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CANADIAN BREEDER

and AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, JUNE 19, 1885.

No. 23.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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CANADIAN BREEDER,

COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS
TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, June 19th, 1885.

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

BREEDING COBS AND PONIES.

"Aim high" is a good motto for the breeder as well as for the student, or politician, or statesman, but it appears to be quite possible for the horse-breeder to aim more highly than the breeding material he has at his disposal will warrant. For example, it is sheer folly for the possessor of a fourteen-hand mare to breed her to a big coach horse in the hope of producing another coacher. Nor would any sensible man expect to get a race horse or even a clever hunter by breeding a big Clydesdale mare to a thoroughbred horse. As long as a man has a big roomy brood mare, however, there are many possibilities before him, but the trouble comes when he has a small mare which he desires to breed. As already pointed out, it is folly to breed such an animal to a big horse. If she happens to be thoroughbred, the chances are that if she is very small she will never throw a good race horse, though she might possibly do so. The question is, what shall be done with our little mares? Could the breeder do anything more sensible than devote his little mares to the production of neat little cobs and ponies? Such animals are always in demand

in every city, but the trouble is to find anything of a neat cob or pony at a price within the reach of a man who merely desires a family pony that shall be driven by the mistress of the house and ridden by the boys and girls. A handsome, compact, and well-turned pony can be kept in first-class fix for ordinary family use at a very moderate cost; he is a luxury to a city family in moderate circumstances, and the only reason why there is so little enquiry for such animals is to be found in the hopelessness of getting them. Any little weed of a well-bred mare should throw the very ideal of a family pony to a small cob or pony stallion of the proper type, and she would be vastly more useful employed in that way than in breeding to animals disproportionately large, of no matter what class.

MAKE YOUR PASTURES COMFORTABLE.

There are few things about a stock farm that pay better than good pastures. No matter how much feed is obtainable from other sources, nothing will wholly take the place of thoroughly good pastures. The (Chicago) *National Live Stock Journal* says:—"There are three elements which every good pasture must contain, namely, water, shade, and grass. Without a cool, fresh, permanent water supply, the very best of rich meadow can be of little service to the animals that graze upon it, for good water is an appetizer, a tonic, besides helping to supply the liquids that are essential in the animal system, both for digestion and nourishment. Who can expect to raise healthy and vigorous stock when the green slimy pools of long-stagnant water are the only drinking places afforded on the farm? We need to be as particular about the character of the water we provide for our stock as of that which we provide for ourselves. Then, again, through the heat of the day a shady clump of trees, out in the centre of the pasture, where the breezes can help to drive away the flies and gnats, is of extreme importance. This, coupled with good water and succulent grasses, enables stock to pasture in comfort, and use their food for improvement, rather than in racing from insect torments and for water."

But these requisites are not all, though many of our Ontario and Quebec farmers seem to think they are. In fly time cattle and horses should be liberally supplied with smoke fires, or "smudges," as they are usually called. In the North-West they understand this thoroughly. They not only have smoke fires but "smoke yards." If there are only one or two smudges the "bosses" in the herd will take possession of them to the exclusion of all others, but this is not all; should there be no wind, the animal that attempts to monopolize the fire is apt to stand over it, and in doing this he too often gets his hoofs in the fire and has them ruined before he knows what's the matter. To guard against both these evils strong and capacious yards are built and several fires built in each. In this way a few yards will serve the purpose for a large herd of cattle, and make a material difference in their condition in the course of the season in any locality where the flies are troublesome.

The authority we have already quoted adds on this same subject the following:—"It is truly a pleasure to walk out into a well provided pasture and see the cattle at noon time, satisfied with their morning croppings, lying in the shade and drowsily chewing their cud. Everything in their appearance indicates that all wants are satisfied. Contentment is their lot, and good pasture has done it. In this new country, where the farm, in so many cases, has to be made by its owner, a little forethought can provide what is wanted, and especially in this matter of trees on the pasture. Where all trees have to be planted, see that some are planted with direct reference to the comfort of stock, as, under the leafy awning they afford for protection from the hot sun, so in winter, amid the timber for protection from wind, the stock will find comfort for themselves, which means money for their owner."

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

It may well be questioned if it be wise to interfere with those channels into which capital naturally finds its way. Nineteen years ago the United States offered to laborers and mechanics the best wages obtainable in the civilized world. It is true that the currency was some-

what at a discount, but the purchasing power of the money, such as it then was, was sufficient to enable even the common laborer to live well, clothe and educate his children, and lay up something for a rainy day. This was when agriculture and stock-raising had a fair chance with other industries. Then came class legislation. Laws were made by which the manufacturer was afforded especial advantages, while the farmers and stock-raisers were left out in the cold. The money which in a normal condition of things would have been devoted to agriculture and stock-raising was diverted into the artificial channels offered by protected industries. The result of such a divergence from the natural course was that some one must suffer. Money in the long run finds its way into those industries which will give the best returns. When all were treated alike agricultural pursuits were most favored, because farming and stock-raising were then the natural industries of the United States. Finding this to be so, the Federal Government placed a premium on manufacturing pursuits to the detriment of agriculture, and for every dollar thus put into the pocket of the manufacturer some one had to suffer. Capital flowed into these especially fostered industries till they came to represent the most gigantic interests. The returns were extravagant—abnormal—and the manufacturers grew into millionaires by the score. But all this time the people who did the work and consumed these manufactures in the United States were growing correspondingly poor. Protected as they were, these goods could not compete in foreign markets with any hope of ultimate and permanent success, for if they could protection at home would be wholly unnecessary. The result was that the laborers, artisans, and farmers were really paying out the money that was building up these colossal fortunes. It did not come from abroad; as we have shown, it could not, so that every dollar's worth of protection made available by federal legislation for the building up of these monopolist millionaires' fortunes was wrung from the earnings of the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer. This sort of thing could only end in one way. It must result in a death struggle between labor and capital. The shadow of this mighty contest is even now darkening the pathway of the great republic, and it is to-day the blackest and most terrible that falls across it. In referring to this matter recently Dr. Talmage said:—

"This is not a war like the Thirty Years War of which history tells us; it is a war of centuries, a war of five continents. The war has been going on so long and the middle class to whom the country has looked for their conservative mediation has been growing less until there will soon be no middle class, but all will be very rich or very poor. You may prophesy that this trouble, like an angry child, will cry itself to sleep, and think you have belittled it into insignificance by calling it Socialism, Fourierism, St. Simonism, Nihilism, or Communism, but that cannot hinder the fact that it is the mightiest, darkest, most terrific threat of all this country. Soon, the laboring classes will have exhausted the little property they had accumu-

lated under a better state of things, and unless there be something done there will be in this country three million hungry men and women. Well, three million people cannot be kept quiet. All the enactments of legislators, all the constabularies of cities, and all the army and navy of the United States cannot keep them quiet."

Fortunately for us, we have here in Canada comparatively few who are very rich or abjectly poor. We have the lesson before us taught by the history of the United States for the past twenty years, and it is not likely to be lost upon us. We have immense grain fields and pastures to work and to fill up, and it is reasonable to hope that for many years to come it will be our care and that of our legislators to make the most of the stupendous resources with which Providence has favored us.

HEREFORDS.

Mr. Frank Fleming, of The Park, Weston, Ont., has received advice of the arrival at Quebec of his recent purchase of 13 head from the Lenthal sale; they are now in quarantine. The celebrated Miss Brodie, winner of the 2nd prize at the Royal Agricultural Show is in this importation. A description of her appeared in THE BREEDER at the time of purchase. Five of the lot, including Miss Brodie, were served by Lord Wilton.

WASHING SHEEP.

It is becoming somewhat common on account of the low price of wool for flock masters to shear their sheep without first giving them a thorough washing. The *Agricultural Gazette* (English) editorially points out the penny-wise nature of this policy. It has been observed and proved beyond a doubt that lambs thrive and grow better after the ewes have been washed than during any other month of the year. The writer of the article gives the following interesting account of the manner in which sheep-washing is done in different parts of the world:—

In the south of Scotland all the sheep, before being shorn, are washed by being made to swim two or three times across a running stream or pool.

Pool-washing is most general, and, all things considered, is perhaps the best. Sheep do not wash clean in a running stream. A stagnant pool is much better, as the yolk of the wool, which consists of fatty acids combined chiefly with potash, being left in the water, acts like soap, or better than any soap, in scouring and giving a bright lustre to the wool. The pool should be about 25 yards long, 5 yards wide, and at least 6 feet deep at the jump, gradually ebbing to the point where the sheep can walk out on a well-gravelled beach. In a pool of this description the sheep can be washed very clean, if they get a good high "jump," and are put across two or three times. The jumping-stage should be three feet higher than the water. The ewes soon learn to jump into the pool of their own accord, and are much less liable to get injured than when each one has to be pushed in. Sometimes the washing-pool is formed directly facing the sheep-fold, where the lambs are shut up for time being, and having the ewes looking straight in that direction they then freely jump, and swim the pool to get to

their lambs. Tub-washing is sometimes more convenient for small flocks, and is certainly preferable to driving the washed sheep over dusty roads from some neighbor's washing-pool, if there is not one in the farm, as by the time they get back they are often as dirty as before.

Sheep-washing usually takes place about the beginning of June, a little earlier or later, according to locality or condition of the sheep. As soon as the new wool begins to rise, the sheep may be washed; and in six or eight days after washing they may be shorn. If the weather should become wet so as to prevent clipping at the time intended, it may be advisable, in some cases, to re-wash, if the wool is much soiled. The sheep should be properly docked before washing; thus preventing any dung or lumps of soil which may be adhering to some of the fleeces from discoloring the wool.

In Australia, and other parts, washing sheep in hot water is all but general on large stations. The sheep are first passed through hot water with soap; they take what is called the *soap-swim*, the temperature of the water being about 110 deg. Fahrenheit. When thoroughly soaked they are floated to a tank of cold water, and are brought by hand beneath spouts properly adjusted to play a film of water upon and into their fleeces. In most of these cases considerable outlay has been incurred for steam engines, pumps, and washing gear. Hot water washing is not, however, likely to be adopted in this country, while wool continues so low in price as it is at present.

Correspondence.

