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CANADIAN BREEDER

and
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, MAY 1, 1883.

No. 18.



RED POLLED BULL, "FRANCILLO," 669. Imported and owned by G. F. Taber, Ravenwood Farm, Paterson, Putnam County, New York.

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

Francillo, 669, is a beautiful animal of great style and substance, with hair and skin as fine as silk. The accompanying portrait does him injustice, as he is heavier and broader in build than represented by it, the artist having made the drawing from an unfavorable point of view to show his form fully in this respect. His grand-dam, Fanny A., 9, was a heavy milker, and the most successful show cow the breed has yet produced, while his grand-sire, Rufus, 188, held the same position among bulls. His daughter, Dolly, 1463, has never been beaten in the show ring.

RED POLLED CATTLE IN ENGLAND.

The English Red Polled cattle originated in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, in England.

So far back as can be traced, there existed in the counties mentioned a breed of Polled cattle renowned for their hardiness and excellent milking qualities; the bullocks also making a very superior quality of beef. They were rather small, and seem to have been of different

colors, more frequently, however, of red or dun. During the last half century, a number of enterprising men of that section have taken a special interest in the improvement of this breed, and we have, as the result, the pure-bred Norfolk and Suffolk Red of the present day. These animals are usually of a rich red color, sometimes a shade lighter, of medium size, small bones, good form, and particularly clean and stylish about the head and neck. The cows are frequently very plump and straight when dry, but when giving milk become lank and less pleasing to the eye of any but the dairyman.

Mr. H. F. Euren, editor of the Red Polled Herd Book, says: "The history of Red Polled cattle can be carried back well into the last century. Suffolk had from time immemorial its breed of Polled cattle, producing butter which one hundred and fifty years ago was asserted to be justly esteemed the pleasantest and best in England. Arthur Young, in his 'Survey' (A.D. 1794), defines the area 'a tract of country twenty miles by twelve . . . the seat of the dairies of Suffolk'—which, he said, must be peculiarly considered the headquarters

of the Suffolk Polled stock, though he found the breed spread over the whole country. In this 'Survey' we get the first accurate description of the breed. Though Arthur Young makes no note of Norfolk Polled cattle, yet advertisements of sales held in and from the year 1778 prove that dairies of such animals were numerous in the country, and that they extended from the northern boundaries of the Suffolk headquarters well into the centre of Norfolk."

IN AMERICA.

In the fall of 1873 the foundation of the Ravenwood herd of Red Polled cattle was made by the importation of a bull and three heifers from the herd of Lord Sondes, at Elmham, Norfolk Co., England, at that time considered to be one of the best collections of this breed in England. These were the first Red Polled cattle brought to America of which we have any authentic record, and gave so good satisfaction that a number of importations have since been made, comprising representatives of the best strains of the breed. Most of these animals have been retained in the Ravenwood herd, but their progeny have been widely disseminated throughout the Eastern,

Middle, and Western States, and have generally given the highest satisfaction to the purchasers. As evidence of their growing popularity, it may be stated that from 1873 to 1876 nearly all of the bull calves of the herd went to the butcher for veal, there being no demand from the farmers of the country for a breed of which but few of them had any knowledge. But through some notice by the agricultural press, and exhibiting at agricultural fairs during those years, quite a number of the calves were, later, introduced into various sections of the East and West, where the stock has proved so entirely satisfactory and desirable that there is now an active demand for it from all stock-growing sections of the country, at good prices. Prices in England have doubled since the importation of 1873, and English breeders, prizing the stock more highly than ever before, are not disposed to name a price for their best animals.

Mr. Taber having been the first to introduce these cattle to the American farmer and breeder, is naturally much pleased by their rapid advancement to popularity more especially from the fact that having had so long an experience with them he knows that they fully merit their success as a breed eminently adapted to the use and treatment of the average American farmer, and that they are destined to become more popular with time and more extended trial.

In size they are classed as medium, but individually they differ much in this respect. Some of the heaviest milking cows of the breed are but little larger than the average Jersey, while others equal the weight of large Short-horns; hence it is within the power of the breeder, by selection and care in breeding, to form a herd of the size he may prefer. This fact is noticeable in some of the English herds. With few exceptions the cows have good udders, with good-sized teats, the latter point being particularly noticeable in comparison with some of the popular milking breeds. The milk is unusually rich in cream, and well-made butter from Red Polled cows will please the most fastidious customers. When not giving milk the cows, as also the steers, will make flesh very rapidly and can soon be converted into a prime beef animal.

Mr. A. B. Allan, the veteran agricultural writer, says of these cattle. "This beautiful race of animals has been long bred in England, of the same color and general characteristics as at present, and has consequently become one of the most fixed and distinct breeds of that country. They are now rapidly spreading into the neighboring counties, and are beginning to be exported into foreign countries, where they are much liked. They are of medium size, and a handsome red color, varying in shade, like the Devon. Their merits may be thus briefly stated: First, hardy and thrifty; second, quick feeders, or, in other words, they mature early and fatten kindly; third, beef of the best quality; fourth, very docile in disposition and consequently easily herded and handled; fifth, the most highly improved are good milkers, equalling in this respect the best

Ayrshires; sixth, deer-like head and limbs, with smooth, well-rounded form; seventh, fine style, and a dash rivalling that of the Devons."

THE CANADIAN BREEDER

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TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, May 1st, 1885.

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

THE RECORD SYSTEM.

Old country horsemen and breeders have been in the habit of ridiculing the system that prevails in this country, and on this side of the Atlantic generally, of preserving records of performances. Horsemen have told us again and again that the trial horse and not the watch is the true test of the race horse, while our butter tests have been made light of. As long as Great Britain retained such an acknowledged superiority in race horses and live stock as to render competition from this side of the Atlantic a thing not to be thought of, we were not in a position to speak authoritatively on this subject. For all that, however, we held to our tests and records and have been breeding accordingly, and the result has been the production of such race horses as Parole, Ten Broeck, Foxhall, Iroquois, Luke Blackburn, Hindoo, Miss Woodford, George Kenney, and a host of almost equally good ones; while among our butter cows Mary Anne of St. Lambert, Ida of St. Lambert, and other first-class animals bred on this side of the Atlantic, give evidence as to what we can breed, while the unparalleled record of Princess 2nd tells what an Island-bred calf will mature into on American soil and with the American system of treatment. Without the record system the trotting horse of America would have been comparatively unknown, though now he constitutes one of the leading features in the live stock trade here. The *London Live Stock Journal* in its "scraps for breeders" pays the following tribute to the American record system, which, coming as it does from so prominent an English journal, will be duly appreciated by breeders on this side of the Atlantic :-

"The American practice of recording exactly time-races and registering milk returns are throwing light on several obscure points in

breeding. Those interested in trotting horses have already regular tables from which they may see at a glance which sire has most produce under a 2.30 record, and at what age animals of a high rate of speed are most likely to be produced by mares; and Jersey breeders for butter in America are not less well-informed. And obscure as these questions appear, they are lucidity itself compared with another problem which now stands revealed—i. e., that inherited powers, and the capacity for transmitting them, may, and often do, lie quite latent for a generation. Certain sires, which never obtained a high rate of speed themselves, beget many which do; and other flyers have hardly a colt or filly worth training. Rysdyck's Hambletonian is an instance of the former; and many English Derby-winners are cases of the latter. It is generally found that these are cases of atavism. Mr. Hammond, a Vermont breeder of fine wool sheep, pointed out to an interviewer a special tup, which, to the eye, was the worst-looking in the flock; yet it had proved year after year to have begotten the bearers of the finest fleeces. Merino breeders examine the staple of their wools with the strongest glasses; and will tell you to the ten-thousandth part of an inch the diameter of each separate fibre. Oh, that our agricultural societies would learn the truth. 'Accurate statistics, not astonishing objects to the eye, are the real guides to improved practice,' and that they would at least help to utilize the gatherings in the summer show yards by providing trustworthy observations made by competent and unprejudiced people."

THE DRAUGHT-HORSE CROSS.

The propriety of crossing the draught horse and thoroughbred blood for the production of a hack, hunter, or coach horse is just now being thrust forward as though it were an entirely new suggestion. There are dozens of people who have tried it in Canada and probably hundreds in the United States. Occasionally a thoroughbred horse has got a good useful animal when crossed upon a heavy draught mare, but the almost universal testimony of those who have tried it is that the cross is altogether too "wide," that the parents of such colts represent two classes that are too violently opposed to each other in all their leading characteristics. If we could be certain of combining the size and substance of the Clydesdale with the courage, style, and quality of the thoroughbred, then, of course, we should be accomplishing wonders, but unfortunately as the results of such violent and unnatural crosses we are more apt to combine the size and substance of the thoroughbred with the courage, quality, and style of the draught horse.

The Hon. C. I. DOUGLAS in discussing this question even advocates the crossing of the thoroughbred stallion upon the Clydesdale or Shire mare. Now, whatever might be the prospects of a cross of the thoroughbred stallion upon the Suffolk Punch, Norman, or any other clean-limbed strain of draught horse, surely he must be an enthusiast who would strive to introduce a race of hairy-legged saddle or carriage horses. The long hair of the half-bred Clydesdale's legs renders him nearly useless for street-car pur-

poses, and it is hardly probable that the prevailing fashion, absurd though it may be in some respects, will ever take a turn in the direction of hairy legs and big flat feet. The cleft rump, a most objectionable feature in anything but a draught horse, is also almost sure to follow the Clydesdale blood through the first and second out-crosses.

The Cleveland would of course be one of the best strains to cross with the thoroughbred to produce the general purpose horse, but in the absence of these almost any large stout mare in good health and of sound constitution would serve better to cross with the thoroughbred stallion than would the Shire or Clydesdale.

BREEDING FOR PURPOSE.

Any intelligent breeder in these days need not be reminded of the value of breeding from pure-bred animals in preference to grades, and therefore stud-book registration must always be duly appreciated. There is a danger however of running into extremes in these days, when the country is being deluged with stud books. For the sake of multiplying facilities for registration, it is to be feared that the conditions for entering, in many of the more recent stud books, have been made altogether too lax, and it is to be feared that mere registry will too often be allowed to take the place of the pronounced characteristics of the breed to which the animal is supposed to belong. Of course it is necessary at the outset to admit animals having very short pedigrees, as the record must begin somewhere. The form and leading characteristics of the breed should invariably be found in the animal accepted for registration. A correspondent of an English exchange makes some very sensible remarks upon this subject, which we cannot do better than reproduce. He says:

"Nowadays, in the rage for stud books, it behoves breeders to look well about them and consider: What is my object in breeding? What special characteristic of this special breed or that do I wish to intensify, and what special feature do I wish to efface? I say 'the rage for stud books,' because several have been recently started and still more are talked of. My opening remarks are intended to apply to all breeds of cattle and horses. I do not wish to cast any unfavorable reflection on the stud books of our various breeds, which have been the making and redeeming point of our best breeds, but I would give caution to the abuse of pedigrees and stud books. Let all kinds of stock by all means be bred with pedigrees, and let that pedigree be as good as it can possibly be; but let those animals at the same time have pedigrees which every good judge could read written in clear letters on their backs, and say 'That is a good specimen of this or that particular breed.' People are too apt to be led away by pedigrees alone, without having in their mind's eye a clear picture of the object and stamp of animal which they wish to produce. What looks nicer than a lot of animals of the same breed matching in color, if possible, but of the same stamp, so that any good judge inspecting such a lot can see the breeder's object throughout them? This object can only be acquired by length of time and a critical and keen perception and devotion, with a

great deal of patience combined, and by always receiving the best females and at once discarding those not up to standard, and by using sires well bred and of the stamp wished for. How frequently catalogues of pedigree stock are taken up and marked before the intending purchaser goes to the sale or has ever seen the animals. A would-be successful breeder must make up his mind to discard any animal, of whatever pedigree, provided that in such animal he cannot find the good points and characteristics which are or should be his aim."

