H. FULLER,

Manager, of Oaklands Jersey Dairy.

151 YONGE ST., TORONTO



JAMES FORSHAW,

BREEDER AND DEALER

—IN—

English Shire Horses,

STALLIONS AND MARES,

OWNER OF

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

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

Correspondence solicited.

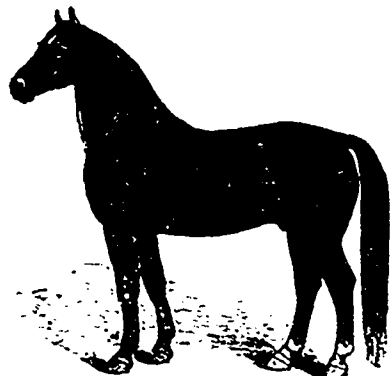
Address,

JAMES FORSHAW,

Shire Horse Stud Farm,

BLYTH, near Worksop,

ENGLAND.



JERSEYVILLE STOCK FARM.

Standard Bred Trotting Stock Stallions and Young Stock For Sale.

Send for Catalogue.

J. V. STRYKER, JERSEYVILLE,

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PEDIGREE SUSSEX CATTLE

(Registered in Herd Book)

Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Particularly hardy and great Flesh Producers.

ROBERTSON & CO.,

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Established 1864. WOKING, SURREY, ENGLAND



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BREEDER AND DEALER

—IN—

English Shire & Cleveland Bay

HORSES, STALLIONS & MARES.

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

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

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

SHIRE HORSE STUD FARM,

MIRFIELD,

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

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SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

THE LARGEST FLOCK IN CANADA.

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

Ewes and Rams for sale.

Vansittart House, - - Eastwood, Ont.

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—OF—

JERSEY CATTLE.

NORMAL, Illinois.

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MR. J. A. DESREAUX,

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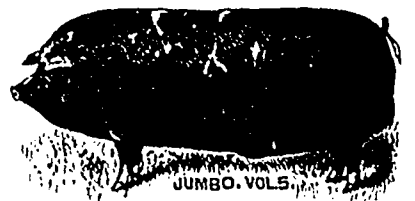
First Prize Jersey Cattle.

Has always on sale First Class

Cows and Heifers.

Address PERRY FARM,

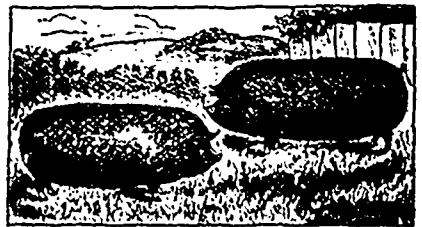
ST. MARY'S, Island of Jersey



JUMBO VOLS.

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 34 years. We are the largest breeders of Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 750 pigs in 1881 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 100 pigs for this season's trade. We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in America's P.G.R. card Photo and of 13 breeders since. Swine Journal 25 cents, in 2-cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by Express.



J. R. BOURCHIER,

BREEDER OF

Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs.

A FEW YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.

Pedigrees on application.

SUTTON WEST ONTARIO, CANADA



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

SPANISH

JACK DONKEYS

FOR SALE.

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

ROBERTSON & CO.,

Exporters. (Established 1864.)

WOKING SURREY ENGLAND.

CLYDESDALES, SHIRE HORSES, Cleveland Bays, Etc.

The correspondents of Honourable C. I. Douglas are notified that until further notice his address will be care of JOHN DYKE Esq., Dominion Agent, 15 WATER STREET, LIVERPOOL, where commissions for the selection of horses of the above classes may be sent

T. H. GOFF, 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.

REFERENCES: GEO. LAIDLAW, Esq., 26 Brock Street, Toronto. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Bow Park, Brantford.

GRAND'S REPOSITORY.



47, 49, 51 and 53 Adelaide St.,

TORONTO.

GREAT COMBINATION SALE

OF

Thoroughbred Cattle

200 WORK HORSES,

STALLIONS AND BROOD MARES

OF ALL CLASSES.

March 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th,

Entries of Jerseys, Short Horn, Ayrshire, and Cattle of all Breeds now being received. Correspondence respectfully solicited. Write for catalogue.

