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CANADIAN BREEDER

and
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, August 14th, 1885.

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ADVANCE REPORT OF THE ONTARIO EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Last week we commented on a single chapter of Prof. Brown's report. Since then we have had more leisure to examine the work in detail, and while we have found no reason for modifying the views already expressed, we cannot too strongly commend the care and labor the Professor and his coadjutors have bestowed upon the experiments and the report. While we cannot but question the accuracy of some of the results as shown in the tables (on the ground of apparent inconsistency), there can be no doubt that many important facts are brought to light in them. And independent of these

there are many important truths conveyed in explanatory notes. For example, the remarks on "The Maintenance of Character in Dairy Products" are worthy of reproduction:—

"A feature in the manufacture of butter and cheese, either not known, or undervalued, is the maintenance of its *character*. We prosecute the business with every respect to profits by securing the quantity and also the quality as generally understood; but quality is more usually looked upon as the result of manipulation, and though it is known that the particular condition of the cow is an element of some value, this value is neither properly appreciated, nor systematically arranged for.

"The *character* of butter and cheese is that full natural rich flavor, odor, color, and texture always obtained from milk, whatever its source, when nature is prepared to support herself best. All the constituents of milk being thus at their maximum during early calf growth, we have the *character*.

"The best butter and cheese must have this character, and hence must have new milk; no other arrangement can possibly secure it. Take the case of butter—remembering that good cream makes good butter at any season; whether home make or factory make, it ought to be part of the system to breed cows to calve every month, and as one gallon of new milk gives character to twelve gallons that do not possess it, the number of incoming cows at any time need not exceed that proportion.

"Let dairymen understand that this question is no unimportant one, but one of the prime regulators of market value."

With the many tables given showing the results of numerous experiments it is not necessary to deal in detail. The experimentation is not yet complete, and we have no doubt that long before it is completed the results arrived at will be much more uniform and consistent in character than they now are. Indeed, so extraordinary are some of the revelations made by these experiments, and so contradictory are some of the results from tests made under very slightly differing conditions, that one is forced to the conclusion that some inaccuracies must have crept in somewhere, and that were similar tests made a second time the results would be wholly different. An example of this is found in the experiments made by deep milk setting under two temperatures. At 40° the milk of the Holstein threw up ten per cent. of cream, while at a temperature of 60° it produced only 1.9. This was in winter

but in summer the milk of the same cow produced 13.8 at 40° and 8.5 at 60°. The figures for the Jersey in summer were 20.0 and 16.1 respectively, the Ayrshire 18.8 and 15.5, and the Guernsey 16.2 and 11.1. This is only a sample of the figures given, and it might be questioned if it were wise to confuse the farmers with an array of figures which as yet do not seem to point to any very satisfactory and definite conclusion. It may be asked too if it be desirable to puzzle the average dairyman with elaborate figures regarding the size of butter globules, the proportion of large and small globules in the various samples, the chemical constituents of the milk, &c., when in reality what the farmer wants is the ultimate results in butter and cheese. Thus we are told that one cow's milk yields more cream to the 100 pounds than another's. But just as we are settling down to an excellent opinion concerning the cow whose milk yields most cream to the 100 pounds, we are brought face to face with the fact that on a given quantity of feed the cow we are about to reject gives a much greater quantity of milk than the one we are about to select. This is bad enough, but the climax is capped when another result comes along and proves to us that there is a third cow which gives more milk than number one, and less than number two, whose milk yields less cream to the 100 pounds than that of either number one or number two, but whose cream gives a much higher butter product to the pound than that of either. Would it not be as well to test these animals as to ultimate results, and tell the farmer which cow gives the most butter and the best butter in proportion to the value of the feed she consumes, and apply the same direct and practical method as to cheese-producing tests?

With regard to butter-making in winter, the report furnishes some valuable information. On this subject Professor Brown says:—

"We have shown elsewhere in this report that ordinary cows calving in the fall will, under moderately liberal treatment, give 25 lbs. of milk per head per day up to May, which milk threw off 10 per cent. of cream, which cream made 40 lbs of butter from the hundred. The six months then from 1st November to 1st May, being 180 days, would produce 4,500 lbs. of milk and 180 lbs. of butter. To a butter

factory this would be worth \$27 at least, and therefore the farmer would receive that sum for the cream, at the same time having the sweet skim milk on hand. The food cost to produce these dairy products is given in chapter 19 herewith.

Value of 450 lbs. cream for factory.....\$27 00
Value of 400 gallons of skim milk..... 12 00

Less cost of food..... \$39 00
15 00

Net value of dairy products per cow during winter.....\$24 00

Some interesting calculations are given under the heading, "The Food Cost of Producing Dairy Products."

MILK IN WINTER.—The food of the cow from November to April inclusive, in Canada, is purely all preserved, and her management is entirely in the house. For the best results there should be but one item of difference practically between her all-over-care, and that of a good steer—less grain only, and hence we do not introduce as a point in these notes the starvation system of cow management in winter. I ask that she receive 12 lbs. hay, 30 lbs. turnips or mangolds, 3 lbs. bran, and 2 lbs. crushed oats per day. The market value of these is 15 cents, but this is selling at a distinct profit, and as the producer of the milk is the grower of the food, it is not regular, in order to ascertain actual cost of production, to charge the cow with more than the cost of producing her food; on an average, therefore, the difference is fully one-half, and 8 cents is thus the daily cost of the cow's keep. Granting the same class of cows in winter as in summer, the yield of milk is not so large, but, in our experience, is not so different as is usually understood. During the past winter several of our cows gave 30 lbs. per head per day, from December to May, and as we are treating of the results obtained from the common Ontario cow, and the Shorthorn Grade, their daily winter milking is safely set down at 25 lbs. We can then produce milk in winter at an actual food cost of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb., or $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon.

CREAM IN WINTER.—We have had extensive experience in this. Winter, with its quiet, its system, and liberal feeding, has always given a large proportion of cream—rarely under 10, and as much as 15 lbs. from the 100 of milk, averaging 13 lbs. Two things require valuation here: the cream and the skim milk. As we have already seen, the 100 lbs. of sweet milk cost 50 cents; from this we have taken 13 lbs. cream, and as sweet skim milk is well worth one-half the cost of the full sweet milk, we obtain 22 cents for the 87 lbs. of skim, which leaves 28 cents for the cost of the cream, or say, 7 cents per lb. for cream, or 18 cents per gallon.

BUTTER IN WINTER.—The milk and the cream thus handled, under the conditions and from the sources named, will give $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of butter from the milk, and $27\frac{1}{2}$ from the 100 lbs. of cream. The cream having cost \$2, and buttermilk being worth 3 cents per gallon, the two gallons of buttermilk, or 6 cents, have to

be deducted. The result is $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents as the actual food cost of producing one pound of butter in winter.

CHEESE IN WINTER.—There is winter cheese, and, though not yet on a large scale, will eventually become an important product. Taking, again, the milk formerly obtained at a cost of 50 cents, and deducting the value of the whey at 8 cents for every 11 lbs. of cheese, the actual food cost of producing every pound of cheese amounts to nearly 4 cents.

CREAM IN SUMMER.—The summer average of cream being 16 per cent., and the milk in greater quantity than winter, it follows that the food cost of producing it is considerably less; on an average it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb., or $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon, $5\frac{1}{2}$ less than winter.

BUTTER IN SUMMER.—Proportionately to the quantities in winter, as already explained, the food cost of producing one pound of butter in summer will range about 5 cents per lb. from ordinary pasture, and will come to 2 cents when we have the best of permanent pasture.

CHEESE IN SUMMER.—The greater proportion of cheese curd in summer as against winter, the greater quantity of milk produced per acre, and the nature of the maintenance, brings the food cost of producing cheese down to 2 cents per pound.

On "the possibility of making yearling beef fit for exportation" Professor Brown says:—

"As was expected, we are having opponents to the early maturing management of live stock. Their criticism is doing much good—is simply making more prominent the advantages of the system. It is sound, nationally, because it means greater progress, more enterprise, more rapid circulation of money and a general well-doing; and it is sound in farm practice, because it implies a better system, more scientific knowledge, greater returns, and the investment of more capital in the business. Unquestionably it has some objectionable features, but they are of immeasurably minor importance; some people think only of present prominent contrasts with the old style, and overlook the widening field of a world's new work.

"I wish to draw attention to the possibility of making yearling beef in Ontario fit for exportation, and submit a sample. The sample is a first cross with Hereford bull and Shorthorn grade cow, that was calved on 28th November, 1883. The calf weighed 103 lbs. at birth, suckled its mother for six months, got hay, bran, oats, and a smell of oil cake—all in moderate quantity, from three months old until now, was grazed last year, and is again on pasture. To-day (1st June) it weighs 1,280 lbs. As it will not be two years old until next November, and its progress depending on the season, we may safely estimate that it will scale 1,430 lbs. for late shipping on September 1st, when one year and nine months old. First of all, this is no extraordinary case and no unusual feeding; no doubt the breeding has a good deal to do with the stamp of the animal, which is what we call strong-built, and will never make a show steer as regards form. The weight at shipping time will be over the average now being exported, and all that is required for the best results, I believe. Such being the case, the reasonable question may be asked—why are we not making far more of this kind of work? It is also obvious from a consideration of the subjects treated of in chapters 15 and 18, that yearling beef would be more seasonably

and economically handled. We are coming to it."

Professor Brown concludes what we must pronounce, though disagreeing with some of its features, a really excellent report with the following valuable and practical suggestion:—

"I am of opinion that no time should be lost by this station as regards the elucidation of any facts not yet developed with reference to the dairy interest of Ontario. It would be a proud day for the Province were it to lead in the production of butter, as now in cheese; there seems to be no reason why this should not result within a few years. With the Dairymen's Associations, a special Professor of the Art, now established at the Ontario Experimental Farm, with all the possible appliances in live stock, pastures, machinery, and opportunities for lecturing throughout the country, the industry should be so developed during the next ten years as to place us at least on a par with the best anywhere. Dairying requires more detail education than the growing of crops, as is abundantly evidenced by its condition in Britain and in the United States, where, even after years of experience, very many are still enquiring for the 'reason' of this and that. At the present moment the small state of Denmark is expending annually \$30,000 on experimental dairying, so that if our Legislature is awake to the importance of this branch of agriculture it should at least double the \$5,000 now appropriated. It needs but a glance at the subjects treated of in this report to show how much is yet dark. The presidents of each of the Dairymen's associations should be members of an advisory committee, with the authorities of the College, for the purpose of furthering the interest they represent; and special prominent dairy exhibits at all our leading agricultural exhibitions should be encouraged."

Though we do not think Prof. Brown's pet theory regarding Shorthorn grading for the dairy at all borne out by his own experiments, we thoroughly agree with him in what he has to say in the paragraph above quoted, and we could wish our Provincial Agricultural College no better luck than the possession of a whole staff of instructors as competent and as honestly in earnest in their work as he has long shown himself to be.

LITTLE LEAKS.

The farmer who makes no effort to stop the little leaks in his farm management can no more hope for continued and ultimate success than could the business man who was similarly careless. As a rule sloverliness and wastefulness are not common vices with the average Ontario farmer. Indeed, on the other hand, he is more apt to be accused of being rather close-fisted in his farm management and his business affairs generally.

And yet, in spite of a carefulness as to expenditure which amounts very often to absolute penuriousness, the establishments of many of our farmers are absolutely full of leaks—leaks about which they never appear to care or even think.

The man who sells hay, straw, and coarse grain off his farm may accumulate money while times are easy, and while his farm has so much of the richness of the virgin soil left that

it can endure a few years of absolute starvation without immediately giving evidence of the extraordinary strain that is being put upon its resources, but sooner or later the day of reckoning must come to the farm that is systematically starved in this way. And indeed, one would think the farmer must sometimes see that in selling off his farm anything that cattle or pigs can fatten on, which dairy cows can turn into milk, or sheep convert into wool, he is simply disposing of his raw material which some one else will, with a handsome profit, convert into the manufactured article. And who can make beef, pork, wool, or milk any more cheaply than can the farmer, with his broad ranges of pasture and all his produce at "manufacturer's cost"?

