

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/<br>Couverture de couleur   | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/<br>Pages de couleur   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/<br>Couverture endommagée  | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/<br>Pages endommagées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/<br>Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée  | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/<br>Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/<br>Le titre de couverture manque   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/<br>Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/<br>Cartes géographiques en couleur   | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/<br>Pages détachées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/<br>Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/<br>Transparence   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/<br>Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/<br>Qualité inégale de l'impression   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/<br>Relié avec d'autres documents  | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes supplementary material/<br>Comprend du matériel supplémentaire   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion<br>along interior margin/<br>La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la<br>distorsion le long de la marge intérieure  | <input type="checkbox"/> Only edition available/<br>Seule édition disponible   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may<br>appear within the text. Whenever possible, these<br>have been omitted from filming/<br>Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées<br>lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,<br>mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont<br>pas été filmées. | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata<br>slips, tissues, etc.. have been refilmed to<br>ensure the best possible image/<br>Les pages totalement ou partiellement<br>obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,<br>etc.. ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à<br>obtenir la meilleure image possible. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional comments:/<br>Commentaires supplémentaires:                      Continuous pagination.   |  |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below,  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
										✓	

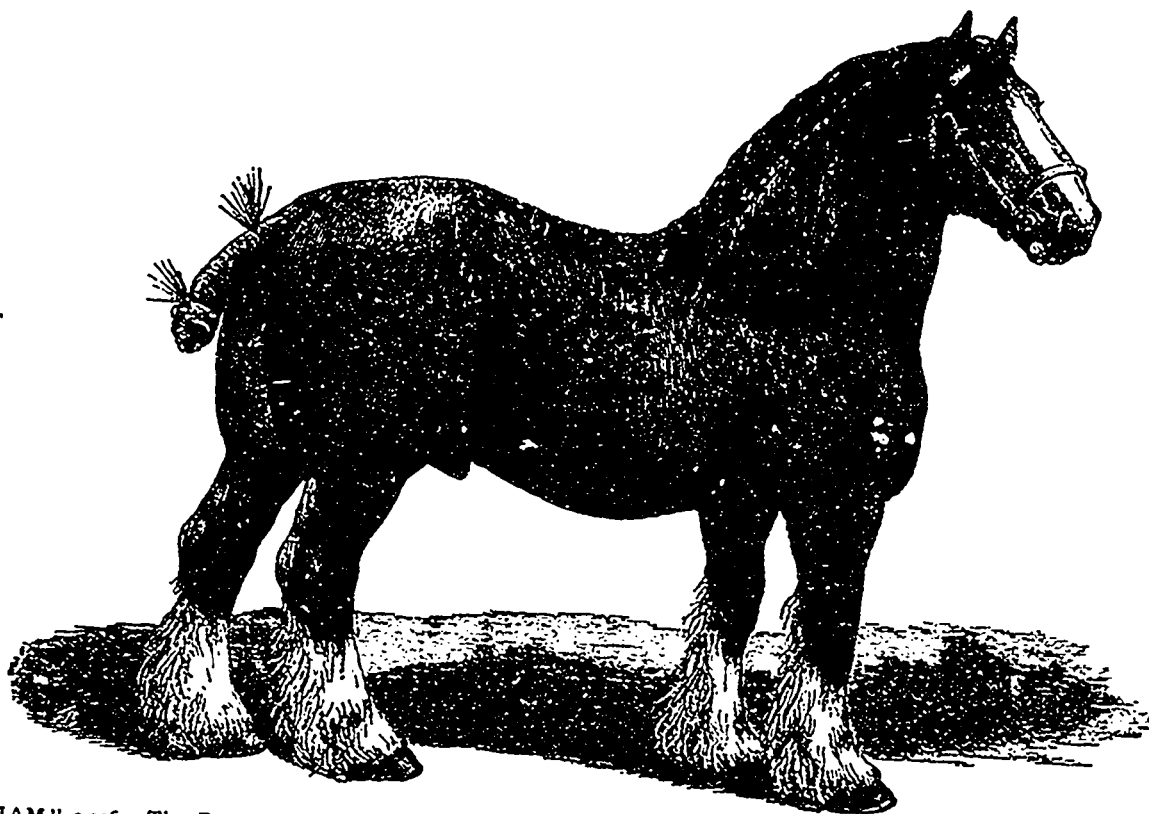
# CANADIAN BREEDER

and  
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, MARCH 20, 1885.

No. 12.



"PRINCE WILLIAM" 3,956. The Property of Mr. John Rowell, Bury, Huntingdon. Bred by Mr. W. H. Potter, Lockington Grounds, Derby. Winner of the Elsenham 100-Guinea Challenge Cup as the best Animal in the London Shire-horse Show, 1885.

## HENRY BERGH ON DOCKING HORSES.

Henry Bergh, of New York, president of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has published a letter strongly condemning the cruel fashion of bobbing horses' tails. He writes: "The cruel fashion of 'bobbing' horses' tails is being revived. It was a fashionable craze about a generation ago, and was not entirely stopped until our society succeeded in getting stringent laws enacted against cruelty to animals. The 'bobbing' is mainly done by the wealthy people, of course. They think that it makes their horses look more stylish, and to satisfy this caprice, God's noblest animal is made to suffer the most barbarous cruelty that devilish ingenuity can devise. Of late the officers of this society have noticed a great many horses with 'bobbed' tails, and they were nearly all of them in fashionable turnouts. The men who perform these cruel acts are blacksmiths or horse-doctors. The animal is taken into a blacksmith shop or out of the way place late at night, or early in the morning. While one or two men stand guard outside, the

doors are barred and the horse is securely tied by the legs so as to prevent kicking. Its tail is then tied to the loft or ceiling and a space of about an inch is shaved at a distance of about seven from the horse's body. A knife is placed on this spot by the so-called veterinary surgeon, and another man strikes the knife with a mallet, driving it through the flesh and the bone until the tail is severed. The suffering of the horse is excruciating, its groans almost suggesting human agony. An iron, heated to white heat, is passed over the severed end so as to stop the future flow of blood, and an iron ring, red hot, is used to cauterize the flesh to the extent of half an inch from the extremity of the horse's tail. This is done to prevent the flesh from growing over the end of the tail, for the cauterized bone is crisp and hard and might disease the flesh. Disease and death often follow this cruel treatment, because the men who perpetrate it are quack veterinary surgeons and blacksmiths, who are as ignorant of the anatomy of a horse as they are cruel. These men work very secretly, and, though we have broken up several places where they practise their cruelty, we were unable to catch the fiends at work."

## LOSSES FOR WANT OF SHELTER.

As this has turned out a severe winter for stock in all the western States, it will be a good thing for stockmen to take a careful review, as spring comes on, and count up their losses on winter food, which has not produced its proper amount of growth. On the plains, cattle have died in large numbers, but elsewhere, want of proper shelter has only greatly reduced the value of the cattle. There is no doubt that the sufferings of the cattle, even on the plains, could be very much reduced; but we only intended to call the careful attention of feeders in longer settled western States to the fact that the losses in growth, this severe winter, would have gone a long way in providing better shelter. In many cases it will be sufficient to have constructed ample shelter and largely changed the result in the spring condition of the cattle. We hope this experience may be fruitful in improving the winter shelter of cattle upon thousands of western farms, and that farmers will carefully study the whole question of winter feeding, for it will certainly have a very definite relation to annual profits.

## THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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

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

### ADVERTISING RATES.

Per line, each insertion, 20 cents.  
(Nonpareil measurement, 12 lines to one inch.)  
Breeder's cards, five line space, \$20.00 per annum; each additional line \$5.00 per annum.

Condensed advertisements under classified headings, one cent per word, each insertion, for which cash must accompany order, as accounts will not be opened for them.  
Contract rates on application.

All communications to be addressed to

**CANADIAN BREEDER,**

COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.  
TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

*Toronto, Friday, March 20th, 1885.*

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

### COLD WEATHER AND RANCHING IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Though this has been a winter of altogether exceptional severity from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic coast, and though early in the season we were treated to a great deal of gloomy prophecy concerning the probable losses of cattle on the great ranches of the north-western States, and particularly in the Canadian North-West, the winter is wearing to a close without bringing us tidings of any very calamitous losses in those regions where losses were most confidently looked for. The severest weather ever known in those localities has this year visited Calgary, McLeod, and Pincher Creek, and still no alarming reports are reaching us. True, alarmists who know nothing of the country were writing east early in the season to the effect that the heavy snow falls and intensely cold weather that were being experienced in the North-West must cause an exceptional mortality among the range cattle, but it seems that these dismal forebodings have not been fulfilled. Those who have been in the habit of decrying our own range country, and shouting for Kansas, Texas, and the south-west generally, have had a severe backset this winter, and one that will not soon be forgotten. In time ranchmen will learn that it is not temperature alone that decides whether a range will winter stock or not. Water and feed are most important factors, and unless there are plentiful and unfailing supplies of these the warmest climate to be found between the tropics would be of no avail in maintaining cattle through the winter. In some of the western States the want of water has been the cause of very serious losses, but, singularly enough, in our own country, where the heaviest losses were anticipated, we hear of none. There can be no doubt that this winter has been a very severe one in our territory, but it must be remembered that on the Canadian range grass of the very best quality is so abundant that the range cattle always begin the

winter very high in flesh. As a rule they go on gaining in weight till spring, but even when they do not, the excellent start with which they begin the winter serves them a good turn. Then the pasture is so rich and so plentiful that a few days of favorable weather will enable horses and cattle to rapidly fortify themselves against the cold weather that may follow. Even when the weather is intensely cold and the snow deep, there are always some grassy hillsides where the range animals can feed for at least portions of each day, and only an hour or two on a strong growth of good nutritious grass each day will easily keep these animals in a robust, healthy condition. The time is not far off when people will come to understand what a rich heritage we as Canadians have in that great belt of beautiful hills, fertile valleys and plains, and cold, limpid streams that nestles in the shadow of the snow-clad Rockies, and when that time does come there will be many a capitalist who will bitterly regret that he did not sooner know of, and believe in, the great mine of wealth that lay undeveloped in the broad pasture ranges of Alberta.

### MR. WALLACE'S LETTER.

It is hardly necessary for us to comment on Mr. Wallace's letter which appears elsewhere. If by "mongrel" the writer simply means a cross-bred animal, he will find very few horsemen who understand the term in the sense in which he uses it. He probably knows as well as anyone else that horsemen apply the term "mongrel" to horses that are coarse and characterless in their make up, whose breeding is unknown or nearly so, and which are regarded as just the opposite of the thoroughbred. If he calls Clear Grit a "mongrel" what is a half-bred horse?

The quotation which we omitted from the original editorial, and which Mr. Wallace includes in his letter, though perhaps "taking" with novices, is hardly the doctrine that the most skilled and experienced breeders would recommend. He says for example: "If they want what is sometimes called 'a horse of all work,' tell them to find the best of that description, help them to find him, and when found, breed to him. In short, let every man breed to what he wants to get. This is the whole problem in a nutshell." If every one thought as Mr. Wallace does on this subject, horse-breeding would remain pretty much at a standstill. We have always thought that in selecting a stallion for producing a certain class of horse, due regard should be had for the character and conformation of the mare to which he was to be bred. I want a saddle horse or heavy-weight hunter, and my mare is large and strong but somewhat dull-tempered and cold-blooded. Shall I look for a half-bred horse, an animal that was himself bred for a saddle horse, to breed to such a mare, in the hope of getting my heavy-weight hunter? or shall I go to just the class of horse I do not want, a high-mettled race horse, and by crossing him on my big dull-tempered mare secure what I want, an active, intelligent, and tractable weight-carry-

ing hunter? We do not at all times breed to just the sort of animals we wish to produce, but rather to those which, when coupled with such mares as we have, can be reasonably expected to produce what we want. The merest tyro in breeding knows that one of the first principles of the science is that if we breed to the result of recent crosses the produce will be quite as apt to resemble one or other of ancestors thus united as to resemble the sire himself. This is why it is desirable, as we said in a previous article, for breeders to "collect all the available trotting material that is first-class, get their type of trotters as near to perfection as possible, and then endeavor to crystallize that excellence and make further improvements by a judicious blending of the different families within the circle." The "judicial decision" regarding Pilot Jr's. breeding does not carry any weight with it except so far as certain theorists who have a holy horror of running blood are concerned, and this reminds us of the absurdly extravagant statement that 25 per cent. of running blood is all that is claimed for Maud S. And again, he tells us that Johnston is not known to have any running blood. Such statements as these cannot deceive any but the most superficial horseman, and we regret that it becomes our duty to refer to them at all. Mr. Wallace surely does not deny that both Maud S. and Johnston trace back to imported Messenger through their sires, and will he tell us that this imported English race horse, the grandsire of "American Eclipse," is not to be recognized as a source of running blood?

The statement which Mr. Wallace reiterates regarding the Narragansett pacer is dealt with by "T. C. P." in this issue, while any of those who ever knew anything of the Tippos need not be told how absurd it is to attribute any pacing origin to them.

### ARE SHORTHORNS DETERIORATING?

When the prices obtainable now for first-class Shorthorns are compared with the prices paid by Albert Crane for three of Hon. M. H. Cochrane's Airdrie Duchesses in 1875 and 1876, one is too apt to jump at the conclusion that Shorthorns are not what they used to be. In 1875 a heifer calf brought \$18,000, and the following year two cows of the same family brought \$21,000 and \$23,000 respectively. Such prices are not to be had now, but that does not prove that there are no more animals in the country as good as those cows were. It proves that Mr. Crane and two or three others on the ground were willing to pay more for Duchess cattle than they were worth, but so far from showing any falling off in the character of this grand breed it has a tendency in the opposite direction, for it is now found that there are other families among the Shorthorns besides the Duchesses in which the beef-producing and early maturing qualities are sufficiently well developed to render them quite as valuable to the breeder who breeds for the butcher's block as are these hitherto fancy priced patricians. It is not want of excellence,

but rather a superabundance of excellence, that has brought down the value of Shorthorns. Indeed, it is hardly fair to assume that prices have fallen upon the whole, though the collapse in the rates for fancy bred animals has had the effect of somewhat reducing the average, in a manner that is at first sight somewhat deceptive. A few years ago, so far as Canada was concerned, everybody who started a stock farm on anything like a prosperous scale considered a supply (large or small) of pure Shorthorn stock indispensable. All that is changed now. The breeder may still fancy Shorthorns, but he is quite as apt to turn his attention to the founding of a herd of Herefords, Polled Angus, Galloways, Red Polls, Jerseys, Holsteins, or Guernseys, and as a consequence less is heard of the race that was really the pioneer of genuine cattle improvement. If anyone doubts that the Shorthorn interest is a growing one, let him attempt to make a list of the farmers who are breeding them, and he will soon find that though they are making no great noise about it, they are still working, and working successfully too.

