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# CANADIAN BREEDER and AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, AUGUST 21, 1883.

No. 34.



PROGRESS BELLE.

DERBY BELLE.

JERSEY HEIFERS. Bred by Mr. James Blyth, Wood House, Stanstead, Essex.

DERBY BELL, First Prize under One Year Old; and, with PROGRESS BELLE, First Prize as pair of Heifers, Essex Agricultural Show, Waltham Abbey, June, 1885.

## FEEDING AND DRIVING HORSES IN HOT WEATHER.

From the National Live Stock Journal.

Cold is one of the best tonics as an invigorator of digestion, as well as of nervous energy and muscular contractibility. Heat, on the other hand, takes out the tension from all the tissues, chemically, as it does out of over-heated metal; and physically, by lessening the appetite, and in the manner stated relaxing, and thus enervating, the functions. If the owner or driver could but realize that *ennui* overtakes the horse precisely as it overtakes the man when oppressed by heat and fatigue, and however much the lash may be brought into requisition for the purpose of infusing new energy,

the reaction—relaxation—following the hurt caused by the whip, leaves the poor beast more exhausted than before.

The trouble in hot weather is, that the horse, as mentioned, cannot replenish rapidly enough to enable him to keep up a severe strain continuously, simply because the appetite and digestion are weakened and the relaxing effect of the heat is enervating. This emergency may be met by driving in the early morning and in the after part of the day. If the drive continues all day, one of the best modes of relief is to now and then get in the shade for half an hour, loosening the check; and while taking this little respite, if the horse can get access to a bite of grass for five or ten minutes, this will be

found to be wonderfully inspiring. Driving with a check short enough to give weariness to the neck when the heat is debilitating is one of the most unwise practices that can be ventured upon. The horse, if checked up at all, should have this done very moderately, and an occasional stop at the water trough, the check being taken off, will give great relief. Frequent watering, a small amount being indulged in, is best; and the principal feed should be given at night, that it may be eaten at leisure and digested and assimilated before morning. To impose the carrying of half a peck or more of oats within the digestive organs when under exertion is unwise, and should, whenever possible to do so, be avoided.

# THE CANADIAN BREEDER

## AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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

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

### ADVERTISING RATES.

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**CANADIAN BREEDER,**

COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.  
TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, August 21st, 1885.

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

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

N. W. AYER & SON, Times building, Philadelphia, are agents for this paper. Files may be seen and contracts made at their office.

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

### BREEDING WHAT IS WANTED.

Does it ever occur to the Canadian farmer who grumbles over the trouble he has to make ends meet every year, to ask himself what he would do if he were an English farmer? We can tell the grumbler that unless he improved upon his methods he would quickly run through with his stock and plant and find himself wholly dependent upon the good nature of his landlord to preserve him from being turned out penniless, without any means for making a fresh start in life. The old country farmer keeps his accounts closely, and the result is that all the leaks are discovered and stopped before they cause any very serious loss. For this reason the average English farmer finds it cheaper to pay a fair price for manure than to sell off the place an ounce of material that can possibly be converted into manure.

But this is not all that the careful methodical English farmer learns from his carefully kept books and accounts. They tell him that he cannot afford to keep inferior individuals even of improved breeds of stock, while the idea of wasting feed on "scrubs" is out of the question. And with all this care; by making every foot of his farm yield him some income, by bringing out to the very highest degree the productive power of his fields, by feeding none but well-bred, profitable cattle and sheep, and by keeping a careful watch upon everything in the shape of expenditure, the English farmer only "gets along,"

while the Canadian, stumbling on in a haphazard way, not only makes a living, but often grows rich. It is not his fault, however, that he does so, but because the land has proved so fertile as to yield good results for several successive years without asking anything in return.

As we have often pointed out, however, the day for profitable slipshod farming in Ontario and Quebec is very nearly at an end. In a very few years at most Manitoba and the North-West will be landing wheat in Toronto and Montreal at such a low rate that the older provinces will not be able to compete with them. And what is true of wheat is true of live cattle only to a much greater extent. We do not quite expect to see the range cattle brought in and slaughtered for Christmas beef, but there appears to be no reason why the young things might not be allowed to mature on the range and reach Ontario and Quebec in first-class shipping condition. Indeed, it looks as though the demand for anything but thoroughbred cattle in the older provinces would soon be at an end. Ordinary beef producers can surely be grown more profitably in the North-West where the pasture range is almost limitless, and where cattle will mature so far as good store condition is concerned without any feeding and with next to no care. At present of course, owing to their coarse breeding, range cattle are, at best, "rough stock," but this defect is rapidly disappearing. There are comparatively few animals now in the Canadian North-West that have not more or less Shorthorn blood in their composition, and on cows of this class thoroughbred Shorthorn, Angus, Galloway, and Hereford bulls are now being crossed. Such a system of breeding is sure to banish all roughness of outline from our range cattle in a very few years, and produce a race as suitable for the stall, or the prize-ring of our fat stock shows, as any thoroughbred strain now in existence.

The error which ranchmen have made in times past has consisted in breeding half-bred bulls upon their range cows, thus often allowing the quality of a herd to remain at a standstill, or actually deteriorate, when it should be steadily improving. The produce of a half-bred bull is an unknown quantity till it has had time to develop. One of his calves may take the form and character of his pure-bred sire while the next may prove to be almost the image of his Texan dam. Too often the offspring of half-bred bulls turn out little better than pure scrubs, and in Canada at all events there is but little excuse for the ranchman who uses on his range any but thoroughbred bulls.

To meet the large and increasing demand for finely bred bulls, the Ontario and Quebec farmers should make a vigorous effort. In times past our pioneer breeders have shown that Canadian soil can grow as good thoroughbred cattle as the sun ever shone on, and this having been demonstrated, it only remains for our farmers and stock-breeders to so improve and refine their herds that they shall be able to furnish fine stock for improving the range

stock of the North-West, and retain in our province the money which now goes to England on a similar mission. This trade, though not large just now, is sure to be ever on the increase, and as the production of choice Galloways, Angus, Herefords, and Shorthorns ought to be vastly more profitable than the breeding of scrubs, it is not improbable that the growth of the cattle interest in the North-West, instead of injuring or destroying the stock-breeding interests of the older provinces, as many feared it would do, will in reality make it more profitable than it ever was before.

### MAKING BUTTER IN THE BACK TOWNSHIPS.

The peculiar adaptability of many portions of Canada for the production of really first-class butter can hardly be over-estimated. All through the more northerly portions of Ontario, where the climate is perceptibly cooler and late and early frosts noticeably more common than in what are known as our best agricultural regions, are to be found the most favourable conditions for butter-making. It is true that the country is rough, and broken with many sterile ridges of massive rock, but the drainage through the crevices in these rocky ridges gives birth to numerous springs of the purest, and coldest water. It is true that summer frosts are not uncommon, but it must be remembered that these mean cool nights, another condition favourable to the making of good butter. The land is cheap—it can almost be had for the asking—and well nigh limitless pasture is available. Timber for barns, stables, sheds, etc., is abundant, and first-class markets are now readily available from nearly every point in Ontario's backwoods.

As these back townships are now peopled, however, there appears to be no immediate prospect of their gaining much favor as a field for immigration. They are unfortunately for the most part settled by men who are not at all likely to succeed. They are men wholly without capital; they have neither live stock nor the appliances necessary to success in butter-making. They have to live "from hand to mouth," and are in no way calculated to succeed on any sort of farm except through years of hard work and frugal management.

The men wanted in the Laurentian hills of Northern Ontario are stirring, plucky, courageous farmers, who have capital enough to buy and take with them a snug little herd of dairy cows of some one of the best milking and butter-making varieties. With such a property on his hands the farmer need fear neither drought nor flood hail storms nor summer frosts. Of course the chief portion of the farm labor would be that of saving enough fodder to put the cattle through the long hard winters prevalent in northern Ontario and Quebec. There are usually two or three small marshes in every section in the Laurentides where large quantities of hay might be cut every season, but even where these do not exist it must be remembered that the new rich soil of the

lately reclaimed townships produces all sorts of roots and coarse grains in great abundance. Thus it will be seen, whether it be the desire of the farmer to feed hay, coarse grains, crops-in-the straw, roots, or ensilage, he can easily choose the method that suits him best, and find in the back country the most favorable conditions for practising it.

But the special advantage offered by Canada to the clever and intelligent dairy farmer would be hard to enumerate. Not only would he find a cheap and valuable location in the back townships of old Canada, but away in the North-West, so far north that summer frosts were near being the rule rather than the exception, beyond the present boundaries of recognized settlement, he would still find that the country possessed in herself all that was really requisite to the production of really choice butter.

#### SHOW CONDITION VS. USE.

The following extract from a letter from F. K. Morland to the *Western Agriculturist*, Quincy, Ill. will prove interesting to our friends who brought the subject before the Industrial Exhibition board of Toronto. We believe that Dr. Smith V.S., Mr. Christie, and Mr. Rennie have made provision to at least make a start in the exchange class at their coming exhibition, so that buyers will not have to pay for the additional ornament of prize tickets. Mr. Morland says:

"The different classes of horses do not require the same preparation in fitting for the vicissitudes of the show ring. Roadsters, carriage horses, and trotting bred stock do not need to be fat in order to best display their fine points to critical judges; on the contrary, superfluous fat rather detracts from the appearance of this class of stock than otherwise. I never yet could believe that great masses of useless flesh add to the appearance or value of show animals, and especially of draught horses.

"The desire of exhibitors to show their draught horses in as heavy a form as possible, results in a great many show animals being rendered almost useless from the flesh they are compelled to carry. I take it that the true rule in regard to the condition of horses fitted for exhibition is their ability to serve the purpose for which they are designed. No one would ever purchase a roadster or carriage horse solely on his ability to take on fat. Such a horse would be more saleable in the condition in which it is desired to use him, as showing to the best advantage the actual quality of the horse. Perhaps it is the desire to show specimens of the popular draught horses of the greatest attainable weight, and the close competition in this class is to a large extent responsible for the specimens loaded down with so much superfluous flesh.

"There is one fact well known to experienced breeders, and that is that a defective animal will often show to much better advantage if well covered with flesh, while on the other hand the strong and attractive points of a really good first-class animal are too often weakened

by injudicious fattening. The experienced handler of show yard animals, familiar with the actual quality of the stock he is showing, will not, in the exercise of good judgment, need to fatten his show horse in order to make a successful exhibition. No animal, whether colt or full-grown horse, spirited roadster or slow moving draught horse, should be shown in fat condition."

#### THE GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING CLUB.

Last Saturday at Woodbine Park the Gentlemen's Driving Club race for the President's cup, took place. The contest was an interesting one, and those present enjoyed the sport immensely, but that was not the best feature in connection with the somewhat unpretending little matinee. The best feature of the afternoon's sport, and in fact of the existence of the Driving Club, is that it promises to begin the work of purifying and elevating the character of the Canadian trotting turf. The members of the Driving Club are gentlemen who are able and willing to pay good remunerative prices to the breeder for undeveloped or partially developed trotters. They have no use for "old pelters or ringers," but any *bona fide* green horse having soundness, speed, and suitable style will be sure of a reasonably good market in Toronto as long as the Driving Club continues to prosper as it is now doing.

Such races as they give will be invariably properly conducted, and should they control a track (as they are very likely to in the near future), the public can depend upon its being properly conducted in every respect. That such gentlemen as compose the Driving Club are sadly needed on the Canadian trotting turf there can be no doubt, but the only way they can be induced to attempt its reformation is to afford them immunity from contact with many of the vermin that now infest it. It is to be hoped that similar organizations will be formed in other cities and towns throughout the Dominion, and that their members will do their best to uproot the vices that have well-nigh rendered the name "Canadian Trotter" a synonym for that which is thoroughly crooked and unscrupulous.

#### SOME TIMELY HINTS.

For THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

As this is about the season when the poultry are hanging lazily around with their mouths open, if not protected from the scorching heat of the sun, it may not come amiss to give some hints in regard to keeping them cool. Among the most commendable methods is one I saw advocated about four years ago, and after trying it I would pronounce it of great value. Although it is almost too late for anything to be begun in the way of planting vines or such-like work, I shall mention some of the best methods of protecting the fowls. An inexpensive plan, which is at the same time effective, is to plant grape vines around the sides of the poultry yard. The droppings of the fowls

form one of the best known fertilizers, and will help the vines along wonderfully, and insure rapid growth and an abundance of fruit. The foliage of the grape is among the first to start out, and, though it will take a little time to secure vines that will have thick foliage, a substitute may be provided for the first two or three years by training morning-glories, squash vines, or wild cucumbers up the sides.

