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CANADIAN BREEDER

and
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, JANUARY 16, 1885.

No. 3



Presented to Valancey E. Fuller, Esq., by his Associate Breeders, for obtaining the Highest Average price for Five H. R. Jersey Cattle.

THE CONTRIBUTORS' CUP.

In this issue we present to our readers a most excellent cut of the cup won by Mr. Valancey E. Fuller, of Oaklands, Hamilton, Ontario, at the May combination sale of Jersey stock. For some years back it has been the custom for the contributors to the spring combination sales to present to their co-contributors, who obtain the highest average on five animals, a cup known as "The Contributors' Cup." This year it has been brought to Canada by the highest average

made at any combination sale on five head of one owner.

INSCRIPTION ON CUP.

Presented to Valancey E. Fuller, Esq., by his Associate Breeders, for obtaining the highest average price for five H. R. Jersey cattle, contributed by him to the Fifth Annual Combination Sale of Jersey Cattle, held in New York, May 7th to 10th, 1884. Conducted by Messrs. P. C. Kellogg & Co. The average price obtained by Mr. Fuller was \$3,350 per head, (\$16,750 for the five), being largely in excess of

that ever obtained by any Jersey breeder at public auction.

Unlike Mr. Darling, Mr. Fuller is comparatively a novice in breeding, and, as a natural consequence, the animals were not of his own breeding. They were all bred by Mr. Romeo H. Stephens, of St. Lambert, Ont. The St. Lambert family had been known most favorably in Canada for many years, but to Mr. Fuller belongs the credit of having brought to the notice of the American breeders their wonderful undeveloped butter capabilities. That he

has shown enterprise and more than average ability is admitted on all hands.

In doing himself good he has conferred a lasting benefit on all Jersey breeders, as he has conclusively proved the fact that extraordinary butter cows were not confined to isolated cases in one family, but that it was possible to find a sire so potent in butter qualities that he could beget daughters averaging a wonderfully high rate of butter per week.

Mr. Fuller's name is naturally associated with the great cow Mary Anne of St. Lambert, whose feat of 867 lbs. 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of butter in 11 months and 5 days, and 36 lbs. 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. in 7 days under a committee of the American Jersey Cattle Club, is familiar to every Jersey breeder, and more recently with that of Ida of St. Lambert, 30 lbs 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and of Mermaid of St. Lambert, 25 lbs. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in 7 days—the three highest club records in existence, all made under committees (different ones each June) of the A. J. C. C.

THE CUP WINNERS.

Baron of St. Lambert, who brought \$4,400, is a son of Stoke Pogis 3d. and a grandson of Victor Hugo. Stoke Pogis 3d is the sire of 19 daughters with tests of over 14 lbs. each; 5 of them are over 20 lbs.; 3 of these have been tested by the Club: the average of the 19 is 17 lbs. 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. each, made at the remarkably early average age of 4 years and 9 months. Every animal in the pedigree of Baron of St. Lambert is to be found in that of Mary Anne of St. Lambert.

Honeymoon of St. Lambert, with her butter test of 20 lbs. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., stands next at \$4,100. Her sire is Stoke Pogis 3rd, and dam Bijou of St. Lambert, referred to hereafter. Besides Honeymoon, Bijou of St. Lambert has produced by a grandson of Lord Lisgar, Bijou's Rose of Berlin, recently tested at 2 years old, 1st calf, 13 lbs. 11 oz., for Mr. L. W. Simonds, of Berlin, Ontario.

Cowslip of St. Lambert, realizing \$3,600, is another daughter of Stoke Pogis 3d. She has a butter record of 17 lbs. 12 oz., and was considered by many to be a wonderful stayer, and in this way Mr. Fuller concurs, as he considers her "an all year cow." Her dam, Witch of St. Lambert, sold at Mr. Cooper's sale, is a daughter of Lord Lisgar, by Lucy of St. Lambert (dam of Nancy of St. Lambert, with 14 lbs. 5 oz., with 2d calf). This Cowslip of St. Lambert is a double granddaughter of Victor Hugo, Prince of St. Lambert, full brother of Cowslip, was purchased by Mr. W. H. Corning, of Cleveland, Ohio, at \$4,000, to head his herd.

Bijou of St. Lambert, notwithstanding her liberal white markings, was purchased by Mr. L. W. Simonds, the possessor of her daughter, Bijou's Rose of Berlin. Bijou of St. Lambert is a daughter of Lord Lisgar out of Cupid of St. Lambert, who produced Cupid of Lee Farm, 14 lbs. 6 oz. in 7 days. The maternal grandam of Bijou is Amelia, imported from the Queen's Show Farm, at Windsor.

The last on the list is Matchless of St. Lambert, by Orloff 3143 (a son of Lord Lisgar),

out of Primrose of St. Lambert 6640, a daughter of Stoke Pogis 30, and a grand-daughter of Lord Lisgar. Matchless is thus a grand-daughter of Stoke Pogis 3d and a grand-daughter and great granddaughter of Lord Lisgar.

From a careful perusal of the pedigrees it will be seen that Baron of St. Lambert is a brother and Honeymoon and Cowslip are sisters on the paternal side to Mary Anne of St. Lambert, and Matchless is a grand-daughter of Mary Anne's sire, and that all of them trace to Victor Hugo, who it is believed contributed largely to the butter-giving capabilities of the descendants of Stoke Pogis 3d. One is a grandson of Victor Hugo, one a granddaughter, one a great-granddaughter, one a double great-granddaughter, and one a great-granddaughter and a great-great-granddaughter.

The ancestors of Baron of St. Lambert are all found in the pedigree of Mary Anne of St. Lambert. Honeymoon and Cowslip have each 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and Matchless has 68 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., of the blood elements which contribute to this great cow, and Bijou, has 75 per cent. of the blood elements of the dam of Mary Anne, and it was doubtless their very close relationship to her and their individual butter qualities and those of their progenitors which caused these five animals to win the cup on the highest average ever made at any spring combination sale.

When it is considered that it was only a little over 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years since Mr. Fuller first became interested in stock raising, his success ought to be an encouragement to young breeders, but to accomplish what he has requires a very great amount of hard work, clear judgment and unbounded enterprise.

ONTARIO JOCKEY CLUB STAKES.

On the 1st inst. the entries for the Woodstock Plate, to be run for at the spring meeting of the Ontario Jockey Club, closed with fourteen entries. The list is a promising one, and encouraging inasmuch as out of the fourteen entries eleven are Province-breds. How good these untried youngsters are it is of course impossible to say, but some of them are well bred and come of good families, and if they do not run well it will not be the fault of their parents. Of this class are Inspire, Curtolima, Bonnie Duke, Brait, Warder, Trustee, and Wild Rose. Of these Warder is the only one that has faced the starter, upon which occasion he finished last in a field of ten. Brait, Bonnie Duke, and Wild Rose are all uncommonly good-looking ones. The entries are as follows:—

A. Smith's b. g. Inspire, by Princeton, dam Inspiration.

Frank Lowell's ch.f. Onda, by Francis L., dam Octoroon.

John Dymont's ch.f. Maggie May, by Big Sandy, dam Nettie (Luther).

T. D. Hodgins' ch.f. Curtolima, by Judge Curtis, dam Tolima (Glen Athol).

John Forbes' ch.c. Bonnie Duke, by Judge Curtis, dam Bonnie Brae.

E. Burgess' ch.c. Brait, by Princeton, dam Roxaline.

James W. Hendrie's b.f. Minnie, by Halton, dam Sunnyside (Touchstone).

W. J. Bulmer's b.f. Ella B, by Meteor, dam Lady Glasgow.

E. B. Cassatt's b.g. Sir Edward, by Bowling, dam Tara (Blarney Stone).

E. B. Cassatt's b.g. Warder, by Wanderer, dam Semper Felix (Phaeton).

D. W. Campbell's ch.g. Trustee, by Princeton, dam Nettie.

D. W. Campbell's ch.f. Wild Rose, by Princeton, dam Stolen Kisses.

D. W. Campbell's b.g. Sir Charles, by Princeton, dam Annie Laurie.

Douglas H. Grand's b.g. Marchaway, by Harkaway, dam Sunlight (imp. Bonnie Scotland).

The Queen's Plate January entries are as follows:—

A. Smith's b.g. Inspire, three years, by Princeton, dam Inspiration.

D. Roche's b.m. Vanetta R., five years, by VanBuren Dorn, dam Victoria (by Harper).

R. Bond's b.g. Pawnbroker, five years, by Vespucius, dam Eveline Carter.

Frank Lowell's ch.f. Onda, three years, by Francis L., dam Octoroon.

John Dymont's b.f. Aunt Alice, three years, by Terror, dam Ada.

John Dymont's ch.f. Lucy Lightfoot, four years, by Big Sandy, dam Nettie (by Luther).

B. McQuillan's b.h. Prince Arthur, five years, by Berlin, dam Bay Rose (by Harper).

T. D. Hodgins' ch.f. Curtolima, three years, by Judge Curtis, dam Tolima (Glen Athol).

John Forbes' ch.c. Bonnie Duke, three years, by Judge Curtis, dam Bonnie Brae.

E. Burgess' b.g. Willie W., four years, by Princeton, dam Roxaline.

E. Burgess' ch.c. Brait, three years, by Princeton, dam Roxaline.

James W. Hendrie's b.m. Minnie, three years, by Halton, dam Sunnyside (Touchstone).

H. Powley's ch.g. Statesman, four years, by Meteor, dam Minnie Campbell.

Robt. Wilson's ch.g. Jim Ferris, four years, by Milesian, dam Goldfinch (Harper).

Robt. Wilson's blk.g. Fisherman, four years, by Kennett, dam Fisherwoman (Jack the Barber).

Mr. Richmond's ch.g. Braewood, four years, by Stockwood, dam Bonnie Brae.

H. B. B. Alley's ch.m. Minnie A., aged.

D. W. Campbell's ch.g. Trustee, three years, by Princeton, dam Nettie.

D. W. Campbell's ch.f. Wild Rose, three years, by Princeton, dam Stolen Kisses.

D. W. Campbell's b.g. Sir Charles, three years, by Princeton, dam Annie Laurie.

Ben Johnson's ch.g. Edmonton, five years, by Stockwood, dam Galvantress.

Ben Johnson's ch.g. Ben Bolt, four years, by Stockwood, dam Galvantress.

This is an uncommonly good showing for the first batch of Queen's Plate entries.

IMPORTED SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. JOHN JACKSON, WOODSIDE FARM, ABINGDON, ONT.

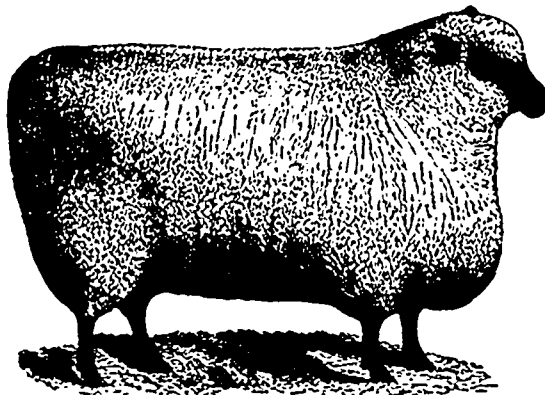
The sheep (see engravings) were imported in 1883. The ram, "Beau Brummel 36," was bred by Mr. Henry Webb, Streetly Hall, near Linton, Cambridgeshire, and is a very perfect specimen of the Southdown sheep (costing a long price). In 1883 he won first prize in his class as a shearling at Toronto, London, and other shows, standing at the head of Mr. Jackson's flock, awarded the champion prize at Provincial Fair, Guelph (open to all short-woolled breeds). In 1884 he won seven first prizes in his class and was at the head of Mr. Jackson's flock awarded the Dominion Gold Medal at Ottawa. The ewe was bred by Mr. Charles Chapman Frocester Court, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, won first prize at the Bath and West of England, and second at the Royal, in 1883 and has since won a large number of prizes in this country.