THOROUGHbred CROSSES WITH CLYDESDALE MARES.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

DEAR SIR,—In my letter of the 4th of May I promised to write again about that most interesting subject, breeding Clyde mares to thoroughbred stallions. It has attracted a good deal of attention lately because, as we see in every direction, the demand for large and at the same time stylish carriage horses is greatly in excess of the supply, and as there is not at present any distinct breed of that kind we must get it by judicious crossing. Mr. Douglas and myself have apparently come to the same conclusions about it independent of one another. I also heard that a friend of mine in England had last year bought some Clyde mares to breed to a thoroughbred stallion, as I did myself at the same time. I have lately written to him, and hope to hear from him in reply before long. Crossing is not in itself objectionable, for, as a rule, the offspring is healthier and stronger than when both parents belong to the same variety, and the sad results of close inter-breeding are well known. In my last letter I stated that from a careful study of our most scientific men who have written on the subject, and from my own observations on horses and other domesticated animals, I recognized a great deal of truth in Walker's theory of inter-marriage, when he says that the organs of both parents are not blended but communicated in distinct series, the only modifications which the organs so communicated undergo being chiefly and altogether such as are necessary to harmony of action and such as are produced by

difference of sex, one parent giving the locomotive and the other the nutritive system. I stated that from my own observations I believed that the locomotive system was derived from the parent who from some reason or another was the most prepotent, and that the oldest and best established breeds were more prepotent than those of more recent date or mixed blood. But this rule which I think I will prove by illustrations, is subject to occasional exceptions, due probably to the respective state of health and condition of the animals at the time of pairing, perhaps also to age or other causes as yet unknown. In accordance with those principles, as I look upon the thoroughbred as the best variety in our possession, and I expect him from his long pedigree to be the most prepotent, I select him as a sire. For the dam I select the Clyde for their beautiful proportions, and because the breed, if not so long established as the thoroughbred, is now a fixed and well-defined one. I look to her for the nutritive system; she is larger, and the female parent generally governs the size of the foetus; she is more quiet and a better nurse, and as the organs of either parent must undergo a modification sufficient to harmony of action, her more lofty action ought to correct to a certain extent the low daisy-cutting motion of the thoroughbred. Such a cross, if successful, as I hope it will be, ought to be a very valuable one. For the larger, high, heavy carriages of the noble and wealthy families of London and other large cities of the world a big horse and at the same time stylish is required and hard to find. A choice pair will readily command from three to five thousand dollars, and sometimes more. In the event of the horse not being sufficiently stylish to command such high figures he will still be a very useful and valuable one. Powerful enough for any farm work, he can earn his living for one or two years until he is finally disposed of to reach his ultimate destination, and if not stylish enough for a tip-top price will still be in great demand at remunerative prices for many other purposes—omnibuses, grocery or express waggons, etc., etc., where his greater activity derived from his sire and great power derived from his dam will make him a most desirable acquisition. I have already two colts by Milesian out of Clyde mares, and although it would be premature to attempt to predict what animals only a few days old will ultimately be, I think I see enough to make me believe that I will not be disappointed. I said I would give illustrations in support of the ideas I have propounded, but this letter is quite long enough already, and I will reserve the sequel for your next issue.

Very truly yours,

H. QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

Oakridges, June 12th, 1885.

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

HIGH KNEE ACTION.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to say a word or two on this subject, as I see you incline to differ from the prevailing fashion. Let me say in the first place, that the term "high knee action" is entirely a misnomer, if by that is meant what is called and understood in England as simply *action*. I must in the first place quote from THE BREEDER this, to me, most amusing sentence: "The time was when the cruel and unnatural habit of close docking and the idiotic admiration for a coarse, up-headed, chuckle-throated harness horse that would jerk his knees up to his curb chain and step six times on a cabbage leaf, were exclusively transatlantic follies." Surely after this young Canada will discard such abominations forthwith, and hurriedly return to the rapidly disappearing overchecks, knee boots, and long tails. No doubt many absurdities exist among ignorant amateurs as to so-called high knee action, and many doubtless think that such an animal as you describe is just about the thing, when, as a matter of fact, it is really as far removed as possible from the genuine article. Such an animal as you describe would, if brought out in an English show ring, be not only never looked at by the judges but the spectators would hoot it out.

High knee action *alone* will never draw money out of anyone but a flat. No doubt plenty of horses of this kind are dealt in simply because flats are plentiful. In 24th street New York, they talk about "knee actors." The word is purely Yankee, and such an animal is no connection, I assure you, with the elastic, uniform, all-round-actioned horse on this side of the pond. True action involves all four legs, hocks and knees must all bend and be perfectly in unison one with the other, and owing to its great scarcity in perfection, such going commands in London, Paris, Italy, and Spain fabulous prices. Harness horses *with action* that command the most money here very rarely exceed 15-3, and the majority of them are below that at least an inch. No coarseness, no cabbage-leaf action, goes down here. The head and neck must be well cut and properly set, and the tail right on top of back, not half way down to the hocks; then when they move it must be with any quantity of vim and vigor, but with manners also. Every leg must be raised high but well extended *forward*, so that when going in proper form the pace should be a good twelve miles an hour, and this not for one mile, but kept up without losing form or action for an hour or more, without stopping at every little rising ground as obtains in Canada. The best representatives of this kind of animal come from Norfolk, where they have been bred for generations, and for cheerful, plucky roadsters they stand unequalled. I will here mention a few English prize winners in action classes to show how far they are removed from what you describe. "Movement" and "Maggie," each 14-2, go extravagantly high all round, the former can trot better than three

minutes. Then we have "Extravagance," "Exclamation," "British Queen," "Lord" and "Lady Go Bang," "Water Lilly," "Reality," "Confidence," "Maritana," and many others who all go in the right form, under 15-2, and fast enough for any one to drive. That high well-defined action entails slowness is certainly a mistake. Take for instance among American or Canadian trotters "Victor" and Eads grey horse (George B), then Henry in days gone by. Mr. Easton, of New York, some years since brought a little roan mare to England, with a record of 35, I think. She on account of her wonderful action was good enough to win here among the best, her speed at the same time was far above the ordinary. Depend upon it the genuine article coming from the shoulder, with hocks well bent underneath, never impedes sufficiently for the use of gentlemen, and action such as I have attempted to describe surely looks far more commanding than a brute blundering along propped up with an overcheck, that when asked to walk for a few yards goes so slow that you have to take sight against a tree to see if you are moving.

Some years since I wrote a letter on this subject that brought down on my devoted head considerable adverse criticism, to put it mildly. But the tide of public opinion has since, as I then predicted, swept away many old trotting landmarks, and the long tails and goatees, the knee boots and the buggies, the toe weights and the sulkies, will only be found by the next generation in museums labelled "Canadian curiosities previous to civilization."

C. I. D.

London, June 4, 1885.

THE THOROUGHbred CROSSED ON THE DRAUGHT.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

SIR,—The two letters on the above subject published in your issue of May 8th I am glad to see coincide in the main with my suggestion. I am really glad that Mr. St. George is taking kindly to my proposed cross, and only hope he will be most careful in his mares, for if mated with wide, good-actioned cart mares I am satisfied Milesian will prove an excellent cross.

Mr. Muntz objects that I did not carry out my idea to a logical conclusion. I am in one sense glad he noted this, as it gives me now the opportunity to explain. At this early stage I thought it would be quite sufficient if farmers could be induced to experiment on a first cross, which if done with the very smallest amount of judgment will, I feel confident, produce a high average proportion of useful and saleable animals. But no doubt, were it possible, as Mr. Muntz suggests, to ultimately establish a breed of horses distinctly defined with my cross as its foundation this would indeed be what we all desire. The difficulty is, as I have before pointed out, that we have entirely to depend on a variety of private individuals to carry out these experiments, and unfortunately it is almost impossible to get two people to think exactly alike. By that I mean with the eye of a horseman to be able to distinguish between real and apparent excellence in the animal that they use for breeding purposes. What I suggested in my first letter is comparatively simple, and I found no difficulty in laying down plain rules for guidance, but beyond that point

I think little good would be done by what I might suggest. I indeed said that a mare the result of the cross should not be bred to a thoroughbred, and in this I am confident that I am right, and I am equally confident that to attempt to lay down a rule as to what kind of stallion should be used for the second cross would be equally useless, for I doubt if the right sort exists in Canada, so I must leave the solution of that problem to others, believing that in the meantime plenty of good work can be done by laying a good solid foundation in the shape of direct crosses between the thoroughbred and the draught.

Now then, one word on your editorial criticism on my letter in your issue of May 1st. You say my suggestion "is by no means new, and has been tried by dozens in Canada and hundreds in the United States." According to their own idea probably this statement is correct, but with all due deference I beg to state it is entirely wrong for the following reasons. Hundreds certainly could not have tried it in the United States, for this very excellent reason, that it is not more than 12 or 15 years since Shire and Clydesdale stallions were imported there to any really appreciable extent. Cross-bred stallions were run over from Canada before then, and a few stragglers found their way across the Atlantic, but I maintain that even to-day the United States as a country is not yet in a position to try this cross. Canada is far before her in the number of well-bred draught mares, and in Canada, though I resided there twenty-seven years, I have no recollection of my suggested cross having been acted on in any intelligent manner. Then as to my being "an enthusiast for trying to introduce a hairy-legged breed of saddle and carriage horses," allow me to state for the information of THE BREEDER that nothing is so easily got rid of as hair; one thoroughbred cross will, in nine cases out of ten, entirely do away with it, and in breeding pure draughts the difficulty always has been to retain the hair. The suggestion that possibly Norman or Suffolk Punch mares would be preferable is easily disposed of. Suffolk Punches are celebrated for three things: 1st, heavy beefy bodies; 2nd, no bone; 3rd, no courage. The cross would be, 1st, all body; 2nd, still less bone; 3rd, courage enough and body enough to smash its little legs.

As to the Normans, I really thought they were forever discarded. Grey in color, loaded upright shoulders, bad uneven middles, with tail set half way down to their hocks—if this is a good foundation why pray try it, and recommend it, but at least have the consideration to tell Norman experimentalists where they can buy their ginger cheap, for they'll never get that tail up by any other means. As to your recommendation that almost any large, stout mare in good health would be preferable to the Shire or Clyde as a brood mare, is it not a pity to give such advice? Surely this sort of hap-hazard breeding is just what has brought about such a plethora of three-cornered brutes, neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring.

Yours truly,

C. I. D.

London, June 4th, 1885.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

From our Special Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, June 4th, 1885.

Business since the Whitsuntide holidays has assumed a better tone, and though prices for live cattle are not quotably higher, there is a general feeling of steadiness, which is very assuring. At Liverpool on Monday nearly 700

Canadian bullocks were shown (being fully two-thirds of the stock on offer), and though not all sold they were yet pretty well cleared out at fairly good prices. Some very choice lots made 14½c. per lb., and secondary qualities 14 to 14½c. Most of the cattle were in the hands of J. Sullivan & Co., Bate & Goodfellow, and J. Pritchard & Co. At Manchester and Wakefield the balance from Liverpool, together with the stock reserved for these markets, were readily disposed of at prices fully better despite the heavier supplies from other sources. In London a small lot of 84 Dominion steers made 14 cents, but trade in the Metropolis was disappointing, considering the favorable finish-up reported in the dead meat markets on Saturday. The fact is perhaps explained by the extra heavy United States supply at Deptford, where fully 1,400 very good bullocks were offered on same day (Monday). The Americans are quoted at 14c., with 14½c. for desirable weights.

In Glasgow several consignments of Canadian cattle have been received, the first to arrive being ex "Concordia," which well-known steamer landed her whole cargo of 442 head in splendid condition. The "Concordia" earns the title to a "double first," having got into Montreal ahead of the other steamers with a valuable cargo of Clydesdale horses, although she did not leave Glasgow till two days after the other liners from Glasgow, Liverpool, and London. At present writing I have no report how trade went this week in Glasgow open market, but from a private source I learn that very good business was had at the auction sales held yesterday (Wednesday), prices being \$6.00 to \$7.00 a head better than previous week.

NO UNITED STATES STOCKERS WANTED.

The question of importing store cattle from America has been discussed by the Irish Cattle Trade Association at a meeting held in Dublin recently, when the committee of the association made the following report, which was adopted:—

"1. That Ireland being so largely an export country of store cattle and stock rears, and farmers so dependent upon their production as a main source of income, any attempt to import foreign stores would be fraught with great evil. 2. That such importation would undoubtedly lead to the withdrawal of those necessary restrictions on foreign animals which tend to prevent the introduction of those diseases which have proved so destructive to our best interests. 3. That the agitation of the question with any apparent success would paralyse the operations of store-stock producers, lessen the natural supply, ultimately leaving the country so dependent upon foreign imports that in the event of any failure of such supply from any cause whatever ruin to the graziers must follow as an inevitable consequence."

