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# CANADIAN BREEDER

and  
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, AUGUST 6, 1885.

No. 32.

## THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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of Canada.

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TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, August 6th, 1885.

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### SUPPRESSING TIME.

The best friends of the trotting horse interest in Canada have long deplored the habit that has long prevailed in this country of suppressing or misrepresenting the time made by contesting horses. Again and again the unfairness and dishonesty of such practices have been pointed out with little or no effect, but as the question is now likely to take a more practical turn it is not too much to hope that our horse owners, trotting associations, and judges will be brought to take a more rational view of it. Unfortunately, however, the men who are likely to be most severely injured by this distinctively Canadian vice of time suppression

and misrepresentation are the men who for the most part have all along been strenuously opposed to it. We refer to gentlemen who have considerable sums invested in farms, stables, and stock intended mainly for the production of trotters. The men who are most anxious to have time suppressed are men who as a rule have not much money and still less character to lose. They are men who expect to make a living solely out of the bad side of the trotting turf. They have no breeding farms or families of trotters for which they desire to build up a reputation, they do not care what a trotter is like so long as he can win money for them. With them even such horses as they have are not "horses" as they would be to the true horseman, but mere "gamblers' tools," by which they expect to make money by hook or by crook, no matter how, so long as they make it.

The *modus operandi* of these gentry is comparatively simple. They hunt around for an old trotter "past his record," or perhaps expelled by the National Association. They rechristen him, alter his appearance as much as possible, and then enter him in a green race at an out-of-the-way ice meeting. The old pelter is thus started on a new career, making new records for himself on both turf and ice, and beating good youngsters that are entered and trotted in good faith. But the owners of these old ringers are not satisfied to take even the records they get in this way, but adopt every means possible to induce the judges to hang out the time so that they can stay in the '50, '45, or '40 class, as the case may be. The manner in which they influence even well-disposed men in the judges' stand is decidedly ingenious. If the heats happen to be broken ones the ringer stays back as long as it is safe for him to do so. Then some one of his own party goes to the stand and complains that he is not being driven to win. His owner is called up and questioned, and in reply darkly hints that his horse might do something to "upset the calculations of the gamblers" if it were not that he was afraid of a record. The judges hold a consultation. They see as they suppose an opportunity to accomplish a great good through the agency of what appears at the time a small wrong. They em-

brace the opportunity. The owner of the ringer makes a very neat little sum by giving his confederates the "double cross," the owner of some young horse entered, trotted, and backed in perfectly good faith gets second money, which does not represent ten per cent. of the sum with which he has backed his horse, while the horse himself gets an extremely warm record and the reputation of being a quitter because the time of the last three heats have been misrepresented in the interests of a horse that in reality had not had a right to trot in that class for half a dozen years preceding. And this is not the end of it. The horse that was trotted in good faith and lost is still in the same class with the horse that beat him, and wherever his owner can start him the ringer is likely to turn up and practise the same game on him again. What wonder is it that gentlemen who breed and trot their horses honestly should be disinclined to try their fortunes on the Canadian trotting turf?

Hitherto, however, all these appeals to owners, judges, and trotting associations have been practically useless, and we shall now endeavor to show another and a comparatively new phase of this evil.

Canadian trotters have always been highly prized in the American market, being especially commended for their sound legs and feet, and peculiarly robust, hardy constitutions. Their legs, feet, and constitutions are just as good as they ever were, but buyers are now beginning to be very wary about paying high prices for them, for the reason that there may be some well-nigh ruinous stain on their characters incident to the Canadian vice of time suppression. Here is a case in point, contained in a paragraph coming from a New York contemporary:—

"The claims against Alderman Hughes' fast trotter Fides, for moneys won on National Association tracks since he trotted in an alleged 'no-time' race at St. Catharines, Ont., in 1881, including a fine of \$100, aggregate \$3,420. The case is a particularly hard one, as his present owner bought Fides with a legitimate record of 2.32½, and in his hands he has been trotted to win every time he has been started. The point raised against Fides has availed to prevent him from trotting at any meetings this year since Hartford, and has already been quite a pecuniary damage to the

National Trotting Association in lessening the receipts of its members. In place of putting up the large amount of money required, Mr. Hughes has seen many of the owners of horses who would profit by the penalization of Fides, and has been met most generously. Of the \$3,320 won by Fides, \$2,650 has been signed off."