The Woodside flock of Southdown sheep, of which the two in our illustration form a part, has made perhaps the best prize record in 1884 ever made by a flock of Southdowns in any country in one season, having been exhibited at nine of the leading shows in Canada, carrying off one hundred and fifteen prizes, comprising 54 first, 40 second, and 21 third class honors. The Southdown is perhaps the oldest and purest bred of all the English breeds of sheep, having been bred on the chalk hills of Sussex for centuries, and although they have been greatly improved in regard to size and weight of fleece within the last century, it has been brought about by careful selection and feeding without an intermingling of other blood, as in the improvement of other breeds. Their superior quality as a mutton sheep with their purity of breeding is what makes them so valuable for crossing on other breeds. Of late years they have come very much into favor for that purpose, and while each different breed of sheep has something to commend it to public favor, the Southdown may claim superiority over all English breeds in the following characteristics: permanency of character, quality of wool, constitution, freedom from disease, impressive power, hardiness, reliable breeder, quality of flesh, prolificacy, good mothers, uniform fleece, cost of production, and early maturity. At the great Fat Stock Show recently held in Chicago, the first prize for best dressed carcass for wether under one year was awarded to a Southdown, also the prize for wether showing the greatest gain per day from birth was won by a Southdown. At the Smithfield Fat Stock Show in England (the greatest fat stock show in the world), held a few weeks ago, where all the English breeds are shown in their purity,

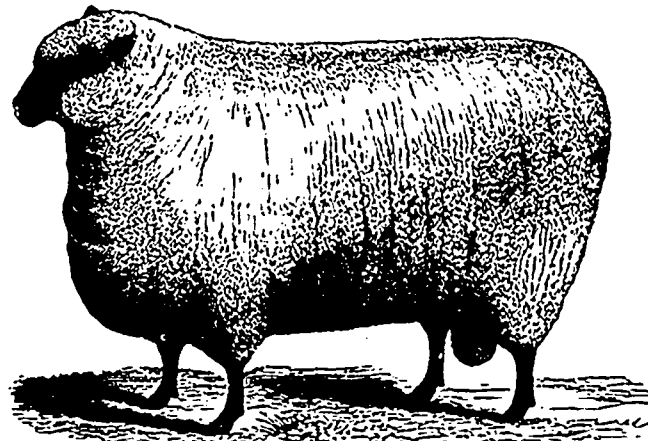
the champion prize for the best pen of sheep or lambs in the show yard, any age or breed, was awarded to a pen of Southdown lambs ten months old, their average weight being 187 lbs.

Farmers who, from the depressed state of the grain market, are contemplating a change and going into stock will do well to carefully weigh the claims of the different breeds and get the best.

In this country the Southdowns are as yet too scarce and valuable for breeding purposes to figure in our fat stock shows.



SOUTHDOWN EWES. Property of Mr. John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont.



SOUTHDOWN RAM, "Beau Brummel," property of Mr. John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont.

MULES ON THE FARM.

It must be a source of surprise to many who have had occasion to employ mules that they are so little used in Canada. It is quite true that here as across the international boundary the mule has been extensively employed in "literature" and "oratory." Indeed, there are many funny writers and "comic" speakers whose reputations have been mainly built on this much maligned, long-suffering animal. He has been described as able to kick higher than a bolting politician or an alderman that had "got left" in the matter of a champagne lunch. He has been accused of being as lost to all sense of decency and as devoid of principle as a ward politician, and it has been darkly hinted that

he can be as treacherous and ungrateful as a party leader after a general election. In fact the wildest hyperbole has been employed to emphasize and exaggerate the weak points of his character, while those who know him will have been usually too indifferent to stand up and tell the truth in his defence. The simple truth is that under reasonably kind treatment the mule is quite as intelligent and quite as docile as the horse, though as a rule he is rather less courageous. If he gets it into his head to be afraid of anything, it is very hard to convince him that it is not dangerous. A mule has a very strong will, but until he is rendered stubborn by unnecessary abuse he is

much less apt to assert his own views in opposition to those of his master than the horse is. And even when a mule manifests a very strong desire to have his own way, it is usually not a difficult thing to induce him to recede from the position he has taken. If gentle means are employed to convince him that his own interests can best be served by doing as he is told, he will usually be tractable enough, but it must be admitted that in many cases when a sharp cut of the whip might set a horse right, it would rouse in the mule the most determined and dogged opposition. Indeed, it is useless to deny that in temper the mule is a little faulty, though not nearly as much so as people generally imagine. Until he is rendered stubborn by abuse the mule is no more apt to be lazy than the horse is. In fact the mule is extremely sensitive so far as natural disposition is concerned, and no animal, not even the horse or dog, better enjoys being fondled and caressed. A kind-hearted, intelligent teamster will be much less apt to have trouble with a pair of properly broken mules than with horses equally well broken, but the trouble is that the mule is not nearly as apt to forget and forgive bad treatment as the horse is.

In other respects the mule has rather the best of the horse as far as farm work is concerned. He is longer lived, he will endure more hardship, and keep fat on less feed and poorer feed

than the horse. He is less liable to go lame and very rarely develops unsoundness of any kind. A well-broken active mule makes an excellent harness or saddle animal, performing extraordinary journeys with little or no apparent inconvenience.

There are many mares in every neighborhood that prove barren so far as their unions with stallions are concerned, that with the services of a good jack might be throwing good mule foals every year. There is no reason why such animals, at least, might not be utilized for the production of mules, while it is by no means clear that many mares that are annually dropping plain-looking, unsaleable foals would not be better employed in breeding mules.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

During the present week the Farmers' Institutes have been in session both east and west of Toronto, and there can be no doubt that much good has been effected. The value of such meetings as these is not to be estimated altogether by the amount of knowledge gained by the farmers who have attended and listened to the papers read, though this doubtless amounts to considerable, but the great value of these institutes lies in the fact that they set the farmers thinking, reading, and comparing notes. It has been too common among farmers to have no interchange of ideas regarding farm work (other than unfriendly criticism upon some neighbor who does not happen to be present), and this has had the effect of keeping farming at a standstill. Good advice, while it may enrich the receiver does not impoverish the giver, and there is no reason why each farm should not have the advantage of being worked according to the combined wisdom of all the farmers in the neighborhood. Of course this must not be understood as a recommendation to the farmer to attempt to follow the advice of all his neighbors in the management of his farm; that would of course be the wildest folly. On the other hand, however, by meeting often with his brother farmers in these institutes he can profit by their reading and experience as well as his own. He can adopt what he deems valuable suggestions in the speeches or papers of his neighbors and reject those of which his common sense and experience disapprove. Any one glancing over any of the leading agricultural papers of England, Ireland, or Scotland can hardly fail to be impressed with the amount of space they devote to the publication of papers read and discussions held at farmers' clubs and other agricultural gatherings. Were it not that the English farmer is ever on the alert for any fortunate suggestion the carrying out of which will reduce his expenses or increase his product, it is difficult to understand how he could come nearly holding his own during the present season of severe agricultural depression. Methods that enable the old country farmer to hold his own should make the Canadian farmer rich, but unfortunately it would seem as if our agriculturists were waiting to be driven by necessity into adopting rational and thoroughly economical methods in their operations.

On the 5th inst., Prof. Brown, Dr. Hare, and Mr. F. C. Grenside opened the Institute at Whitby, which was in session until the evening of the sixth. Much interest was manifested by the farmers of the district, and though from the published reports the papers read appeared to be of a decidedly elementary character, they will doubtless effect much good. In telling the farmers how to buy a horse, for example, it seems that Professor Grenside particularly cautioned the Whitby farmers against "weavers," "crib biters," and "wind suckers," and then took some pains to explain what these terms meant. Now, of course, it seems a little strange that farmers should have to be lectured and

warned against buying horses with such easily discovered vices as those mentioned, and still stranger that they should have to be told what such terms meant. The remarks on horse-shoeing by the same gentleman were of rather more practical value. The object of the lecture was to show that according to the usual method pursued by shoers, the hoof was very frequently injured in preparing it for the reception of the shoe. He went on to show that this was a very simple operation. All that was required was to shorten the wall of the hoof up to its proper dimensions by means of the rasp, and this would at the same time form a level surface for the shoe to be applied to, so that every portion of this part received equal pressure from it. He laid much stress upon the error of the common custom of cutting away and mutilating the sole and the frog, which, he held, should be allowed to remain in their natural condition if the hoof was to retain its proper form and remain free from disease. He said that a horse should be re-shod every four weeks, otherwise the position and direction of the foot and limb became altered, thus rendering the ligaments subject to strain from the disadvantages they were under owing to their altered position. The kind of shoe used, he thought, was a secondary consideration, and not of very great importance so long as it left the hoof in a natural and unamputated condition. A shoe was wanted that would prevent wear and tear of the wall and give grip, no protection being required for the frog and sole if they were in a natural condition. For this purpose he recommended a shoe with a smooth upper surface, exactly moulded to the lower border of the wall and affording some surface for pressure for the outer margin of the sole, more particularly at the toe. The usual custom of bevelling the inner part of the upper surface he held to be an erroneous one, for it took away from the pressure that should be borne by a portion of the outer margin of the sole, and afforded a favorable space or cavity for the reception and storing up of such foreign bodies as gravel, clay, etc., as well as increasing very materially the suction. He pointed out that the lower surface of the horseshoe as ordinarily made was a smooth, broad surface, which facilitated slipping on pavements and wet ground, and afforded no grip, as was the case with one that was bevelled in the lower part to the nails.

On the 8th Professor Brown and his party were at Kingston, and on the 9th they were at Oshawa, interesting and instructive sessions being held in both places. In the meantime, Professor Mills and his party attended institutes in Smithville (Lincoln County) and Kingsville (Essex), and so the work goes on.

LIVE STOCK AND MANURE.

At the farmers' institutes during the past few days one important fact has been emphasized again and again, both by the readers of papers and the speakers. One and all have told their hearers that the great need of the average Ontario farmer was more live stock. Farms

in all the older sections of the province are becoming less productive year by year, but it seems that it is only within the past few months that there has been a general waking up to the fact and a disposition to apply the only effective remedy, the farmers having been selling everything off the farm that would bring money, no matter whether it ought to be sold or not. It is no uncommon thing to see a Canadian farmer hauling his straw to the nearest village and selling it to the parson, the doctor, the lawyer, the merchant, or the hotel keeper at whatever it would fetch, to be used as litter under their cows and horses. Very often the cash realized for the straw would not be enough to pay for the loading and hauling in any but the slackest of times, but then the farmer is short of money and has nothing to do, and he must do something to raise a little ready money. Such farmers are very apt to be short of money, in fact being hard up is chronic with them. They have not far to look for the reason of their impecuniosity. They are skinning the land, not farming it. They take off the whole product and return nothing to it, and of course it must become unproductive. The very men who pay cash for the straw have manure about their stables the removal of which costs them something every spring. They would be glad if some one would haul it away, but no one thinks of doing so, that is in a community where the farmer sells his straw. There are other farmers, however, who haul their straw to the nearest village and realize on it in a very different way. They furnish the villagers with straw free of charge, all they want of it, but in return they get all the manure on the place, thus securing for their farms not merely the manure resulting from the rotting of the straw they haul off the farm, but the manure product of all the grain, hay, roots, &c., fed to the villagers' live stock. Such an exchange will never impoverish a farm, but on the other hand cause it to grow richer every year. But the great secret of preserving the quality of the land independent of one's surroundings lies in keeping cattle and sheep enough to manufacture all the raw material which the farm produces into milk, beef, mutton, wool, store cattle, or marketable horses. Butter, cheese, beef, mutton, and wool must be the standard products of the farmer who expects his farm to improve instead of deteriorate, and should the institutes do nothing more than impress this fact strongly upon the minds of our farmers they will not have existed in vain.