It will be seen from this strongly worded report that the graziers of Ireland do not consider the American stocker an unmitigated blessing. Strangely enough, the Dublin victuallers are urging the corporation to erect a foreign animals wharf in order that they may enjoy the same facilities as their English and Scotch brethren in trade. A speculative dealer recently took over from Liverpool some good Canadian bullocks to Dublin market, and their splendid appearance so struck the victuallers that they immediately convened a meeting and unanimously agreed it was imperative that Dublin should be open to the direct import of Dominion stock. The corporation, however, decline to do anything in the matter, so the Irish victuallers must get their stock second-hand.

Under the title of "The Prairie," Professor W. Fream has had re-printed his admirable essay on Canadian agriculture in the last part of the journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. It is a pamphlet of 94 pages, and is issued by Messrs. W. Clowes and Sons, of Charing-cross.

Mr. Boughton Knight, of Downton Castle, a large landed proprietor and Hereford cattle breeder in Herefordshire and Shropshire, and largely interested in cattle ranches in the North-West sails by the Allan steamer "Polynesian" to-day (Thursday), as does also Major-General Turner, son-in-law of Colonel Gzowski, A.D.C.

Mr. Morse, jr., has arrived in Liverpool to assist Mr. A. J. Thompson during the season. He has taken very kindly to the walks, where he finds quite a few who can talk cattle.

SUSSEX CATTLE.

Woking, Surrey, England.

June 3rd, 1885.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

SIR,—The "Sussex" (a rising rival of the shorthorn and hereford) is a distinct and long-established breed, which has been bred almost entirely within a certain district of the South of England.

It has, however, made extraordinary progress in improvement within the last few years; and, if the breeders of Sussex cattle prove as careful to maintain the ground gained as they have been diligent to win it, this hitherto local variety must soon come prominently into notice among the heavy beef-making breeds.

Sussex cattle are not generally great milkers, although here and there a good dairy cow may be found among them. Their milk, not commonly abundant, is of good quality. Some breeders are trying to restore the dairy properties which belonged to the cows of former years, when the oxen of the breed were used for the plough. The Sussex beef is of prime quality, and has an ample proportion of lean. In color the Sussex are red, like the Devons, but are of much larger size.

Yours truly,

ROBERTSON & Co.

Exporters.

CUTTING AND CURING GRASS FOR HAY.

At this season of the year everything that bears upon the subject of hay making will be read with avidity. We give below the views of W. M. K., in *Farm and Fireside*, which will be of value though, perhaps, not wholly endorsed by all readers. He says:—

"While it is true that with the modern improvements grass can be converted into hay in less time and with less trouble and expense than formerly, yet it is not profitable to wait until the proper time to begin cutting before making all necessary preparations to push forward the work with the greatest possible dispatch. It is always best to secure hands and labor-saving implements early, so that not a day need be lost when the clover or timothy is in just the right condition for cutting. It is better to begin cutting a week too soon than a week too late. It is a fact that red clover, when cut in full bloom or when hardly one-fourth of the heads are brown, contains nearly one-third more nutritive properties than when fully ripened.

"If one would have in hay an equivalent for grass the year round, haying must be begun at

the period indicated, and conducted, so far as practicable, on the same principle as that required for properly curing medicinal herbs. As a general practice grass is allowed to stand too long before haying is begun. Grass for hay is often injured by being exposed too much to the rays of the sun. This not only causes the volatile aroma to escape, but much of the coloring matter also, as shown by its bleached appearance. The milk and butter produced by feed of this kind will be deficient alike in color, flavor, and quantity. Repeated tests made at experiment stations show that grass or other fodder crops should be cut and cured before the formation of the seed has begun. As the seed ripens a large portion of the nutritive matter from the stalk goes to perfect the seed, and the per cent. of insoluble woody fibre is nearly doubled. It is calculated, therefore, that the feeding value of a ton of hay made from timothy grass before the ripening of the seed, is fully one quarter more than if the seed were to be allowed to ripen before the cutting is commenced.

"I prefer to begin cutting clover when it is in full bloom, and as soon as the dew is off in the morning. Timothy should be cut before the seed passes out of the milk stage. When the growth of either is very heavy, it will be no gain to begin the cutting before the dew is off. The best hay makers do not allow dew to fall upon their unraked hay that is partly dry, but put it in cocks to cure. Ordinarily, a good way is to arrange to run the mower from about 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., when, after an hour's rest, the work of raking that which was first cut should be commenced. In many cases, especially if the soil be dry, that part of the crop which was cut in the morning can be put in the stack or mow in the afternoon. Good results in clear, dry weather frequently follow from raking each day's cutting into close, compact windrows and letting it remain over night, and then the following day turn it over and haul it to the barn or stack. In this case the heat of the sun absorbed by the wilted clover continues the curing process during the night, so that the effect is much like that resulting from putting the grass into cocks to remain three or four days. If no rain occurs during the night, this plan is an economical and good one. My usual plan with clover is to cock it up late in the afternoon and allow it to stand until the sweating process is over, then open it out to the air so as to keep about one load ahead of the team, and yet not dry the clover sufficiently to render the leaves so brittle that they break off and fall to the ground.

"Where heavy crops are grown, the hay tedder, mounted on two wheels and drawn by a horse, is an exceedingly desirable implement. The rear part of the machine is so constructed that when the tedder is drawn forward, the grass in the rear is tossed into the air and thus dries quickly. The horse hay fork is another indispensable implement in modern hay making. When the mowing machine has been in use several years, examine the section guards and see whether the edges of the little steel plates have become rounded by use. If so, have them repaired before beginning cutting. In mowing away hay, scatter each hayforkful as much as practicable. In stacking, keep the centre solid and high and the outside comparatively loose. When the stack is completed, rake down well the following morning, put a good cap on top, and anchor well with two strong No. 9, 10, or 12 fencing wires."

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.

SHEEP-DIPPING.

An interesting work entitled "Sheep-Dipping; a Digest of the Latest Information and Practice connected with the Process," has just appeared; the author, Mr. David Wood, has exhaustively gone through all that is known of the process, and aided by his own great personal experience, produced a work of immense value to flockmasters. Mr. Wood put himself in communication with the leading sheep farmers of the country, and the result is that he is able to tell us that the professions of supplying non-poisonous sheep-dips are so much moonshine, and that all patented sheep-dips are pretty much one and the same in composition. He is careful to quote from the English Patent-office specifications to describe the composition of nine different materials that are popular in the market. They present a very wide field of choice of poisons suitable for destroying parasites on sheep, which is the object of all dipping, any one of which may prove tolerably effective when properly applied:—"The question narrows itself down to this, which poison or poisons are the best and most economical to use for this purpose. We have no hesitation in naming carbolic acid and arsenic, or spirits of tar and arsenic. We are not sure whether creosote would not do as well or even better, but we have no certain information to offer on the subject. That the two poisons named will do the work thoroughly we shall be able to prove, we think, to the satisfaction of all unbiased persons, and if such is the fact, in the name of common sense why continue to pay any man, or set of men, three or four prices for the same materials or their equivalents disguised and their efficacy greatly reduced? That the action of these materials (leaving out arsenic) is greatly impaired in the mixing-pot of the manufacturers is clearly proved by the ever-increasing numbers who add actively poisonous ingredients to the so-called non-poisonous dips." Examining the composition of the nine dips specified, Mr. Wood says that each one contains valuable ingredients, but many of the ingredients are useless, while every one of them contains in excess the mischievous elements of caustic soda or potash. Mr. Wood's contention is that to introduce strong alkalies is destructive to the natural yolk of the wool. He says:—

"It is well-known that on all healthy sheep there is a natural greasy exudation, call it by what name you like; this is nature's waterproofing, and it should be the flock-master's study to encourage and preserve this by all the means in his power, but to introduce soda or potash into the dips in any quantity is to take the most certain step to destroy it. This greasy exudation takes rank amongst what is known as fat oil, and the introduction of alkalies simply turns it into soap. In other words, nearly the whole of the present dips turn the sheep into walking soap factories."

Some mixtures pretend to nourish and waterproof the wool. "There is only," observes Mr. Wood, "one possible way of nourishing the wool, and that is by keeping a healthy skin. It is from the root the wool must receive its nourishment." The only way that wool can be partially made waterproof is by using oil or grease in such quantities as to stick it together. Mr. Wood makes copious extracts from letters showing the practice of sheep farmers, and he also discusses the times at which dipping should take place, assuming that the stocks are healthy. Another section of the treatise relates to methods of dipping, and specifications are given for the construction of baths for stocks of various sizes for the mixture and application of the material, accompanied by a

drawing of complete set of apparatus constructed for his own use. The pamphlet is a most valuable one, and ought to have a good sale.

DON'T HURRY YOUR TRAINING.

From the Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

The meeting at Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia, which came to an end on Friday, was the only gathering of consequence in which the trotters took part. There were, to be sure, several days of the sport at other points, but at only one of them, Terre Haute, Ind., was 2.30 beaten in any of the classes, and the season has been such a backward one all over the country that it is only in exceptional instances that horses have received sufficient preparatory work to stand even a moderate amount of trotting in actual races, and in one or two cases where a bruising contest of five or six heats has resulted the falling off of time has been of so pronounced a character as to show plainly that while the spirit was willing the flesh was weak, and in one of the races at Philadelphia won by him we find the Lambert gelding Frank beaten in slower time than 2.25, after he had gone the initial mile in 2.20½. It is an old and truesaying that any horse will stop when out of condition, and it might with equal truth be asserted that one or two races of the hammering kind will give a trotter such a set-back that he is not likely to round into his true form again until the season is so well advanced that the golden harvest has not only been reaped by others, but securely stowed away for future use. The drivers who banged their horses to pieces in the series of three meetings held in Philadelphia are now wishing they had followed the example of some of the older and wiser heads, notable among whom were Splan and Turner. The former had such good ones as Wilson, Belle F., Onward, and Oliver K., in his string, but not one of them has thus far faced the starter, and Turner kept all his high-class flyers in the stable, only Dick Organ and Nettie Thorne being pulled out to do battle for the money. In the West much the same order of things is seen. Budd Doble and Peter Johnston have all the horses they can train, but neither of them has yet started an animal in a race, nor do they intend to do so for two or three weeks to come. They are men of judgment, which is the result of experience, and do not propose to break a bow by too much shooting before it is thoroughly seasoned. The best drivers in the country are not in the fray as early as some of their brethren, but they remain, strong and active, after the others have been carried away to the hospital.

CROPS IN VICTORIA.