A MUCH-NEEDED EXPERIMENT.

The feeding experiments that have been carried on at the experimental farm in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College have furnished much in the way of valuable data for both breeders and feeders, and Professor Brown has earned the heartiest commendations from cattlemen all over this continent by his efforts in that direction. Inasmuch, however, as Canada depends largely upon the products of the dairy and the creamery for the prosperity of her farmers, it appears highly desirable that some carefully conducted experiments should be made with a view to establishing, beyond a doubt, the most profitable breed of cows for the production of butter and cheese. It is not merely the amount of butter produced by one cow, but the cost of producing it. If, for example, a cow eats up three-quarters of the value of her milk product it is right that the farmer should know it.

We do not wish to disparage the value of the butter tests made by private individuals, which are likely to prove extremely useful in their way, and we do not want to see cows tested on a diet of rye straw and basswood browse; but as no two farmers house, milk, and feed their cows in precisely the same manner it might be a little difficult to have the relative merits of the Jersey and Ayrshire tested under precisely similar conditions unless they were kept on the same premises, and nowhere could such an experiment as this be more satisfactorily and fittingly carried out than at the experimental farm. The Guernsey also has a substantial claim to recognition as a first-class butter cow, and if her claim be well founded nothing would do more toward bringing the breed into favor with the farmers than the publication of the result of a highly satisfactory butter test conducted on a thoroughly business

basis at the experimental farm and under the supervision of Professor Brown.

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

The subject of our illustration this week is the two-year-old Shire Stallion Prince William, 3,956, winner of the Elsenham Challenge Cup, value 100 guineas, the 50 guinea cup given by the Society and two other prizes, at the Shire Horse Society's Show held last week at the Agricultural Hall, London England. He is the property of Mr. Rowell, of Bury, Huntingdonshire. We are indebted to the English *Live Stock Journal* for the portrait.

A WELCOME EXCHANGE.—One of the most remarkable advances recently made in journalistic merit is that observable in the editorial and general management of the *Chicago Horseman*. It has of late become a thoroughly first-class sporting paper, and one that promises speedily to make more than one of its metropolitan contemporaries in the east look sharply to their laurels. This is as it should be. Chicago is fast becoming a first-class racing centre. Such a meeting as that given at Washington Park is not surpassed by any of the eastern clubs in point of generosity in purses and added money. Besides this, the horse-breeders of the west are taking hold of the business in that genuine and whole-souled manner for which western men have long been noted. They do everything on the broad gauge principle, and now it is only fitting that Chicago should supply the horsemen of the west with just such a "broad gauge" sporting paper as the *Horseman* is proving itself to be.

Correspondence.

BLOOD IN THE TROTTER.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

SIR,—In "Wallace's Monthly" for March I observe the astounding statement that "the Narragansett Pacer was winning races in excellent time long before there was any such thing as an English thoroughbred." This paragraph is preceded by the assertion that the blood of the little Canuck pacer springs from a far longer line of inheritance than "the purest blood of the desert." Now, sir, I never saw a copy of Wallace's Monthly in my life till this number was placed in my hands, but if this be a sample, it seems to me that a very busy man need not regret having hitherto omitted this publication from the sporting litter of his library. Of course the veriest tyro in horse history knows that such statements are but silly exaggerations. The history of the Narragansett pacer is wrapped in obscurity; but it is generally conceded that the Spanish palfrey was the founder of the breed, and its wiry endurance was certainly akin to that of the mustang, derived from a similar Andalusian source and found on the Pacific side of this continent. But the Spanish horse

was a barb, and barbs and Arabs are equally sons of the desert. The Canadian horse, also, may be attributable to the early missionaries of the Catholic faith. These zealous pioneers had to thread the country before roads had been made, and when the animals they bestrode had need to be intelligent, enduring, and sure-footed. Those who like myself have ridden a Californian pony up and down the rugged stairways of the Sierra Nevadas in pre-railway days, know why the old monks brought over animals with the qualifications I have enumerated. And animals of barb blood, that is to say the blood of the desert, spread west and northward to the southern shore of the Mediterranean, were easily accessible to the religious houses either of Spain or France. Every student of the horse accepts the theory that the first importations of horses to the American continent were of barb origin; that is to say, Arabs domiciled in the various petty sovereignties extending from Egypt to Morocco; for the African horse is doubtless traceable to the Asiatic side of the Red Sea. Place's White Turk, who preceded the Royal mares, mostly barbs no doubt, brought into England by Charles 2nd; Captain Byerly's Turk, 1689; and Curwen's bay barb were obtained from places on the north coast of Africa as far from the real home of the Arab as New York is from San Francisco. Considering the then available means of transit, it is fair to assume that all these horses were some generations removed from the blood of native Arabians. But they and others of the same sort founded the present English and American race horse. In fact the name Arab is a misnomer for the greater number of those ancestors to which Eclipse, Herod, and Trumpeter, the three great procreators of the modern race horse, owe their existence. The origin, therefore, of the thoroughbred (so-called) and of the Narragansett pacer is identical, and to localize it as nearly as possible, I should put it in Morocco. The pacer could not have existed as such in America, certainly could not have attained a record "in excellent time," before the produce of the Royal mares were racing at Newmarket under the supervision of Charles, James, and William, say in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. And these animals were nothing if not English thoroughbreds. The racing calendar commences with full particulars of York races in 1709, Sept. 13th, 14th, and 15th, four mile heats; and of one day's proceedings the following account is given:—"The third was a dead heat between Button and Milkmaid; but the riders being guilty of foul play in running, and afterwards fighting on horseback, the plate was given to Brisk." These are English names of English horses, of the same blood as Messenger and Lexington. Do the chronicles of Rhode Island show that the watch was held over pacers at an earlier date? Is it likely that the stock of the old Puritans who settled east of Delaware Bay commenced the wicked and worldly pastime of horse racing before the gentlemen of Maryland and Virginia? These

were racing English thoroughbreds long before Selima came out to Maryland in 1750. In fact the century that elapsed between the English and American revolutions—between Cromwell, whose master of the horse was Place, and Washington, who was no scorner of horse-flesh—gave the old Cavalier families plenty of time to get the contests between English thoroughbreds and their descendants very fairly organized after the pattern which their traditions brought down from the court of the Merry Monarch and his immediate successors.

In conclusion I would say that in their insane—and it seems to me, purposeless—desire to prove that the best trotters do not owe their excellence to the thoroughbred, I am every day reading diatribes from writers no less foolish than this one. I am not desirous of entering the lists in that dispute; but I consider it a matter of easy demonstration to show that, whereas all come of a common and not very remote ancestry, those with what I call harness shapes (notably the descendants of Lord Westminster's Mambrino) are likely to trot better than those of purely galloping conformation. Endurance, pluck, spirit, stay, and resolution are ascribable to the blood of the Barb—generally called an Arab. The best lineal exponent of these indispensable qualities is the English (or American) thoroughbred, because he has more of the blood, and it has been kept free for two centuries from vulgar slobbering contamination; but neither need it be contended that his is the only channel through which the blood of the Barb has reached American harness horses.

To institute a comparison between thoroughbreds (so called) and pacing families, American or Canadian, in favor of the latter as regards purity of blood, is simply ridiculous.

T. C. P.

Toronto, March 17th, 1885.

#### HORSE-BREEDING IN CANADA.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

There are some points of your review of my little article entitled "Horse-breeding in Canada" that I must beg the privilege of replying to through your own columns. If I wait to reply through the Monthly, the subject will have lost much of its interest to your readers, and besides this, you have fallen into some misrepresentations of facts that I feel sure you will gladly afford me an opportunity to correct. You gave quite a liberal quotation from my article, but cut it off at the very point where the true doctrine of breeding commenced to be developed. This doctrine is expressed in twenty lines, and with your permission I will commence at the next word after where you left off and give the whole of it. We were uttering some expostulations against your clamor about not breeding to mongrels and still failing to tell your readers what to breed to, and we said:—

"If we had the ear of our contemporary, we would whisper to him not only to quit wasting his good ammunition firing in the clouds, but to bring down his piece to a level of the horizon

at least and see if he couldn't hit something. His readers already know what they should not breed to; now let him tell them what they should breed to. If they want a runner let him tell them to go to a runner of the best running ability and the best running inheritance. If they want a trotter let him tell them to go to a trotter of the best trotting ability and the best trotting inheritance. If they want a pacer, let them go to a pacer. If they want a draught horse, go to a draught horse. If they want what is sometimes called 'a horse of all work,' tell them to find the best of that description, help them to find him, and when found, breed to him. In short, let every man breed to what he wants to get. This is the whole problem in a nutshell."

Now, Mr. Editor, these brief lines contain the summary of what I have taught and of all I have taught for several years on the philosophy of breeding. Is there anything erroneous in them? Is there anything in them that is not in strict accordance with experience, common sense, and the law of heredity that governs the whole animal creation? If there is please point it out. I will not ask for space to reply to the flippancies you have introduced going to show that I am a very inconsistent man, not very well posted in horse history, and that I don't amount to much at any rate. Your attempt to represent some theories of the history of given horses as theories of breeding, that we have held, is not altogether ingenuous. I have held to many theories about the history of different horses, and I expect to hold to many more, for just as often as new light is brown upon a piece of history, if it is better and stronger than the old, the old theory must give place to a new one. As an illustration of how this works, take the case of Old Tippoo to which you have referred. The story that he was by Ogden's Messenger, probably, seemed reasonable and was given me quite circumstantially, but I never treated it nor considered it as settled. The new history of his origin which I received two or three years ago and then published, that he was got by a pacing horse brought from Rhode Island and taken back there, was altogether more satisfactory and I may say conclusive, hence the first historical theory had to give place to the second. So it was in the case of the dam of Pilot, Jr. For a long time I accepted the theory that she was at least half and possibly three-quarters running bred, but when the question came to be investigated by the National Association of Trotting Horse-Breeders, it was *judicially decided* that she was not known to possess a single drop of running blood. Thus theories of history are constantly changing, if we are honest men, but theories of breeding remain forever if they are based upon the axiom, "like begets like."

Messenger was the only horse ever brought to this country that by his own power and in his own right founded a family or tribe of trotters. There were just forty other imported English horses contemporaneous with him and bred to the same mares he was bred to, but

neither then nor since has any other English horse founded a line of trotters. He was the chief source of trotting speed, but not the only source, for the pacers of Rhode Island and Virginia were winning races from each other in wonderfully fast time, not only long before Messenger came to this country, but long before any such thing as an English thoroughbred was known in England. From this source have come many of our fastest and gamest trotters. Now I beg of you to accept these points as matters of history and not to represent them as theories of breeding.

Your admonitions against breeding to "mongrels" seems to have been somewhat unfortunate, for a "mongrel" is simply an animal of mixed breed. This is the definition given to the word by Webster, and it is the exact meaning in which it is used among all English speaking people. Your Tippees, your Grey Eagles, your Clear Grits, your Royal Georges are all mongrels. On this side our Hambletonians, our Mambrino Chiefs, our Pilots, &c., are only mongrels. All our greatest performers are mongrels, and nothing but a mongrel has ever been able to trot a mile inside of three minutes, according to the records.

I will now state, without argument or explanation, my reasons for objecting to the addition of any more running blood to our trotting blood, and then close. Running blood never has been able to trot fast, unless it was carried by trotting or pacing blood. Judging from the records it has not added anything to the staying power of the trotters, whether it was for one mile or twenty miles. Admitting that Maud S. has twenty-five per cent. of running blood, which is all that is claimed for her, she is still several seconds behind Johnston that is not known to have any of it. These are the negative objections and now for the affirmative. We are seeking to breed a horse that will instinctively fly for his life on the trot as his fastest gait. We are seeking to intensify his instinct to stick to the trot under all excitements and under all circumstances. We are seeking to divest him of all knowledge of the gallop and to fix his habit of trotting action so firmly in his nature, that, in the supreme effort he would no more think of flying into a gallop than a running horse would think of flying into a trot under the same circumstances. In order to reach this point in breeding the trotter we must constantly build up and intensify the instinct to trot, and bar out the instinct to run. We are successfully and rapidly forming a breed of trotters, and the introduction of any blood that can't trot is simply the introduction of blood that is "mongrel" to the breed we are forming.

Very respectfully,  
JOHN H. WALLACE.

New York, March 16th, 1885.

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

THE BUTTER INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

SIR,—In an issue of the *Toronto Mail* of March 7th I notice a communication from Mr. E. L. Gates on this subject, under the heading of "Creamery Butter." But few are aware of the miserable condition in which the butter export trade in Canada now is. It is generally admitted that there is no justifiable reason why Canada should continue to occupy so backward a position in this important matter.

Canadian cheese is justly celebrated abroad, and has brought millions and millions of dollars into this country. Everyone interested in the welfare of this country will, I am sure, heartily join in the expressed hope that the cheese industry may continue to increase not only in the quantity exported, but that its quality may be sustained.

Doubtless Mr. Gates' recommendation is a step in the right direction, namely, that we should so improve the quality of our butter that it will command a ready sale, and until the families of the farmers of this country are awakened to the necessity and the means of making a good article, doubtless the "creamery system" will recommend itself to the majority. I claim, however, that before our Canadian farmers can, with profit, engage in the butter industry as the means of obtaining the best returns from their milk, they must procure or raise a class of cows who will, at the least cost in the consumption of food, produce a larger quantity of butter per annum than will the cows to be found in most of the Canadian herds. Of what use is it to send the cream to "The Creamery" if the return per cow does not show a clean balance in favor of this system of utilizing the milk?

In educating the farmers to keep cows whose milk will make the most cheese, we have produced a cow rich in casein and poor in butter fat. The milk of this cow will produce a sufficient quantity of cheese to make her profitable to keep as a cheese cow, but the very qualities which recommend her for this often debar her from profit as a butter cow. A manufacturer may just as well try to run a machine with a daily capacity just sufficient to pay running expenses, as for our farmers to keep a cow for butter whose annual product even at creamery prices will just pay for her keep and care and no more, and the farmers of Canada whose whole herd of cows will do this may consider themselves lucky.