Correspondence.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SHOEING.

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



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



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

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

PARING.

Many years since it was the universal practice to pare the sole and frog to an even, neat-looking surface, and considered a work of art, but which practice was the chief cause of those painful chronic lamenesses, "laminitis," and navicular joint disease. The tendency of the

present day is the opposite extreme, although by far the safer plan; yet there are objections to totally abstain from paring, owing to the liability of moist and decomposing manure becoming lodged in the crevices of the sole and frog, and not easily cleansed. I prefer the medium course; to remove all loose scales, rag, and shelly parts, but on no account cut into sound horn or frog, this will not in any way diminish the strength nor resistance to injury, but will permit easy cleanliness and avoid accumulation of dirt.

RASPING

requires more care than is generally bestowed. A bad or careless workman uses his rasp at an angle, removing the outer or weight-bearing edge of the wall, and forcing the shoe to be fitted too close, or even to bear on the sole, which is liable to cause tenderness, or after a few days' wear the softer horn may yield sufficiently to loosen the shoe, or sound as if loose; it is also liable to cause seediness. The rasp should be worked as level on the foot as possible, to secure a good level bed for the shoe, and not on any account rasp the outer rim until after the shoe is fitted, so that the shoe may fit the proper outline of the foot. Whilst rasping the wall, if the sole be full or projecting, it may be pared just sufficient to prevent its bearing on the shoe, but not cut any of the inside of wall, which should remain at its full strength and bearing surface.

TREAD.

One of the most important and least observed points in shoeing is the tread; by that I mean the proportion of weight thrown on different parts of the shoe. On a well-balanced foot the wear of shoe is tolerably even all round, except the toe, where there is naturally an increased friction and wear; but how few horses there be in which this exists after two or three times shoeing! In something like nine out of ten the inside of the foot, and especially the heel, is cut down, and consequently, the outer being the longest side of foot, receives the greater and sometimes nearly the whole weight of body, so that the horse is compelled to stand, more or less, on one side of his foot in proportion to the difference between the length of the two sides, as evidenced by the wear on the shoe; and in the same ratio the muscles, tendons, ligaments, and bones have to bear an unequal strain in all positions of the body, at rest as well as in all paces. The shoe should be evenly worn, and the farrier on taking off an old shoe should observe this and prepare the foot accordingly; that is, to lower the side of foot receiving most wear until he gets a balance of wear precisely as the horse would wear his foot if unshod. This is of vastly greater importance than crotchets as to totally abstain from paring the sole or frog, or rasping the hoof, or any particular style of shoe.

THE SHOE.

Numerous patents and designs have from time to time been advocated as to advantages of some particular shape or style. In some of these there is a manifest improvement; but the chief thing to be accomplished is the manner in which a shoe is put on, rather than the pattern. The weight of a shoe would vary from the racing tip of four ounces to the ponderous draught horse carrying five pounds, or even more; but a fair average weight may be estimated for a pony at two pounds per set of four shoes; for cob or hack, three pounds; for stout hack or carriage-horse, four to six pounds; cart-horse, seven to ten pounds; and heavy draught horse, fourteen to twenty pounds. In choosing a shoe the points to be aimed at are lightness and narrowness of iron, consistent with the class of horse and work; it interferes less with

the natural structure of the foot, and gives a firmer foothold with less slip. The "Charlier" shoe answers well for hack or light harness horse with good foot. "Rodway's," or double-grooved ground surface, lessens slip, and sometimes so much as to cause rigid action. Narrow concave ground surface answers well for hunters. A plain broad shoe without groove is the strongest, but allows free slip; is suitable for cab, van, bus, or farm work and horses with heavy step. Calkin at heels to give firmer foothold for draught horses; calkin at both toe and heel gives the strongest possible foothold for heavy draught work. The hind shoes are best with the heels both sides alike, whether plain or wedge-shape or calkin; it is not good practice to have a calkin on the outside and wedge-shape on inside, as it must inevitably tend to twist the foot outwards after reaching the ground.

(To be continued.)

AN ENGLISH HORSE DEALER'S EXPERIENCE.

Morning Post, London, Eng., 7th April, 1885.

"A London Horse Dealer" sends the following capital letter on the subject of the best horses for British markets to *The Morning Post*, London, Eng. It contains much sound practical advice and is worthy the serious attention of all those interested in the horse-rearing industry, whether in England or in Canada:—

"My sales average over 200 high-class horses per annum; averaging prime cost 60 to 200 guineas per horse. Every one interested in the horse must feel interested in the life and interest of those valuable societies the Hackney and Cleveland Bay Horse Societies and the Hunters' Stud Book; they deserve and will receive the support of the London trade, the veterinary profession, and every intelligent tenant who means horse-breeding with profit. We never let a good sort go by us, but of late we have had to travel miles before suiting ourselves, adding to our heavy expenses, and wasting our time, &c. The absolute want of system must be brought to a close. That this entails loss is an annual experience and is recognized by able men in the *Field*, *Live Stock Journal*, *County Gentleman*, &c. Take pains with the every-day sale horse and money will be forthcoming. The demand for the improved horse of any class is a certainty. Surely breeding a rent payer one or more offers a greater attraction to sensible men, practical farmers, than breeding odds and ends, no man can predicate what his breeding or trade is. If tenants, in spite of the efforts of these important societies, still patronize horses at low fees, they must not wonder how in the world it happens dealers do not go down and offer large sums for their haphazard bred stock. Breeding from cripples is bad policy. The market is strong for quality, the rest nowhere. Big-boned, muscular horses that can move and are at home whether in harness or in the saddle, up to their work, is the class wanted. Quality and substance, blood or bone, and breeding, these characteristics call for the breeder's special attention. Breeding from undersized dams, especially if short in their breeding or faulty in their contour, have proved dead failures times out of number. There is nothing to commend them to the eye of the fastidious or cognoscenti. Landlords should combine in their districts and establish stallion clubs. This plan appeals to the business mind, does not. Horse manure is worth more than a long bill for specials. Farmers deserve every encouragement, and a good stallion is half the stud. The first step to suc-

cess is quality and soundness in the dam. Practice proves that the greatest profit accrues from breeding from animals that are good shaped and fashionably bred in their respective classes. Sound in constitution, free from hereditary defect, perfect in their symmetry and proportion influencing the position of their legs, hence their wear. The form of the shoulder and its conjunction with the forearm govern action; in like manner proportion in the loins, thighs, and gaskins, quality in the hock joint, and their relative positions, ensure a favorable position for the hind legs, and their most approved action. Beauty of proportion and style is essential for the best market. Speed, action, and endurance must be secured to obtain success. York, Preston, Doncaster, and Munster great horse fairs prove farmers have yet much to learn about horse flesh. Secondary sorts were a drug, and quality very scarce, so we begin the year, and the prospect is the reverse of promising. A moderate sized mare 15.2-3, true in her make, clean in her breeding, neat in her action, mated to a horse that hits her points and 'nicks' well with her—the horse, without being coarse or loose made, should certainly be bolder in configuration of the two—is the only breeding that pays in this class. Sound common sense indicates that it is far safer to give a good price for a six or seven-year-old mare than to speculate on one whose infirmities are likely to be 'tattooed' on her progeny. From a good sound mare you may get a dozen paying foals, worth, when sold, 100 guineas a piece; from a cripple the chance of making £25 is against the breeder. A young handsome brood mare is the sort to stick by; and the screw dam, the fount of all disappointment in horse-breeding. Food, climate, selection, have gained for us greater size and precocity, but without anatomical proportion we cannot hope for profit. Leverage is valuable, i.e., length and obliquity in the movable bones if accompanied by muscular development, not without. A leggy, flat-sided sort, deficient in muscle with great striding action, invariably lacks activity and endurance. Out-sized dams and sires disappoint because of the difficulty of securing symmetry in them. At one time Shropshire was a happy hunting ground for the dealer, and now the Royal Agricultural Society are taking horse-breeding up systematically. We'll hope they will again come to the front with a useful high-class horse. Fashion has led with force, because of additional profit in the two extremes of the market; and coach-horses and hunters cannot long remain neglected. The demand for horses in these islands is so varied and extensive that it must pay for years, and the trade would treble itself in a very short time. The one thing wanting is system and combination on the tenants' part. I am asked, how do I value a horse? A good-shaped horse in the hunting class up to weight is worth 150gs. to buy; if educated and clever the valuation over 150gs. is not governed by any fixed standard, simply an individual estimate or inclination on the buyer's part. Light-weight hunters range under three figures. Excessive action is not essential or looked for in a hunter, but a good hunter should be a good hack. No thoroughbred is educated to sit on his haunches, and no horse can perform correctly without exhibiting this form. No horse with any pretensions to weight-carrying will measure less than eight inches under his knees. In the harness class dealers require a horse well grown, made, bred, and broken, and the more attention the breeder pays to these market requirements, in exact proportion will the enterprise remunerate him. Good selling, all round action, to be well broken recognises audacity, so very essential to private buyers lacking nerve, or who are particu-

lar about mouth and manners. Harness horses are bought from 60gs. to 240gs. from the breeder, according to stamp, action, and quality; roadsters and hackneys, from 50gs. to 120gs. for blood hacks. There is no mystery about the horse market. A good one sells; a mis-stitched, sour, plain, or under-bred brute drops money all round. Color is a bagatelle, if character is stamped—the darker the better for profit; but roans with black points are inquired for, and with dark tan muzzles they are very fetching; though seldom a high-bred horse they are a very useful sort. All harness horses should go 'right up' and 'all round.' The forerunner of success is to know the points of a horse, and what quality the character in the points insures. We should soon see misfits and nondescripts take a back seat in our studs, now that registration is demanded; because by the intelligent breeder and buyer it has established a money value, especially with exporters, who like our dams with quality, substance, style in action, and make, and sires with high-class character. In every district we see the baneful effects of unsound weedy wretches going the circuit for low fees. A desirable stallion costs from £300 to £500, and he cannot pay his way under five guineas per mare. A stallion should not serve more than four mares per diem, and 50 mares should be the maximum for the season; neglect this rule, and disappointment ensues. Aim at stoutness, stamina, and weight-carrying characteristics—that is money. A sustained and increasing demand is certain. A short Act, to restrain the use of stallions that had not passed the qualified veterinary inspector's approval, would be followed by the very best results. No hardship would be incurred, and no interference with private property would supervene. It would enlist the services of sound, reliable, useful stallions, and bar the poisoning of our useful breeds—a direct national benefit—with some sacrifice, at the expense of none save some mercenary stallion men. These serviceable horses are now exported at a wholesale rate; but with the nucleus left grand results might be secured, at no very distant date, with system."

