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# CANADIAN BREEDER

and  
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, OCTOBER 29, 1885.

No 42.



OXFORDSHIRE DOWN SHEEP, IMPORTED AND OWNED BY W. V. R. POWIS, WAYNE, ILL.

## OUR ILLUSTRATION.

The group of Oxfordshire Down sheep the subject of our engraving was imported by Mr. Powis, of Wayne, Ill.

This breed is increasing in popularity as it becomes better known. The sheep combine in an eminent degree the capacity for producing both good wool and good mutton. They are hardy, fatten readily, and are very prolific. Like all the heavy English breeds of sheep, they do well only when kept in small flocks, and are therefore adapted to farms of moderate size rather than the wide ranges of the far West and Southwest. Crossed upon "native" or Merino ewes, they pro-

duce lambs which bring more in the market the ensuing autumn than full-grown sheep of the small breeds. The general introduction of English breeds of sheep would go far to emancipate our sheep-breeders and wool-growers from dependence upon the fluctuating wool markets. There is scarcely a farm between Missouri River and the Atlantic, which cannot profitably carry a few sheep of the so-called "mutton" breeds. The period of unusual depression in the sheep interest from which it is hoped we are emerging, has not been without its uses. It has impelled sheep raisers to weed out their flocks, selling off the poorest. If they are wise enough to supply the places with pure bred sheep, the country will ultimately be the richer by millions of dollars. The Oxfordshire Downs stand

among the best and most profitable of the breeds adapted to the wants of American farmers. The ram shown in the engraving weighed on his arrival, after a 20 days' trip, 314½ lbs., the two yearling ewes 175 lbs. each. These sheep were imported by Mr. Powis, Wayne, Ill., and are entered in the Oxfordshire Record.

The shepherd should breed for size, weight of fleecce, evenness of distribution over the body, for length of staple and fineness, for vigor, healthfulness and constitution; and as a result he will soon have a flock of large, thrifty sheep which yield him each season fleeces of the highest merit.

# THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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

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

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**CANADIAN BREEDER,**

COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.,  
TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29TH, 1885.

Advertisements of an objectionable or questionable  
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**THIS PAPER** may be found on file at Geo P Rowell &  
Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce  
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for it in **NEW YORK.**

N. W. AYER & SON, *Times* Building, Phila-  
delphia, are agents for this paper. Files may be  
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The CANADIAN BREEDER is represented in  
Liverpool, England, by Mr. J F. Reid, Chapel  
Walks, where contracts for advertising may be  
made and subscriptions sent.

## THE WHEAT OF THE NORTH-WEST.

The North-West *Miller*, published in Minneap-  
olis, says they have received a sample of wheat from  
the farm of James Harvey, of Indian Head, British  
North-West Territories, pure Scotch Fife, grown  
this year, "plump and clean," "one of the finest  
samples of wheat ever grown." Mr. Cook, the  
miller at Indian Head, happened to be in Minne-  
apolis and they were showing samples of prize  
grain and some "prize" wheat was shown, and he  
said he thought the Canada North-West could show  
a sample which would beat that. The result was  
we had the sample sent which called forth the  
above eulogium.

## PATRON WINS AGAIN.

Just now Canadian horsemen have the satisfac-  
tion of knowing that the fastest three-year-old trot-  
ting stallion that the world has ever seen is owned  
in Canada. Patron, though Kentucky bred, is  
owned by Messrs. Alvin D. Merrill and R. C. Scott,  
of Tilsonburg, Ont., and in view of his recent  
performances his owners have every reason to feel  
proud of him. In St. Louis he won what was  
unquestionably the best race ever won by a three-  
year-old trotter, but last Thursday (Oct. 19th) he  
succeeded in placing the stallion record on even  
terms with the great performance of the phenomenal  
California filly Hinda Rose. The New York

*Herald* gives the following brief account of Patron's  
latest achievement:—

"Lexington, Ky., Oct. 19th, 1885.—Good sport  
was enjoyed to-day at the meeting of the Kentucky  
Trotting Horse Breeders' Association. The three-  
year-old stallion record was lowered to 2:19½,  
equalling the time made by the famous Hinda Rose.  
In the race Patron, Granby, and Silverone met  
again, and after a fine contest Patron won. The  
third heat was trotted as follows.—The quarter  
in 36¾, the half in 1:10¼, the three-quarters  
in 1:47¼ and the mile in 2:19½, the last  
quarter being made in the almost incredible time  
of 32¼ seconds—a 2:09 gait. Dozens of watches  
on the ground stand marked 2:19¼, but 2:19½  
was hung out. Intense enthusiasm was manifested  
and Patron was heartily cheered. The winner is a  
handsome bay colt, sixteen hands high, by Pancoast,  
dam Beatrice, by Cuyler.

## SUMMARY.

Patron . . . . .	1 1 1
Silverone . . . . .	2 2 2
Granby . . . . .	3 3 3

Time.—2:20½; 2:25; 2:19½."

The *Turf, Field, and Farm* in referring to the  
same race says:—

"The performance of the three-year-old stallion  
colt Patron, by Pancoast, dam Beatrice, by Cuyler,  
who obtained a record of 2:19½ at Lexington, Ky.,  
1st Tuesday, was the sensation of the current week.  
This equals the three-year-old record of Hinda  
Rose, and while I know no good reason why an  
entire colt of such tender years should be less likely  
to go this clip than a mare or gelding, it is certainly  
so considered. Patron has put the mark away  
down, and given his sire a lively boom. All the  
wise ones now say, "I always thought Pancoast  
would be a wonderful sire." The halcyon days for  
Glenview Farm have arrived, Almont, George  
Wilkes, Happy Medium, Volunteer, Dictator, all  
had their years, and it looks as if 1886 would be  
Pancoast's year."

## COLD BLOOD IN THE TROTTER.

In these days every novice appears to think he is  
a philosopher on the subject of trotting-horse breed-  
ing. Men who cannot trace the best known horses  
on the turf to the second cross appear to think  
themselves fit to sit in judgment upon the views of  
men of intelligence who have made a life study of  
horse-breeding. Only a few weeks ago the editor  
of the *Chicago Breeders' Gazette* took so good an  
authority as the *Turf, Field and Farm* to task for  
attributing the gameness and staying qualities of  
Fanny Witherspoon to the Wagner blood in her  
composition, but before he could bring the article  
to a close he had to startle his readers with the  
astounding assertion that Wagner sired Lexington.  
This was bad enough, of course, but in last week's  
issue of the *Breeders' Gazette*, "Columbus" airs  
his views in a manner calculated to convince the  
most sceptical that he must be as ignorant of trot-  
ting-horse pedigrees, as the editor in question is of  
those of thoroughbreds. Throughout his letter  
"Columbus" uses every means to discredit the value  
of race-horse blood in the trotter, but the last two  
paragraphs are worth reproducing. They are as  
follows:—

"The pacing crank, the Morgan crank, the Clay  
crank, the Hambletonian crank, the Blue Bull crank,  
are each and all easily tolerated, but the thorough-  
bred crank! What are we to do with him? Like  
Bo Peep's sheep, we will leave them alone, for they

will surely come home without even a bangtail  
behind them.

"Since Phallas defeated Maxey Cobb and Majo-  
lica, and Harry Wilkes knocked the conceit  
all out of Phallas, why, it must be that Clingstone  
is the best horse of the year! Phallas was surely a  
better horse than Majolica, and it was no trick for  
the latter to out-trot Maxey Cobb; so then, if  
Harry Wilkes could defeat the king of stallions  
twice in succession, it must stand to reason that  
the animal who could show his heels to Harry  
Wilkes is the best horse of the season. Such, then,  
is Clingstone."

Here is a writer praising Clingstone, who objects  
to thoroughbred blood in the trotter and who says  
in another part of his letter: "The probability is  
that had Fanny Witherspoon's dam been a daugh-  
ter of Pilot, Jr, or Mambrino Chief, or Andrew  
Jackson, or any of a hundred other sires that might  
be named, and which belong to the list of trotting  
progenitors, this self-same Fanny would now be  
trotting mile heats in 2:10 or better, or two-mile  
heats in 4:35 or better." Does "Columbus"  
know anything about the pedigree of the horse he  
is praising so highly? Of course not, for the tone  
of his letter indicates that he thinks him "strictly  
trotting-bred." As a matter of fact, there are few  
trotters that can boast more race-horse blood than  
Clingstone, for his sire, Rysdyk, is a half-bred horse  
by Rysdyk's Hambletonian out of the thorough-  
bred mare Lady Duke by Lexington. Among the  
colts dropped by Clingstone's thoroughbred grand-  
dam may be mentioned Gen. Rowett's famous  
thoroughbred stallion, Hyder Ali (by imp. Leam-  
ington), sire of Conkling, Lady of the Lake and  
other good ones. It is no wonder that Clingstone  
is a good horse. His sire was half-bred and his  
grand-dam thoroughbred.

## WHEAT-GROWING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Rufus Hatch has written Mr. G. F. Bowden  
of Somersal, Derby, a rather interesting letter on  
the subject of wheat-growing in the United States  
and England, which contains such a very compre-  
hensive view of the wheat growing question that it  
can hardly fail to be of interest to every intelligent  
farmer in the country. The idea of "paying a  
premium on wheat acreage" as a means for the  
"revival of British industries," will strike the hard,  
practical common-sense of the average Canadian  
farmer as something more than a "novel" one.  
How a legitimate industry like wheat-raising can be  
permanently benefited by any such "coddling" on  
the part of the Government, is hard to understand.  
If the British farmer cannot profitably raise wheat,  
he had better raise something else. The moment  
he is "bonused" for working his farm he becomes  
a pauper to the amount of that bonus.

Mr. Hatch writes: "Your letters and pamphlets  
are at hand, I read them both with great interest.  
The idea advanced in 'The Revival of British  
Industries' concerning the paying of a premium  
on wheat acreage, instead of placing a duty on  
imported wheat, is certainly both original and novel  
to my mind. You will remember that I said Eng-

land had too many squires to the mile, or not enough square miles for the number of people. Some method must be devised for getting over this difficulty. The wheat crop of this country is very short this year. The winter wheat not more than two-thirds of a crop. So if your British farmers will keep their wheat it is possible they will get better prices for it than they are getting to-day. From France, Italy, and Russia the crop reports give a decided shortage over last year, and the rye crop is fearfully damaged. The price of beef I am not surprised at; every country has gone into raising meat instead of wheat, because of late it has been so much more profitable. This, of course, will have the effect of lowering the price by overstocking the market. I send you by this mail two or three copies of the *New York Sun*, containing an article I have written on the wheat question, and giving official figures regarding the wheat shortage of 1885. My estimates are most conservative. A miller told me last week that the Millers' Association of this country estimated the crop of spring wheat at 40,000,000 less than the government estimate places it at, but this association has withheld its information for six weeks past, in the endeavor to get wheat at as low a price as possible. It is an admitted fact that wheat-raising does not pay even in Dakota, to say nothing of England and France, at the present low prices."

That wheat-growing is being greatly overdone is evident from Mr. Hatch's letter, and if it does not pay in Dakota, where the land is cheap and exceedingly productive without any artificial aids, what shall be said of it in England, where the farmer is obliged to make the most of every cultivatable inch of his farm? In the meantime, beef-raising on the ranches continues to be extremely profitable, and the more extensively that industry is gone into the stronger will be the demand for thoroughbred stock to refine and improve the rough stock of the far West, and it is in the production of high class stock for this purpose that the farmers and stockmen of Ontario and Quebec must secure their most satisfactory and profitable returns. Let them get rid of the scrub herds or grade them up as rapidly as possible, for in a few years the Alberta ranchmen will be landing grade stock in Ontario at lower prices and of smoother quality than that which the average Canadian farmer now puts upon the market.

#### HORNLESS CATTLE.

Only a few years ago a mulley cow was looked upon by farmers and cattlemen in much the same light as that in which a pacing horse was regarded by horsemen. Neither was considered quite up to the mark, though some of the mulleys were famous butter producers, good foragers and extremely hardy, while individual pacers (in some localities improperly termed "rackers") were to be found capable of throwing dust in the eyes of rather pretentious trotters. Subsequent events have brought to the notice of the farmers and cattlemen in general, the fact that polled cattle were distinct and highly valued breeds, though except in the

imagination of the most insane theorists they have failed to demonstrate that anything resembling a distinct breed, or even a well-defined family of pacing horses ever existed.