What is the remedy? (1) Test the cows from time to time by churning each cow's milk separately: (2) Keep one day of every week a record of quantity of milk given by each cow; by knowing how many lbs. of milk are required to a lb of butter they can by this means ascertain sufficiently accurately the quantity of butter made by each cow in a year. (3) Having ascertained which cows are paying, sell off the balance. Breed these cows to a pure-bred bull of a breed of stock well established as butter-makers, thereby grading up the stock to a class of cows adapted to the business for which they

are kept, in place of being utterly unfitted for it.

The common cows of this country require on an average about 25 lbs. of milk to each lb. of butter. By grading up the stock the farmers can raise a herd of dairy cows half or three-quarters pure blood who will make a lb. of butter out of 16 lbs. of milk on no more food. If the bull be of a good butter family, who also produce a large quantity of milk, the flow of milk will not decrease. It may apparently be less at the start, but in the whole year (and we keep cows for their year's work) it will be found there will be no loss in quantity of milk if the bull be of a proper milking family.

The fact that it does not pay the farmer to make butter is not alone owing to the poor quality of the butter, because where some make a better quality they find they have not sufficient product from each cow to make a profit. Weed out the poor ones; keep those who do pay: improve the butter capacities of your next generation of cows by the infusion of blood whose inherited qualities enable them to turn their product into milk rich in butter fat, and you will find butter-making one of the most profitable industries.

VANCEY E. FULLER.

Oaklands Stock Farm,  
Hamilton, Ont.

SPRING SHOWS IN ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27, 1885.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

From our special Correspondent.

Nothing at present occupies the attention of the British farmer so much as the *Shire Horse Show* now in progress at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. Coming as it has so shortly after Mr. Gilbey's now celebrated sale, has given an additional impetus to all matters connected with the breeding of draught horses. The entries and animals actually present in the yard considerably exceed the numbers of previous years, and not only in quantity does this show excel, but the quality has probably never been equalled in any prize ring. One thing is strikingly strange, and probably not altogether to be objected to, viz., that with few exceptions the winners have hitherto been but little heard of. Mr. James Forshaw takes the 1st in No. 1 class with "Royal Sandy," for stallion 16.2, 5 years old and upward. Though we do not consider "Royal Sandy" by any means equal to Mr. Forshaw's well known "Bar None," still he has much to recommend him; plenty of size, capital legs and feet, with fair straight action and feather to suit the most fastidious are qualities we are all looking for, but viewed from behind or in front he is perhaps a little disappointing in his arms and thighs. The second prize horse, "Gay Spark," was lately sold by Mr. Gilbey, at his sale, to Mr. Bryant for 450 guineas. We have always considered "Gay Spark" as very nearly if not quite good enough for any company, his only fault being a slight tight lacing behind the shoulder, but his grand rich color

and faultless action make him a very hard nut to crack.

"Chanter," the winner among the four-year-olds is a fairly good horse, hardly big enough for present requirements, but a useful compact sort though not so fashionably bred as some.

The pick of the show is undoubtedly "Prince William," and taken all round very hard to improve upon. His sire, "William the Conqueror," was considered for his opportunities quite in the same light among Shires as "Prince of Wales" among Clydesdales. By the way, two sons of "William the Conqueror," or, as he is familiarly called, Oud William, are to be found in Mr. Hendrie's stud, in Hamilton, Ont. Mr. Rowell, the owner and exhibitor of Prince William, deserves great credit for purchasing him last year at 250 guineas from Mr. Potter; and now, having in turn refused 1,000 guineas for him, besides winning his original price in prizes, he may well be satisfied with his investment. The prices at Mr. Gilbey's sale were most encouraging to that enterprising breeder. The average in the fillies has never been equalled, we fancy, among draught horse sales in Great Britain, and the top 475 guineas pays remarkably well. The healthy condition in which the animals were turned out was beyond praise. The stallions did not do quite so well, but as the purchasers were in no case Americans, the average was high considering they went to supply home demand only.

Mr. Waldegrave Leslie's sale of Clydesdales was by no means a success, although the class of animals was excellent, and the breeding not to be excelled; still the average of some 66 guineas all round would dampen Mr. Leslie's ardor considerably.

Next week the Agricultural Hall will be occupied by the Hackneys. Greater interest is year by year displayed in high stepping true action, both in harness and saddle, and nothing seems to draw like a *real fine goer*. The holding of this exhibit thus early in the season is somewhat of a new departure, but still a most wise and economical proceeding, as the stalls and boxes being already in position, nothing remains but to fill them, and although we only hope they may turn out as well as the Shires, still we hardly expect such a display as far as number is concerned.

BREEDING TO THOROUGHBREDS.

The following letter is published in the (Montreal) *Illustrated Journal of Agriculture* for March:—

ST. HILAIRE, Feb. 2, 1885.

MY DEAR SIR.—I read with great satisfaction the article in your paper, taken from THE CANADIAN BREEDER, which quite coincides with my views about horse-breeding, and I have been for some years endeavoring to instil the idea into the *habitants* about here, both by theory and practice, but I am sorry to say with little avail. Though some of them have opened their eyes lately at the results of the practice part, that is, the several sales of the progeny of a thoroughbred stallion I had. The said stallion, brought from Kentucky, stood for mares four seasons at a mere nominal figure; he served nothing but the style of "old plug" Mr. Beatty

speaks of, and still, as proof of the value of a thoroughbred cross even into the *cold-blooded old plugs*, the result was some very nice colts, good at any work and the best of travellers. I give you some of the prices obtained. Black gelding, 4 years, \$140; Brown g., 5 yrs., \$140; Chestnut horse, 4 yrs., \$300; Br. g., 5 yrs., \$250; Bay g., 5 yrs., \$200; Bay g., 4 yrs., \$200; Grey filly, 4 yrs., \$150; Br. g., 6 yrs., \$300; Bay filly, 5 yrs., \$120; Ch. filly, 6 yrs., \$175; making an average on 10 foals of \$197.50. Considering that horses of the above ages (except heavy ones) sell here on an average for about \$120, you will see that the above prices were good. The *habitants* opened their eyes (if they have any) too late, the thoroughbred sire is gone; disgusted with only 44 mares in four seasons, and 20 of those my own, I sold him. The great objections to the horse "c'est un cheval anglais! Il a les pattes trop fines! ils font toujours des chevaux retives!" The latter all in the breaking, as CANADIAN BREEDER truly says. I can bear witness to what you say about sawdust as bedding, having used it for several years when straw was scarce. It has not a single drawback, except for the grooms, who find it dusty for the horses. As to the heating, anything in the shape of bedding will heat if a fool leaves it long enough. Mr. Barnard might have that article from THE CANADIAN BREEDER translated into the French number with advantage. You seem by your writings to be getting quite acquainted with the *good farming and breeding of the natives*.

Yours truly,  
ARCHIE CAMPBELL.

A. R. Jenner Fust Esq., Sorel.

FEEDING FOR LEAN MEAT.

From the Prairie Farmer.

A thoroughly practical turn is given to his experiments by Prof. J. W. Sanborn, of the Missouri Agricultural College Farm. His last report relates the methods and results of some investigations for determining what could be done to modify and control the percentage of fat and of lean in the growth of pigs. Every breeder of animals intended for food will readily coincide with Prof. Sanborn in the belief that, if this matter can be varied materially by the character of the food, a very important principle is established, that will enable the feeder to secure the highest returns, by catering successfully to the changing demands of consumers.

When America was new, and forests were to be cleared away, farms to be broken, fenced, and otherwise improved, and towns were yet to be built; when a large majority of people lived in houses much more airy, if they were more substantial, than those of to-day, and people required more fat food to help make their bodily heat, because they wore fewer clothes to retain that warmth; then they could eat great quantities of fat pork. But changes in our habits of life have lessened the need of carbonaceous food; and, while this change has been going on, modern breeding and feeding has, as Prof. Sanborn puts it, developed an excessive proportion of fat to lean, when compared to the old-time shoit. The modern corn-fed hog is a grease producer, and grease is repugnant to the taste of Americans, and hence, domestic consumption of swine products has undergone a marvellous decline. In 1850 we produced 1.3 shoit to every inhabitant, while in 1884 we produced only 0.8 of a shoit per inhabitant, being now 62.5 per cent. less than in 1850, while the exportation of hog products has increased 700 per cent.

Can the American hog be made more agree-

able to the American stomach? is the question the experiments mentioned below were intended to solve, for 100 lbs. of corn will produce 20 lbs., really over 21 lbs., of pig carcass, while the same food will not produce more than 10 lbs. of dressed steer, having a larger percentage than has the pig in its composition. Pork is made more cheaply than is beef.

Analyses made by Professor W. H. Wiley, Chief Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, show that dried blood has of albuminoids 70.87 parts, while the constituents of shipstuff and of corn are:

	Water.	Ash.	Albuminoids.	Carbohyd.	Fibre.	Fats.
Corn.....	8.17	1.37	10.33	70.87	4.64	4.82
Shipstuffs....	9.22	3.02	16.10	54.86	12.66	4.14

Rating a pound of fat as equal to 2.40 lbs. of carbohydrates and adding the fiber, as usual, to these materials, we have in corn one lb. of albuminoids to every 8.4 lbs. carbohydrates, and one lb. of albuminoids in shipstuff to every 4.8 lbs. carbohydrates. Thus the numerative ratio, as it is called, is narrower in shipstuff than in corn, and it is the narrowest ratio of all food materials in blood, which is almost wholly albuminoid. July 4, 1882, two lots of three pigs each were put in separate pens and fed three times each day. Lot 1 had shipstuff wet to a dough, and lot 2 had corn. Lot 2 was weighed Aug. 18, and lot 1 Aug. 19, showing the following results:—

Lot	Weight.	Food	Gain	Food pr
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.gain.
1.....	106	334	91	3.67
2.....	111	397	79	5.02

Prof. Sanborn says:—"In this trial whole corn was given for the first 46 days, after which corn meal was given to the whole corn-fed lot, and no weights were taken until I began to feed dried blood with shipstuff Nov. 4, to make the ratio of albuminoids greater. To 75 lbs. of shipstuff 25 lbs. of blood were given, so that the ratio of albuminoids to carbohydrates, after Nov. 4, was as 1 to 1.64, or 1 lb. of the former to 1.64 of the latter, being a very high proportion of albuminoids or muscle-making food. Nov. 4, lot 1 weighed 352 lbs., and lot 2 weighed 335 lbs. When weighed Dec. 8, lot 1 tipped 466 lbs., and lot 2, 434 lbs. The pigs gained faster on blood and shipstuff than on corn meal. The blood cost \$20 a ton." At the slaughter, the net results were as shown in the subjoined table. The rib-roast consisted of 3 ribs taken from midway of the spinal column.

Lot.	No.	Net.	Leaf.	Roast.	Fat.	Lean	Bone.
		lbs.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
1.....	1.....	109.0	80	22	15	10.75	1.25
1.....	2.....	124.5	96	26	12	10.00	2.00
Totals.....		233.5	176	48	27	20.75	3.25
2.....	1.....	116.5	88	34	24.0	12.00	2.00
2.....	2.....	116.5	112	22	14.5	6.50	1.00
Totals.....		233.0	200	56	38.5	18.50	3.00

This table shows that the corn-fed pigs netted 1/4 pound less dressed carcass than the pigs in lot 1, they made 4 oz. more leaf-lard; 8 oz. more roast; which had 11.5 oz. more fat; 1.25 oz. less lean, and .25 oz. less bone than was in the roast from the pigs fed on shipstuff.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES.

From the National Live Stock Journal.

The report of a late meeting of the English Shorthorn Society furnishes a valuable suggestion in regard to the appointment of judges; so far, at least, as class premiums are concerned. It appears from that report that, according to the request of the Royal Agricultural

Society, the council of the Shorthorn Society presented to the former names of parties who would be acceptable as judges of Shorthorns to the members of that society. Any attempt to give to a fair or show anything beyond a merely local influence must be accompanied by a system of judging which will commend itself to all the leading feeders and breeders, from whom most of the principal exhibitors will come. It seems to us as if this English plan should furnish a valuable hint to the managers of our principal fairs and fat-stock shows. In regard to the latter, we would append an additional suggestion—namely, that a committee, consisting of one or two first-class butchers and an experienced caterer, should be added to the names furnished by the several cattle associations, to serve conjointly with a part of these in sweepstakes and carcass rings. It is to the interest of all who are connected with our leading shows, fat-stock and others, that the judging thereat should be such as would necessarily command respect, even from those whose opinions were honestly opposed to the verdict. As it is, experience has taught us that the judging is not only very frequently incompetent, but that the judges very often give rise to suspicions of unfairness, owing to their indiscretion and openly expressed prejudices, as well as in consequence of the slim precautions taken to prevent the possibility of grounds for suspicion. Everyone is quite awake to the necessity of reform in this matter. Now, let our whilom grumblers put on their thinking caps and say their say, and get the ball rolling, and modifications submitted to the several fair managers before it is too late. All these questions are usually decided at the summer meetings of the several boards, and discussion and suggestions, to avail aught, must be had in the spring.

PUTTING UP BUTTER FOR MARKET.

At the Dairy and Creamery Convention held in St. Louis, a paper which had been prepared by Mr. P. Moran of Chicago, on "putting up butter for market," was read, the substance of which was as follows:—

"One of the first essentials to a good package of butter is the use of a pure dairy salt, free from any injurious ingredients, and one that will retain the flavor and good keeping qualities of the butter. The use of poor salt, perhaps more than any other cause, has been the means of more loss to the dairymen of this country than can be readily estimated, especially when butter is held in storage for a higher market, the poorer grades of salt imparting a fishy or rancid flavor, detracting in value from one to five cents per pound.

"In salting butter, one ounce to the pound is what is generally used. Butter should be exposed as little as possible to the air from the time it is churned until packed tightly in tubs, fit for market. Care should be taken never to over-work butter, as the grain and texture should be preserved. This point should never be lost sight of.

"In packing butter for the various markets, the following, I think, would prove valuable information. The New York and Chicago markets generally like a medium salted butter of straw color, in packages of about 60 lbs. net; tubs to be hardwood, either oak or ash. Spruce tubs should not be used, as they meet with much disfavor in these markets. The butter should be packed in solidly, so that when turned out it will not be full of holes and loose. Tub should be soaked in good strong brine, or else thoroughly steamed, then weighed, and the tare marked plainly on each tub. "Fill to water measure." Soak the cloths well in brine, and have them large enough to cover the en-

tire top. In the fall, winter, and spring, sift or sprinkle three or four ounces of fine salt on the top of each tub. Soak the inside of the cover in brine, and put on tight; fasten with three tin strips, about one-half inch wide and three long. Be particular to have cover fit close, as it will then exclude the air. In summer or warm weather, if butter is held in cold storage, or otherwise, always use a heavy coating of the best, fine dairy salt, which should be made into a thick paste, and made to cover the entire top about one-third of an inch in depth.