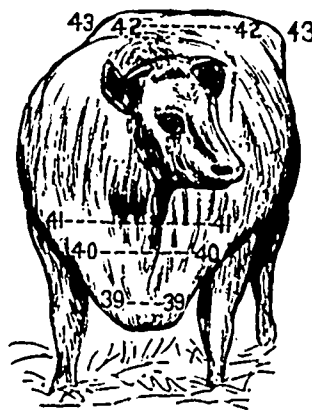
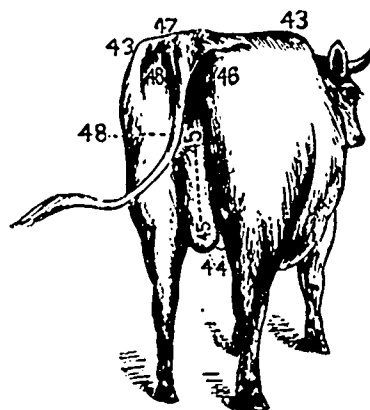
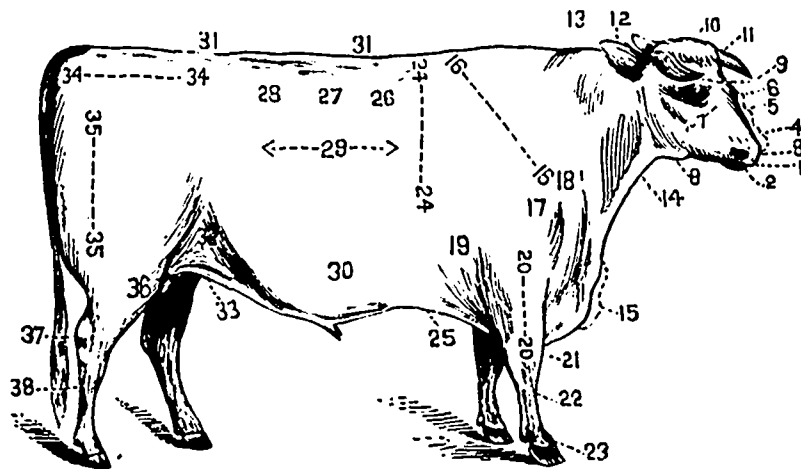
DUBLIN SOCIETY'S CATTLE SHOW.

The spring show under the auspices of the Royal Dublin Society was opened at Ballsbridge on 7th inst. The feature of the show was the exhibition of young bulls, and amongst some 124 yearlings there was scarcely one indifferent animal. In the Herefords, the Queen sent over a beautiful bull, "Gladiator," which was placed next to a splendid animal exhibited by Mr. Taylor, from Herefordshire. In the section for pigs Her Majesty also exhibited a fine specimen, which obtained first prize. It was the opinion of several English and Scotch breeders who were present at the show that the display of young bulls was much superior to that which was seen recently at Birmingham, Aberdeen, and Perth, the animals showing more flesh, better quality, and sounder constitutions. Amongst the Hereford heifers the Queen showed a very fine young animal, which had to compete against others of more mature years. Mr. Taylor's was placed first by the judges. Among all the exhibits the Queen took three first prizes.

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.

MODEL STEER WITH PARTS NAMED.

1. Mouth.
2. Nostril.
3. Lips.
4. Muzzle.
5. Face.
6. Eyes.
7. Cheeks.
8. Jaws.
9. Forehead.
10. Poll.
11. Horns.
12. Ears.
13. Neck.
14. Throat.
15. Dewlap.
16. Shoulders.
17. Shoulder point.
18. Shoulder vein.
19. Elbows
20. Arm.
21. Knees.
22. Shanks.
23. Hoofs.
24. Crops.
25. Fore Flank.
26. Fore Ribs.
27. Middle Ribs.
28. Hinder Ribs.
29. Barrell.
30. Belly.
31. Spine.
32. Flank.
33. Plates.



34. Rumps.
35. Hips.
36. Thighs.
37. Hocks.
38. Hind Leg.
39. Brisket.
40. Bosom.
41. Chest.
42. Loin.
43. Hooks.
44. Purse.
45. Twist.
46. Pin Bones.
47. Tail Head.
48. Tail.

We present this week cuts of a model steer with parts named as taught by Agricultural College and known in live-stock literature. They will enable the reader to locate at a glance the various parts of a beef, and understand intelligently the butcher when speaking of the different cuts of the animal. With this guide before them, farmers and breeders are given an index of a model fat steer, and with a little study will soon become able to detect defects at a glance, and pick out without trouble the best beasts in a bunch of ripe cattle. Every farmer and feeder should become thoroughly versed in everything pertaining to the animals they handle if they wish to attain the greatest success.

THE PARIS HORSE SHOW.

A correspondent of the *London Live Stock Journal* furnishes the following interesting letter on the Paris Horse Show:—

"The annual Horse Show was opened in the Palais de l'Industrie last Saturday week, and still drags its slow length along, as it will not close until Sunday, the 19th, having lasted just twenty-three days. I need hardly say that, this being the case, it partakes more of the nature of a circus than of a show, as understood in England, and the great attraction for the public consists in the repeated appearance of the military element, for whose especial behoof most of the jumping and trotting prizes are offered. As to going through the stables at the rear of the building, in which the horses exhibited in the classes stand, I will venture to say that not one in a hundred of the visitors who come to the Palais de l'Industrie ever bestows a thought whether there are any there or not, and, in striking contrast to what one sees in England, it will be noticed that hardly a single person ever dreams of buying a catalogue. Upon the other hand, the daily programme, a fly sheet, giving the names of the competitors for the jumping prizes each day, finds a ready sale at 2½f., and must help to swell very materially the already large income of the society. In short, the show has become neither more nor less than a fashionable lounge, and does not, therefore, invite any detailed notice, the only useful purpose which it serves being to increase the revenue of the society, and enable it to give valuable prizes at Bordeaux, Nantes, Lille, Lyons, and Nancy, where district shows, for horses bred in the region of which these towns are the centres, take place each season. These district shows could not otherwise take place, for the greatest possible apathy exists among the public in country places with regard to exhibitions of this kind, and it is chiefly on that account that the chief French agricultural society

has never attempted to hold a show after the manner of the Royal at home.

"This being the case, there is no need to expatiate at any length upon the present show, the less so as it is—more, even, than the previous ones—monopolised by the dealers, five or six of whom own about 300 of the 400 and odd entries. When one man sends 60 or 70 horses which, instead of being broken up among the classes to which they belong, are all placed together, irrespective of size or kind, it is impossible to regard the show other than a fair or market; and such it really is so far as concerns the horses entered in the regular classes. It is, of course, a very large fair, and the quality of some of the horses is very good, but it is quite impossible to criticise them in detail, for they are all jumbled up together, and only one class is judged each day. Even this much is not done every day, and it is only after the show has been closed that the list of prizes makes its appearance. At the same time, I would strongly recommend any of your readers who may happen to be in Paris next week to pay a visit to the Palais de l'Industrie, for they will, at all events, see some very good specimens of the high-priced carriage-horses which find their way to England, and not a few of the wiry saddle-horses obtained by a cross between the thoroughbred and the Arab. These latter do not, it is said, stand work so well in the north as in the south of France, but in their own climate they are wonderfully strong, especially in the light cavalry. The horses exhibited in the regular classes, such as these, must be not under four or over six years of age, must have been bred in France, and be of the required height according to their class. These are the only restrictions, so that the area of competition might be much wider than it is but for the overshadowing influence of the dealers, whose big battalions deter individual owners of three or four horses from sending them.

"I have on two or three previous occasions, in writing a report of this show, pointed out

that the classes for carriage-horses are always the best filled, and I should only be going over the same ground again if I entered into any detail in this respect. Still, I may say that there are more than 50 pairs of large carriage-horses not under 16.1 hands, and among these, when the judges come to look over them, as I suppose they will do towards the end of this week, there are several which would command any price in reason from some of the London dealers just now at the beginning of the season. These are all bred in the neighborhood of Caen, Alencon, and other Norman centres, and most of them belong to dealers like M. Gost, of Caen, who is also himself a breeder. I am glad to see that a few private owners, like the Duc de Castries, who exhibits a thoroughbred son of Uhlán, have entered one or two horses in the different classes, principally hacks; but the item of the most general interest will be the parade of mail coaches at the end of the week, concerning which, as of any other incident which may occur in the interim, I will send you a few brief notes next week."

JERSEY AND GUERNSEY CATTLE FOR DAIRYMEN.

Correspondence of (Chicago) National Live Stock Journal.

There is no such thing as a perfect cow for all the purposes for which such animals are intended.

Nature designed the different breeds of cattle to fill different missions, and they are just as distinct and antagonistic to each other as are the various breeds of horses, for which they are intended and used. Nobody breeds the heavy Clydesdale horse, or the Norman, with the expectation of converting him into a "road" horse, if he should prove a failure for the purposes of heavy draught; and the breeders of ponies, and thoroughbreds, and trotting horses have each a standard to guide them to best results; they may not always be successful in gaining the

highest point of excellence in their efforts, but some of them entertain the idea, or shape their breeding operations, or base their line of breeding upon the theory that if the horse is not a success in his legitimate line, he can be used for some other purpose.

That there are failures and disappointments in the results of careful breeding is very often demonstrated, but this does not deter the man who makes a specialty of breeding horses for speed from making other and stronger efforts in the direction sought. He may select another line which his judgment or observation tells him is more reliable, and through which his object will be less likely to be defeated; but it is hardly presumable that, with a special object in view, and with the material at hand, he would pursue a course of breeding which, if it did not produce good "trotters," would result in good plough horses. They might be used for this purpose, but it is very doubtful whether they would prove more than medium, even for this, and certainly they would not rank first-class, and the venture would be an unprofitable one.

The same rule applies to breeding cattle. It never was the intention or design of Nature that a cow inclined to produce flesh and fat largely from the food she consumes would make a successful or profitable dairy animal. Nor can it be expected that a cow, or breed of cows, that give a very heavy flow of milk will make as rich a product as another breed giving a smaller amount.

The man whose location and surrounding circumstances favor the manufacture and sale of butter makes a mistake by selecting cows for his purpose that have not been bred for this object exclusively.

Yet, how often is it the case that large butter dairies are composed of cows deep in the Shorthorn or Holstein blood, with the idea prominent in the mind of the owner that in the purchase or the breeding of his herd it is better that his cows should be of the larger breeds, so that if they are failures as profitable butter-makers, they will be worth more to the butcher. Such animals usually meet this fate early in life, for it is entirely incompatible with the order of things that a cow can be a good one for the butter dairy, a heavy milk producer, and a beef animal all combined.

In the outset it should be determined to what use the product can be most profitably employed. If large yield of milk is desired for sale in towns and cities, or the manufacture of cheese is the object, the Holstein or the Ayrshire should be selected; the flow of milk from these breeds of cattle is the largest by far of any other, but is notably deficient in oil and fat, ingredients so essential to the formation of butter; consequently they cannot be employed to advantage for making that article.

The Jersey and Guernsey cows are rich milkers almost without exception, and the butter made from them exceeds not only in quantity that of any other breed, but is of infinitely finer quality, and always commands a higher price in the market.

These considerations should govern entirely the selection of a herd of dairy cows. The different breeds, devoted to the production of beef, should be allowed to pursue their legitimate calling; they have no business in the milk or butter dairy, and dissatisfaction and disappointment will surely attend the attempt of making a success of dairying with any other breed of cattle than those specially designed for the purposes intended.

It need not follow that the blood should be pure—in very many instances this would be impracticable; the cost of establishing a herd of pure-breeds would be beyond the means of the average dairyman, and, besides, the grades,

of the various breeds are, for dairy purposes quite as profitable in most cases as the pure-bred animals.

This object can be brought about by the use of a thoroughbred bull, raising the heifer calves, and sending the bulls to the butcher for veal. In a very few generations the good results of this work will be strongly illustrated in the increase of more profitable returns, and no dairyman who perseveres in this course will ever attempt to succeed by working the "general-purpose cow."

BREEDING IN ILLINOIS.

For more than half a century attention has been given in Central Illinois to the breeding of improved cattle. As early as 1823 James Williams brought from Kentucky to Sangamon county some of the Patton stock of Shorthorns. This strain was then noted for its good milking qualities. In 1834 J. D. Smith and J. N. Brown brought also from Kentucky to the same county a number of the best Kentucky Shorthorns, and in the spring of 1838 Col. John Williams, now living, and son of James Williams above mentioned, brought from Livingston county, New York, one bull and one cow, both Shorthorns.