To those who have been instrumental in bringing into notice the merits of the Galloway, Polled Angus or Aberdeen and Red Polls, all interested in the progress and prosperity of the cattle interest on this continent are deeply indebted. It is not our wish nor our purpose to say one word detrimental to the Shorthorn or Hereford interests. The great value of these animals in refining, improving and making first-class beef producers of our rough natives and Texans has long been acknowledged on all hands, but that either the Shorthorn or the Hereford make a perfect range bullock by crossing and recrossing on the Texan, is self-evident. The perfect bullock for our Western ranges must be a composite animal, and the Shorthorn, the Hereford and the Poll can all do something in the way of improving the raw material without adding a single deteriorating element. Take for example the long-horned, long-legged, ragged-hipped Texas cow to begin with: cross a Shorthorn bull upon her, and the product will be a vastly improved animal, samples of which can be seen in many thousands, on the ranges of Montana. The half-bred is much larger and smoother; vastly thicker, quicker to mature, mellow and finer in the hide, and finer in the bone. It is far from being a faultless animal, however, though it makes a capital "rustler" and good, strong feeder, but very little if anything behind the average store grades which our feeders pick up throughout Ontario. The Montana half-bred, however, has rather too much daylight under him for either beauty or profit. He needs a cross of the long-bodied, short-legged Hereford and then comes a vast improvement. Not one of the good qualities imparted by the Shorthorns is sacrificed in the new cross; on the other hand they are materially intensified, but in addition to all this the body is thickened, lengthened and set much nearer to the grass. Here is a splendid range animal, but the quantity of horn he carries is a tremendous load to ship to the Atlantic sea-board or to the Old Country. It takes up room in the car and on ship-board and is a useless and dangerous appendage, and in the case of the perfect range bullock it must be greatly modified or got rid of altogether. Now it is very certain that good as the steer just described may be, still another thoroughbred cross of any of the first-class beef producing breeds would further improve him. A clear out-cross with a prepotent race would do more in this direction than would be accomplished by going back to the Shorthorn or Hereford. A cross is wanted that will maintain and intensify the size, the early maturity, the general fineness of texture and the solidity and compactness already obtained. The Galloway or the Polled Angus will do all this and he will shorten or do away with the horns as well.

Of course, the improvements to be accomplished by these crosses might be taken up in any other order than the one just described, but it is not impossible that this order of procedure would be found the most convenient and effective.

Mr. William Crane, of Ohio, in a paper on hornless cattle, says:—

"I will not lengthen my remarks by recounting in detail the manifold advantages of hornless cattle. Being defenceless, they are not aggressive, and gentleness becomes an inborn characteristic.

"A farmer once called to see some polled cattle. Eight cows were eating slop from a trough fourteen feet long, crowded side by side as closely as sardines in their boxes. 'Well,' said the visitor, 'that is better than my cows will do; at our place one boss would take one end of the trough and the second boss the other, and six would have to stand back until the two leaders were filled.'

"In the pastures, in the advantage of turning eight or ten loose in one box stall for feeding, in transportation by rail, and yet more on shipboard as they are carried across the sea, on every hand the uselessness of the horns on domestic cattle is apparent. The direct and tangible injuries from horns is daily proven to the cost of every man who handles many cattle. The damage to hides by 'hooking,' of butchers' beeves arriving in New York, is many thousands of dollars yearly. The sacrifice of human life to horns (no prohibition pun intended) makes an interesting but horrible chapter in the annals of bloody casualties of the year. For these and many obvious reasons hornlessness, for domestic animals, is growing in favor. Whoever tries polled cattle keeps them. They have made many friends. They are coming in large numbers—they come to stay."

#### Correspondence.

WALLACE'S AMERICAN TROTting REGISTER,  
212 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN BREEDER:—

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly grant me a little space that I may reach your readers upon a matter of business in which all breeders and owners of trotting and pacing horses are interested? The standard adopted by the National Association of Breeders is now accepted throughout the whole country, and the labor of administering it has to be performed in this office. As the rank of every animal depends directly or indirectly upon the records of public performances, it is of the highest importance to the breeding and horse-owning public that full and accurate statistics should be constantly at my command. In getting the names of the performers and their records of speed, my arrangements are already very perfect, but the mere names and figures, denoting the rate of speed, are only half of what is needed. To administer the standard efficiently and to serve the public acceptably, I need and must have the leading facts in the pedigree of every horse that scores a record of 2:40 or better. The standard rests upon a 2:30 performance as the major qualification, but in very many cases a minor qualification of 2:40 or better is necessary to help to standard rank.

The Trotting Register being the only thing of its kind in the world, and as it is not in rivalry or competition with any other publication, I feel at liberty to personally ask each and every one of your readers interested in the trotting-horse to give me his active assistance in perfecting its tables and indexes. The only assistance that can be rendered, and for which I am largely dependent upon the public, is in furnishing me with the leading facts in the pedigrees of performers, whatever may have been their records. I want the sire (and the dam if possible) of every horse that has trotted in 2:50 or better during the year 1885. Along with this I want the full address of the breeder of the animal, and it should not be forgotten that this is a point of the very highest importance. If we do not know the breeder how can we know the pedigree? The

sire of a performer may have been published in the summaries of his races, and it may be assumed that I have seen it there and already know it. Possibly I may have seen it there, but I don't know that it is correct, and it will not do to incorporate it into the official records, with the consequences that an error would entail. A newspaper report may be correct, but it must be verified before it can be accepted. Now, I think every man will understand that *I want the sire and dam of every performer and the address of the breeder of every performer*, and I do not hesitate to press upon every breeder and horseman the importance of furnishing this information. Attention to this will not only be esteemed a personal favor, but it will be a very valuable service to the public.

Please address:

JOHN H. WALLACE,  
212 Broadway, New York.

### FISH CULTURE FOR FARMERS.

PITTSBURG, PA., Oct. 29th, 1885.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN BREEDER.

I have a few thoughts to present to my fellow-farmers all over the country. I know the times are hard and we are all anxious to turn an honest penny. When wool is only 28 cents and wheat 80 or 90, we must look sharp to make both ends meet, and a free exchange of thought often does much to assist us. I feel that I owe all I have to ideas gleaned from different papers. I bought a farm near the city in 1881. Then it was thought that everything was at its lowest and times must brighten up. But expecting good times did not make my payments. I could not raise grain, sheep or hogs with profit, so I was driven to look for something new; I struck on raising fish. I will say to start on, that the U. S. Government is doing all in its power to advance fish culture, and will give to any one desiring to start in the fish business, "German carp fish" to breed from. This is a valuable field, almost entirely unoccupied. It requires no capital and yields a large revenue. One eighth of an acre devoted to German carp will make a clear profit of \$800, at the very lowest estimate. I think I hear a host of fellow-farmers say, just as I did, "I should like the \$800; where can I get information regarding the fish business?" Write to the U. S. Fish Co., Columbus, Ohio, enclosing a plainly addressed envelope, and you will receive free the information you desire. Will they tell me how to get the fish offered by the Government to beginners? Yes, they will send you blanks to be filled out, by which you can get the fish without cost. Is there any doubt of my making money in the fish business? No; do you think the government would go to the expense of raising fish and shipping them to different parts of the U. S., and then giving them free, unless positive it was a profitable trade for citizens to engage in. How large a pond must I have to start with, and what will it cost? A pond 15 or 20 feet across will do to start with, and it will cost you nothing but a little digging. There is no stream on my lot; what will I do for water? Carp fish do not require running water. They do better in still water, even in swamps. They delight in mud. What sections of the U. S. are best for raising fish? Any part will do. Carp are such excellent fish that they command a good price and ready market everywhere. Will it not take a long time to get a start with the 20 fish supplied by the Government? No, indeed. Each female carp lays from 40 to 50 thousand eggs every year. They increase amazingly fast, and will increase your dollars just as fast if attended to. What season is best to make a fish pond? Right away. The U. S. Government will send you fish between Nov. 1st and March 1st. Do you have to feed the fish in winter? No; they eat no-

thing during the cold months, but lie in a dormant state, while sheep and cattle are eating their heads off. If the Government offered to send a fine pair of pigs to any one who asked for them, every farmer in the land would send in his name. Then why not get some fish, when they cost you nothing, care for themselves and bring you more money than any kind of farm stock? I wish all the papers in the land would urge this matter on their readers, as I know they would be conferring a lasting benefit.

WM. BAIRD.

### THE PHILOSOPHY OF SWEATING—WHEN IT IS WELL FOR A HORSE TO SWEAT, AND WHEN IT IS AN UNFAVORABLE SYMPTOM.

Western Sportsman.

"My horse sweats easily," is a common complaint among horse-owners; and as such view it in the light of a peculiar disease, the practitioner must be prepared to prescribe for such cases. The sweating seems to be the feature most regarded, and if that can only be made to disappear, horse-men are generally satisfied, although they are not always solicitous to learn the real cause of it. Let us, therefore, in as brief a manner as possible, enquire into the causes of increased transpiration of the fluids of the body.

A large quantity of watery vapor is continually passing off from the body of horses, and it may be very considerable, although not sensible. If the atmosphere be warm and dry it readily absorbs the cutaneous exhalation, so as to pass off unobserved, but on a damp day, when the atmosphere is highly charged with vapor, almost to saturation, or completely so, then the exhalation from the surface is there condensed, so as occasionally to give the horse an appearance of being in a profuse sweat. Under these circumstances the amount of condensed perspiration depends on the warmth, dryness and motion of the surrounding air. The motion of the atmosphere has considerable to do with carrying off the insensible fluid. Many of our readers must have observed that a horse will dry off quicker, and of course sweat less, in a draught of air than in a damp stable, where there is no current.

As no evaporation from the skin can, therefore, take place while the atmosphere is loaded with vapor, and as the perspiration glands still continue to pour it out on the surface, it must inevitably produce an appearance of profuse sweating. In such cases the reader will perceive the absurdity of dosing a horse, for the conditions under which the fluid is poured forth are peculiar to all animals whose skins are not covered with scales or plates. Physiologists teach us that the purpose of this watery exhalation, and of its increase under a high temperature—for it does increase under the scorching rays of a noonday sun, whether the horse be drawing a load or not—is evidently to keep the heat of the body as near as possible to a uniform standard. By the evaporation of the fluid from the surface of the skin a considerable quantity of heat is withdrawn from it, becoming latent in the change from fluid to vapor, and this evaporating process lessens the temperature of the whole body. Were it not for this all-wise provision neither man nor horse could ever endure the rays of a tropical sun; neither could they sustain any high degree of heat for any great length of time without injury to the vital tissue. Carpenter informs us that the perspiration contains a small quantity of solid animal matter, most of which accumulates on the surface. This is—at least should be—removed by the brush and currycomb. Besides, there are other secretions of the skin which are mingled with it, and there is good reason to think that this excretion is of much importance in carrying off certain substances which would be injurious if allowed to remain in the blood.

This receives confirmation from the fact—known to all grooms—that humory horses, as they are termed, have an abundance of scurf on their hides, and require constant grooming to keep them anything like decent. We here see the circumstances under which evaporation and condensation take place, and have learned something as regards the object of cutaneous exhalation in its normal or healthy aspect.

We are now prepared to investigate the causes of abnormal exhalation. And this takes place at various times, subject to the preceding provisions, under several forms of disease; yet of itself it cannot be considered as such. It is sometimes indicative of pain, irritation, etc. A horse, for example, has an acute attack of gastritis—inflammation of the stomach and bowels; he seems to sweat so profusely that the water runs from his body in large drops; the pain, together with the muscular efforts of the animal, augments this secretion, and thus augmented it helps to cool the patient and lessen inflammatory symptoms. In such case, and in many others of an acute character occurring in a plethoric subject, sweating is decidedly beneficial; it is prostrating, no doubt; but as the object of every practitioner in the treatment of some acute diseases is to prostrate by some means or other, sweating is a valuable process in view of cure. Here again we need not prescribe for sweating. We, however, often find horses of a weak washy constitution laboring under some chronic form of disease, that cannot perform mere ordinary work without getting into a perfect lather. Such are proper subjects in veterinary skill, not in view of prescribing anti-sweating medicine—although it prove so by restoring the animal to health—but for the purpose of treating the real malady. If successful, the sweating will disappear.

A horse must be expected to sweat on a sultry day, especially if he shall have imbibed large quantities of water. The sweating, however, is beneficial and often wards off an attack of founder or rheumatism. Profuse perspiration in the last stages of dissolution is a feature only regarded as a symptom, and therefore it is useless to prescribe with a view to putting a stop to it. For these and other reasons which might be presented, sweating cannot be considered as a disease. Sweating often relieves the system from disease by liberating through the surface morbid matter; so that if we were to suppress the cutaneous exhalation by providing for its exit through some other depuratory surface, disease of some sort in very surfaces—the skin, lungs, digestive surface and kidneys; each is continually eliminating materials, many of which if retained, would prove injurious to both man and animals. But exposed as domestic animals are to such varieties of atmospheric changes, it seems natural that some provision should be made for change or diminution of function. And thus we find, that if a horse in a profuse sweat is suddenly exposed to a current of cool air, the mouths of the exhalants close, putting a sudden stop to transpiration. The result would be disease, and probably death (which now and then does happen), were it not that the fluids recede to some other surface. When the kidneys are its receptacle it passes off by the urinary organs; when it recedes to the digestive surface a diarrhoea is the result. Should the lungs be called upon to perform the extra labor, copious expectoration is the result. In each of these cases disease is very apt to follow, and, therefore, under no circumstances whatever should the cutaneous exhalation be checked. If the animal is laboring under any form of disease prescribe for that and let him sweat.