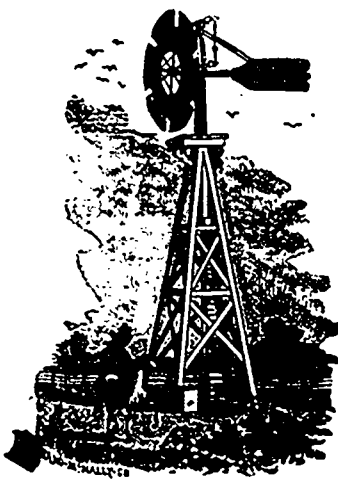
GRAND & WALSH, Proprietors and Auctioneers.

ONTARIO PUMP CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONTARIO

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Wind Mills, I. X. L. Feed Mills, Hay Carriers, Horse Hay Forks, Tanks, Double and Single Acting Pumps, Wood or Iron. Also Steam Pumps and Water Supplies, Iron Pipe and Pipe Fittings, all kinds.

State what you want and send for Illustrated Catalogue.



Halliday's Standard Wind Mills, 17 Sizes.



Geared Wind Mills, for Driving Machinery, Pumping Water, etc. From 1 to 40 horse power.

March 14th, 1884.

ONTARIO PUMP Co.,

GENTLEMEN, In regard to the 16-foot geared Wind Mill I bought of you, I can say it more than fills my expectations in every respect. In a fair to good wind I can saw wood at the rate of four cords of hard wood per hour, cut once in two. In a stiff wind I open the fans just half way and get all the power I require. In regard to your Feed Mill, it is just grand. I have ground peas and oats at the rate of a bushel in three and a half minutes, and ground it as fine as one would wish for. I can grind fine oat-meal, also Graham flour. Have ground since the 15th of February, 325 bushels of grain for customers, besides doing my own work with it. One man brought a grist of screenings, such as small wheat, mustard and pussy grass seed, thinking that I could not grind it; but I ground it to powder, looking just like ground pepper. Your 13-foot Geared Mill, I think, is quite large enough for any farmer to do his own work.

Yours truly, EDWIN KEELER, Maitland P.O.



Pumps—Iron and Wood, Force or Lift. Deep Well Pumps a Specialty

State where you saw this advertisement.



Notice to Contractors

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tendora for Boiler," will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 13th day of MARCH next, inclusively, for the construction of and placing in position, a New Steel Boiler in the Dredge "Canada," now lying in the Louise Basin, Quebec Harbor, according to a plan and specification to be seen at this office, and at the Harbor Engineer's office, Dalhousie street, Quebec, and at office of Superintendent of Dredging, Public Works Office, C. ston House Building, St. John, N.B., where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable, 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 on to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

By order,

A. GOBEIL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 19th February, 1885.



INTERNATIONAL AND COLONIAL EXHIBITIONS.

ANTWERP IN 1885.

LONDON IN 1886.

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

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

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

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

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

By order,

JOHN LOWE, Secy., Dept. of Agric.

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



PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

DOMINION OF CANADA.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Quantity of animals and Fee. 1 animal: 1 dollar. 5 animals and under: 50 cents each; but total fee for over 5 animals not less than \$2.50. 10 animals and under: 30 cents each; but total fee for over 10 animals not less than \$3.00. 20 animals and under: 20 cents each; but total fee for over 20 animals not less than \$4.00. 50 animals and under: 12 cents each; but total fee for over 50 animals not less than \$6.00. Over 50 animals: 10 cents each.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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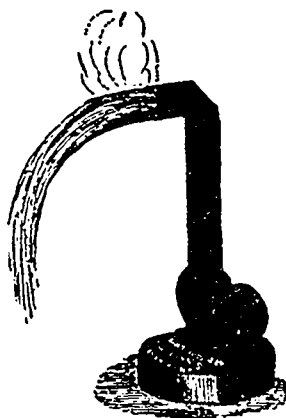
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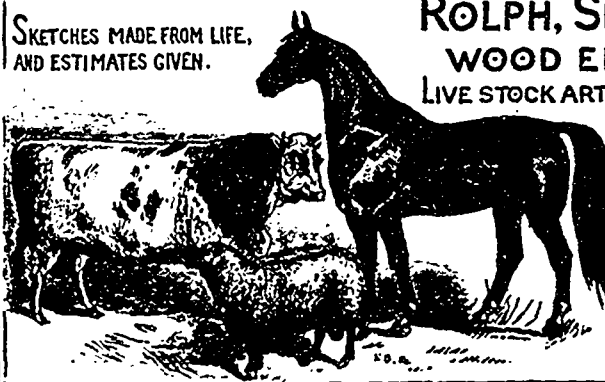
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