ENSILAGE.

With the introduction of the silo it was expected that stock-raising, dairying, and farming generally, would be speedily revolutionized. Of course such extravagant expectations have not been realized, but it is not too much to say that the discovery of ensilage has been one of vital importance to the farming interest generally. Of course in a community as essentially conservative in their habits as farmers

are new discoveries and inventions make their way rather slowly, but enough has already been seen and read to convince the most skeptical that the time is not far off when the silo will be as indispensable to the farm as is the barn or stable. There are now over 1,800 silos in the United States, and 650 reported in use in England. In a country like Canada and in some of the Northern States, where the winters are so long, the silo should prove doubly valuable. A Western contemporary in discussing this subject says:—

"The importance of succulent food in the winter is likely to make this method of preserving fodder almost universal in this country, because, when properly conducted, it costs no more than to cure and store our grasses in the form of hay. At first the only crop ensilaged was green corn. This crop should always be used, as it furnishes a very palatable green food in the largest quantity per acre, but it is only a partial food in itself, and should be used with green clover ensilage, which is complementary to corn. In fact, the general grass crop can be profitably ensilaged to the extent that is required to balance the corn. If a variety of grasses are ensilaged and fed with corn, then beef may be made in winter without, or with very little, grain."

CALF-REARING IN ENGLAND.

Before the Kingscote (Gloucestershire) Agricultural Society, Mr. James Macdonald read a lengthy paper entitled "Our resources in live stock," in which he makes the following remarks upon calf-raising:—

I do not say that all farmers should rear their calves. It may suit some better to sell the calves when one, two, or three weeks old. If the calves are of a good class they will sell readily at handsome prices, from 40s. to 70s. While it may suit some to breed calves and sell them young, it will undoubtedly pay others to adapt their arrangements specially for rearing. Instead of keeping large stocks of cows they may buy in young calves, rear them partly on milk and other suitable food. In certain cases these bought in stock may be carried on and fattened when from two to three years old. In others they may be simply reared and sold as lean stock when from 10 to 18 months old.

This system of buying in calves when they are very young and rearing them for sale or slaughter is pursued very extensively, and I am aware that, as a rule, where good management has obtained the results have been satisfactory.

I have been fortunate in obtaining notes from a number of extensive and successful farmers descriptive of their system of management in calf-rearing. The most striking feature in these notes is the remarkable uniformity or sameness in the plan of operations. There is so little variety indeed that it would be quite useless to take up your time in reading in detail these various accounts.

A very brief summary will be sufficient. In some cases, chiefly where dairying is pursued, the calves are dropping all the year round. From the end of October till the end of March is the most general calving time for cows, and some farmers say they aim at having their heifers begin to drop a little earlier.

A few allow the calves to suckle their dams till the youngsters can do without milk. This

plan should be followed with heifers not intended to be kept on as cows, but, as a rule, it is not economical. Many think it advisable to let the calves suckle their dams for a week or ten days, and then feed them by the hand. Perhaps the majority pursue the hand-feeding system from the very outset. At first, the calves get about two quarts of new milk twice a day, and when about a month or six weeks old they are turned on to sweet skimmed milk, this change being made gradually by mixing a little skim milk with the whole milk. Some discontinue the new milk even earlier, others continue it longer than the periods stated.

It is well to have the skim milk scalded as soon as the cream has been taken from it, because it will thus longer remain sweet. A simple way of scalding is to insert a vessel full of the skim milk into a larger vessel containing hot water. Some even boil the skim milk, and are thus able to keep it sweet a whole week.

One large farmer who sells his milk on the six week days, keeps at home his Sunday's milk, has it boiled on Monday, and gives a portion of it to his calves every day. The supply of this milk often lasts the whole week. If the Sunday's milk falls short, the calves get two quarts of new milk, with one quart of water added. Some feed three times a day in the first two or three weeks, others only twice.

Supplementary foods should be begun soon, but at the outset given in very small quantities. Some give extra food before the calf is a month old, others not till it is in its sixth or seventh week. The commodities most largely used are linseed, linseed cake, one or other of the prepared foods already referred to, malt, pea, bean, and barley meal. All are given in the form of gruel, and the gruel can hardly be too well steeped or boiled. The gruel is given along with the milk, the allowance to start with being very small.

As the calves grow up, the allowance of milk is reduced, and that of the other food increased.

A little fresh sweet hay should be put within the reach of the calves as soon as they can eat it with safety. The boxes or stalls in which the calves are kept should be cleaned regularly and carefully; let the youngsters have a dry, comfortable bed, give plenty of exercise and fresh air, but keep them perfectly clear from draughts.

At six months old, or earlier, the calves are wholly weaned from milk. They are then fed on hay (which should be cut), pollard, linseed cake, or some kind of meal or prepared food, with, in some cases, a moderate allowance of either turnips or mangolds. The roots should be cut up finely. It is well to avoid putting calves too early to grass. When they are put out it is usual, where a liberal system of feeding prevails, to give them a little cake for a few weeks—from 1 or 1½ to 2 lbs.—until they take well to the grass, and have a sufficient nourishment in it.

It is considered unwise to let very young calves out to grass. Calves under six months old, or any that are not thriving well, should, if convenient, be kept in the house, where they will, as a rule, make better progress than if they were out at grass. And, if young or weakly calves are put out to grass, they should be taken in for an hour or two in the height of the day, and in some cool place have put before them some rich food, such as cut hay and linseed cake, with perhaps a little meal or coarse pollard. This allowance need not be large—little will do much good, and will be well repaid by the youngsters, that is if they are of the right sort. Judicious and liberal treatment will enable a farmer to make the most of good ani-

mals, but no sort of treatment ever can make bad animals good.

One very successful stock-owner thus briefly describes his plan of calf-feeding:—"New milk for the first fortnight, skimmed milk and a little boiled linseed until three months old; a little hay, bran, and linseed cake as soon as they can eat it. Discontinue milk at four months old, and give them oil-cake porridge up to the age of six months, with hay, linseed cake, and barley meal. No extra food at grass."

Another successful calf-rearer says he gives at the first a little sugar in the milk, the sugar being first dissolved in water. As soon as the calf takes to the food, a little oatmeal and boiled linseed are mixed with the milk. He never gives more than a gallon of rich food. In their after treatment the calves get the best of food in small quantities. He finds it advisable to keep them in the yards the first season. All kinds of grain ground into flour are given to the calves, as well as roots, linseed cake, and hay, while the youngsters have a good clean bed of either oat or wheat straw, which they greatly appreciate.

DR. JOHN VOELCKER ON ENSILAGE.

At the recent meeting of the Maidstone Farmers' Club Dr. John Voelcker delivered a lecture on Ensilage.

After treating the subject very exhaustively in its various aspects, the lecturer continued:—"By way of a brief summary I would say that ensilage is a very good food, but that fodder is improved in quality or value by the process I hold is not and cannot be the case; and whether it will pay or otherwise to make silage in place of hay will depend, not upon the value of the changes produced in the fodder, but upon external circumstances, such as the prevalence of bad weather, which prevents good hay being made, or the absence of sufficient food, such as roots, for winter feeding. In some parts of England, for instance, the weather is so uncertain that it is quite impossible to make aftermath into hay, and in other parts again, on heavy clay lands, roots cannot be got to grow well, and there is in consequence no food for winter keep. In such cases ensilage will prove a valuable substitute and way out of the difficulty, and in the case of continued bad weather good ensilage will always prove better than bad hay. When, however, good hay can be made, I believe the farmer will always make it, and rightly so, for it does not undergo the loss consequent upon ensilaging, nor involve the cost of erection of special constructions to hold it. Lastly, it must be remembered that, even if coarse grass may be rendered softer and more digestible by ensilage, this can never put into it valuable feeding constituents which it did not originally possess. On the relative cost of harvesting hay and making silage experience is very varied, for while the former involves the expense of making the hay, it must be remembered that in ensilage the cost of carting the immensely larger bulk of wet grass, etc., and of subsequently storing it is very greatly increased, much time is occupied, and a larger staff of hands required for the work. Where the number of laborers is limited, the simple carrying and filling would be such as to necessitate for the time the stoppage of all other farm work, and if, as Mr. Henry Woods tells us, we should readily grow from 35 to 50 tons of maize to the acre, the mere work of cutting, carrying, and storing this would be enough to strain the utmost resources of the average farmer. The difference cannot be too strongly borne in mind, that in hay, a crop is being carried which is practically all dry and useful

feeding material; in fodder for silage, we are carting some 80 or more per cent. of water, which has absolutely no worth whatever; then not only do we cart this water, but we store it also. The silo itself has to be prepared, and the best estimates have fixed £1 per ton capacity as an average cost for a new erection, though this may be diminished when an old building is utilized or modified. The cost varies, of course, greatly, according to the price of labor, the cheapness and nearness at hand of materials, etc. Then follows the weighing, with its separate cost. Mr. Robert Johnston, of Whitechurch, Cardiff, has published his experience of the relative cost of hay making and silage making. 1881, cost of harvesting (grass), £2 6s. 1d. per acre; 1882, cost of harvesting (grass), £2 per acre; 1883, ensilage, £1 10s. 6d.; difference in favor of ensilage, 10s. to 15s. per acre; but the original cost of the silo has still to be repaid out of this, and also the cost of carting again the wet silage to the feeding stalls. We will next consider silage as a fattening and milk producing food, and why it should not be so I see no reason whatever if properly given. It contains valuable constituents, and these have their uses, but this does not imply that it is better than other succulent foods, no more than my previous remarks as to the losses it undergoes imply that it is not a good food. One often hears it said that cattle will eat silage greedily, and much prefer it to roots, &c., but this is no proof of its superiority, any more than to say that, because a man may select some dainty dish in preference to a slice of cold beef, it shows that the beef is the less valuable food. I think, indeed, that cattle enjoy, rather than otherwise, the pickled taste and aroma of silage, just as human beings, in many cases, like pickles, and if the acidity be not excessive, or be reduced by admixture with other suitable food, it will in no way injure them. As a milk producer, it will, like all succulent and slightly acid foods, such as brewers' grains, increase the flow of milk, and afford a valuable means of supplying good butter in winter as well as summer. As to whether silage imparts any peculiar taste or smell to milk, cream, or butter, as also its effect in breeding, opinions are very varied; bearing in mind the effect produced by brewers' grains, it might be advisable not to give it to breeding animals. By a mixture of silage with decorticated cotton cake and similar foods, a good useful and unobjectionable fodder may be produced both for fattening and breeding purposes. In conclusion he said—"Silage is a good food, if made with due care from good material, cut at the right time, and with the air completely excluded from it during the process of fermentation. It is a useful food for cattle when mixed with chaff, cake, meal, or similar dry food. It affords a means for a profitable employment of aftermath. In its use it must be regarded rather as a substitute for roots than for hay. With respect to the latter, silage is the desirable alternative when grass, in wet seasons, cannot be made into good hay. I regard silage then as no remedy for all evils, but as a food which, though not superior either to hay or roots, is another help to the farmer out of his difficulties, when he cannot get the sun to make his hay, nor the soil to grow him roots, enabling him to battle the better against one of his great enemies, 'bad seasons.'"

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.

CHEAP LIVE STOCK FOR FARMERS OF SMALL MEANS.

From the Chicago Times.