Having shielded the stock from the uncomfortable rays of the noon day sun there comes the duty of providing for them at night. In most of our Northern States and in Canada and in all of our Southern States the climate is sufficiently warm to admit of their roosting out of doors after the first of June, and until the middle of September. To allow of this, a little outlay of time and money will be needed, it being necessary to shelter them from rain and draughts of air. It is not necessary in this case to provide anything more substantial than a rude shelter of boards nailed together, and thatched at the top to prevent the rain from coming in. In most poultry yards there is a run which could be covered with plain boards, and although it would not be a very stylish looking affair, it would answer the purpose of the ordinary farmer, who does not care so much for style as for the comfort of his birds and the lining of his pocket book. This might be nailed up at the sides, and thus would be formed a three-sided house with the poultry house as the back. The roosts should then be put in this summer house, and a good cleaning given the old one.

In regard to the feeding of chickens in summer, one will find that scarcely two people he may meet are of the same opinion in regard to the amount of food that should be given in summer. Some advise the keeping of food constantly before them, others advise feeding them often but a little at a time, and some claim that they should be fed regularly twice a day. And there is always more or less of a diversity of opinion in regard to the kind of food to be given. I consider the over-feeding of fowls in summer one of the most dangerous practices in existence. I once heard a friend say that when he started keeping poultry he accepted the advice of a friend and kept food constantly before them. He said he followed this practice till he balanced up his account, and then, finding that the Dr. side overbalanced the Cr. side, he began to look around. He soon found that the hens wasted as much, if not more, than they ate, and he assured me he immediately gave up that plan. Another friend of mine once came to me with a very long face and said that his fowls did not do nearly so well as those of his ignorant and stingy old neighbor next door. He attempted to "pump" the "old codger" as to the reason, but could not. After watching the old fellow a little while he concluded that stinginess in his case was a boon to him. The following he found to be the regular ration of his fowls:—Breakfast for 18 hens consisted of about three quarts of soft feed; dinner, about a pint of mixed corn and oats; and a peck or so of grass and weeds; supper,

another pint of corn and oats. There is no reason why THE BREEDER should not have contributions from subscribers relating their experience, as it should be the aim of every farmer and breeder to help his paper along by contributing his knowledge as well as his subscription price.

O. E. C.

Chicago, Ill.

### BETTER PROSPECTS.

A correspondent of THE BREEDER writing from Chicago says: "I think live stock matters will pick up all over this country and Canada from this on. In conversation with some prominent breeders they all expressed themselves as confident there would be a better prospect this year. Col. Chas. F. Miller writes me that the prospects for the Fat Stock Show and State Fair were never better."

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We are indebted to the *English Live Stock Journal* for our illustration this week.

## Correspondence.

GRAHAM BROS.' FARM, CLAREMONT, ONTARIO.

For THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

A short time ago I had the pleasure of visiting the above named farm and stud of Clydesdale horses, and was highly pleased with the stock I saw. The first horse shown me was a three year-old stallion of great substance and bone, knees of extraordinary width, with good feet. He was bred by John Fletcher, Bangor, Bathgate, and is called Shamrock 4013, bay, got by Duke of Hamilton 2074, sire of a great many prize-winners, he by Prince of Wales 673, one of the most noted sires in Scotland. Shamrock's dam was Jess 3480. I think the next horse is a superior one to the first. His name is Cheviot 2672. He is a horse of great quality, heavy good legs with abundance of hair, and fine deep shoulders, with broad chest and good short back, and to cut the matter short, he is a good all round horse, foaled in 1881, and bred by Henry B. Howie, Hazebrigg. Sire, Darnley 222; dam, Mary of Hazebrigg 175, by Sovereign 812; gr. dam, Bell by Rob Roy 714. Nutwood 3870 was shown next, a brown two-year-old, with good sound legs, feet, and pasterns, and with lengthy quarters and well ribbed, with short, strong back; bred by Mr. John Main, Kirkcudbright, and purchased from Mr. A. Montgomery, Nether Hall, Castle Douglas, and sired by Jacob Wilson 2178, dam Young Mall of Auchencairn 2710, by Sir George Gray 1300, gr. dam Mall by Johnnie Cope 417, gr. g. dam Jean.

We then come to Doubtnot 3569. I do not know why he was called Doubtnot, but he is as his name implies, and leaves no doubt whatever of his being a good horse. He is en route for the season and is doing good service. He was foaled in June, 1882, and bred by Mr. David A. Hood, Balgraddan, Kirkcudbright, got by Good Hope—Crawfords—1679. Good Hope sired Oliver Twist, who was first prize Highland Societies' horse as a three-year-old, dam Lily 783, by Farmer Drumflower 286, gr. dam Bet 169. Doubtnot was the first prize horse in the three-year-old class at

Pickering Spring Show this year. Carstairs comes next; he is a dark brown, and was foaled in 1884. 2. He is a good horse, with prize winning blood in his veins. Mr. W. H. Jamieson of Straton, Edinburgh, bred him, and his sire is Boy in Blue 112, dam Jamieson's mare 3648, by Garibaldi 3rd 316, grand-dam winner of the first premium at the Highland and Agricultural Show at Edinburgh. The next is certainly a grand horse; brown, 6 years old, of great bone and substance, with good feet and pasterns, clean, hard legs, and plenty of bone and hair of the very best quality. He has a short back with good rib, and his legs are well put under him. He is called Manfred 1758, and was bred by Sir M. Shaw Stewart, Bart., foaled May, 1879, sire Keir, 1167, he by Newstead 559, who was a first prize Highland Societies' horse. On his dam's side he is a brother to Mr. Riddle's illustrious horse Darnley 222. Keir's dam was a horse which secured high reputation in Wigtonshire. Manfred was sire of the first prize yearling colt at Ayr, Scotland, in 1884, in a class of 46 yearlings, and he also took 2nd honors at the Highland Societies' Show at Edinburgh in 1884. He also took 2nd honors at Glasgow in 1882 in a very large class, and 2nd at the R. A. S. Show at York, 1883, and first honors at the Pickering Show this spring. He is in his own stables, and has abundance of work at \$20.00 per mare. It is an acknowledged fact that Manfred is recognized as the best Clydesdale stallion in Canada. I congratulate the Graham Bros. on the acquisition of so valuable a sire to their already valuable stock. The last stallion in the stables is Clan Grant, late Uncle Dick, 3513. Brown, foaled June, 1882, bred by James Muir, Leathes, Castle Douglas. He is a very nice useful horse, full of quality, plenty of bone with fine head and neck set on a pair of fine deep shoulders, good legs, feet, and pastern. He is sired by Glenamour 2128, dam Sally of Leathes 3822, by Merry Tom 536, gr. dam Jean by Clydesdale Jock 2025, gr. g. dam Darling by Lofty 456. He was purchased from Mr. John Grierson, Stockerton, Kirkcudbright. There were also a few very nice Clyde mares, and a few nice foals. As some were away at another farm and time limited I did not see them all, but judging from what I have already seen I feel sure they will be a good lot, and worthy the inspection of any lover of the now most fashionable breed of horses.

Aug. 19th, 1885.

L. R.

### REPORT OF CONDITION OF GRAIN CROPS IN ONTARIO.

We are indebted to Mr. Blue, Secretary of the Bureau of Industries, for the following summary of the report on the wheat, oats, and barley crops of Ontario, based on returns made by 1,000 correspondents on the 5th of August.

The reports of the fall wheat crop just harvested indicate that generally within the principal fall wheat area of the Province—which comprises the whole of the central and southern lake district—the return has been a good one, both in the yield per acre and in quality of grain. The average will be almost as high as that of the fine crop of last year. On wet and poorly cultivated soils the early summer growth was generally retarded by late spring frosts and cold weather; and this, with other influences of a more local character, such as storms, excess of rain or the want of it, and in some places the prevalence of hot blighting winds, was of sufficient extent to affect the general result. With these exceptions, fall wheat all through western Ontario came to the harvest a

full and well-ripened crop, in good condition. The prospect was poorest in the north-western part of the Province, particularly in the counties of Grey and Bruce, where the injury from winter-killing and rust was considerable. The yield in this district will not probably reach an average, and the sample is generally shrunken and discolored. There was an occasional appearance of rust all through western Ontario, wherever it had a chance to work in late and thin fields; but outside of the two counties mentioned it was not so general as to do any serious injury. In the eastern part of the Province the area of fall wheat grown is comparatively small, and there was considerable loss from winter-killing. Wherever the crop survived the effects of the winter, however, it grew and ripened well. In this portion of the Province there was an almost total immunity from rust, so that even the thinnest fields came to full perfection in point of plumpness and color of grain. Attacks of insect pests were confined to a few localities where midge, weevil, or wire worm appeared to some extent, but not so as to do any serious damage. Harvesting was several days later than usual, and at the time of reporting, the bulk of the crop, excepting in some of the earlier counties in south-western Ontario, was still in the shock. Pretty general mention is made of the heavy storm of wind and rain which set in on the 3rd instant, which retarded operations considerably, though as it was followed by cool, dry, breezy weather there is not much fear of any appreciable damage from sprouting.

The present condition of the spring wheat crop throughout the Province, though somewhat inferior to that of fall wheat, affords ground for hope of a fair average yield in spite of a good many adversities. Seeding was generally a little later than usual, and growth was further retarded by a spell of cold, dry weather in May and early in June, which under ordinary conditions is a period of vigorous development. As a consequence, not only did the plant fail in many instances to stool out fully, but the season was thrown backward from a week to two weeks, according to locality; nearly all the correspondents state the fields to be still green at the date of the reports, and cutting will not be general until about the 20th of the month. The fields in their green condition are almost invariably reported as luxuriant and highly promising; but these statements have to be accepted with some reservation in view of the vicissitudes to which the grain is liable during the ripening period, and in view also of the fact that many correspondents in southern sections where ripening has begun report that it is failing to realize the expectations raised by its appearance a short time before. In July there was considerable hot, dry weather, which stimulated a too rapid maturity, and appeared to expose the wheat to its usual enemies of rust, midge, and weevil. These evils, especially the two former, prevail pretty extensively throughout the western peninsula formed by Lake Erie and Lake Huron, the rust attacking the fields just as they show signs of changing their color. It is not likely that the western half of the Province, where fall wheat is the staple cereal, and spring wheat the exception, will yield more than a rather low average. In what is known as the spring wheat region of eastern Ontario it is gratifying to find that the accounts so far are more generally favorable. Indeed, an unusually hopeful tone pervades the reports from nearly all parts of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland districts. But insect pests and traces of rust are present, and it is possible that before the grain is fully ripe the experiences of the western counties may be to some

extent repeated here. A few fields were thinned by the operations of the wire worm, and the Hessian fly was at work in Northumberland and Prince Edward. The recent rain storms in some instances beat down the grain, while in others they have promoted development of the heads.

The barley crop of this season, with the exception of a few localities, has generally been heavy and well matured; but with the great bulk of the crop the color of the grain—which so largely regulates its market value—has been materially damaged by the storm of the 3rd instant. At that date barley cutting was not more than half through; and it was only in the earlier localities, and generally in the case of fields that had been sown and reaped quite early, that any portion of the crop was under cover. Probably not far from three-fourths of all the barley in the Province was out in that storm, either in the shock or standing ripe and ready to cut. In consequence of this misfortune the sample will be more or less dark in color; but for it the return would have been satisfactory in every way. The crop in nearly every district was exceptionally heavy and long in the straw, and the heads were large and plump. Not more than one or two complaints are made of the barley being short in the straw—a circumstance rather unusual in the case of this crop. The only unfavorable reports of note come from portions of the counties of York, Ontario, Durham, and Northumberland, where a week or two of excessively hot and dry weather, occurring just at the time the grain was forming, caused it to ripen too quickly, and the berry is rather small and light in consequence. But the reported shrinkage applies to only a portion of that fine barley district, and does not seem to have been general. The reports from all parts of western Ontario are pretty uniform as to the damage inflicted by the late rain, except that in Lambton and Middlesex, where harvesting appears to have been more forward than elsewhere, probably one-half of the crop was housed before the storm came. In all parts barley, on low and heavy soils, suffered from excess of rain, and in some cases it became lodged from too rank a growth, and in that condition it was struck with rust. Generally, the crop will bulk well; and though a very considerable portion of it may be rendered unsaleable at a profitable figure on account of discoloration, it will at least ensure, in conjunction with other coarse cereals, an abundance of valuable feeding grains for the winter. As compared with last year, there is a decrease in area of nearly 100,000 acres.