It is not alone, however, that he can feed his own farm produce more cheaply than any one else, but that in feeding it on the farm a very large proportion of the plant food which it cost to produce it is sure to be restored to the soil.

But there are other leaks that do not appear to be any too well known, even to some of the most careful of our farmers. They are found in the cattle management of some of our farmers that are so careful in some respects that they would be shocked to be told that they were wasting a few dollars on every steer or heifer raised on the farm. And all this is because they are too close-fisted to buy the best obtainable when selecting animals with which to stock their farm. The *Chicago Breeders' Gazette* puts this view of the case very lucidly in the following paragraph:—"For instance, we read in the markets that steers are selling all the way from three to five cents. It seems a trifling, common-place matter, which most people read about without comprehending that each cent's difference in the price represents a difference of \$10 on the value of a 1,000-lb. steer, and that taking the three-cent cattle and the five-cent cattle as they come, the heavier grades will carry an additional \$10 worth of meat for each cent difference in the price. Some one has said that half a loaf is better than none, but this is a difference between a whole loaf and no bread. Then there are farmers who have cattle which they know are not capable of giving as satisfactory returns for the food they consume as could be secured by cattle of a more improved character, but never stop to think what this difference in feeding quality amounts to, or what it costs them during the life of a steer. There are mouthfull of grass gathered in the pastures as the hours lengthen into days and these into months; there are forkfull of hay night and morning, and measures of grain as the sun goes down and as it rises, and no adequate comprehension of the fact that a little of each is lost by not being turned to the best account, and what all these littles amount to in the end, or the frightful aggregate of these little wastes which go on hour by hour and day by day, extended through years and years. There may be small occasion for educating most people to a real appreciation of what the millions mean, but there is certainly a crying necessity on all

sides for a better conception of the true meaning and importance of the *small things* which are continually occurring in the every day life of almost everybody, and especially those who have to do with live-stock management."

NORTH-WEST PROSPECTS.

According to present appearances the recent outbreak in the North-West is not likely to operate nearly so unfavorably upon immigration and business prospects generally as was at first supposed. Everything in the shape of an Indian war panic has wholly disappeared, and altogether it appears highly probable that hereafter the lives and properties of settlers in the North-West will be as carefully and efficiently protected as in any other portion of Her Majesty's domains. In spite of all that ill-advised and misdirected political partisanship can do, and in spite of the doleful letters which men who could never succeed in any country have sent to Great Britain about it, the North-West has continued to settle up with rapidity. Hard times and long-continued depression have been the order of the day since the spring of 1882, and yet, though land prices are low, settlers are pouring into the North-West, while the grain and other products have increased at a rate that would seem incredible. The truth is that such wonderful stretches of fertile soil as abound there on every side could not long remain unoccupied. And it now seems as if our territory were coming into the market just when it would seem to be needed most. From the 49th parallel to the southern limit of the great Republic the cattle kings of the Great West are elbowing one another in such a way as to make it look very unpromising for any luckless new-comer who should by any chance be trying to obtain a foothold among them, and all this time their herds are increasing. Just now, in our country, while the land is obtainable for a trifle, it takes a lot of money to secure the stock; but in a few years, when settlement shall have filled up our free grant regions all over the country and when the over-crowded ranges of the United States can no longer meet the demands made upon them, then will come the time when every foot of our North-West Territory will be of value, and when many a thousand acres now lying almost unknown among the foothills of the Rockies will be eagerly sought after by cattlemen in search of a range. No better country for the purpose of cattle-ranching can be found under the sun, and it only remains for us to avail ourselves of the advantages thus offered us.

Correspondence.

THE AMERICAN FAT STOCK SHOW.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

The premium list of this great exhibition of the skill in feeding and good judgment in breeding of the cattlemen of the United States is at hand, and a very liberal one it is too; also

the premium list of the State Fair to be held in Chicago. The Fat Stock Show is now recognized as the rendezvous of all the prominent breeders of beef cattle in the United States and Canada, and has come to be regarded as one of Chicago's fixed institutions. To it come breeders and feeders from New York, California, Maine, Texas, and Canada. All the leading beef breeds of cattle will be found here represented, and this year it is expected there will be a large representation of the dairy breeds. Last year we had a grand show, Canada leading off in the sweepstakes race with flying colors. She was also well represented in the horse department, showing the energy and enterprise of Canadian horsemen in bringing their stock, especially as no premiums were offered. This year, though, they will have an extra inducement, as there are several valuable premiums, reference to which will be made hereafter.

In the cattle class there are cash premiums offered by the State Board to the amount of \$4,720, and special cash premiums to the amount of \$660 offered by the citizens of Chicago, and besides this the Hereford Breeders' Association of America, the Aberdeen-Angus, and the Holstein-Friesian Associations of America agree to duplicate all premiums won by their respective breeds, and if I remember aright the Iowa Shorthorn Breeders' Association voted \$3,000 for the purpose of duplicating all premiums won by Iowa Shorthorns. If I am not mistaken the Shorthorn Breeders' Association will duplicate all premiums won by Shorthorns. Taking all in all, I think this makes one of the most attractive premium lists ever offered in this country or Canada. By the liberal offer of the Hereford society a Hereford steer can win the magnificent sum of \$840, and an Iowa Shorthorn can get above the \$1,000. This certainly ought to spur breeders on to renewed efforts, seeing that these are only cash prizes offered by the State Board and the Breeders' associations, besides which there are numerous other valuable prizes.

In the sheep class there is \$1,950 offered by the board, besides which there is \$100 in cash and \$12 in special premiums. This is certainly a very creditable showing, but I do not doubt that it will be increased before the show by individuals and associations. \$2,062 is certainly a large amount to be distributed among sheep.

Hogs come next, and are little behind sheep. In this class the board offers \$1,295 in prizes, besides which \$100 in cash premiums, and \$92 in special premiums. It is to be hoped that Canada will be represented in the swine and sheep departments this year, as they were not last year. It certainly would be a profitable experiment for some Canadian breeder to exhibit here.

The holding of a dairy show in connection with a fat-stock show may, and probably does, seem a little strange to some of your large circle of readers, and it struck me as rather injudicious at first. But after carefully weighing the

matter, it appears in my mind to be a good scheme. One of the objections urged was that the two classes of cattle side by side might reflect discredit on the dairy breeds after looking at the sleek animals of the beef breeds. This objection might hold good for such people as did not know the difference between a Hereford and a Jersey, but that is the only class where it would. The premium list amounts to \$1,415 offered by the board for butter and cheese, besides numerous diplomas for dairy implements. In addition to the above there will be \$1,000 offered for cattle of the dairy breeds. Citizens and firms offer \$425 in cash prizes and special premiums to the amount of \$609, making a grand total of \$3,540.

For horses there are no premiums offered by the board, as they come not under either fat or dairy stock. Enterprising citizens of Chicago and vicinity, however, took hold of the matter, and the result is a cash prize offered by J. L. Ellwood, Dekalb, Ill., of \$100 for best five French draught horses, registered or unregistered. Besides these there are premiums to the value of \$645 offered by various other firms.

Taking all in all, this is a premium list hard to beat, amounting in all to the munificent sum of \$14,000. Surely this with its attendant honors ought to call together such an exhibition as never before was seen in this country. Canada should respond magnificently, as she has done heretofore, and with a few such papers as THE CANADIAN BREEDER it would be able to put to shame a great many of our States. Canada has always, to my mind, stood pre-eminent in dairy products, especially in regard to cheese, and she should take off some of the premiums in the dairy department as well as in the fat-stock department.

O. E. C.

Chicago, Ill., August 10, 1885.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

THE MARKETS—DEPRESSION IN THE LIVE STOCK TRADE—PEDIGREED STOCK—CLYDESDALE HORSE SOCIETY.

From our own Correspondent

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1st, 1885.

Our Dominion exporters have had a bad time of it this week, prices having dropped fully \$10 per head within the last eight days. The principal cause of this has been the warm weather, which so prejudicially affected butchers' stock that thousands of pounds worth went wrong in the course of the week, while tons of good stuff were sold at prices varying from 2 to 6c. Arrivals at the various market ports have been on a large scale, and coupled with more generous supplies from native sources, quite overstocked our markets. The depreciation between last Monday's prices and the previous week's cannot be less than two cents per lb., a reduction which means a serious loss to those engaged in shipping. At present writing, although the weather is sensibly cooler, there is nothing encouraging in the out-

look, as next week's business is interfered with by another of those too numerous holidays known as St. Lubbock's days. From London and Glasgow my correspondents report equally bad news, and the current week may fairly be described as the worst ever experienced in the live stock trade for years. I am sorry to see that prices for shipping cattle in your market and at Montreal are so high, as they cannot be sold here at a price to pay. It looks to me as if there were some "space fillers" on the job again, either that or the shippers are not speculating with their own money. There is some talk on this side about agents who whip up a trade for the commission men regardless of consequences, and who offer tempting facilities for turning over the money quickly while the stock is *en route*. In fact it is said that the commission men are abandoning their legitimate business and becoming merchants or dealers, in order to secure a share of the Dominion trade. The result of this is that there is an over-competition, or rather a fictitious competition, for shipping cattle, which is simply running the trade to seed. The Live Stock Association would do well to investigate into this evil, and put matters on a purer basis. It was hoped that the speculators who ran the trade for a couple of years had been shunted, but it would appear now that the evil has only assumed another form.

ARRIVALS FOR WEEK

ending 31st July, at Liverpool, of Canadian live stock were 843 cattle and 2,158 sheep; from United States 1,725 cattle, and from Portugal 148 oxen; total 2,516 cattle and 2,158 sheep. For the month the foreign arrivals amounted to 12,224 cattle and 4,706 sheep, divided as follows:—From Montreal, 4,457 cattle and 4,706 sheep; Boston, 4,386 cattle; New York, 1,516 cattle; Baltimore, 1,407 cattle, and Portugal, 148 cattle. There were also received during July 44,357 quarters fresh beef, and 9,112 carcasses of mutton, the latter including 7,500 River Plate frozen sheep.

PEDIGREED STOCK.

The "Sarnia" sailed this week with a very large number of pedigreed Shorthorn stock purchased by Mr. Hope on account of Messrs. Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, and Mr. J. J. Hill, of Minneapolis. There were also some high-class sheep, and several Clydesdale horses.

CLYDESDALE HORSE SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the members of this society was held at Aberdeen on the 29th ult., in the pavilion of the Highland and Agricultural Society. The secretary, Mr. McNeillage, submitted the report of the Council. It stated that at the annual general meeting held in February last there were several matters referred to in the annual report which were in a state of transition, and circumstances then prevented the Council from making any lengthened statement regarding them. These matters, as the members were aware, arose in connection with the pedigree forgeries which had involved the society in prolonged

proceedings for the vindication of the trustworthiness of its record. At that time Mr. Riddell and Mr. David Raeside had succeeded in securing an interim interdict against the society, prohibiting them from circulating among the members the report of the Raeside extradition trial in America, but since then the Lord-Ordinary, and subsequently their Lordships of the First Division of the Court of Session, on appeal, had refused to sustain the interim interdict, and the report had been circulated as at first intended. At the Council meeting held that day the account for the expenses incurred by the Government in prosecuting the extradition inquiry had been considered and remitted to a committee for examination and discharge, if found in accordance with the agreement made between the Crown and the society when the proceedings commenced. The expenditure had been considerable, amounting to over £500, but the Council felt sure that the members of the society, having now had the full history of the case placed before them, would agree that to have halted in prosecuting to the utmost such a daring attempt at fraud as that history revealed would have been a grave neglect of duty on the part of the Council. The cost of these proceedings, together with the cost of reprinting the first and sixth volumes of the stud-book, had made a large breach in the capital of the society; but the funds, after paying all indebtedness, were still amply sufficient as a reserve. Since the annual meeting in February, two life governors, twelve life members, and thirty-two annual members had joined the society, making the total membership at the present date 941. That number might, however, be easily increased, and in view of the greatly enhanced value of pedigree Clydesdale horses, and their uniform success in competition with half-bred animals, it was hoped that an effort would be made by the members to add more to the list. The chairman moved the adoption of the report, which was unanimously agreed to.