The *Australasian* of March 14 thus reports on the official crop statistics of Victoria:—"We are now in receipt of the Government agricultural statistics, which are this year earlier than usual, and are virtually complete. This is a great improvement on last year, when the figures were given as they came to hand, and the final totals were made up later. As was expected, the yield of wheat this year is considerably less than that of last year, both as regards the acreage sown and the average. At first sight it would appear that the actual acreage sown was less; but it must be borne in mind that, owing to the severe drought in some districts, the crops were entire failures, and were never harvested or even cut for hay. The area actually sown may, therefore, have been in excess of that of last year, but that

actually harvested is less. The area under crop is put down at 1,084,483 acres, against 1,104,392 acres last year, showing a falling off of 19,909 acres. This, however, is still 115,121 acres more than in 1882-3. The total yield is given at 10,290,338 bushels, which is 5,279,407 bushels less than that of last year. In 1882-3 the yield was 8,751,454, so that the present one is an increase on that year of 1,539,384 bushels. From the full particulars which are given at foot, it will be seen that many of the shires where the crop was good last year have been very seriously affected this year, while very few show any increase. The average per acre this year is 9.49 bushels, against 14.10 bushels last year, and 9.03 bushels the previous year. It may be considered an average yield, and gives the second largest crop yet harvested in Victoria. From the total yield will have to be deducted 5,335,000 bushels for home consumption, allowing 5½ bushels per head for an estimated mean population of 970,000 during the year. For seed for 1,200,000 acres, at the rate of 1½ bushels an acre, 1,500,000 bushels will be required. We have already exported, up to the 7th inst., 1,455,040 bushels. These items together aggregate 8,290,040 bushels, which, deducted from the gross yield of 10,290,338 bushels, still leaves 2,000,798 bushels, equal to 53,590 tons, available for export. Thus, though not nearly so large a surplus as that of last year, there is still a fair quantity to be sent away. With regard to the oats, the acreage is given at 186,439 acres, against 188,161 acres last year, while the total yield is 4,363,391 bushels, against 4,717,624, and the average is 13.40 bushels, against 25.07 bushels last year. This is a considerable decline, which will be felt in the trade. The acreage under potato crop is 38,635 acres, being a falling off of 1,560 acres, while the yield is 159,115 tons, against 161,088 tons last year. The acreage for hay is put down at 334,762 acres, against 302,957 acres last year. The actual crop is given at 365,977 tons, against 433,143 tons last year, which shows a considerable falling off, and the effect of the drought has been very serious. The statistics are not yet completed, and only those for the above-mentioned products are at hand.

CURING AND STORING CLOVER.

From the Farmers' Review.

Clover hay properly cured is one of the best of our stock foods. When the influence of clover as a renovator of the soil is also taken into account, it places this plant in the front rank of profitable crops to be grown by the farmer. Its harvest comes first in order in the list of crops grown for forage purposes and is now not far off. While one of the most valuable of our forage crops, it is most easily spoiled or injured by bad methods of curing. It should be cut as soon as it reaches the full flowering stage. At this stage some heads will already have turned brown, and some not yet come into full bloom. If allowed to stand after reaching this stage it deteriorates rapidly. The stalks become woody and indigestible, and the lower leaves dry and fall off. The curing is more difficult and requires more care than in case of the grasses. If allowed to sun-dry there is a heavy loss of the leaves in the subsequent handling. If wet by rains or heavy dews it deteriorates in quality. The true method for preserving all its qualities unimpaired is by the use of the silo, or what comes next to it and involves to some extent the same principle, storing in a tight barn. In the first case if cut when free from moisture by rain or dew, it can be carted at once to the silo and stored. In the latter case, if cut on a

drying day after the dew is off, it can be stored in the afternoon, when well wilted but not dry. But it is only in a tight barn which can be shut up tight to exclude air that it is safe to store it under such conditions, and it should never be so stored with a stable or other air space underneath. Neither can it be stacked green unless with the method adopted last year in France of heavily weighting at the rate of 200 pounds per square foot, in which case the French experiments report it as only injured on the outside. To cure for stacking or storing in the ordinary barn we would cut in the afternoon, and the next day, commencing at noon, rake and cock. If supplied with hay caps to cover we would let the cocks stand two days to sweat. Then they will only require tipping over to air the under side, and a slight opening to fit them for storage. If without hay caps we open them the next morning after the dew is off, and haul in the afternoon. It is difficult to build a stack of clover so that it will shed rain. It needs a protection of some kind. A board cover can be easily made in a manner given by one of our correspondents last year. In this case it should be put up in racks instead of round stacks. Cut several wires long enough to reach over the stack from the ground on one side to the other. Lay a wide board lengthwise on the top of the stack and fasten the wires in their centre to it by staples. Then slip a board on each side under the edge of this, bend the wires down over its lower edge and also fasten with staples, and other boards on each side till a sufficient amount of roof is on, which need not extend far down the sides, and you have a secure roof of boards, each of which overlaps the edge of the one below. Suspend weights (stones) to the lower end of the wires on each side, high enough to allow for the settling of the stack, and you have it so securely housed that it can be summered over if needed without much damage from the weather.

DO BEES DESTROY FRUIT.

Journal of Agriculture (Kansas City.)

The Californians think they have settled the question as to the destructiveness of bees. Some of our exchanges seem to agree with them that bees do really destroy fruit. In the case reported in a California paper as given below, the grapes probably burst at the stems when very ripe as they must become in raisin culture, and in that case the bees will find the juice exuding and will carry it off. The question of how to meet the difficulty will be a serious one. Bees cannot be fenced against, and to poison them without endangering the fruit, is no easy task. There is no danger to grapes on the vine when not punctured by other insects, if so punctured, bees will follow up the advantage and gather the juice from the grape. The paper alluded to says:—

"A complaint has been filed in the Superior Court of San Diego county, in which the plaintiff recites the expense he has been under to improve his land, and states that he is engaged in the business of fruit growing; that among other fruits and vines he has about thirty acres of Muscat grapes raised for the express purpose of being made into raisins; that in order to accomplish this object it is necessary that the grapes be taken from the vine and exposed to the sun and air for about one month in order to cure and dry for the market. He alleges that defendant resides near Viejas, about thirty miles from plaintiff's premises, and is engaged in the business of keeping bees, that he does now and has for two years continuously kept upon a piece of government land (embraced in the railway grant) a part of section 23 and

about three-quarters of a mile from plaintiff's premises, several hundred stands of bees. He further alleges that defendant has no interest in the land, but wilfully and maliciously keeps the bees thereon for the purpose of letting them eat up and destroy the fruits of the labor of citizens living in that vicinity, and are a great nuisance; that during the two years past the bees of defendant have destroyed and eaten up large quantities of the fruit to the value of \$1,000, and are still engaged in eating up and destroying plaintiff's said property; that during said time defendant has known of the depredations, and has often been requested to abate said nuisance, but has and still refuses to do so. Plaintiff alleges it is his belief that the bees are wilfully and maliciously maintained at their present location, intending to damage and destroy his property in order to compel him to pay defendant a large sum of money to have them moved. The prayer of the plaintiff is that he may have judgment and decree of the Court that the keeping of said bees is a nuisance and that it be abated, and that he may recover from defendant, as damages for injury done, the sum of \$1,000."

SPECIAL CROPS FOR POULTRY.

A writer in the *American Agriculturist*, R. G. Newton, gives some hints as to the crops in the poultry yard and also valuable suggestions as to winter care of fowls. Every poultry breeder understands, says the writer, the value of having a variety of food, and that it is essential for the health of fowls, and the production of fertile eggs, from which he can expect strong, healthy chickens. One can imagine the result to a community who would try to live exclusively on corn; yet probably nine out of ten who raise poultry think their duty done when they have scattered before them their quart of corn and gathered the eggs. This treatment may appear to fulfil all necessary obligations when fowls have unrestricted range through the summer season, as nature seems to provide means for sustaining life for feathered as well as human tramps. The necessity of providing corn, sometimes with wheat and oats for winter food, is generally understood, but if to these were added a supply of the other grains and vegetables of which fowls are fond, we would not hear so much complaint as now of stock "running out," and producing nothing but scallions.

As to the special grains, we may name buckwheat as one of the most valuable for the production of eggs. Sunflower seeds should also be included in the bill of fare of all well-regulated poultry yards. The large amount of oil they contain seems to be especially valuable for young, growing chickens. I think the finest developed flock I ever raised was one that had free access to a quantity of well-ripened sunflower seeds. They also give a gloss and brilliancy to the feathers, probably unequalled by any other food. Even when fed in large quantities, I have seen no bad effects therefrom, as the husk or shell must be taken with the meat. I made an experiment one winter with two flocks, one of five pullets, and a cockerel of Plymouth Rocks, the other of twelve pullets, and a cock of Light Brahmas, these latter having a well appointed house, with all the modern improvements, sunlight, dust-bath, etc. The former were in a small coop about four feet square, with a covered run formed by throwing cornstalks on some poles, and standing my hot-bed sash up against the south side. The food for the two coops was scalded Indian meal. They were both fed from the same dish, and in proportion according to their numbers. The P. Rocks laid well, and

gained in flesh all winter. The Brahmas "went back," both on eggs, and in flesh. The reason was that the first had the strippings from the cornstalks to help in the assimilation of their food, which the latter did not have. This proved, to my satisfaction, that some such coarse food must be provided if we would have the fowls thrive, and I may say here, that well cured green cornstalks, and young, tender grass and clover, should be provided for poultry as regularly as hay for other stock.

PRUNING THE GRAPE.

Our Country Home.

Pruning is in order from the time the leaves fall until the buds begin to swell in the spring; but early pruning is to be advised for several reasons. To the novice there is a great mystery about the science of pruning the grapevine; but if the growth and habits of the vine are fully understood, pruning by any system becomes very simple.

Whatever the system employed, the practice must be based upon the following facts:—

1. To obtain large bunches of grapes, but a limited number of clusters of fruit must be allowed to remain on each vine.

2. Large bunches are borne only upon strong, vigorous canes.

3. In order to obtain this strong growth, at the fall pruning all the last season's growth of wood must be removed, except a very few canes and spurs—and only a few canes be allowed to grow from these the following season.

4. In order to keep the vines under control, and at the same time accomplish the above ends, great extension of the vine must be prevented by pinching the ends of such shoots as are not needed in summer. All the systems of pruning practised by various growers may be reduced to two, viz., the spur system, in which the cane that is to bear fruit the coming year is cut away except the last two or three buds, which send out strong, vigorous canes that bear the fruit; and the cane system in which the entire cane is left and the fruit is borne on the shoots from its lateral buds.

By the first system the cane that produces fruit is at the end of the season cut back to two buds, which will again produce new fruiting shoots the next season. By the second system the fruiting cane is cut away entirely, and a new cane, grown at the same time as the fruit, is brought to take its place.

In adopting a system of pruning, each grower must decide for himself what one of the many is suited to his many needs and ability; but under all circumstances he must cultivate in such a way as to produce strong, healthy canes that will ripen thoroughly before winter weather, and not let the vines become weakened by overbearing.

In pruning a vine that has been neglected or unpruned for several years, it must be pruned so as to get it down in the first place in the desired space. This will be generally at the expense of the fruit for one year, although if there are any new canes in a proper position, some fruit may be obtained. After severe cutting back, only those canes desired for fixing permanently upon the trellis or support should be allowed to grow, and the others nipped off.

POULTRY RAISING

Upon the subject of poultry-raising a writer in the *Farmer and Dairyman* has this to say:—

"To make poultry-raising a success, on a large or small scale, requires no small degree of study and carefulness. It requires the same

manner of feeding and attending to a dozen that it does five times that number. All kinds of fowls, especially chickens, are liable to a great many different diseases, as well as their greatest pest, lice and the ravages of wild animals and the birds of prey; therefore to make a success of the business you will have to be on your guard all the time.

"The diseases most liable to chickens are the gapes and chicken cholera; but there are a great many more that they are liable to, and if you do not attend to them at once the disease may be the means of losing the larger part of your fowls. To keep your fowls in a healthy condition requires a great deal of care; this is the most essential part of poultry-raising. To have good healthy fowls requires good warm hen houses and convenient roosts, all kept clean and washed with lime every month or as often as required; also, good clean water, especially in the warm summer months, and regularity of feeding.