Should this sort of thing continue it will not take long to very materially depreciate the value of Canadian horses in the American market. Fides was no "ringer" in the ordinary acceptance of the term. There was no mystery about his breeding, and everybody supposed that his history was as creditable as that of any trotting horse need be. In fact about the only thing against Fides was that he had been raised in Canada, a country where time suppression and misrepresentation are extensively practised.

It is true that a large share of these penalties have been generously signed off, Mr. Frank Martin, of this city, the owner of Rifleman, being one of the heaviest claimants to turn over his claim without the shadow of hesitation or consideration of any kind. But no one will suppose that these assignments have been secured without a very serious expenditure on the part of the present owner of Fides. Alderman Hughes sent a messenger all the way to this city to interview Mr. Martin on the subject, and it is presumed that others having claims against the delinquent were dealt with in a similar manner. Indeed, were Fides not a horse of altogether exceptional speed and promise his present owner would never have undertaken to settle the claims against him and maintain his standing on the trotting turf. And all this is because of what was probably some wretched little Saturday afternoon race got up for the purpose of increasing the bar trade at one or two hotels, and in which the amount trotted for did not exceed fifteen or twenty dollars. Were it not that there are so many more just like them throughout Ontario and Quebec the horsemen of St. Catharines should feel thoroughly ashamed of the notoriety they are receiving through this affair.

It is to be hoped, now that this evil of time suppression is assuming such a direct and practical aspect, that every respectable horseman in the Dominion will do his utmost to stamp it out at once.

#### THE PACING CROSS IN THE TROTTER.

Elsewhere we print a letter from "Hopeful," in which after the prevailing fashion of the day he lauds the "pacing cross" to the skies. It is hardly necessary to go over all the ground covered by our correspondent. He writes cleverly, and evidently thoroughly believes what he says. He has the records pretty well at his finger ends, and trotting records, like figures, generally can be made to prove almost anything. Indeed, there is so much uncertainty about the pedigrees of trotters and trotting sires, that if a theorist be allowed to take his own plan and found data upon theory and

theory upon that data again he can make his case a very strong one before he gets through with it. For example, like other people who know nothing of the Tippto family or any of its branches, he attributes to the ancestor of the Wild Deers, Warriors, and Royal Georges pacing ancestry. Had he lived here in Canada, where these families of horses are strongly represented, he would know better than to do anything so foolish, for he would know that a pacer in any one of these families has seldom if ever been known. Enthusiasts who are very strong on theory, and who will only accept as facts such statements as suit their purposes, are very fond of assuming all sorts of things concerning Canadian horses because they are very apt to have their statements go uncontradicted. To very many American horsemen Canada is *terra incognita*, and they are ready to believe anything that is told them concerning it. Men who have never set foot on Canadian soil will write and talk very learnedly about the "Canuck pacer," as though pacing was the natural gait of the Canadian horses in general, or at all events of a majority of them, and as though we had here a breed of horses that invariably paced. Now all this is the silliest nonsense that anybody ever imagined. Twenty or thirty years ago it was not difficult to meet with pacers among the French ponies in what is now the Province of Quebec, but among these there were quite as many trotters as pacers, in fact the trotters were the more numerous of the two classes, but to refer to them as different breeds, or even families, is manifestly wrong. Among the progeny of pacing sires and pacing dams would be found trotters, while trotters would in turn produce pacers. So far as Canadian stock is concerned, we have not now nor have we ever had a breed of pacers. With us the disposition to pace has been accidental rather than inherited, and there is good reason to believe that it is so the world over. The writer of these lines has seen the Lower Canadian ponies in large numbers, and has seen among them both pacers and trotters. Among the ponies of the Red River Valley the same thing has been observed. On the South Saskatchewan a better class of ponies were found than in the Red River Valley, but still pacers and trotters were found indiscriminately mixed up in the same manner. Near the foot of the Rocky Mountains the ponies were of a still better class, known there as the Cayuse (the breed being supposed to have been originally brought over the mountains by the Cayuse Indians), but still there were found mingled among them both pacers and trotters. Here were ponies of all colors, gaits, and dispositions, though all bore the leading characteristics of the Cayuse tribe, and yet no one could say that they were a race of either trotters, pacers, or gallopers, though among them were to be found occasional proficient in each of these gaits.