MR. ROLPH'S HERD OF JERSEYS.

Upon a visit to Mr. Rolph's at Glen Rouge Farm, Markham, Ontario, to see his Jerseys, I was more than pleased at the selection which I was fortunate to see all together in the meadow south-east of the barn yard. I was first shown a new barn which Mr. Rolph has recently erected. It is an oblong building, and is fixed to hold about fifteen head of cattle, one side fixed up with box stalls for calves, the other side in tying stalls for young stock; it being also fixed up with water troughs in front of each animal, which is supplied them by the windmill which adjoins the building. There were already two very nice calves in the new boxes, from two two-year-old heifers of remarkable beauty, with very promising udders. He next showed me into the meadow, where I was struck with the grand sight previously mentioned. The first that we came to was a grand cow, called Nora of St. Lambert, now springing for calving, possessing a perfectly shaped udder, she having already a record of 21 lbs. 12 oz. of butter in seven days. Nora of St. Lambert possesses 90 per cent. of the blood of Mary Anne of St. Lambert.

The next that took our view was Moss Rose

of St. Lambert, a very nice two-year-old heifer having a record of 16 lbs. 3 oz., and is a full sister to dam of Mary Anne of St. Lambert. The next two that came before us are two Coomassie heifers, very nice ones, two years of age. The first one is Brilliant, whose dam was sold at the New York sale this spring for \$2,500, and is closely related to Princess 2nd, whose record is the noted 46 lbs. 12 oz. in seven days. The next one is called Thaley, and is a daughter of Guy Fawkes, and has a record of 16 lbs. on nothing but grass. She is certainly a good heifer and full of quality. There are also two Coomassie two-year-old heifers, daughters of Lorne. Lorne is at the head of Mr. Cooper's Pennsylvania herd, one of the largest importers of Jerseys on the continent. Our next is a prettier heifer still, called Flower of Glen Rouge, and I can see that she is an extra favorite with Mr. Rolph, although his praises are very equally divided, for he seldom praises one more than another. This one has a record of 23 lbs. 6 oz. surely that is a good record at two years of age. I should consider she gives as much butter as any person could wish for on not extra keep. These records have not been very high-fed ones, mostly on grass. Our next is a granddaughter of Stoke Pogis 3rd called Maggie Sheldon. Her name is pretty and she is as good as her name; she also has a record of 16 lbs. Her dam was sold for \$4,000, and her own B. C. Mr. Rolph sold a month ago at two months old for \$800, which is a very good figure these times for a B. C. of any breed.

The next is a Victor Hugo heifer two years old called Ernesteen Pogis, a very good milker, but has not been tested.

Next are two very fine yearling heifers, and promise to be fine cows, having every appearance of the proper quality. These two are Victor Hugo heifers, and are sold to Mr. Sayles, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and they are left to be bred to Briar Pogis. I congratulate Mr. Sayles on his choice, for they certainly are beauties. There is also another Coomassie cow which lost an eye whilst in quarantine; she is a little thin in condition but is a capital milker.

The next is a cow sired by Duke 76th, he being a celebrated sire, having eight to his credit over 14 lbs. She is thin in condition, with a remarkably good square udder, and likely to make a good record.

We next went to see the two yearling bulls, the first a very fine bull called Lorne of St. Anne's. He is a very lengthy sire, full of quality. He is a Victor Hugo bull, and goes seven times to Victor Hugo, and possesses 86 per cent. of the blood of Mary Anne of St. Lambert.

The next one is a very nice bull, some would prefer him to the other. He is a Stoke Pogis bull, and is called Beauties Stoke Pogis.

I had not time to see Mr. Rolph's Clydesdales, but I believe he has some very good imported mares. I saw two of his workers; two very good Clyde mares, of great bone and substance, and likely to breed good useful horses.

L. R.

Markham, Aug. 12, 1885.

INBREEDING.

From the Kansas City Live Stock Record.

Mr. Stephen Beale writes from England to the *Country Gentleman* taking ground against inbreeding. We take issue with him on this point, and express our belief that inbreeding *per se* cannot tend forcibly to deterioration nor the reverse. We have no doubts of the fact that inbreeding carried on with judgment will accomplish results practically unattainable without it; neither have we doubts of the fact that

without skill and judgment more harm can be done by such a system than by any other. Mr. Beale says:

"Many matters have attracted the attention of poultry-breeders which have a great bearing on their success, but the question of breeding in, or, in other words, the mating for breeding purposes of animals having a near relationship to each other, is one that has been discussed over and over again, not only so far as it affects poultry, but also with respect to every kind of domesticated animal and bird. These discussions have not taken place with the view of helping the poultry-keeper whose object is profit. They have been undertaken by fanciers, to whom the subject is a most important one. Of course, if we accept the conclusions of the late Professor Darwin, who believed that all the breeds of poultry have descended from one stock, the having so many breeds can only have been the result of more or less inbreeding. That this theory is a correct one there is no reason to doubt. The fact that pure-bred fowls, when too suddenly crossed, often produce that which is simply a reversion to a bred-out quality proves its truth. So far as poultry-fanciers are concerned, there is a very great temptation to inbreeding. When the standards to which they breed define certain arbitrary points, such as color, feather, white ear lobes, etc., which are often unnatural, and can only be preserved by the most skilful mating of the stock, a too sudden cross will often destroy the labor of years, and, by the law of reversion, throw back to the original characteristics. Hence it is that the owners of high-class stock are so very careful when they introduce fresh blood, and it is very seldom that they mate a new cock bird with their very best hens until they have seen the chickens produced by him. The amount of trouble taken in this way would astonish many of your readers, but only by it can the purity or high-class character of such stock be preserved. Fanciers, therefore, may be excused if they resort to inbreeding, for, having a distinct standard before their eyes, which only birds in their own yards can help them to realize, they must use these, though they be related to each other. At the same time they are willing to pay the penalty, considering doubtless the result as more than compensatory. The penalty, as I shall presently show, is found in the weakened constitutions, in the smaller size of the birds, the greater liability to disease, and, of course, the increased mortality. Those whose object is profit—profit resulting from the economic qualities of their stock—cannot afford to run any risk of this kind, as an enfeebled constitution is a great hindrance to their success.

"There are many persons who defend the practice of inbreeding, giving the habits of wild animals as proof that it is not injurious. It is well known that wild animals which run together in herds are bound by no law of consanguinity. With them it is a question of might. The king of the herd must be prepared to defend his position against all comers, and if a young animal—perhaps one of his own sons—defeats him, he must be prepared to accept a lower position and allow his conqueror to occupy his post, the conqueror assuming the duties and responsibilities of the previous monarch. Hence it will be seen that most probably inbreeding does take place, though we have no definite proof that it does. There may be some instinct unknown to us which alters the probabilities of the case, or, at any rate, counteracts the evils which otherwise ensue from the inbreeding of brothers, sisters, and other near relations. However, if we grant that inbreeding does take place among wild animals and birds, that does not warrant us in advocating the same thing for those which

are domesticated. The former have perfect liberty; they live and feed naturally; they are inured and hardened by exposure. But amongst domesticated animals the case is altogether different, and however much we may admire the theory, we are faced with the solid fact, of which there are an abundance of proofs, that inbreeding, as usually applied, weakens the constitution, reduces the size of body, and impairs the reproductive faculties. Some time ago I came across a striking instance of this. A breeder of one variety of ducks, in which small size is deemed all-important, stated that in one season he only reared two out of sixty birds hatched. He knew that inbreeding was the cause, and the fact here stated is a very suggestive one. This was due to overcareful breeding, but the same result may be arrived at by too little care. There can be no doubt that the neglect of their poultry by farmers, and the allowing of the birds to mate and breed as they like, regardless of all relationships, which amongst a limited number soon become very near, has much to do with the deterioration of the stock. It is from this cause that we see so many small, weedy-looking fowls, where with a little care might have been large, strong, and hardy ones. Poultry-breeders who have tried the system will bear me out when I say that the greatest difficulty inbreeding puts in their way is the reduction in size of the birds year by year. We must remember that the lives of our domestic animals are largely artificial ones, and that which in a wild state they would not suffer from, may under the unnatural conditions become formidable, if not actually dangerous. The restriction of liberty has a tendency to weaken the system, and we must not assist it.

"The question we are dealing with may be looked at from different sides according to the aims of the breeder. For though, as I have already mentioned, the poultry fancier, as distinct from the commercial poultry-breeder, has very great temptations leading him in the direction of inbreeding, it must not therefore be supposed that the latter has no temptations whatever. Inbreeding may be explained as throwing all the tendencies into one channel, so that certain characteristics are specially developed, even though others are neglected. And with any one who is seeking to develop the laying or table qualities of his fowls, the same danger, though in a much smaller degree, is to be guarded against. For instance, if a certain family of fowls is noted as extraordinarily good layers, it may be thought that the mating of some of these together would have the effect of increasing the fecundity of the progeny. And there can be no question that it would be so, at least for a few generations, when the enfeeblement of the stock would react upon the laying powers, and the improvement thus be lost. The same, of course, would be found in breeding table fowls, and hence the necessity of mating birds not allied to each other, because any advantage gained thereby would be but temporary, and eventually cost more than it would be worth. Perfectly healthy fowls may be inbred much more than those affected by any weakness or disease, but the less venture some is the safer plan to follow.

"Whilst those who have not much room at their disposal, and these are the more numerous in this country, may be hampered in what they do, it is not very difficult to do away with inbreeding where the ground is plentiful, and the development of the economic qualities can at the same time be attended to. This is done by having separate families of one breed, and keeping them apart from each other. These can be intermixed for the purpose of producing the layers, if the breeds are to be

kept pure. But if first crosses are desired, then it will only be necessary to keep one family of each breed. In this case also, the original stocks should be bred entirely apart from the others. It will then be easy to select the best birds for the desired purpose, and breed only from these. It is very desirable that experiments should be made in breeding and crossing, but experiments that demand the entire sacrifice of the original stocks need all to be begun over again if unsuccessful. If the poultry-breeder cannot see his way to keep separate families, he must buy stock birds to fill up the vacancies in the ranks."

OUR EQUINE FRIENDS.

LESSONS ON THE HORSE.

Secretary Russell to the Natural History Classes in the Worcester Schools.

(Worcester Spy's Abstract.)

From the New England Homestead

It is an old English proverb that "Half a horse goes down his throat;" and there is another good proverb that applies to all cattle, "The breed is in the mouth." These proverbs have a deep meaning, the first means that you must feed well, and the second that pedigree is of no value if an animal is not a good feeder. A horse's availability for work, his endurance, condition, and value, depend upon the care he has in the stable, and the chief concern is the proper quality and quantity of his food. His failures, his diseases, his early decline, may in half the cases be traced to the lack of care in feeding. Close, unventilated stables, built over reeking manure pits, and crowded with unfortunate horses, are very common and very bad; but food, poor in quality, bad water, and lack of system in feeding is the chief difficulty in our management.

Most horse owners leave the business to men who have had no correct teaching or training, and a complex matter that requires care, thought, experience, and knowledge is left to ignorance and carelessness. If it is understood and posted as a rule on each stable door that each horse shall have so much hay by weight and so much grain by measure, and be watered at such and such times, the case cannot be met, because the food should vary with the age, condition, and habit of each horse, and especially with the amount of work that he is required to do. Some horses fatten easily; they are usually sound, strong animals, of bilious temperament, that work without fretting and lie down whenever they are not eating, taking life in a moderate, happy manner; such horses are good feeders and need restraint. Others are nervous in temper, take life hard, fret over their troubles, and are poor sleepers and slow eaters. Such need encouragement.