The accounts received of the oat crop are uniformly favorable from every section of the Province. Except in a few rare instances, in which local or exceptional causes have produced a deficiency, the reports give promise of a high average, though not equal on the whole to the bountiful yield of last year. The best accounts, however, are from the eastern and northern districts of the Province, where oats are one of the farmers' main sources of revenue. With oats as with all other spring crops, the season has been late; for this reason the straw is rather stunted. The dry weather of July contributed to the same result, and tended to hasten maturity; yet everywhere the heads appear to be large, well filled, and healthy. The most wide-spread source of complaint has been the violent wind and rain storm of the 3rd and 4th inst., which flattened and lodged the grain in many fields; yet where it was strong enough to withstand the tempest, the rain has benefited it by promoting a better development of the heads and checking premature ripening. The only insect pest seriously

complained of is the grasshopper, which in the Lake Erie and West Midland counties, as well as in occasional localities elsewhere, has stripped many of the stalks of their grain. Throughout western Ontario there have also been some traces of rust and smut, but the crop has not suffered appreciably therefrom. The reports from eastern Ontario make scarcely any mention of any of these drawbacks. The farmers of the Lake Erie counties are just about reaping their oats; elsewhere they will not be ripe for several days yet—in some cases not for ten days or two weeks.

The following table gives the statistics of those crops for the years 1885 and 1884, according to the returns made to the Bureau:—

|               |      | Acres.    | Bushels.   | Bush. per acre. |
|---------------|------|-----------|------------|-----------------|
| Fall Wheat... | 1885 | 877,745   | 20,433,758 | 23.3            |
|               | 1884 | 864,740   | 20,717,631 | 24.0            |
| Spring Wheat  | 1885 | 799,299   | 14,372,719 | 18.0            |
|               | 1884 | 721,647   | 14,609,661 | 20.2            |
| Barley        | 1885 | 598,318   | 17,047,530 | 28.5            |
|               | 1884 | 700,472   | 19,119,041 | 27.3            |
| Oats          | 1885 | 1,547,779 | 59,285,340 | 38.3            |
|               | 1884 | 1,481,828 | 57,696,304 | 38.9            |

It should be borne in mind that the figures of the yield of crops for 1884 are the final results, while those for 1885 are estimates based on the present promise.

### MISTAKES IN BUYING JERSEYS.

Correspondence of the National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.

Mistakes in buying Jerseys are numerous, and many of them are often made by men whose better judgment at the time warns them of the fact. Selecting an animal for breeding purposes because of a certain color of hair, to please the fancy, is one of the most serious mistakes, and one which, in the long run, is destined to do the most mischief. No real advantage of any kind is constituted in the color of the hair on the body, or of the switch, or in the peculiar color of the tongue. This is exemplified by the action of the practical men who framed the admirable scale of points, now in use, to indicate the standard of excellence for this breed of cattle. We find large "counts" made there for shape of the "barrel" and "depth of flank," "width of hips," and "length of rump;" and for the size, shape, and condition of the "udder" the highest "count" of all is given, which is eminently proper, for without a perfect udder a cow cannot reach the highest point of perfection as a dairy animal, no matter what may be her claims in other directions. If the object in buying a Jersey cow is to cater to the taste or fancy, and she is designed to ornament the lawn, or the adjoining paddock, and this is considered a principal object, and it does not matter as to the quantity of milk or the quality of butter she may produce for her owner, then the case is different. This foolish fancy about colors in Jerseys originated, it is said, when these cattle were first taken from the Island to England, to be used for decorating the lawns of English gentlemen, their fancied resemblance to the fawn making them very popular for this purpose.

The colors most selected were "greys" and "fawns"—invariably and without exception "solid." So great was the demand a few years ago for these cattle for the purposes indicated, that on the Island it was the exception to see a solid-colored animal. From this fashion originated the preference for these colors in this country, partly from an inclination to follow the lead of our cousins across the water ("it's

English, you know"), and again, it was honestly supposed, in our earlier experience with the breed, that the color of hair had to do with purity of blood. This latter notion, however, now is pretty well understood to be false and without foundation. Volumes have been written on the subject, and nearly everybody engaged in the business is aware that there are more broken colors (black and white, fawn and white, and nearly every conceivable color known, mixed liberally with white) to be found on the Island of Jersey (where they have been bred strictly pure for many hundreds of years) than there are "solid colors;" in fact, there are more of the former than the latter. Then it follows, for obvious reasons, that it is a mistake for a breeder for profit and business to make "color" his standard and to be guided in his selections thereby.

There are many men who are buying Jerseys for breeding purposes who know these things to be true, but will often pay double for one having the regulation color of hair, compared with another, superior in every other respect as a dairy animal, but unfortunate in not possessing the popular shade in color of hair. The excuse generally given in such cases is, that solid-colored animals are more in demand and always "sell better." It is usual for such a man to remark, "for myself and my prejudices I care but little, and am fully aware that there is nothing whatever in color from a real value stand-point; yet I intend breeding for sale, and must yield to the preferences of my customers." A notion prevails in the minds of some that "spots," "patches," and "broken colors," are allowable in certain strains, and these things do not appear to affect values. For instance, animals tracing to Jersey Belle of Scituate, or to Coomassie (both liberally marked with white), are expected to be marked in a similar manner, and nothing is thought of it. So in the case of the noted bull Gilderoy, painfully white as to hair, but with skin underlying of the most elegant golden-yellow. The get of this bull is not considered *au fait* unless upon some part of the body white hair exists. One breeder recently selected a son of Gilderoy for breeding purposes, with a liberal proportion of white, in preference to one by the same bull that was solid color, because, he said, he wanted him "as much like his sire as possible." This same gentleman would doubtless ignore altogether a bull for his herd from another strain with white upon him.

The fallacy of the theory that one family of Jersey cattle is more liable to transmit peculiarities of color than another, unless carefully bred for many generations with this object in view, is very apparent when it is considered that all have descended from a common origin, and the resources of the Island, geographically and numerically considered, make it almost impossible, the same blood filling the veins of all the cattle found there in a greater or less degree, and the peculiarity of color of hair is as liable to crop out from some remote ancestor as certainly as that of form, or of the disposition and other hidden characteristics. This is illustrated forcibly in instances of broken-colored parents producing solid-colored progeny, and vice versa—occurrences in the experience of every breeder, no matter how great the care he may exercise in selecting his foundation of breeding animals.

It is a mistake to buy low-priced animals from a trading salesman because they can be purchased for a little less money than from a reliable and careful breeder, who devotes his time, his energies, and his capital to elevating the standard of the breed and improving the quality by judicious crosses, and who holds himself at all times responsible for his trans-

actions; unlike the "trader" in this respect, whose responsibility usually ceases after the sale is concluded. The cattle generally handled by such men are inferior in quality, and are not cheap at the lowest prices—culls and surplus of herds sold low to clear them out. It is a mistake to pay high, fancy prices for animals simply because they trace in a line to a remote "great" ancestor, for it is not assured by any means that because Jersey Belle of Scituate was a wonderful butter cow—one of the best the world ever saw—that all her great-great-grand nieces will be heavy butter makers.

Good, fair prices for good individuals, with hardy constitutions and well bred, are always safe, and are pretty sure to make satisfactory returns. But because a bull has been sold for \$10,000, on account of his near relationship to some other notable of the breed, it is no reason why all his calves from cows indiscriminately selected will prove to be phenomenal. Other mistakes are frequently made by the buyer in rejecting really good animals because they do not conform in all respects to his preconceived notions of a perfect Jersey cow. Size or shape of the horns, length and thickness of tail, absence of the "dished face," distance between the eyes, etc., all these are of minor importance. No milk or butter is extracted from any of them, and they do not contribute to the general usefulness of the cow in any degree; and the buyer, with a view to good returns from his investment, should divest his mind of all prejudices, and seek rather an animal with roomy carcass, indicating ample digestive apparatus, with large and perfectly-formed udder, provided with four good-sized handles, placed at a convenient distance apart, other things being equal. Such an animal will always meet his expectations and return pleasure and profit for the outlay.

#### ASHES AS A FERTILIZER FOR POTATOES.

F. D. Curtis writes the *Country Gentleman* as follows:—"Potatoes are likely to become the leading market crop in New York. In Western and Central New York the farmers are casting around for a new paying crop. On the rich bottom lands along the Mohawk river the farmers are also endeavoring to find some crop adapted to the soil to take the place of broom corn, which has been cultivated in this rich valley for half a century. This section of country once controlled the broom corn market, as the bulk of the crop was produced here, and along the Schoharie creek. The competition of the West in the growing of broom corn has reduced the profits, or destroyed them entirely, so that these old broom corn farmers are obliged to give up the business, and to find some other crops for their alluvial lands. They have tried both wheat and potatoes. With wheat there is the same western competition, with a very small margin of profit. Potatoes seem to grow very well, not yet having been affected by rot, which they would undoubtedly be if the season should be wet on such kind of land. This makes a double risk. On the old wheat lands of Central and Western New York the soil is better adapted to growing potatoes, as there is a mixture of loam, clay, and gravel with sand, and the crop risks are not so great.

"There is another kind of risk farmers are not apt to think of, and that is, the danger of impoverishing the land. Where there is a rich clay mingled with the other soil, potato cropping will not run out the land so soon; but in a soil of gravelly loam, this crop will speedily impoverish the soil, so that clover will not grow. How far applying potash will prevent

this exhaustion remains to be seen. Undoubtedly the commercial fertilizer vendors will tell us that we have but to apply their mixtures, and dig good big crops of potatoes *ad infinitum*. One crop all of the time will not do. If it would, the millions of acres of barren lands in Virginia and the Carolinas would now be producing the tobacco weed, for the owners strove most valiantly with nature's law to teach a new lesson, but it was of no use; the law vindicated itself, and the one-crop system ran it out. Potatoes are next to tobacco in exhaustion, and in depleting the soil of the food material. Both are large consumers of potash. Rensselaer and Washington counties, N. Y., and also, comparatively, in Columbia and Dutchess, there is a latent supply of potash in the soil, which in the two first named counties, especially in Washington, is inexhaustible.

"Before going into potatoes the farmer should consider the adaption of his lands for this crop, and if it is not naturally suited to their growth, to provide the necessary manures to keep up the fertility of the land by the purchase of wood ashes, which are the most natural and the best fertilizer for potatoes, and, in fact, almost any crop. A liberal dressing of ashes will last, I do not know how long. A dozen or more years ago I told of an instance where the effect of ashes could be seen 45 years after they were applied. The effects can still be seen. The circumstances were as follows:—A farm adjoining Kirby Homestead purchased two wagon loads of wood ashes at the village, and spread them in one corner of a large field. Everything grows more rank on that spot of ground to this day. There is more starch and less water in potatoes grown on sandy lands and light loams, and this is the reason that potatoes grown on such lands are more mealy and valuable, but they speedily exhaust such lands, unless high farming comes in as a means to keep up the necessary fertility. There should be frequent rest and variety in the rotation of the crops.

Potato growers can utilize the waste of tobacco stems, etc., and the soda ash and wool waste in woollen manufactories to most excellent advantage, to repair the loss caused by growing potatoes. They should do it, and gather anything, such as stumps, brush, and bogs, which will make the desired potash. They may buy it, but this should be the last resort."

#### WORKING BUTTER.

Henry Stewart in *Kentucky Live Stock Record*.

It used to be considered that butter required to be worked over, cut out, squeezed and pressed, worked even with the hands at one time, almost in the manner in which a brick-maker works his clay to fit it for the mold and make it tough and plastic; or more recently with butter-workers, which have almost the same effect. Working butter, if it is at all necessary, is a necessary evil, because it is an injurious operation required to avoid the more injurious presence of easily decomposed impurity (milk) in the butter. But there is no necessity of working butter at all. When it is made so as to come out of the churn in small grains, it may be washed perfectly free from the buttermilk with the greatest ease, and the salt may be mixed in with it in the most even and intimate manner without disturbing the texture by the slightest degree of working.