"In the Philadelphia market, a somewhat milder salted butter is called for than in New York, while the same style of packing and packages is applicable to both markets. Boston requires butter higher salted and higher colored than either of the three first-named markets, while a spruce tub is preferred to ash or oak, but I would not advise dairymen to pack in this package, even if they wish to ship to that market, as, from my experience, should the butter not meet with ready sale there, and have to be held any length of time, or shipped to other markets, it would be against the interest of the shipper; besides, it will not keep as well in a spruce as in an ash or oak tub. The same style of packing and salting the top applies to this as to the other markets. Besides the 50 to 60-lb net tub, used in this market, there is also in good demand a smaller tub, say 30 lbs. net, for the reason that in the large manufacturing cities and towns in the eastern States they prefer them, to a certain extent. St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans, and other southern cities, require butter well salted, and in the same style as New York and Chicago, with a trifle higher color than either. The Liverpool trade seem to call for the same package, texture, flavor, and color that suits the New York and Chicago markets."

PACERS AS SADDLE HORSES.

From the Spirit of the Farm.

The impression prevails among those not familiar with the subject that any family of pacers are saddlers. This is a mistake. There is no animal of the equine race more abominable under the saddle than a scrub pacer, in whose ancestry for a dozen years or more nothing but cold blood can be found. A brute of this kind would require as much time and space to turn in as a cow, would stumble on a wax floor, and, if he failed to break his rider's neck in this way, would jolt the life out of him in a rough pace. From this family of pacers no good can ever come until they are crossed with some blood that will give them action. But there is another class of pacers that stand pre-eminently above all other species of the horse kind, for from their loins have come the kings and queens of the trotting and pacing turf and the best saddle horses of the country. These show the clean limbs and supple action of the thoroughbred blood that has nicked so kindly with their pacing ancestors. It is from stallions of this kind, with two, three, or four pacing crosses on top of a thoroughbred foundation, that the best saddle horses will come when coupled with one-half or three-quarters thoroughbred running mares, so that the produce will have from 30 to 40 per cent. of thoroughbred blood in it. It is generally conceded that a thoroughbred can live longer and go further under the saddle, with weight up in proportion to his size, than any other horse. Nature seems to have intended him especially for this purpose. But in breeding the saddle horse as above, man has improved upon nature, and secured not only a more serviceable animal, but one that will stand more constant riding. As

a rule a pure thoroughbred has no inclination to go any of the artificial saddle gaits, and when forced out of a walk goes into a trot, and out of this into a gallop. On the other hand, a well-bred saddle horse will glide along five or seven miles an hour, in a smooth, frictionless running-walk, or fox-trot, without a jar to himself or rider; and at either of those gaits will go further with less fatigue to both horse and rider than a thoroughbred carrying the same weight and moving at the said speed in a trot. The thoroughbred will last, and upon this line we rely for courage, activity, capacity, and willingness to go. But he is not inclined to the saddle gaits, and takes them with an effort when compelled to. When, however, his blood is mixed with that of a well-bred pacer the produce has a natural disposition to saddle, in addition to the desirable qualities of the runner. For this reason it is necessary to unite the two lines of blood in one animal, in order to get the best material that nature can give, and out of which, with proper handling, a first-class saddle horse can be made.

SILAGE STACKS.

From the National Live Stock Journal.

A firm in England is manufacturing apparatus for the compression of silage or hay in stacks. The stack is built in rectangular form, covered with roofing felt and two-inch deal boards above, with beams running the transverse way of the covering boards. By means of chains, securely anchored in the ground, tightened by a right and left-handed screw chain tightener, which is movable, and a pair of pulleys, a wonderful amount of pressure is applied to the stack, and a little extra tightening once a day and occupying but a few minutes' time, secures finally the amount of pressure required according to Mons. Goffart, 200 lbs. to the square foot, to ensure good ensilage. The same firm advertises portable wooden silos, into which the ensilage can be packed, and thus made into circular stacks, while the silo can be removed at will and used to make other stacks.

DEATH OF MAMBRINO PATCHEN.

From the Kentucky Live Stock Record.

Dr. L. Herr, Forest Park, Lexington, Ky., lost March 6th the great trotting stallion Mambrino Patchen (own brother to Lady Thorne, 2.18½), black, foaled 1862, by Mambrino Chief, dam by Gano (son of American Eclipse), grandam by a son of Sir William. He was found down at his stall about seven o'clock in the morning, and at first there was a suspicion of poison. He died the same evening. It has not been found out what was the cause of his death.

Mambrino Patchen had no record, and is best known by his get, having eleven in the 2.30 list: The Banker 2.29½; Jessie Dixon 2.27; The Jewess 2.26; Kate Middleton 2.23; Kitty Silver 2.27½; Lady Stout 2.29; London 2.20½; Mambrino Boy 2.26½; Mambrino Diamond 2.30; Mambrino Kate 2.24 and Mistletoe 2.30. He has also thirteen sons who have sired horses in the 2.30 list, but his greatest reputation rests on the great value of his mares as producers of trotters. The dams of the following distinguished trotters are by Mambrino Patchen:—

Alcantara 2.23; Alcyone 2.27; Anglin 2.27½; Bedford 2.30; Cleora 2.18½; Elvira 2.18½; Guy Wilkes 2.19½; Rosa Wilkes 2.18½; St. Arnaud 2.29½; St. Louis 2.25; and Wilkes Boy 2.24½.

Besides the speed the get of Mambrino Patchen possessed, they have size and as a

rule are quite handsome stylish horses. The loss is a severe one to Forest Park, where he had so long stood, and he promised to make quite a large season this year.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Horse Record.

Hopeful Prince, 13,144, W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky., to C. S. McCullough, Darlington, S. C.

Springdale Michigan, 13,109, Turner & Hudson, Lansing, Mich., to Michigan Agl. College, Lansing, Mich.

Fairy, 11,132, Geo. S. Lentz, Loydsville, Ohio, to Geo. W. Barnes, St. Clairsville, Ohio.

Atherton's Hero, 4,431, J. J. Atherton, Emporia, Kan., to J. J. Mails, Manhattan, Kan.

Black Dan, 13,184, Ira N. Deline, Plymouth, Ind., to Albert Pense, Plymouth, Ind.

Rosa, 7,090, J. Baker Sapp, Columbia, Mo., to John T. Wrinkle, Plattsburg, Mo.

Nellie Bly, 12,125, and Mainie, 12,129, W. B. Greathouse, Plattsburg, Mo., to John T. Wrinkle.

Ontario, 3,907, B. Philbrook, Champaign, Ill., to W. W. Alder, Farmer City, Ill.

Queenie IV., 12,618, Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio, to W. W. Alder.

Sambo's Lassie III., 13,113, Geo. W. Penney, to E. R. Baker, Remington, Ind.

Sovereign Beauty, 9,838, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., to F. A. Scott, Huntsville, Mo.

Hopeful Beauty, 12,919, N. H. Gentry, to Charles Wille, Muskogee, Ind. Ter.

Watchman, 13,178 and Duchess XXXIX., 13,179, N. H. Gentry, to T. C. Moss, Jackson, Mo.

Reuben, 13,181, N. H. Gentry, to R. J. Gray, Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

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

Live Stock Notes.

The calf crop is expected to be large on the ranges of Colorado the present spring. Cows were never so stout as they are now in the first days of March.—Colorado Live Stock Record.

Messrs. Geary Bros., London, Ont., the well-known importers and breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, request us to announce that they will hold public sales of the "blacks" at Chicago April 21, and at Kansas City April 29.

It is the general report from stockmen on the Cimarron that their cattle are unusually healthy for this season of the year. Ordinarily they are affected either with lice or mange, or both, but now they have neither. While they are thin in flesh they are in good spirits and are rustling with vigor.—Kansas Cowboy.

A trip through southern Colorado reveals the fact that live stock is getting along well. In the vicinity of Pueblo cattle owners surely have no cause for complaint as to the manner in which stock is passing through the winter. The snow is all gone, and stock easily secure sufficient food and are doing nicely.—Cheyenne (Wyo.) Live Stock Journal.



It is quite likely that the stockmen of these "hill" districts will organize before next winter for mutual protection. If they will work together and feed each other's cattle when necessary, as many are doing this winter, much good can be accomplished, but if some refuse, it renders it unpleasant all around. *Cheyenne (Wyo.) Live Stock Journal.*

Late advices from San Antonio in Texas inform us that 100,000 head of cattle are in sight ready for movement north in the next sixty days from South-west Texas, providing that the quarantine laws of other States do not prevent it. The States of Colorado and Kansas will most assuredly throw obstacles in their way. New Mexico has already done so. — *Colorado Live Stock Record.*

Ere another winter the cattlemen of the plains will have inaugurated a system by which the watering places for cattle will be kept open during freezing weather. They have pretty generally determined that this is as important a measure as are the round-ups. The Prairie Cattle Company in the south have done this the past winter, and have thus saved many cattle that would otherwise have been lost. — *Colorado Live Stock Record.*

What is called a "dogie" is a scrub Texas yearling. Dogies are the tailings of a mixed herd of cattle which have failed of a ready sale while on the market. They are picked up finally by purchasers in search of cheap cattle; but investments in such stock are risky and have proven to be disastrous this winter. It is among dogies and through Texas cattle—that is, cattle from southern Texas and the gulf regions—where deaths have generally occurred in this vicinity this winter. — *Kansas Cowboy.*

Mr. Leonard Robinson, manager of Mr. H. Y. Attrill's Ridgewood Park Shorthorns, Goderich, announces the addition of three valuable calves to that herd of Shorthorns: "On Feb. 25 Cherry Queen 2d, a daughter of the 1,220 gs. Cherry Duchess sold in Earl Bective's sale, England, brought us a roan bull calf, sired by Mr. Rumsey's Duke of Connaught; and on Feb. 27 Grand Duchess of Ridgewood more than surprised us by producing twin calves, a roan bull calf and cow calf, sired by Mr. R. Gibson's Duke of Oxford 6th."

It is quite common for owners of valuable horses to blanket them in extremely cold weather. Why should not the same treatment be given to cows? The product of milk is suddenly diminished by exposure to cold and storms. Good milk takes from the cow much that should go to sustain animal heat. Cows exposed to severe storms give milk less in quantity and thin and poor in quality. The sufficient reason for this is that the carbon in the food which would otherwise go to make cream and butter has to be burned up in the cow to prevent her from suffering with cold. At least, if a cow is not blanketed she should be provided with a comfortable stable or shed. — *American Cultivator.*

Mr. Robert Bruce, Great Smeaton, Northalerton, has bought for Mr. J. J. Hill, of North Oaks Stock Farm, St. Paul, Minn., a lot of nine yearling Shorthorn bulls from the herd at Rettie, Banff, Scotland. The animals, which have been dispatched from Rettie, are: Casper, red, sire Altanower, dam Vyanza; Pretender, roan, sire Altanower, dam Penserosa; Topgallant, roan, sire Altanower, dam Constantine 3rd; Honor Bright, red with white, sire Altanower, dam Venice; Auld Style, red-and-white, sire Altanower, dam Harvest Queen; Daring Foe, roan, sire Altanower, dam Miss Rachel; Sir Gano, roan, sire Lord Rettie, dam Elfrida; Britain's Wonder, red with white, sire Lord Rettie, dam Royal Duchess; O'Donovan

Rossa, red, sire Altanower, dam Lady Haverling 4th. — *Chicago Breeders' Gazette.*

The English Jersey Breeders' Society has adopted rules as to eligibility of cattle to record in its herd book which many American breeders will consider radically wrong. Any animal with four consecutive crosses of recorded sires is eligible to record. Any animal is eligible if sire and sire of dam be recorded and the dam be from a herd known to be pure-bred and descended from cattle imported from the Island. No female can be recorded until she has produced living offspring. While I should have preferred to have had requirement of five instead of four crosses of recognized pure-bred sires, I believe the principle thus indorsed is a better one than the American rule, which refuses to recognize any number of crosses as entitling to registry as pure-bred. — *Chicago Breeders' Gazette.*

A correspondent of the Kansas City *Indicator* writes that paper as follows, under date of Miles City, Mont., Feb. 25:—"The loss on range cattle, estimated heretofore by leading Montana stock-growers at not over five per cent., may now be increased to between five and ten per cent., with present outlook in favor of the lesser figure. Inquiries for States cattle have dropped off as compared with this time last year, exaggerated reports of losses causing tenderfeet to hold off. Although the reports of fifty per cent. losses, sent out by interested parties January 2, were uncalled for they have affected the market, and stock-growers look for less receipts and lower freights on States cattle this spring. Since February 1 thermometer has ranged above zero, and during past week overcoats have been discarded in the daytime, with the mercury ranging thirty to forty above zero. Snow gone, except in the Bad Land counties. No 'crusting' at present."

### Cattle Notes.

Mr. Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont., sold Baron Fillgree to Amos Marriott, St. Mary's, a nice young bull by Barrington Duke 3rd, owned by the Hamiltons, Ky., out of Fillgree 18th, a cow Mr. Gibson purchased in Chicago, and bred by Mr. A. J. Alexander, Ky.

Importations of Southdowns were made from John Ellman's flock to America from 1824 to 1828 by John Hare Powell, Esq., of Pennsylvania, and by Francis Rotch, of New York. Later importations were made from the flocks of Mr. Webb by Mr. Thorne, of New York, Mr. Alexander, of Kentucky, the Illinois Importing Co., and others. — *Volume 1, American Southdown Record.*

### Poultry.

Mr. John Dimon, manager of the Essex Stock Farm, Walkerville, Ont., writes as follows concerning the "Dimon Creeper" fowls:—"The *ne plus ultra* of all fowls, originated by me after sixteen years of patient toil and careful crossings. The object being to produce a good yellow-meated, juicy table fowl, and at the same time a hardy bird that would stand our northern winters, and the best laying fowl the year through, and at the same time a gentle, easily handled, non-scratching fowl, that can be raised at liberty in the garden, to the benefit of both the garden and the fowls. In the production of the 'Dimon Creeper' I feel that I have accomplished all I started out to do in 1869. They are hawk or Dominique in color, with very short yellow legs, heavy, compact bodies, about the size of the Plymouth Rocks."