And this is not all. It often happens that a pacer results from the union of a thoroughbred race horse with a trotting pony mare.

If we were inclined to theorize upon this

fact we should say that the pacing gait is a compromise between the trot and the gallop, and that the union of a mare having very strongly defined trotting action with a horse whose natural inclination leads him to gallop will generally produce either a pacer or a horse that can very easily be induced to pace.

We prefer to take our facts as we find them, however, and when this is done legitimate theories will grow out of them, and not require any building. Of this we are certain, however, that no one in Canada has ever been able to breed pacers, either slow or fast, with any degree of certainty, and we have yet to learn that there is any locality where a family of pacers have been found with prepotency enough to perpetuate their own gait with any degree of certainty, to say nothing of overpowering the prepotency of a thoroughbred race horse parent. Indeed, it is much more than probable that the reason why the Canadian pacer has won such a name for himself as a factor in trotting horse pedigrees is that he had in his veins the blood of the race horse mingled with that of the Lower Canadian trotting pony. Thirty years ago very many farmers throughout Canada had on their farms for brood mares warm-blooded animals that had been brought out here as chargers by British officers. The sons and daughters of Old Tippto looked as though their sire had been the result of such a cross as the one just described, and it is highly probable (taking the subsequent history of the family into account) that he was.

As to Blue Bull, there appears to be excellent reason to suppose that he was the result of a cross between a thoroughbred on one side and a well-defined trotter on the other.

The remarks of "Hopeful" regarding the Electioneer—Dame Winnie colt go to show how thoroughly one's judgment can be warped by an ardent adherence to some pet theory. Unless we are mistaken, that same colt will prove a terrible stumbling block to the worshippers of cold-blooded trotters. In the meantime we would recommend "Hopeful" and others who lay so much stress on the pacing cross to go and find a well-defined breed of pacing horses, or even a family of pacers. We freely admit that there are pacing crosses in the pedigrees of many excellent trotters, but we do not believe any distinctively pacing breed of horses ever existed.

#### ADVANCE REPORT OF THE ONTARIO EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The advance report of the Ontario Experimental Farm for midsummer, 1885, reached us too late to admit of its being exhaustively or even satisfactorily noticed in this issue. As might be expected of anything coming from Professor Brown the report gives evidence of a great deal of hard work conscientiously and intelligently applied. From some of the professor's theories, however, we are strongly inclined to differ, so strongly in fact that we cannot suppress a sentiment of regret that a gentleman so thoroughly advanced in his views