It is a mistake to suppose that washing butter injures the flavor. It cannot. Butter is an oil or fat totally insoluble in water, and all its flavors are component parts of the fat which cannot possibly be separated from it by contact with water. In washing granular butter

it is necessary to use cold water, which sets or hardens the granular atoms and prevents them from combining in a mass. When butter is taken from the churn in masses the water should not be so cold as to harden these, otherwise the milk cannot be removed easily, and then the butter will not keep any length of time, in spite of all precautions. In such a case the butter placed in the bowl is to be worked down with the ladle in thin slices, so as to provide outlets for the buttermilk to escape. The milk which escapes and flows to the bottom of the bowl should be poured off, and the butter washed with clear, pure water; the butter is then turned in the bowl and sliced in the opposite direction and again washed, and if the work has been skillfully done, this is all the working that is necessary. The main point to be observed in working butter is to avoid plastering it with the implement used, whether it be the hand, the ladle, a lever, or a rotary crusher. The butter may be squeezed with impunity to a considerable extent, but if it is plastered or the implement drawn over it with a sliding motion, it is seriously damaged and the texture destroyed.

Butter is salted as a means of preservation. Some persons prefer it unsalted when it can be procured fresh. In this condition are preserved all the most delicate flavors which are lost when the salt is added. In the domestic dairy butter may be sent to the market in this way, or even direct from the churn without washing, and with all its native buttermilk adhering, as an unusual delicacy. But for ordinary purposes about six per cent. of salt is added to the butter; this is equal to one ounce to the pound. The salt is sprinkled evenly over the butter at the last of the working, when it is sliced or gashed. The butter is then loosely gathered together and it is set away in the dairy for twenty-four hours. During this time some milky water usually escapes from it, and this is poured off at the final working. This is done in the same manner as before and is continued until any streakiness in the butter is removed, and the whole is brought to an even and regular color and consistence. Some persons color their butter when working it, but this is not to be advised, for the color cannot be made even, and the butter will be streaky and patchy in spite of the most prolonged and injurious mixing. Some frightful examples of such butter are often seen at rural hotels and railroad restaurants. Coloring should always be done in the churn by mixing the proper quantity of prepared color in with the cream. The usual quantity is one teaspoonful to three gallons of cream. This is sufficient with the best Jersey and Ayrshire cream, but each dairyman should test that matter for himself, as the natural color of the cream varies with the cows, the feed, and the manner of keeping the milk and cream.

#### DISEASE AMONG SWINE.

Correspondence of the *Chicago Breeders' Gazette*.

Those who raise swine are well aware of their liability to disease, but all will not agree that proper, rational treatment can prevent it. While no pretension to veterinary skill is made, and it is recommended that the application or administering of medicines to swine should be made with the greatest caution, nevertheless a review of a few of the diseases of more frequent occurrence is in place as well as a suggestion of the remedies which experience has shown to be simple and efficacious. Many of the diseases of swine are contagious, and when a pig is found to be sick it should be removed to a pen by itself and there receive treatment. It is well to consider a case of sickness as a sure

indication that something is wrong in the general management.

In swine, as in man, many fatal diseases are preceded by a cough or a difficulty in breathing, which may not necessarily imply a cold. This happens frequently, and may prove to be a simple disorder that will remedy itself without serious consequences, or it may prove to be a primary and preceding symptom of some disease difficult to combat. Whether accompanied or not by other symptoms, let the removal of this difficulty in breathing or coughing be your first consideration, and you will find that you do not unfrequently prevent the development of some, perhaps, fatal disease. If the patient has been confined in a damp, unhealthy pen or yard, removal to more wholesome quarters may effect a ready cure. If the food has been less carefully prepared, a little attention in this matter may also remedy the trouble. Granting, however, that the conditions have all been favorable, and you find an apparently healthy and thrifty pig suffering in the manner described, administer a powder consisting of two drachms each of Epsom salts and sulphur. Give it in a pint of fresh milk and follow the dose with a meal or two of soaked oats, which will alleviate the cough as well as establish a more perfect working of the digestive organs.

Young pigs are not unfrequently troubled with thumps, more properly designated as inflammation of the lungs. It is usually caused by overfeeding, filling the stomach so full as to interfere with the workings of the organs, and the symptoms are: Shivering, labored breathing, and an effort to bury itself in the hay or straw bedding. If these symptoms show themselves, the first attention should be to give the patient clean, dry, and comfortable quarters, and then administer, once in three or four hours, a dose of tar, about as much as a walnut, melted and mixed in a pint of fresh milk, after which give two drachms of saltpetre in a small mess of gruel for two or three mornings. Worms are a frequent cause of trouble among a herd of swine, and are usually caused by the animals eating slaughter-house refuse, rats, mice, and other dead animals, as well as rotten fruits and vegetables found on the farm. Such refuse as this swine should never be allowed to eat. They are more or less infected with the trichina, and its dangerous nature is an argument in favor of feeding pure, wholesome foods. Worms usually locate in the kidneys or intestines and cause partial paralysis and difficult use of the hind limbs, accompanied with an inclination to lie down. A mixture of soapsuds or turpentine, with wood ashes, administered in their food, is a good remedy for this evil. For diarrhoea, which more frequently affects young sucklings and is caused by giving improper food to the sow, or by irregular feeding, Mr. Joseph Harris recommends that two or three drops of laudanum be given at night, mixed in a little fresh cream. As a rule no remedy will be needed. Look to the cause and remedy that.

THE COST OF A BUSHEL OF WHEAT.

From the Indiana Farmer.

If farmers could know exactly what it costs them to raise a bushel of wheat they would be better able to decide a question that is now troubling many of them, that is, whether or not to prepare for another crop. It is a common remark among farmers that wheat cannot be raised in this country for less than \$1 a bushel. There are few if any who make this assertion who attempt to substantiate it with figures, but so long as they believe it they hesitate about raising the crop again till there is prospect

of an advance in price. While best Mediterranean red is quoted at only 95 cents they declare that it will not pay to produce it in a section of country where land is worth from \$80 to \$100 per acre. One of the best wheat growers in this country, who raised over 21 bushels per acre this year, when the average of the State is less than ten bushels, told us recently that he did not expect to sow any this fall, as it did not pay him. He thinks he can do better growing corn and feeding hogs and cattle, and probably he can, for he is remarkably successful in corn culture and is a careful and experienced feeder.

But the question we propound is, What is the cost of a bushel of wheat—in other words, what is the value of the labor, use of land, etc., required for producing it?

Oliver Dalrymple, the great wheat-grower of the North-West, gives the following estimates of cost per acre and per bushel, the basis being 12 bushels per acre:—

|                                 | Cost per acre. | Cost per Bushel. |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Cost of ploughing per acre..... | \$ 30          | '01½             |
| Seed wheat.....                 | 1 50           | '09½             |
| Sowing crop.....                | 20             | '01½             |
| Cutting and shocking.....       | 75             | '04½             |
| Threshing.....                  | 80             | '05              |
| Hauling to cars.....            | 20             | '01½             |
| Repairs to machinery .....      | 10             | '00½             |
| Care of stock when idle.....    | 25             | '011-16          |
| Cost of stock, etc.....         | 1 00           | '06½             |
| Interest on land.....           | 18             | '01½             |
| <b>Total.....</b>               | <b>\$5 28</b>  | <b>'83</b>       |

These items are taken from the books of an immense establishment, where everything is reduced to close system, and labor-saving machinery is used in every operation where it can be employed. Small farmers cannot bring the estimate so low, by several cents, even in that new wheat-growing region on homestead land, much less can they do it here, where much more labor is required in preparing the ground and where land rent is 30 or 40 times as high.

But for lack of more accurate figures let us use these, amplifying them where necessary, and see what the result will be:—

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Cost of breaking and harrowing.....       | \$1 25         |
| Seed .....                                | 1 50           |
| Sowing ..                                 | 25             |
| Cutting and shocking.....                 | 75             |
| Threshing .....                           | 75             |
| Hauling to market.....                    | 30             |
| Repairs, cost and care of stock, etc..... | 1 50           |
| Interest on land (or rent).....           | 5 00           |
| <b>Total .....</b>                        | <b>\$11 30</b> |

With such preparations as \$1.25 an acre will pay for, and on land that will bring a cash rental of \$5 a year, we very reasonably expect to raise an average of 15 bushels per acre, one year with another. Dividing \$11.30 by 15 we have 75 cents as the cost of our wheat per bushel, including cost of hauling to market. At present prices this would pay \$3 an acre above the rental value, if we consider the straw worth as much as the cost of manuring for another crop, which would be about correct. If our figures are taken as fairly just it still remains a question whether other crops might not be more profitable. This may be regarded as opening the subject, and we trust our readers will follow it up with their ideas and experiences.

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.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

The prospect for an abundant corn crop in Central Illinois this fall continues favorable. This is leading farmers to look about for hogs or other live stock to which the surplus may be fed. Doubtless many hogs as well as cattle will be brought here within the next few months. In view of the possibility of swine plague or other contagious diseases being thus introduced, farmers cannot be too careful as to where and what they buy. The Board of Live Stock Commissioners are supposed to have an oversight of these matters, but as their attention is directed more particularly to cattle diseases, farmers who would avoid losses from swine plague or other maladies among their hogs must look out for themselves. Great care should be taken not only in buying, but in feeding, watering, and management generally. This word of warning is applicable as well in other parts of the country. At this time of year particularly, special pains should be taken to keep the hogs in the best conditions of health and thrift, for at no other season do they seem so liable to contract disease.

Sulphur and powdered copperas each five pounds, wood ashes two bushels, and slacked lime one bushel, all well mixed together and placed under shelter within reach of the hogs, will do the latter good by way of keeping them free from worms and lice, and thus the better able to resist contagious or infectious diseases, and the influence of malaria, so prevalent during the latter part of summer and in the fall.

During night the germs of swine plague are thought to collect on the damp grass, and the malarial air is believed to settle near the surface of the ground. For these reasons it is strongly recommended that hogs be kept from going on pasture in the morning until after the dew is off. Of all our farm animals the hog carries his head lower than any other, and is therefore all the more exposed to the evils of bad air settling near the ground.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

- American Berkshire Record  
 Elmwood Exquisite IV., 6638, Chas. F. Mills, Springfield, Ill., to Springer Bros., Springfield, Ill.  
 Orient Maid, 10754, Kidd & Ridgeway, Springfield, Ill., to Springer Bros.  
 Minerva Lady, 14,001, D. M. McAllister, Millport, Ohio, to T. C. Lindesmith, Dunganon, Ohio.  
 Queen of Diamonds, 14002, D. M. McAllister, to Philip Meister, Millport, Ohio.  
 Duke of Elk Creek, 14041, Elk Creek Sallie, 14042, and Royal Lady of Elk Creek, 14045, John T. Wrinkle, Plattsburg, Mo., to Byron D. Brown, Nelson, Nebr.  
 Sallie R. IX., 14043, and Rosa H., 14044, John T. Wrinkle, to J. H. D. McKee, Winchester, Mo.  
 Kansas Belle, 9054, and Kansas Maid, 9056, O. C. Farmer, Liberty, Kan., to C. C. Logsdon, Independence, Kan.  
 Lorne Gem, 13973, Wib. F. Clements, Agency, Iowa, to John H. Koontz, Adeline, Ill.  
 Banter, 14015, Wib. F. Clements, to H. Wallingford, Bonaparte, Iowa.  
 Hawkeye Sovereign IV., 14069, and Lady Sovereign, 14070, Gideon Blackstone, Red Oak, Iowa, to Wib. F. Clements.  
 Roseland, 13703, John Rider, Sacramento, Cal., to Anson Brown, Briggs Station, Cal.  
 Peerless C. II., 13704, and Peerless C. III., 13705, John Rider, to John McFarling, Oakland, Cal.



## CANADA SHORTHORN HERD BOOK.

Transfers up to August 20.