"There is a great deal of difference in the kind of fowls: some people prefer the Brown Leghorn and others the Plymouth Rocks, and others the White Leghorn, but for good layers my choice is the latter named kind; they are hardy, of good size, and are good layers. There are a great many good breeds, but I will not attempt to point out the characteristics of each kind, but let all have their own choice. To make your hens lay profitably requires a plenty of feed, not too much, but all they will eat and not waste. Give them plenty of burnt bones, old crockery and dishes broken up fine, lime and ashes, and you will have a good many eggs more than if you did not feed any of the last named articles. There is a profit in poultry as I know myself from experience, but if you let your chickens or other fowls roost in the trees, give them gravel, lime, or ashes, and feed them irregularly, and have six to eight breeds all together, you cannot expect to reap much reward."

RECIPE FOR SCAB.

The following recipe for scab has been found effective:—

To 40 gallons of water add 1 gallon of spirits of tar, 5 lbs. of tobacco-paper (infused), 5 lbs. of soft-soap, and 5 lbs. of soda, for 50 sheep. Spirits of tar has been used for this purpose for more than thirty years by Messrs. Archibald. Should the attack be mild, one bath will be quite sufficient a second bath will completely cure the most virulent form. It is only fair that we should state the circumstances that created a necessity for its use, as we know of nothing of which a careful and intelligent sheep-farmer is more ashamed than this pest. For many years it was their custom to buy in a good number of widders, in the open market, for fattening purposes, and in this way were continually having it brought amongst them. After trying almost every advertised nostrum with exceedingly indifferent success, at last the mixture we have given was used, and it has never failed to make a complete cure. Should any one be much troubled with foot-rot (and but few escape who have sheep on low ground), an almost, if not altogether infallible remedy, is to make a long trough, say 14 or 16 feet long, 12 inches wide, and 6 or 7 inches deep. Prepare a mixture of 1 lb. of arsenic and 1 lb. of soda to 7 gallons of water; of course the arsenic and soda are boiled until thoroughly dissolved in water. Let this quantity be put into the trough, and walk the sheep gently through the mixture, whether lame or not. The result will be that, if the sheep are put through regularly, scarcely a single case of lameness will ever occur. The mixture should be of

sufficient depth to cover the whole foot, but not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. A water-tight cover should be made for this trough and locked up. We know of some who have had square courts formed, having a concrete floor, and drive the sheep in, allowing them to stand a while in a weak mixture. Some makers of patent dips give proportions of their mixtures for the cure of foot-rot, and say that the sheep should stand in it for fifteen minutes.

INDUCING HENS TO LAY.

Kentucky Live Stock Record.

There is such a thing as inducing the hens to lay by giving them the material with which to do so. Instinct naturally teaches the hens to lay and bring forth their young under the most favorable conditions only, and hence, like all of the feathered tribe, spring is the most appropriate and proper season, for then the body is more easily kept warm, and the young more carefully nursed. As the hens are always inclined to lay on the approach of warm weather they may be induced to lay by giving them advantages favorable to those of spring. In the first place they must be sheltered from the cold winds and driving storms. The hen that has to hide away in some retired nook in order to keep warm cannot lay because nature refuses to admit of reproduction under adverse circumstances. Artificial warmth is as highly appreciated by her as natural heat, and she obeys the inclination induced by the conditions afforded, and, being in an atmosphere favorable to the purpose, lays her clutch of eggs and attempts to hatch out a brood. The warmth which is so essential consists of that which is created within her body by the food allowed. She is literally a stove, consuming fuel, and creating heat by consumption. When the heat is created the essential requirement is to retain it. To do this she must have a warm and comfortable place both day and night, and the food must consist of all the elements necessary to form an egg, as it is secured by her in the spring. Hence, corn, wheat, oats, a proportion of meat, ground bone, ground oyster shells, and green food, such as cabbage, boiled roots, chopped onions, etc., must be given in order to afford a variety. When the hens are thus provided for and allowed a dust bath, plenty of fresh water, and a place for exercise, there is no reason why they should not be induced to lay during this season, for to them spring does not consist in a change from winter to moderate weather, but a period during which they can best promote egg production, due to better and more favorable conditions.

SILAGE STACKS.

A correspondent writing to the *Farm and Home* (English) makes some practical remarks respecting silage stacks as a substitute for silos. He says:—

"Silos are few, expensive, and not readily built, according to a neighbor's account, who has two, not altogether satisfactory. Will silage stacks answer the purpose? I tried it last year on a small scale. In June, 1884, I put the mowing machine to work the first thing in the morning, and carts to pick it up immediately. I made a rick of grass ten feet square, having four people on the rick—myself one of them, to see it properly spread and trodden down, which was very effectually done—and by the middle of the day it was eleven feet high. Upon this I laid planks a few inches apart. On these I put about three tons of logs, next straw on them, and thatched immediately. The weight was put on the same afternoon, and thatched next day. It sunk

rapidly, though so well trodden, and in a few weeks stood about four or five feet high. Examining it from the outside it appeared to be rotten.

About the end of November or beginning of December I sent the carts to draw it into the yards to be trodden into manure. The men took on about eighteen inches of the top, when I was surprised to find a beautiful sweet smelling fodder about the color of tobacco, very moist and warm, which all our cattle and horses ate very greedily. There was about eighteen inches all round the stack to waste, and at the bottom—built on the grass without even a bit of straw—three or four inches of waste also. The waste, therefore, on the top, bottom, and sides was considerable; but I think, altogether, that this was preferable to having a stack of washed and mouldy hay. I thought, perhaps, that had I built the stack with straw all round the outside laying, and put a quantity on the top, it might have prevented so much of it being spoilt. I sent a sample of it to Mr. Jenkins, of the Royal Ag. Soc., and he pronounced it 'a wonderful sample of sweet silage, considering the way in which it was made.'

HOW TO TREAT MILK-FEVER.

Kentucky Live Stock Record

I wish to repeat the way to prevent and cure milk-fever in cow, says a correspondent of the *New York Tribune*. The way to prevent is to feed about two-thirds rations of fodder and half rations of whatever mess they have been eating for a few days before they come in, and for two or three days after calving feed sparingly with fodder; give no mess at all for the first day or two after except a half dozen potatoes or carrots, and take the chill off all her drink for forty-eight hours after calving. If the weather is hot, keep her in the shade in the heat of the day, and she will not be likely to have any trouble. But if you are caught with a case of milk-fever, don't try to physic her, but empty the rectum and give an injection of half an ounce of laudanum diluted with thin starch, and keep giving the laudanum often enough to keep her easy, and in four or five days her bowels will move. When you wish to leave her for the night, give an extra amount of laudanum. As she begins to get better she will look brighter, and drink a little, and will not need as much laudanum. By the second or third day she will almost surely need a catheter to empty her bladder. If there is no catheter near, a small rubber tube will answer. Your family physician can tell you how to use it if necessary. A little weak saltpetre water for a diuretic is useful. Cows six years old and over are more likely to have milk-fever; I have never known a case with a cow less than five years old. Good cows that give much milk and are extra well fed are the ones that have it. A great many Jersey cows have died in that way.

LAST SPRING.

With each returning season the farmer is called upon to face some unexpected change or condition of things specially affecting the interests of his calling. The spring just past will long be remembered by the farmers of Central Illinois for the unusual difficulty experienced in securing a good stand of corn.

Many have been the causes assigned for the failure of much of the early planted corn. Among them, injured seed, and yet corn from the same cribs came well from some plantings

and failed in others; planting too deep, yet we know of cases where the seed was put down four to five inches into cold damp ground and it came well, and is still doing well; planting too shallow, and here we have a case where shallow planting gave an excellent stand, while deep planting in an adjoining field, of same quality land and with seed from the same lot, was a bad failure; the presence of a new enemy, a small cut worm, but the most careful search for him in cases where the corn did not come up failed to prove his presence. So the list might be extended, and with each reason for failure would be found proof that our reasonings so far in this matter are in vain.

One thing is very plain, and that is, our farmers will all be studying anew the subject of seed corn, its gathering and preservation. Heretofore accepted theories and methods are completely knocked out of time by the experiences of this season.

However, after much replanting and still more anxiety, our farmers are now happy to find themselves mostly with good stands of corn in full growing condition.

PHIL THRIFTON.

THE SPRINGFIELD J. C. C. SALE.

Among the animals catalogued for sale by the Springfield (Ill.) J. C. C. on the 24th inst. are many as richly bred Jerseys as there are in America. Signal, Niobe, Royalist, Farmer's Glory, Albert-Pansy, and other noted bloods will be well represented at this sale. The service bulls will be Valancey E. Fuller's Stoke Pogis, out of Lucy of St. Lambert (and sired by Stoke Pogis 3rd), Chapman's St. George 11739 (his sire sold for \$2,600, his grandsire for \$5,100, and his grand-dam \$2,600). Royalist 3rd 4,500, of national fame, and Le Broca's Goldust 11010. The latter will be for sale. He is one of the most handsome and best bred Jersey bulls ever in use.

This is strictly a breeders' sale of first-class healthy and useful animals, and will afford to Western buyers a rare opportunity for securing stock from the best butter strains ever brought from the Island of Jersey.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHbred STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

Annie Bowling, 13537, and Bella Donna Carlisle, 11842, W. T. Miller, Bowling Green, Ky., to D. J. Phillips, same place.

Duchess XXXVIII., 13553, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., to Wm. Arbuckle, Boston, Tex.

Isabella, 13240, E. Woodbury, Gumbrota, Minn., to P. B. Nettleton, Montevideo, Minn.

Watchman, 13178, T. C. Moss, Jackson, Mo., to R. L. Caldwell & Co., Jackson, Mo.

Duchess XXXIX., 13179, T. C. Moss, to S. L. Caldwell, Jackson, Mo.

Lida, 13498, A. R. Collins, Dennison, Tex., to J. L. Nothof, Dension, Tex.

Johnnie Bull, 11075, Wichita Belle, 11077, and Lady Copeland, 11079, D. L. Miller, Wichita, Kan., to David Fox, Wichita, Kan.

Sallie Carlisle, 12427, and Sallie Randolph, 12428, S. W. Renfro, Collinsville, Ill., to J. J. Renfro & Sons, same place.

Marquis of Haukins, 13590, T. R. Proctor, Utica, N. Y., to M. A. Smith, Haukins, N. Y.

Lord Liverpool, Jr., 3261, Anderson & Denham, Harrisonville, Mo., to Ed. S. Shultz, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

Wooddale Belle, 6740, H. L. W. Anderson, Harrisonville, Mo., to Ed. S. Shultz.

Sovereign IV., 13591, Springer Bros., Springfield, Ill., to W. F. Ewing, Saverton, Mo.

Live Stock Notes.

The latest rumor in regard to the pacer Johnston is that a race will be arranged between him and Westmont, the 2.06½ horse, to go under saddle and be ridden by Budd Doble, and the 2.13½ one to go with a running mate, at which rig Peler Johnston has driven him a mile in 2.02. Such a race would be a sensational one, and in the opinion of many Johnston would have a shade the best of it, as he should certainly be able to go a mile close to two minutes under saddle.

Gen. Richardson was in town yesterday. He says his Black Scot, from Fry's old "Scotland's Glory," is showing the best colts of anything in that region. He has all the work he can do with him. His 23 Leicestershire ewes have brought him 33 fine lambs. He weighed some of his fleeces clipped last week. The old buck's fleece weighed 27 pounds; and ewes tipped the beam at 23, and others 17½ and 13½, and so on. He was offered a clean fifty dollars per head for his flock.—*York (Nebraska) Republican*.

HITTING THE INSPECTORS.—Scene at Trinidad:—Ranchman arrives from the land of blue grass with 115 head of Shorthorns, which he presents for inspection.