In the great majority of cases hogs are the most profitable animals for farmers of small means to raise. They can get returns from them quicker than from horses, cattle, and sheep, and this is a most important consideration. Pigs dropped early in the spring can be made to weigh two hundred pounds each by midwinter, when pork is in the greatest demand. Horses cannot be sold to persons who desire them for work till they are about four years old. Few farmers of small means can wait that length of time for pay for their labor and farm products. Calves of the best beef breeds that have excellent shelter, pastures of tame grass and clover, and plenty of grain, may be put in good condition for the butcher when they are thirty months old. Farmers of small means, however, and especially those who live in a section of the country that is newly settled, have not the facilities for fitting cattle for the market at so early an age. They generally have poor shelter for their stock or none at all. They have nothing but wild grass to furnish pasturage or hay. They cannot easily obtain animals of improved breeds to keep. They may keep sheep to better advantage, as they can obtain money from the sales of their fleeces when they are one year old. They can also sell some early lambs in the fall. It requires considerable capital, however, to get a good start with sheep. The purchase of fifty ewes and one buck calls for more money than a poor man who is paying for his place and supporting a family can raise. He can, however, obtain half a dozen sows with pigs, and from them raise sufficient pork to meet his financial wants. Pigs multiply so quickly that the expense of getting a large number is slight. The breed can be improved in a short time and at a small cost.

It costs less to provide suitable shelter for hogs than for any other animals kept on the farm. During the season of quite cold weather they require to be kept warm and dry, but shelters may be built for them of very cheap materials. It is not necessary to employ mechanics to put up buildings to protect hogs. The walls may be built of logs, stone, or very cheap lumber. The roof may be covered with straw laid on poles. If the drainage is good no floor is needed. A larger number of farm products may be utilized by feeding them to hogs than to other animals. They will gain during the summer if they have plenty of clover or tender grass. They will eat and derive benefit from all kinds of grain, vegetables, fruit, and milk of which no use can be made. They will eat nuts and wild plants and devour vermin. Less labor is required to harvest and prepare food for hogs than for other animals. They will dig artichokes as they require them for food. They will shell corn from the cob and eat the heads of all the small grains. They are less particular than other animals about the way their food is prepared. The hog is not a dainty animal.

No very expensive machinery is required on a farm that is chiefly devoted to the raising of hogs. There is no occasion for spending money for threshing. In sections where corn does well it will be likely to be the leading crop raised for fattening hogs. Only a plough and cultivator are necessary for raising this crop. It can be harvested by the use of hand tools and fed without being shelled. The same tools are all that are required for raising artichokes or potatoes. The special machinery required on a farm chiefly devoted to the production of wheat will cost more than all the tools needed on a farm

of the same size that is devoted to the raising of hogs and the animals necessary to stock it.

There is little trouble about marketing hogs in any part of the west. There are buyers in almost every town that has a railway station or a steamboat landing. A farmer can change hogs into money quicker than he can wool. Hogs can be slaughtered, packed, and held for a rise in the market much easier than beef or mutton. Beef and mutton bring the highest price when they are in the fresh state, but pork brings more after it is cured. Nearly every farmer who desires and has the means to do so can sell his hog products at home directly to consumers, some time during the year. The practice of selling nearly all the hogs in the neighborhood alive as soon as they are fattened, and of taking them to some large city to be slaughtered and packed, has become so common that there is rarely pork enough left in a hog raising district to supply the inhabitants. Every spring and summer large quantities, not only of lard, hams, and bacon, but pickled pork, are sent from this city to the districts from which the hogs that produce them came. Many farmers who have the means to wait six months will, in many cases, be large gainers by slaughtering their hogs, curing the meat, and trying out the lard and keeping them to supply the local demand, which will be brisk in the course of a few months after the time hogs are ordinarily sold.

THE MANUFACTURE OF BUTTERINE.

From Doll's (London) Weekly Messenger of Dec. 15.

A paper on this subject was read on Wednesday week by Mr. Anton Jurgens before a meeting of the Society of Arts, at their rooms, John street, Adelphi. Professor W. Odling, F.R.S., presided. Mr. Jurgens began by quoting the opinion of Sir F. Bramwell, in his address to that Society in 1881, when he said that butterine appeared to him to be as free from objection as would be the butter itself that was made from cream in the usual way. For all cooking purposes butterine, the reader maintained, is in every respect equal to real butter, and is quite as wholesome and nutritious. In the United Kingdom the demand for edible fats is so large that pure butter cannot be produced in quantities nearly sufficient to meet the requirements of the consumers. According to statistics, which the author gave *in extenso*, the consumption of butter and substitutes is about 455,000,000 lb., and if we had to rely on butter alone there would be a deficiency of upwards of 207,000,000 lb. Therefore as sufficient butter is not and cannot be supplied recourse has been had for many years past to other means of supply. It is claimed for butterine that it provides, at a very moderate price, an excellent and nutritious food, the consumption of which already proves that it is highly appreciated by those for whom it is mainly intended. The cupidity of some retailers who sought to increase their gains by selling butterine at the price of butter brought the commodity into undeserved discredit. Butterine, the author showed, is much cheaper than butter, and owing to its composition it does not become rancid, but retains its sweetness for a much longer time than butter. As manufactured at Mr. Jurgens' manufactory at Oss, in Holland, butterine is composed of oleomargarine, milk, the purest vegetable oil that can be obtained, and of real butter. Oleomargarine is prepared from the freshly slaughtered carcasses in the abattoirs of large cities. The superfluous portions of suet are taken and carted in vans specially fitted to the factories of manufacturers of repute, where the fat is carefully sorted and the very finest, clean-

est, and sweetest portions selected for oleomargarine. There is one firm in London which is able to turn out from 10 to 26 tons of this valuable oleo per week. From the factories at Oss an average of 150 tons per week of oleomargarine butter are sent to England alone. In the manufacture 10,000 gallons of milk per week are used. Admitting that butterine does not possess the delicate flavor of the best newly-made fresh butter, the lecturer pointed out that it is derived from the same fat which belongs to the "Roast beef of Old England," and must be equally nutritious under its altered name as when smoking on dining tables. Some idea of the magnitude of the trade and the interests involved may be gathered from the fact that during the year 1883 the total export of butterine from Holland alone was estimated at 38,000 tons to 40,000 tons, representing a net value of about 2,802,500 to 2,950,000. If, said the reader, retailers, instead of pretending that a mixture of butter and butterine is butter, would sell butterine by that name, by which it is now well known, or would sell it by the name of oleomargarine butter, they would enhance the value of a good commodity, remove the odor of suspicion and distrust which clings to it, and would make it unprofitable for anyone to produce a bad article. He felt assured that nothing but good could come out of a candid and impartial examination of a subject hitherto veiled in unnecessary obscurity.

WINTER FEED FOR COWS.

Mr. Brownell, in writing in the *Ohio Farmer* upon winter food for milch cows, says:—

"Many are trying for the first time the plan of winter dairying, and will probably find before spring that dry feed, even when supplemented with 'messaging,' does not produce such a flow of milk as is to be desired. A writer in a recent number of the *Country Gentleman* suggests Hubbard squashes, to be pulped by some sort of a machine, as worth experimenting with. The present market value is \$20 per ton, while this writer claims to have grown at a cost less than \$4 per ton, at a rate of nine tons per acre.

"Undoubtedly ensilage is the cheapest and best method of supplying milch cows with a milk-producing food in winter, but such is the conservatism of farmers that the writer expects to be old and decrepit before the silo comes into popular use. Of other green foods I mention, in order of their value, mangel wurzels, Swede turnips, cabbages, pumpkins, sweet apples, fall turnips, and potatoes. I see in a table, where the feeding value of corn is placed at 50 cents per 100 pounds, that potatoes are rated at ten cents, or one-fifth. There is difference of opinion in reference to the value of pumpkins, but they certainly can be raised very cheaply. In connection with corn it does not cost, in a favorable season, more than 75 cents per ton to grow and gather them. Fully ripe ones carefully picked with the stems on, and kept in a cool, dry cellar, will often keep until February.

"Fall turnips and cabbages have to be fed very sparingly, owing to the flavor they impart to the milk. Fed immediately after milking, the flavor imparted is reduced to a minimum, but I doubt whether it would do to feed them constantly for any length of time.

"The comfort of stock has much to do with their thrift, and undoubtedly the dairyman who pays most attention to this will have the fattest pocket-book next spring. The cow that is fed dry feed and about ten o'clock is turned out to drink ice-water and shiver in the lea of a barn or straw stack for five hours, while her owner goes to town, will not be very reciprocal when the milk can is passed for her contribution. I like to hear my friend H. G. Tryon wax wroth

over the wrongs to which cows are subjected. There is a good deal of solid truth in what he says, too.

"A regulation stable is made with manure gutter just so many inches from the manger, and the long and short cows are alike subject to the inconveniences resulting from the measurements designed for the average cow. Confined by stanchions, the droppings of the short cow fall upon the floor and freeze into a solid mass for her to lie upon, while the long cow is compelled to lie with part of her body across the sharp edge of the manure ditch.

"The sufferings endured by an animal so confined that it cannot get its head around to its body must be considerable, and I have often wished that the strenuous advocates of the stanchion abomination could be inoculated with the itch and then be tied up so they couldn't scratch. I believe Mr. Tryon maintains that the confining of cattle by stanchions should be a crime punishable with a fine."

AMERICAN BERKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

The tenth annual meeting of the American Berkshire Association was held in Springfield, Ill., on the 7th inst. The executive officers of last year were re-elected, and Hon. D. W. Smith, of Bates, Ill., added to the executive committee.

The following were chosen vice-presidents of the Association for their respective States:—

N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; R. P. Gustin, Bay City, Mich.; W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky.; Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio; T. R. Proctor, Utica, N. Y.; D. W. Smith, Bates, Ill.; David Glenn, Londonderry, Ireland; Heber Humfrey, Abingdon, England.

The rules of entry were so amended as to require certificates of service to accompany applications for registry when the service boar is not owned by the breeder of the animal to be recorded. Certificates of service must also accompany transfers of sows that are in farrow at the time they are sold.

The following was unanimously adopted, to take effect July 1st, 1885:—

WHEREAS, The neglect of some breeders to record their stock until long after the animals have been in use for breeding purposes has been one of the most prolific sources of error, and a great cause of delay in perfecting pedigrees, thereby involving much extra correspondence in verifying dates of farrow and names of sires and dams; therefore

Resolved, That double entry fees be required on all animals not sent for registry before they are one year old.

Resolved, That double fees be required for all transfers not reported in accordance with rule 10, within six months after change of ownership.

IS CAMPAIGNING INJURIOUS TO RACING DAMS AND SIRES?

From the London Field.

It is curious to note that since 1860 the Derby has only been won twice by the progeny of mares that never ran. Alice Hawthorn, the dam of Thormanby, ran no less than 71 races, of which she won 49½. Blink Bonny, the dam of Blair Athol, ran 20 races, and won 14; Seclusion, the dam of Hermit, 22 races, and won 6; while Marigold, Doncaster's dam, although she never ran at two years old, afterwards appeared 14 times in public, and won 5 races. According to this, racing, instead of its being inimical to the success of the mares at the stud, has the contrary effect; and in the case of Camballo (winner of the Two Thousand

and sire of the Lambkin) we may note that his dam, the speedy Little Lady, ran her first race as a yearling, appearing altogether 35 times, and winning 16 races. We may note that in the other generations also the hard work of the mares has had no evil effect, for Seclusion's son, Hermit, will very likely prove to be the most successful sire of all time. Hermit ran in twenty-five races, of which he won eight only, and these during his two and three years old career, after which he ran ten races without winning. Blair Athol earned at the stud the enormous sum of £65,000, while his immediate descendants won in stakes on the English turf alone more than £170,000. Pocahontas, whose direct descendants won the four classic races no less than forty-five times, ran many races. She lived to thirty-three years of age, bred fifteen foals, among them Stockwell, Rataplan, King Tom, Knight of Kars, and Knight of St. Patrick. The potency of her powers is proved by the fact that her last foal, Araucaria, bred when Pocahontas was twenty-five years old, produced in her turn Stephanotis, Wellingtonia, Camelia (winner of the Oaks), Chamant (winner of the Two Thousand, &c.), and Rayon d'Or (winner of the St. Leger).