- b. General Gordon [13079], by Jupiter [8766], Johnson Harrison, Milton; John Bowes, Milton.
- b. Yarmouth Hero [13080], by Duke Springbrook [11874], M. Gilbert, St. Thomas; Asa Round, Sparta.
- b. Marquis of Elmwood [13081], by Beloeche [13082], T. D. Hodgens, London; Samuel Grigg, Brandon, Man.
- b. Duke of Rock Lake [13087], by Punch [11269], M. Smith, Clearwater, Man.; Peter McLaren, Clearwater, Man.
- f. Bessie Belle [14867], by Osborne [11491], John Douglas, Tara; John Airth, North Bruce.
- b. Waterloo Chief [23095], by Waterloo Warden [10592], John Snell's Sons, F. Mattindale, York.
- f. Faith [14878], by K. C. B. 2nd [4362], Thos. Teasdale, Concord; John Snell's Sons, Edmonton.
- b. Otter [13101], by Comet [11630], W. E. Smith, Gravesend; Lot Saxton, Vienna.
- b. Duke of Argyle [13107], by Red Duke [10980], Wm. Douglas, Evelyn; Alex. McMullen, Cobble Hill.
- b. Kilrush [13108], by Bonnie Scotland [11754], E. D. Morton, Barrie; Jas. Smith, Edgar.
- b. Captain Bruce [13118], by Royal Barmton [11967], D. Brubacker, St. Jacobs; H. Stafford, Queen Hill.
- f. Lucinda [14895], by General Garfield [9998], J. B. Carpenter, Simcoe; A. Homsted, Simcoe.
- b. Simon [13116], by Abe [6560], J. B. Carpenter, Simcoe; E. W. Faren, Port Colborne.
- f. Rose Mary [14896], by The Barrie Duke [7943], Wm. Davis, Hillsdale; And. Johnson, Sunnidale.
- b. Hillsdale Chief [13119], by Breastplate [8164], John Johnston, Hillsdale; John Rowat, Hillsdale.
- b. Hector [13125], by Prince Alfred [11775], Robt. Brown, Cranbrook; Alex. Aikens, Moncton.
- b. Landgrave [13126], by Prince Alfred [11775], Robt. Brown, Cranbrook; Wm. Hall, Ethel.
- b. Commander [13127], by Prince Alfred [11775], Robt. Brown, Cranbrook; E. Henry, Newry.
- b. Gladiator [13129], by Prince Alfred [11775], Robt. Brown, Cranbrook; E. Oliver, Bluevale.
- f. Robena [14914], by Prince Alfred [11775], Robt. Brown, Cranbrook; Jos. Smith, Brussels.
- f. Marchioness [14915], by Prince Alfred [11775], Robt. Brown, Cranbrook; Richard McKee, Leadbury.
- b. Sir John [13131], by Sir Henry [10487], Thos. Brown, Allanburgh; D. D. Chrysler, Allanburgh.
- f. Lady Florence [14908], by Hobart Pacha [7191], A. T. Kelly; Thos. E. Kershaw, Holstein.
- b. Senator [13122], by Barmpton Senator [6596], Ed. Jeffs, Bond Head; Thos. E. Kershaw, Holstein.

## SHEEP HURDLES.

From the Texas Live Stock Journal.

If farmers understood the full value of the portable pen or hurdle, very few would be without sheep to act as scavengers to clean up the weedy waste lands around the farms, and to properly turn the stubble into a manure which is evenly distributed without cost for labor. Here it is certain that sheep are not estimated at their value. A cold cal-

ulation in the value and increase to be derived from a few sheep will bear very fair proportion to the income derived from a few milk cattle, as the local markets are always ready for a few fat sheep at remunerative figures, and the income from the wool and the steady increase from a small bunch of sheep cuts a respectable figure not to be despised; but the trouble of a small bunch always stands in the way, and this one source of revenue and of benefit to the farm is neglected.

The hurdles need not be composed of expensive material, and only need to be capable of giving the few sheep grazing room for a day or two at the time. A small boy to look after them for a few minutes each day to drive them to water can furnish all the attention required, and the result in benefit to the land and from the actual income derived will make many a friend for the sheep in the vicinity where the sheep is not now known. It takes only a light, but strong pen or hurdle to do away with the worry and trouble of constantly herding a small flock of sheep.

## SHEEP-BREEDING FOR PROFIT.

From the Farmers' Call.

Increased vigor and development usually, perhaps invariably, result from crossing breeds, and thus improvement is greatest where a highly bred male is coupled with females of inferior breeding. This is so well understood in England that the most of their mutton sheep are cross-bred. The Leicester ram is used with Cheviot ewes, and the Downs with Cotswolds and Leicesters. In this country our so-called "native" ewes give profitable returns when mated with almost any pure-bred ram of a mutton breed, the best results being obtained when the right sort of a Down ram is used. But in the next cross only half as much improvement is obtained, and so on with succeeding generations. With each succeeding generation the necessity for a thoroughbred male increases. While a cross-bred male might have done well in the first instance, he would be an injury afterward, and would cause a retrogression in the progeny. When ewes are saved until they become three-fourths or seven-eighths pure, they should then be crossed with a pure ram of some other breed to obtain the best results.

For profit, there is nothing better than the annual renewal of the flock of breeding ewes. A proper selection of native ewes will give greatly improved lambs by a Down ram; and by good feeding they can go to the butcher at a profit, soon after their lambs have given a return of 150 or 200 per cent. upon the original cost of the flock. This can be repeated year after year. But while this may be the flock-master's rule, he should modify it so far as to retain such ewes as are of special value, either because of their individual excellence, or the remarkable resemblance of their lambs to the pure-bred sire, or their superior milking qualities.

To furnish the males for this system, it is necessary that there should be a sufficient number of pure-bred flocks in the country to supply the demand. The proper breeding and care of such flocks require more expense and skill than most farmers can give, and they can much better afford to pay a reasonably high price for a pure-bred ram from a flock of known quality, than to attempt to breed him themselves, or to accept a cross-bred ram as a gift.

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

## THE SHEEP BUSINESS.

The time to go into business is when a good many persons are getting out of it. This appeals especially to sheep keeping. I am not very old, but I can remember several ups and downs in this business; but the downs only lasted a short time, and everything gets lovely again very soon. The golden fleece becomes tarnished for a while, but it soon brightens again, and gets as bright and brilliant as ever. Just now sheep are down. Good store ewes are selling in the markets, and can be easily picked out of droves, for \$2.50 to \$4.00 a head, which may be made to bring a lamb next spring worth more than the cost of the dam, and give a fleece that will pay for their keep, and so stand their owners next summer just nothing at all. This is not bad for a time when a good many sheep owners are wild to get rid of their sheep, and go into something else not half so good. It is thus very clear that this is a good time to begin to keep a flock. This season of the year is the very best, because it will soon be the breeding time, and one can make suitable arrangements for the next season's lambs. Rolling and even hilly land is the most desirable surface, and limestone gravel that is dry and free from swamps or low wet places is the best soil. Clear running water that is wholly free from marshy banks or borders, or well water, which is preferable, is indispensable, because wherever there are low wet places, there the much to be dreaded liver fluke and the lung worm are to be found, with lung disorder and foot-rot; and these are more troublesome than all the other complaints of sheep put together.

He who keeps sheep with pleasure and profit must be patient and persevering; careful, thoughtful, and watchful; apt to learn and apt to apply what he learns, and endowed with good common sense and foresightedness. More sheep go to the bad because of a neglectful owner, or one whose temper is cross and who scorns little details, than any other reason. A great essential is to secure a good lot of sheep to start with, and not too many at first. Above all things pure-bred ewes should be avoided. They are more exciting than the native grades; they cost several times as much money; the fleece is rarely worth any more than the common sheep, and the lambs are worth no more than those of half-bred sheep. But pure-bred rams are indispensable. For market lambs, the black-faced breeds furnish the best sires.—*Cor. Ez.*

## Live Stock Notes.

Mr. J. Miller, of Thistleha, Brougham, Ont., left England for Canada on the 14th inst. with some very fine stock. He purchased seven choice animals from the herds of Mr. Cruikshank and Mr. Campbell of Kinellar, and has bought eleven Clydesdale horses—nine colts and two fillies—in Scotland, and he has also bought nine Shropshire sheep of very great merit. He is expected here about the 25th.

Mr. Wm. Rennie, the wholesale seed merchant of this city, has added to the stock of his farm an importation of three thoroughbred Clydesdales, a yearling and two-year-old filly and a yearling colt, they arrived in fine order. The lot comprises "Nellie Gray," foaled 2nd May, 1883, by "King of Clydesdale" (2199), dam "Jessie Gray" (69) this is an exceptionally fine two-year-old, weighing 1,625 lbs. "Bella Harper," foaled 5th April, 1884, by "Harold" (2854), dam "Mrs. Harper" (11). "Harold jr.," foaled May, 1884, by "Harold" (2854), dam "Jean of Grangemains."

Messrs. Hunnicutt & Yancey, Clarke county, Ga., send to the *Country Gentleman* a sworn statement to the effect that their Jersey cow Alice Jones 8225 gave, during the seven days beginning with July 17, 274 lbs. 10 oz. of milk, yielding 88 lbs. 14 oz. of cream, 30 lbs. 5 1/2 oz. unsalted butter—31 lbs. 13 1/2 oz. with salt. The daily feed was 18 quarts of ground oats, 10 of cornmeal, and 6 of corn bran, with a good supply of green corn. The milk was placed in a Moseley Cabinet creamer, the cream removed every twenty-four hours, and churned in a Stoddard churn. The cow was got by Saugatuck 1144, out of Belle Grisette 7307; was dropped Dec. 14, 1877; and calved May 21, 1885.

We understand that Mr. A. Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., who left this country for Great Britain about the 1st of June, has made several valuable purchases from the herds of Duthie of Colligne, Campbell of Kinellar, and James Sutor of Collie Elgin, for importation to this country. From the herd of Mr. Duthie he purchased one yearling Cruikshank bull of the Orange Blossom family, and one bull calf by a Cruikshank bull from a Duke of Northumberland cow, and from Campbell's herd one three-year-old Nonpareil cow, one Nonpareil heifer, one Wimple heifer, one Claret heifer, and one Clementine heifer, all got by the Cruikshank Victoria bull Vermont. Mr. Johnston also purchased the choice roan and red bull calves from Mr. Campbell's herd. He also purchased from Mr. Inglis, of Elgin, the pick of his yearling heifers, a winner at the Highland Societies' Show, and from Mr. James Sutor, of Collie Elgin, he bought the first prize yearling colt at the Elgin Show. Mr. Johnston is expected to arrive on or about the 25th inst.

Horse racing was introduced into Spain at Jerez in 1868, and since then this place has been a sort of Spanish Newmarket, although clubs have been formed at several other cities. The sport is carried on strictly according to English and French racing rules, and is quite staunchly supported by the King, whose English education probably led his inclinations in that direction. Most of the racing establishments are owned by Spaniards, but the horses are almost without exception ridden by professional English jockeys. In recent years over one hundred thoroughbred horses and mares have been imported into Spain, and a thoroughbred stud-book was started about a year ago by royal decree. The prize money for the Peninsular races amounted in 1883 to \$40,000, and is divided among three classes of horses: first, imported thoroughbreds; second, thoroughbreds bred in Spain; and third, half-breeds, Arabs, and Barbs. To the honor of the Spanish amateurs of the turf be it said that there is very little betting.

**DRAUGHT HORSE INTEREST IN THE UNITED STATES.**

From the *Western Agriculturist*, Quincy, Ill.

The draught horses have materially increased the value of the horses of this country, and for the past twenty years draught horses are almost the only stock or agricultural product not affected by the depression of money matters. No matter how hard the times are, the draught horses, whether grades or full bloods, command a uniformly high price, because the great demand is larger than the supply. The horses of the United States are worth, according to the report of the Department of Agriculture, \$852,282,000, and the mules are worth \$162,494,000. There was less shrinkage in values in horses during the past year than in any other class of live stock.

**Live Stock & Kindred Markets.**

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, TORONTO, August 20th, 1885.

The slight improvement in the British markets for Canadian cattle noted a week ago has been obliterated under renewed depression and dulness caused by heavy receipts and the indifferant state of the demand, which has ruled slow and uncertain. Receipts of cattle from Canada and the United States have continued heavy, while the offerings from Ireland and the Continent have been of fair proportions, which has made a total supply considerably in excess of requirements. At Liverpool to-day there were liberal offerings, but demand was weak and slow, the decline failing to tempt buyers. Values were about half a cent lower than on last Monday and trade was dull, considerable numbers being left over this afternoon. Our Liverpool cable quoted prime Canadian steers at 13c.; fair to choice grades at 12 1/2c.; poor to medium at 11 1/2c.; and inferior and bulls at 8 1/2 to 10c. The sheep market has continued to be abundantly supplied, but a fair trade has been done under the circumstances, and values show no quotable change.