These are the three earliest "importations," as they were called, of improved cattle, into Central Illinois, of which we find any account. At later periods many other good Shorthorn cattle were introduced and soon became the leading stock for both beef and dairy purposes. They have since been bred chiefly for beef. In 1879 a herd of Herefords was started in the county, and this breed now adds largely to the beef product in that part of the State.

Some years ago the Holstein and Swiss cattle were introduced there, but from some cause they have not become generally known, nor their merits as a dairy breed appreciated.

It is only within the last fifteen years that the queen of butter-makers, the Jersey cow, first made her appearance in the county. For a time her gain in popularity was slow, but from the start she never lost ground. With each succeeding year the value of the Jersey as a family cow became more apparent, until finally the interest in Jersey cattle breeding in Central Illinois led to the organization of the Springfield Jersey Cattle Club.

There is nothing like association of effort for the promotion of any particular object or interest. A club of this kind will do more to improve and popularize a breed, new in its locality, in a few years, than individual effort would accomplish in a life time.

The next annual sale by the Club will take place on the 27th May, and will doubtless be well worth attending by parties wishing to buy Jerseys of the best butter strains. As is well known in the history of Shorthorn cattle, their rapid dissemination throughout the States north and west of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers has been due chiefly to the custom with leading breeders of holding auction sales annually on their farms or at points easily reached by farmers and stockmen desiring to improve their common or native cattle. The foundations of many of the grand herds in the west were thus secured. The Jersey cattle interest is being greatly advanced in the same way.

In view of apprehensions on the part of some that this course of disseminating stock may tend also to the spread of diseases among them, it is becoming usual to require that every contributor to these sales shall furnish a veterinary surgeon's certificate showing his cattle to be in good health and that they have not been exposed to any contagious disease.

In Central Illinois the changes from inferior to improved cattle have been marked, as is usually the case elsewhere, by changes also in the methods of farming. One of the most notable of these is the increased area of rich pastures and a corresponding decrease in the acreage of corn.

LIST OF TRANSFERS.

Canada Shorthorn Herd Book from March 20 to April 20.

- c. Exeter Snowdrop [14536], by King William [12733], Neil Stewart, Lumley; A. Bishop, M.P.P., Exeter.
- b. King William [12733], by The Cavalier [7944], late Neil Stewart, Exeter; Thos. Russell, Exeter.
- b. Sir Walter [12741], by Pedro [11805], Walter Jones, Garnet; Isaac Drinkwater, Rainham Centre.
- c. Prairie Queen [14578], by Lord Carlisle [8824], Joseph Salkeld, Stratford; J. & E. Salkeld, Beaconville, N. W. T.
- b. Dixie [12767], by Lord Carlisle [8824], Joseph Salkeld, Stratford; Thomas Dixon, Atwood.
- b. Ratler [12745], by Lord Barrington [10140], John Baker, Simcoe; R. Hastlett, Jarvis.
- b. Walpole Chief [12746], by Lord Barrington [10140], John Baker, Simcoe; A. Colwell, Erie.
- b. Woodhouse Duke [12747], by Lord Barrington [10140], John Baker, Simcoe; L. D. Sharp, Simcoe.
- c. Victoria [14561], by Elderridge Duke [7049], Saml Y. Shantz, Berlin; D. McNaught, V. S., Rapid City, Man.
- b. Honest Jimmy [12750], by Young Udora's Oxford [6427], D. McNaught, V. S., Rapid City; R. E. McGregor, Rapid City.
- b. Red Rover [9225], by Elderridge Duke [7049], Saml Y. Shantz, Berlin; D. McNaught, V.S., Rapid City.
- b. Emperor of King [12726], by Emperor [8833], John Beasley, Nobleton; M. Murphy, Schomberg.
- b. Baron Wild Eyes [12751], by Baron Gwyneth 3rd [6605], Bilton Snarey, Croton; John N. Campbell, Ridgetown.
- b. Pelham Champion [12752], by Ogden [11392], Ezra Rittenhouse, Jordan; C. Roland, St. Catharines.
- b. Prince Imperial [12758], by Prince of Wales [12757] Benj. Shuh, Berlin; John Snyder, Berlin.
- b. White Duke [12756], by Wild Eyes Gwynn [9531], H. West, Ridgetown; Robt. Milton, Guilds.
- c. Pride [14566], by Young Roger [10660], H. West, Ridgetown; Robt. Milton, Guilds.
- b. Halton Duke [12764], by Wandering Willie [9494], Geo. Kitching, Corwhin; Duncan Campbell, Arrow.
- b. Prince [12761], by Scarlet Velvet [7833], Jos. S. Thompson, Whitby; C. Lavolette, Virginia.
- b. Red Prince [12762], by Prince [12761], Geo. Prout, Zephyr; Wm. Stephenson, Beaverton.
- b. General Simcoe [12763], by Prince [12761], George Prout, Zephyr; Joseph Graham, Rothas.
- b. Marmaduke [12760], by Aquilla [12750], James Rea, Mimosa; Henry Torrance, East Caledon.
- b. Morton Duke [12770], by Wild Eyes Gwynne [9531], John Serson, Ridgetown; N. Thompson, Sims, Dakota.
- c. Beauty of Morton [14580], by Baron Gwynne [10891], John Serson, Ridgetown; N. Thompson, Sims, Dak.

- b. Duke of Argyle [12774], by Young Crusade [12087], R. & W. Scott, Harriston; Malcolm Ferguson, Harriston.
- b. Prince Royal [12773], by Young Crusade [12087], R. & W. Scott, Harriston; Hugh Shannon, Harriston.
- b. Grontise [12775], by Loo [8907], George A. Wilkerson, Thorold; L. A. Stover, Humberstone.
- b. Donald Dinnie [12777], by Young Prince of Seaham [9622], Jas. Patterson, Brucefield; V. Diehl, Stanley.
- b. Prince of Peel [12778], by Prince of Wales, J. & F. Gardner, Britannia; David Hammond, Britannia.
- b. Lord Barker [12789], by Lord Knightly [10159], Joseph Smith, Aberfoyle; Wm. Barker, Aberfoyle.
- b. Pretender 2nd [12790], by Pretender [12347], Hay & Paton, New Lowell; Jacob Sherrick, Nottawa.
- b. Dominion Boy [12791], by 8th Duke of Thorndale [9908], John McGurk, Thorndale; Edward Booth, Thorndale.
- c. Lily Languish 3rd [14630], by General Garfield [9998], John B. Carpenter, Simcoe; Jos. Martindale, York.
- b. Leon [12830], by Abe [6560], John B. Carpenter, Simcoe; John Alton, Houghton.
- b. Leander [12831], by General Garfield [9998], John B. Carpenter, Simcoe; G. R. Gorman, Glen Meyer.
- c. The Governess [8640], by Earl of Kinnoul [6536], Hay & Paton, New Lowell; Jonathan Sissons, Crown Hill.
- b. Prince of Crown Hill, by [Pretender [12347], Hay & Paton, New Lowell; Jonathan Sissons, Crown Hill.
- c. Lily [6965], by Prince Alfred 2nd [3807], Thomas Mairs, Vespra; Jonathan Sissons, Crown Hill.
- b. Midhurst Chief [12797], by Vanguard [10573], Jonathan Sissons, Crown Hill; E. Richardson & Bros., Midhurst.
- b. Stayner Duke [12796], by Pretender [12347], Jonathan Sissons, Crown Hill; Joseph Johnston, Stayner.
- b. Bruce [12793], by Forest King [11823], John E. Scott, Teeswater; Edwin Slatters, Holyrood.
- b. Lord Morley [12765], by Baron Constance 37563, R. S. & J. Robson, Ilderton; Gibson & Winthrop, Raper.
- b. General Gordon [12795], by Emperor [7059], James Stocks, Columbus; John Stocks, Columbus.
- c. Flower of Glenhill [14598], by Emperor [7059], James Stocks, Columbus; John Stocks, Columbus.
- b. Prince Imperial [12807], by Jumbo [11997], W. D. Thomas, Eden Mills; Richard Borden, Nassagaweya.
- b. Roan Prince [12806], by Jumbo [11997], W. D. Thomas, Eden Mills; George Thomas, Lowville.
- c. Daisy [14801], by Ethelbert 23110, J. D. McFaul, Wellington; Fred W. Adams, Picton.
- c. Inez [14600], by Pilot [9077], Hiram McFaul, Wellington; Joshua D. McFaul, Wellington.
- c. Rosa de Rena [14603], by Duke of Rock Lake [11223], Jas. Laidlaw, Clearwater, Man.; John Robson, Maniton.
- c. Daisy [14604], by Inconstant [12105], Richard Williams, Culloden; N. C. Brown, Dunboyne.
- b. Farmer's Glory [12780], by Lord Elcho [10154], George Rook, Mitchell; D. De Coursey, Bornholm.
- b. Duke of Cornwall [12785], by Earl of Goodness 5th [8514], Wm. Douglas, Onondaga; Henry Trinder, Simcoe.

- c. Lady Lorne [14007], by Christmas Duke [6747], Geo. Kountree, Thistleton; John McKenzie, Owen Sound.
- b. Ontario Hero [32815], by British Hero [12814], (69501), James Bain, Vachell; John M. Davie, Virginia.
- b. Iron Duke [12860], by Wellington 9511, Thomas Winder, Lyons; Ackett Bros., Lyons.
- b. Red Duke of Lincoln [12786], by Lord Beaconsfield [10142], A. C. Pettit, Grimsby; F. A. Nelles, York.
- b. Buckhorn Duke 3rd [12826], by Commodore [9773], Jonathan McCull, Buckhorn; Daniel E. Bass, Louisville.
- c. Rosebud [14616], by Marquis [8940], Peter B. Kelly, Holstein; Alfred T. Kelly, Holstein.
- b. Royal Bismarck [12822], by Marquis [8940], Peter B. Kelly, Holstein; Alfred T. Kelly, Holstein.
- b. Beaconsfield 4th [12832], by Beaconsfield 2nd [8128], Richard Hawley, Goderich; Jas. Carnochan, jr., Seaforth.
- b. Crown Prince [12833], by Young Crusade [12087], R. & W. Scott, Harriston; Christie Gebhardt, Alfeldt.
- b. Lord Barrington [12334], by Marquis 4th of Barrington [11844], D. Mackenzie, Hyde Park; Peter McGregor, Muncey.
- b. Lord Raglan [12835], by Waxwork [8012], George Hickingbottom, Whithy; Wm. Bright, Raglan.
- b. Captain Slasher [12838], by British Prince [8173], W. C. McGregor, Tilbury Centre; Chas. Farquerson, Tilbury East.
- b. Prince Edwim [12836], by Rienzi [9232], John Conworth, Paris; W. C. McGregor, Tilbury Centre.
- c. Christina [14614], by Baron Gano 2nd [4578], Ed. D. Morton, Barrie; Richard Monteith, Crown Hill.
- c. Jessica [14613], by Baron Gano 2nd [4578], Ed. D. Morton, Barrie; Richard Monteith, Crown Hill.
- b. Duke Rollo [12839], by Lord Morley [12765], Jos. H. Marshall, London; John Rossier, Rebecca.
- c. Rosaline [14636], by Prince [10301], Charles Edwards, Ingersoll; Robt. Sutherland, Ingersoll.
- b. Mara Lad [12821], by Gay Boy 2nd [12606], Donald Jackson, Woodville; C. Malcolm, Montgomery.
- b. Duke of Athole [12823], by Pretender [12347], Hay & Paton, New Lowell; Allen Flack, Creemore.
- c. Jessie Grey [14642], by Yarmouth Duke [9540], Matthew Gilbert, St. Thomas; Messrs. Holmes, Moore & Cartwright, Inwood.
- c. Lady Agnes [14641], by Baron Booth [12840], J. C. Burke, St. Thomas; Messrs. Holmes, Moore & Cartwright, Inwood.
- b. Baron Booth [12840], by Earl of Goodness 15th [8514], Wm. Douglas, Caledonia; J. Andrews & Son, Southwells Station.
- b. Diadem of Balsam [12841], by Diadem [11603], Wm. Ward, Balsam; Geo. McGregor, Epsom.
- b. Mazurka Prince [12825], by Mazurka Duke [5703], R. B. Ireland, Nelson; Wm. Dent, Carlisle.
- b. Pilot [12643], by The Cavalier [7944], John Glen, Lumley; Wm. Wren, Granton.
- b. Royal Briton [12845], by Royal Butterfly [11114], John Snell's Sons, Edmonton; David Leitch, Eamer's Corners.
- b. Perkins [12646], by Prince Hopewell [7656], M. O. Merritt, Smithville; Owen Fathers & Son, South Cayuga.