All who have anything to do with the good cows should remember that a kick from a heavy boot, or a belaboring with a heavy club, will produce bloody milk. Treat the cow gently and give her plenty of pure feed if you wish to get pure and healthy milk.—*National Stockman.*

## ABSORBENTS FOR THE STABLE.

Correspondence of Western Plowman.

The most valuable part of our stable manure escapes in gaseous and liquid form. Ammonia, that indispensable element of plant food, is a slippery article to hold at best. The air of every stable is reeking with its pungent fumes. Much of it escapes in this way. It works an injury to stock confined that are obliged to inhale it constantly. When it will take the life out of a well-oiled harness it cannot be the harmless gas for animals to inhale that many believe it to be. Stables that are shut up tight in cold winter weather are so filled with this gas that a person can hardly breathe in them when first opened up in the morning.

Kept in its proper place, ammonia is of great value to the farmer. Allowed to permeate through the stable and render the air unfit for breathing, it is a nuisance. The only way that it can be kept in its proper place is by the use of absorbents. By the use of these it may be retained and made of immense value to the farmer, and at the same time keep his stables pure and wholesome. The common bedding used in most stables does not accomplish this purpose, straw or hay can contain but little even of the liquid excrement.

Muck and earth make most excellent absorbents. Muck has a most wonderful capacity in this respect. It will absorb and retain an immense amount of liquid and gaseous substances. A few handfuls of lime sprinkled through it makes it still more powerful as an absorbent of gases. It will draw ammonia into its keeping as a sponge draws up water. Dry muck will hold more moisture than any other available substance. Dry, loamy earth ranks next in this quality, and in the absence of muck will do very well for a stable absorbent. A few shovelfuls of either muck or earth sprinkled over the stable floor after cleaning out will make the air sweet and pure by absorbing into itself the impure substances.

I have no doubt that the value of the manure pile may be doubled by the use of muck as an absorbent in the stable. Not only is the excrement retained in nearly its original value, but the body of the absorbent used also adds much to the value of the manure pile. Muck is a valuable fertilizer itself, and when loaded with the liquids and gases of the stable its value is vastly increased. It becomes incorporated with the coarser manures, and the composting thus achieved works a benefit to the whole mass. It prevents fre-fanging, which works such a loss in some cases, and by holding such a quantity of moisture hastens decomposition of the coarser portions of the pile.

Muck ought to be taken from the swamp some months before it is wanted for use, and allowed to cure out and dry. It is a good plan to leave it in the pile over one winter, and give the frost a chance at it. But it may be taken out even now and put in shape to use next winter. It should be spread out on high, dry ground, and stirred up with plough or cultivator frequently in drying weather. When well dried it should be stored under cover. A closet or small room opening off the stable is excellent for this purpose. An unused stall will do. Road dust may be gathered up almost any time and stored away. It will pay to devote a little time to this work.

## HOW TO JUDGE A DRAUGHT HORSE.

Mr. J. Minot, French veterinarian, in his book, "Appreciation of the Horse," gives the following directions for the choice of heavy draught horses, says the *Journal des Haras*.—

"The choice of a heavy draught horse is a great deal easier than that of a race-horse, yet it is important to know how to distinguish the best,

strongest, most enduring, those which feed well, those which are fiery, and those which are slow.

"The draught horse derives his power from several causes, the development of those parts which constitute its bulk, the energy of its muscular action, and the firmness and hardness of its organs.

"The exterior characteristics of a good heavy draught horse are a large, deep chest, straight shoulders, a little inclined, fleshy, a thick body, yet not too much belly, straight loin, the hind quarters a little depressed, thick through the thighs, and a long perieum. The horse that has a long perieum, prolonged down from the anus, and thick and short muscles of the thighs is very strong and a good draught animal.

"The walk of a heavy draught horse is immaterial; there are draught horses that are quick and those that are slow. The light, quick horses are good for farm work, where the ground is light and even; the heavy, slow horses, with firm tread, are excellent for new, sticky ground and on bad, uneven roads.

"A horse for drawing loads, to be well formed, ought to be high in front, having high and projecting withers, large chest, front legs strong and well spread apart, back and loins straight, hind quarters a little depressed, muscular, short in the flank, large sinews. With such a shape, a draught horse is solid, and able to resist all the knocks from uneven roads and the weight which presses upon it when going down hill.

"To be too fiery is a fault in a horse drawing heavy loads on an uneven road; in this case a strong and slow horse is better, it will resist fatigue more and do more service."

## POINTS IN HORSE BREEDING.

Argus, in English Live Stock Journal.

"The mare gives the constitution, the sire the conformation," is an almost stereotyped phrase in horse lectures and essays. We question it very much indeed. Had that celebrated Clydesdale sire, Prince of Wales, got one-third of the stock off him like himself in every way, judges in Scotch show-rings would have been saved much trouble in choosing the prize-winners. On the other hand, being a horse of a healthy constitution, he has imparted health to his progeny invariably; and when it is known that he goes on hard ground and stones still as active as a two-year-old, those who have had some experience of feet founder know what that means. The fact is that the balance is about even in draught-horses, no matter what it may be in Shorthorns, which have, in their mating, been dominated by man under a system scientifically complete for more than half a century. We should, indeed, like draught sires to be more impressive than they are in order to bring up the general quality of the stock, but this can only be done by mating for several years in the line of utility—that is, in utility as opposed to fancy show-yard animals which could never do a day's work in the streets.

Mr. James Howard, M.P., is strong in his belief in the constitution and conformation theory, and no doubt, in his extensive experience, has seen much to justify it. The reproduction of the conformation, of course, is readily noticeable; that of the constitution difficult indeed to detect. That and the fact that the breeding of the sire is paid more attention to may account for the prevalence of this opinion; but all we can say is that the half-bred (that is, well-bred) mare will frequently throw her produce to herself, though the sire be the purest thoroughbred, and give her constitution along with it. Now that the sire must always pass the show veterinary surgeon, while the mare bred from will, in the majority of cases, never be seen

at a show, we would attribute constitutional defects in a colt or filly more readily to the dam. The farmer who has a good stock of mares, however, will be the best judge of their constitutions, and will mate them accordingly.

## WEANING AND WINTERING COLTS.

National Live Stock Journal.

It is with the colt as with an infant—injudicious practices at time of weaning may lay the foundation for disturbed digestion, and in the case of the colt, this comes at a very inopportune time, as the winter, with its dry feed and deprivation of grass requires to be met. The colt is readily weaned, and this can be done with safety, provided the change be made gradually, suitable food being given, and this with care. The dam is readily relieved of her milk, her small udder has room for but little at a time, and she soon ceases to give milk. A colt that is worth raising at all is worth giving all the care that is necessary in order that it may develop to the best advantage from the start, losing no ground. To reach this end requires more judgment and care than is usually exercised upon the average farm. Some farmers advocate giving no grain to young colts, relying upon hay after frost. The effect of this treatment is to give them a big abdomen, but from day to day they get thinner upon the ribs. The coat stares, and as cold weather comes on, the colt shows that sort of discomfort that always comes of insufficient nourishment being given. The weanling colt should be so fed that its sides remain straight from point of shoulder to quarter. This means a moderate amount of hay, and very nearly what clean oats the colt will eat. At first a pint of oats twice daily is enough, to be increased as winter sets in. Many colts, when spring opens, show that they are the unwilling victims to a slow and relentless system of starvation. They mope around spiritless, and if they have gained any weight during the winter, it will be found to be mainly weight of abdomen. A deceptive appearance is maintained by the free growth of hair. When this is shed, the ribs are altogether too plainly seen, and colts wintered in the scant manner referred to seldom, if ever, get rid of the big abdomen acquired during winter. The internal organs grow unduly, as compared to the bony, muscular, and tendonous systems—these latter remaining pinched, the muscles being flabby. The so-called toughening process to which colts are often subjected during winter, is the outgrowth of inhumanity and the lack of common sense. Discomfort from any cause means suspension of growth, and no influence can so completely tend to this end as suffering continuously from low temperature. The grown-up horse inured to many winters of exposure, cannot be pointed to as an example of what a weanling can stand. Hence the only safe practice with the colt is to feed liberally with food well chosen, alternating careful protection at night, with mid-day exercise in the open air and sunlight. It is well to bear three things in mind, as these lead to growth, health, and unvarying success with the young colt, namely, a dry bed under shelter, suitable feed properly given, and outside exercise in the sunlight.

Mr. D. D. Withers has given his bay filly by King Ernest—Revolt the very appropriate name of Anarchy. The name was suggested by Mr. T. C. Patteson, of Toronto, who names nearly all Mr. Cassatt's. Mr. Patteson has given the subject of nomenclature much study, and he rightly holds that the best name is one suggesting that of the sire or dame or both, as it facilitates the tracing of pedigrees without recourse to the Studbook.—*Spirit of the Times*.

## MILK FEVER, OR PARTURIENT APOPLEXY.

The following bulletin by the professor of veterinary science in the Michigan State Agricultural College treats of a subject of importance to every owner of cows, and the treatment described is worthy of trial by any one who finds one of his cows suffering from an attack of the disease. The treatment commends itself by its simplicity and the ease with which it can be used under almost all conditions.

"In compliance with Section 2 of an Act passed by the Legislature recently adjourned, providing for the dissemination of information gathered by certain departments of this college, I beg to submit for consideration some very favorable results I have obtained from the application of *cold, wet packing* in the treatment of parturient apoplexy, or milk fever. Before, however, taking up the practical part of the subject, I may be pardoned if I notice some of the chief characteristics by which this disease may be recognized; for this is a complaint which is not familiar, except indeed by name alone, to many of those breeders who only raise one or two animals annually, and unfortunately the number of animals that are invaded by it is on the increase from year to year in direct ratio with the improvement in milch cattle. It is very important that it should be detected as soon as it makes its appearance, for I do not know of any disease where the old adage of a 'stitch in time,' etc. can be more appropriately applied than to the one under consideration, and the remedy which I shall further on allude to has in those instances that I have applied it nipped the disease in the bud.

## SYMPTOMS.

"In those cases which I have had an opportunity of observing in the early stage, the first evidence of something being wrong was an exhibition of general restlessness and loss of appetite, accompanied in many instances by tigers, or in other words, a chill, which is often more or less confined to the hind-quarters, this is often followed by what is called by veterinarians paddling of the hind feet, which consists in an uneasy movement of them, during which they are lifted, first one, then the other, from the ground and put down again, not exactly with a kick, but rather a paddling-like motion. At this stage there is usually a profuse discharge of tears from the eyes, the countenance is one of anxiety and distress, when singularly enough, the mother seems to lose all interest in her offspring and will not notice it. If the affected animal is required to walk, it will do so with a staggering gait, or will even drop behind or fall down.

"The secretion of milk is much diminished, or perhaps stopped altogether. The above may be considered as the symptoms of the first stage, to be followed, however, in some, at rapid succession by those of

## THE SECOND STAGE,

in which paralysis and impairment of those organs which control consciousness are most noticeable. The unfortunate animal will lie or fall down, and is often unable to rise, although it may make frequent attempts to do so, but eventually gives up, completely discouraged. At this point the head will be flung around to the right side and kept there persistently. The muscles upon the side of the neck become firmly contracted; even when the head is brought by force into its natural position a sort of kink will appear in the side of the neck towards which the head is thrown, and which I have seen remain for some days after the animal was able to walk about. In other instances I have seen cases where the animals would rest their heads upon their horns thrown back against the floor. In these cases care must be taken to prevent the animal from breaking off the flints, or horn cores, by

the force they occasionally use in flinging their heads about.

## IN THE THIRD STAGE

the animal drops into a profound sleep, when it will lie almost motionless, breathing it may be with a loud, snoring sound, the cheeks becoming inflamed at every expiration. Things go from bad to worse until death eventually closes the scene. Once in a while, though, one will meet with a case where this profound sleep appears to do the animal a great deal of good, for it will awaken to make a rapid recovery.

"The foregoing manifestations, together with others not perhaps so perceptible, will be observed to a greater or less extent in every pure case of this disease.