I state this to show that rules cannot be laid down, nor can anyone go from this room with any formula except what he can get from his own observation and experience. I can lay down this rule, that knowing the character and temperament of your horse you must regulate his food by his work. Next you must not over-feed him at any time. I believe that the diseases of humanity are largely due to gluttony. The greater part of mankind stuff themselves with food, and are incapable of effective work, and do not live half their days. In the matter of over-eating, a horse resembles his master. Such is the kindness of man toward the horse that he usually over-feeds him. One rarely sees a horse whose condition indicates lack of nutrition. He may be old, lame, or diseased, conditions his master cannot alter, but he has plenty of food.

The horse's stomach is the smallest similar organ that is to be found in comparative

anatomy. I believe it compares with the human stomach as one to four. It does not hold but about half as much as the horse needs to eat, eating no oftener than man. It is hard to find a horse asleep in a pasture. He goes to sleep in a stable, but when he gets out to pasture he eats nearly all the time. He is continually filling himself with grass. That indicates that he has a rapidity of digestion that is only equalled by his rapidity of power in regard to the oxygenation of the blood. What have we learned by the fact of the horse's stomach being so small? A man can go four hours without eating; then he begins to be very cross and disagreeable. Now a horse is hungry sooner than a man, if both have eaten at the same time. The largest horse's stomach ever examined, "Eclipse," was found to hold only about 16 quarts. The fact that the horse has no power to store bile indicates the great rapidity of his digestion and power of assimilation. For such reasons he should be fed as frequently as convenient, and I consider that if a rule can be applied that a horse should be allowed not more than two per cent. of his weight a day in food; that is, a horse weighing 1,000 lbs. should have 20 lbs. of food a day, half of which, when at hard work, may be grain. This is an abundant allowance, and in idle times should be reduced at least a quarter. He should have what salt he requires, himself to be the judge, and while I never would turn him out to pasture, he should have some green food in summer and carrots in winter. Indian corn, whole or in meal, is unfit food for horses, it is heating and fattening; no horseman wishes to see a fat horse, fatten steers, sheep, or hogs, but not horses or men. Oats is the best grain for horses, and the cheapest in the end; if we had some means of crushing or bruising them they would be worth 25 per cent. more to us than they now are. If I was a miller I would put in a set of rolls and crush oats, and in six months I would have all the business of my region. No man that has ever used crushed oats will have any others.

The best time to water a horse is an hour before or an hour and a half after eating. If watered immediately before eating the temperature of the stomach is lowered beyond the digestive point, and the food is not acted upon till the temperature gets back to where it ought to be. Suppose his master takes him to the watering trough immediately after eating and his stomach is full of food and he drinks a pail or two pails of water? The consequence is that a portion of the food is forced out of the stomach and is swept along into the larger intestines without assimilation. In France some years ago I saw some horses that were going to be killed. They were fed coarse beans, and immediately after they were allowed to drink all the water they would, and were then killed and dissected, and some of these beans were found 26 feet distant from the stomach itself in the intestines.

BREEDING VS. RACING.

From the Live Stock Record

If science is the result of experimental laws, and experience alone can teach mankind, then how absolutely certain and wise should all the breeders of the thoroughbred race horse be in A. D. 1885.

It is an old saw that "nothing succeeds like success," and with this as our premise, let us see if by example we cannot obtain light upon the question of successful breeding and racing. You cannot couple animals of unlike characteristics, temperament, form, and motion with the expectation that good result will be homogeneous or at all fitted for the highest purposes; but

on the other hand you will find as the chemist — an incompatible combination.

We will disregard altogether the question of tracks, jockeys, and trainers, and presuppose that all external surroundings be equal, and look only to the main question, BREEDING vs. RACING. We can best, to the casual observer, illustrate by taking the "crack" three-year-olds of the year, and without disparagement to others, will select what all would place at the head, because the performances of each of the named have been so uniform as to out-class by pounds all others. "Volante," belonging to California; "Lizzie Dwyer," the property of Ed. Corrigan; "Joe Cotton," the representative of Kentucky; "Biersan," the support of Morris and Patton; "Tyrant," the best of all Great Loue's get, and lastly, "Wanda," the best two-year-old of last year and the equal of anything ever owned by Mr. Lorillard. It will be seen that we have selected but six three-year olds out of at least six hundred in good repute.

These animals are all in outward appearance and physical conformation unlike each other, but in the essentials that build and characterize a first-class race animal they are similar, if not alike. The deep set shoulders, the heavy middle piece, the long flat muscles on hind quarters, rounded down into not a flat leg, but a round leg below the thigh, as if all the tendons were closely gathered together and tied in place. The mental characteristics of these animals may be as different one from the other as the color of the horses, but it is in the breeding we are to closely look and find the solution of the phenomenal success of each of the horses named.

Two of the above are sired by imported horses, "Tyrant" and "Wanda," while three of the above are sired by half brothers who were sired by imported Phaeton, viz.: "Joe Cotton" and "Lizzie Dwyer" by King Alphonso, and "Biersan" by Ten Broeck, while the dam of "Joe Cotton" was also imported, and thus of the six representative three-year-olds we only have "Volante" left whose immediate parents were not imported on either side.

We do not mean to discourage American bred horses, but we do affirm that so long as we follow the English races in character, just so much better are we prepared to win if we closely follow English breeding, and breed to imported horses direct or at least not more than one remove therefrom. The short purse races so much in vogue up to one mile may be and most generally are won by either short-bred horses or horses of American descent; but the rich stakes fall with almost painful regularity to horses from English birth. In conclusion we would say discard the weak strains on many of our breeding farms, and get in more bone and size, and separate our races now as in the days when our grandfathers frequented the paddocks when the quarter horse bore no resemblance to nor traced relationship with the four-miler.

The New York Herald says no forage plant receives less care than the common white clover. It is seldom sown, and wherever it has once grown seeding is not needed. Yet it is not a weed, only appearing on land that would otherwise be bare from failure of other clovers and grasses. Although its small size precludes it from being cut for winter use, it springs up so quickly when cropped that rich land will produce a great amount of food per acre. No plant is better adapted to the dairyman's use in producing milk and butter. In the best dairy regions fields are kept sowed with white clover for cows to pasture.

DISHONEST DEALERS.

Colorado Farmer.

The past spring and present summer has noted an epoch in the trade that promises to benefit the western cattlemen and give them an opportunity to purchase thoroughbred stock near home without the expense of going east to make their purchases. Denver has suddenly loomed up as a good thoroughbred cattle market, as the prices obtained compensate the breeders to ship to this point. It has also attracted some men into the business who, if reports are true, are not overburdened with that most necessary qualification to make a successful business man—honesty. There have been several public auctions as well as private sales of thoroughbred cattle in Denver, and in each instance the animals offered have been claimed to possess an ancestry of record most elegant. Their pedigrees have been represented to be recorded in established herd books, a copy from which accompanied each animal. It appears that about the middle of last month a non-resident of Colorado visited Denver for the purpose of buying some horses and cattle. After obtaining the former he was recommended to go to certain parties in the city to buy his cattle. The gentleman wanted recorded thoroughbreds, and was shown a number of head which were represented to be of the best families and properly recorded. He wanted positive assurance that the cattle were recorded and he proposed not to be duped. After receiving the promise of the would-be seller that he would send east for the record and have it forwarded to the purchaser, the latter said that he was willing to deposit in one of the national banks of the city the sum of \$100 for each animal, to be applied on account of payment just as soon as the record arrived provided the party selling would deposit a corresponding amount to be forfeited to the purchaser in the event of the animals not being recorded. This proposition was refused, and it is needless to say that the sale was not made.

This transaction was repeated to us by a responsible party during the past week, and at once we wrote to the gentleman who made the offer. As yet we have received no answer, as the letter was only mailed on Monday evening, consequently we here give no names, but when that answer comes to hand we will publish it, omitting not one word of it.

SUPPLEMENTAL GRAIN RATION FOR COWS.

Prof. Stewart in "Country Gentleman."

"It may be well here to give a few suggestions as to the mode of feeding supplemental food on pasture.

"Most of our best dairymen milk their cows in stable, and this gives a good opportunity for feeding the herd, and enabling each cow to get her share. One difficulty of feeding on the pasture is the interference of master cows with the timid ones. Another point for feeding at evening in the stable, is that the grain ration does not interfere with the amount of grass eaten, as might be the case if fed on pasture in the morning or at mid-day, causing them to anticipate the grain ration, and thus neglect to eat as much grass as they would if no other food is given on the pasture. It is also supposed by some intelligent feeders, that when the grain ration is taken on stomach partly filled with grass, the ground feed will then mix with the grass, in the first stomach, and be raised and remasticated with the grass; and that under such circumstances it is not necessary to mix the ground food with cut hay

or other coarse fodder. I do not know of any experiments warranting this conclusion. All that can be said for it is that the theory has some plausibility. It is safer to feed the ground food upon cut hay or straw, or very short-cut corn fodder.

"The next point is as to the quantity of grain food which can be profitably fed with pasture. This will depend upon the cow, and the previous system of feeding. If the cow has never been fed grain as an extra ration on pasture, the feeding should be very moderate at first—say two pounds of wheat bran the first week; add to this one pound of linseed meal the second week; add another pound the third week; then add one quart or one and a half pounds of corn meal the fourth week. Mix this extra feed with some four to six quarts of cut hay, moistened, and feed in manger. It is not material whether any corn meal is fed, unless it is cheaper. If wheat middlings are cheaper than corn meal, substitute two pounds of that for it. The new-process linseed meal can usually be bought for \$20 to \$22 per ton, and this being very rich in nitrogenous matter, will be found one of the best foods to keep up the vigorous condition of the cow, and this is the foundation of milk production.

"If good malt sprouts can be had for \$10 per ton, which is about the average price in many localities, then this may be substituted for the bran, unless the bran is cheaper than that. A great variety of food may be used, and the greater the better. But the malt sprouts must be soaked some hours before using.

"After cows become accustomed to this extra feed, then six, eight, ten, or more pounds of the combined foods may be given, according to the yield of milk and the deficiency of the pasture. Cows, after having been thus fed one season, may properly have the ration increased the next season. In developing cows, the feed should be very gradually increased, and dairymen will be surprised at the improvement of cows under eight years each succeeding season. The milk secretions are capable of a gradual increase almost indefinitely.

"No one can determine the capacity of a good cow by a few weeks' feeding. When extra feeding is conducted as here mentioned, I have never known respectable cows that did not abundantly pay for the extra feed. And this extra feeding will constantly improve the pasture year after year. Feed with discretion and a liberal hand, and it shall be returned with compound interest."

THE LITTLE JERSEYS FOR BEEF.

Colorado Live Stock Record.

Considerable is being written of late on the subject of the little Jerseys as beef cattle. One writer has claimed that their flesh is not good food. Another charges that they are of "Pharo's lean kind" and will not put on flesh. While a third has said that they are tough, and a whole multitude have charged them with being no bigger than jack rabbits.

The subject was under discussion in the Record office a few days since, when Col. Dwyer, of New Mexico, was present. The Colonel has had much experience, both in this country and Ohio, with the little butter-makers and thinks well of them. He has a fine little herd of them to-day, and does not think of parting with them notwithstanding he has besides fifteen thousand broad-horns.

"The writers on this subject," said the Colonel, "are always wrong. They have evidently had no practical knowledge of the subject of which they write. I commenced raising and buying imported Jerseys fifteen years ago.

I have fattened the steers and have milked the cows. I know that when fattened they make the finest beef in the world. And I know also that they will put on flesh just as readily as any other cattle.

"Down in Ohio," continued the gentleman, "we always get an extra price for our Jersey steers or old cows when taken to the shambles. There is full as much difference between the flesh of a well fattened Jersey steer and a big coarse native or broad-horn, as there is between the flesh of a Shanghai chicken and a little bantam yellow-legged fellow. The one has coarse flesh and the other fine-grained and delicate flavored material.