- c. Rosa May [14645], by British Prince [6676], Francis T. Docker, Byng; Mrs. Isabella Crawford, Dunnville.
- c. Red Lily [14646], by Waxwork [9506], Jos. J. Kitley, Bond Head; Joseph Hipwell, Bond Head.
- c. Lady Jane Young [8261], (Vol. 5), by Rufus [3996], Robert Calderwood, Harriston; D. D. & J. Wilkeson, Harriston.
- b. Lord Nelson [12648], by Hercules [12847], Geo. A. Wallace, Ponsonby; John Brown, Marden.
- b. Mono Chief [12840], by Oxford Chief [9047], John Mullin, Hillsburgh; John J. White, Mono Centre.
- c. Miss Lucy [14650], by Waterloo Prince [6472], Jacob Y. Shantz, Breslau; Ezra Schneider, Breslau.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.
 Elmwood Duke XVIII. 12495, Springer Bros., Springfield, Ill., to J. H. Sylvester, Arcola, Ill.
 Duchess XIII. 9850, Royal Beauty III. 13046, Sallie Hower 13176, Princess 13359, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., to Bahntge, Kates & Co., Winfield, Kan.
 Royal Duke II. 13044, N. H. Gentry, to J. B. Key, Pilot Point, Texas.
 Oxford Belle VIII. 12917, and Oxford Belle X. 12927, N. H. Gentry, to P. D. Goss, Loveland, Colo.
 Sabella 13259, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont., Can., to N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.
 Fancy Boy 13350, M. B. King, Church Hill, Ky., to Wm. Williams, Church Hill, Ky.
 Sallie Belle 13354, Stumpy Lord 13355, and Winter Queen 13356, W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky., to C. Duvall, Jr., Louisville, Ky.
 Glengyle 13364, Sir George 13365, and Sallie N. 13366, Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio, to H. D. Nichol, Nashville, Tenn.
 Lady Gloucester 8172, Low Bros., Solomon City, Kan., to James Elliott, Abilene, Kan.
 Earl of Carlisle 10459, A. W. Rollins, Manhattan, Kan., to James Elliott.
 Sallie Carlisle 11186, James Elliott, Abilene, Kan., to P. D. Goss, Loveland, Colo.

MILK AND BUTTER RECORDS FOR THE AYRSHIRE.

Primrose McConnell in London Live Stock Journal.
 I notice with great pleasure the intimation that Mr. Howatson of Glenbuck has offered prizes of £10 each for the two best milking Ayrshire cows exhibited at the coming Ayr Show; but I agree with the remarks thereon in your paper that it is of little use to simply know which cow gave the most milk without also knowing something about the quality, and recording the same, so as to give some impetus to starting improved strains of the breed. Some time ago I called attention to these points in a local paper, *The Ayr Advertiser*, showing by comparison with other breeds, and the lines on which they had been improved, that the Ayrshire cow, notwithstanding her acknowledged good qualities, was capable of still further development. There is nothing inherent in any breed of cattle whereby they are specially good milkers, either as to quantity or quality, it is simply the result of "artificial selection," carried on perhaps for centuries in some cases, which has made certain breeds notable in these points. Darwin has pointed out to us the laws of heredity, but cattle-breeders were working unconsciously on them long before his time. If

a male or female has any peculiarity it is likely to appear in their progeny, and if they are crossed with others having the same marked character, it tends to become more certainly fixed, and this persevered in for generation after generation develops into an ineradicable type. We have in the Ayrshires a breed which has thus been converted into one which yields a large quantity of milk of fair quality. Herds of fifty or sixty cows will average 600 gallons (and over) per annum, and showing some 3½ to 4 per cent. of butter fats. This milk is particularly suitable for cheese-making, as the butter globules in the milk are of small size, rise slowly into cream, and thus make a more even rich curd. It is also suitable for butter-making, and large districts in the country are devoted to this industry; but it is not so good for this purpose as the Jersey or Guernsey. Now, what I wish to point out is, that we might develop a strain as good for butter as these if we follow on the same lines. The climate and food have nowadays very little to do with the matter, as we can control or modify these to a very large extent. The point is, that the glands and whole system of a Jersey have been developed to produce milk with large cream globules by selecting the "creamiest" cows to breed from for many generations back, and we might do the same with Ayrshires. Channel Islands cattle show five and six per cent. of fats in their milk, and no one can say that they have reached their "structural limit" yet, while our Ayrshires are very far from it. In the same way we might have another strain of Ayrshires which would give a larger quantity of milk of the present quality for cheese. If every farmer who breeds would carefully weed out all animals from his herd whose milk fell below a certain standard and rear the progeny of the best milkers only, we would very soon raise the value of the Ayrshire cow for both cheese and butter. The Ayrshire shows have hitherto given most attention to the "points" of the animal, irrespective of milking qualities, but Mr. Howatson's offer is a step in the right direction, though I would much like to see it expanded into a test of quality as well.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

From our Special Correspondent.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 16th.

The arrivals of American and Canadian live stock at this port since Friday last aggregate 1943 cattle and 500 sheep, a quantity altogether in excess of the demand. Business at the Lairage has been exceptionally slow, and lower prices current for all classes. Had it not been for the strong London inquiry, values would have been much lower, but it so happened that at Deptford the supply of American cattle has been short for the last two or three weeks, and a fair share of our surplus went south to make up the deficiency. At Woodside and Wallasey to-day (Thursday) current quotations for beef show a decline of fully one cent per lb. from last week's rates, not more than 12 to 12½c. per lb. being made for best U. S. bodies, and a fraction less for Canadians, (via Portland.) Three cargoes are due by Saturday, viz.: *Thanemore*, *Norseman*, and *Ontario*, the latter being from Halifax, her cattle will be free for the open market. At present writing values in the open market are actually below those current at our foreign wharf, and there is but small prospect of any improvement. Not only is this the state of affairs in our fat markets, but it is equally bad in the store business as well, which in addition to the chronic sluggishness, is suffering from drooping prices.

The revocation of the Privy Council orders closing the principal German ports, has led to several pointed queries being addressed to Mr. Trevelyan, in the House of Commons. The Hon. gentleman while candidly admitting that Germany was presently a centre of disease, declared that the stringent regulations enforced at the loading ports prevented any infected animals from coming here, and further as a matter of fact, we had never got a single diseased sheep among the whole 500,000 loaded from German ports in 1884.

The annual report of the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council contains a mass of information concerning cattle diseases. Dealing with pleuro-pneumonia the report bluntly says, "It is not probable that Great Britain will succeed in eradicating this disease so long as it exists in Ireland, from which we draw our chief supplies of store stock."

At a meeting of the Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, held last week, it was agreed to organize an exhibition, divided into some half dozen classes, to be liberally endowed with prizes, and in connection with which there shall be an auction. This is likely to come off in September.

CLYDESDALE HORSE SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting of Council was held on 15th inst., Mr. Alex. Buchanan presided. The Editing Committee's report contained a recommendation regarding the rules for regulating entries in Volume VIII., which was discussed and ordered to be printed for the further consideration of the Council. It was to the effect that in cases where the progeny of unchallenged Clydesdale mares, but without pedigree, has been entered in the Stud-Book because foaled before 1877, the progeny of such mares foaled after 1st January, 1877, should be put on the same footing, provided that their sires were registered horses. The income of the society for March was £54 19s, and the expenditure £178 7s. 6½d, which includes the cost of printing and binding the second edition of the retrospective volume.

PERSONALS.

Mr. W. Moore, the Privy Council veterinary surgeon, late of Liverpool, has been removed to Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Mr. Smart, the veterinary surgeon for the Tyne, has been installed in the post for Liverpool to inspect the Atlantic cattle trade. Mr. Smart before leaving Newcastle was presented with a magnificent gold watch and chain and a beautifully got up address signed by the cattle salesmen of Coaldpils, bearing testimony to his many social and scientific qualifications. Mr. J. W. T. Moore was allowed to leave Birkenhead without even a civil good bye. *Verb. Sap.*

By the way, I hear that Mr. May, who will act as colleague to Mr. Smart, is to have entire control over Canadian arrivals. This division of labor is a much needed reform, but our Dominion exporters would be better pleased if they had Smart, and their U. S. friends the other fellow.

The latest corn markets—Liverpool on Tuesday and London yesterday—show very great strength of tone, the war menace from St. Petersburg being regarded as serious. A 40s. level for wheat seems likely to prevail until this Afghan question is settled one way or the other. In case of war there would be a sharp advance, but even an amicable settlement is not considered as likely to send prices back to the low levels of Feb. and March.

Mr. W. Craig, who came across on the *Carthaginian* to Glasgow last week, tells me the cattle were landed in very good shape, considering their long journey on the cars to Halifax. Mr. C., I believe, goes back again next week, and will take with him the "bonnie English lass," he wooed and won last summer.

The Kennel.

A NEGLECTED INDUSTRY.

The cost of rearing a litter of puppies is comparatively small if a man has the proper kind of premises in which to keep them, and yet the number of men who breed dogs for profit in Canada is very small. Thoroughbred pups of any acknowledged breed will generally sell for at least twice or three times the sum it would cost to rear them, and yet it is difficult to buy a well-bred puppy in Canada for four or five times the cost of production. Dog fanciers claim that there is no money in their business, but the reason for this is twofold. In the first place, they usually ask such high prices for the produce of their kennels that the possession of a well-bred pup becomes a very costly luxury. In the second place, they are apt to try to rear their pups in the most overcrowded parts of our large cities, where the youngsters hardly get a breath of pure air or an hour's play on clean fresh sod once a week.

Anyone who goes into a dog fancier's backyard, shed, cellar, or whatever place he has set apart as a nursery for his puppies, can hardly have failed to notice the foulness of the locality. If he would like to know what chance the well-bred pups have in such a place, let him put his nose close to the reeking earth, and then judge how long he would live were he to inhale such smells from one week's end to another.

If any one would undertake the breeding of Mastiffs, Colleys, St. Bernards, Bull Terriers, Bull Dogs, Blood-hounds, Fox-hounds, on a reasonable scale, determined to sell thoroughbred dogs at reasonable prices, there can be no doubt that the demand would always be found fully equal to the supply, while useless curs would soon disappear from off the face of the earth.

TORONTO DOG SPORTS CLUB.