It is clear, therefore, that racing, unless carried to the greatest extreme, and perhaps not then, as witness Alice Hawthorn, has no detrimental effect on mares. Great harm is done by overdoing young sires at the stud. Even more harm, however, results from the English fashion of feeding stallions heavily and giving them little work, so that they look sleek as moles, but are full of impurities. A stallion should have plenty of exercise; in fact it would be most beneficial that he should be turned in the paddock for a few hours every day, or be ridden regularly, the latter plan being adopted successfully in Germany. A stallion to serve mares should be almost in as hard a condition as when in training, and then his powers are unimpaired and his foals healthy, while the contrary is the case when the stallion is gross and plethoric.

SAVE THE BONES.

From the Maryland Farmer.

Do not throw away a single bone, but direct the cook to save them from the kitchen and table, and put them in a box or barrel for safe-keeping. As often as you get a good lot put them down in strong ashes, layer by layer, first a layer of ashes, then a layer of bones, and so on, taking care to wet each layer of ashes pretty thoroughly as you proceed. Leave a little space at the top of the barrel for holding water, and pour on some when you finish packing and some at intervals, as appears to be needed. In three months' time, if the ashes are strong and you keep them constantly wet, you will have a mass of manure worth the handling, and good for corn, wheat, or any crop you may wish to grow.

Get all the bones you can to treat in this way. A good many, no doubt, may be picked up about the farm, where at present they are doing very little good. Hire your boys, or your neighbor's children, to collect bones for you, paying them so much per pound or bushel. Doubtless the boys know where there are a good many bones, as places where the carcass of a sheep, cow, or horse was thrown after it died. Bones are a most durable and excellent fertilizer, and can be thoroughly softened by putting them in strong wet ashes, such as comes from oak, hickory, and other hard woods. It is cheaper than sulphuric acid for dissolving them, and much safer to handle. Don't throw away bones, but save all and convert them into fertilizer.

HOP-BINE SILAGE.

The English papers give an account of the opening of the silo of Mr. H. A. Brassey, M.P., which many will remember as having been filled during the week of the show of the Bath and West of England Society at Maidstone, last June, when the public were invited to inspect the filling of several of its compartments and the compression of the food by different appliances. About 100 visitors assembled on the same spot again a few weeks since, to witness the opening, the chief topic of interest being the condition of the hop-bine silage contained, Mr. Brassey having caused a considerable quantity of this substance to be pitted, with the view of testing the point whether such a waste substance could be converted into a serviceable food for cattle. It came out of the silo in admirable condition, of a nice color, and with no unpleasant smell; the stout, sticky portions of the stalk also crumbling easily to pressure, where the fermentation had been sufficiently effective. The chief test was, however, as to whether it would be eaten by stock or not; but on a bag of it being taken to the cattle yards and laid before some fattening steers which had recently partaken of their midday meal, it was devoured with evident relish. This will be good news for hop growers, hop-bine having been hitherto a waste product for any higher object than littering or to serve as fuel.

ANGORA GOATS.

From the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.

Whether sheep-growing has been a great success or failure in many parts of the West, has been well ventilated through personal experience of breeders in their letters to live stock journals during the past year. We know of a surety that the pioneers and present handlers of Angora goats have had no cause to complain of their investments in the breeding of this hardy and valuable animal. A year since we formed the acquaintance and enjoyed a brief association with one whose success as a breeder of fine and profitable fleece-bearing Angoras has given to him the title of the Goat King of America. We refer to Mr. C. P. Bailey, president of the Angora Robe and Glove Company of San Jose, Cal., whose income, derived from this manufactory and his herd of 5,000 goats, on a ranch near Little Humboldt, Nevada, reaches above \$50,000 a year. Last year he shipped East some 15,000 pounds of mohair, and shipped large numbers of Angoras to the Sandwich Islands, Texas, and Wyoming. His pure-bred males find ready sale in Texas at from \$50 to \$100 per head, and his females but little under those figures. He had one wether in his last year's shipment to Texas that clipped 11 pounds of mohair worth 60c. a pound.

Twelve years ago Mr. Bailey was reduced in pocket by stock and other ventures in California to less than \$500 in available means. With this sum he purchased a bunch of common goats and a pure Angora buck, and with a burro packed with cheap camp outfit and provisions, he went with them to a mountain range, and devoted several years to herding, breeding up, and increasing the numbers of his flock. Sales of wethers for mutton and investing the proceeds in pure Angoras soon convinced him that he could, with the common goat as a base, and the use of pure Angora males, produce animals with dense fleeces of merchantable mohair. The result has been success and great profit to him, while giving an impetus to an industry that is destined to add material prosperity to live stock interests. Lands that cannot be profitably utilized, owing to their broken sur-

face and scant fertility, are suitable grounds for goat ranches. North-western Arkansas and Southwest Missouri furnish a profitable habitat for these animals. A few pure males and 200 common nannies will soon increase to a large and valuable flock. Goat meat, as food, is healthy and very enjoyable. The cost of production is light, the increase rapid, and the business, properly followed, pays well. Col. Robt. Scott, of Ky., recently deceased; Polk Prince, of same State, Richard Peters, of Atlanta, Ga., and C. P. Bailey, of San Jose, Cal., have each fine flocks of Angoras, and have been prominent breeders of pure-bred stock.

REGARDING VICIOUS HORSES.

From the National Live Stock Journal.

In a recent number of the *Turf, Field, and Farm* is reported the narrow escape of a valuable thoroughbred stallion from the vicious attacks of a large draught stallion, weighing 1,800 pounds. The latter, it appears, broke down the door of his loose box and then succeeded in breaking in the door of the box where the thoroughbred was tied up and attacked him furiously. The stableman was absent at the time, and the fight is supposed to have lasted nearly half an hour. The lighter horse was badly hurt and evidently saved his life only by rapid kicking, for the draught horse was severely marked. This incident suggests a feature noticed by the writer in the horse stables of one of the largest horse breeders and importers in the country. While built very strongly, the upper half of every horse box was made of heavy hardwood slats, the spaces being about one and a half inches broad. The door was fashioned in the same manner. By this means each horse could see and hear and indulge in horse talk with his neighbors. Indeed, looking down the barn, he caught glimpses of several of his fellow-occupants. This plan was found to cultivate a kindly disposition in the animals, which had been further fostered by allowing the younger stallions to run together in small bodies until two years old. In a former issue, we said a few words about working stallions; this should be emphasized again here. What we said then referred solely to the health and constitutional vigor of the animals; its effect on temper and disposition is equally beneficial. Solitary confinement and enforced idleness are bad for both man and beast.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

Prima Donna IV., 12,622, Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio, to Geo. C. Corning, Topeka, Kan.
Walnut Grove Ranger, 12,750, Cass & Burns, Buffalo Hart, Ill., to Wm. Davis, Omio, Kan.
Elmwood Champion, 12,751, Chas. F. Mills, Springfield, Ill., to T. W. Harvey, Turlington, Neb.
Alpha, 9,742, Bryan & Wheaton, Agency, Iowa, to C. A. Bryan, Agency, Iowa.
Ingo Gem, 12,689, Wib. F. Clements, Agency, Iowa, to A. A. Arnold, Galesville, Wis.
Minerva's Spiteful II., 12,665, Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio, to H. Pollard, Last Chance, Iowa.
Sambo's Kingscote VII., 12,733, Geo. W. Penney, to Geo. C. Corning, Topeka, Kan.
Elmwood Champion II., 12,781, Chas. F. Mills, to L. A. Tomlinson, Seipe Springs, Tex.
Elmwood Lass XXVIII., 12,795, Chas. F. Mills, to T. W. Harvey, Turlington, Neb.
Elmwood Gem XLIV., 12,796, Chas. F. Mills, to J. E. Mann, Woodbine, Iowa.

WINTER PASTURE OF HORSES.

Every horse turned out for winter grazing, says the *Tribune and Farmer*, should have a shed, well protected from the north, west and east, and well littered with straw, to which he can resort whenever he desires rest or protection from the cold or wet. If no shed be provided, then the horse should be taken into the stable every night. All horses are not benefitted by a run at winter pasture; some on account of their thin skin and delicate constitutions, rendering exposure to cold productive of coughs and other complaints; while others are provided with a long thick coat of hair, that protects them against cold but not wet, and therefore are not so readily affected by extreme changes of weather. Winter pasture is best for horses where the legs are to be improved, while spring or summer pasture is best for the renovation of the general health. The barrenness of pasture in winter keeps the carcass light, and the coolness of the atmosphere fines and improves the legs. Horses that have become "gaunted" up, as the phrase is, or that have little appetite, are really benefitted by winter pasture, as the grass at that season, although capable of supporting life, has no laxative or medicative qualities to change the action of the system. Such horses should be kept in warm stables, and fed with roots and cut feed. Others again, that have become stiffened in their joints, or subject to swollen legs, are oftentimes almost entirely recovered by a winter's run at pasture, when good sheds or stabling are provided for them against the night air and storms.

Correspondence.

THE PERCHERON.

PARIS, DEC. 26th, 1884.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

From our French Correspondent.

DEAR SIR,—When I received your letter dated Dec. 10th, I must acknowledge that I felt very much surprised or rather puzzled at your questions. You seem to ignore the fact that the "Percheron" has nothing whatever to do with the Norman. How is it possible for American horsemen to couple both names when it is evident that the two breeds differ as widely from each other as the Norfolk roadster differs from the Shire horse in shape, origin, and purpose? The Norman horse is *par excellence* a half-bred carriage or saddle horse, with a grand blood-like appearance perfect action, generally bay, brown, or chestnut, and the "Percheron" is a combination of the Flemish cart-horse and Suffolk Punch, rendered lighter and finer in the bone by crosses with a badly defined breed of French horses thought to be descended from Arabian stallions brought home by the Crusaders.

The most striking features of the Percheron horse are a very high carriage of the head and neck, with broad chest and low fore-quarters, good shoulders united by poor middle pieces, with still worse hindquarters, drooping croup, supported by longish and crooked-looking legs. The "Percheron" Stud Book is a very recent institution, and will certainly be conducive to a great improvement in the breed, but it will be necessary for the American buyer to refer constantly to the Suffolk Stud Book, as the best specimens of the French breed are the result of crosses with stallions imported from England. In this country very little attention has been paid to pedigrees until quite lately, when the attention of breeders and stud inspectors has

been aroused by the continual and pressing inquiries of American buyers. Ten or fifteen years ago, in nine studs out of ten the Percheron horse was conspicuous by his absence, but now they are being introduced fast, as the foreign demand has become very much larger, together with the wants of the market for a class of light cart-horses fit for any kind of work in the cities and in the wealthier rural districts. Of course we are well aware here that the Percheron horse is not what we would like to have, but as he is the only thing of the kind we have, we must be satisfied with him, and try to improve him in shape by judicious crosses; so for the present at his best he is only what you call, I think, a mongrel. And I must say, I have always wondered at him being so much sought for by importers as a "reproducer," as no scientific or educated horseman in France considers him of any account as such, and think it is folly to breed to a horse so recently made up of heterogeneous elements mares full of quality and breeding, which might be so profitably crossed with heavy, substantial thoroughbreds or well-bred carriage or roadster stallions, who are much nearer perfection in shape, quality, or action, which I think is the case with your stock of Canadian broodmares. You have nothing, absolutely nothing to gain by the introduction of "Percheron" blood into your country. It may seem very unpatriotic for me to say so, but their field is large enough in other parts of the world for me to conceal the real truth about them. We want them here for our artillery, and we must breed them. In improving them, then, perhaps in another hundred years they will be a wonderfully useful breed of general purpose horses, something that has never been known before, but now they cannot be too loudly denounced as mongrels, and incapable of transmitting any breedy look or quality after one or two generations. The few specimens of their get I had an opportunity to see during my last "peregrinations" through Ontario were as characterless quadrupeds as ever stood on four shoes. The few imported stallions shown at the Toronto exhibition two years ago were a very fair lot after all, with the exception of three or four really unworthy of their mission. One alone, and he only took third prize, I think, because he was too small, so I was told, was a really well-made horse with good middle parts, so admirable in Percherons, because they are so scarce. As we never judge horses like fat cattle by their weight in this sunny France, I was rather astonished to hear of such an objection against the truly noble little Frenchman. But I was much more astonished still when a very well-informed Canadian assured me that the "Percheron" was classed in Canada as a heavy draught horse, while he is always considered here as an agricultural and light draught animal. I dare say they are so much in a period of transformation through crosses with heavy Shire or Clyde mares that it is really very difficult to class them at all just now.