## The Kennel.

### THE COMING DOG SHOW.

Though an institution of comparatively recent growth, the Toronto Dog Show promises to become one of the most important sporting fixtures of the year. The gentlemen who have the matter in hand are sportsmen in the very best sense of the term. While they are anxious to make the show a permanent and financially solid enterprise, they are determined at all hazards to make it a thorough success in the higher sense. The prize list promises to be a liberal one, and one that is well calculated to meet the views of all classes of dog-owners. It is now in press, and will soon be ready for distribution. All applications for entry forms, etc., are to be made to the Secretary, Mr. W. S. Jackson, Upper Canada College. The prizes are valuable, three being offered in many classes, and compare favorably with some of the crack shows across the line. In the lately published lists of the Boston and Cincinnati shows there are not more than two prizes offered in any class, and the highest is only \$10 in each case, the second prize, in many, being a diploma or a ribbon. The committee have decided to do away with the restrictions formerly laid on third prizes, and all will be awarded without condition at this coming show.

The following are the classes represented in the premium list:—

Challenge—English setter dogs. Open—English setter bitches. Open—English setter dogs. Open—English setter bitches. Puppies—English setter dogs, under 12 months; English setter bitches, under 12 months.

Challenge—Irish setter dogs and bitches. Open—Irish setter dogs. Open—Irish setter bitches. Puppies—Irish setter dogs and bitches, under 12 months.

Challenge—Black and tan setter dogs and bitches. Open—Black and tan setter dogs. Open—Black and tan setter bitches. Puppies—Black and tan setter dogs and bitches, under 12 months.

Challenge—Pointer dogs and bitches. Open—Pointer dogs. Open—Pointer bitches. Puppies—Pointer dogs and bitches under 12 months.

Challenge—Irish water spaniel dogs and bitches. Open—Irish water spaniel dogs and bitches. Open—Clumber spaniel dogs and bitches.

Challenge—Field spaniel dogs and bitches, 28 lbs. and over. Open—Field spaniel dogs, 28 lbs. and over, black or liver. Open—Field spaniel bitches, 28 lbs. and over, black or liver. Open—Field spaniel dogs and bitches, 28 lbs. and over, any other color.

Challenge—Cocker spaniel dogs and bitches, under 28 lbs. Open—Cocker spaniel dogs, under 28 lbs., black. Open—Cocker spaniel bitches, under 28 lbs., black. Open—Cocker spaniel dogs, under 28 lbs., any other color. Open—Cocker spaniel bitches, under 28 lbs., any other color. Puppies—Field or cocker spaniel dogs and bitches, under 12 months.

Open—Foxhound dogs and bitches. Open—Harrier dogs and bitches. Open—Beagle dogs and bitches. Open—Deerhound dogs and bitches.

Challenge—Greyhound dogs and bitches. Open—Greyhound dogs. Open—Greyhound bitches.

Challenge—Fox terrier dogs. Challenge—

Fox terrier bitches. Open—Fox terrier dogs, smooth-haired. Open—Fox terrier bitches, smooth-haired. Open—Fox terrier dogs and bitches, wire-haired. Puppies—Fox terrier dogs and bitches, under 12 months.

Open—Mastiff dogs. Open—Mastiff bitches. Open—St. Bernard dogs. Open—St. Bernard bitches. Open—Newfoundland dogs and bitches.

Challenge—Colley dogs and bitches. Open—Colley dogs, rough-coated. Open—Colley bitches, rough-coated. Open—Colley dogs and bitches, smooth and medium-coated. Puppies—Colley dogs and bitches, under 12 months.

Open—Bull dogs and bitches. Open—Bull terrier dogs and bitches. Open—Bedlington terrier dogs. Open—Bedlington terrier bitches. Puppies—Bedlington terrier dogs and bitches, under 12 months.

Open—Yorkshire terrier dogs. Open—Yorkshire bitches. Open—Skye terrier dogs and bitches. Open—Black and tan terrier dogs and bitches, over 7 lbs.

Scotch, Irish, or Dandie Dinmont terrier dogs and bitches.

Rough-haired terrier dogs and bitches other than above, over 7 lbs.

Toy terrier dogs and bitches, smooth-coated, 7 lbs. and under.

Toy terrier dogs and bitches, rough-coated, 7 lbs. and under.

Pug dogs and bitches.

Toy spaniel dogs and bitches—King Charles, Blenheims, etc.

Foreign breeds not classified above—Great Danes, Dachshunds, Poodles, Italian Greyhounds, Pomeranians, Chinese, etc.

Any pure breed not provided for—Blood hounds, Staghounds, Otterhounds, Airedales, White English Terriers, etc.

LOST DOGS IN LONDON.

Correspondence of the Forest and Stream.

We have had an unusual number of disputes over lost dogs lately. In one case a dog followed a man to his house. The dog was taken in and hospitably treated, and the finder even advertised for the owner, who promptly turned up, removed his property, and refused compensation to even defray disbursements. The finder brought an action against him for twenty-five shillings. He was nonsuited, the judge telling him that the action he had taken was entirely a voluntary one. In another case a workingman applied to a magistrate to know if he could retain possession of a dog he had found and that he would like to keep. The magistrate replied that he could keep the dog until the owner found him out. I am under the impression that this magistrate's decision was faulty, and that the finder could never get into trouble by keeping the dog. I have inquired into the law on this subject, and gather the instructions to the police are that they shall arrest all stray and ownerless dogs and conduct them to the police station. This is obviously a regulation framed rather for the protection of the public than in the interests of the dog-owner. The dogs so procured are daily collected from the stations and conveyed to the Home for Lost Dogs. They are kept there for three days, during which period they can be claimed and removed by their rightful owners. At the expiration of that time they become, according to their rules, the Home's property, to do with as they think fit, which means that if they are worthless curs they are destroyed, but if they have a marketable value they are kept on the chance of finding a purchaser. The proceeds of such sales are devoted to the funds of the Home, which is otherwise well supported by voluntary subscriptions. I

am not accurately informed upon the Home's legal status in this particular, nor do I know how they would act supposing an owner saw his dog in the kennels and claimed it after the three days. I am quite certain that were it my dog I should claim it and sue the Home for its retention should they refuse to give it up, offering of course, and fully expecting, to pay all expenses of keep, etc. It seems to me that it would be too hard upon a man to expect him to purchase his own property. The Home could put itself right upon this point by advertising its finds, and if this failed to discover the owners, the latter would, as in other similar legal cases, forfeit their claims. The institution of the Home has been a great boon to Londoners, for it has served to clear the streets of the wandering wretches that, diseased from filth and savage from hunger, had become a danger to respectable dogs and the public itself.

NOTES.

One of the leading dog fanciers in New York remarks that the craze for toy dogs is fast subsiding, and that setters and Scotch collies are becoming more popular as ladies' pets. Pugs are going out of style, but many Yorkshire and Skye terriers are purchased. The fox terrier is a great favorite in the clubs, as indicated by the recent organization of the Fox Terrier Club. The greyhound is also growing in public favor.

An exchange from the Hub says:—Dog parties are quite the fashion at present. The belles of upper tendom meet at each other's houses, bringing their little favorites with them. The conversation on such occasions is most instructive. "Dear, dear!" exclaimed a charming blonde at one of these intellectual gatherings the other day, "what a horrid little dog mine is!" "What has he done?" "Why, he has eaten up the pretty little sealskin sacque I made for him this winter." Chorus of fair ones: "The bad, bad doggie!"

HOW TO GET RID OF CANADA THISTLES.

In discussing this subject the *National Live Stock Journal* (Chicago) says:—

"We have found but one successful plan, and that was by two cuttings at the right times in one season. No attention must be given to the condition of the new grass, every consideration must be given to the thistles. As one correspondent says, the thistles start in the spring more vigorously than the grass. When the Canada thistles come into the first blossom put the mowing machine at work and cut them all down. There may be more thistles than grass, but do not mind that. When partly cured, rake them up with the grass, haul at once, and put in mow. This will all be eaten clean. Cattle and horses are fond of such thistles. Some of the thistles will grow again, and when they come into blossom cut them again, and be careful that every thistle is cut—partially cure and put in mow as before.

"If this is done at times indicated there will very few thistles grow again. The meadow will be clean the next season. We have had fields so thick with Canada thistles that a half acre could here and there be seen where six inches could not be found between them, and yet the second year, after two such cuttings, the field had clean, market hay, and scarcely a thistle could be found. When we had thus succeeded in getting rid of the thistles, we expected they would come up thick on re-ploughing, but this has not been the case. The field is still clear of Canada thistles, although two ploughings have since occurred."

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, TORONTO, March 18th, 1885.

This week's cables chronicle renewed depression in the British cattle trade, which has resulted in the loss of all the late improvement, values having again fallen to the lowest point. The principal cause of the decline is glutted markets, while the attitude of buyers continues indifferent. The receipts of Canadian and American during the past week have been heavy, while fairly liberal supplies have been received from Ireland and the Continent. The demand at Liverpool has been weak and irregular at a decline of half a cent per pound, and at the decline a clearance could not be made.

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

Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.
Prime Canadian steers.....	0 13	to 0 00 per lb.
Fair to choice.....	0 12½	to 0 00 "
Poor to medium.....	0 11½	to 0 00 "
Inferior and bulls.....	0 8½	to 0 10 "

Dressed beef in Liverpool is cabled lower at 5½d., against 5½d. last week and 5½d. the week before, while mutton has advanced to 5d., against 4½d. last week and 4½d. the week before.

The live stock trade shows considerable improvement here this week. The supplies have not been heavy and have been fairly balanced by the demand. Buyers and sellers more readily came to terms than they did a couple of weeks ago. In consequence all the offerings on Monday and Tuesday were quickly sold. All save one car load of cattle were taken by the local buyers. Prices are firm and in some cases higher than a week ago.

CATTLE.—The run so far this week has been light, and with a good demand the cattle business has been much better. The quality of the offerings is generally very good. Nice butchers' cattle were in very good demand and sold readily at about 4c. per lb., the majority bringing that figure. Common cattle brought from 3¼ to 3¾c., while sales of very choice were made as high as a shade under 4¾c. One drover asked \$55 per head for one load and \$54 per head for another load of very nice cattle from the vicinity of Guelph, but could find no buyers. They weighed on an average 1,100 lbs. The export trade has been quiet this week, and prices are nominally unchanged at 4¼ to 4¾c. for choice shippers and 4c. for bulls. A fair enquiry for stockers continues. But few are offering. From 3½ to 4c. is being paid for animals averaging 1,000 to 1,100.

CALVES.—The supply of calves has been better this week, but there is always at this season an excess of demand over supply. Prices are firm, and rule from \$3 50 for the very common calves to \$12 for choice.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The supplies have been light for this last week or two, and this week there is quite an improvement in the demand, particularly for lambs. Prices are from 25 to 50c. per head stronger. There were not many bunches offered on Tuesday. Among the sales were a mixed bunch of very fair quality, lambs averaging 80 lbs. and sheep 135 lbs., at \$5 per head, and a choice lot of 20 sheep averaging 140 lbs. at \$6 per head.

HOGS.—The offerings continue very light owing to the severity of the weather. The demand is good at 4½c per lb.

The receipts of live stock at the western market here for the week ending March 14, with comparisons, were:

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending March 14 .....	590	60	22
Week ending March .....	768	121	57
Cor. week, 1884.....	597	369	89
Cor. week, 1883.....	807	203	74

Total to date.....	7,370	2,160	486
To same date 1884.....	7,251	3,885	1,265
To same date 1883.....	6,759	3,281	884

Quotations are as follows:—

Cattle, export.....	4	to 4¼	per lb.
" butchers' choice.....	4¼	to 4½	"
" good.....	3¼	to 4	"
" common.....	3	to 3¼	"
Sheep and lambs, choice, per head...	5 50	to 6 00	"
" secondary qualities, per head	4 50	to 5 00	"
Hogs, fat, off the car.....	0	to 4½	per lb.
store.....	0	to 4¼	"
Calves.....	\$3 50	to \$12	

MONTREAL

There has been an active trade in shipping cattle since last report, but the market is depressed. Despite unfavorable cables exporters have been buying freely and considerable business has been done, but prices have now been brought to a point where there is little chance to lose money. Receipts have been liberal for the season, and about 500 were sent to seaboard on Tuesday. Prospects for the coming season are considered as promising. At the Viger market 200 head of butchers' cattle were received, for which there was a steady demand, a good clearance being effected at steady prices. Choice cattle were scarce and could sell at 5c. per lb. live weight, but no sales were made over 4 1/2 c.; fair to good, 3c. Calves were scarce and in demand at \$2.50 to \$12 each as to quality. Sheep sold at \$2.50 to \$5 each; and a few spring lambs at \$4 to \$6 each.

THE HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Messrs. Grand & Co. sold by auction on Tuesday 35 horses at prices ranging from \$85 to \$265 each. The latter figure was paid for a heavy draught gelding, five years, weighing 1,500 lbs. Among the other sales were: A few general purpose horses weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., at \$120 to \$160 each; five heavy draughts, 1,400 to 1,450 lbs. each, for \$970, an average of \$194 each. The demand for drivers is light but workers of all classes are wanted. Several American buyers are in town, but owing to the few horses being offered they are not doing much.

MONTREAL.

The horse trade has been somewhat quiet during the past week, and prices continue low. At the Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles, the following sales were made: Five horses at \$127 each, one horse \$165, one pair horses \$250 one horse \$200, and one do \$110. The receipts were one lot of six horses, one lot of eight, one lot of four, and one of three, also two imported Clydesdale stallions.

PRODUCE.