Dog races of this club, in connection with the Bench Show, will be held at the Horticultural Gardens, on Friday and Saturday, 15th and 16th May, as follows:—Friday, 15th May—1st, Terriers under 20 lbs.; 2nd, Pointers; 3rd, Field and Water Spaniels; 4th, Setters; 5th, Greyhounds; 6th, Foxhounds and Beagles. Saturday, 16th May—1st, Newfoundlands; 2nd, Setters; 3rd, Greyhounds; 4th, Field and Water Spaniels; 5th, Terriers over 20 lbs.; 6th, Consolation, to include non-winners from both days. First and second prizes will be given in each race. Entries will close on Saturday, 9th May. No charge will be made for entry. Entries can be made at the following places:—W. Clow, 60 Colborne street; J. Taylor, Dog and Duck; Cooper & Donnelly, Terrapin; W. Over, Bodega, and with the Sec.-Treas., G.W. Griffin 175 Seaton street.

INDIGESTION.

From the American Field.

A large proportion of the disturbances of the stomach and intestines relate to digestion. In every attack of indigestion the processes involved in the changes which the food under-

goes before absorption are not only retarded, but also accompanied by numerous local and general difficulties. Indigestion, or, as termed by some authors, dyspepsia, was formerly supposed to be a purely functional affection, existing without any morbid changes in the gastric mucous membrane. This theory is not generally accepted at the present time.

The name of indigestion as herein used does not apply to disorders incident to fevers, inflammatory affections, or structural diseases of the digestive organs.

Causation.—The influences which induce this disease may act directly or indirectly. Food if irregularly given in excess or of an unwholesome quality, too long fasts, and weakness of the digestive organs following inflammations are among the direct causes.

The indirect agencies involved are far more numerous. Want of sufficient exercise, over exertion, poverty of the blood, and disarrangements of the system are among the more prominent causes.

Symptoms.—Probably the most constant sign of indigestion is impairment of the appetite, which is at least capricious if not entirely absent.

The food taken into the stomach digests very slowly, and gases are generated, producing distention or bloating. Vomiting occurs; masses of mucus and food are rejected in a more or less altered condition.

The matters vomited are occasionally mixed with bile, which is an unfavorable complication, as its presence in the stomach additionally disturbs digestion. The appearance of streaks of blood at times has no significance whatever. In an attack of indigestion, changes occur in the digestive tract both above and below the stomach. The former are shown by thirst, a coated tongue, a hot nose, increased salivary secretion, and a foul breath. Below the stomach, associated disorders are manifested by constipation or diarrhoea, abdominal distension and colic.

The animal is often dull, listless, and depressed in his manner, and in severe cases fever in a certain degree is present.

Treatment.—In some attacks of indigestion a regulated diet suffices to control the disturbance. When the disease is of a more severe nature, the stomach must be favored as much as possible and only the simplest and most easily digested articles of food given.

In commencing treatment it is desirable to remove any portions of food retained in the stomach and fermented, the presence of which keeps up the irritation of the gastric mucous membrane. This can be done by emetics or laxatives. If persistent vomiting has existed, naturally emetics are contra-indicated; the same with laxatives if diarrhoea is present, unless the discharges are very offensive in character, in which instance a cathartic need not be withheld, but would rather be indicated to remove the exciting cause evidently still acting. The wine of ipecac is recommended as an emetic, two teaspoonsful of which should be given as the first dose, followed by one teaspoonful every ten minutes until vomiting occurs.

From its peculiar action in introducing the abnormal quantity of acid in the stomach, calcined magnesia is the better laxative to employ, and one teaspoonful should be given in milk.

After the stomach has been emptied of its irritating contents, the greatest care should be exercised in feeding, and only the simplest and most easily digested articles of food chosen. In the severest cases, nourishment should be given every two or three hours. No better diet can be advised than scraped raw beef, raw eggs,

and a little gelatine mixed together, and given in tablespoonful quantities. As the stomach grows stronger the diet may be varied by giving milk and lime water, bread and milk, beef tea, meat stews, well cooked, flavored with a little onion and thickened with rice, corn, or oatmeal, the animal allowed to eat of the meat chopped fine. It must be remembered that the liability to vomit is increased in proportion to the amount of food taken into the stomach.

In the use of medicines in indigestion, the peculiarities of the animal must be understood, and experimental treatment as in feeding may be necessary.

The writer submits a variety of drugs and combinations applicable to the different indications and phases of the disease; if the use of one proves unsuccessful another should be substituted.

In cases of vomiting, from five to ten grains of the subnitrate of bismuth should be placed on the tongue, and washed down with a tablespoonful of milk before nourishment is taken.

With the food should be mingled either of the following agents—French pepsin three to five grains, the saccharated pepsin five grains, one peptonic pill, or five grains of lactopeptine. When pure pepsin can be secured it is undoubtedly the most admirable agent which can be used to assist digestion.

It must be remembered, however, that during the past few years the quality has sadly degenerated, and rarely can a reliable preparation be obtained. The saccharated is many times inert, and even the French pepsin, the most expensive form, will often be found inactive. The pill peptonic and lactopeptine are the more recent preparations, and will probably for a time at least prove reliable.

As the disease is in a measure controlled, and the need of such frequent feeding and dosing is no longer manifested, the number of meals can be lessened to three, continued for a time, and then restricted to two. The tonics which may be advantageously used are many; among them the elixir bark pepsin and bismuth, the elixir calisaya iron and bismuth, of either a teaspoonful before eating. The chlorate potassa is sometimes efficaciously employed. Strychnine is a useful agent, and may be given with pepsin and bismuth.

At times, in case of indigestion, it will be observed that the discharges from the bowels are clay-colored, an evidence of liver derangements or closure of the passage from the gall-bladder to the intestines. No especial medication for this condition is demanded unless constipation co-exists, in which case it will be well to employ a tonic, with which a laxative having a direct action on the liver is combined.

The diarrhoea which sometimes accompanies indigestion calls for no especial treatment, unless evident pain attends the discharges, in which case a teaspoonful of paregoric given occasionally, as demanded, will prove sufficient.

Recovery from severe cases of indigestion may be slow and tedious, but the result of patience and judicious treatment in the end well repays the effort and waiting.

The order of the American Berkshire Association that after the 1st of July, 1885, double entry fees shall be required on all animals not sent for registry before they are one year old, is having the desired effect of causing many breeders to promptly record their stock. It is well known that neglect on the part of some to record their animals until long after they have been in use for breeding purposes is a great source of error in pedigrees when in after years they are sent for record.

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

TORONTO, April 30th, 1885.

A period of great and searching depression is upon the British cattle market, which has produced a sharp break of 1c. per pound in values, which are now down to the lowest point for a long time. Latest cables are the most discouraging that have been received during the past year, and report the trade in a deplorable condition which it would seem difficult to exaggerate. Receipts of cattle from Canada and the United States have continued heavy, and in them the depression is relatively greater as the supplies from other sources have been light. During the week the market has been extremely dull, with values declining. The offerings of Canadian cattle at Liverpool in the early part of the week were heavy and the demand very dull, which caused trade to drag along in a most disheartening manner to owners of stock, who were compelled to heavy reduction of cost, especially on the common grades, if sales were to be made. A large number was held over, being practically unsaleable, owing to the depressed state of the market. Prime Canadian cattle declined 1c. per lb. as compared with a week ago, selling down to 12½c., which is an extraordinarily low figure.

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

Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Prime Canadian steers.....	o 12½	10 o 00	per lb.
Fair to choice.....	o 12	to o 00	"
Poor to medium.....	o 11	to o 00	"
Inferior and bulls.....	o 7½	to o 9	"

MONTREAL.

The trade in export cattle has been moderate as the last steamers from Portland leave this week. A few sales have been made to fill up space at 4½ to 5c. per lb. live weight. The exports from Boston last week were 775 head. Live hogs have been in fair supply and steady at 5½ to 5¾c. per lb. At Viger market receipts of cattle were 250 head, for which there was a fair demand at steady prices. Good to choice heifers and steers sold at 4½ to 5c. per lb. live weight, but the outside figure was exceptional. Common to fair grades went at 3½ to 4c., and poor at 3c. Sheep were in better request at 5 to 5¼c. per lb., and spring lambs brought \$4 to \$5 each.

TORONTO.

There has not been quite so much activity in the live stock trade here this week as last, owing chiefly to the decreased offerings. On Monday and Tuesday the receipts were about 16 loads. Cattle have been in fair demand and prices are steady. Sheep, lambs, and hogs are wanted, but calves are a little slow, particularly for inferior animals.

CATTLE—There has been a fair number of cattle offering this week, among them being several loads of very choice beasts. Owing to a heavy run on Thursday and Friday of last week prices dropped and the market was depressed, as was the case two weeks ago; yesterday, however, the decline had been recovered and prices were strong for good cattle. The present supplies are amply sufficient for all purposes. Shipping cattle are in fair demand. Several loads have been taken this week at 5c. and a shade over, but they were very choice. Sixteen loads were sent out of here Saturday and eleven yesterday for the seaboard. The movement in shippers is not likely to improve any before the opening of navigation, which will be about the middle of May. The run of butchers' cattle has not been heavy. The demand is good but not active. Prices are steady. Sales have been made of choice at 4½ to 4¾c. per lb., but about 4c. has been the prevailing figure. Stockers are in good demand at 3½ to 4¼c. per lb., although 4½c. has been paid in exceptional cases. Milchers continue quiet. Good cows have no difficulty in finding buyers, but common are slow.

CALVES—The demand for calves is not quite so good this week. There are not many offering. Prices are about \$2.50 to \$5.50 for common and \$8 to \$12 for choice.

SHEEP—Continue in light supply and are wanted. Sales yesterday were made at \$6.00 per head for bunches averaging about 150 lbs. each.

LAMBS. Are wanted but none of any account have been offered this week. Prices are nominally unchanged.

HOGS. Continue in very good demand. The supply last week showed a considerable increase over the preceding one. Sales this week have been made at 4 1/4 to 4 1/2 c. for store hogs averaging 80 to 150 lbs. and 5c. for fat averaging 100 to 300 lbs. each. The supply is not equal to the demand. Two double decks were shipped to Montreal on Monday.

Following are the receipts of live stock at the Western Cattle Market here for the week ending Saturday, April 25, with comparisons:--

Table with columns for Cattle, Sheep and Lambs, and Hogs. Rows include weekly sales for April 25, April 18, and comparisons for 1884 and 1883, plus totals to date.

Quotations are as follows:

Table listing market prices for various types of cattle (export choice, mixed, bulls, butchers', good, common, stockers), sheep and lambs, spring lambs, hogs, and calves.

THE HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO.

There has been more business doing this week than last. The demand has been better and a larger number have been sold. Messrs. Grand & Walsh sold 45 horses at their auction sale on Tuesday. They were chiefly a good class of general purpose animals and ruled from \$145 to \$175 each.

MONTREAL.

The horse trade has been fair during the past week. Ninety-eight animals were exported into the United States at an aggregate value of \$12,027, and at the Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles, the following sales were made:--1 chestnut mare, \$100; 1 brown do., \$120; 1 bay do., \$125; 2 bay horses, \$242; 1 pair bay horses, \$400; 1 black mare, \$100; 1 brown mare, \$150, and 1 brown horse, \$160.

PRODUCE.

Quietude has been the rule in the local market during the past week, and this from the fact that holders have not been inclined to sell, and outside markets have generally been quiet. Prices here have, however, been well maintained on nearly everything; but their future direction depends on the course of foreign politics, and what turn that may take it is not for us to say. Stocks in store stood on Monday morning as follows:--Flour, 4,250 barrels; fall wheat, 191,659 bushels; spring wheat, 143,492; oats, 7,015; barley, 104,068; peas, 33,197; rye, nil. Wheat in transit for England shows an increase on the week, standing on the 23rd inst. at 3,225,000 quarters, against 3,155,000 on the 16th inst. In the States the visible supply of wheat stood at 40,451,000 bushels on the 25th inst., against 41,432,000 in the preceding week, and 22,464,000 last year.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

Table showing flour prices at Liverpool for April 21 and April 28, listing various grades of flour and other grains.