generally, should neutralize much of the good work in which he is engaged, by running off after such an absurd myth as the "general purpose cow." Of course the breeders of Short Horns may perhaps feel grateful to him for bolstering up their business in this way, but we are far from attributing any improper motives to Professor Brown in this matter, though we cannot help regarding the special pleading in which he indulges on page 45 of his report as in rather bad taste. It would be very far from our purpose to say one word against the Shorthorn cow as regards the purpose for which she has been bred for many generations, but while we are ready to admire her as a heavy beef producer, especially in cases where her product is to be stall fed as in Ontario, we are not prepared to quite overlook the claims of other breeds. Professor Brown says in the closing paragraph of his chapter entitled "which cattle for Ontario," "The special beef and the conjoint beet and dairy wants of Ontario can best be held up by the use of that stamp of Shorthorns—so easy to select and so often met with. Why, then, the need of more discussion?" This, were it a statement of fact established quite beyond the limit of legitimate discussion, is just the sort of thing a prudent man occupying Prof. Brown's position might well hesitate to utter, but among intelligent breeders and dairymen throughout Canada and the United States we think we should find more to dissent from, than assent to, the Professor's dictum. An efficient endorsement of any particular cattle interest should be given with extreme caution.

But there is another way in which this matter should have been looked at. Does Professor Brown suppose the Shorthorn, the Jersey, the Hereford, or the Polled Angus cattle have reached their present high degree of excellence by the sort of purposeless breeding to which his "general purpose" theory directly points. Such animals as Clarence Kirklivington, were produced by a rigid breeding out of the milking properties of the Shorthorns, while Mary Anne of St. Lambert and animals of her type have been the result of a thorough breeding out of the beef producing inclination. Is it desirable that these high types of excellence should be thrown aside for the purpose of furnishing the farmer with an animal that is neither the one nor the other? If this be so, let us go back to the mongrel at once, and declare by our action that the efforts of the most painstaking and successful breeders of beef producers and butter makers have been worse than thrown away, so far as the average Ontario farmer is concerned.

In a subsequent issue, after further perusal, we shall endeavor to deal with the report as a whole. As will be seen we have discussed this week only one page of the report.

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 CLYDESDALE CROSS.

We have had our say on this subject, and we are quite willing to abide the results of the experiments that are likely to be made by those believing in it. That some good animals may result from a union of the Clydesdale mare with the thoroughbred horse we are quite ready to expect, but should the business of producing half breeds of this kind prove as profitable as that of coupling a thoroughbred horse with any of our large mares that have neither cleft, rump nor hairy gummy legs, we shall be surprised. Mr. Douglas asks a question, however, with the air of one who thought he had us very badly cornered. He wants to know where, when, and by whom his proposed cross had been tried. We cannot give the names of the breeders, as if we ever knew them we have long since forgotten them, but this much we can say, that about eleven or twelve years ago some of the farmers in Huntingdon, P. Q., and adjoining counties, tried the cross in question till they were pretty thoroughly sick of it, though the thoroughbred stallion employed was unquestionably a good one, being no other than the imported black stallion True Blue, some of whose half-bred daughters from good sized common mares have turned out remarkably well, and are now breeding to Day Star, and, if we mistake not, imported Moccasin.

As to C. I. D's letter we used the initials appended to it and no more, and though we like to see communications signed with the full name, we supposed that our esteemed friend's good taste had for once got the better of that candor for which every one who knows him will readily give him credit. Mr. Douglas need suffer no uneasiness as to our allusion to "practical horsemen" who had shipped trotters at a profit, we openly disavow having ever had any intention of including his name in the list.

### LEAN STOCK IMPORTS.

BY SIR J. B. LAWES, BART., LL.D., F.R.S.

English Live Stock Journal.

Through the kindness of Mr. Moreton Frewen I have recently received a copy of his book on American competition published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. Both in his book, and also in a letter published in the *Live Stock Journal* of the 10th July, Mr. Moreton Frewen advocates the introduction of store cattle into this country, to be fattened by our farmers, instead of the introduction of stock already fattened in the States; and in the same letter he invites me to give my judgment on "the question of lean stock imports to replace the present trade in dead meat."

"I will (he says), for this purpose, bring across a small consignment of these prairie cattle that have been fattening at Superior, in the State of Wisconsin. From Superior they will take ship a thousand miles down the great lakes to Buffalo; from Buffalo by rail to New York; from New York to Deptford for port slaughter. We can then, by reference to the

live-weight scales in Chicago of the same day, establish the exact value of such cattle when lean on these prairies, and their cost of carriage to England; and then Sir John, with the help of his weighbridge, can tell the price obtaining for similar cattle in England. Such a test as this is worth all the theories ever written."