I remain, dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRANC CAVALIER.

SALE OF HOLSTEINS IN QUEBEC.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

We sold 52 head of our cattle while in Quebec, at good prices, and we congratulate our Canadian friends upon having pluck enough to buy so many of the very best Holsteins in the country, and they need not be afraid to compete with any other country at the fairs hereafter. We enclose slip containing list of purchasers and the number bought by each.

H. M. Williams, of Picton, Ont., bought twenty-one head. One cow with a milk record of 82½ lbs. per day, seven yearling heifers, thirteen calves.

M. Cook & Sons, of Aultsville, Ont., bought fourteen head. Two cows, twelve yearling heifers.

J. Edward Page, of Amherst, N. S., bought four yearling heifers.

Simon Shunk, jr., of Edgerly, Ont., one yearling heifer.

Joseph Fletcher, of Oxford Mills, Ont., one yearling heifer.

IN THE STATES.

H. B. Hammond, of New York city, two cows, one yearling heifer, one calf.

Dudley Miller, of Oswego, N. Y., three yearling heifers, one calf.

B. B. LORD & SON.

Sinclairville, N. Y., Jan. 2nd.

Cattle Notes.

A lightning cattle express is a new feature on the L. S. & M. S. R. R. It is designed to run between New York and Chicago, and is expected to make the run in twenty-four hours, thus escaping the provision of the law which requires that stock shall not be kept on the cars longer than twenty-four hours without unloading. The new cars are fitted out with air-brakes, patent trucks, etc.

Mr. Wilken, Waterside of Forbes, Scotland, and a few of his neighbors in the Alford district of Aberdeenshire, have resolved to test the success of a cross between polled Aberdeen-Angus and the Herefords. With that view, four carefully-selected heifers of the English "white-faces" and a bull have just been introduced into the Vale of Alford. A polled bull is to be put to the heifers, and the Hereford sire is to get a limited number of polled females. The results of the experiments will be awaited with interest by beef producers.

A dispatch from Bozeman, Mont., dated Jan. 2, says reports from the stock ranges are most discouraging. James Dedawick, who arrived yesterday from Madison County, says the snow is over two feet deep on the level and cattle are starving to death. The same reports were brought in by J. C. Brown from Judith, and in the Yellowstone country snow has fallen to a great depth, and the absence of the wind, which usually carries away the snow, makes it next to impossible for cattle to get to the grass. Pilgrim cattle are far worse than native stock, and many fine bands will be completely annihilated if this cold snap is repeated. The ranges are becoming so thickly stocked that the old-time system of letting cattle hustle through the winter months must come to an end.

A dispatch from Miles City, Mont., dated January 2, states the snow in eastern Montana, particularly along the Yellowstone, is light, and there has been nothing to prevent cattle from getting plenty of feed. Positively, stock is not suffering in any manner whatever. Cattlemen are well pleased with the outlook. The same can be said of the Little Missouri, Powder, Tongue, and Rosebud valleys, also of the district north-west of here toward the Musselshell. The recent cold weather came on gradually, beginning the last week in November. The change was not sudden, therefore stock was not affected by it to any extent worth mentioning. The cattle went into the winter in excellent condition, and it would be hard to imagine a better outlook than there now is for stock to stand a hard winter.

The storm of the past three weeks has been

great throughout the country. In Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, north Utah, and in fact in all the range country, the storm has been most severe on all kinds of stock. Eighteen inches of snow covered the range in Wyoming for three or four days at a time, making it impossible for stock to reach the grass or water, while the mercury registered eighteen to thirty degrees below zero. In some parts of the country sleet prevailed that covered everything with a coating of ice an inch thick. Stock on our Indian Territory ranges have suffered severely, but nothing to compare to the range stock of the north and west. The ranchmen, however, do not feel at all alarmed, as they are pretty well satisfied that the cattle will go through all right, as they were in fine condition at the beginning of the storm. It is exceedingly seldom that we have more than one very severe or long storm in this latitude in each winter, and as this one comes early there is but little prospect of there being many between this time and spring.—Caldwell (Kan.) Journal.

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER
AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW,
TORONTO, Jan. 15th, 1885.

Cables this week report an improvement in the cattle trade in the British markets, evidenced by an advance of half a cent per pound which has taken place. Special advices from the leading markets indicate a generally better tone under a better demand than prevailed a week ago. At Liverpool this week the demand has been steady and the offerings fair with the market steady at the advance. Receipts of Canadians and Americans during the week have been fair. The sheep trade remains dull and depressed with heavy offerings. The Liverpool market is slow but nominally unchanged.

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

Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.	per lb.
Prime Canadian steers.....	0 14	to 0 00	
Fair to choice.....	0 13½	to 0 00	"
Poor to medium.....	0 12½	to 0 00	"
Inferior and bulls.....	0 09½	to 0 11	"
Sheep:—			
Best sheep.....	0 12	to 0 00	"
Secondary qualities.....	0 10	to 0 11	"
Merinos.....	0 09½	to 0 10½	"
Inferior and rams.....	0 07	to 0 08½	"

The improvement which could be seen, through the temporary weakness of last week in the Toronto live stock market continues this week, and with seasonable weather and a better demand and trade is on a very satisfactory basis. Although no advance in prices has taken place everything is firmer than a week ago. The offerings are larger, but are met by a greater demand from local butchers, who have got rid of their large holiday stocks and are now buying more extensively. In fact they have absorbed nearly all the offerings this week, as we hear of but one load having been shipped.

CATTLE.—Receipts are much larger this week. The demand is fair, local dealers taking everything but one load of 20 which was bought for shipment to Montreal. Exporters are also wanted, but none are offering. Prices are nominal at about 5c. The best sale of butchers' reported this week was 10 head averaging 1,200 lbs. at 5c., being bought by a local butcher. It would, however, have been difficult to repeat the sale at that figure. The majority of the offerings were of a good quality and sold at 3¼ to 4½c. per lb. Among the sales were 20 choice 1,100 lbs. at 4¼c. per lb.; 20 do. 1,130 lbs. at 50c each, 18 do. 1,150 lbs. at \$54 each; 17 fair 1,000 lbs. averaging \$42 each; 21 good 950 lbs. at \$36 each. A few milchers changed hands at \$45, and two springers brought \$90.

SHEEP. Quiet and in slight demand. Only a few are offering, and these sell with lambs in bunches. Prices are unchanged and almost nominal. A bunch of 25 sheep and lambs sold yesterday for \$4.75 per head. The lambs were of only a fair quality.

LAMBS -The demand for lambs is very good and the supply fair. Prospects point to the continuation of a pretty fair business. Several bunches have sold at \$4.25 to \$4.75 per head, for lambs averaging 100 lbs each. The latter figure was paid for a bunch of 51 choice.

HOGS -Are in the usual good demand and prices are firmer at 4 1/2 c. per lb. All the offerings, which have been light, were sold at that figure.

The receipts of live stock at the western market here for the week ending January 10th were 550 cattle, 218 sheep and lambs, and 147 hogs, against 263 cattle and 3 sheep and lambs the week before, and 863 cattle, 305 sheep and lambs, and 230 hogs the corresponding week of 1884.

Table with columns for animal type (Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, Hogs, Calves) and price per unit. Includes sub-categories like 'choice', 'good', 'inferior and common'.

MONTREAL.

Receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles since Monday last were 1,233 cattle, \$15 sheep, and 194 hogs. There is no market for shipping cattle here to speak of, all export lots being on through shipment. Prices are quoted nominal at 3 1/2 to 5 1/2 c. per lb. live weight. The exports from Boston last week were 1,946 cattle, 248 sheep, 6,327 quarters beef, and 115 carcasses mutton. Live hogs continue in light supply and firm at 5 1/2 c. per lb. There were good receipts of cattle at Viger market to-day, about 500 head being offered. In point of quality the offerings averaged better, and prices of all grades ruled easy at a slight decline. Good to choice heifers and steers were in fair request at 4 1/2 to 5 c. per lb. live weight, and very fair lots at 4 1/2 c. Common to fair were in quiet demand at 3 to 4 c. as to quality. Sheep and lambs were in light supply.

PRODUCE.

Offerings have continued to be small since our last; holders generally seem increasingly inclined to hold for a rise, but in one case at least, that of barley, there would appear to be an actual scarcity of the grain. Stocks of it here are only 114,000 bushels, against 176,000 last year; and it seems probable that a good deal of this is held by outsiders. Outside markets have been unsettled, advancing in the latter part of last week and then receding, leaving prices in the States at much the same point as that from which they started; and English wheat and flour quotations unchanged. In the States the visible supply of grain has gone on increasing; but that of wheat has decreased to 43,367,000 bushels, against 43,382,000 in the preceding week, and 35,507,000 last year.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL, ON DATES INDICATED.

Table showing prices for various commodities like Flour, R. Wheat, R. Winter, No. 1 Cal., No. 2 Cal., Corn, Barley, Oats, Peas, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Tallow, Cheese for Jan. 6 and Jan. 15.

Flour.—Has been in improved demand at advanced prices with very little offered, holders seeking a still further advance than that bid. Spring extra sold last week at equal to \$3.30; extra has changed hands at \$3.35 to \$3.45, and superior extra sold at the close at equal to \$3.65 here, market closing steady.

BRAN.—Scarce and firm with car lots worth \$10 50 on track.

OATMEAL. Quiet and easy; cars of good average quality held about \$3 60, with small lots usually selling about \$4.00

WHEAT.—Was in good demand for shipment up to Monday inclusive. Sales of lots lying outside were made in the latter part of last week at equal to 82 to 85c. for No. 1 spring and No. 2 fall, and at \$1 to 82c. for No. 3 fall and No. 2 spring; and on Monday at ab. at a cent less. Market closed quiet and easy at \$1 to 82c. for No. 2 fall and No. 1 spring and 80c. for the lower grades. On street fall closed at 83 to 85c.; spring at 85 to 86c., and goose at 68 to 69 1/2 c.

OATS. Quiet but steady, with sales of cars of mixed at 31c. on track last week and on Monday, and 31 1/2 c. at the close, with one sale of milling oats at 32 1/2 c. on track. Street prices 32 to 33c.

BARLEY.—Has been very scarce and in active demand at still rising prices. No. 1 peculiarly scarce and wanted; sold last Thursday at 70c. f.o.c. but would subsequently have brought 72c. No. 2 sold at 66c. f.o.c. last week, and at 67c. on Monday. Extra No. 3 has been going at about 60c. No. 3 rather unsettled, but seems to have stood usually at 55 to 57c. On street prices closed at 58 to 68c., with No. 1 wanted at 70c.

PEAS. Seem to have been very quiet, but with values steady at 58 to 59c. or equal to these figures here. Street prices 56 to 58c.

RYE. Inactive, both on street and in lots, at 55 to 56c.

HAY.—Pressed still inactive and much as before in value. Market has been fairly well supplied, and all offered found ready buyers at from \$8 00 to \$10.00 for clover and \$11.00 to \$14.00 for timothy.

STRAW.—Seems to have come forward rather less freely, and has sold at \$8.00 to \$9.00 for sheaf and \$6.00 for loose.

POTATOES.—Cars inactive and nominally unchanged at 35c. Street receipts small, but apparently sufficient; prices unchanged at 40 to 45c. per bag.