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

|                            |          |             |         |
|----------------------------|----------|-------------|---------|
| Cattle—                    | \$ c.    | \$ c.       |         |
| Prime Canadian steers..... | o 13     | to o 00     | per lb. |
| Fair to choice grades..... | o 12 1/2 | to o 00     | "       |
| Poor to medium.....        | o 11 1/2 | to o 00     | "       |
| Inferior and bulls.....    | o 08 1/2 | to o 10     | "       |
| Sheep—                     |          |             |         |
| Best.....                  | o 13     | to o 00     | "       |
| Secondary qualities.....   | o 11     | to o 12     | "       |
| Merinoes.....              | o 10 1/2 | to o 11 1/2 | "       |
| Inferior and rams.....     | o 08     | to o 09 1/2 | "       |

The receipts of live stock so far this week are the largest of any corresponding period for some time past, numbering as they do forty-two loads. Cattle show an increase, as also do lambs. Butchers' cattle are not so firm as they were a week ago, and lambs are dull and lower; otherwise the market continues in much the same condition.

CATTLE.—Shipping cattle are in better supply this week. The demand is good at former prices; few if any buyers will go beyond 5 1/4c. per lb. for the best export animals; that figure, however, was refused for a load yesterday; a load of 17 head, averaging 1,175 lbs., was sold at \$58 each; 20 head do. 1,100 lbs. brought \$50 each; 22 head of mixed, 1,050 lbs., at \$45 each; a few bulls were taken at 4c. per lb. There were a large number of butchers' cattle offered which were mostly of 2nd and 3rd quality, the offerings of choice being limited; the best sold at 4c. per lb., with picked lots at 4 1/4c. Among the sales were a load of 21 choice averaging 1,100 lbs. at \$44.50 each; 20 do. 1,000 lbs. at \$33.50; 22 do. 975 lbs., at \$32; 25 do. 950 lbs. each, at \$29; 10 do. 850 to 1,050 lbs., at \$26 to \$36 each. The prospects for inferior cattle are bad for the remainder of the week; but good will sell well at present prices.

SHEEP.—The demand continues good at unchanged prices; everything offering is selling readily at steady prices; more are wanted. Yesterday 46 sheep weighing 140 lbs. sold at \$5.25 each; 14 do. 130 lbs., at \$4.25; 13 head at 4c. per lb. less \$1; 260 head to arrive to-day at 3 1/4c. per lb.; 69 head mixed at 3 1/4c. for ewes and 3c. for rams.

LAMBS.—Are meeting with a poor market this week; the offerings last week were heavy and this week they are the same; prices in consequence have given way from 25 to 37 1/2c. per head; even at these prices trade is slow; the best are selling at \$3 to \$3.25 per head and inferior to common at \$2.25 to \$2.75. Yesterday a bunch of 44 averaging 60 lbs. was bought for \$100; 73 head, 65 lbs., sold for \$2 87 1/2 each; and 10 do. at \$2.90 each.

CALVES.—Are in quiet demand; there are not many offering but all are selling; 2 sold at \$7 each yesterday; 3 extra good at \$23; and 4 at \$22.

HOGS.—There have not been many offering this week but last week the receipts were large. Quotations show very little change; heavy hogs have been bought easier. Sales were made yesterday at 5, 5 1/2, and 5 1/4c. for light fat; stores at 5 1/2c. and heavy at 4 to 4 1/4c.

|                                   |       |                  |         |
|-----------------------------------|-------|------------------|---------|
| Cattle, export, choice.....       | 5     | to 5 1/2         | per lb. |
| " " mixed.....                    | 4 1/2 | to 4 3/4         | "       |
| " bulls.....                      | 3 1/2 | to 4             | "       |
| " butchers', choice.....          | 4     | to 4 1/4         | "       |
| " good.....                       | 3 1/2 | to 3 3/4         | "       |
| " inferior to common.....         | 3     | to 3 1/4         | "       |
| Milch cows.....                   |       | \$30 to \$45     |         |
| " stockers.....                   | 3     | to 3 1/2         | per lb. |
| Sheep, export, per lb.....        | 3 1/2 | to 3 3/4         | "       |
| " inferior and rams.....          | 3     | to 3 1/4         | "       |
| " butchers', per head.....        | 3     | 00 to 3 50       |         |
| Lambs, choice.....                | 3     | 00 to 3 25       |         |
| " secondary qualities.....        | 2     | 25 to 2 75       |         |
| Hogs, heavy fat, off the car..... | 4 1/2 | to 0             | per lb. |
| " light fat.....                  | 5     | to 5 1/4         | "       |
| " store.....                      | 4 1/2 | to 5 1/2         | "       |
| Calves, choice, per head.....     |       | \$6 00 to \$7 00 |         |
| " common.....                     |       | 2 upwards.       |         |

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

|                          |         |                  |       |
|--------------------------|---------|------------------|-------|
|                          | Cattle. | Sheep and Lambs. | Hogs. |
| Week ending Aug. 15..... | 859     | 3,315            | 513   |
| Week ending Aug. 8.....  | 1,059   | 1,959            | 171   |
| Cor. week, 1884.....     | 872     | 4,297            | 198   |
| Cor. week, 1883.....     | 682     | 2,703            | 31    |
| Total to date.....       | 29,760  | 25,451           | 4,603 |
| To same date 1884.....   | 20,247  | 26,122           | 3,854 |
| To same date 1883.....   | 19,002  | 21,002           | 2,423 |

MONTREAL.

The exports of cattle continue to keep well ahead of all previous years, despite the depression of the British markets. The total exports to date were 38,710 head, an increase of 8,198 head compared with 1884, an increase of 7,478 compared with 1883, and an increase of 19,212 compared with 1882. On the other hand the exports of sheep show a considerable falling off, and the prospects for the season never were worse, owing to the competition of Antipodean mutton, which can be marketed in Britain at very cheap prices. The total exports to date were 26,234 head—a decrease of 2,522 head compared with 1884, a decrease of 20,164 compared with 1883, and a decrease of 22,145 compared with 1882. The demand for export cattle has been slow, owing to unfavorable cattle reports. Space was taken for the cattle now going out some time ago, and the market on spot is dull. The quality of the receipts shows some falling off, which accounts for a portion of the decline in values. There were sales of export cattle this morning at 4 1/2 to 5c. per lb., live weight, but really choice beefs could command more money. Last year at this date export cattle were at 4 1/2 to 5 1/4c. The receipts of export sheep have been light on account of the bad state of the market abroad and the slow demand from exporters. Prices range from 3 1/2 to 4c. per lb., live weight, against 4 to 4 1/2c. at this date last year. Cattle freights were quoted steadier at 40 to 45s. Butchers' cattle were in good request at 3 1/2 to 4c. per lb., live weight, as to quality. Live hogs were in light supply and higher, at 5 to 5 1/2c. per lb., against 6 1/4 to 6 3/4c. last year. Calves sold at \$4 to \$6.

THE HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO.

The horse trade is dull this week, the being no buyers from a distance in the city. Grand & Co. offered 20 work horses yesterday, 15 of which were sold; they were of an inferior to a pretty fair grade, and brought from \$75 to \$140 each. Mr. Grand also sold privately a pair of drivers at \$250; a heavy draught mare, weighing 1,500 lbs., at \$230, and a single driver (grey) at \$180.

PRODUCE.

The market has remained inactive during the week and will probably, or rather certainly, continue so until the new crop has begun to move. The results, in consequence of the storm of the 3rd inst., seem not to have been equal to those previously anticipated; but after making all deductions, leaving a yield not very much below that of last year. There has been but little change in prices, but that little rather in a downward direction in sympathy with the fall outside. Stocks have decreased as stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour, 2,375 barrels; fall wheat, 81,112 bushels; spring wheat, 61,958; oats, 7,306; barley, 10,567; peas, nil; rye, nil. Wheat in transit for England shows a heavy decrease on the week, standing on the 13th inst. at 1,825,000 quarters, against 2,150,000 on the 6th inst. In the States the visible supply of wheat stood at 4,383,000 bushels, against 39,146,000 in the preceding week.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

|                | Aug. 11. | Aug. 18. |
|----------------|----------|----------|
| Flour.....     | 00s 0d   | 00s 0d   |
| R. Wheat.....  | 7s 0d    | 7s 0d    |
| R. Winter..... | 7s 2d    | 7s 1d    |
| No. 1 Cal..... | 7s 4d    | 7s 2d    |
| No. 2 Cal..... | 7s 1d    | 6s 10d   |
| Corn.....      | 4s 8d    | 4s 6½d   |
| Barley.....    | 00s 0d   | 00s 0d   |
| Oats.....      | 00s 0d   | 00s 0d   |
| Peas.....      | 5s 8s    | 5s 7d    |
| Pork.....      | 55s 0d   | 55s 0d   |
| Lard.....      | 33s 9d   | 33s 6d   |
| Bacon.....     | 31s 6d   | 31s 0d   |
| Tallow.....    | 27s 3d   | 27s 0d   |
| Cheese.....    | 39s 0d   | 38s 6d   |

FLOUR.—Inactive and easier. At the close of last week there were sales of superior extra at equal to \$3.90 and of extra at equal to \$3.75 here; but at close there was scarcely any demand, and a very choice extra, usually taken for superior, sold at equal to \$3.80.

BRAN.—Quiet but steady; held at \$10.75, with no sales reported.

OATMEAL.—Inactive and unchanged at about \$4.00 for car-lots; and \$4.25 to \$4.50 for small lots.

WHEAT.—Offerings have been small but equal to the demand, with prices much easier. No. 2 fall sold last week at 83c. f.o.b., and No. 2 spring at 89 and 90c. f.o.c., the latter being decidedly scarce and held firmly. But at the close No. 2 fall was offered at 87c. and very doubtful if buyers could have been found over 85c.; No. 3 fall offered at 84c., and spring not on the market, and No. 2 unlikely to bring over 87c. Street receipts very small; prices closed at 80 to 82c. for fall and spring, and 70c. for goose.

OATS.—Quiet and rather easy; sold last week at 33½c. on track; and at the close for 33½c., with the demand slack, and this almost surely the best price obtainable for any save white. Street prices closed 36 to 37c.

BARLEY.—None offered and none wanted; crop said to be large, but both dark in color and light in weight.

PEAS.—Nothing doing; prices purely nominal at 66c. for No. 2 in car-lots. Street receipts nil.

RYE.—Inactive either in cars or on the street.

HAY.—The market has been fairly well supplied, but all offered wanted and readily taken at firm prices, closing at from \$9.00 to \$12.50.

STRAW.—Still in good demand and firm with \$12 to \$13 paid for sheaf through the week; but rather dull at close.

POTATOES.—Nothing doing in car-lots; street receipts have increased and prices have dropped to 60 to 65c. per bag.

APPLES.—Some new have begun to offer, and have sold at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per barrel.

POULTRY.—Supplies rather on the increase and prices easy at 40 to 55c. for spring chickens; at 50 to 65c. for fowl, and 75 to 90c. per pair for ducks.

TORONTO MARKET.

|   |        |    |        |
|---|--------|----|--------|
| Flour, p. brl., f.o.c., Sup. extra..... | \$3 90 | to | \$0 00 |
| " " Extra.....                          | 3 70   | to | 0 00   |
| " " Strong Bakers'.....                 | 0 00   | to | 0 00   |
| " " S. W. Extra.....                    | 0 00   | to | 0 00   |
| " " Superfine.....                      | 0 00   | to | 0 00   |
| Oatmeal.....                            | 4 00   | to | 0 00   |
| Cornmeal.....                           | 0 00   | to | 3 50   |
| Bran, per ton.....                      | 10 25  | to | 10 75  |
| Fall wheat, No. 1.....                  | 0 00   | to | 0 00   |
| " No. 2.....                            | 0 86   | to | 0 87   |
| " No. 3.....                            | 0 83   | to | 0 84   |
| Spring Wheat, No. 1.....                | 0 00   | to | 0 00   |
| " No. 2.....                            | 0 87   | to | 0 88   |
| " No. 3.....                            | 0 00   | to | 0 00   |
| Barley, No. 1.....                      | 0 00   | to | 0 00   |
| " No. 2.....                            | 0 60   | to | 0 00   |
| " No. 3 Extra.....                      | 0 55   | to | 0 00   |
| " No. 3.....                            | 0 50   | to | 0 00   |
| Oats.....                               | 0 33   | to | 0 34   |
| Peas.....                               | 0 66   | to | 0 00   |
| Rye.....                                | 0 56   | to | 0 00   |
| Corn.....                               | 0 00   | to | 0 00   |
| Timothy Seed, per bush.....             | 2 00   | to | 2 15   |
| Clover.....                             | 6 75   | to | 0 00   |
| Flax, screened, 100 lbs.....            | 0 00   | to | 0 00   |

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—The demand for really choice new dairy has been steadily maintained, all offered being readily taken at firm prices or 14 to 15c.; and the pick of good store packed has also been taken at 12 to 13c., but anything of a quality below there has not been wanted at all. No shipping demand has been heard

and old seems to have been unsaleable at any price. Street receipts have been on the increase and prices somewhat easier at 18 to 20c. for pound rolls.