## TREATMENT

"Before describing the manner of applying the *pack* I would like to say a few words as to how I came to adopt this form of treatment. In short, some time ago I was called upon to visit a cow attacked with some unknown disease (unknown to the owner). I was not long in determining that I had a case of parturient apoplexy to deal with, but in passing my hand over the animal's body during my examination, I observed it to be bedewed with moisture, which I thought was water, it being a wet day, and asked the owner how he came to leave a sick cow out in the rain, to which he replied that 'she had not been out in the rain, but had been in the stable where I was then examining her since she was first taken.' I must admit I was somewhat astonished, but a closer examination revealed that the moisture was *sweat* from the skin, and not rain water. This most unusual occurrence caused me to reflect before proceeding with my usual treatment, but soon concluded that nature was doing all she could to throw off, as it were, the disease, and did not feel disposed to interfere, with any of my own medicaments, but rather tried to help nature in her effort by placing plenty of dry straw around the cow, and a light warm blanket over her, and after attending to some of her immediate wants, it being late at night I left her, not before, however, telling the owner to come for me if she showed any evidence of not progressing favorably, and explained to him why I did not there and then give the cow some medicine. The next morning she was much better, and in the afternoon was able to walk about, although paralyzed and unable to rise the night before. With careful feeding she made an excellent recovery. This case and others have made a very strong impression on me that the diaphoretic (a remedy which causes a discharge of perspiration from the skin) form of treatment is the sheet anchor in this disease, but the difficulty was to get one whose virtues were not more than counterbalanced by other circumstances. I have often longed to try the Turkish bath in these cases; unfortunately this kind of diaphoretic is not one that can be carried about conveniently, so that it became impracticable. I have tried the hot blanket with variable success. The difficulty with them is the trouble of applying them properly, and it is hard to get attendants to make the changes at the proper time, or to do so in such a way as to prevent the animal from getting a chill; then the hot water is often inconvenient, the boiler perhaps being some distance from the stable, with many minor difficulties perhaps too numerous to mention. The cold wet pack has from time to time been brought under my notice, and eventually I was induced to try it, and I must say that in my experience it has done all that could be desired. Then it can always be procured; not only that, but it can be procured readily, which is an invaluable advantage in this disease, for before the malady has had time to prostrate the animal, you have it headed off, as it were, and before other remedies would have time to act, with this one the animal is often on a fair way towards recovery.

"Before applying the *cold, wet pack* the owner or

attendant must make up his mind to do the work thoroughly, or perhaps it will be better not to do it at all. So for the benefit of those who wish to try it, I shall now describe the manner in which I proceed in detail. Before putting on the sheet I consider it a good plan to rub the animal, say for four inches on both sides of the centre of the spine, and from the withers to the tail, with the best mustard, made up as for table use, and rub in for about 15 minutes. This may be left on for two days. To apply the pack, take say a bed sheet and wring it out of cold water and wrap it around the cow; every part but the head may be covered; if one sheet is not large enough sew two together. On top of the sheet place say two pair of the lightest and warmest blankets that can be obtained. Nothing could be better than these light cotton batting comforters, so popular in every household. Over all place an oil cloth of some kind, or other close fabric that will keep the heat in. Those parts of the body, the legs, etc., which are not covered by the sheet must be covered with straw, or other material, for they must be kept warm. In the course of half an hour or so after the pack has been applied, the body will be thrown into a profuse perspiration, and will continue so for an hour or so, but as soon as the skin begins to get cool, then preparations must be made for a second pack, and the changing must be quickly effected, or too long exposure will do more harm than the next pack will do good. If the wet sheets can be changed without removing the top coverings, all the better. Some animals are exceedingly restless during the progress of this disease, and it is these that give so much trouble, and require constant watching to keep the pack in its place. Others will show much uneasiness of the head, which may be modified by tying cold wet cloths around and across their horns. With regard to the length of time the pack requires to be applied I cannot say; in my own experience the symptoms have always been relieved in twelve hours, sometimes in half that time. After it is taken off care must be taken that the skin is kept moderately warm. While the symptoms last the cow must be kept from throwing itself over on its side, this may be done by packing sacks filled with straw against its sides. The milk should be drawn several times a day and the bladder emptied; this latter operation requires the assistance of a veterinary to show the attendant how to do it. When certain complications occur, such as distension of the rumen with gas, etc., the remedies which are calculated to relieve them must be used, but I think these should be left for a veterinary surgeon. But to return once more to the pack I may say that I have had experience with it which justifies me in saying that it will often overcome the disease without any other treatment, and even if it does not in all instances, it will at all events keep it in abeyance until proper veterinary assistance can be procured. When the animal recovers it should be fed for a few days, say a week, on soft diet and receive a little daily exercise. E. A. A. GRANGE,

Professor Veterinary Science.

The following is a summary of the entries at the recent dairy show held in London: Cows, 186; heifers, 118; bulls, 68; pigs, 35; goats, 87; milking trials, 59; British cheese, 120; cheese fair, 39; foreign cheese, 26; rennet and annatto, 3; bacon, 18; hams, 9; butter made in United Kingdom, 319; dairy packages, 10; clotted cream, 18; foreign fresh butter, 21; eggs, 54; churns for butter-making, 12; butter-making workers, 4; dairying systems, 2; butter-making contest, 7; dairy utensils, appliances, vehicles, etc., 63; roots, 57; silage and silos, 29; dairy homestead designs, 7; also numerous entries in the poultry and pigeon classes. We shall have a letter in reference to this show for the November number of *The Journal*, written by our English correspondent, Mr. G. T. Turner.

## UNDER-FEEDING.

Spirit of the Farm.

Many persons designate all stock that is not honored with a birth register as scrub. If we compare this quality with the pure-bred in a money point of view, the former will greatly outweigh the latter. Of the millions of cattle ranging the great plains of the North-West, but few can boast a long lineage of ancestors. We have had so many fine breeds of stock—both horses and cattle—in this country, and they have so mingled with the common blood, that we have now few that are not more or less grade animals—that is, pure-bred on one side or other. While blood has a powerful influence on the character of the stock of the country, there is another factor far more potent than breeding, and that is feeding. The finest breeds of stock may be so starved and neglected that in a few generations no one can detect the presence of blood in their appearance. On the contrary, we may so feed and care for the veriest scrub that can be found, it will pass for a pure-bred animal. This is recognized in every species of stock, but is, if possible, more apparent in hogs. For an illustration, how often has the breed of a good, careful farmer been sought as a fine variety just for the care and feeding it has received? We witnessed an instance of this kind at a neighboring fair a few days since. A gentleman noted for his fine breeds of hogs, having several imported ones, exhibited them at a fair. An old farmer contended for the premium with simply a fat hog, and got the blue ribbon. Whatever pains may be taken, or expense incurred in improving the stock of the country, it will avail nothing without proper feeding. No bones, no muscle, no breed, without grain or hay. Keep this in view, and do not expect success without it.

## EDMONTON EXHIBITION.

Edmonton Bulletin.

The fourth annual exhibition of the present Edmonton Agricultural Society was held on Thursday last, in A. Macdonald & Co's building and on the grounds adjoining. While this is the fourth annual exhibition it is the fifth actually held, the first having been held in the fall of 1879, which was in no respect inferior to any held since. Indeed, interest in the exhibition seems to be falling off rather than increasing, for although circumstances were never more favorable than before and during the late one here, it was not by any means up to its immediate predecessor either in number of exhibits or attendance. This was in no way chargeable to the management, as everything that could be expected of those composing it was done. The prize list was more liberal and the arrangements for exhibition more complete than ever before. The day itself was perfection, and certainly there was no lack of farm products or stock of excellent quality well worth exhibition. The only reason that can be assigned for the turnout not being larger is that threshing and fall ploughing are claiming imperatively and at once the full attention of the farming community, the members of which do not like to lose such fine weather, so necessary for their own private interests, in an undertaking which is more of a public nature.

In grain a good sample of club wheat was shown, and scarcely as good a sample—considering the different quality of the two kinds of grain—of Fife. A good sample of peas and several exceptionally good samples of white and black oats. The white oats, especially, could scarcely be excelled in any country. Several samples of barley were shown, the grain of which was very large but not as bright as might be. In roots there was a full display of potatoes in the different classes, and all of excellent quality and great size, especially one sample of

Beauty of Hebron, which, however, did not take the prize. In other roots the show was not up to the mark of previous years, caused to some extent by the troubles of last spring preventing gardening from being indulged in. Some very large cabbage were shown by the Roman Catholic mission, some excellent cauliflower by Mr. Lambert, of Fort Saskatchewan, and four large, perfectly ripe pumpkins, by W. Anderson, Indian Agent. The display of butter was good and the quantity fully up to that of last year, although the number of entries was not so large. The different varieties of jam shown could not be surpassed, the three entries of strawberries, particularly, being unexceptionable in flavor and not a berry in the whole having lost its perfect shape. The bread and buns shown were all that bread could be. Jas. Gille exhibited a side of home-cured bacon, getting an extra prize, and the remark was general that the hog industry here is assuming such proportions that prizes should be offered for home-cured bacon and hams. A specimen of pemmican was exhibited and the way in which it was promptly pulled to pieces and devoured, a dog carrying off the parchment in which it was enclosed, was a great reminder of old times.

## OUR NORTH-WEST.

Regina Leader.

Mr. Henry Fisher, in responding to the toast, "The Agricultural Interests," at the dinner of the Assiniboia Agricultural Society, said he must confess to approaching that toast with great diffidence. It was a toast of great comprehensiveness and it was one to which he was unable to do justice. But he had this to say, that he had the most positive confidence in the North-West. He wished it to be heard on all sides that the confidence which he had expressed was not only undiminished but it was increased now. Let them not ignore the frosts. We have them severely. But the numerous samples of wheat without a touch of frost was an answer to fears that they were fatal. It lay in their own hands. By good tilth, in most cases, they could secure a bright and perfect crop of wheat, and all depended on good tillage and good farming. Let the young settlers stick to their plough and their land, and beware of the desire to cover too much area, but rather try a little and do justice to the character of the country. The future of the North-West was not a mere show of words, but a stern reality. It was only the other day that Great Britain herself was an exporter of wheat. It was within the proof of time that France, the greatest wheat-producing country in the world, that she was also an exporter. It was also true of Germany. But Germany was now a considerable importer, and England and all Europe were importers of bread stuffs. It was only the other day that Russia was termed the granary of Europe. Now she was an importer of wheat, and the United States would soon need all the wheat they could produce for their own population. The agricultural prospects of Canada were that of a country sure to come to the front as the wheat-growing country of the world, and would yet be the granary of the world.

Commissioner Colman expresses his intention of preparing some recommendations to Congress for legislation to check the fraud of selling artificial butter for genuine, and states that he is in conference with eminent legal authorities with a view to ascertain what kind of law would be practicable. Mr. Dodge, chief of the dairy division of the department, is collating all the state laws on the subject in order that the dairymen may be able to tell better than they can now whether to seek congressional or to rely on state legislation.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

## BANK BARN.

Waldo F. Brown.

I have just finished a new bank barn with stabling in the basement and have no mangers at all for the horses, and I am much pleased with it. Instead of mangers I have what I call a feed room six feet wide with the floor made of dressed matched pine, and raised eight inches higher than that on which the horses stand. We drop the hay and fodder from the barn floor above, directly in front of the horses, and they eat directly off the floor. A row of cows stand opposite the horses and eat from the same floor. The advantages of this plan are that there is no lifting of the hay and crowding it into a manger, which is hard, dusty work. Then dirt and rubbish is always accumulating in the manger, and it is not easy to keep them clean, and often a little water will be spilled and a mouldy cake formed in the manger. With this feed room there is no impediment to prevent sweeping from end to end, and it is as easily cleaned as filled. Another advantage is that the horses cannot get any hay under their feet, as they reach down so low for it that they cannot throw it over. In feeding corn fodder there is quite an amount of corn butts will accumulate, and with this feed room I can take a rake and clean it from one end to the other in less time and labor than it would take to clean out two mangers, and we feed eleven head of stock in it, six cows, and five horses. I would not let anyone put mangers into my stable if they would do it for nothing and pay me \$25 for the privilege.