The local market has continued to be decidedly dull since our last, and this apparently from the fact that holders have continued indisposed to sell and buyers have not been inclined to buy. The cause of this lies in the fact that holders consider both flour and grain to be below their real values, and think it possible that diplomatic difficulties may soon impart an increased real value to them; and that buyers consider supplies to be "enough and to spare" until after next harvest, and that a peaceful solution of diplomatic difficulties is likely to lead to a fall. Outside markets have been on the downward road this week, when the States lost nearly all the previous advance. Local stocks stood on Monday morning as follows: Flour, 4,750 barrels; fall wheat, 172,478 bushels; spring wheat, 151,610; oats, 1,400; barley, 170,293; peas, 22,690; rye, 3,850. Wheat in transit for England shows an increase, standing on the 12th inst. at 3,075,000 quarters, against 2,825,000 on the 5th inst. In the States the visible supply of wheat has stood at 43,772,000 bushels, against 43,628,000 in the preceding week, and 30,549,000 last year.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

	Mar. 10.	Mar. 17.
Flour.....	118 6d	118 6d
R. Wheat.....	68 10d	78 0d
R. Winter.....	78 0d	78 2d
No. 1 Cal.....	78 3d	78 3d
No. 2 Cal.....	68 9d	68 10d
Corn.....	48 4d	48 6d
Barley.....	58 6d	58 6d
Oats.....	58 5d	58 5d
Peas.....	58 11d	58 11d
Pork.....	638 0d	628 0d
Lard.....	368 0d	358 9d
Baron.....	338 0d	338 0d
Tallow.....	338 0d	338 0d
Cheese.....	578 0d	578 0d

**Flour.** The feeling in the latter part of last week, when superior extra sold at \$3.75 and extra at \$3.60, was decidedly firm; but since then the feeling has become easier, and although holders would have readily sold at the above prices at the close they failed to find buyers.

**BRAN**—Excessively scarce and much wanted; buyers at \$15.50 to \$16.00.

**OATMEAL**—Quiet but firm with car-lots at \$4.00 but no sales reported, and small lots moving as before at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

**WHEAT**—A fairly active demand at firm prices was heard at the close of last week, when sales were

made at about \$3 to \$4c. for No. 2 fall and No. 1 spring on the spot; and at equal to 80 1/2 c. here for choice No. 2 spring lying outside. Since then the demand has slackened, and inactivity prevailed, but at the close there were some small sales of No. 2 fall and red winter at \$2 1/2 c. f.o.b., No. 1 spring being worth about the same figure, and No. 2 about 80c. Street receipts have been very small; prices closed at 80 to 81c. for fall and spring, and 65 to 67c. for goose.

**OATS**—All offered wanted at steady prices. Cars on track sold last week at 36 1/2 c., on Monday at 36 1/2 and 37c. and at the close again at 36 1/2 c. Street prices closed firm at 39 to 40c.

**BARLEY**—Has been quiet and apparently rather easier. No. 1 very scarce and brought 74c. Round lots of choice quality sold last week at 68c. for No. 2 and 64 1/2 c. for extra No. 3; but car-lots of average went off at the same time at 67c. for No. 2 and 62c. for extra No. 3. In No. 3 there has been scarcely anything doing, and average samples almost nominal at 58 to 59c. Market closed very flat with values not over our lowest quotations. Street receipts very small; values 58 to 72c.

**PEAS**—Still offered slowly; sales of lots lying outside have been made at equal to 60c. here, which price was obtainable for No. 2 inspected on the spot. Street receipts very small and sold at 58 to 59c.

**RYE**—None offered, but worth 59c. on the street.

**SEEDS**—Seem to have been rather quiet. Clover has been scarce and firm at \$5.50 to \$5.70; alsike unchanged at \$4.50 to \$7 per bushel for good to choice, but down to \$3 for poor. Timothy has continued to move slowly at \$1.60 to \$1.70.

**HAY**—Pressed firmer with car lots of timothy worth about \$13.00. Market receipts small and prices stronger at \$10.00 to \$12.00 for clover and \$13.00 to \$17.00 for timothy with more wanted.

**STRAW**—Offerings small and insufficient and prices firmer at \$9.00 to \$11.00 for sheaf and \$6.00 for loose.

**POTATOES**—Cars sold in latter part of last week at 35c. on track, but since then the demand has fallen off. Street receipts small at 40 to 45c. per bag.

**APPLES**—Shipping lots of russets have been taken at about \$2.00. Street receipts very small and prices firm at \$1.50 to \$1.75 for medium to good and \$2.00 to \$2.25 for choice.

**Poultry**—Unchanged; no box-lots offered; street offerings small and prices unchanged; turkeys have sold at \$1 to \$1.25 for hens and \$1.50 to \$2 for gobblers, or at 13 to 14c. per lb., geese at 80c. to \$1.10, or 10 to 11c. per lb.; fowl at 65 to 80c. and ducks at 80c. to \$1 per pair.

TORONTO MARKET.

Flour, p. brl., f.o.c., Sup. extra.....	\$3 70	to	\$3 75
" " Extra.....	3 55	to	0 00
" " Strong Bakers'.....	0 00	to	0 00
" " S.W. Extra.....	0 00	to	0 00
" " Superfine.....	0 00	to	0 00
Oatmeal.....	4 00	to	0 00
Corneal.....	0 00	to	3 50
Bran, per ton.....	15 50	to	16 00
Fall wheat, No. 1.....	0 00	to	0 00
" No. 2.....	0 82	to	0 00
" No. 3.....	0 80	to	0 00
Spring Wheat, No. 1.....	0 82	to	0 00
" No. 2.....	0 80	to	0 00
" No. 3.....	0 00	to	0 00
Barley, No. 1.....	0 74	to	0 00
" No. 2.....	0 67	to	0 00
" No. 3 Extra.....	0 62	to	0 63
" No. 3.....	0 58	to	0 59
Oats.....	0 36	to	0 37
Peas.....	0 60	to	0 61
Rye.....	0 59	to	0 00
Corn.....	0 00	to	0 00
Timothy Seed, per bush.....	1 50	to	1 75
Clover.....	5 40	to	5 60
Flax, screened, 100 lbs.....	0 00	to	0 00

PROVISIONS.

**BUTTER**—There has been some little enquiry for shipment and about a car has changed hands in different lots at 9c. for fair medium, such as would have brought 15c. last fall, and even from this white thrown out and some of the buyers' leavings sold at 5c., closing with plenty more offered at the same figure. Really choice dairy firm and wanted at 17 to 18c.; rolls in fair supply and easy at 14 to 15c. On street pound rolls easy at 20 to 22c. and tubs and crocks 16 to 19c.

**EGGS**—Fresh rather easier and not likely to bring over 20c.; lined very slow of sale at 12 to 15c. On street 21 to 22c. paid for really fresh.

**CHEESE**—Quiet and steady but also unchanged at 11 1/2 c. for medium to 12 1/2 c. for choice in small lots, which are the only lots selling.

**PORK**—Unchanged with sales of small lots at \$15.50 to \$16.00.

**BACON**—Seems to feel easy and to sell slowly. Long-clear has been obtainable at 8c. for tons and at 8 1/4 c. for cases, though some few small lots have brought 8 1/2 c.; Cumberland held at 7 1/2 c. but not selling. Rolls unchanged at 10 to 10 1/2 c. and bellies at 11 to 11 1/2 c. in small lots.

**HAMS**—Very quiet but held steadily at 11c. for round lots, and 11 1/2 c. to 12c. for small lots of smoked and 10c. for pickled.

**LARD**—Quieter with small lots going at 10 to 10 1/2 c. for tinnets and pails and 9 1/2 c. for tierces.

**HOGS**—Rail lots finished; street receipts steady at \$5.75 to \$6.

**DRIED APPLES**—Country lots have sold at 4c. outside, with evaporated obtainable about 8c.; and dealers selling small lots at 5 to 5 1/4 c. for dried and 9c. for evaporated.

**SALT**—Canadian unchanged at 95c. for cars and \$1 for small lots; Liverpool coarse offered at 55c. by car and 65c. in small lots, but this lot is now rather old; new Liverpool line has been received and is offered at \$1.45 to \$1.50. No dairy offered.

**HOPS**—There is simply nothing to say. Trade is dead and values are unsettled, dealers' views varying accordingly as they or their clients are interested; values are estimated at all figures from 9 to 18c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Butter, choice dairy.....	0 17	to	0 18
" good shipping lots.....	0 00	to	0 00
" inferior, &c.....	0 08	to	0 10
Cheese, in small lots.....	0 11 1/2	to	0 12 1/2
Pork, mess, per brl.....	15 50	to	16 00
Bacon, long clear.....	0 08	to	0 08 1/2
" Cumberland cut.....	0 07 1/4	to	0 07 1/2
" smoked.....	0 00	to	0 00
Hams, smoked.....	0 11	to	0 12
" cured and canvassed.....	0 00	to	0 00
" in pickle.....	0 10	to	0 00
Lard, in tinnets and pails.....	0 09 1/2	to	0 10 1/2
" in tierces.....	0 09 1/4	to	0 09 1/2
Eggs.....	0 12	to	0 20
Dressed hogs.....	5 70	to	5 75
Hops.....	0 12	to	0 15
Dried apples.....	0 04	to	0 05 1/4
White beans.....	0 75	to	1 25
Liverpool coarse salt.....	0 55	to	0 65
" dairy, per bag 56 lbs.....	0 50	to	0 00
" fine, " ".....	1 45	to	1 50
Goderich, per barrel.....	1 00	to	1 05
" per car lot.....	0 95	to	0 00

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

**HIDES**—Considerable excitement has prevailed in the local market as some new firm has been trying to outbid the old houses; and the result has been that prices of green closed at an advance of a cent on last week's quotations and with cured offered at least as low as is paid for green.

**CALFSKINS**—Prices unchanged; receipts small and all wanted.

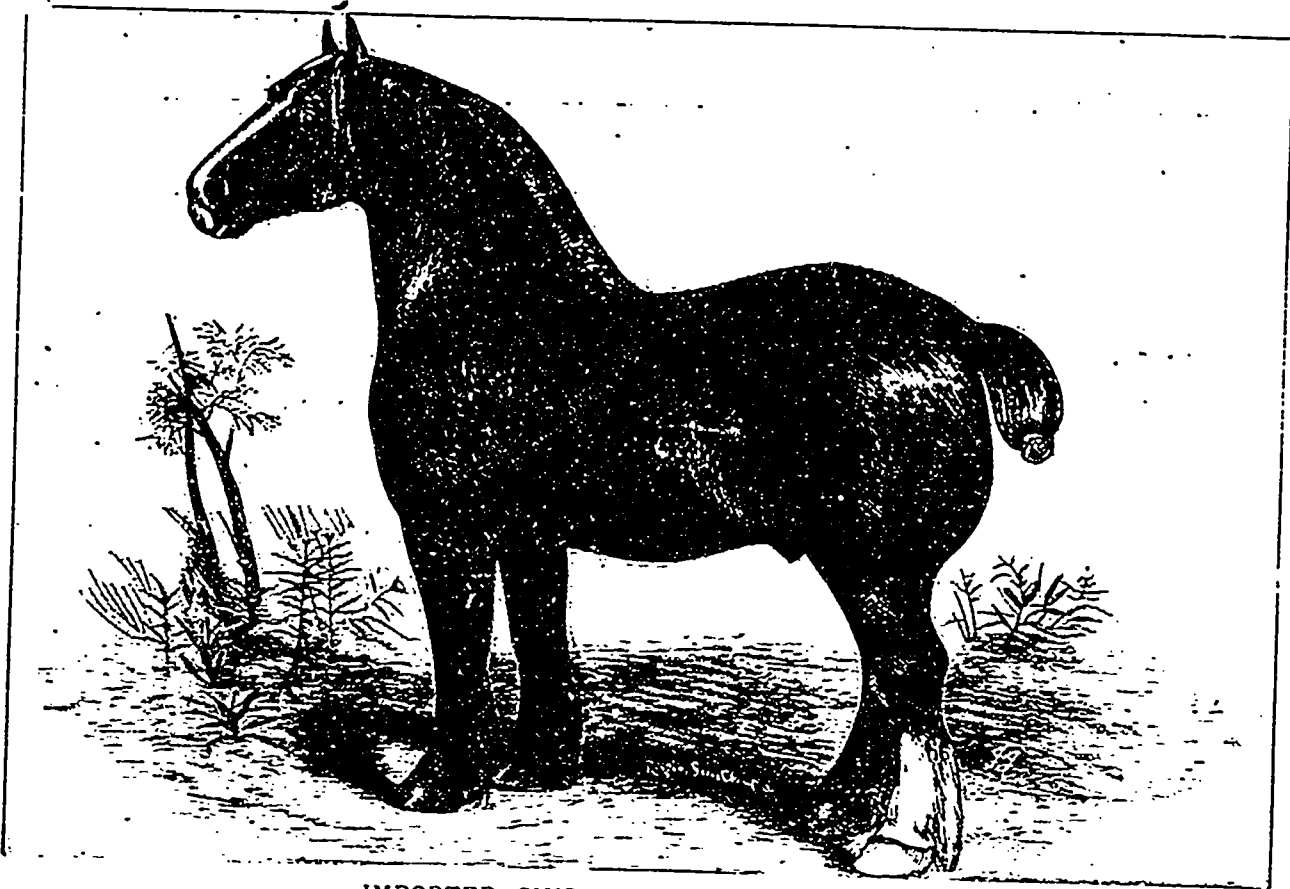
**SHEEPSKINS**—Still tending upwards; the best green have been bringing \$1.05 to \$1.15, and country lots firm at 80c. to \$1, with offerings very considerable.

**WOOL**—Very quiet all over; medium fleece has sold to a very small extent at 17c., but finer qualities worth 18 to 19c. and held higher. Pulled inactive and super. not likely to bring over 20 to 21c. A fair demand has been heard from the factories at 22c. for super. Extra inactive all over.

**TALLOW**—No change from last week's recovery, which left rendered at 6 1/4 to 6 1/2 c. and rough at 3 1/2 c., with receipts large.

Hides and Skins.			
Steers, 60 to 90 lbs.....	50 09	to	50 00
Cows.....	0 08 1/2	to	0 00
Cured and inspected.....	0 08 1/2	to	0 00
Calfskins, green.....	0 10	to	0 12
" cured.....	0 12	to	0 14
Sheepskins.....	0 75	to	1 15
Lambskins.....	0 00	to	0 00
Pelts.....	0 00	to	0 00
Tallow, rough.....	0 03 1/2	to	0 00
" rendered.....	0 06 1/4	to	0 06 1/2
Wool.			
Fleece, comb'g ord.....	0 15	to	0 19
" Southdown.....	0 21	to	0 22
Pulled combing.....	0 17	to	0 18
" super.....	0 21	to	0 22
Extra.....	0 26	to	0 28

IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES



IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES

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

# TENTH IMPORTATION OF DRAUGHT STALLIONS.

MESSRS. HENDRIE & DOUGLAS

BEG TO INFORM

# BREEDERS OF DRAUGHT HORSES

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

They have all been personally selected by MR. DOUGLAS, specially selected to suit this market and the modern taste. Bone, Hair, Action and Color have all been specially considered. EVERY HORSE IS ENTERED IN THE Stud Book, and all purchases have been made regardless of expense so as to insure having only animals of acknowledged merit. Representative animals are among this importation from the Studs of LORD ELLESMERE, JAMES FORSHAW, JOSEPH WALTHAM, etc. Intending purchasers will be met at the Hamilton Station by special conveyance upon giving notice one day ahead, addressed,

**HENDRIE & DOUGLAS,**  
HAMILTON, ONT.

When replying to this advertisement mention CANADIAN BREEDER.