APPLES.—Car-lots inactive; street receipts small but sufficient, and prices unchanged at \$1.00 to \$1.25 for poor and \$1.50 to \$1.75 for good to choice.

SEEDS.—The only movement reported is in alsike, which dealers have been taking at \$6.50 to \$8.00 per bushel; inferior abundant and weak.

TORONTO MARKET.

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

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—Scarcely any change to report; there is plenty of medium and inferior offered but refused as there is no sale for it here—unless, indeed, it were offered at about 10 to 12c., when shippers might perhaps take hold of it. Really choice dairy has been scarce and in demand at 17 1/2 to 18c., but the great bulk of the city trade has been done in box-lots of large rolls, which have been abundant and easy at 14 to 16c. for good to choice. Street receipts and prices much as before at 22 to 24c. for pound rolls and 15 to 18 1/2 c. for tubs and crocks, with all offered wanted.

CHEESE.—Steady and unchanged at 11 1/2 to 12 1/2 c. for good to choice and 11c. for medium in small lots.

EGGS.—Lined abundant and easier at 17 to 18c. for round lots, but fresh, or at least newly gathered, in good demand and firm at 20 to 22c. Street receipts all wanted at 24 to 28c. for fresh and new-laid, but for these only.

PORK.—Continued to sell in small lots at \$15.50 until the close, when \$16 was asked.

BACON. Firm but quiet; a car-lot of long-clear sold at 8c., which seems to be the lowest figure at which it will be sold; tons slow at 8 1/2 c. and cases at 8 3/4 c.; Cumberland inactive at 7 to 7 1/2 c. Rolls quiet at 10c. for short and 10 1/2 c. for long, and bellies at 12c. for small lots.

HAMS.—Inactive but held steadily at 11c. for round lots and 11 1/2 to 12c. for small lots of smoked.

LARD.—Has been going off pretty freely in the way of packers filling tinnets at 10c.; small lots steady at 10 1/2 c. for tinnets and 11c. for pails.

HOPS.—Have generally been held at an advance and have sold at \$6.10 to \$6.25, the latter for lots averaging 200 lbs. and upwards, closing firm. Street receipts small, and \$6.25 to \$6.50 paid.

SALT. Quiet and unchanged; cars of Liverpool and lots not under 50 bags held at 62 to 65c., with small lots 70 to 75c. Fine unchanged at \$1.45 to \$1.50 and dairy at 50c.

DRIFT APPLES. Lots offered at 4 1/2 c. but no sales reported; dealers selling small lots usually at 5 1/2 c.

HOPS. Neither offered nor wanted; prices nominal.

POULTRY.—Receipts small and all taken at \$1 to 10c. per lb. for turkeys and 6 to 7c. per lb. for geese and at 50 to 65c. per pair for ducks and 35 to 50c. for fowl per pair, in box lots.

TORONTO MARKETS.

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

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE.—Seems to have been improving slightly. HIDES.—Green have been offered in about sufficient quantities and taken at unchanged prices; cured have been taken readily both in car and small lots at 8 1/2 c.

CALFSKINS. Green still very scarce and a few more could probably have found a sale, cured have been in good demand at 13 and 15c.

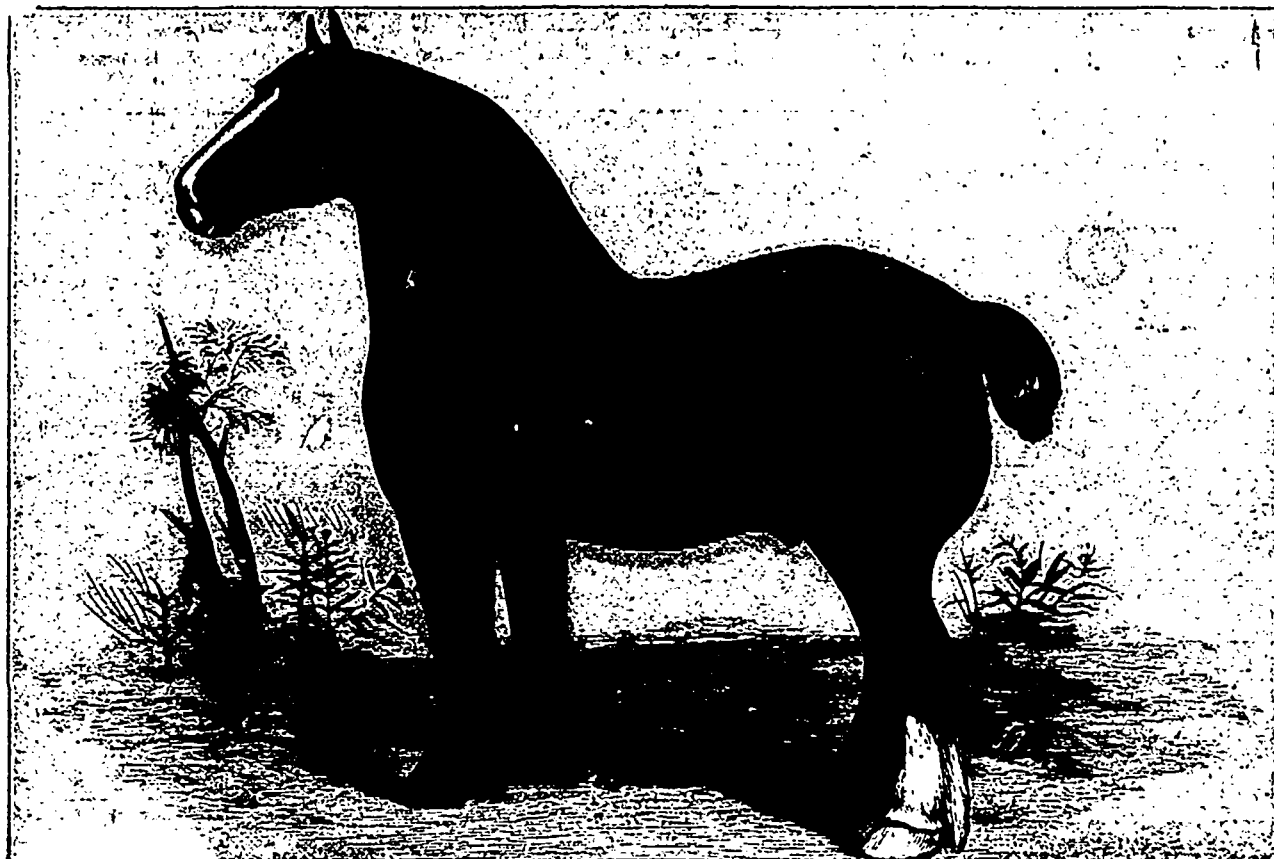
SHEEPSKINS.—There has been no further advance established, the best green still going at 90c. and country lots usually at from 60 to 80c., with offerings fully equal to wants of dealers.

WOOL.—There has been no more offered from country dealers than in preceding weeks, but as dealers have experienced rather a better demand from factories and from the States they would readily have bought at previous quotations. They are reported, however, to have sold mixed lots at 21 1/2 to 22c. for super and 27 to 28c. for extra.

TALLOW.—Much as before; prices unchanged at 3 1/2 c. for rough and 6 1/2 c. for rendered.

Table listing prices for Hides and Skins, Cows, Cured and inspected, Calfskins, Sheepskins, Lambskins, Pelts, Tallow, Wool, Fleeces, Pulled combing, Extra.

IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES



IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES

IMPORTED SHIRE STALLION "DARNLEY."

Owned by HENDRIE & DOUGLAS, Hamilton, Ont.

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MESSRS. HENDRIE & DOUGLAS

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HENDRIE & DOUGLAS,
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Feed of all kinds. Cotton Seed and Linseed Meal, Chopped and Ground Corn and Oats, Pea Meal and Offal, Hay, &c., &c. at Lowest Cash Prices.
All orders and consignments will receive prompt attention.
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100 ACRES.
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 rolling land, soil clay loam, never failing stream
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 Stables, sheep sheds, &c. Good well, pumps &c.,
 the whole in good order. This is an opportunity
 not to be missed to secure a magnificent farm in
 the best part of the premier province of Canada
 For particulars, address,
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 Cor. Church and Front Sts.,
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PROF. MOODY, Toronto, Ontario

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CROFT'S BLOOD CLEANSER,
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HORSES and CATTLE
 In Marketable Condition.
 PRICE, 50 cts. per Package of Six Powders
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Destroys the Ticks, Cleanses the Wool
 and Improves the Condition of the Animal.
 CORTLAND VILLAGE, N.Y.
 From Hon. H. S. Randall,
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 DEAR SIRS,—I have had no opportunity of
 testing your "Tick Destroyer" in my own flocks
 —there being no Ticks on my sheep—but I placed
 some of the preparation in the hands of my
 friend and neighbor, F. H. Hibbard, Esq., on the
 accuracy of whose experiments I can fully rely,
 and after testing it in several cases, he informed
 me that it thoroughly exterminated Ticks. I
 have, therefore, no doubt that it will do so.
 Yours truly,
 HENRY S. RANDALL.
 No flock master should be without it. Price:
 35c., 70c., and \$1 per Tin. Reliable
WHOLESALE AGENTS WANTED
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 Refer to CANADIAN BREEDER, Toronto, O. L.
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Great Rubber Warehouse,
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 Rubber Belting, Packing and Hose,
 Hydrant Hose,
 Rubber Sporting Goods,
 Lacrosse Shoes,
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 It will be your gain to purchase from us.
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 Pullman cars leaving Montreal on Monday,
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 First-class refreshment rooms at convenient
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Have always on hand a very fine selection of

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PARTIES ON BUSINESS WILL BE MET AT THE DEPOT.

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CLYDESDALE HORSES, PONIES,

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A good selection of either now for sale

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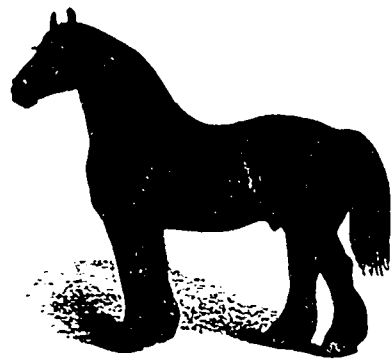
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English Shire Horses,

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

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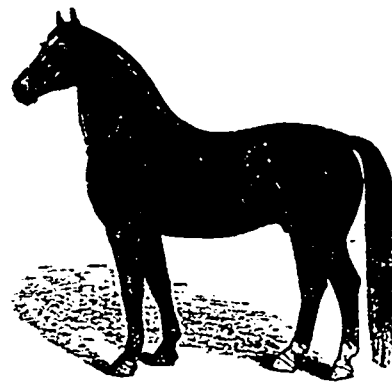
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Standard Bred Trotting Stock
Stallions and Young Stock
For Sale.

Send for Catalogue.

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PEDIGREE SUSSEX CATTLE

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Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Particularly hardy and great
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THE LARGEST FLOCK IN CANADA.

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

Ewes and Rams for sale.

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JACK DONKEYS
FOR SALE.

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

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33

ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.

Important Sale, February 5th, 1885, with out reserve, of all the young Prize animals: 11 Stallions, 22 Fillies, from the celebrated Stud of Mr. Walter Gilby, Epsom Hall, Essex, England. In June and July last this Stud won 54 Show yard Honours, including 3 Champions, 4 Specials, 27 First and 13 Second Prizes—G. M. SEXTON, Auctioneer, Wierstead Hall, Ipswich, England.

London Show of English Shire Stallions.—Fifth Annual Sale of upwards of 100 Stallions, the last week in February, 1885.—G. M. SEXTON, Auctioneer.

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All registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register.

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With well-authenticated test of from 14 lbs. to 20 lbs. 7 1-2 oz. in one week, and from 81 lbs. to 106 lbs. 12 1-2 oz. in 31 days are in this herd.

YOUNG BULLS

(Registered in the above herd-book). FOR SALE from \$100.00 to \$500.00 each.