## TO PRESERVE A CARRIAGE.

Mr. Steroy, of Nottingham, England, in a published series of "Useful Hints for the Proper Preservation of a Carriage," says: "A carriage should be kept in an airy, dry coach-house, with a moderate amount of light, otherwise the colors will be destroyed. There should be no communication between the stables and the coach-house. The manure heap, or pit, should also be kept as far away as possible. Ammonia cracks varnish and fades the colors, both of painting and lining. A carriage should never, under any circumstances, be put away dirty. In washing a carriage, keep out of the sun. Use plenty of water, which apply (where practicable) with a hose or syringe, taking care that the water is not driven into the body to the injury of the lining. When forced water is not attainable, use for the body a large soft sponge. This, when saturated, squeeze over the panels, and by the flow down of the water, the dirt will soften and harmlessly run off, then finish with a soft chamois leather and oil silk handkerchief. The same remarks apply to the under-works and wheels, except that when the mud is well soaked, a soft mop, free from any hard substance in the head, may be used. Never use a 'spoke brush,' which in conjunction with the grit from the road, acts like sand-paper on the varnish, scratching it and, of course, effectually removing all gloss. Never allow water to dry itself on a carriage, as it invariably leaves stains. Be careful to grease the bearings of the fore-carriage so as to allow it to turn freely. Examine the carriage occasionally, and whenever a bolt or slip appears to be getting loose, tighten it up with a wrench, and always have little repairs done at once. Never draw out or back a carriage into a coach-house with the horses attached, as more accidents occur from this than from any other cause. Headed carriages should never stand with the head down, and aprons of every kind should be frequently unfolded, or they will soon spoil."



## AMERICAN APPLES IN LIVERPOOL.

Michigan Farmer

Recently 10,000 barrels of apples were shipped from New York, and on the 5th inst. they were sold in Liverpool. King apples from Tompkins County, New York, brought 16s. a barrel; Baldwins, 14s.; and Greenings, 12s. The expense of putting the apples on the English market, including everything from the picking of the fruit to its delivery in Liverpool, averaged 6s. for the Kings, 5s. for Baldwins, and 4s. for Greenings. The fact that English orchards produce green apples only accounts in great part for the higher price brought by the red cheeked Kings. The prices obtained are very profitable compared with what the markets on this side are offering. In many parts of New York, Pennsylvania and throughout New England, the apple crop is so enormous this year that barrels heretofore have been practically worth more empty than they are filled with the fruit. It is probable now that large shipments will be made and that the fruit which was regarded as worthless to the grower may yet bring him a fair price. For the English market the selection and packing of the fruit must receive the closest attention, or the long voyage will not leave it in salable condition.

## OLEOMARGARINE.

Western Plowman.

The failure to stop the sale of oleomargarine does not proceed from any fault in the laws, but from the indifference or sanction of the people. The only executive of municipal laws under our form of government is public opinion. If the people sanction a law and are thoroughly convinced of the need of it, they will enforce it, otherwise, it will be dead upon the statute book. We see this illustrated almost every day. Where public opinion is strongly in favor of a strong prohibition law, it is enforced. Where public opinion is against it, it is not enforced. So with other laws. The people are the government, and have a more direct power in enforcing than in making laws. If public opinion were strongly in favor of the oleomargarine laws, those laws would be enforced. But the farmers, to begin with, exhibit no interest in the matter. They are sure of the butter they eat, for they make it themselves; and they fail to see that oleomargarine diminishes the amount realized for their surplus butter. The dairymen are too weak in numbers to enforce the law themselves; they must have the support of farmers, and this they have not. The wise course to pursue is not to clamor for more stringent laws, but to awaken the farmers to the fact that the sale of oleomargarine is injurious to their interests, as well as to the interests of the dairymen. And if the city consumers can be made so thoroughly disgusted with oleomargarine as to join the farmers and dairymen, the present oleomargarine laws will be found sufficient.

## TOO MANY NEWSPAPERS.

National Live Stock Journal.

Noticing the article in the weekly edition of the *Journal* for July 28th, headed, "Too Many Papers," calls up thoughts different from those expressed by you. I claim that there is not a farmer too poor to take one or more agricultural papers, neither is there one who cannot get time to read several if he will occupy his leisure moments in that way; neither are there many, in my opinion, but are rich enough to take one or more. I take fifteen agricultural and stock papers; I do not get time to read all there is in them, but I first look over them and select those items that are of interest to me, and read them; then, when I have a few moments to spare, I take up a paper, and I can safely say there is not one in the lot but what has some item that was not in any of the others in

the course of the year, that has benefited me enough to more than pay the year's subscription, and I should not feel that I could afford to drop even the least of them. Their mission is not then ended, for after reading them in this way, I lay them out where my men can get them, and at night, after their day's work is done, they come to my office, take the papers, sit down upon the verandah and read until bed-time. I know it not only does them good, but it makes them better men for me. I am a breeder of Jersey and Holstein cattle, and have a 1,000-cow creamery connected with my farm. In closing, I would say to brother farmers, do not drop your agricultural paper, but take more, and take time to read them, and I am sure you will be richer and better for it.—A READER.

## TWO FARMERS.

Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Parties lately returned to Kansas City from Maine and the seacoast, who attended the Grand Army reunion, tell the folks there a good one of Major Wiseman, of Lawrence, whom every one in the State knows to be a good Kansas man. When his party were passing through Vermont on their way to Portland, Major Wiseman was struck by the bare, meagre look of the farms, their smallness, and the outward appearance of poverty. He remarked many times upon the stunted appearance of everything, and regarded the little hillside or valley homes as the abodes of hard living, for which pure air would hardly compensate. His comparisons were always with Kansas farms, Kansas views, and Kansas wealth. When the train slowed up at a little station for the engine to take water, Major Wiseman got up to stretch his cramped legs, and walking down the platform he met a "native," a man whose looks did not betoken starvation, but whose general appearance indicated close economy. Our Major interrogated him with unusually patronizing blandness:

"My friend, do you live here?"

"I do."

"Do you own a farm here?"

"Yes."

"Do you raise enough to eat?" persisted the Major.

"O yes, we manage to get enough."

"Don't some of your people starve?" said our Kansas friend; "I shouldn't think you'd raise enough to keep body and soul together. You should move to Kansas where we raise eighty bushels of corn to the acre and sixty of wheat! That is the place to live!"

The "native" did not seem struck with wonder, but quietly remarked: "We manage to get along."

"Do you make anything?" then asked Kansas.

"Yes; I have had enough in twenty years to get mortgages on two large farms in Kansas," replied the Vermonter.

For a moment Major Wiseman was staggered, but standing by the grasshopper State, he returned to the charge.

"Why, we waste more wheat and corn in Kansas than you can raise on your farms here. Our farmers throw away more than your entire crops amount to."

"I believe you do," said the Vermonter. "If you didn't waste so much, perhaps the interest on my mortgages would be paid more promptly."

## GRADE YOUR WOOL AT HOME.

Fibre and Fabric.

We rarely pick up a wool journal or agricultural paper in which we do not find some complaint about the doings of the wool dealers in our cities. They are either too slow in selling, or sell too low, or don't sell at all. The fact is, the wool grower is in such a hurry to realize that he does not half do his business, but leaves it to the dealer in town,

who must grade the wool before it can be sold, and which must wait its turn for floor-room and men, and often weeks of time are consumed in this way. Before the wool leaves the ranch it should be thoroughly graded, which can be done without additional expense, as every fleece is handled, in tying up, fresh from the shearer, and that is the correct time and place to do the grading. Then, when the wool comes to market, the dealer and buyer can decide by cutting open two or three sacks, which would not take ten minutes. If this was honestly done, year after year, as in Australia, the whole system of grading would come to an end, and loose open piles of wool, as now sold, would soon be a thing of the past. If the fleeces were carefully skirted before tying up, and then graded, our fine mills would not be compelled to carry large bins full of course wool they cannot use increasing their interest account, which is a drawback on their profits. Neither would they require to carry so much insurance as they do when compelled to carry so much stock which they cannot use.

## THE OREGON PIG.

An Iowa man who has been tramping around in Oregon the past summer gives his impressions of the pig-stock out there as follows:

Speaking of pigs we are reminded of the porcine shadows that flitted across our vision in Oregon. The Oregon hog is fearfully and wonderfully made. His nocturnal ancestor, who "woohed" at us from the Jimsons, when a boy, or terrified us in the night visions when we had hooked too many doughnuts from the cupboard, would not own this degenerate son of the Pacific slope. His legs are of the slimmest and longest, his nose extensive and acute, his ears a horror to breeders. From his ears to his tail his bristles stand out "like quills of fretful porcupines." Nature, in fashioning him, took the jackass for a style of beauty and the jack-rabbit as the type of fleetness. We assured some of our Oregon friends that an Iowa farmer who was reported to have an Oregon hog on his premises could not get credit at any country store for ten cents worth of tobacco, even if he pledged the whole of his pig crop to pay it in the fall.

What a field Oregon would be for Col. Curtis to introduce those brindled hogs of his into! Send some of them out there, Colonel, and see if you can't improve the Oregon hog in value from \$5.49 to the value of those of your own State, which Uncle Sam says is twice as much, or \$10.96 per head.

## TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHbred STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

Lady Graydene, 14394. D. W. White, Bates, Ill., to Vincent Smith, Canon City, Col.

Lowland Laddie, 14395. D. W. Smith to John Clay, Jr., Chicago, Ill.

Belle of Oxford, 11195. John T. Wrinkle, Plattsburg, Mo., to J. B. Thompson, Plattsburg, Mo.

Panama, 14324, and Joppa, 14327. Wm. Hopps, Baltimore, Md., to Samuel S. Patterson, Baldwin, Md.

Betsy Jane, 11595. W. D. Miner, Burlingame, Kan., to R. R. Houghton, Burlingame, Kan.

Diadem of Derby, 10433. E. Kent & Son, New Market, N. H., to C. C. Manuel, Richford, Vt.

Mary's Gloster II., 14411. Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio, to G. P. Raup, Springfield, Ohio.

Oxford Pearl, 14412. Clifford & White, Wellington, Ohio, to Chas. S. Tyson, Kent, Ohio.

Lady Oxford, 14413, and Belle of Nashville, 14415. Clifford & White, to H. D. Nichol, Nashville, Tenn.

Duchess of Balmoral III., 7702, and Elm Croft Monarch, 13825. Giles T. Brown, Ithaca, Mich., to Martin & Henry, St. Louis, Mich.

Mattie, 12013. James Honk, Industry, Mo., to Squire Honk, Jamestown, Mo.

### Live Stock Notes.

Twenty dairy farms in Iowa are said to be managed by women.

The product of the Minnesota creameries for 1884 is quoted at 30,000,000 lbs.

If a French cheese maker don't get 150 to 200 pounds of cheese per cow, he considers such cow too poor to keep.

Save all worthless heads of cabbage and the waste leaves for the cows. They will appreciate and eat them greedily and materially increase their flow of milk as a result of the extra feed.

Save the last fourth of the milk from the cow in a separate vessel and pour it directly in the cream jar. This portion of the milk is so rich in butter fats that it well pays to churn it all, and saves the labor of setting and skimming.

The *American Cultivator* thinks that, as they get scarcer later on, fine fleece clothing wools and fine delaines are likely to advance several cents per pound. Many of the woollen mills which delayed laying in stock will find it difficult to purchase the sorts of wool they require.

Clothing wools amounting to 11,475,889 pounds, combing wools 2,780,751 pounds, and carpet wools 56,339,530 pounds, were imported into the United States, during the last fiscal year. The value, about \$8,790,000, was \$3,500,000 less than that of 1884. There were, however, 4,000,000 pounds more of carpet wools imported this year than last.

The Angora industry is not carried on nearly so extensively as it might be to great advantage to the growers of this kind of stock and to the country in general. Well-bred animals generally shear from four to six pounds of mohair, and it finds ready sale at from fifty to sixty cents per pound. In fact there is not sufficient of the Angora fleece now grown to meet the demands of the manufacturers. —*National Stockman.*

An enormous cheese has recently been made at East Aurora, New York, for a prominent grocer of Buffalo. Its weight is 3,300 lbs. The milk was taken from 2,600 cows, to milk which 300 hands were employed. Between 400 and 500 citizens of Buffalo were present to witness the construction of this dairy Colossus. The grocer who ordered the cheese threw into it a number of gold coins while it was being manufactured.

At present the feeders of hogs are watching the prices with considerable solicitude, and are anxiously seizing upon anything which may indicate the future course of quotations. As usual the packers are crying that there is a great supply, and hogs must be low; but we have had this same cry for the past five years at least. The number of hogs in the country is not excessive, and the cholera is reducing that number; yet the cholera may cause an increased instead of a decreased number to be marketed, by creating an alarm. The enormous corn crop makes this all the more probable. However, the pork houses are nearly empty, and have been for some time. Throughout the summer the western packers put at once on the counters the great bulk of their meats; and eastern buyers took one-half the receipts at western points. The quantity of meats on hand and the probable offerings during the winter should bring higher prices; but as the packers have very little dressed meat to dispose of, they are in splendid condition to bear the market, and will keep down prices if it is possible for them to do so.