Table listing prices for various commodities: Peas, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Tallow, and Cheese.

FLOUR.--Offerings small; sales few; prices firm but not much altered. Superior extra sold last week at equal to \$4.55 here; extra at equal to \$4.40 and \$4.45, and spring extra at equal to \$4.20. On Monday extra again changed hands at equal to \$4.40; and at the close there were ready buyers of it at the same figure, and of superior extra at \$4.60, but very little to be had.

BRAN.--Seems easier; sold at \$14.50 on Saturday but has since been offered at \$14.00 and not taken.

OATMEAL.--Quiet but firmer; car-lots probably worth \$4.50, and held still higher; small lots \$4.50 to \$4.75.

WHEAT. Market firm with a fair demand, and offerings small. No. 2 fall sold last week at 96 1/2 to 98c., and on Monday again at 98c. f.o.c.; uninspected at equal to 95c. and No. 3 at 93c. last week. Spring more scarce than fall, and No. 2 sold at 95 and 97c. Market closed unsettled all over, but we should say that former prices would have been repeated. Street receipts very small and prices firm at 94 to 96c. for fall and spring, and 80 to 82c. for goose.

OATS. Very scarce and in demand at a further advance; cars on track sold at 41c. last week; at 41 1/2 c. for bagged on Monday, and at 42 1/2 c. at close. Street receipts very small and 43 to 44c. paid for them.

BARLEY. Offering slowly and in fair demand. No. 2 sold last week at 67c. but was offered on Monday at 66c.; extra No. 3 sold at equal to 64 and 65c. here; and No. 3, of fine quality however, at 60c. Nothing doing in No. 1. Street shut insignificant and prices nominal; the little in sold at 55 to 66c.

PEAS.--Quiet but steady; sales of No. 2 were made last week at 71c., which price was bid on Monday, but not accepted. On street 68c. has been paid.

RYE. Nothing doing but values apparently steady at 70 to 71c.

SEEDS.--Clover has risen about 15c., dealers' lots ranging from \$6.75 to \$6.90; timothy unchanged at \$1.85 for job-lots, and \$2 to \$2.15 for dealers' lots. Alsike nominal.

HAY. Pressed seems rather easier but cars worth \$13 to \$15. Market supplies large until the last couple of days when they were small; prices firm at \$11 to \$14 for clover and \$15 to \$19 for timothy.

STRAW.--Has been in fair supply but steady at \$6.50 to \$7 for loose and \$9 to \$11 for sheaf.

POTATOES. Cars slow of sale and weak but have brought 35c.; street receipts large and prices easy, most going at 40c. with a few single bags at 45c.

APPLES. Much as before; shipping lots nominal; street receipts considerable but all taken at \$1.25 to \$1.75 for inferior to medium and \$2 to \$2.75 for good to choice.

TORONTO MARKET.

Table listing prices for various types of flour (p. brl., f.o.c., Sup. extra, Strong Bakers', S.W. Extra, Superfine), oatmeal, cornmeal, bran, fall wheat, spring wheat, barley, peas, rye, corn, timothy seed, and flax.

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.--Has been inactive and weak; shipping demand almost ceased; one small lot sold at 8c. but more offered freely at this figure with no buyers; one small lot of inferior sold at 5c. Choice in sufficient supply and easy at 15 to 16c. Rolls abundant and

slow of sale, most going at 12 to 14c. but very choice at 15c. and poor down to 10c. Street prices weak at 16 to 18c. for pound rolls.

EGGS.--Abundant and weak at 12c. for round lots; and street receipts large at 12 1/2 to 14c.

CHEESE.--Seems rather easy; fine seems to have been going at 11 to 11 1/2 c. and inferior down to 9c. New from factories has been offered at 11c.

PORK.--Quiet and unchanged at \$15.50 to \$16.00.

BACON.--Sales very few and small but holders firm; long clear in tons sold at 8c. and cases at 8 1/4 c.; Cumberland nominal at 7 1/2 c.; rolls selling well at 9 1/2 to 10c. and bellies at 11 to 11 1/2 c.

HAMS.--In fairly good demand and usually going at 11 to 11 1/2 c. for smoked with a few light-weights at 12c.

LARD.--Scarcely anything doing; prices weak at 9c. for tierces and 9 1/4 to 10c. for tinnets and pails.

HOGS.--Offering slowly but sufficiently; prices easy at \$6.00 to \$6.25.

SALE. New Liverpool coarse on hand and offered at 65c.; fine wanted at \$1.45 to \$1.50 and dairy at 45 to 50c. but the latter not on hand.

DRIED APPLES.--Quiet at unchanged prices; trade lots worth 4 to 4 1/2 c. and dealers' lots 5 to 5 1/2 c.

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

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

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table listing prices for various commodities: Butter, Cheese, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Eggs, Dressed hogs, Hops, Dried apples, White beans, Liverpool coarse salt, Goderich, and various types of wool.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES.--Green have been offered but slowly and of rather poor quality, but taken at former prices. Cured slow of sale and weak in price; one car sold at 8 1/2 c.

CALFSKINS.--Offerings have been considerable and have changed hands as before.

SHEEPSKINS.--There have been very few coming forward, but these few quite as many as were wanted; prices have been easy with very few green bringing more than \$1.35 and dry country lots selling down to \$1.

LAMBSKINS.--Prices rather higher at 15 to 20c., with receipts increasing but still small.

WOOL.--Fleece has sold to a small extent at 15c. for rejected; at 17c. for medium, and 19c. for choice selected. Pulled inactive and easy, but super seems to have been taken at about 20c. Extra still inactive but some enquiry heard at 25c.

TALLOW.--Taken at 6 1/4 to 6 1/2 c. for rendered, with some sales of round lots at 6 1/4 to 7c.; rough unchanged at 3 1/2 c.

Table listing prices for various types of wool (Fleece, Southdown, Puled combing, super, Extra) and other commodities like Steers, Cows, Calfskins, Sheepskins, Lambskins, Pelts, Tallow, and Wool.

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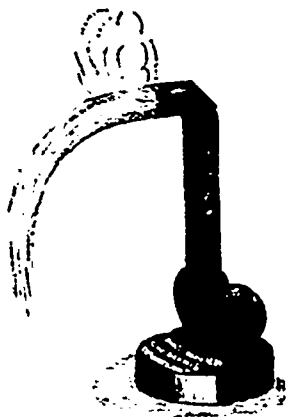
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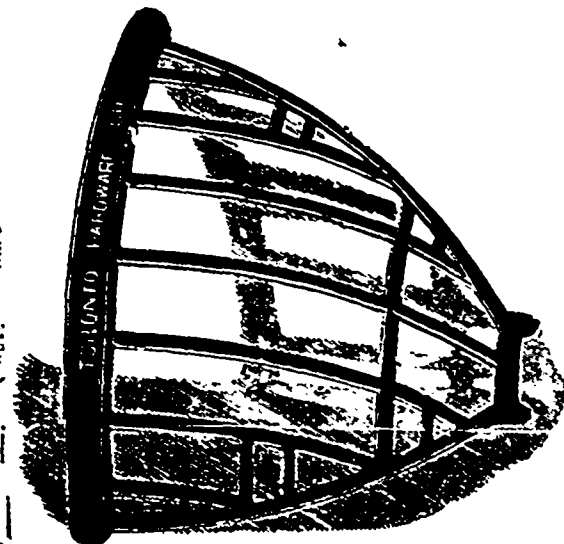
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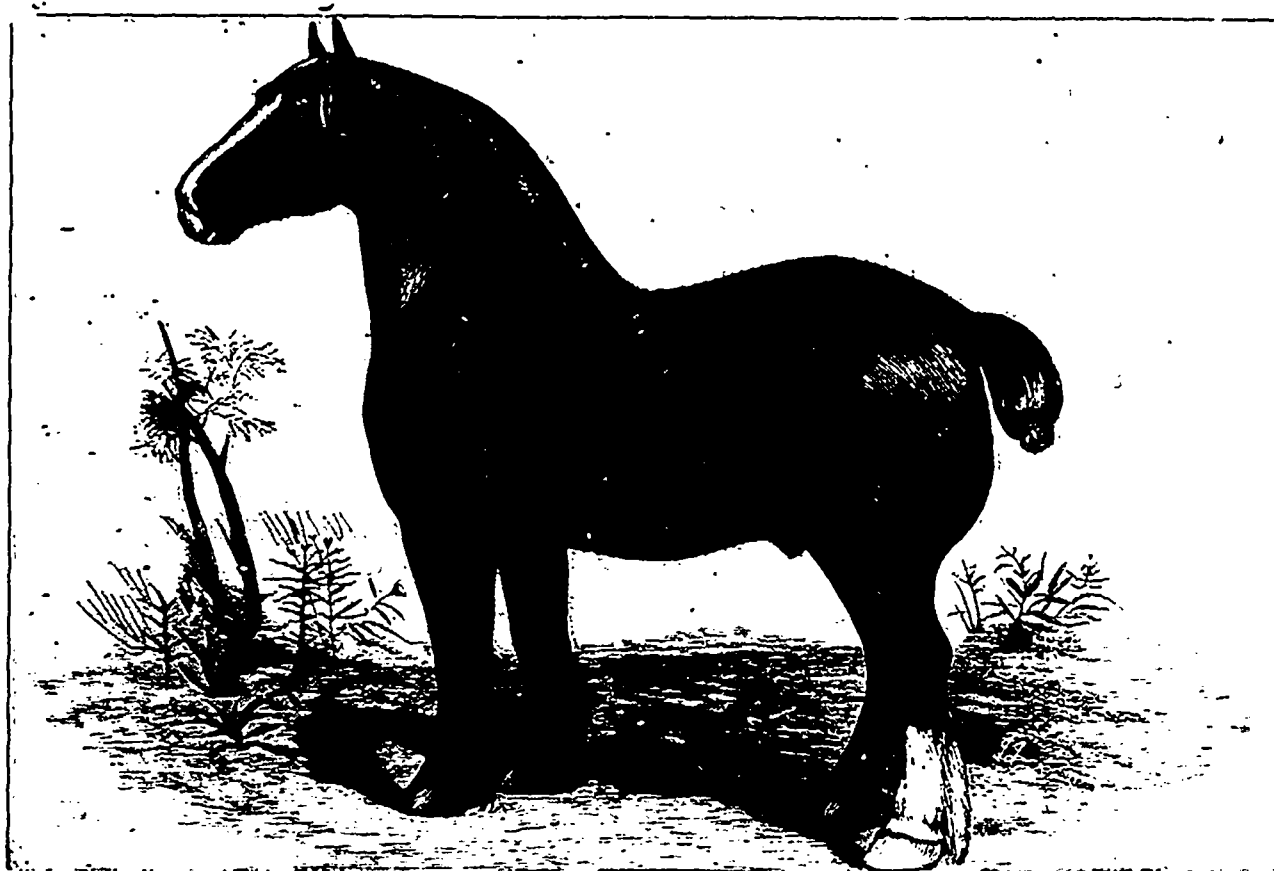
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IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES



IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES

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They have all been personally selected by MR. DOUGLAS, specially selected to suit this market and the modern taste. Bone, Hair, Action and Color have all been specially considered. Every Horse is entered in the Stud Book, and all purchases have been made regardless of expense so as to insure having only animals of acknowledged merit. Representative animals are among this importation from the Stud of LORD ELLESMERE, JAMES FORSHAW, JOSEPH WALTHAM, etc.