Inspector—"What you from?"

Ranchman—"Kentucky."

Inspector—"What you got?"

Ranchman—"Shorthorn cattle."

Inspector—"Got any Texas fever?"

Ranchman—"No."

Inspector—"How many you got?"

Ranchman—"115 head."

Inspector—"All right, dollar a head."

Money paid, and then:

Ranchman—"I suppose you will give me a clean bill of health?"

Inspector—"Oh, them cattle is all right stranger, jist trot 'em through."—*Ex.*

Taking the 2.20 list as a basis, we find the most noted members are all horses standing not over sixteen hands. The famous Flora Temple stood under fifteen hands, and the trotting world never saw a more enduring or gamer harness horse. Goldsmith Maid is another of the same stripe, and no one ever doubted her campaigning abilities. Hannis is a small horse, yet he contrived to put in a number of years of active turf service, and always went into the best company. Nettie, the best daughter of Old Hambletonian, stood under fifteen hands. Adelaide was the same size, and Hopeful, a great campaigner, with the best wagon record, made seven years ago, stands only fifteen hands. In this category are also Occident, Little Gipsy, Adele Gould, Buzz Medium, and a host of others with records well down in the twenties. Going to a lower standard of height, we find the pony Mollie Morris, the smallest trotter of her day, and a wonderfully game and enduring little mare. Lumps, son of George Wilkes, stands only fourteen and a quarter hands, and his sire was a small horse.—*Spirit of the Times*.

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

The Kennel.

THE RUSSIAN BARZOI.

MR. A. J. ROUSSEAU, ST. PETERSBURG,

In London Live Stock Journal.

This most handsome breed of dogs is one of the oldest and purest in existence. It has been cultivated from time immemorial by all the old Russian nobility, who used it for coursing and wolf-hunting. Formerly, when these noblemen kept serfs, it was not a rare thing for them to exchange a Barzoi against a family composed of a man and wife and several children. The noblemen kept large kennels of these dogs, and the greatest care was taken in breeding them. A good kennelman being a personage of some importance in those times, he was one of the fortunate ones that never got the knout, and although a common serf, the Boyar would often have him in his room, and have long conversations with him concerning their great favorites. I will not try to give you the origin of this breed, as during the last twelve years I have not been able to come across a book or a person that could give me any positive information on this point, although I have met with a lot of men willing to part with information regarding this breed of dog. But each breeder had a different story to tell, so I have come to the conclusion that no one knows the real origin of the breed. This breed is divided into four classes, viz. :—

The rough hair and long-tail Barzoi,
The smooth-hair and long-tail Barzoi,
The rough-hair and short-tail Barzoi, and
The smooth-hair and short-tail Barzoi.

Certainly the most handsome is the rough-coated long-tailed dog.

In a litter of long-tailed animals it happens at times that there are more short-tailed ones, and vice versa.

This breed is getting very scarce, even in Russia—the number of good kennels can now be counted on one's fingers. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaevitch, jun., on being appointed to the command of the Hussar regiment last year, gave up his kennel, which contained some of the best specimens alive. I have every reason to believe that such a sportsman as His Imperial Highness will not let this breed of dogs get extinct. There are certain signs that leads one to think that he will have this kennel again before long.

The Barzoi depends only on his sight; he has no nose whatever. He is generally about 28 inches high, although some reach to 32 inches. They have a greater depth of chest than either the Scotch Deerhound or the English Greyhound. Lofky, although 27½ inches high had 33½ inches girth around the chest, whilst the celebrated Deerhound Colonsay, belonging to Captain M'Neill, 28 inches high, measured only 32 inches girth of chest. These Barzoi are very powerful, have a tremendous speed for a short distance, say 200 yards. I think they will beat any English Greyhound to catch a hare at any distance under 200 yards. Above that distance they lose their speed altogether, as they have no stamina. Generally two dogs are required to settle a large sized wolf, but there are records of one dog killing a wolf single-handed. All colors are met in this breed from pure white to fawns, blacks, brindles, reds, greys, and these colors mixed with white. Black and black-and-white are not so much prized, as they show a cross with the Persian Greyhound. The dash of the Barzoi in making a cast is most beautiful. The coat of the Barzoi is very silky; indeed it is astonishing how they stand the cold climate so well with it.

The brain should be well developed. This gives them the courage they require to attack the wolf. The ears should be small and half pricked, hanging back. The jaw must be lean.

The Roman nose is considered the proper thing, although I have seen some very highly bred dogs with the stop well cut out. The teeth is an important point; they should be white, very strong, and regular, showing strength of constitution, and I suppose no other dog has such long teeth. One ought never to breed from a dog underhung or pig-jawed. The eye should be very bright and full, the color varying with that of the coat. The neck should be as drake-like as possible, and be half an inch longer than the head. The back is a very important point; it should have the square form of a beam. That is one of the points most failing in these dogs, and that is the reason that they are deficient for a distance over 200 yards. They have generally good depth of back from above downwards, which gives them quickness and power. The tail hangs nearly between the legs with a slight turr-up at the end. It is very heavily feathered. Cat-like feet are an absolute necessity in the breed, and a good pad underneath must be insisted upon. The hind-quarters should have strong bony stifle joints and hocks, with great length between them, and from the stifle to the hip, united with a short leg, they must be covered with powerful muscles. The shoulder should have good muscles moving freely on the ribs, good shoulder-blade, and good long arm; the elbow must be placed on the same plane as the body, and must not appear to be what is known as "tied at the elbow;" the arm should be straight, long, and covered with muscle; the knee should be bony, and not too much bent back; the leg, or bones below the knee, should be of good size, the stopper well united to it, and be well feathered.

I am opinion that a cross of this dog with the Scotch Deerhound bitch would produce a larger and stronger dog than their parents. Another cross, which I would very strongly recommend, is that of my Ovtcharka dog Polkhan (first prize at the last Birmingham Dog Show in class for Non-sporting Dogs) with a Scotch Deerhound bitch—this ought to produce a very large, powerful, and most handsome animal. Polkhan, single-handed, has killed many wolves.

Lofky is considered to be one of the best Barzoi living. He is three years of age, but has never been shown. The proprietor, H.I. H. the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaevitch, jun., would never show him, this dog being a great favorite of his. Lofky is a match for a wolf single-handed.

SCALE OF POINTS FOR JUDGING "BARZOI."

Head—skull	5
Neck	5
Jaws, eyes, and ears	10
Chest, depth and width	10
Body	10
Legs and feet	5
General appearance	5
	50

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

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

The more unfavorable tone in the British cattle market reported in cable despatches of a week ago has developed into an actual decline

on values, which amounts to about half a cent per pound, but a steady trade has been done at the lower range. Receipts from Canada, and the United States have continued heavy, while the supplies from nearer sources have been moderate. The decline started a better demand for Canadians, and on Monday the feeling in the trade was steady, a fairly satisfactory clearance being effected in the afternoon. A special from Liverpool on Monday reported the market steady under a fairly active enquiry at a decline of half a cent as compared with a week ago.

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

Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.
Prime Canadian steers.....	0 13½	to 0 00 per lb.
Fair to choice.....	0 13	to 0 00 "
Poor to medium.....	0 12	to 0 00 "
Inferior and bulls.....	0 9	to 0 10½ "

TORONTO.

There is much more activity in the live stock market this week. The offerings yesterday were much larger than for the same time last week, being about 35 loads. Most of the receipts were shipping cattle. Prices have been well maintained. Butchers' cattle and sheep show an easier tendency.

CATTLE.—Shipping cattle continue in good demand. The supplies this week have been pretty liberal. Among them were a number of very fine cattle. Over 200 head were sold at a shade under 6c. per lb.; they averaged between 1,200 and 1,300 lbs. each and were fed in the counties of Waterloo, Wellington, and further west. The market may be called steady. All good to choice cattle sell readily at 5½ to 5¾c. per lb. Among the offerings of butchers' cattle this week are a good many grass-fed animals. This has caused an easier feeling to prevail. Choice stall-fed, however, are in good demand, and prices are firm; of these there were sold yesterday 40 head extra choice, averaging 1,000 lbs., at 5¾c. per lb.; 20 do. 1,000 lbs., \$50 each; 14 good, 1,050 lbs., at \$39 each; 6 choice, 800 lbs., \$37.50; 21 do. 1,000 lbs., at \$45. Grass-fed sold at 3¼ to 4¼c. per lb. according to quality, one load of 15 head, 950 lbs. each, sold at \$30; another similar load was held at 4c. About 30 milk cows were offered; there was not much of a demand, and not more than one-half of them were sold; prices ruled at \$35 to \$45 each.

CALVES.—Continue in good supply, and are selling at unchanged prices; \$8.50 is the top figure but is not very often paid, \$6 being the prevailing price for choice.

SHEEP.—Are easier. Better supplies may be expected for some time hence. Nearly all offering now are clipped. One very fine bunch of 60, averaging 140 lbs., sold yesterday at \$5.50 each.

LAMBS.—Are in pretty fair supply, and are selling well; \$3.50 each for lambs weighing 55 to 60 lbs. each is the prevailing figure.

HOGS.—Are in pretty good supply. Prices are about the same. A large bunch of fat hogs was sold yesterday at \$4.32½ per 100 lbs.

The following are the receipts of live stock at the cattle market here for last week and to date, with comparisons :—

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending June 13.....	1,266	350	187
Week ending June 6.....	1,630	259	157
Cor. week, 1884.....	436	245	28
Cor. week, 1883.....	525	37	24
Total to date	21,598	3,758	4,553
To same date 1884.....	14,559	5,228	2,769
To same date 1883.....	13,849	4,705	2,031

Quotations are as follows :—

Cattle, export choice.....	5½ to 5¾ per lb.
" mixed.....	5 to 5½ "
" bulls	4 to 4½ "
" butchers', choice.....	4¾ to 5½ "
" good	4½ to 4¾ "
" common.....	3½ to 4¾ "
Milch cows	\$35 to 45
" stockers	3¾ to 4½ "
" butchers', grass fed	3¾ to 4¾ "

Sheep with wool, choice, per head	5 50 to 6 50
" secondary qualities, per head	5 50
" clipped	4 00 to 5 50
Spring lambs, per head	2 50 to 4 25
Hogs, fat, off the car	4 to 4 3/4 per lb.
store	5 to 5 1/4
Calves, choice, per head	86 00 to \$8 50
common	2 to upwards.

MONTREAL.

The exports of cattle from Montreal continue considerably larger than in former years and further demonstrate the great value of our cattle export trade. The exports to date now reach 16,265 head—an increase of 3,993 head compared with 1883, and an increase of 2,329 as compared with 1883. Cattle freights remain steady at 50 to 60s. against 60 to 80s. last year at this date. The exports from Boston last week were 3,087 head cattle and 5,071 quarters beef, with freights quoted at 40s. There has been some improvement in the value of shipping cattle since our last report, and the market has ruled firmer under a good enquiry from exporters, who have bought freely at a varying range of prices. Receipts have fallen off, but fair offerings have been made here. At Point St. Charles there has been a good demand at former prices, and good to choice heaves brought from 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 c. per lb. live weight. Last year at this date fair to choice export cattle sold at 5 1/2 to 6 1/4 c. Export sheep continue in light supply and about steady at 4c. per lb. live weight. There was a good demand for butchers' cattle at the Point, sales being made at 4 1/4 to 5c. per lb. live weight. Live hogs were in fair supply and easier at 5 1/4 c. per lb., and calves sold at \$4 to \$6 each. At Vigor market there has been a fair supply of butchers' cattle with a good demand. There were 250 head offered, the best of which had a good sale at 4 1/4 to 5 1/4 c. per lb. live weight, while common grades sold at 3 1/2 c. Calves were in fair demand with receipts of 250 head. Choice sold at \$10, with inferior down as low as \$1.50 to \$3.50 each. There were 250 sheep and lambs offered to a fair demand. Sheep sold from \$4 to \$5.50 each and lambs from \$3.50 to \$4.50 each as to quality. There were 200 young pigs offered, which sold from \$1.50 to \$3.50 each as to quality. Lean hogs brought \$3.50 to \$4.50 according to quality.