"Let me give you an instance of the fattening of a single Jersey cow. She was quite small and had bad habits. She would open any gate or pair of bars and was continually in mischief. I had her dried of her milk and then put her to feeding. In ninety days she was about the fattest animal of the cow kind I had ever seen. And although she had been a little nubbin of a milch cow, she was now a bouncing nine hundred pound beef. And such beef as I had never seen before. It was delicate and white as veal and as fine as chicken.

"No, no," said the Colonel, "the man who has ever ate well fattened Jersey beef will never write such stuff about them. Their size is somewhat against them. I have grade Jersey steers that when ready for the shambles will tip the scale beam for more than twelve hundred pounds. I have no thoroughbred steers, since I can sell every Jersey bull calf at a hundred dollars when weaned. The heifers are worth two hundred at that time, and therefore instead of eating them we usually let them die of old age. Those writers who talk of lean and tough and strong Jersey beef must have had their tooth in a slice of some old bull that had passed the flower of his youth."

HOT WEATHER AND CATTLE MARKET.

From the Chicago Drovers' Journal.

Within the past month or so some of the most experienced dealers in live stock have given it as their opinion that the demand for good fat cattle during the summer would be in excess of the supply, and that good prices might therefore be expected during, perhaps, the greater part of the last half of this year. These predictions were chiefly formed on the supposition that there were but few fat cattle in the country, and that there would be an unusually good summer demand for ripe beeves. Not a few men have backed their faith in the market by contracting to take good cattle at higher prices than we are now realizing. It is evident that rather too much faith was placed in the natural growth of the beef-consuming demand, and also in the reports about a scarcity of fat and fattening beeves in the country. The size of the beef-making territory seems to have been underestimated of late years. But, assuming that the summer crop of beeves may be a little scant, the effect of the heated term has evidently not been rightly calculated. While Chicago has enjoyed her usual immunity from long periods of excessively hot weather, New York and the principal eastern consuming points have been visited by continued periods of heat which have greatly interfered with the consumption of meat. Our latest cable advices from Great Britain indicate excessive heat and a general disposition to eat more of fruits, vegetables, etc., than usual at this time. The demand for heavy cuts seems to be especially curtailed, hence the relatively strong demand at this time for fat beeves of 1,100 to 1,250 lbs.

CHEAP MALE STOCK.

From the National Stockman.

Nothing which the farmer needs to buy has declined more in market value within the last year than the average male representatives of pure-bred strains of stock. It is equally true that there has never been a time when for variety and for quality as much desirable stock has been available. Those who will take the pains to investigate will agree, too, that the reduction in prices has been relatively greater than changes in other lines of values would seem to demand. There is a special significance in all this—and what is it?

If any one thing is plainer than any other thing in connection with the business of stock-raising, it is that now is an exceptionally good time for farmers to invest in well-bred males. A little money will go a great way in purchasing even valuable breeding stock, and the cash buyer will find the breeder willing to entertain propositions which he would have regarded as preposterous two years ago. Now is most emphatically the time to buy. Money is hard to procure in many cases, but it cannot be expended to better advantage than in the judicious purchase of choice animals to head the farm flock or herd. If money is at all available do not allow this rare opportunity to pass unimproved.

GREEN CROPS FOR SHEEP IN FALL.

The *Rural New Yorker* thinks that our farmers could very profitably borrow from their English cousins some system of green cropping and feeding on the ground for such fields as are intended for the fallow. The thick growth of the feeding plant would smother and prevent all weed growth, and the eating off of such a heavy growth by sheep would, while fattening the latter, greatly enrich the ground, and especially so if with the green crop the sheep were given a daily feed of grain or oil-meal. For this purpose the fields should be ploughed early, thoroughly cultivated, and sowed to some such crop as mustard, rape, or spring vetches, or if sown at intervals, possibly oats and peas would make a good crop. When the crop has made suitable growth, the sheep should be put on one side of the field, and so kept as to eat the crop clean as they advance. In England a portable hurdle is used. This hurdle is light and movable, and not expensive. It is made in sections six or eight feet long, and the legs or supporters are spread three feet, having a brace near the centre. It can be made of any light, strong wood, and for the upper piece and the uprights between which the sheep eat wires can be substituted. The panels or sections are attached together by wire links, which allow each one to be drawn along into the crop as the sheep have cleanly eaten as far as they can reach between the wires or slats. Of course sheep so kept will eat every green thing, nor will they allow any weeds to sprout up in that part of the field over which they have fed, and on which they are allowed to run. By ploughing the field for the green crop into suitable lands for the wheat; and after it had been completely eaten over by the sheep, by using cultivator and harrow to mellow and mix the sheep-manure with the surface two inches, the field would be put in the best possible condition as a seed-bed for the wheat.

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.

FROM EASTWOOD TO BOW PARK.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S FAST DRIVE BETWEEN THE TWO FAMOUS FARMS.

From the Toronto World.

A *World* reporter saw Mr. Patteson at the post-office last evening.

"You look pretty tired," said the reporter.

"Yes," was the concise rejoinder.

"Can you tell me what his Excellency's movements have been since he left the Guelph College on Saturday?"

"I met him," said the postmaster, "at the Harrisburg station that evening, and he dined and slept at my house at Eastwood. On Sunday when the rain held up we walked about the farm and saw the sheep and cattle. At luncheon Mayor Becher and Mr. Meredith, M. P. P., of London, joined us and we drove over to Mr. Green's, just escaping a frightful storm which had nearly deluged the place on our return to Eastwood. This (Monday) morning, after seeing Rennie's patent rotatory ditcher work in my park, we started for Bow Park, changing horses at Burford and Brantford. With the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Shelton Fuller I had half a ton of humanity on board."

"Did you do any fast driving?"

"Well, no; except from Bow Park to the Mohawk church, when I had to gallop the horses a few miles to keep to the programme time. We drove about 35 miles all told."

"Did the Governor-General admire Bow Park?"

"Immensely. It is a grand place, a good farm, picturesque scenery, and a herd of cattle that can't be beaten in the world, to say nothing of an excellent luncheon, washed down by unstinted Pommery."

In further conversation it was learned that the Governor-General, who had taken this excellent way of seeing perhaps the choicest section of country over which he presides, was quite an agriculturist in England, and thought of sending over several Canadian farm implements. The *World* ventures to hope that his Excellency is an ardent admirer of cattle, for otherwise the Guelph display of various breeds, the Eastwood herd of Shorthorns, Mr. Green's Scotch cattle, topped up with the Bow Park herd of about 200 head, and all minutely exhibited in three days, was rather a strong dose of beef for one unoffending English nobleman to have to swallow. It is only to be hoped that the Shorthorns were playfully interspersed with long horns, cooling, cheering, and only mildly exhilarating.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record

Sallie Cardiff XVII., 13980, and Sallie Cardiff XVIII., 14010, Springer Bros., Springfield, Ill., to M. W. Atwood, Newton, Iowa.

Louis, 14024, Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio, to C. W. Martin, St. Louis, Mich.

Oakwood Gloster, 14025, Geo. W. Penney, to J. L. Bradfield, Disco, Ill.

Sallie Stewart, 9754, H. F. Hudson, Rootstown, Ohio, to Chas. Tyson, Kent, Ohio.

Buffalo Boy, 14006, H. F. Hudson, to C. M. Ralston & Bro., Wellsburg, W. Va.

Baron Rudolph, 10982, John Snell's Sons, Edmonton, Ont., Can., to H. F. Hudson.

Black Bess, 14037, J. B. Rue, Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Elias Runyan, Audubon, Iowa.

Juno I., 13997, D. M. McAllister, New Lisbon, Ohio, to Samuel Stock, New Lisbon, Ohio.

Juno, Sr., 13998, D. M. McAllister, to Joseph Meister, Millport, Ohio.

Lady Center of Shenandoah, 14053, E. R. Dennis, Ellicott City, Md., to Frank King, Van Buren Furnace, Pa.

Elmwood Lass XXXII., 14040, Chas. F. Mills, Springfield, Ill., to J. N. Hyde, Dixon, Ill.
Elmwood Gem IX., 6636, Chas. F. Mills, to Springer Bros., Springfield, Ill.

Live Stock Notes.

F. S. Stimson, manager of the North-West Ranch Company in the North-West Territory, says in the *Calgary Herald* that the prospects of both sheep and cattle ranching in the north-western district are wonderfully bright, owing, as he believes, to the wise policy of the Dominion Government in separating the sheep grazing country from the cattle grazing country. Mr. Stimson says that if the American Government had made the same division in Montana ranching prospects would be brighter here than they are. While agreeing with Mr. Stimson in his views of the wisdom of separating the two classes of industry, we must disagree with him in his assertion that "it is a fact that in Montana the sheep are driving the cattle out of the country, and what is the consequence? The cattlemen find that the only grazing districts left to them now are the Indian reserves, and they are seeking to have the Blackfoot reserves in Northern Montana thrown open for that purpose. The Government has inaugurated a wise policy in regard to ranching interests in this country, and the result is coming to be that Alberta is to-day, as far as ranching is concerned, the best country in the world to invest money in." Mr. Stimson is certainly laboring under an erroneous impression regarding the status of the cattle industry in Montana. —*Stockgrowers' Journal*.

Dairy Notes.

That the centrifugal separator does get more cream from a certain amount of milk than can be obtained by any process of setting is an admitted fact, with the further advantage that it will separate the cream as soon as the milk comes from the cow, leaving the skim milk sweet for feeding to calves or pigs. The drawback to the system is the size and cost of the machines, which are such that they can only be used in creameries or the largest private dairies. What is wanted is a size adapted to a dairy of from ten to thirty cows, which can be run by wind, horse, dog, or hand power. It does not seem to us that there are insurmountable obstacles in the way of getting out such a machine. Father Hedges, of St. Louis, (now dead) got up a small centrifugal machine to run by hand for separating the sugar from the sorghum melado, which was quite a success. It made 1,200 revolutions per minute, and made the separation about as perfectly as the large steam power centrifugals in the sugar refineries. Of course it could not do as much work, but it did very good work, and a good many were sold to the small sorghum manufacturers throughout the west. A machine on a similar scale to separate the cream from milk ought to meet with no more obstacles to overcome than Father Hedges met with and overcame with his sugar separator, and such a machine would have a big sale among private dairymen. Who will be the lucky man to bring it out? According to our recollection the handling of Father Hedges' machines, after his death, passed into the hands of J. A. Field, of St. Louis, who can probably give an inquirer information in regard to its construction, so far as the getting up of the requisite speed is concerned, which is one of the important points in such a machine. —*Farmers' Review, Chicago*.

Poultry.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

BY FRANCIS A. MORTIMER.

From the Poultry Monthly.

Now that the breeding season is over, give your birds as large a range as possible. Turn them out into the grass and woodland, and next season, when you come to mate them, you will have strong vigorous stock, and no complaints about the infertility of eggs.

Separate the cocks from the hens; confine the cocks in limited runs, each one by himself. This will prevent fighting. Do this, and you will find your hens will come through their moulting period nicely, and both male and females will be in better breeding condition next season. The moulting season is at hand, and it is the most trying in the life of an adult fowl. If you want your birds to do well and pay next winter, take good care of them now. Provide them with plenty of shade, and pure fresh water. Keep them quiet, and feed good, nutritious food. Give them the Douglass Mixture in their water every other day, and don't forget to give them milk, into which bran has been stirred. Scalded oats and boiled potatoes, or other vegetables, mixed with bran (to which a little flower of sulphur is added), given three times a week, will assist wonderfully the moulting process; above all provide shelter, not only from the hot rays of the sun, but from inclement weather. It will do your birds no good to roost out in the rain. Give them daily access to ground oystershell, bone, and charcoal. Do not give any heat-producing food, such as corn. Feed daily a little meat and occasionally mix a little hemp seed in soft feed. Bad moulting is generally caused by improper feeding and close confinement. It will pay to give your birds care now. You will need to feed the turkeys very little, if you give them a range in the woods and grain fields. They are great foragers, if given a chance to pick up their living. The number of grasshoppers and other insects destructive to vegetation which a turkey will destroy in a day is simply astonishing. If our farmers more generally understood their value in this respect, we are certain more turkeys would be raised and the crops greatly increased. The locusts this spring furnished an abundance of animal food to the growing chicks. Where turkeys and chickens had access to the orchards, very little damage was done by the insects to fruit trees.