I am not quite sure that I understand Mr. Frewen's proposal, or—assuming it was carried out in accordance with his views—that it would quite meet our difficulties. Mr. Frewen's argument is that lean stock, and the food necessary to fatten them, can be sent over to Great Britain at a cheaper rate than the fat live animal, or the fattened carcass, and he goes into a number of calculations in regard to the amount of food required to produce a pound of beef.

There is one thing quite certain, and that is, if we are to fatten American cattle by the million, we must receive both the cattle and the food from the States. It is well known that in this country, as a general rule, where store animals are purchased in the market and fattened, they do not pay for their food, and that if the roots, hay, and cake that have been consumed for the purpose are valued at their market price, the result is generally a loss to be charged against the manure. Before the British farmers will consent to open their ports to lean stock with the risk of disease, they would require to be satisfied that the margin of profit was sufficient to cover such risk. As regards Mr. Frewen's proposal, if the matter could be arranged, I have no objection to carry out an experiment next winter by fattening 40 or 50 head of the prairie cattle, the food being sent over with them. In the States cattle are generally fattened on hay and corn, without succulent food, so there would be no difficulty as regards the transport.

Mr. Frewen, at page 34 of his pamphlet, discusses the comparative economy of bringing over beef, or the store animal and its food. He says that 2,600 pounds of mixed meal and hay—1,600 lbs. of the former, and 1,000 lbs. of the latter—will produce 250 lbs. of beef—by beef I conclude I may understand increase of live weight—and a little further on he estimates the cost of sending 1 lb. of beef to this country as equivalent to sending 7 lbs. of food, but in this case the beef would be carcass, and it would take twice 7 lbs. of food to produce 1 lb. of beef, assuming two-thirds of the increase of a fattening animal to be carcass. I should expect that the store animals would be very poor before they reached the farm-yards in the middle of England. An ox weighing 1,000 lbs. would contain not much more than 500 lbs. of carcass, and to make the animal fat enough for the English market would probably require an addition of 500 lbs. when the carcass would weigh about 820 to 850 lbs. Mr. Frewen estimates that 5,200 lbs. of food would produce this amount of increase, but I am inclined to think that more than this would be required. In one case you have to send over 1,000 tons of live animals, and 5,200 tons of food, and in the

other 820 to 840 tons of carcasses. Which is the cheaper process of the two I do not pretend to say; if, however, we are to have beef delivered in Liverpool at 4½d. per lb.—a price which Mr. Frewen tells us has been offered on contract—both the lean stock and the food must reach us at a very low price to compete with such a tender.

### LEAN CATTLE FROM AMERICA.

To the Editor of *The Live Stock Journal*.

SIR,—With regard to Mr. Frewen's letter which appeared in your last week's issue, July 10th, I feel sure that there are lots of English graziers who would be glad to know where young horned stock (of the description mentioned *and the weight*) could be procured for the amount stated. Perhaps the author of the letter can give the necessary information.

A. H. MEACOCK.

239 Goldhawk Road, Hammersmith, July 15th.

## Correspondence.

### PACING BLOOD IN THE TROTTER.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

It is no longer susceptible of successful contradiction that in the fast driving road horse known as the "American Trotter" no one factor plays so prominent a part as the pacer; whether from Canada, Rhode Island or Tennessee it is all the same.