PRODUCE.

The local market has remained dull and weak since our last. Holders have not been inclined to make concessions, or push sales, and seem to have determined that they will have more or less, and buyers seem to have determined that they will not buy without a market. Thus both sides have been drawing further apart from each other, and under such circumstances there could be little done, added to which fact the summer holiday season is now nearly on us when for some sorts of grain there may be said to be no demand. Outside prices have not shown much alteration for the week. Local stocks in store stood on Monday morning, as follows:—Flour, 3,250 barrels; fall wheat, 145,867 bushels; spring wheat, 97,457; oats, 24,455; barley, 26,502; peas, 8,862; rye, nil. Wheat in transit for England shows a decrease on the week, standing on the 5th inst. at 2,850,000 quarters, against 3,025,000 on the 12th inst. In the States the visible supply of wheat stood at 37,799,000 bushels against 37,234,000 in the preceding week, and 15,814,000 last year.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

	June 9.	June 16.
Flour.....	005 0d	005 0d
R. Wheat.....	75 0d	75 0d
R. Winter.....	75 2d	75 1d
No. 1 Cal.....	75 0d	75 0d
No. 2 Cal.....	65 8d	65 8d
Corn.....	45 6 1/2 d	45 6 1/2 d
Barley.....	005 0d	005 0d
Oats.....	005 0d	005 0d
Peas.....	55 8d	55 8d
Pork.....	575 0d	545 0d
Lard.....	345 0d	345 3d
Bacon.....	285 6d	285 3d
Tallow.....	315 6d	305 0d
Cheese.....	365 0d	375 0d

FLOUR.—The preceding extraordinary dulness has shown no abatement, although holders seem to have been offering concessions. Superior extra was sold to a very small extent towards the close of last week at equal to \$4.05 here; and at the close it went off at equal to \$4.00; while extra was nominal at about \$3.90 with no demand heard for it.

BRAN.—Has been quiet, but values seemed fairly steady at about \$11 for cars on track.

OATMEAL.—Cars still inactive and neglected with sellers at \$4.25; and small lots as before at \$4.50 to \$5.00.

WHEAT.—Holders and buyers have been apart all week and the result has been little or no business doing. It has not been possible to buy at any decline, holders steadily refusing to yield. No. 2 fall seems to have sold at the close of last week for \$9 to 90c. f.o.c., and to have been worth 89c. at the close. Spring almost nominal at about 90c. for No. 1 and 87 to 88c. for No. 2. White Fife was offered at close for 93c. with 92c. bid. Street receipts small; prices closed at 88 to 89c. for fall and spring, and 77 to 77 1/2 c. for goose.

OATS.—Rather unsettled, but with the tendency of prices downwards. Cars on track sold at 35 and 34c. last week and again on Monday, closing with buyers at the latter figure. Street prices easier at 36 to 37 1/2 c. with receipts small.

BARLEY.—There has been none offered and none wanted. Prices have been purely nominal, and will doubtless continue in much the same condition during the summer.

PEAS.—Are held firmly, and if offered would have been taken readily. Values seem to have been steady at 66 1/2 to 67c. for No. 2, there being one sale quoted at the latter price on Monday. On street 64c. has been paid.

RYE.—Purely nominal both in car lots and on the street.

HAY.—Pressed has continued steady and in fair demand at \$16 to \$17 for car-lots of good quality on track. Market receipts have varied from day to day, but would seem on the whole to have been enough. Prices closed at \$12 to \$14 for clover and \$15 to \$18 for timothy.

STRAW.—All offered has been wanted and readily taken at steady prices. Loose has sold at \$7, and sheaf ranged from \$10.50 to \$12.

POTATOES.—The demoralization of the preceding week has been checked, and buyers have been obtainable for cars, there being one sold on Tuesday at 20c. Street receipts small and prices 25 to 30c. per bag.

APPLES.—There have been a few sold on the street at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$3.50 for good qualities in good order.

TORONTO MARKET.

Flour, p. brl., f.o.c., Sup. extra	\$4 00	to	\$0 00
" Extra	3 90	to	0 00
" Strong Bakers'	0 00	to	0 00
" S. W. Extra	0 00	to	0 00
" Superfine	0 00	to	0 00
Oatmeal	4 25	to	0 00
Cornmeal	0 00	to	3 50
Bran, per ton	10 50	to	11 00
Fall wheat, No. 1	0 00	to	0 00
" No. 2	0 89	to	0 90
" No. 3	0 86	to	0 87
Spring Wheat, No. 1	0 90	to	0 91
" No. 2	0 87	to	0 88
" No. 3	0 80	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 34	to	0 00
Peas	0 67	to	0 00
Rye	0 70	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.—There was some demand for really good shipping-lots of old with white thrown out towards the close of last week; sales were then made at 6c. at 7c. and at 8c.; but since then plenty more has been offered without finding any buyers, so that the demand would seem to have been supplied. New has come forward quietly and been of rather poor quality, with sales slow at 12 to 13c. for the best offered, and inferior even lower. Street receipts of pound rolls considerable but all taken at 13 to 15c.

CHEESE.—Notwithstanding a firmness at the factories, the feeling here has been rather weak, with the best new going at 8 to 8 1/2 c.; choice old down to 9 1/2 at 10c. and culls sold at 4c.

EGGS.—Round lots continued to sell at 12c., but the feeling at the close was rather weak. On street prices easy at 13 to 14c.

PORK.—Unchanged with fair sales of small lots at \$15.50.

BACON.—Long-clear seems weak; car-lots obtainable at 7 1/2 c. and cases usually selling at 7 3/4 to 8c.; Cumberland held at 7 1/4 c. but nothing doing; rolls going at 9 to 9 1/2 c. and bellies at 11 to 11 1/2 c. with a good demand.

HAMS.—Have continued to be wanted and taken at steady prices, or 11 1/2 to 12c. for smoked and 10 to 10 1/2 c. for pickled, the inside price being for trade-lots.

LARD.—Very quiet with prices easy at 9c. for tinnets and 9 1/2 c. for pails; tierces held at 9c. but not wanted.

HOPS.—There have been few offered and these few have been readily taken at \$6.25 to \$6.50.

POULTRY.—A few fowl have been sold at 55 to 70c. per pair and spring chickens at 65 to 90c., but beyond this nothing seems to have been done.

SALT.—Unchanged. Liverpool coarse 65c. by the car and 70 to 75c. per bag in small lots; fine \$1.45 to \$1.50. Canadian dairy in 56-lb. bags selling at 50c. in default of Liverpool.

DRIED APPLES.—Trade lots still dull and nominal; and small lots slow and easy at 4 1/2 to 5c. with 7 1/2 to 8c. for evaporated.

HOPS.—A disposition to hold over really choice on the chance of a bad crop has begun to manifest itself; but a few single bales have sold about 12 1/2 c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Butter, choice dairy, new	0 12	to	0 13
" good shipping lots	0 07	to	0 08
" inferior, &c.	0 05	to	0 00
Cheese, in small lots	0 08	to	0 10
Pork, mess, per brl.	15 00	to	15 50
Bacon, long clear	0 07 1/2	to	0 08
" Cumberland cut	0 07 1/2	to	0 00
" smoked	0 00	to	0 00
Hams, smoked	0 11 1/2	to	0 12
" cured and canvassed	0 00	to	0 00
" in pickle	0 10	to	0 10 1/2
Lard, in tinnets and pails	0 09	to	0 09 1/2
" in tierces	0 09	to	0 00
Eggs	0 12	to	0 00
Dressed hogs	6 00	to	6 50
Hops	0 10	to	0 15
Dried apples	0 04	to	0 05
White beans	0 75	to	1 20
Liverpool coarse salt	0 65	to	0 75
" dairy, per bag 56 lbs.	0 50	to	0 00
" fine	1 45	to	1 50
Goderich, per barrel	0 95	to	0 00
" per car lot	0 90	to	0 00

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Receipts of green small but, apparently, sufficient; quality improving but prices unchanged. Cured quiet; but usually held at 8 1/2 c.

CALFSKINS.—Abundant and active at unchanged prices.

SHEEPSKINS.—Very few offered beyond a few choice green which have usually sold at about \$1.50.

PELTS.—Have begun to offer; prices have started at 20c.

LAMBSKINS.—Receipts considerable and prices firmer; ranging from 20 to 35c. the latter for the best green only.

WOOL.—Farmers' lots have been in increased supply through the week but seem to have found a ready sale at firm prices. Coarse to good fleece has sold at 16 to 18c. and Southdown has been worth 21 to 22c. The condition of lots is said to be bad and "chaffy." No trade lots have yet been offered. Neither is there any movement reported at present in pulled wools, prices of which are nominally unchanged.

TALLOW.—Trade-lots of really choice rendered have been sold at 7 and 6 1/2 c., while dealer's prices have stood as before at 6 1/2 c. for rendered and 3 1/2 c. for rough with offerings large.

Hides and Skins.			
Steers, 60 to 90 lbs.	So 08 1/4	to	\$0 00
Cows	0 07 1/4	to	0 00
Cured and inspected	0 08 1/2	to	0 08 1/2
Calfskins, green	0 11	to	0 13
" cured	0 13	to	0 15
Sheepskins	1 00	to	1 40
Lambskins	0 20	to	0 35
Pelts	0 20	to	0 00
Tallow, rough	0 03 1/2	to	0 00
" rendered	0 06 1/2	to	0 00

Wool.			
Fleece, comb'g ord.	0 16	to	0 18
" Southdown	0 21	to	0 22
Pulled combing	0 17	to	0 18
" super	0 21	to	0 22
Extra	0 25	to	0 27

THOMAS & TOWN, Printers, 64 and 66 Church St., Toronto.

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STOCK YARDS AT MONTREAL.



High Ground, well Drained.
Most Modern arrangements for Feeding
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Excelled by no Yards in the World.

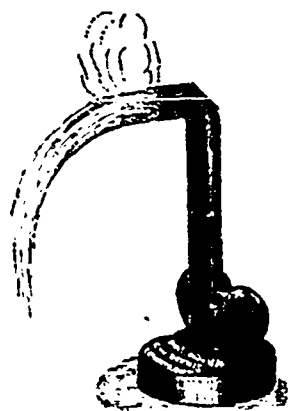
Large Easy-riding Stock Cars, Fast Trains, best facilities for Loading and Unloading, Moderate Charges for Feed and Prompt Attention at the Yards.

For the convenience of Shippers an Hotel with all modern improvements will be built at the Yards so as to be ready for use about July 1st.

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Send for circulars. AGENTS WANTED.