Now that the hens are separated from the cocks, try the experiment of packing a few dozen eggs away for winter use. It is claimed that "virgin eggs" will keep until winter in a cool place. As soon as the chicks show their sex separate them. This is absolutely necessary if you want your birds to do well. When they are eight or ten weeks old cull thoroughly. It does not pay to keep badly marked birds over summer. Good prices can be realized now for broilers.

We heartily agree with the suggestions of "P. P. P." in last month's issue regarding dust baths. We had intended making a similar hint this month. Next fall we propose dividing equally the floor of each apartment in our breeding house, by six inch boards. One part we will cover with dust prepared as suggested, and the other part we will cover with cut straw, in which all the grain will be buried. The dust bath will keep the birds free from vermin, and the exercise of scratching for the grain will keep them from getting lazy, which is the bane of poultry raising. We think this arrangement will be conducive to health and egg production.

The Kennel.

SCOTCH COLLIE DOGS.

From the Ohio Poultry Journal.

The Collie seems to hold full sway in the esteem of all farmers and poulterers, and wisely have they made their choice. A more beautiful and useful member of the canine race cannot be found, and his peerless intelligence and great affection for those with whom he is associated have made him a place in the hearts of all. It is a noticeable fact that when a farmer buys a Collie he never wants to part with him at any price. If a Collie puppy is not trained, he will show his instinct for driving and herding by "bunching" stock and then scattering them for the fun of bunching again.

It does not require a "professional" to train a Collie; all that is required is to get him to understand what is wanted—no difficult feat with an animal of such intelligence—and he will be all anxiety to please you, and feel amply repaid if a kind word or caress is given in payment for his services. It is amusing to watch the varying expression on his intelligent face. Administer a rebuke and down goes the bushy tail; the head drops, and he looks up with an indescribable expression of meek repentance. Suddenly change the tone to one of praise, and in an instant the whole aspect is changed: the head goes up, the silky ears are raised, the feathery tail is high, and he bounds around with boisterous bark and every expression of huge enjoyment.

Collie puppies seem so full of life and energy that it requires a continual "romp" from morning till night to keep them from going off like a Fourth-of-July sky-rocket. Sticks and rags are his great hold. Give him these and he will find plenty of amusement in carrying them at the top of his speed from one end of the yard to another. Throw a stick for him and he will be after it "full tilt" and bring it back, but it is no intention of his to let you have it again; that is a part to which he must be trained. He evidently thinks that the fun comes in letting you try to get the stick, and will allow you to come within a few feet and then, as if to say, "So near and yet so far," he will describe a circle at a "two-forty" gait, and repeat the same *maenuvre* again.

The Collie is a general purpose dog. A writer in England says that after trying throughbred hunting dogs, he prefers the Collie as a hunter. He is a model watch dog; the best shepherd in existence; a true friend of children. For all purposes he is *the* dog.

The above assertions may seem "sweeping," but they are warranted by the facts.

F. M. CLEMANS, JR.

HOG-RAISING PROFITABLE.

Hog raising is one of the most ready means of money-making known to the western farmer. Even when the supply is abundant and prices low a margin of profit is found in well-kept stock. Such animals are always saleable. They are comparatively free from disease, and usually bring quick returns, in cash, for the amounts invested. Moreover, every properly managed and well-fed hog that leaves the farm leaves it in all the better condition for growing rich pastures and heavy crops of grain, than had he not been reared and fed upon the farm.

Good management in hog-raising, as in the handling of all other farm animals, begins with the selection of good breeding stock. A good thoroughbred Berkshire boar will greatly improve any herd of common hogs. Almost any farmer can afford to buy such a boar at the prices now asked. In fact, we do not see how any farmer who raises hogs can afford not to buy.

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER

AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW,

TORONTO, August 13th, 1885.

The British live stock trade has made some improvement from the late depression but has not yet got back into satisfactory shape. The shipments, however, have met with a somewhat better market, and, although trade was depressed during the week, an improved feeling has been developed this week, which promises to continue. Receipts of cattle from Canada and the United States have continued heavy, but the better qualities were fairly well taken. The supplies from other sources have been fair. At Liverpool Monday there were liberal offerings, but as demand ruled steady, with more disposition to buy, a more satisfactory trade was done. Values show a gain of half a cent as compared with a week ago, and the market closed steady. A fair trade has been done in sheep, the supplies of which, although not so excessive as a week ago, are ample. At Liverpool Monday values were quoted unchanged.

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

Cattle—	£	s.	¢	per lb.
Prime Canadian steers.....	0	13½	to 0	00
Fair to choice grades.....	0	13	to 0	00
Poor to medium.....	0	12	to 0	00
Inferior and bulls.....	0	09	to 0	10½

TORONTO.

The condition of the live stock trade this week is generally better than for some weeks past. The offerings so far have not been so large, being 21 loads, the majority of which were cattle, against 29 loads the same time last week. In everything excepting lambs there is a firmer feeling. Cable advices quote cattle and sheep slow in Great Britain at steady prices.

CATTLE.—There has been no business done in shipping cattle this week. There were a few loads of choice cattle on the market yesterday, but they were on through shipment. Prices are nominal at 5 to 5½c. per lb. for choice to extra, and 4½ to 4¾c. for good. Cattle are wanted at these prices, particularly by parties who have engaged space. The market for butchers' cattle is firmer; the demand is good, and the offerings are not sufficient to meet it; they are of good quality, being generally better than last week; 3¾c. per lb. is the average price paid; best loads bring 4c., and a few choice lots 4 to 4¾c. per lb. Among yesterdays sales were 21 head, averaging 1,100 lbs., at \$43.50 each; 22 do., 1,000 lbs., at \$42; 20 do., 1,150 lbs., at \$44.50; 22 do., 1,100 lbs., at \$41; 11 do., 1,000 lbs., at \$35; 19 do., 900 lbs., at \$27.50. Milk cows continue dull.

SHEEP.—Offerings are very light. The demand is good, and more being wanted than are offered the market is firmer, but prices are not quotably changed. Culls are not wanted.

LAMBS.—Supplies are liberal. Yesterday's offerings were about 500 head. The feeling is easier in sympathy with the American markets. All offerings have sold, the range being from \$2.75 to \$3.40 per head. Among the sales reported were 31 averaging 65 lbs. at \$3.15 each; 93 do., 70 lbs., at \$3.35; 100 do., 69 lbs., at \$3.25; 43 do., 68 lbs., at \$3; 60 do., 70 lbs., at \$3.37½.

CALVES.—Continue dull and unchanged.

HOGS.—Light fat hogs are wanted at 5 to 5½c. per lb. Stores are in good demand at previous quotations. Heavy fat are not wanted, and prices are easier. Sales yesterday were heavy fat at 4½c.; do., with stores, 4¾c.; stores at 5c., and light fat at 5¼c.

Quotations are:—

Cattle, export, choice.....	5 to 5 1/4	per lb.
" " mixed.....	4 1/2 to 4 3/4	"
" bulls.....	3 1/2 to 4	"
" butchers', choice.....	4 to 4 1/4	"
" good.....	3 1/2 to 3 3/4	"
" common grass fed.....	3 to 3 1/4	"
Milch cows.....	\$30 to \$45	
" stockers.....	3 to 3 1/2	per lb.
Sheep, export, per lb.....	3 1/2 to 3 3/4	"
" inferior and rams.....	3 to 3 1/4	"
" butchers, per head.....	3 00 to 3 50	
Spring lambs, per head.....	2 75 to 3 40	
Hogs, heavy fat, off the car.....	4 1/2 to 0	per lb.
" light fat.....	5 to 5 1/4	"
" store.....	4 1/2 to 5	"
Calves, choice, per head.....	\$6 00 to \$7 00	
" common.....	2 upwards.	

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

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending Aug. 8.....	1,059	1,959	171
Week ending Aug. 1.....	818	2,835	259
Cor. week, 1884.....	524	2,199	151
Cor. week, 1883.....	956	2,324	18
Total to date.....	28,901	22,136	4,090
To same date 1884.....	19,377	21,825	3,656
To same date 1883.....	18,320	18,349	2,392

MONTREAL.

The total exports of cattle to date were 36,546 head, an increase of 7,859 head compared with 1884, an increase of 6,676 compared with 1883, and an increase of 18,341 compared with 1882. The total exports of sheep to date were 25,777 head—an increase of 1,267 compared with 1884, a decrease of 14,612 compared with 1883, and a decrease of 18,329 compared with 1882. The market for cattle freights has continued in a demoralized condition. Contracts have been made down to 35s. while in Boston the rate has declined to 20s. Export cattle have been in more active request and steady. At Point St. Charles this morning there was a good supply offered, for which there was a better demand, exporters buying more freely. Sales were made at from 4 1/2 to 5 1/4 c. per lb. live weight. Last year at this date export cattle were at 5 1/2 to 6c. and in 1883 at 6 to 6 1/2 c. Sheep for export were in fair demand at 3 1/2 to 4c. Butchers' cattle were firm with a light supply at 4 to 4 1/2 c. per lb. Live hogs were steady at 5 1/4 to 5 1/2 c. per lb. Calves sold at \$4 to \$6 each.

THE HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO.

The demand during the past week has been light and prices on the decline. There are not many horses offered. Twenty-five work horses and drivers were offered at Grand's Repository Tuesday, and nineteen were sold. Drivers from 15.1 to 16 hands ranged from \$90 to \$150; workers 1,050 to 1,200 lbs., \$100 to \$160. Mr. Grand reports the following private sales this week:—Bay carriage gelding, \$175; brown gelding roadster, \$160; pair chestnut work mares, 2,600 lbs., \$325, and three light drivers, \$110, \$120, \$125 each.

MONTREAL.

The horse market continues without any business of consequence, as both buyers and sellers have been rather scarce for some time past. There have been no shipments of horses from here to the United States last week, and but very few during the past six weeks. It is not likely there will be much improvement until after harvest. Twenty-two stallions for Fanson & Son, Toronto, and 13 for J. Hope, Minnesota, were received at the Horse Exchange by the Sarnia on Monday.

PRODUCE.

The local market has continued dull and inactive since our last, and seems likely to remain so until the new crop has begun to move. Holders, however, have generally been firm and indisposed to press sales, and quantities available to offer have gone on decreasing though they are still very much in excess of those held at this time last year. Monday morning's returns showed stocks in store as follows:—Flour, 2,623 barrels; fall wheat, 104,557 bushels; spring wheat, 73,931; oats, 7,299; barley, 10,567; peas, nil; rye, nil. Wheat in transit for England shows no change on the week, standing on the 7th inst. at 2,150,000 quarters, against 2,150,000 on the 30th ult. In the States the visible supply of wheat stood at 39,146,000 bushels, against 38,407,000 in the preceding week.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

	Aug. 4.	Aug. 11.
Flour.....	00s 0d	00s 0d
R. Wheat.....	6s 10d	7s 0d
R. Winter.....	6s 11d	7s 2d
No. 1 Cal.....	7s 2d	7s 4d
No. 2 Cal.....	6s 10d	7s 1d
Corn.....	4s 5 1/4d	4s 8d
Barley.....	00s 0d	00s 0d
Oats.....	00s 0d	00s 0d
Peas.....	5s 7d	5s 8d
Pork.....	55s 0d	55s 0d
Lard.....	34s 0d	33s 9d
Bacon.....	31s 6d	31s 6d
Tallow.....	28s 0d	27s 3d
Cheese.....	40s 0d	39s 0d

FLOUR.—The demand has improved and prices have risen five to ten cents, but with sales small at \$3.75 for extra and \$3.90 to \$3.95 for superior, closing with holders steady at \$4.00 for superior and \$3.80 for extra.