Inferior beef is very cheap. Iowa farmers cannot get wages for their work by raising cattle to sell in Chicago for 3 cents a pound, nor for 4 cents. The world pays more than that for better beef, and we must produce it. Much more than half the cattle just now shipped from that State are unprofitable. We have the material for making the best beef that brings nearly 6 cents gross in Chicago, and the production of this class of beef is one of the few things that offer a good profit. When first-class beef is produced, improved bulls are indispensable, improved grass very necessary and somebody's coat must go off to grow corn. For six months or more every year the ranch man has no cattle to sell, and at no time during the year can he ship first class beef. He does compete at present with our poorly bred natives and destroys the profit of raising them. It would seem wise when the western farmer is being squeezed on all sides by low prices, to turn his attention to this department of the farm that he is reasonably sure of getting a fair profit from.—*James Wilson, in Madisonian and Chronicle.*

### Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER  
AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

TORONTO, Oct. 28th, 1885.

Our cables to-day regarding the British cattle trade are the worst yet by a long way, indicating a most deplorable state of affairs for which it is difficult to account, and quoting an extremely low range of values. To sell at all at any price during the past week has been a most disheartening task and the money dropped by holders must foot up a very large total. It is hardly too much to say that cattle are being given away, when prime Canadian steers can command only 10c. per lb. in the Liverpool market. The decline in six weeks has been four cents per pound. Receipts of cattle from Canada and the United States have continued heavy, but it is more satisfactory to note that the receipts from other quarters have fallen off considerably, despite which, however, the markets have been in the last stages of demoralization, and values have declined one cent per pound during the week. At Liverpool to-day trade was extremely dull under heavy offerings and a weak, dragging demand. Sellers were forced to accept buyers' prices or hold, as the later completely controlled the market and bought at any figure they chose to name. The sheep trade has remained unchanged.

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

Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.
Prime Canadian steers.....	0 10	to 0 11½ per lb.
Fair to choice grades .....	0 9½	to 0 00 "
Poor to medium.....	0 8½	to 0 00 "
Inferior and bulls .....	0 05	to 0 06½ "
Sheep—		
Best.....	0 13	to 0 00 "
Secondary qualities.....	0 11	to 0 12 "
Merinoes.....	0 10½	to 0 11½ "
Inferior and rams.....	0 08	to 0 09½ "

TORONTO.

Receipts of live stock have been heavy this week. At the Western Cattle Market yesterday there were about fifty-five loads offered. Only a portion of these were sold. Export and butchers' cattle were weaker; feeders and stockers steady; lambs weaker; sheep poor demand; hogs steady.

CATTLE.—Offerings of shippers show a large increase, being yesterday about 175 head; the demand was not good; the quality was only fair and sales were made at easier prices; trade was very slow; only a few buyers were in the market and they did not want all the cattle offered; values ruled a shade lower than last week; best selling a shade over 4c. while several transactions were made about 3¼c.; offerings

not all sold. Butchers' cattle found a bad market owing to excessive supplies; at the close of last week there was some improvement but yesterday values declined about ¼c. per lb.; quality of the offerings somewhat better; best loads sold at 3½ to 3¾c. with part loads of picked at 3¼c.; the general run changed hands at 3¼ to 3½c. while inferior sold at 2½ to 3; outlook is not good for the remainder of the week as many were unsold yesterday. Feeders were very active the supply large and the demand good; there were no choice, the general run averaging 900 to 1,100 lbs. each; all offering were wanted; sales were made at 3 to 3½c. per lb.; something extra would bring a shade more; bulls brought 2½ to 2¾c. for the general run. Stockers weighing 800 to 875 lbs. were in poor demand and nominal at 2 to 2½c. per lb. Milch cows in light supply and fair demand.

SHEEP.—Offered more freely; demand poor but all sold at easy prices ranging from \$4 to \$4.25 each for animals weighing 145 to 155 lbs. each; outlook indicates a very poor demand.

LAMBS.—Offerings yesterday about 1,000 head, which was far more than wanted; market grew weaker under a light demand; best weighing about 86 lbs. sold at \$3.00 each; other sales of very good were made at \$2.80 and \$2.90.

CALVES.—Not many offerings and these generally of poor quality; demand light but good calves would sell very well.

HOGS.—Continue steady; light fat in good demand with not enough offering at 4½ to 4¾c. per lb.; heavy only fair demand at 4 to 4¼c.; stores very dull at 3¾ to 4c.

Quotations are:

Cattle, export, 1,200 lbs. and upwards,		
heifers and steers, choice .....	4	to 0 per lb.
“ choice mixed.....	3¾	to 0 “
“ Butchers' choice.....	3¾	to 0 “
“ good.....	3½	to 3¾ “
“ inferior to common.....	2½	to 3 “
“ Milch cows, per head.....		\$30 to \$50
“ Stockers, heavy.....	3	to 3½ per lb.
“ “ light.....	2	to 2½ “
“ Bulls.....	2	to 2½ “
“ Springers, per head.....		\$35 to \$45
Sheep, export.....	3	to 3¼ per lb.
“ inferior and rams.....	2½	to 3 “
“ Butchers' per head.....		\$2.50 to \$3.25
“ Lambs, choice, per head.....		\$2.75 to \$3.00
“ “ inferior to common per head.....		\$2 to \$2.50
Hogs, heavy fat, weighed off the car.....	4	to 4½ per lb.
“ Light fat, “ “ “.....	4½	to 4¾ “
“ Store “ “ “.....	3¾	to 4 “
Calves, per head, choice.....		\$5.00 to \$7.00
“ Common.....		\$2.00 upwards.

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

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending Oct. 24 .....	1,846	1,503	669
Week ending Oct. 17.....	1,896	2,820	845
Cor. week 1884.....	1,051	1,676	757
Cor. week 1883.....	1,868	2,049	668
Total to date.....	44,378	52,524	11,329
To same date 1884.....	31,069	52,302	8,902
To same date 1883.....	28,560	41,603	4,734

MONTREAL.

The cattle shipping season is winding up in a most disastrous manner to our exporters, which is in marked contrast to the promise with which it opened. Liverpool cables report trade frightfully bad, while the news from Glasgow and London shows that in these markets, although they are depressed, more money can be made than in Liverpool. The exports have fallen off materially and the bad state of the trade may be gathered from the fact that three steamers went out last week without cattle. As an instance of the depression it may be mentioned that a bunch of cattle which cost here \$70 a head sold in Bristol at £15 10s. The total exports of cattle this season to date were 58,035 head—an increase of 4,495 head compared with 1884, an increase of 10,210 compared with 1883, an increase of 31,097 compared with 1882, an increase of 21,758 compared with 1881, an increase of 20,091 compared with 1880, an increase of 37,167 compared with 1879, and an increase of 44,082 compared with 1878. The total exports of sheep this season to date were 37,402 head, a decrease of 15,347 compared with 1884, a decrease of 43,308 compared with 1883, a decrease of 20,589 compared with 1882, a decrease of 14,910 compared with 1881, a decrease of 31,317 compared with 1880, a decrease of 23,502 compared with 1879, and an increase of 12,078 compared with 1878. Freights from Boston to Liverpool are lower at 25@30s. The market for export cattle has been quiet, and the conduct of exporters reflects the unfavorable cables. The offerings were moderate and the enquiry slow, but to effect sales lower prices had to be accepted, and most of the business this morning was at 4@4¼c. per lb. live weight. Last year at this date cattle were at 4½@5¼c., and freights at 60@70s. Sheep were in better request at 3c. per lb. live weight. Butchers' cattle were in fair supply and weaker at 2@3½c. per lb. Live hogs were

in good demand and firm at 5c. per lb. Lambs sold at \$2@ \$2.25 each and calves at \$4@ \$5 each.

EAST BUFFALO.

Oct. 26. Cattle Receipts were 215 car loads of sale stock, while several loads held over from Saturday; market dull and slow, prices fully 15@ 20c. lower for all grades of butchers' and medium steers, while best are offering fully 10c. lower; best steers averaging 1,350@ 1,525 lbs. sold at \$5.25 @ \$5.50; good shippers, 1,395@ 1,425 lbs., \$5 @ \$5.15 although several droves of coarse Indians of 1,400 lbs. sold down to \$4.75@ \$4.85; fair to medium steers of 1,100@ 1,350 lbs. \$3.75@ \$4.75; several car loads of Colorados at \$3.40@ \$3.65; mixed butchers' \$3@ \$3.50; coarse and common old cows, heifers, etc., \$2@ \$2.75; stockers slow and a shade weaker, with liberal supply offering; medium bulls steady at \$2.25@ \$2.75; veals lower, only light demand. \$5.50@ \$6; sales included four cars of Canada stockers, 800@ \$75 lbs., at \$3.25@ \$3.75, and large lots of Canadas held over. Sheep and lambs Receipts were moderate, in fact light for opening of week, which was well, considering the bad condition that trade has been in; total supply was about 50 cars of which 23 loads were Canada lambs; market ruled 10@ 15c. stronger for sheep, while good lambs were a full quarter higher; sales, good to choice 90@ 100 lbs. were at \$3.15@ \$3.50; fair to good, 80@ \$0 lbs., \$2.90@ \$3.10; good to choice Western lambs, \$4.25@ \$4.75; common to fair, \$3.25 @ \$4; Canada lambs ruled steady at \$4.75@ \$4.85 for 80@ \$2 lbs. average; stock most of Canadas sold.

PRODUCE.

The movement in the local market has been, on the whole, small, during the week. There has been very little demand for anything beyond barley, and even for it prices were beginning to reach figures which seemed rather distasteful to buyers. Receipts have been coming forward freely, but owners have not been inclined to press sales, and the consequence has been to increase stocks, which stood on Monday morning as follows: Flour, 250 bbls.; fall wheat, 114,790 bushels; spring wheat, 53,034 bushels; oats, nil; barley, 243,378 bushels; peas, 30,525 bushels; rye, nil. The quantity of wheat in transit for the United Kingdom, on the 22nd inst., was 1,450,000 quarters against 1,447,000 on the 15th inst. The quantity in sight has continued to increase slowly, and stood on the 24th inst. at 45,663,000 bushels against 45,179,000 on the 17th.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

Table with columns for Flour, R. Wheat, R. Winter, No. 1 Cal, No. 2 Cal, Corn, Barley, Oats, Peas, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Tallow, Cheese and rows for Oct. 20, Oct. 27, Oct. 28, Oct. 31.

Flour.—Decidedly inactive; holders have been offering concessions nearly all week, until at the close superior extra was obtainable at \$4.00, and extra at \$3.90 for guaranteed, with no demand heard.

Wheat.—Seems rather unsettled; is stated to have sold at \$11.50, but at the same time there was more obtainable at \$11.00.

Oatmeal.—Cars held more firmly at \$3.95, but no sales; small lots were going at from \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Barley.—Inactive and easier; buyers have been few and sellers have not been many. No. 2 fall sold once last week at 89c, but was subsequently obtainable lower, selling at the close for equal to 86c. here. Spring scarce and held firmly; No. 3 has sold to a small extent outside at equal to 85 to 87c., and No. 2 has been worth 85 to 89c. On street fall and spring sold at 85 to 89c., and goose at 70 to 76c.

Oats.—Have been in fair demand at steady prices. Old sold last week at 34½ and 35c., the latter for white, and new at 32½ and 33 on track, and this week at 32½c.; at close, old again brought 34½c. On street new closed at 33 to 36c., and old at 38c.

Barley.—The lower grades seem to have been easier, but choice fairly steady. No. 1 sold last week at 80c., and No. 2 at 75c. f.o.c.; extra No. 3 in cargo lots changed hands at 68 and 68½c., and No. 3 at 59c. f.o.c. On Monday No. 3 sold at 88½ and 89c., and on Tuesday at 88 and 87c.; but No. 1 and No. 2 scarce and firm at 82 and 74c. On street prices closed at 60 to 85c.

Peas.—Inactive, but firm, with cars worth 61 to 62c., and on street 61½c. has been paid.

Rye.—Inactive, but worth 62c. on the street.

Hay.—There has been some movement in pressed at \$11.00 to \$12.00 by the car-lot. Market receipts have been fair, but decidedly insufficient, and prices firm, closing at \$11.00 to \$17.00, the latter being exceptionally high.

Straw.—Offering very sparingly and wanted very actively. Prices very firm, with one load of loose sold at \$7.00, and sheaf closed at \$13.50 to \$16.00.

POTATOES.—Have been coming forward freely and selling lower, cars closing with a sale at 50c., and more obtainable at this figure. Street receipts also have increased, but prices better maintained, closing at 65 to 70c. per bag.

Apples.—No car-lots moving, but street receipts on the increase; wind-falls have sold about 75c. to \$1.00, with choice at from \$1.25 to \$1.75.