For long years American breeders have followed the shadow of Messenger, only to have such high-bred Messengers as Walnut and Epaulette and so many others take back seats to the plebeian bred pacer "Zoe B." by Blue Bull, and so often during the spring campaigns to the little half-sister Lena Swallow, all from the pacing bred and fast pacing horse Blue Bull, who heads the list of trotting sires with three in the 2.20 list, and those of his produce having fashionably bred dams are only now coming old enough to be put at work. Then we go back to the little black Canadian pacer Pilot; what has he not done in the way of wonderful achievements? His son Pilot Jr. siring the dams of the two best, and the dam of Pilot Jr. half pacing bred; his son, the Brooks horse, siring Bonesetter, who in turn gave us a flash that beat the wonderful little mare Clemmie G. on the home stretch, in one of her exhibitions of speed. Then we have the only 2.30 trotter from an American Star mare, not sired by Hambletonian or one of his sons, Mystery by Tom Wonder, son of this same little black pacer. But to come nearer home, there was the black Rhode Island pacer, Scape Goat, founder of the Tippos, the Royal Georges, with the Thomas Jefferson and Byron families of our northern States, and you know Tippo has been called the "Messenger of Canada." Many an illustrious sire of Messenger blood has arrived at his honors by being coupled with pacing blood, as were the sons of the little Morgan, russet up there near your own

border when Sherman Morgan was sired. J. H. Wallace, who is (and if close application to one subject make one fit should be) well qualified to say, says the Morrills and Clays owe their speed to the pacer. The now famous Electioneer stood with his stable companion, Messenger Du Rock, at Stony Ford, having access to the best of Messenger mares, and has not even one representative in the charmed circle. But coupled with the daughters of the old grey pacer St. Clair, from St. Clair, Michigan, his colts hold all the records in the infant class, and I think hundreds will watch, as your correspondent will, to see the "Dam Winnie colt" in a race with other horses, now called "Palo Alto." I have no expectation of seeing him a success—he has no pacing blood except what he gets through Clay and Hambletonian. But I am already drawing this out too long, and will only say, no "Thorough blood in the trotter" for

HOPEFUL.

Pierce City, Missouri, July 28, 1885.

### OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

From our Special Correspondent.

With excessive arrivals at London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, business this week has gone down below zero. On Monday trade was fairly good both here and in London, but after that with steady arrivals of United States stock, and the thermometer creeping up among the nineties, the demand fell away to nothing, and sales were forced at 10 to 10½c. for best sides, or fully 3 to 4c. less than was current at the beginning of the week. To a certain extent our Dominion shippers have hardly participated in this downfall yet, but most of them are preparing to meet the shock on Monday next. In London business is reported as even worse than here, the markets being glutted, both with beef and mutton. The Tönning season has now commenced, and this has quite a depressing effect upon the metropolitan market. I notice considerable numbers of Canadian sheep are being sent to our markets here. As there is not the slightest prospect of good prices being obtained on this side, it is to be hoped our exporters have the mutton at a price which can compete with, say the River Platte article, now being handled here at 9 to 10c. per lb. British flockmasters are in despair, never were markets for mutton or wool so bad, and apparently no prospect of improvement. Writing on this a Yorkshire authority says:—

"Intimately connected with the low and unremunerative prices at which farmers are this year compelled to sell their agricultural produce, are the fluctuations there appear to be in the importations of well-nigh all kinds of foreign food stuffs. In considering the present condition of our markets for dairy produce and for beef and mutton, it is interesting to refer to the import returns for the first half of this year, and to compare them with the corresponding period of 1884. As regards our meat supply there has been a falling-off of 31,923 head of cattle, 149,786 sheep and lambs, and 7,228 swine. Fresh mutton importations have increased from 218,658 cwt. in 1884, to 270,491 cwt. in 1885. This trade is steadily increasing, as 362,601 carcasses of frozen sheep and 19,585 carcasses of lamb were received during the six months. Of this total 200,182 sheep were brought from New Zealand, 44,004 from Australia, and 118,424 from the River Platte. The frozen meat trade with South America is mak-

ing the most progress, the imports from the River Platte for the past six months exceeding the whole of the consignments received in 1884 by 9,601 carcasses."