BRAN.—Seems to have been firmer; and has sold at something over \$11.00.

WHEAT.—Quiet and unchanged at about \$4.00 for car lots and \$4.25 to \$4.50 for small lots.

WHEAT.—Has been quiet, but fairly steady, and closed in rather improved demand. New No. 2 fall sold at the close for a price equal to 86c. on track; and old at 88c. f.o.c. and lying outside at equal to 87c. on track; red winter very quiet, but sold at close at 89c. f.o.c.; spring scarce and firm, with 88c. paid for No. 2 last week, which price would have been repeated at close, when holders wanted 90c. Street receipts very small; prices closing at 83 to 84c. for fall and spring, and 71c. for goose.

OATS.—Rather unsettled with the movement small; cars to arrive sold on Monday at 33c., and cars on track at 33 1/2 c. for average and 34c. for choice at close. Street receipts small; closing prices 36 to 37c.

BARLEY.—Nothing doing; none offered and none wanted; crop reports for the last week unfavorable.

PEAS.—There have been none offered, nor has any enquiry been heard; prices nominal. Street receipts nil.

RYE.—Nothing doing either in cars or on street.

HAY.—Nothing doing in pressed; market receipts fair, but all taken at steady prices, closing at \$9.00 to \$13.

STRAW.—Receipts have been on the increase and probably sufficient; loose has sold at \$7.50 and sheaf closed at \$10.25 to \$12.

POTATOES.—Supplies on the increase and prices on the decline, closing at \$1.25 per barrel.

APPLES.—There have been a few imported sold at \$2.50 to \$3.50 in small lots.

POULTRY.—Offerings increasing and prices easier at 45 to 60c. for spring chickens; at 55 to 65c. for fowl and 75 to 90c. per pair for ducks.

TORONTO MARKET.

Flour, p. brl., f.o.c., Sup. extra.....	\$3 95	to \$4 00
" " Extra.....	3 75	to 3 80
" " 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 4 10
Cornmeal.....	0 00	to 3 50
Bran, per ton.....	10 75	to 11 00
Fall wheat, No. 1.....	0 00	to 0 00
" No. 2.....	0 88	to 0 00
" No. 3.....	0 85	to 0 00
Spring Wheat, No. 1.....	0 00	to 0 00
" No. 2.....	0 89	to 0 90
" No. 3.....	0 00	to 0 00
Barley, No. 1.....	0 00	to 0 00
" No. 2.....	0 60	to 0 00
" No. 3 Extra.....	0 55	to 0 00
" No. 3.....	0 50	to 0 00
Oats.....	0 33	to 0 34
Peas.....	0 66	to 0 00
Rye.....	0 56	to 0 00
Corn.....	0 00	to 0 00
Timothy Seed, per bush.....	2 00	to 2 15
Clover.....	6 75	to 0 00
Flax, screened, 100 lbs.....	0 00	to 0 00

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER. The previous demand for choice new dairy has continued in force at firm prices; all offered has been readily taken at 14 to 15c., as would probably some more if offered; selections of choice store-packed have sold to a small extent for local use at 12 to 13c., and one round lot of old has changed hands at 4c., but at the close there was more of the latter quality offered at the same price, or could have been obtained at it, with no demand heard. Street receipts small last week, but were rather better at the close, when prices stood at 21 to 22c for pound rolls.

CHEESE.—Has sold fairly well, but at easy prices, good to fine ranging from 8 to 8 1/4 c., and poor offered at 7 1/2 c.

EGGS.—Have been abundant and rather in excess of the demand, with prices weak at 11c. for round lots, and 12 1/2 to 13c. for fresh on street.

PORK.—Prices again easier, closing at \$14.00 for lots of five and ten barrels, for which a fair demand has prevailed.

BACON.—There has been rather an improved demand heard, and tons and cases have been going off freely at 6 1/4 c. for tons, and usually at 7c. for cases of long clear, with Cumberland generally selling much about the same figures. Rolls seem to be finished, and bellies very scarce at 11c.

HAMS.—Still in active demand, and firm at 11 1/2 to 12c. for smoked, and 12 to 12 1/2 c. for canvassed.

LARD.—Stocks are small, but the abundance of poor butter has kept prices easy at 8 1/4 to 9c. for tinnets, and up to 9 1/2 c. for pails.

HOGS.—Very few offered, and these few probably sufficient; prices unchanged at \$6 50.

SALT.—Inactive and unchanged all over. Canadian held at 80c. for car-lots, and at 85 to 90c. for small lots; and dairy quiet at 40c. for round lots, and 45c. per barrel. Liverpool coarse held at 70c. for small 50 lb. bags.

HOPS.—A few single bales of choice have been sold to brewers at 12 to 14c., but no movement in trade lots.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Butter, choice dairy, new.....	0 13	to 0 15
" good shipping lots.....	0 00	to 0 00
" inferior, &c.....	0 03 1/2	to 0 00
Cheese, i. small lots.....	0 08	to 0 08 1/4
Pork, mess, per brl.....	14 00	to 0 00
Bacon, long clear.....	0 06 1/2	to 0 07
" Cumberland cut.....	0 06 1/2	to 0 07
" smoked.....	0 00	to 0 00
Hams, smoked.....	0 11 1/2	to 0 12
" cured and canvassed.....	0 12	to 0 12 1/2
" in pickle.....	0 10	to 0 00
Lard, in tinnets and pails.....	0 08 1/2	to 0 09 1/2
" in tierces.....	0 00	to 0 00
Eggs.....	0 11	to 0 00
Dressed hogs.....	6 50	to 0 00
Hops.....	0 08	to 0 11
Dried apples.....	0 03 1/2	to 0 04 1/2
White beans.....	0 75	to 1 10
Liverpool coarse salt.....	0 65	to 0 75
" dairy, per bag 50 lbs.....	0 40	to 0 45
" fine, " ".....	1 45	to 1 50
Goderich, per barrel.....	0 85	to 0 90
" per car lot.....	0 80	to 0 00

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Green have been readily taken at former prices, with the demand rather in excess of the supply. Cured still scarce, firm, and wanted, with 9c. paid, but some more obtainable at this figure.

CALFSKINS.—Receipts very small, but fully equal to the demand; prices weak, but closed unchanged.

SHEEPSKINS.—Prices steady at last week's advance to 45c. for the best green, and all offered wanted; no country-lots moving.

WOOL.—The season's clip of fleece seems to have passed out of farmers' hands into those of country merchants, but as these are holding it above the views of dealers [there is little doing; a few lots of 1,000 to 2,000 lbs. have changed hands at 18c., and of coarse to medium at 15 to 17c. Southdown] very scarce and steady at 22 to 23c. Super has been in demand at the factories, and dealers have been taking it at 22c. Extra nominally unchanged.

TALLOW.—Abundant and easy at late decline to 3c. for rough and 6c. for rendered, with trade lots of 50 and 25 barrels sold in a very few cases at 6 1/4 and 6 1/2 c.

Hides and Skins.		
Steers, 60 to 90 lbs.....	\$0 08 1/2	to \$0 00
Cows.....	0 08	to 0 00
Cured and inspected.....	0 09	to 0 00
Calfskins, green.....	0 11	to 0 13
" cured.....	0 13	to 0 15
Sheepskins.....	0 35	to 0 45
Lambskins.....	0 00	to 0 00
Pelts.....	0 00	to 0 00
Tallow, rough.....	0 03	to 0 00
" rendered.....	0 06	to 0 00

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY STOCK YARDS AT MONTREAL.



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

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

Large Easy-riding Stock Cars, Fast Trains, best facilities for Loading and Unloading, Moderate Charges for Feed and Prompt Attention at the Yard
For the convenience of Shippers an Hotel with all modern improvements will be built at the Yards so as to be ready for use about July 1st.

For information about Rates, etc., apply to

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

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Established - - - 1847

Assets nearly - \$5,000,000

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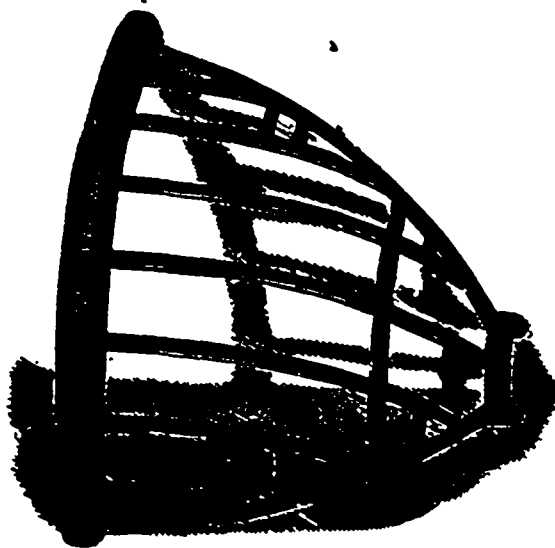
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GENERAL AGENTS } J. E. & A. W. Smith.
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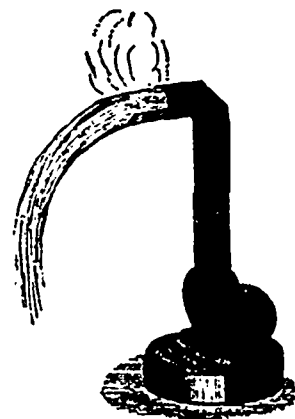
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Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

\$1000.00 REWARD FOR ITS SUPERIOR.

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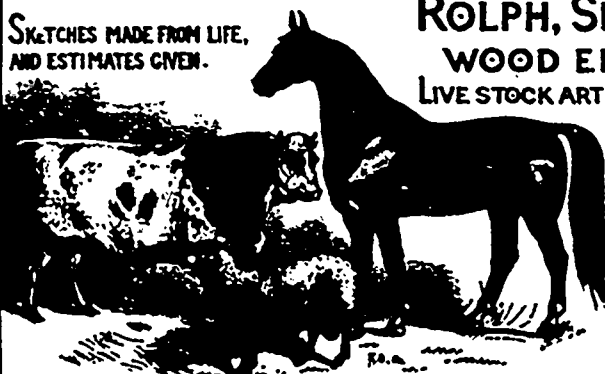
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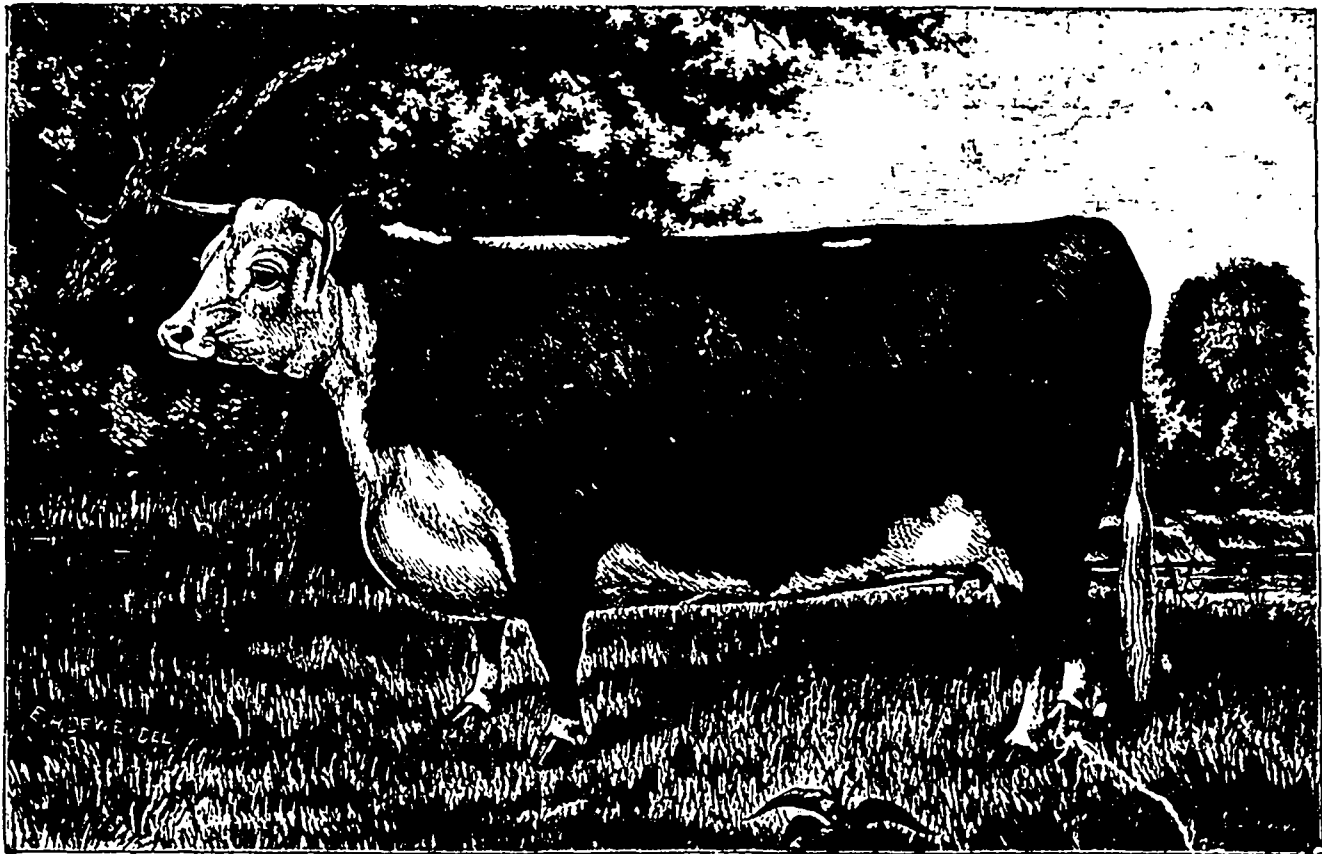
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CHOICE WILD LAND