Poultry.—In increased supply and good demand, but easy; chickens selling at 35 to 45c. per pair; ducks 55 to 65c. per pair; geese 50 to 60c. each; turkeys 11c. per lb.

TORONTO MARKET.

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

PROVISIONS.

Butter.—There has been rather more offered and the feeling somewhat easy; selections have still been taken at 16c., but good dairy has sold at 14c., and for shipping-lots no demand heard. Some few large rolls have gone off at 15c. for choice. Street receipts increased and prices closed lower at 20 to 22c. for lb. rolls, and choice tubs and crocks at 16c., with inferior at 9c.

Eggs.—Still scarce, firm and wanted; all really fresh offered have found a sale at 20c., but pickled lower; on street really fresh have brought 20 to 22c.

Cheese.—Firm, with fine bringing 9½c., and some inclined to ask more; with medium ranging from 7 to 8c. in small lots.

Pork.—Quiet and easy at \$12.00 to \$12.50.

Bacon.—Stocks are almost exhausted, and the little on hand is held firmly at 7 to 7½c. for either long clear or Cumberland, but sales very few indeed. New rolls have been quiet at 10c., and old bellies at 10½ to 11c., with little doing.

Hams.—Seem rather unsettled; we should say that holders would not be sorry to clear off old stocks at about 11c. for fresh smoked and 10c. for old canvassed, but there seem to have been very few moving during the week.

Lard.—Has been selling fairly well but at easy prices; pails have gone, in lots of 50, at 9½c. and small lots at 9½c., with tinnets at 9c., and a few tierces at \$4c.

Hops.—Market receipts have increased and prices have declined rapidly, this week, closing at \$5.50 to \$5.75.

Salt.—Liverpool coarse firm at 70c. for cars and 75c. for small lots, with fine at \$1.40 and dairy at 40c. for small bags. Canadian unchanged at 80c. by the car and 85c. for small lots.

Dried Apples.—Lots have been taken at 4c., and dealers have been selling small lots at 4½ to 4¾c. per lb.

Hops.—Buyers and sellers apart; lots held at \$1½c. which is refused; the only movement has been the sale of a few single bales at 9 to 10c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

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

THE HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO.

The demand this week shows no improvement, there being no foreign buyers in the market. Thirty horses were sold at Grand's, Tuesday. All were knocked down to local buyers. In most cases prices were satisfactory. Drivers 5 to 8 years, 15.1 to 15.3, sold from \$90 to \$115; workers, from 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., from \$110 to \$155. Saddle horses are in demand, but none offering. Mr. W. D. Grand reports the following private sales: Pair of carriage geldings, 5 years, 16.1, \$430; 4 drivers, 15.2 to 16 hands, \$120, \$145, \$135, and \$160; heavy draught mare, 1,500 lbs., \$200; heavy draught gelding, 1,550 lbs., \$175; pair Shetland ponies, 12 hands, \$220.

MONTREAL.

The horse market is becoming more and more featureless each week, and now there is not a good point noticeable. There are a number of splendid horses for sale, but the buyers are invisible, and a price, no matter how low, cannot be obtained. For the past few weeks a few carriage horses were in demand, but lately the orders have been cancelled, and the animals remain in the stables awaiting better times. Mr. Maguire, of College Street, has sold only one horse since October 17, and that at \$75. American buyers still keep a good distance from the city. There has been no shipment of horses to the United States during the past week.

BOSTON.

The tone of the market remains without improvement. The supply is fully equal to the demand. The arrivals over the northern roads were lighter than usual. Trade will soon revive. Not anything of amount doing in streeters. We note one car load of Ohio horses being sold by Berry Brothers, weighing from 1,000 to 1,400 lbs. each, at \$150 to \$200; also a mixed lot of 19 head from Indiana by A. K. Wilson, at about the above prices and weights.

CHICAGO.

The following sales will give an idea of the Chicago market for the past week:

Table with columns: Description, Years, Hands, Lbs., Price. Lists various horse types like Coupé horse, Bay driver, Bay horse, etc.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Green have been very scarce and have risen a half cent, leaving No. 1 cows at 8½c. and No. 2 at 7½c. Cured have been scarce, firm and wanted, with small sales at 9½ to 9¾c.

CALFSKINS.—Inactive and almost nominal, being offered or wanted to a small extent only.

SHEEPSKINS.—All offered have been readily taken at 70 to 75c. for the best green, and 45 to 65c. for country lots.

WOOL.—Fleece inactive; country stocks very small and held usually above dealers' views, 20c. being wanted all round, while this figure seems to be the bid for selected and 15c. for mixed lots. Pulled inactive at 22 to 23c. for super, and nothing doing in extra, which is nearly nominal.

TALLOW.—Abundant, but weak and slow of sale at former prices.

Hides and Skins—

Table listing various hide and skin types like No. 1 steers, Cows, Cured and inspected, Calfskins, Sheepskins, Lambskins, Pelts, Tallow, and their prices.

Wool—

Table listing various wool types like Fleece, comb'g ord., Southdown, Pulled combing, super, and Extra, and their prices.



**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**

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

**THURSDAY, the 12th day of November next,** inclusive, for the construction of

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

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

Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail 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. GOBELL,**  
Secretary.

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

**Harness at Wholesale Prices!**

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

Look at our Prices—

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

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

**CANADIAN HARNESS CO.,**  
104 FRONT STREET.

Opposite Hay Market, Toronto.

**SHORTHORNS.**

**FOR SALE.**

**Herd of Registered Shorthorns,**

CONSISTING OF

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

APPLY **MAJOR LLOYD,**

OAKVILLE, ONT.

**CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW—WEEKLY.**

**TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.**

POSTAGE FREE.



**Contract for Supply of Mail Bags.**

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General (For Printing and Supply Branch), and marked "Tender for Mail Bags," will be received at Ottawa until 12 o'clock, noon, on **MONDAY, the 29th NOVEMBER, 1885,** for the supply of the Post Office Department of Canada with such Cotton Duck, Jute and Leather Mail Bags as may from time to time be required for the Postal Service of the Dominion.

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

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

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

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

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

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

**WILLIAM WHITE,**  
Secretary.

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

**W. HERON & SON,**

Breeders and Importers of

**SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES**

AND

**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.**

A NUMBER OF RAMS AND EWES FOR SALE.

Correspondence Solicited.

**DALMORE FARM,**  
ASHBURN, ONTARIO.

**Real Estate Agency, Conveyancing, & COLLECTIONS MADE.**

Money to Loan, Commissions Solicited,

**C. H. MACDONALD,**

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**THE ALLODIAL ARGUS.**

Giving valuable information to intending purchasers of lands and houses.

**R. W. PRITTIE & CO.,**

*Real Estate Agents, Commissioners, Valuers, Trustees and Financial Agents,*

**Room C, Arcade, Yonge Street, TORONTO.**

Send 3 cent Stamp for a Copy of the above Paper.



**THE IMPROVED MODEL Washer and Bleacher.**

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

**\$1000 REWARD**

Pat. Aug. 2, 1884  
C. W. DENNIS, Toronto.

For its Superior.

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

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

Send for circulars. AGENTS WANTED.

(Mention this paper.)

**C. W. DENNIS,**

Toronto Bargain House,

213 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

**HARNESS! HARNESS!**

40 years in the country is the test that tells.

**No Cheap Yankee or Auction Work.**

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

Harness at all prices. Send for price list.

**Stevenson Manuf. Co.,**

No 55 Jarvis Street

**J. & J. TAYLOR,**  
**Toronto Safe Works,**  
ESTABLISHED 1855.

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of

**TAYLOR'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES,**

WITH NON-CONDUCTING STEEL FLANGE DOOR.

We are now making

**FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.**

Specially adapted for Jewellers' use, having a complete lining of steel throughout, and inside Steel Door.

Catalogue and Prices on Application.

**117 AND 119 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.**

THE BEST

**BOOK AND JOB**

PRINTING

IN THE DOMINION.

**Herd and Stud Registers.**

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**BOOKBINDING,**

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The Best of Work at Reasonable

Prices. Estimates and

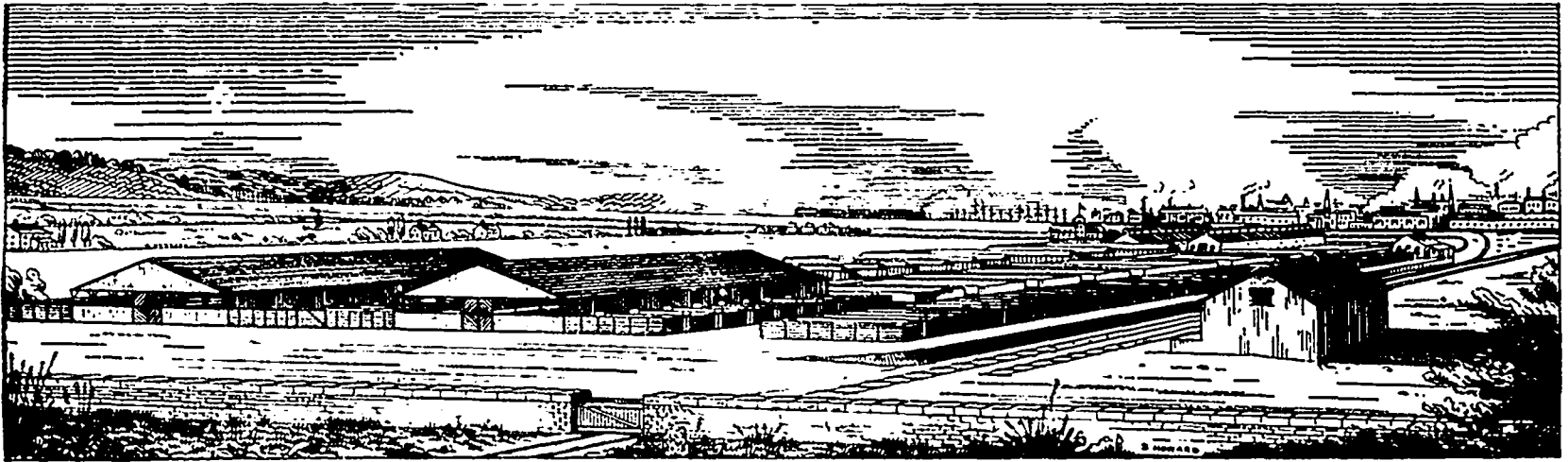
Samples furnished.

**CANADIAN BREEDER Office,**

TORONTO.

# Canadian Pacific Railway.

## STOCK YARDS AT MONTREAL.



High Ground, well drained.  
Most Modern arrangements for Feeding  
and Watering Cattle.

Convenient to City Markets and Shipping  
Excelled by no Yards in the World.

Large Easy-riding Stock Cars, Fast Trains, Best Facilities for Loading and Unloading, No extra Charges for Feed and Prompt Attention at the Yards.  
For the Convenience of Shippers an Hotel, with all modern improvements, will be built at the Yards so as to be ready for use about July 1st.

For Information about Rates, etc., apply to

G. M. BOSWORTH,

General Freight Agent (East'n Div'n),

**MONTREAL.**

E. TIFFIN,

Gen'l Freight Agent (Ont. Div'n),

**TORONTO.**



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

FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND FEET  
RESERVED FOR CANADA.

First Royal Exhibition Commission  
Since 1862.

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

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

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

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

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

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

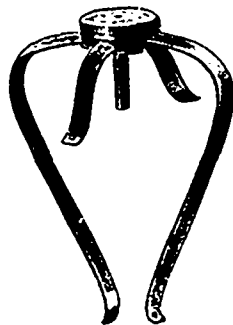
Every farmer, every producer, and every manufacturer, has interest in assisting. It having been already demonstrated that extension of trade always follows such efforts.

By order,

JOHN LOWE.

Sec. of the Dept. of Agriculture.

Ottawa, Sept. 1st, 1885.



### THE STUNNER,

OR

Instantaneous and Painless Slaughterer of Cattle, Pigs, etc.

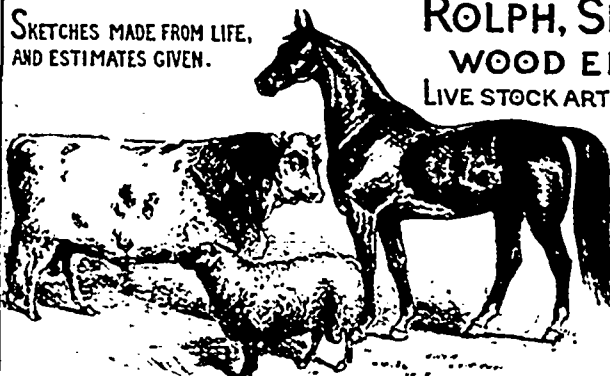
By using this instrument the animal is instantly and painlessly deprived of sensibility to pain, owing to the brain being pierced. To deprive animals of life in the speediest way is surely humane and economical, as well as a moral duty: for while the Creator has given to man the power of life and death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

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

STRATTON BROS., 401 Gerrard St. East, Toronto.