### ARRIVALS FOR WEEK.

For week ending 24th July, 1885, there were received at Liverpool from Canada 931 cattle and 1,296 sheep; and from the States 2,531 cattle. At London 391 cattle and 870 sheep were discharged from Montreal, and 2,748 cattle and 498 sheep from U. S. ports. At Glasgow 1,380 cattle from Canada and 360 from the States were discharged at Yorkhill and Plantation wharves.

Mr. Sanders Spencer, in an introductory article to the recently issued "Herd Book for Pigs," gives a useful and very good description of the characteristics of the various breeds, including Berkshires, Blacks, large white Yorkshire, middle white, small white, and Tanworths. The true Berkshire is black, except feet and tip of tail, which should be white, and white blaze or mark down the face. Fair quantity of hair of fine quality; skin without rucks or lines. Large whites have occasionally blue spots on the skin, but without black hair; head rather long, wide between the ears, which should be inclined forward; size, if accompanied with quality, of great importance. Middle whites should have head shortened and ears pricked, short legs, and hair abundant and silky. The small whites without blue spots, head short, jaws heavy, ears pricked; body short, thick, wide, and close to the ground; tail fine, and hair abundant, silky and long, but not curly. Blacks should have similar points to the small whites, except that the head and body should be slightly longer. The Herd Book contains the pedigrees of boars and sows of all these breeds, and that were farrowed prior to 1883.

### SALE OF PEDIGREE HEREFORDS.

Mr. H. F. Russell, has sent me the catalogue of the Ivingtonbury Herefords, belonging to Mr. Goode, which will be offered for unreserved competition, on 27th and 28th Aug. This splendid herd was founded in 1865, and is chiefly descended from cows purchased at the dispersion of the herd of these eminent breeders, the late David Rogers, The Rodd; the late Mr. Child, of Wigmore Grange, and the late Mr. Roberts, Mr. Goode's predecessor at Ivingtonbury. There are some sixty grand breeding cows to be offered first day, all possessing great scale, heavy flesh, and nice character, combined with hardihood of constitution. The calves by Lord Wilton 4740, Torro 7313, and Chancellor 5246, are said to be a most promising lot. Further details will be given after the sale, which is sure to be a most attractive one.

### THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW AT PRESTON.

From our own Correspondent.

PRESTON, July 17th, 1885.

### THE IMPLEMENT YARD,

In point of order, was first open to the public, but the interest attaching to exhibits in this class was comparatively limited. This is not surprising, as the stock is primarily the sole, whole, and responsible feature of Royal shows. Over sixty-six implements were entered as "new," but practically the majority would have been more accurately described as "improved" machines, the difference in many cases from the older forms of agricultural machinery being too slight to merit the claim of entire originality. Perhaps the Double Cheese Press shown by Gray, of Stranraer, N. B., is about as

good a specimen of the new machinery as could be named. The usual levers and weights are entirely done away with in this press, the pressure being given from a powerful spiral spring worked between crushers. The amount of pressure obtained is indicated by a self-working register. Mr. Gray also shows an improved curd mill, in which the curd is cut into strips by a block pressing it through a sharp knife frame. The advantage claimed for this machine is that the whole strength is allowed to remain in the curd.

#### THE MACHINERY IN MOTION

is always an attractive department, and as the greatest English agricultural engineers have specimens of their work, the result is all the latest developments of the application of steam to agricultural work are here seen in full swing. Besides steam ploughs, steam threshing machines, and other great implements for outside work there are numbers of engines for driving patent washers, mangles, and such-like domestic contrivances. In this section may fitly be placed the "silos," of which there are a large number shown. The various methods of treating ensilage are admirably illustrated, and the results obtained can be easily examined.