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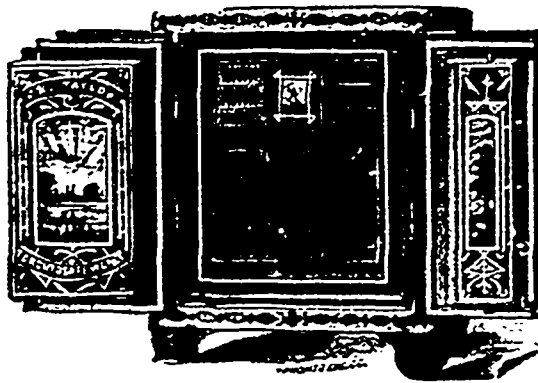
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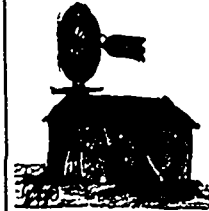
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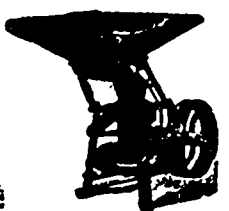
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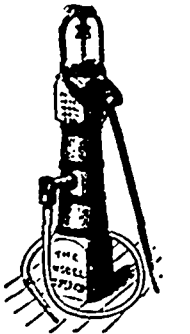
I X L FEED MILL, The cheapest, most durable and perfect iron Feed Mill ever invented.

We, the undersigned, are using one of your Geared Wind Mills, and take pleasure in stating that they are fully up to your representations, and meet our most sanguine expectations in every particular. (Geo. Laddlaw, Victoria Road, Ont.; John L. Howard, Sutton P. O., Ont.; Thomas I. Mason, Scarborough, Ont.; J. P. Caws, L'Orignal, J. R. Koyes, St. Catharines; C. Wilson of Wilson & Young, Seaforth; Jno. Row Belleville; Peter Timmons, Enterprise; H. Ball, Millbrook; John T. Barley, Mitchell; O. T. Smith, Binbrook; W. Jackson, Mono Mills.

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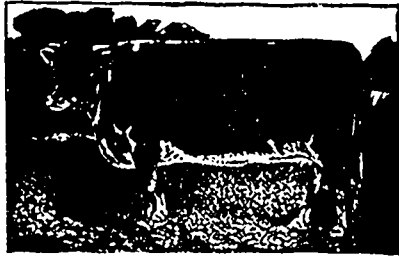
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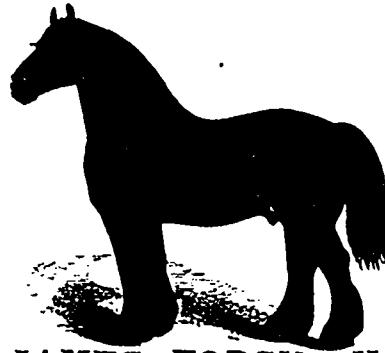
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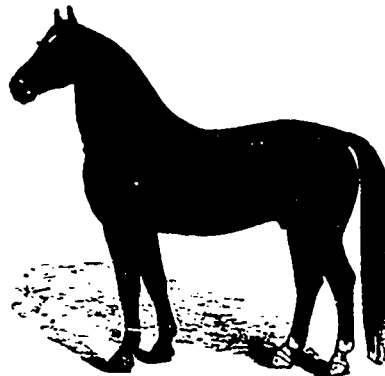
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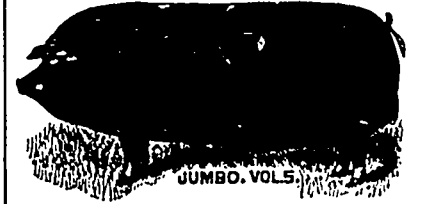
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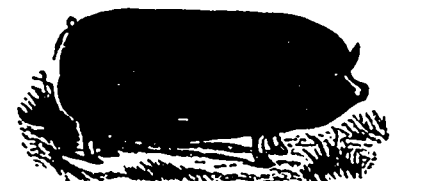
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Bred from imported stock—the boar in use was bred by the Earl of Ellesmere, and won first prize in his class at the chief shows in Canada this year.

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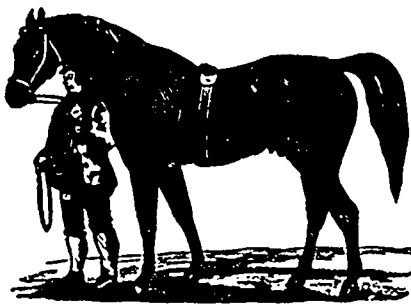
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WILL STAND FOR MARES AT THEIR OWN STABLES,

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MILESIAN, by imported "MICKY FRER," 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 "ERIN CHIEF," dam thoroughbred mare "MORENA," by imported "THE TRSTER," grand dam by "VALPARAISO," is for appearance and speed admitted to be superior to his celebrated sire.

TERMS:

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

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THE STANDARD BRED

TROTTER SIRE

Chicago Volunteer.

DESCRIPTION.

Bred by H. C. Goodrich, on the Farm of Alden Goldsmith, Orange County, N.Y., the owner of "Volunteer." A dark mahogany bay, 16 hands high, and weighs 1,221 lbs.

PEDIGREE.

By Goldsmith's Volunteer; first dam Lady Diamond, by Billy Dix, by Gifford Morgan, by Woodbury, by Justice Morgan; second dam by Gamble's Grey Eagle, Grey Eagle by Woodpecker, first dam Ophelia by Wild Medley, second dam by Sir Archy, third dam Lady Chesterfield by Imp. Diomed, fourth dam Lady Bollingbroke by Imp. Pantaloon, fifth dam Cades by Wormsley's King Herod.

Goldsmith's Volunteer by Rydyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by Messenger, &c., dam by Young Patriot.

Terms.—For the Season, \$20, payable 1st of January, 1886. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge, providing Chicago Volunteer is living and in my possession. All accidents at owner of mare's risk. Good pasture at \$2.50 per month. All escapes at risk of owner of mares. Mares from a distance will be met at train.

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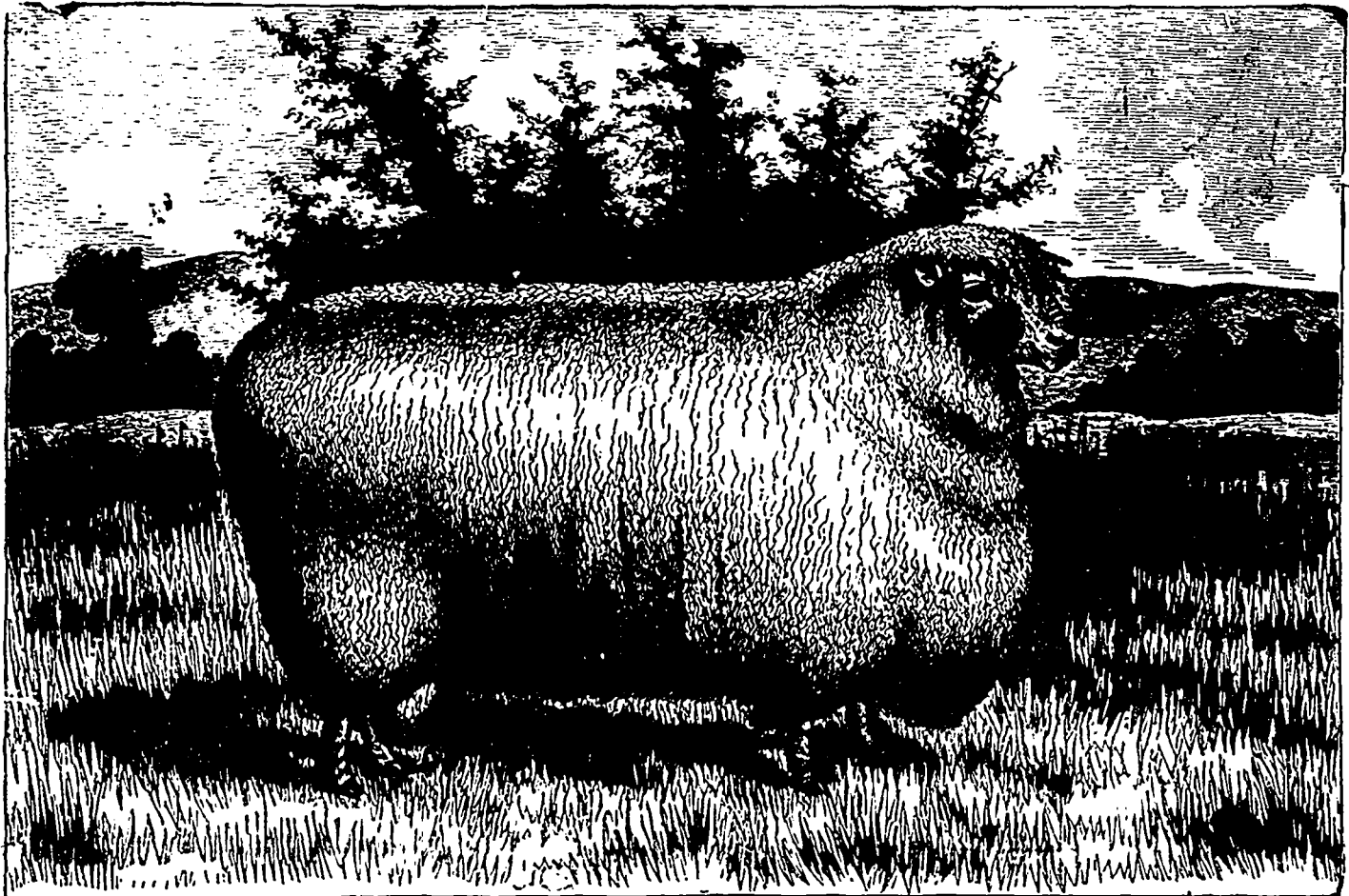
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