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

HENDRIE & DOUGLAS,
HAMILTON, ONT.

When replying to this advertisement mention CANADIAN BREEDER.

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Manufactured and sold at lowest rates for best goods.

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J. H. BONNELL & CO.

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Printing Ink Manufacturers, Established - - - 1847

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Factory: Long Island City.

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New Policies issued in Canada for 1885:

520 POLICIES FOR \$1,159,000.

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INCORPORATED 1851.

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

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

HENRY S. RANDALL.

No flock master should be without it. Price: 3c., 70c., and \$1 per Tin. Reliable

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

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A positive preventative for Typhoid and Intermittent Fevers and all Fevers of a Malarial type. It is composed of the extract of the leaves of the Australian Fever Tree (eucalyptus) and of other

Leaves and Barks of definite antiseptic properties. It is not a cure all, but a certain health restorative in all cases where endemic or miasmatic poison is the cause. Put up in 50 cents and \$1 bottles, sent on receipt of price to any address

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THE HARTLAND CHEMICAL CO., 27 WELLINGTON ST. EAST, TORONTO.

Please mention this paper.

Nothing upon Earth will Make Hens Lay like

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

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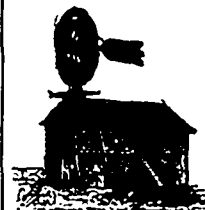
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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

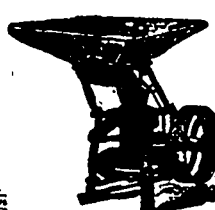
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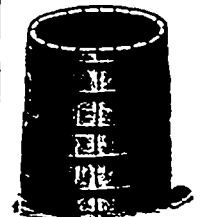
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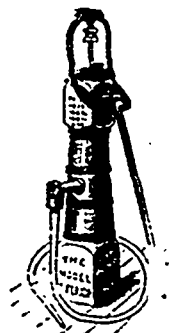
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We, the undersigned, are using one of your Geared Wind Mills, and take pleasure in stating that they are fully up to your representations, and meet our most sanguine expectations in every particular. Geo. Laidlaw, Victoria Road, Ont.; John L. Howard,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

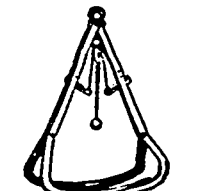
We, the undersigned, are using one of your I X L Feed Mills, and take pleasure in stating that they are all you claim for them. J. T. Harley, Mitchell, Ont.; O. T. Smith, Binbrook; Peter Timmons, Entorprise; R. Ball, Millbrook; J. R. Keyes, St. Catharines; Geo. Laidlaw, Victoria Road; Thomas Ineson Scarboro'.



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DEAR SIRS,-In regard to the 13-foot Geared Wind Mill, I will say it does good work. I use it for pumping, running a grain crusher, cutting box and root pulper. The cutting box used to take six horses to run it all day; but the wind mill does the work now, and do not get tired either. I expect to run a cider mill with it next fall, and purpose attaching my grindstone as soon as I can get a pulley. The mill is perfectly self-regulating. The No. 2 I X L Grinder works like a charm. We can grind ten bushels an hour easily. I might also add the Four-Wheel Carrier and Four-Tined Grapple Fork I got from you are giving the best of satisfaction. The Fork is far ahead of anything I have seen.

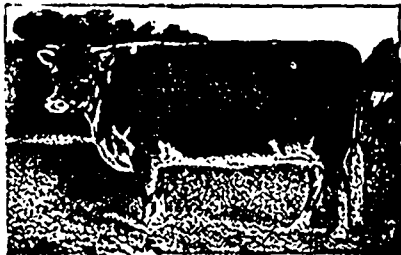
Respectfully yours, R. G. MOORE.

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Herd headed by the Imported Bulls Corporal W. and Earl Downton 1237 Choice Herefords and Shropshire Sheep for sale. Address,
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Thos. Nelson & Sons

Have always on hand a very fine selection of
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PARTIES ON BUSINESS WILL BE MET AT THE DEPOT.

For further information apply to
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A good selection of either now for sale
Enquire of
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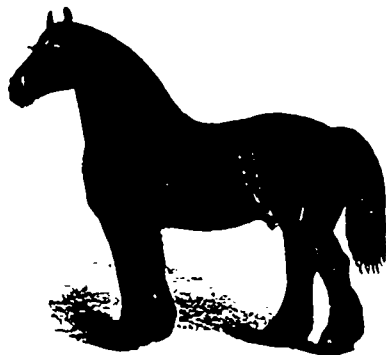
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English Shire Horses,
STALLIONS AND MARES,

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

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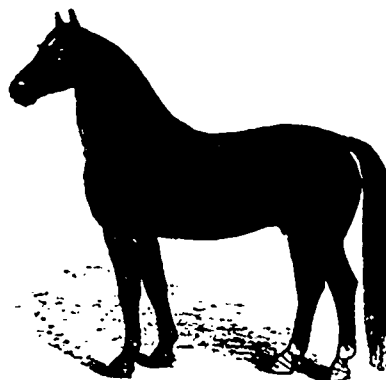
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Standard Bred Trotting Stock
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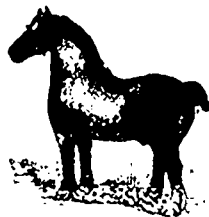
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Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Particularly hardy and great
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English Shire & Cleveland Bay

HORSES, STALLIONS & MARES.

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

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

SHIRE HORSE STUD FARM,

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

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MR. J. A. DESREAU,

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First Prize Jersey Cattle.

Has always on sale First Class
Cows and Heifers.

Address **PERRY FARM,**
ST. MARY'S, Island of Jersey

High Grade Jersey Cows

—FOR SALE.—

FROM THE CELEBRATED

OAKLANDS JERSEY STOCK FARM.

We have a few Choice

HIGH GRADE JERSEY COWS,

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

PRICE \$100 EACH.

The Jersey is the great Cream and Butter Cow
Apply to

H. H. FULLER,
Manager, of Oaklands Jersey Dairy,
151 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

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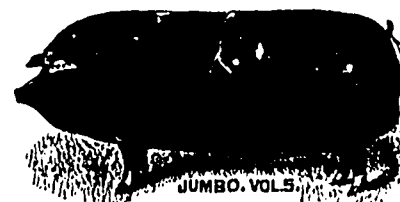
JACK DONKEYS
FOR SALE.

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

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THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS,

As produced and bred by A. C. Moore & Sons (London, Ill.) The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 25 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 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in *American P.C.H. 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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Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs.

A FEW YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.
Pedigrees on application.

SUTTON WEST ONTARIO, CANADA



SUFFOLK PIGS.

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

SEVERAL PRIZE WINNERS

in stock. Address:

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JERSEY CATTLE:

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NEW BREED OF FOWLS

are combined MORE DESIRABLE QUALITIES than any other variety extant.

They are the "No plus ultra" of all domestic fowls.

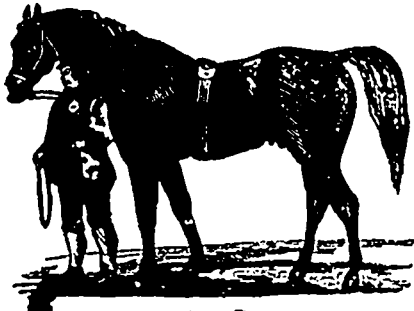
Eggs can be obtained from the originator for \$3 per setting.

Orders received now and booked as received.

All enquiries will be promptly answered.

Address,
JOHN DIMON,
Walkerville, Ont.

THE STALLIONS



MILESIAN

AND

ORIOLE

WILL STAND FOR MAKES AT THEIR OWN STABLES,

OAKRIDGES.

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

ORIOLE, now 5 yrs. old, by "Emu Chief," dam "MARIA HAMPTON," has been the best horse over hurdles in America, and his record in this style of racing has never been beaten either on this Continent or in England.

TERMS:

To insure a Foal Single Leap, \$15 10

Mares taken to pasture and carefully attended to on reasonable terms.

H. QUETTON ST. GEORGE, OAKRIDGES P.O., ONTARIO.

ESSEX STOCK FARM.

12 Stallions for Sale

To reduce stock we will sell

Six Young Percheron Stallions

three of which will be fit for service this season

THREE TROTting BRED STALLIONS, of the best trotting families in the world; all fit for service.

ONE CARRIAGE STALLION, suitable for brooding park or coach horses.

One Three-Quarter Bred Clydesdale, (a good one), and

One Three-Quarter Thoroughbred, very stylish and handsome.

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

IMPORTED STALLIONS

YOUNG HERO

(SUFFOLK PUNCH)

AND

ST. ELMO

(NORFOLK COACH HORSE.)

NOTICE.

Having met with a severe accident a few weeks ago, I will not be able to travel my Imported Stallions, "Young Hero" and "St. Elmo," over the route which I had intended during the coming season.

They will be kept for service, however, at their own stables, at the IMPERIAL HOTEL, GALT, where every facility will be afforded those who wish to breed from these fine animals.

WM. SADLER.

Galt, April, 1885.

C. I. DOUGLAS,

Late of TORONTO, CANADA,

Begs to announce to Breeders and Importers of all kinds of Farm Stock that having taken up his Residence in LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, he is now prepared to purchase and sell on commission all kinds of Farm Stock. From over twenty years' experience in the Canadian import and export trade of horses, he is in a position to offer unusual advantages both in purchasing and shipping. Parties wishing to dispose of Canadian horses in England can have them disposed of to the very best advantage. Shipping rates can be now had on the most favorable terms. Correspondence solicited.

Address in Canada, BREEDER Office, Toronto, and in England,

23 CATHERINE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Ontario Veterinary College,

40 Temperance St., Toron'o.

PRINCIPAL, - PROF. SMITH, V.S.

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Pupils to learn Telegraphy. Operators in demand. Fifty to seventy-five dollars per month, when competent. Address with stamp Dominion Telegraph Institute, 32 King St. East, Toronto.

JAMES THORNE, Manager.

FARM FOR SALE.

100 ACRES.

Stone Dwelling, Barns, Stables, Sheep Sheds.

Soil clay loam. Wa'or good and abundant. All in good order.

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

Address, Office "CANADIAN BREEDER," Toronto



NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

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

FARM FOR SALE.

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

This property will be sold cheap and on easy terms.

For particulars address

Office "CANADIAN BREEDER," Toronto.

GO TO THE

Great Rubber Warehouse,

10 AND 12 KING STREET EAST,

For Genuine Goods, such as are sold by an

EXCLUSIVE RUBBER HOUSE.

Rubber Belling, Packing and Hose,

Hydrant Hose,

Rubber Sporting Goods,

Lacrosse Shoes,

Lawn Sprinklers,

Hose Reels

Rubber Gossamer Circulars,

Rubber Clothing of all Kinds.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

It will be your gain to purchase from us.

THE GUTTA PERCHA and RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

T. MCILROY, JR.

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

FACTORIES - Toronto, Brooklyn, San Francisco, Cal.



INTERNATIONAL

AND

COLONIAL EXHIBITIONS.

ANTWERP IN 1885.

LONDON IN 1886.

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

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

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

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

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

By order,

JOHN LOWE,

Secy., Dept. of Agric.

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



PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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



GRAVING DOCK.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Caisson, Graving Dock, B. C.," will be received at this office until MONDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1885, inclusively, for the construction, erection, and placing in position of a

CAISSON FOR THE GRAVING DOCK

ESQUIMALT, B. C.,

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

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

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

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

A. GORELL, Secretary.

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

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