**SAMO.**  
**FURNITURE**

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

**JAMES H. SAMO,**  
NO. 189 YONGE STREET,  
TORONTO

**J. H. BONNELL & CO.**

BLACK AND COLORED

Printing Ink Manufacturers,

7 SPRUCE ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING,

NEW YORK CITY.

Factory: Long Island City.

**JOHN S. WILSON,**

General Agent.

**BRITISH EMPIRE**  
LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Established - - - 1847

Assets nearly - \$5,000,000

New Policies issued in Canada for 1883:

520 POLICIES FOR \$1,159,000.

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

Special Agent: JNO. DENNIS.

**WESTERN**  
**Assurance Company.**

HEAD OFFICES: TORONTO, CAN.

INCORPORATED 1851.

Cash Assets, - - - \$1,166,000.00.  
Annual Income over \$1,500,000.00.

DIRECTORS:  
A. M. SMITH, Esq., President  
WM. GOODERHAM, Esq., Vice-President.  
Hon. S. C. WOOD, JOHN PARKER, Esq.  
HON. BEATT, Esq., A. T. FULTON, Esq.  
GEORGE A. COX, Esq., Geo. McLEVINICH, Esq.  
J. J. KENNY, Managing Director.

Fire and Marine Insurance effected at moderate rates on all classes of property. Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in Canada and the United States.

# THE PARK HEREFORD HERD.

PRIZE HEREFORDS.



PRIZE HEREFORDS.

## PRIZE HEREFORDS.

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

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

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

In replying to this advertisement mention CANADIAN BREEDER.

**W. ROSE & CO.**

Successors to J. ROSE & CO.

Established 1862.

6 Wellington Street East,  
TORONTO,

Have the most approved appliances for  
Removing

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

**WATERPROOF COVERS**

All Work Guaranteed

Telephone Communication with all offices.  
City and Country orders promptly at  
tended to.

**W. ROSE & CO.,**

6 Wellington St. E., Toronto.

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

**QUETTON ST. GEORGE & Co.**

WINE

—AND—

**Spirit Merchants.**

FAMILY TRADE A SPECIALTY.

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

VAULTS:

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

TORONTO.

THE TORONTO

**Brewing and Malting**

COMPANY.

SIMCOE ST., TORONTO.

**MALTSTERS,  
BREWERS,  
BOTTLERS.**

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

**India Pale Ale & XXX Stout.**

ALEXANDER MANNING, President.

A. F. MANNING, - - Sec.-Treas.

*Produce.*

**G. L. KAVANAGH,**

DAIRY PRODUCTS,

Pork Packer & Commission Merchant,

22½ CHURCH STREET.

TORONTO.

Correspondence with factories solicited.

**W. H. KNOWLTON,**

27 Church St., Toronto,

FLOUR AND PRODUCE DEALER,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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

**DOMINION LINE OF STEAMERS.**

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

Rates of passage from Toronto: -Cabin, \$57.25, \$67.25. Return \$100.83 and \$118.88. All out-side rooms and comfortably heated by steam-storage at very low rates. Prepaid certificates from Great Britain and Ireland at lowest rates.

For passage apply to SAM OSBORNE & CO., 40 Yonge street; G. W. TORRANCE, 45 Front street Toronto, or to David TORRANCE & CO., 100 St. James Street, Montreal.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

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

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

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

**INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY**

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

All the popular sea bathing, fishing, and pleasure resorts of Canada are along this line. Pullman cars leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday run through to Halifax, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday to St. John, N.B., without change.

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

Elegant first-class Pullman, and smoking cars on all through trains. First-class refreshment rooms at convenient distances.

**IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS**

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

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

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

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

**"ROYAL" CALF MEAL**

REARS FINE CALVES For 20 Cents per Week.

The only genuine milk substitute in Canada. Send \$5 for 100 lb. bag, to the sole proprietors, THORLEY CONDITION POWDER CO., 122 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO.

**The Excelsior Condition Powders**

are positively guaranteed to cure Heaves, Distemper, Inflammation, Founder, Dryness of Hair, Gravel, &c., and are the best known remedies for improving the condition of animals.

Try them Sample 25c; 12 powders, \$1 Free by mail. THE EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO., No. 3 WELLINGTON ST. E., TORONTO.

**NOTHING CAN EQUAL**

**CROFT'S BLOOD CLEANSER,**

FOR PUTTING

**HORSES and CATTLE**

In Marketable Condition.

PRICE, 50 cts. per Package of Six Powders

Solo Agents for Dominion of Canada,

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



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

(PORTLAND VILLAGE, N. Y.

From Hon H. S. Randall, Messrs. Hugh Miller & Co., DEAR SIR, - I have had no opportunity of testing your "Tick Destroyer" in my own flock - there being no Ticks on my sheep - but I placed some of the preparation in the hands of my friend and neighbor, F. H. Hibbard, Esq., on the accuracy of whose experiments I can fully rely, and after testing it in several cases, he informed me that it thoroughly exterminated Ticks. I have, therefore, no doubt that it will do so. Yours truly, HENRY S. RANDALL.

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

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

Refer to CANADIAN BREEDER, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

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

**"HARTLAND'S" ANTI-TYPHOID COMPOUND**

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

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

Please mention this paper.

GO TO THE

**Great Rubber Warehouse,**

10 AND 12 KING STREET EAST,

For Genuine Goods, such as are sold by an

**EXCLUSIVE RUBBER HOUSE.**

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

**INDIA RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**

It will be your gain to purchase from us.

**THE GUTTA PERCHA and RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**

T. MCILROY, JR.

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

FACTORIES - Toronto, Brooklyn, San Francisco, Cal.

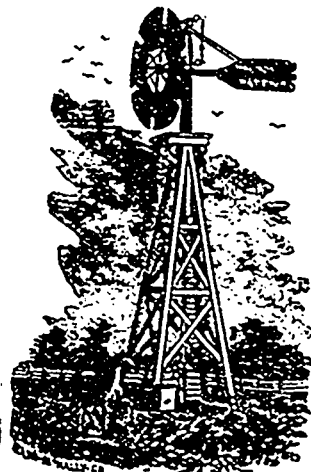
**ONTARIO PUMP CO., LIMITED,**

TORONTO, ONTARIO

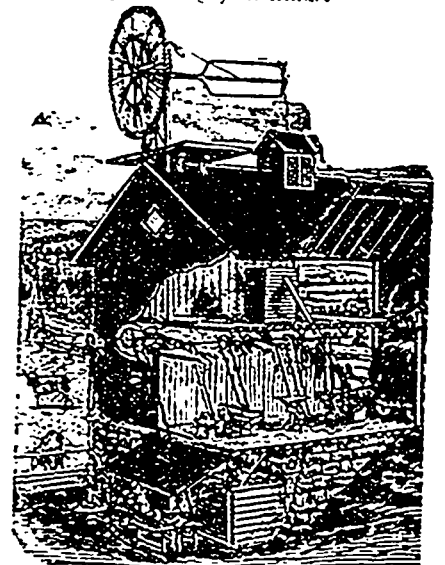
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

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

State what you want and send for Illustrated Catalogue.



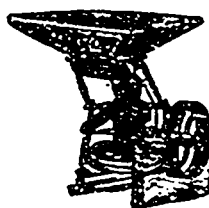
Halliday's Standard Wind Mills, 17 Sizes



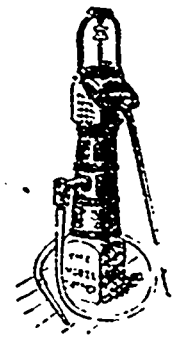
Geared Wind Mills, for Driving Machinery, Pumping Water, etc. From 1 to 40 horse power.

Jan. 31st, 1885

GENTLEMEN, I bought one of your 16-foot Geared Wind Mills in February, 1884, and have run it since then grinding, sawing wood and pumping water for 38 head of stock without one cent for repairs, except for grinding plates. I have ground upwards of 7,000 bushels of mixed grain with it for custom, besides my own grinding. Two weeks ago to-day we had a tornado, which up-rooted trees and blew down fences, but my mill stood the gale all right. We were sawing wood that day, cutting logs one foot in diameter, hard maple at that, with the mill about 20 feet out. I could have got power enough to have run the feed grinder and two circular saws all at the same time. With regard to the grinder, I bought some flax seed for my calves, and run it through the grinder and ground it to powder. I am so well pleased with it that I would not take double the price I paid for it. Yours truly, EDWIN KEELER, Matland P.O.



I. X. L. FEED MILLS, the cheapest, most durable, and perfect iron feed mill ever invented.



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

State where you saw this advertisement.

Breeders' Directory.

T. L. MILLER & CO.,

BREEDERS OF

HEREFORD CATTLE,

COTSWOLD SHEEP,

BERKSHIRE PIGS,

BEECHER,

ILLINOIS.

Come and see us.

BOW PARK.

Thos. Nelson & Sons

Have always on hand a very fine selection of

Bulls and Bull Calves.

PARTIES ON BUSINESS WILL BE MET AT THE DEPOT.

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

E. & A. STANFORD,

STEYNING, SUSSEX, ENGLAND, AND-

MARKHAM, CANADA.

Breeders and Importers

CLYDESDALE HORSES, PONIES,

Sussex Cattle, Southdown Sheep,

Sussex Pigs, Game and

Dorking Chicken.

A good selection of other stock for sale

Enquire of

E. STANFORD, MARKHAM, ONT., CAN

High Grade Jersey Cows

-FOR SALE.-

FROM THE CELEBRATED

OAKLANDS JERSEY STOCK FARM.

We have a few Choice

HIGH GRADE JERSEY COWS,

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

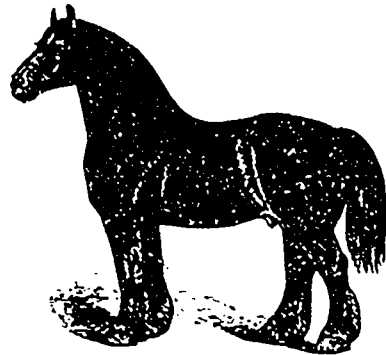
PRICE 800 EACH.

The Jersey is the great Cream and Butter Cow Apply to

H. H. FULLER,

Manager of Oaklands Jersey Dairy.

151 YONGE ST TORONTO



JAMES FORSHAW,

BREEDER AND DEALER

English Shire Horses,

STALLIONS AND MARES,

OWNER OF

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

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

Correspondence solicited.

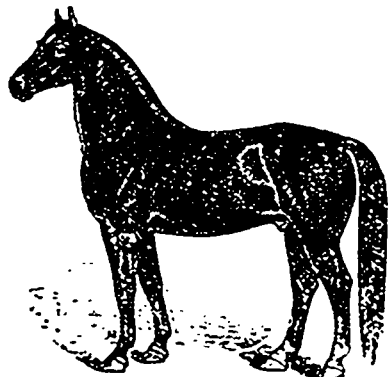
Address,

JAMES FORSHAW,

Shire Horse Stud Farm,

BLYTH, near Worksop,

ENGLAND.



JERSEYVILLE STOCK FARM.

Standard Bred Trotting Stock Stallions and Young Stock For Sale.

Send for Catalogue.

J. V. STRYKER, JERSEYVILLE,

Illinois.

PEDIGREE SUSSEX CATTLE

(Registered in Herd Book)

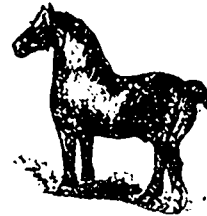
Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Particularly hardy and great Flesh Producers.

ROBERTSON & CO.,

EXPORTERS,

Established 1864 WOKING, SURREY, ENGLAND



Jas. F. Crowther,

BREEDER AND DEALER

IN

English Shire & Cleveland Bay HORSES, STALLIONS & MARES.

During the last twenty years has won over 80 prizes at all the leading Agricultural Shows in England

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

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

SHIRE HORSE STUD FARM,

MIRFIELD,

YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND.

N.B. Five minutes walk from the Station.

T. C. PATTESON,

BREEDER OF

BATES' SHORTHORNS,

AND

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

THE LARGEST FLOCK IN CANADA.

From Lord Chesham, Mr. Parry, Lord Lovatt, Sir H. Alsopp, Mrs. Beach, &c. &c. Ewes and Rams for sale.

Vansittart House, - Eastwood, Ont.

JERSEYS.

MR. J. A. DESREAUX,

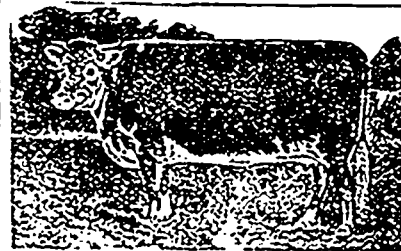
OWNER OF

First Prize Jersey Cattle.

Has always on sale First Class Cows and Heifers.

Address PERRY FARM,

ST. MARY'S, Island of Jersey



F. A. FLEMING,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

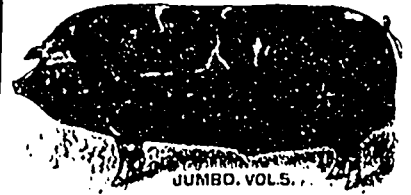
HEREFORD CATTLE

And Shropshire Down Sheep.

Herd headed by the Imported Bull's Corporal 417, and Earl Downton 1277. Choice Herefords and Shropshire Sheep for sale. Address,

THE PARK, WESTON, ONTARIO

Ten minutes walk from Grand Trunk and Pacific Ry Stations. Eight miles from Toronto.



JUMBO. VOL. 5.

THOROUGHbred POLAND CHINAS,

As produced and bred by A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 35 years. We are the largest breeders of Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 750 pigs in 1884 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 100 pigs for this season's trade. We have 100 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Breeders are recorded in American C. Journal. Photocard of 15 breeders free. Swine Journal 25 cents, in 2-cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by Express.