CHEESE.—Usually unchanged at 8 to 8½c. for fine and 7½c. for inferior in small lots.

EGGS.—Abundant and fully sufficient; prices weak with a downward tendency, closing at 10½ to 11c. for round lots. On street really fresh have brought 12 to 13c.

PORK.—Quiet and easy at \$13.50 to \$14.

BACON.—Has been in improved demand at steady prices—a car of long-clear sold at 6½c., and tons and cases have gone off fairly at 6½ to 7c.; Cumberland, all has sold more freely at 6½c.; rolls not offered; tallow scarce and firm at 11c.

HAMS.—In active demand and firm at 11½ to 12c. for smoked and 12 to 12½c. for canvassed.

LARD.—Very quiet and prices easy at 8½ to 9c. for tinnets and 9½c. for pails in small lots.

HOGS.—Scarcely any offered and the few coming in sold as before at \$6.50.

SALT.—Liverpool has sold in lots not under 50 bags at 65c. and in small lots at 70c.; dairy has gone off to a small extent at 45c. for small lots.

DRIED APPLES.—Very quiet, but country-lots might be taken at 4c.; dealers' lots slow at 4½c. for these and 7½c. for evaporated.

HOPS.—There have been a few taken at 10c. for really good with medium refused at 8c.; sales of single bales to brewers at 10 to 12c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

|                                 |       |    |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|----|-------|
| Butter, choice dairy, new.....  | 0 14  | to | 0 15  |
| " good shipping lots.....       | 0 00  | to | 0 00  |
| " inferior, &c.....             | 0 03½ | to | 0 00  |
| Cheese, in small lots.....      | 0 08  | to | 0 08½ |
| Pork, mess, per brl.....        | 13 00 | to | 14 00 |
| Bacon, long clear.....          | 0 06½ | to | 0 07  |
| " Cumberland cut.....           | 0 06½ | to | 0 00  |
| " smoked.....                   | 0 00  | to | 0 00  |
| Hams, smoked.....               | 0 11½ | to | 0 12  |
| " cured and canvassed.....      | 0 12  | to | 0 12½ |
| " in pickle.....                | 0 10  | to | 0 00  |
| Lard, in tinnets and pails..... | 0 08½ | to | 0 09½ |
| " in tierces.....               | 0 00  | to | 0 00  |
| Eggs.....                       | 0 10½ | to | 0 11  |
| Dressed hogs.....               | 6 50  | to | 0 00  |
| Hops.....                       | 0 08  | to | 0 11  |
| Dried apples.....               | 0 04  | to | 0 04½ |
| White beans.....                | 0 75  | to | 1 20  |
| Liverpool coarse salt.....      | 0 65  | to | 0 75  |
| " dairy, per bag 50 lbs.....    | 0 40  | to | 0 45  |
| " fine, ".....                  | 1 45  | to | 1 50  |
| Goderich, per barrel.....       | 0 85  | to | 0 90  |
| " per car lot.....              | 0 80  | to | 0 00  |

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES.—All offered wanted at firm prices; green unchanged but steady; cured have sold at 9c. with stocks small and holders firm at that figure.

CALFSKINS.—Scarce but sufficient at unchanged prices.

SHEEPSKINS.—Prices have risen five cents, the best green closing at 50c. with a good demand; country lots very scarce.

WOOL.—There was one round lot of fleece sold on p.t.; but country holders generally want more than dealers will pay. The chief movement has continued to be in lots of 1,000 to 2,000 lbs. at 15 to 17c. for coarse to medium and 18c. for fine. Southdown very scarce but would have been taken at 22c. Super has been in demand but offered very slowly and probably worth 22c. Extra nothing doing and nominally unchanged.

TALLOW.—Still abundant and slow of sale at 6c. for rendered and 3c. for rough, with trade lots held at 6½ to 6¾c.

|                           |         |    |        |
|---------------------------|---------|----|--------|
| Hides and Skins.          |         |    |        |
| Steers, 60 to 90 lbs..... | \$0 08½ | to | \$0 00 |
| Cows.....                 | 0 08    | to | 0 00   |
| Cured and inspected.....  | 0 09    | to | 0 00   |
| Calfskins, green.....     | 0 11    | to | 0 13   |
| " cured.....              | 0 13    | to | 0 15   |
| Sheepskins.....           | 0 40    | to | 0 50   |
| Lambskins.....            | 0 00    | to | 0 00   |
| Pelts.....                | 0 00    | to | 0 00   |
| Tallow, rough.....        | 0 03    | to | 0 00   |
| " rendered.....           | 0 06    | to | 0 00   |

|                         |      |    |      |
|-------------------------|------|----|------|
| Wool.                   |      |    |      |
| Fleece, comb'g ord..... | 0 15 | to | 0 18 |
| " Southdown.....        | 0 22 | to | 0 23 |
| Pulled combing.....     | 0 17 | to | 0 18 |
| " super.....            | 0 22 | to | 0 23 |
| Extra.....              | 0 25 | to | 0 27 |

THOMAS & TOWN, Printers, 64 and 66 Church St., Toronto.

SHIRE  
Cart Horse Stallions

MR. GEORGE F. BOWDEN,

Auctioneer, of SOMERSAL, near Derby, England,

will dispose of by private treaty the THREE YEAR OLD ENTIRE

MAGNUM BONUM,

THE FOUR YEAR OLD

WANTED THE MOST.

ALSO.

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

Photographs and cards can be seen at the Office of

THE CANADIAN BREEDER,  
TORONTO.

Mr. BOWDEN having done business in the Entire Horse line for firms in Canada and elsewhere, solicits patronage.

Stallion Wanted.

Wanted to exchange a TWO-YEAR OLD THOROUGHBRED COLT, entered for all the important racing events of next season, also a bay cob by "Reveller," for an AGED STALLION, thoroughbred, or with two crosses of thoroughbred, who would weigh about 1,300 pounds.

For particulars in regard to pedigree and terms, address

F. B. C.,  
Care of "Canadian Breeder,"  
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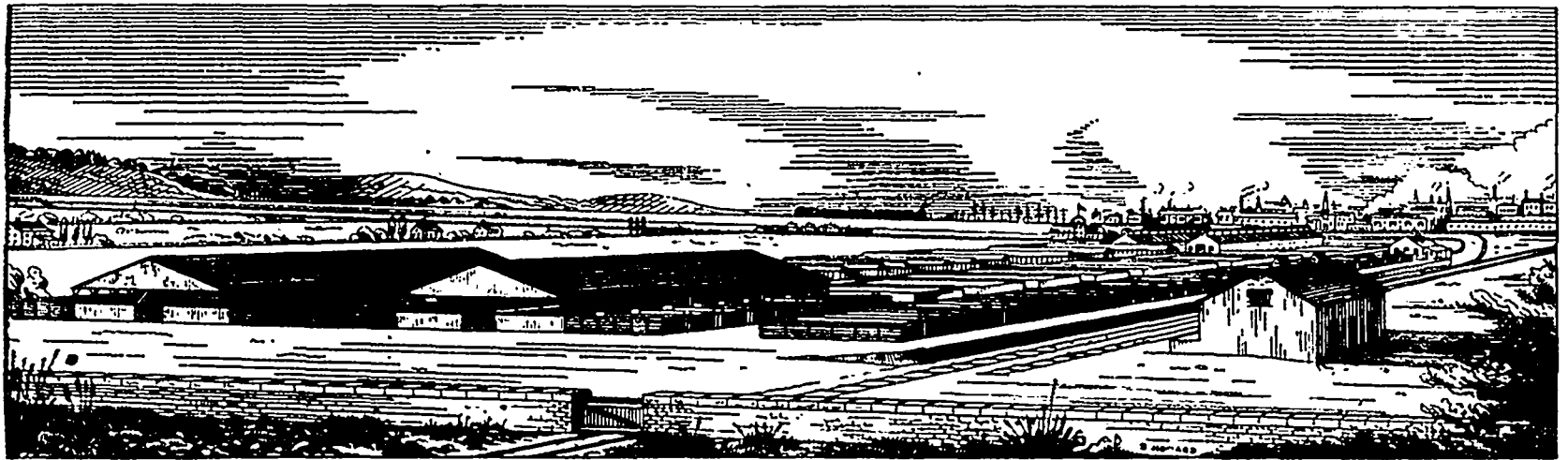
Factory: Long Island City.

JOHN S. WILSON,

General Agent.

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## STOCK YARDS AT MONTREAL.



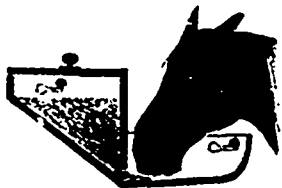
High Ground, well Drained. ;  
 Most Modern arrangements for Feeding  
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Convenient to City Markets and Shipping  
 Excelled by no Yards in the World.

Large Easy-riding Stock Cars, Fast Trains, best facilities for Loading and Unloading, Moderate Charges for Feed and Prompt Attention at the Yards  
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For information about Rates, etc., apply to  
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**Patent Magic Feed Box.**

**STABLE FITTINGS**

IN GREAT VARIETY.

A full list to be seen at the  
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**AIKENHEAD & CROMBIE,**  
 AGENTS,  
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Had ten years' experience planning and superintending the erection of Farm Buildings, and has visited many of the best Farmsteads in New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, and other States.  
 Correspondence invited.

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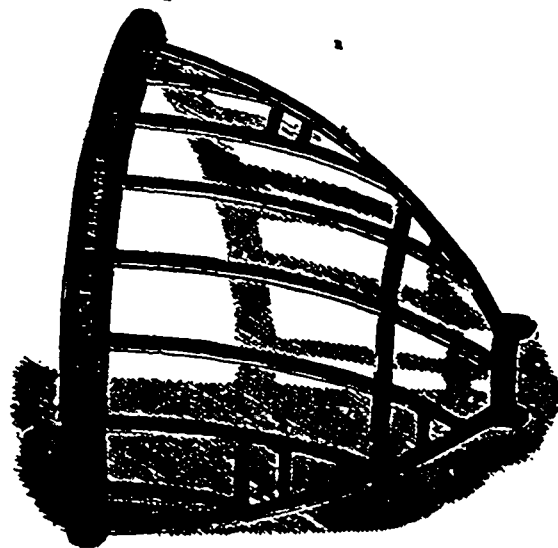
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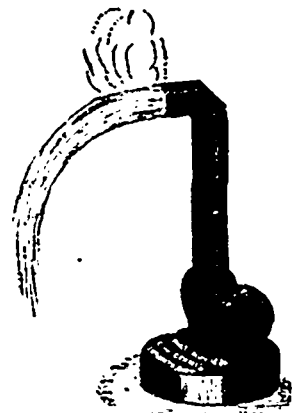
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**Improved Model Washer & Bleacher.**

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

**\$1000.00 REWARD FOR ITS SUPERIOR.**

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

To place it in every household the price has been placed at \$3.00, and if not found satisfactory, money refunded in and month from date of purchase. See what the *Canada Presbyterian* says about it:—"The Model Washer and Bleacher which Mr. C. W. Dennis offers to the public has many and valuable advantages. It is a time and labor-saving machine, it is substantial and enduring and is very cheap. From trial in the household we can testify to its excellence."