A liberal discount will be allowed to agents.

SKETCHES MADE FROM LIFE,  
AND ESTIMATES GIVEN.



ROLPH, SMITH & Co  
WOOD ENGRAVERS,  
LIVE STOCK ARTISTS & ENGRAVERS

FOR THE  
ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE  
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CANADIAN BREEDER  
AGRICULTURAL  
REVIEW.

TORONTO.

### FAIRVIEW HERD

OF

### POLAND CHINA HOGS,

BENSON & WIKOFF, Proprietors.

Groves, Fayette Co., Ind.

All stock recorded in C.P.C.R. Our Motto:  
Individual Merit and Gilt-Edge Pedigrees.

All stock guaranteed to be as represented.  
Low rates by Express. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

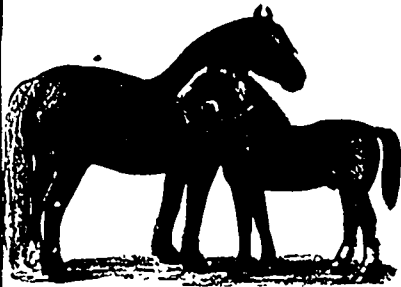
BENSON & WIKOFF.

### What is Catarrh?

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

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

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



# GRAHAM BROS.,

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## Clydesdale Horses,

STALLIONS & MARES,

OWNERS OF

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

Have always on hand, Stallions of the now  
most fashionable breeds for sale.  
Correspondence solicited. Address,

# GRAHAM BROS.,

Clydesdale Horse Importers,

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## "CHANCELLOR,"

THE CELEBRATED STALLION,  
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Dark Brown Horse Foaled in 1873. Sired by "Ter-  
ry" Dam, Nellie Lyall, by Luther. Chancellor stands  
on sixteen hands and one inch—a very handsome  
specimen of great substance, weighed, at end of a very  
successful season, 1,205 pounds. As a race-horse, was  
first at all distances. His colts, from mares of all  
descriptions, are very promising. For particulars  
apply to

GEO. W. TORRANCE,  
Cookville, Ont.

"CANADIAN BREEDER" Office, Toronto, Ont.

## Well-Matched Carriage Horses FOR SALE.

A Handsome Span of Dark Bay Mares,  
all matched—standing fifteen hands three  
lines—full sisters, five and six years old.  
In every respect, stylish, prompt drivers,  
kind and safe.

Apply to  
SAM. BEATTY,  
"CANADIAN BREEDER" Office,  
Toronto, Ont.

## Jersey Bulls For Sale.

American Jersey Cattle Club  
Herd Register.

### ACTOR, \$250.

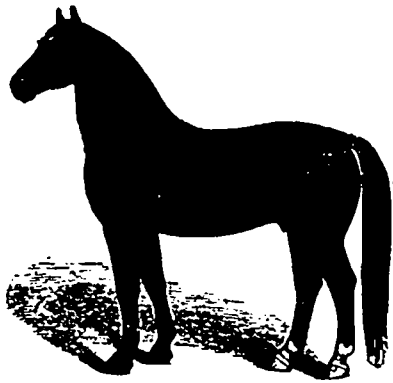
First prize two-year old class, and Silver Medal best  
bull any age, Toronto, 1884.

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

First Prize Toronto, 1885, eleven animals in the  
class.

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

For full particulars as to pedigree, etc., apply to  
A. McLEAN HOWARD, Jr.,  
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## TROTting STOCK STALLIONS

—AND—

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## ENGLAND'S SHIRE HORSES

Can be secured from farmers here, by

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OF UTTOXTER, ENGLAND.

For Cash or American Products,  
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Heavy Bred Entire Colts, - £10 to £20  
1 year old " - 18 to 25  
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Stud book certificate with each animal.

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

Would exchange entire horses:

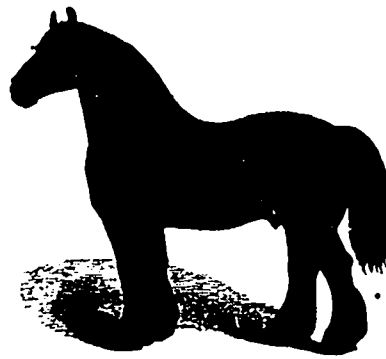
MAJUM BONUM, 3 years old, for 1000 bus.  
maize.  
WANTED THE MOST, 4 years old, for 1500 bus.  
maize.  
MINERAL WATER, Cardigan Trotting Pony, 4  
years old, for 800 bus. maize.

Free on Steamer in both cases.

Agents could be appointed on both sides.

Importers of Frozen Mutton and American Beef.

BANKERS: THE BIRMINGHAM & DUDLEY  
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# JAMES FORSHAW, BREEDER AND DEALER

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## English Shire Horses,

STALLIONS AND MARES,

OWNER OF

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

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

JAMES FORSHAW,

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BLYTH, near Worksop,

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# Jas. F. Crowther,

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—IN—

## ENGLISH SHIRE

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## Cleveland Bay Horses, STALLIONS & MARES.

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

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

Mirfield is on the direct line between Liver-  
pool and Leeds. Address,

## SHIRE HORSE STUD FARM

MIRFIELD,

Yorkshire, England.

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



# F. A. FLEMING,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

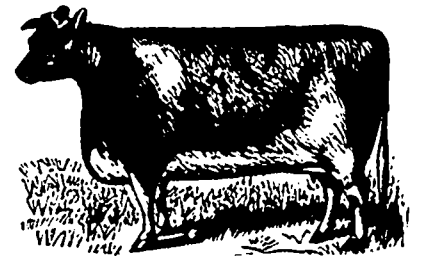
## HEREFORD CATTLE

And Shropshire Down Sheep.

Herd headed by the Imported Bulls Corporal, 4175  
and Earl Downton, 12797  
Choice Herefords and Shropshire Sheep for sale.  
Address,

THE PARK, WESTON, ONTARIO.

Ten minutes' walk from Grand Trunk and Can-  
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# Thos. Nelson & Sons

Have always on hand a very fine  
selection of

## BULLS and BULL CALVES.

PARTIES ON BUSINESS WILL BE  
MET AT THE DEPOT.

For further information apply to  
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STEYNING, SUSSEX, ENGLAND,

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MARKHAM, CANADA,

Breeders and Importers

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CLYDESDALE HORSES, PONIES,

Sussex Cattle, Southdown Sheep,  
Sussex Pigs, Game and  
Dorking Chicken.

A good selection of either now for sale.

Enquire of

E. STANFORD,

Markham, Ont., Can.

# J. & W. B. WATT,

BREEDERS OF

Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdale Horses,  
Southdown Sheep, and  
Berkshire Pigs.

"Brampton Hero," 278-58813, and Imported "Lord  
Lansdowne" at head of herd.

Herd numbers 60 head of choice animals.

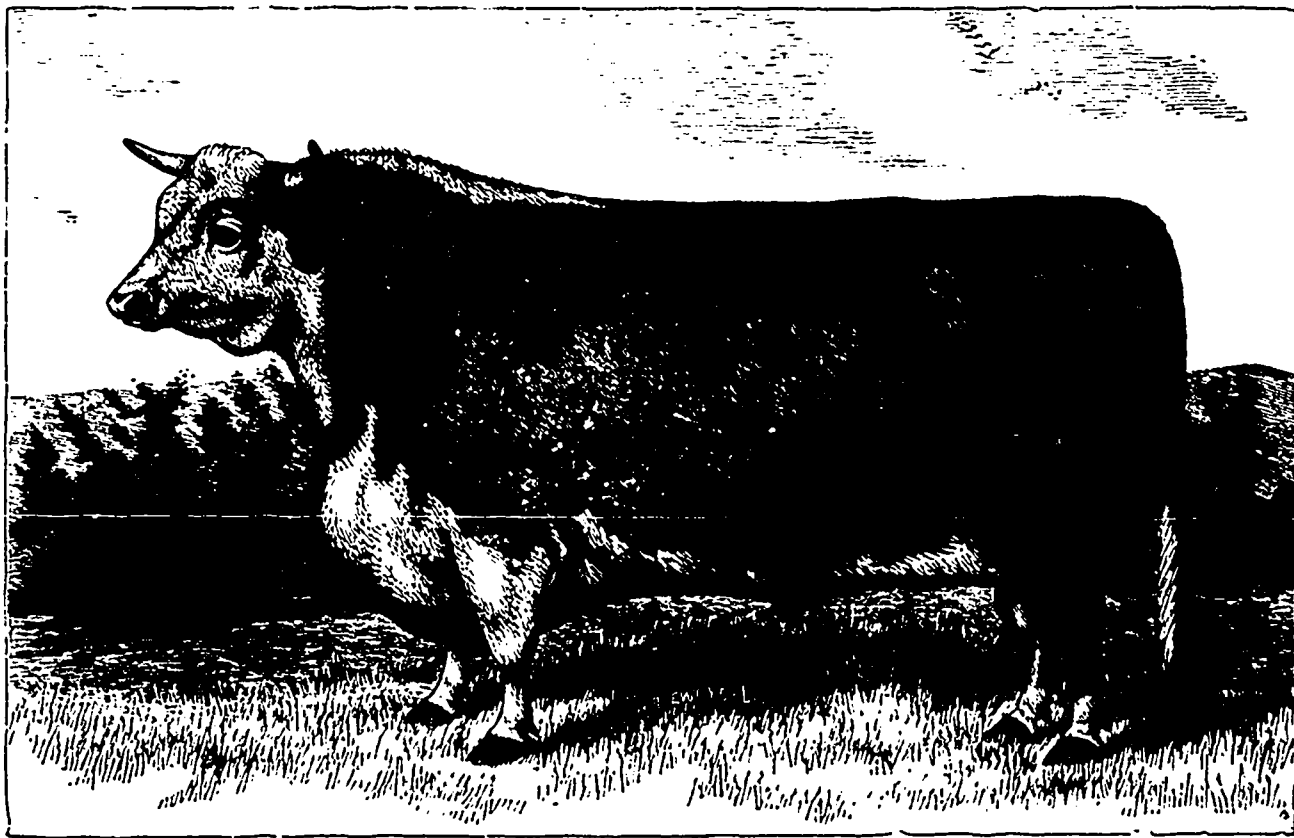
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J. & W. B. WATT,

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PRIZE HEREFORDS.



PRIZE HEREFORDS.

## PRIZE HEREFORDS.

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

**FRANK A. FLEMMING, Importer and Breeder,**

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

In replying to this advertisement mention the *Canadian Breeder*.

### Produce.

**W. L. KAVANACH,**  
DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Pork Packer & Commission Merchant,  
22 1/2 CHURCH STREET,  
TORONTO.

Correspondence with factories solicited.

**W. H. KNOWLTON,**

27 Church St., Toronto,

**FLOUR AND PRODUCE DEALER,**  
and  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT.**

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

**J. H. BONNELL & CO. C. I. DOUGLAS, T. H. GOFF**

BLACK AND COLORED

Late of TORONTO, CANADA,

ARCHITECT, Toronto.

**Printing Ink Manufacturers,**  
7 Spruce St., Tribune Building,  
NEW YORK CITY.

Factory: Long Island City.

**JOHN S. WILSON,**  
General Agent.

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 St., Liverpool.**

Had ten years' experience planning and superintending the erection of Farm Buildings, and has visited many of the best Farms, studs in New York, New Jersey, Kentucky and other States. Correspondence invited.

#### REFERENCES:

GEO. LAIDLAW, Esq., 28 Brock St., Toronto  
JOHN HOPE, Esq., Bow Park, Brantford.

**J. P. SULLIVAN**

14 & 16 ALICE ST., TORONTO,  
Manufacturer of

**First-Class Carriages  
WAGONS AND SLEIGHS**

in the latest styles. All work warranted. Superior material used in all branches.

Call and examine.

**"COLD WATER DIP"** Many  
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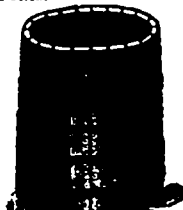
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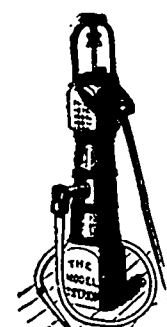
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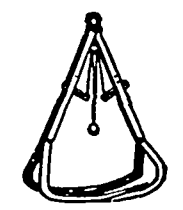
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