J. R. BOURCHIER,

BREEDER OF

Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs.

A FEW YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE. Pedigrees on application

SUTTON WEST ONTARIO, CANADA



SUFFOLK PIGS.

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

SEVERAL PRIZE WINNERS

in stock. Address

GEORGE BUNBURY,

SUFFOLK LODGE, OAKVILLE,

Ontario, Canada.

SPANISH

JACK DONKEYS

FOR SALE.

14 to 18 lbs. Very hardy and perfect in every respect

ROBERTSON & CO.,

Exporters (Established 1864.)

WOKING SURREY ENGLAND

FRANK L. GASTON,

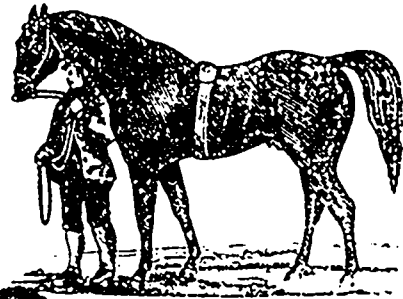
Breeder and Importer

OF-

JERSEY CATTLE.

NORMAL, Illinois.

THE STALLIONS



MILESIAN

AND

ORIOLE

WILL STAND FOR MARES AT THEIR OWN STABLES.

OAKRIDGES.

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

ORIOLE, now 5 yrs old, by "Elin Chief," dam thoroughbred imported mare "Rowena," by imported "The Taster" grand dam by "Valparaiso," is for appearance and speed admitted to be superior to his celebrated sire.

TERMS:

To insure a Fowl, Single Leap, \$15 10. Mare, taken to pasture and carefully attended to on reasonable terms.

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

ESSEX STOCK FARM.

12 Stallions for Sale

To reduce stock we will sell

Six Young Percheron Stallions,

three of which will be fit for service this season.

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

ONE CARRIAGE STALLION,

suitable for breeding park or coach horses.

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

One Three-Quarter Thoroughbred, very stylish and handsome.

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

DIMON CREEPERS.

IN THIS

NEW BREED OF FOWLS

are combined MORE DESIRABLE QUALITIES than any other variety extant.

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

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

Orders received now and booked as received. All enquiries will be promptly answered.

Address, JOHN DIMON, Walkerville, Ont.

C. I. DOUGLAS,

Late of TORONTO, CANADA,

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

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

23 CATHERINE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Ontario Veterinary College,

40 Temperance St., Toronto

PRINCIPAL, - PROF. SMITH, V.S.

TELEGRAPHY!

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

JAMES THORNE, Manager.

R. W. PRITTIE,

Real Estate Agent, Notice to Contractors

COMMISSIONER, VALUATOR, TRUSTEE, AND FINANCIAL AGENT.

Room C, Arcade, Yonge St., TORONTO.

Money to Loan. Estates Managed. Properties Exchanged.

Real Estate Agency, Conveyancing, & C.

COLLECTIONS MADE.

Money to Loan, Commissions Solicited.

C. H. MACDONALD,

53 Arcade, Yonge St., Toronto.

Advertisement for 'RELIABLE SEEDS' by J. A. SIMMERS, TORONTO. Includes text: 'MY ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE Catalogue OF SEEDS OR, CULTIVATOR'S GUIDE FOR THE GARDEN & FARM. Mailed FREE To all intending Purchasers. Send for one.' Address: 147 King St. East (south side), TORONTO.



Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Kingsville Works," will be received until THURSDAY, the 2nd day of April next inclusively for strengthening the East Pier at Kingsville, Essex County, Ontario according to a plan and specification to be seen on application to the Collector of Customs, Kingsville, from whom printed forms of tender can be obtained.

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable, the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

By order, A. GOBEIL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 10th March, 1885.



INTERNATIONAL AND

COLONIAL EXHIBITIONS.

ANTWERP IN 1885. LONDON IN 1886.

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

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

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

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

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

By order, JOHN LOWE, Secy. Dept. of Agric.

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



PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

Advertisement for 'BOWDITCH'S COLLECTIONS OF SEEDS & PLANTS.' Includes text: 'I will prepay and deliver at your own door any of the following Seeds or Plants. Flowering Plants. John Douglas Ageratum, flowers blue, 5c. Flowering Begonias, four sorts, 6c. Begonia Rex, beautiful and ornamental leaves, 12c. Calceolaria, yellow and maroon 8c. Coleus in gorgeous shades of pink, violet, rose, crimson, yellow, etc., 6c. Chrysanthemum new prize sorts Japanese fringed and all the large hybrids, 5c. Carnations, pure white, crimson king, Grace Wilder, etc., 5c. Daisy, 'Crimson Button,' large double bright crimson 6c. English Ivy 10c. Fuchsia, single or double 8 sorts 6c. Geraniums single or double 40 sorts 6c. Gen Grant geranium 6c. New French Hybrid geraniums 10c. Silver Leaf geraniums 10c. Scented geraniums 9c. German Ivy 6c. Chatter's English Holly-hock best in the world 25c. African Heath 10c. Paris Marguerites or shrub daisy 12c. Petunia Robusta, double, new, flowers measuring three to five inches in diameter, fine 30c. Pentstemon in white, blue, scarlet or pink 6c. Roses we grow nearly one hundred distinct sorts, Bourbon or Monthly, 10c. Hybrids or hardy 15c. Tea or tender 12c. New Dwarf Stevia eighteen inches high and densely covered with flowers 6c. Vinca or running myrtle 8c. Any of the above will be sent free of expense at prices annexed; or the whole set for \$2.25, and one year's subscription to Bowditch's Monthly Floral Magazine will be sent for \$2.25, or a selection of 50 plants from above by express, buyer paying charges, for \$4.00 and one year's subscription. NEW VARIETIES Aster Peony Perfection extra double 15c. Ageratum Swanley Blue, dwarf, deep intense blue, 10c. Balsam extra large, and perfectly double 15c. Convolvulus tricolor Kermesinus violaceous, dwarf morning glory 15c. Helianthus nanus foliis variegata, dwarf striped sunflower 15c. Mignonette grandiflora, extra large foliage and flowers 6c. Nicotiana affinis, white lily-like flowers 20c. Phlox Drummondii nana compacta dwarf and compact 15c. Phlox Graf Graf, dwarf variety for pot culture 25c. Poppy Danobrog, brilliant scarlet with a white cross center 15c. Pyrethrum Golden Gum bright yellow double flowers 15c. Pansies Odior or five blotched 25c. Black Pansies 20c. Superb Extra Large English or Belgian Pansies 50c. Verbena hybrida saved from named sorts 25c. Zinnia than cover the cost of elegans pumila, assorted colors, flowers very large 15c. New Pompono Zinnia, round daisy-like flowers, white, orange, rose, pink yellow, etc. 25c. Any of the above will be sent free of cost at prices annexed or the whole set of 17 different packets will be sent free for \$3.00 and will include with them three yearly subscriptions to Bowditch's Floral Monthly Magazine, all sent to one address or to separate addresses as desired. Crystal White Wax Bean, exceedingly productive, crisp and tender, 15c. Peerless Cabbage, best early market variety 25c. Snowball Cauliflower, sure to head, very early and a standard variety, 30c. Early Marblehead Sweet Corn, earliest grown, very sweet 15c. Dwarf Golden Heart Celery, waxy, golden yellow, very solid, excellent flavor 15c. Peerless White Spine Cucumber, good size, well formed, very productive 15c. White Plume Celery, a natural white celery, early grown 60c. Arlington Celery, or improved Boston Market, very early easily grown 15c. Cuban Queen Water Melon, large and fine, flesh solid and crisp, 15c. Bay View Musk Melon, the largest and finest cantalope grown 10c. Improved Danvers Yellow Globe Onion, the best grown, selected seed 10c. American Wonder Pea, this excellent variety is unrivaled 15c. Essex Hybrid Squash or hard shell turban 10c. Livingston's Favorite Tomato is the largest and most perfect shaped variety 10c. Any of the above will be sent free at prices annexed, or the whole set will be forwarded for \$2.00 and includes with them 2 yearly subscriptions to Bowditch's Illustrated Magazine, a monthly guide to the garden, both to one address or each to a separate address as desired. We will send all of the above twenty-seven plants, seventeen packets of flower seed, fourteen packets of vegetable seed, making a complete garden and six subscriptions to Bowditch's Illustrated Floral Monthly for \$5.00. The value of the goods sent retail is \$14.00. For hundreds of plants and seeds not here mentioned see our General Catalogue, sent free. Sample copy of Mar. in 10c. ADDRESS PLAINLY Wm. E. Bowditch, 645 Warren Street, Boston, Mass. SEEDSMAN AND FLOWERER.

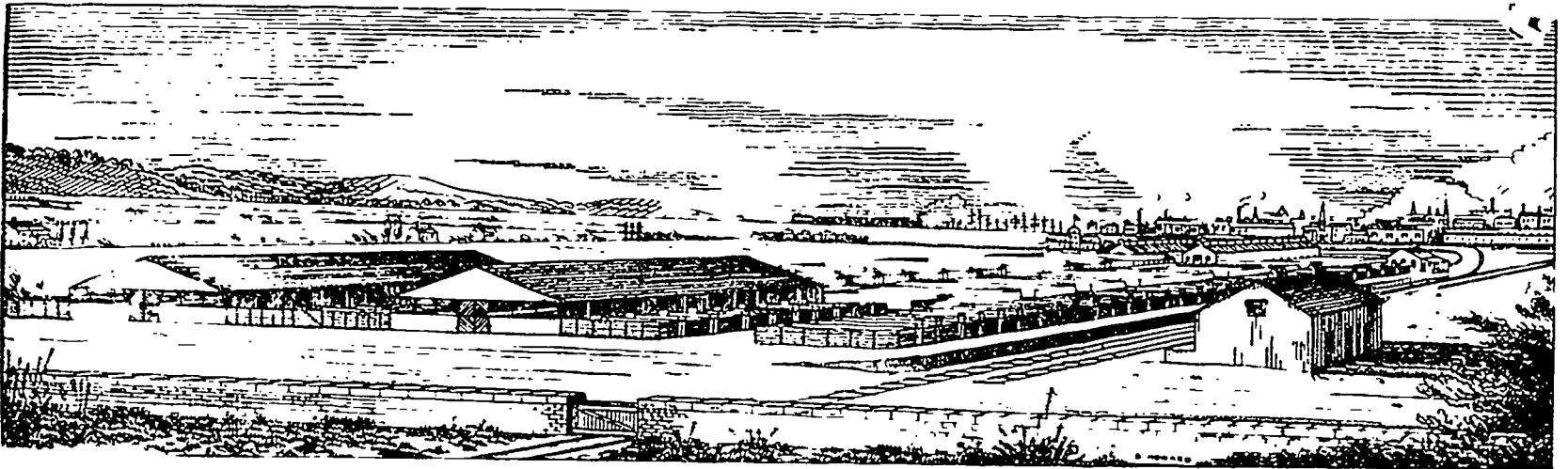




# CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. STOCK YARDS AT MONTREAL.

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

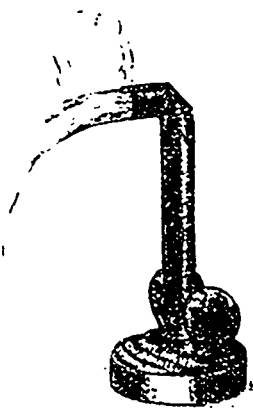
Convenient to City Markets and Shipping.  
Exceeded by no Yards in the World.



Large Easy-riding Stock Cars, Fast Trains, best facilities for Loading and Unloading, Moderate Charges for Feed and Prompt Attention at the Yards  
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**



**Improved Model Washer & Bleacher.**

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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

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

To place it in every household the price has been placed at \$3.00, and if not found satisfactory, money refunded in one month from date of purchase. Be 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't stiffly to its excellence."

Send for circulars. AGENTS WANTED.

Made in the U.S.A.

**C. W. DENNIS,**  
Toronto Bazaar House,  
213 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

Nothing upon Earth will Make Hens Lay like

**COCK of the WALK HEN FOOD,**  
A POULTRY SPICE

25 cents per package. Send for circulars.  
**THORLEY CONDITION POWDER CO.,**  
122 Queen Street East, Toronto, Ont.

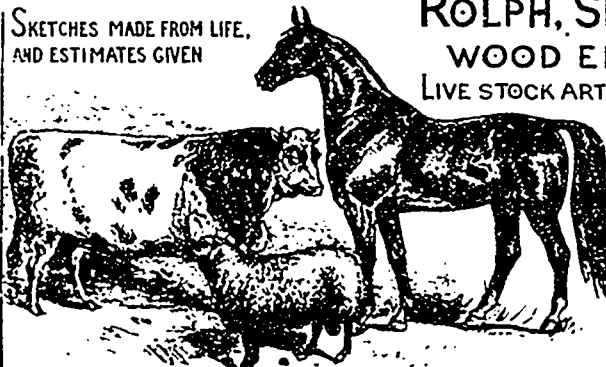
**T. H. GOFF,**  
ARCHITECT, - Toronto.

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

REFERENCES:

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

SKETCHES MADE FROM LIFE,  
AND ESTIMATES GIVEN



**ROLPH, SMITH & Co**  
WOOD ENGRAVERS,  
LIVE STOCK ARTISTS & ENGRAVERS  
FOR THE  
ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE  
AND  
CANADIAN BREEDER  
&  
AGRICULTURAL  
REVIEW.  
**TORONTO.**

**THOMAS SYMONS,**  
Carriage Builder  
166 YORK ST TORONTO.

High Class Work a Specialty. All Work Guaranteed.

**"DRESSMAKERS' MAGIC SCALE."**

The most simple and perfect tailor system of cutting, taught in 3 or 4 days for 25; board for pupils from a distance, 50c a day. Miss E. CHUBB, 17 King street west, two doors from St Andrew's church.

**FREE BY RETURN MAIL**  
Full Description of  
**Moody's New Tailor**  
SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING  
**PROF. MOODY,** Toronto, Ontario.

**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.

**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 Nickel Harness on trial. Privilege of inspection. Harness at all prices. SEND FOR PRICE LIST

**Stevenson Manuf. Co.,**  
NO. 55 JARVIS ST.

**HARNESS ORNAMENTS**

Name Plates, Crests,  
Monograms,  
Initials, etc.  
Lactometers,  
Thermometers,  
Barometers, etc.

**T. J. FRAME & CO.,**  
120 King street East,  
TORONTO.