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

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AND FORTIETH  
**Provincial Exhibition**  
Under the auspices of the  
Agriculture and Arts Association  
OF ONTARIO,  
TO BE HELD AT  
**LONDON,**  
FROM THE  
7th to 12th September, '85.  
**\$30,000 IN PREMIUMS.**

Owing to the Dominion grant of \$10,000, a supplementary edition of the Prize List has been issued, making an entirely new list for the first 40 pages. From page 40 first edition will be used.  
Exhibits to come from the North-West and the Maritime Provinces. On these exhibits transport will be paid.  
One fare for passengers and freight on all principal roads.  
Entries to be made in all classes of Live Stock and Farm Products by Aug. 25. Horticultural Products, Ladies Work, etc. by Aug. 29.  
Exhibition to be opened by His Excellency the Governor-General.  
Prize Lists, both editions, and Blank Forms can be had by applying by post-card or otherwise to the Secretary.  
**HENRY WADE, Toronto.**  
**GEO. MOORE, President, Waterloo.**

**CANADA'S GREAT**  
**INDUSTRIAL FAIR**  
AND  
**Agricultural Exposition,**  
1885,  
WILL BE HELD AT THE  
**CITY OF TORONTO**  
September 9th to 19th.

The largest Prize, and the best show of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, Agricultural, Horticultural and Dairy Products, Machinery, Implements and Manufactures of all kinds in the Dominion of Canada.  
Prize Lists and Entry Forms can be obtained from the Secretaries of all Agricultural Societies and Mechanics' Institutes, or they will be sent anywhere on application by post-card to the Secretary, at Toronto.  
**ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 22nd.**  
A LARGE NUMBER OF  
**SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS**  
are being prepared for that time, for full particulars of which see Special Programmes.  
Cheap Rates and Excursions on all Railways.  
The best time to visit the City of Toronto.  
**J. J. WITHROW, President.**  
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**INTERNATIONAL**  
AND  
**COLONIAL EXHIBITIONS.**  
**ANTWERP IN 1885.**  
**LONDON IN 1886.**

It is the intention to have a Canadian representation at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION at Antwerp, commencing in May, 1885, and also at the COLONIAL and INDIAN EXHIBITION in London in 1886.  
The Government will defray the cost of freight in conveying Canadian Exhibits to Antwerp, and from Antwerp to London, and also of returning them to Canada in the event of their not being sold.  
All Exhibits for Antwerp should be ready for shipment not later than the 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.

THE  
**Ontario Experimental Farm**  
PUBLIC SALE  
OF  
**LIVE STOCK.**  
Friday, Sept'r 4th, 1885.  
A large number and variety of  
**CATTLE AND SHEEP**

from the new importations, consisting principally of two Bulls and three Short Horn Heifers; two Bulls and two Hereford Heifers; five Bulls and three Aberdeen Poll Heifers; two Bulls and one Holstein Heifer; two Bulls and three Ayrshire Heifers; one Bull and two Jersey Heifers, and three Guernsey Heifers, along with five fat Exhibition Steers of Short Horn, Hereford and Aberdeen Poll crosses, averaging 2000 lbs.; a number of Cotswold, Leicester, Highland, Cheviot, Oxford, Shropshire and South Down Rams and Ewes; twelve fat shearing Wethers, averaging 210 lbs.; and Borks and Essex Pigs.  
No reserve whatever, and easy terms.  
Purchases at this sale can be entered for the Provincial at London and the Toronto Industrial Exhibition.  
Any animal bought to be retained for breeding in the Province of Ontario will, be delivered free on conditions named in catalogue.  
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Elegant first-class, Pullman, and smoking cars on all through trains.

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

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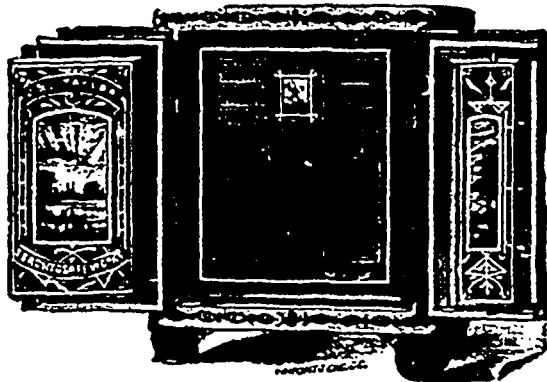
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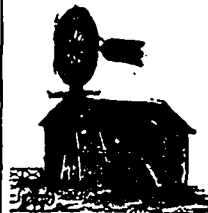
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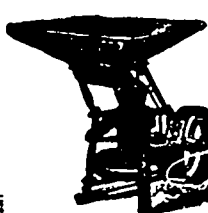
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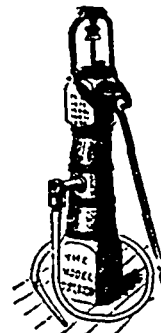


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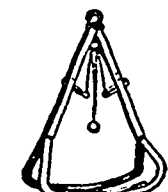
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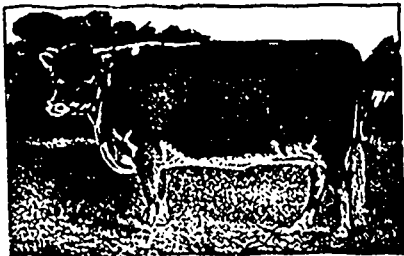
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Choice Herefords and Shropshire Sheep for sale. Address

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Sussex Cattle, Southdown Sheep,  
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A good selection of either now for sale  
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**High Grade Jersey Cows**

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FROM THE CELEBRATED  
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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  
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**PRICE \$100 EACH.**

The Jersey is the great Cream and Butter Cow  
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**BEST STRAINS,**  
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Young animals of both sexes for sale.

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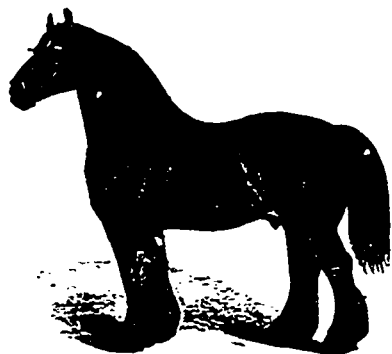
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Has always on hand Stallions and Mares  
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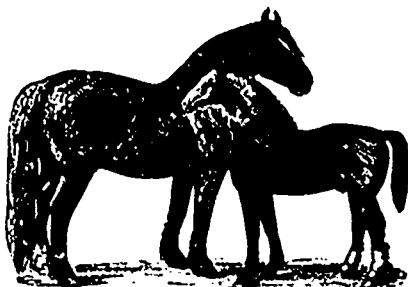
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A NUMBER OF RAMS AND EWES FOR SALE.  
Correspondence solicited.

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BREEDERS and DEALERS in

**CLYDESDALE HORSES,**

STALLIONS AND MARES,

OWNERS OF

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All First Prize Winners.

Have always on hand Stallions of the now most  
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Correspondence solicited. Address,

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HORSES, STALLIONS & MARES.

During the last twenty years has won over 800  
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England.

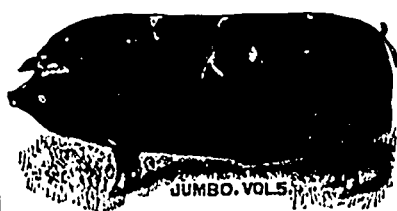
Has always on hand, STALLIONS, MARES  
and FILLIES, selected with great care from  
the best strains in England.

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

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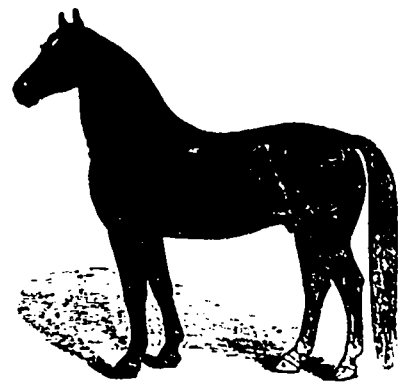
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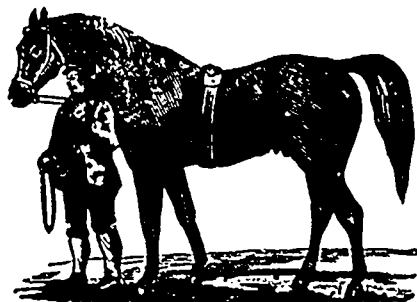
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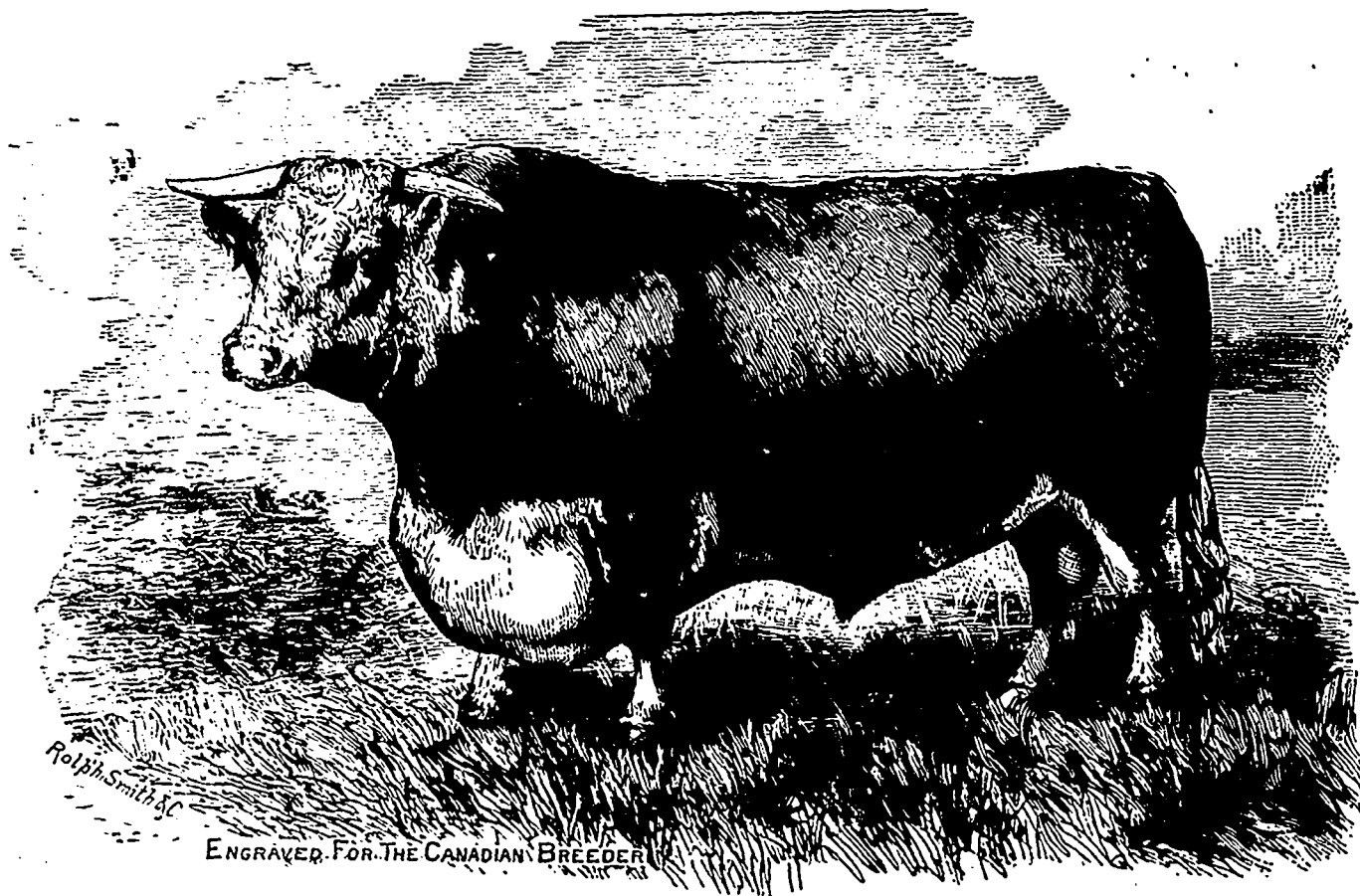
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 Catarrh is a mucous purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amœba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favorable circumstances, and these are: Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxæmia, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the seeds of those germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat up the eustachian tubes causing deafness, burrowing in the vocal cords causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.  
 Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalations and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucous tissue.  
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