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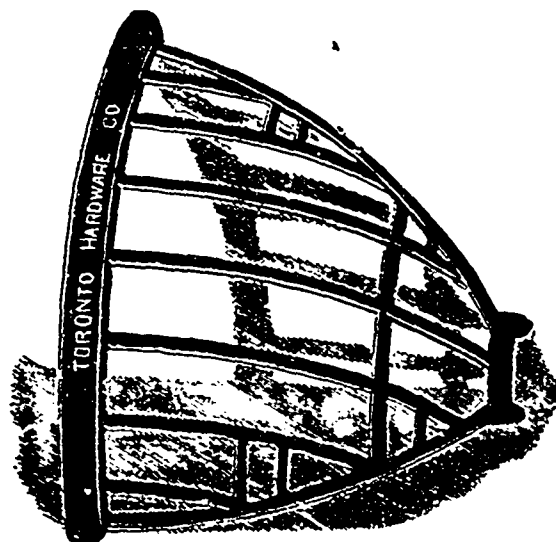
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Toronto Bargain House,

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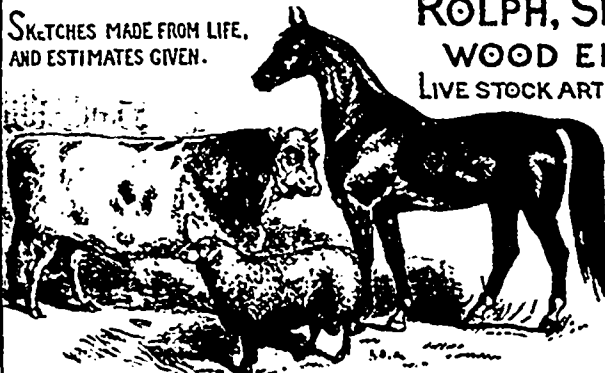
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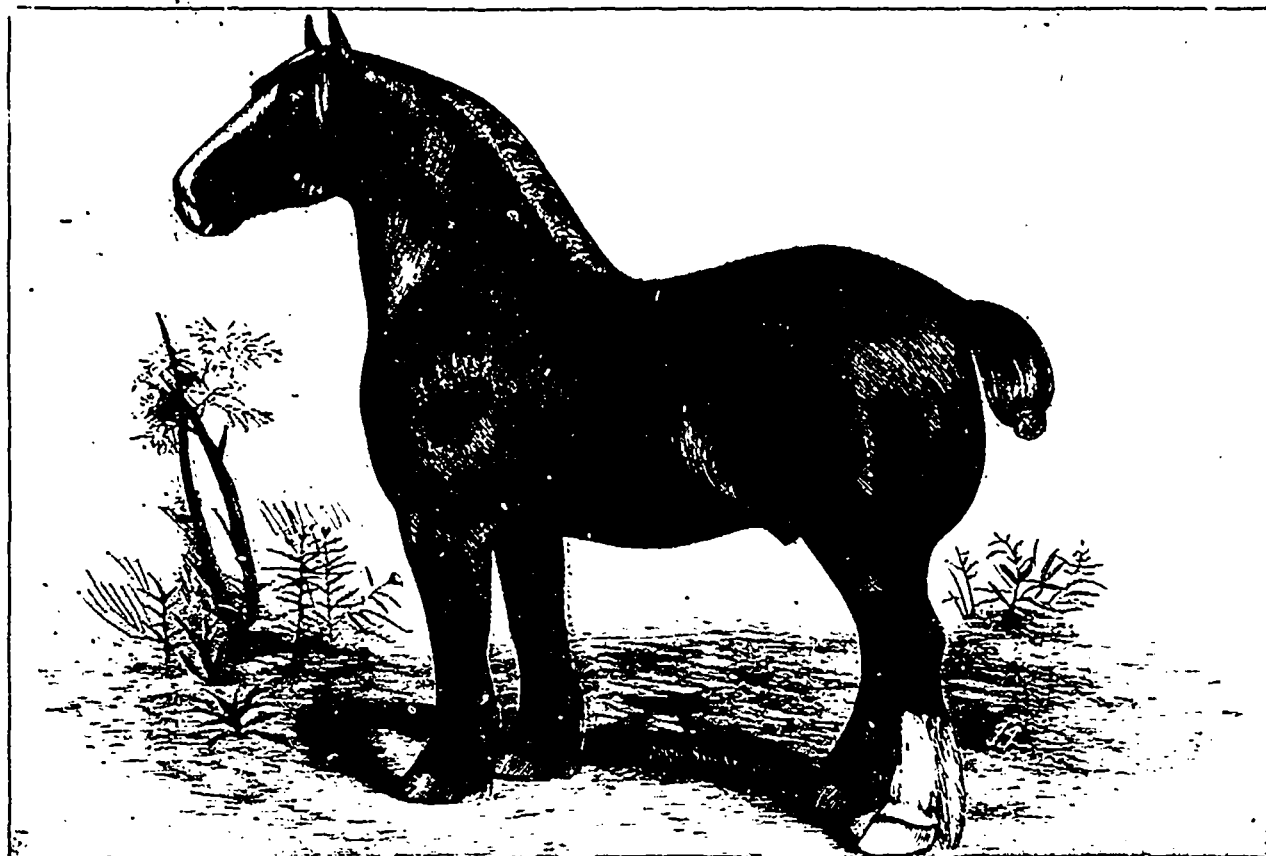
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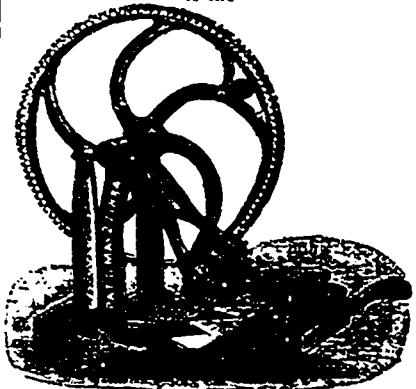
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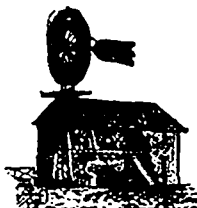
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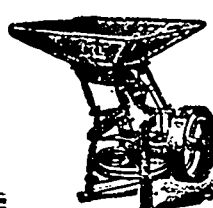
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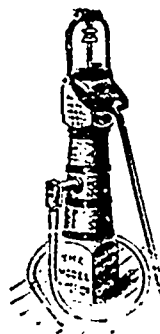
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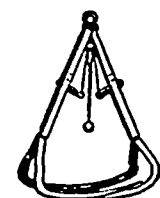
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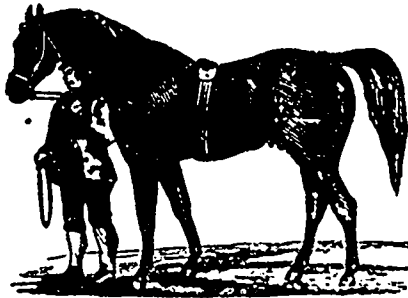
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YOUNG HERO
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(NORFOLK COACH HORSE.)

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By Goldsmith's Volunteer: first dam Lady Diamond by Billy Rix, by Gifford Morgan, by Woodbury, by Justice Morgan; second dam by Gambie's Grey Eagle, Grey Eagle by Woodpecker, first dam Ophelia, by Wild Modley, second dam by Sir Archy, third dam Lady Choc'erhol'd by Imp. Diamond, fourth dam Lady Hollingbroke by Imp. Pantaloon, fifth dam C. des by Wormsley's King Herod.

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

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THE CANADIAN BREEDER

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER has a large circulation in the United States and is a valuable paper to all farmers. *Democrat, Washington, D. C. - Feb. 11, 1885.*

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW is a new journal published in Toronto. The destiny of Ontario is to become a stock-yard for England, and a journal in the special interest of stock breeders must be of great use. *Bobo's Argosy Independent—Sept. 25, 1884.*

One of the very best live stock publications that comes to our table is the CANADIAN BREEDER, of Toronto. It is printed neatly, and contains matter of great interest, written with much thought and ability. *Colorado Live Stock Record—Feb. 18, 1885.*

AGRICULTURAL PAPER.—THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, published weekly in Toronto at \$2 a year, is a well printed and high class agricultural paper. A thorough making a specialty of cattle breeding, it covers as well every department of agriculture, and its articles are crisp, plain and useful. *St. John, N. B., Globe—Dec. 6, 1884.*

THE CANADIAN BREEDER is the title of a new journal published in Toronto. S. Beatty is the manager of this paper and it makes its visits weekly for the small sum of \$2 a year. We like it well, and send our kind regards to its worthy manager. May it live long to help on the stock and farming interests of Canada. *Law and Order Advocate, Belleville—Sept., 1885.*

A new candidate for public patronage appears in the CANADIAN BREEDER, a sixteen-page paper devoted to the interest of the farmer and stock-breeder. The editor evidently is thoroughly conversant with his duties, and every issue contains instructive and interesting matter. It is published weekly at Toronto, Canada, for \$2 per annum. *Spirit of the Farm, Nashville, Tenn.—Oct. 22, 1884.*

THE CANADIAN BREEDER comes to hand looking bright and promising for the new year. It contains a amount of good reading put up in a style calculated to command the warm affections of the class for whom it is intended. *The Farmer was wanted, which fact, coupled with the business-like way in which it is conducted, would seem to indicate that our contemporary has "come to stay."* *The Week, Toronto—Jan. 8, 1885.*

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, published at Toronto, Canada, is one of the best papers of its class published in Canada, or any other country. Its live stock department especially, is ably edited and the low price of \$2 per year for a sixteen-page weekly should insure for it an immense circulation. *Western Sportsman and Live Stock News, Indianapolis, Ind.—Nov. 1, 1884.*

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, Toronto, Vol. 1, No. 7. The artistic and mechanical appearance of the paper are excellent, and evidence of ability is seen throughout the editorials and elections. We believe it to be just such a paper as the live-stock breeders of Ontario need, and it should meet their favorable acceptance. It is a weekly. Price, \$2.00 per annum. *Directory, Norwalk, Ohio—Nov. 1884.*

Farmers and breeders throughout the country will find in the new publication called THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, information especially designed for them. The journal is issued under the management of Mr. Samuel Beatty. It has been most favorably noticed by the press, and has met with general acceptance at the hands of the agricultural community. *Toronto Telegram—Sept. 24, 1884.*

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW is a new applicant for favor among farmers and breeders of all kinds of stock. The initial number, which has reached our table, is a bright, 16 page weekly, full of live matter relating to stock. The journal is published at Toronto, and if future numbers fulfill the energetic promise of the first, it should meet with success. *Farmer and Dairyman, Syracuse, N.Y.—Sept. 19, 1884.*

THE CANADIAN BREEDER is the title of a new weekly periodical published in Toronto, and sustained by the capital and editorial ability of men prominent in live stock circles. In typographical style and in general appearance the paper is surpassed by few stock journals either on this continent or in Europe, and the character of the contents of the initial number promises that the journal will occupy a good position among its competitors. *Toronto Globe—13th Sept., 1884.*

THE CANADIAN BREEDER is the title of a new weekly Live Stock Journal which has found its way to our table. It is a sixteen-page quarto in form is well made up, finely printed, and is gaining from its selections and contributions, lacks no editorial ability or experience to make it a success. It takes at once the front rank with the best of its class of journals on this side of the border. The publication office is Toronto, and the subscription price is \$2.00 per year. *Empire State Agriculturalist, Rochester Oct., 1884.*

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW is the name of a new publication issued weekly at Toronto under the management of Mr. S. Beatty, a veteran in journalism. The numbers before us are neatly printed on good paper, and contain articles, original and selected, are vigorous and ably written. It is published at \$2 per annum, and should have a wide circulation. Copies may be seen at this office, where subscriptions may be left. *Haldimand Advertiser—Jan. 30, 1885.*

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