A Herdsman always on hand to show visitors the stock and the stock-loving public are always welcome.

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I have about Fifty Trios of

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As produced and bred by A. C. Moore & Sons (contn. Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 39 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 750 pigs in 1884 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 100 pigs for this season's trade. We have 100 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in America's P.C.R. card. Photo card of 43 breeders free. *Swine Journal* 25 cents, in 2-cent stamps. Come and see our stock, if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by Express.

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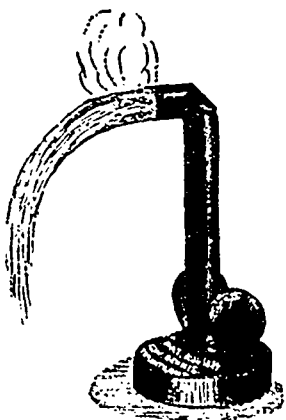
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The Model Washer and Bleacher.

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 reduced to \$2.50, and if not found satisfactory, money refunded, in one 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." Send for circulars. AGENTS WANTED. (Mention this paper.)

C. W. DENNIS,

Toronto Bargain House, 213 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

HEAR O. S. FOWLER!

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SHAFTESBURY HALL,

At 8 p.m. 12th and 14th January, MANHOOD, 14th WOMANHOOD at 2.30 p.m. 16th SUCCESS and FAILURE.

Consultation on Health, Phrenology, and Business till the 23rd inst., at the ROSSIN HOUSE, Toronto.

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BUSINESS COLLEGE

WILL BE RE-OPENED ON

Monday, January 12th, Instant.

For terms, address

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of the most reliable character can be produced to show that

The British American

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

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

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"This institution, under its present organization, offers to the business student facilities, advantages and attractions unsurpassed by any other educational establishment in Canada." - Toronto Globe, 4th Oct., 1884.

"The British American Business College, which, for the excellence of its methods, the thorough commercial grounding given to its pupils, and the quality of material produced, is now noted throughout the Province." - Toronto Mail, 2nd Oct., 1884.

"This college has been before the public for the last 23 years, and its claim to being the best of its kind has never been questioned. Its graduates are always in demand, and to-day may be found in the leading wholesale houses of the Dominion." - Toronto Telegram, 11th Oct., 1884.

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

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OTTAWA, 8th October, 1884.

Under arrangements recently concluded Money Orders may on and after 1st November, 1884, be obtained at any Money Order Office in Canada, payable in France and Algeria, up to the amounts and for the fees specified below.

Table with 2 columns: Amount, Fee. Not exceeding ... \$10. 10 cts. 20 20 30 30 40 40 50 50

NOTE - For purposes of remittance by Money Order, one dollar in Canadian money is equal to five francs and ten centimes.

W. H. GRIFFIN, Deputy Postmaster-General.

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LOAN & SAVINGS CO

Fixed and Permanent Capital (subscribed) \$2,000,000.00 Paid-up Capital 1,200,000 Reserve Fund 60,000 Total Assets 4,522,000

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Deposits received, Interest paid or compounded half-yearly.

Current and Sterling Debentures issued in amounts to suit Investors. Interest Coupons payable half-yearly at all principal Banking points in Canada and Great Britain.

Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in these Debentures Money to Loan at lowest current rates. Favorable terms for repayment of principal. WALTER S. LEE, Manager.



INTERNATIONAL

AND

COLONIAL EXHIBITIONS.

ANTWERP IN 1885.

LONDON IN 1886.

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

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

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

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

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

By order, JOHN LOWE,

Secy., Dept. of Agric.

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



PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

(Signed) A. M. BURGESS,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW

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

DOMINION OF CANADA.



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

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

On the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, and under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada 42 Victoria, chapter 24, intitled "An Act to provide against infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals" made applicable to the North-West Territories by Proclamation in 1883;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN J. MCGEE, Clerk, Privy Council.

CANADIAN BREEDER

AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

PROSPECTUS.

In presenting to the stock-breeders and farmers of Canada **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW**, we come before them strong in the belief that we can render them material service by advancing those interests upon the progress of which their own prosperity largely depends. Whatever Ontario and Qu-ebec may have been in times past, it is very evident that, in the future, they must make the most of every fertile foot of soil they possess, if they would not be surpassed in the race for wealth by some of their younger sisters in the North-west. The development of the vast resources of the Canadian North-west should, and doubtless will, give a great impetus to the prosperity of the rural population of the older provinces but, at the same time, it must be remembered that the benefits thus arising are not to be obtained by those who sit idly, down with folded hands to await the change in the condition of things. The day is not far distant when the settlers upon the vast prairies of the North-west will be able to offer to the world beef and bread at much lower rates than those which could be quoted in the older provinces of the Dominion, when that time comes, the day will have arrived for Ontario and Quebec to hold their rightful positions as stock-raising provinces. For a long time, perhaps for all time, labor will be much cheaper here than in the North-west; timber for barns and stables will always be more plentiful, and the facilities for carefully wintering costly and valuable stock will always be all that could be desired. It follows, then, that it will become the business of the older provinces to furnish the finely bred animals that shall be utilized in refining and improving the qualities of the vast herds of horses and cattle that must soon take the place of the banished buffalo on the broad fertile plains of the North-west.

If a breeder of horses or cattle would keep up with his class, he must not be content to pursue the methods of his forefathers in all things. The improvement of live stock is a science in which rapid progress has been, and is now being, made. He who would succeed at it must keep quite abreast of the times in his methods, as well as in his importations. He must know the results of the latest successful experiments in the breeding and feeding of stock if he would successfully compete with others in the same trade. As already pointed out, the older provinces must, in the future, depend largely on the production of choice animals for breeding purposes, and in the establishment of valuable and fashionable families or strains of stock, while the cheaper products of the North-west will, to a great extent, take the place of theirs in the ordinary beef and horse markets.

One of the great aims of **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW** will be to promote the breeding of valuable live stock in Canada. It is intended to circulate largely in Great Britain and the United States, thus furnishing at all times a ready means of communication between producers and buyers of first-class live stock. It will be the aim of this journal to keep its readers thoroughly posted as to what is going on among stock breeders and agriculturists, whenever any intelligent advancement has been made in breeding and agriculture. Through this journal, the breeder will have a means of communicating with his customers, and by means of it buyers from abroad will be able to learn just where they can obtain whatever they happen to be in search of. Through it the small farmer will get at the readiest way of becoming a stock breeder from a small beginning, as well as how to make the most of his farm should he prefer to continue grain growing. In fact, the whole matter may be summed up by saying that, just at this junction in the history of what is known as "Old Canada," the time has come when the suc-

cessful farmer, or stock breeder, must pursue the most scientific methods in order to succeed and keep up with the times, and it is the purpose of **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW** to put him, at least, on even terms with his American competitors as to the intelligence necessary to that end.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW will contain the various departments of information incident to farming, dairying, and stock-raising, as well as full and carefully edited market reports; but it does not, and never will, aim at being a family fireside-and-household-story paper. Those of our patrons who want a department of enigmas, charades, and stories of impossibly good little children, will have to invest fifty cents per annum to secure it from some other establishment. This journal will have no space available for anything aside from the grave and important purposes for which it was established. We shall at all times give our patrons good honest value for their subscriptions, but we offer them nothing beyond what is contained in the paper itself.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Bobcaygeon Independent, Sept. 25, 1884.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW is a new journal published in Toronto. The destiny of Ontario is to become a stock-yard for England, and a journal in the special interest of stock breeders must be of great use.

Law and Order Advocate, Belleville, Sept., 1884.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER is the title of a new journal published in Toronto. S. Beatty is the manager of this paper, and it makes its visits weekly for the small sum of £2 a year. We like it well, and send our kind regards to its worthy manager. May it live long to help on the stock and farming interests of Canada.

Toronto Telegram, Sept. 24, 1884.

Farmers and breeders throughout the country will find in the new publication called **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW** information especially designed for them. The journal is issued under the management of Mr. Samuel Beatty. It has been most favorably noticed by the press, and has met with general acceptance at the hands of the agricultural community.

Farmer and Dairyman, Syracuse, N.Y., Sept. 19, 1884.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW is a new applicant for favor among farmers and breeders of all kinds of stock. The initial number, which has reached our table, is a bright, 16-page weekly, full of live matter pertaining to stock. The journal is published at Toronto, and if future numbers fulfil the energetic promise of the first, it should meet with success.

Toronto World, 6th Sept., 1884.

NEW LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.—The first number of **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW** was published in this city yesterday. It presents an artistic appearance. In matter the evidence of literary ability and skill is displayed on every page. Such a journal must be acceptable to breeders and farmers all over the country. The well-known name of Mr. Samuel Beatty appears as manager of the paper, which is a guarantee that its business affairs will be well cared for. We wish it every success.

Toronto Globe, 13th Sept., 1884.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER is the title of a new weekly periodical published in Toronto, and sustained by the capital and editorial ability of men prominent in live stock circles. In typographical style and in general appearance the paper is surpassed by few stock journals either on this

continent or in Europe, and the character of the contents of the initial number promises that the journal will occupy a good position among its compeers.

American Stock-Breeder, St. Louis, Oct. 2, 1884.

The first issue of **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW**, dated Sept. 5, is on our table. It is a sprightly as well as a business-like and substantial 16-page paper, that promises to circulate in England and America, and thus furnish a medium of communication for stockmen between the two countries. We think there is room for and the better it fills it the more room there will be for it. It is well printed on book paper and starts for the top of the adder. If it gets there it will always have room.

Toronto Mail, 6th Sept., 1884.

NEW LIVE STOCK JOURNAL. A more attractive and handsome looking paper than **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW**, of which the first number appeared yesterday, has not been equalled in Toronto. The type and paper are first-class, and the various articles it contains are written in pure Anglo-Saxon, at once vigorous and scholarly, and are a credit to journalism. That its affairs generally will be administered with tact and ability is assured from the fact that our well-known citizen, Mr. Samuel Beatty, is manager. This new enterprise will, no doubt, meet with great success, and it well deserves to do so.

Toronto News, 9th Sept., 1884.

NEW LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.—We have received a copy of **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW**, a journal for the horse and cattle breeder and the agriculturist. The title page bears a fine woodcut of the Hereford bull Sir Charles, which stockmen will view with pleasure. The editorials, which are evidently the work of men who are thoroughly versed in the subjects upon which they write, are interesting, not only to stock-raisers and farmers, but to the general reader. It is a sixteen page quarto, and is filled with interesting selections and communications. It is printed in Toronto. S. Beatty, manager.

Monetary Times, 13th Sept., 1884.

We have seen the first and second numbers of **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW**, a weekly journal, published in Toronto, and devoted to the interests of the general farmer, the stock-breeder, the dairyman, and all who are interested in farm products. Much information of a practical kind is given in the twelve roomy quarto pages of each issue, and the subjects editorially treated show that intelligent knowledge has been brought to bear. A journal of the kind, kept up to the standard of its initial number, can hardly fail to find numerous patrons, and to do great good. The typographical appearance of **THE BREEDER** is admirable; distinct new type and toned paper render it a pleasure to peruse its pages.

Irish Canadian, Toronto, Sept. 18, 1884.

A NEW WEEKLY.—The latest addition to periodical literature is a new weekly named **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW**. As the title imports, **THE BREEDER** will devote its best energies to the promotion of all interests whereby the stock-man and the farmer may be benefitted. Improvement in the grade of horses and cattle, and still greater development in the scientific processes under which tilled land is now being so profitably worked, will claim a large share of its attention; and it will, from time to time, suggest such methods as to stock and farm as will materially aid those desirous of arriving as nearly as possible at perfection in both. **THE BREEDER** is handsomely illustrated, and printed in neat and convenient form for binding. The annual subscription is two dollars, and it can be procured by addressing the manager, Mr. S. Beatty, corner of Church and Front streets, Toronto.