#### SHIRE STALLIONS

were first on the programme for adjudication, and the three-year-olds were as fine a collection as ever came together. The honor of the first prize fell to a beautiful bay, "Rufford Champion," shown by Mr. Maitland of Crmskirk. The two-year-olds were also a splendid lot, those shown by the Earl of Ellesmere deservedly taking the palm; his lordship being equally successful in the yearlings with "Shrewsbury," a colt from the Ferry Hill Stud Farm.

#### THE CLYDESDALES

were very prominent alike for quantity and quality, the number exhibited being the largest ever seen at a Royal Show. At no former show was this magnificent breed better represented, the average degree of excellence being very high. Lady Ossington, of Kilmarnock, secured first place in the three-year-olds with "The Macneilage." Mr. McCowan of Newtownards, Dumfries, coming second with "Scotch Pearl," a horse formerly known as "Lindores Abbey." The yearling stallions attracted great notice, being one and all in fine form. Mr. W. S. Park's "Knight Errant," which has an unbroken winning record, once more came first, the judges however finding some difficulty in placing it before "Holyrood," the Duke of Portland's nomination. In the three-year-old fillies, Lords Arthur and Lionel Cecil took first honors with "Cornflour," which as a yearling won every time it was shown. In the two-year old competition their lordships were successful with "Edith Plantagenet," an animal that was most undeservedly overlooked at the Glasgow Show.

#### SHORTHORNS

invariably take precedence of all other bovines at the Royal, and possibly they never merited the distinction more than on this occasion, the turn out being simply grand. In the aged bull class Mr. Chapman, of Gerrans, Cornwall, took the first place with "Earl of Oxford," a magnificent specimen of the breed. Two years ago he was first in his class, besides taking a special prize as the best animal in the field at the Royal Cornwall Show; this he repeated the succeeding year. At three Devonshire Shows he beat all comers, and again at the Bath and West of England meeting. The present is his first "Royal" appearance, and his success has put the Cornishmen in great feather. The most interesting competition, however, was the

one in the class for cows with not less than two of their offspring. The leading place was assigned to Mr. Sharp, of Kettering, whose entry, "Julia XIV.," with three of her youngsters was certainly a most commendable one, but considerable difference of opinion prevailed amongst the knowing ones outside as to the correctness of the award. This, however, is a most difficult class to judge, the animals being of different ages, and different degrees of development, so that the merits of one group are difficult to balance against those of another.

#### HEREFORDS.

This year's exhibits were a remarkably fine lot, and the prominence obtained of late by this breed, both in America and here, is likely to be yet further pronounced. Mr. Price of Pembroke was successful with "Hotspur" in the class for bulls calved in 1880 or 1881, beating Lord Coventry's Good Boy, a champion of the Bath and W. E. Brighton Show. Mr. Tudge has the honor of a double event in the "cows with offspring" class. "Rebe" and "Roseleaf" with their youngsters formed a most interesting group, and as the progeny of "Auctioneer" testify to the splendid qualities of that famous sire. In the class for cows and heifers Mr. Rankin, M. P., was second with a daughter of the famous "Lord Wilton," first place being given to "Sunflower," a remarkably nice heifer.

In the sheep sections the

#### SHROPSHIRE AND SOUTHDOWNS

were the leading features. The former were an exceptionally good show, and the Southdown ewes were admittedly the best ever seen at the Royal. Leicesters, Lincolns, Cotswolds, and Oxfordshire Downs were all well represented. In the lamb class too much "trimming" was noticeable, and one pen was disqualified on sight, the Prince of Wales' lot getting the coveted prize.

A special feature of the decorations in Mr. Dyke's exhibit was the head of "Jumbo," a big Canadian steer fed by Mr. Geo. Roddick and exhibited last year at Birmingham. The massive head has been capitally preserved, and offers at once ocular demonstration of the improvement that has been going on in our Dominion live stock raising.

Favored with fairly good weather and the presence of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the success of the show has been assured, and the committee have no reason to regret their choice of "Proud Preston." The people of Preston in giving up their splendid park acted in a most liberal fashion, and it is to be hoped the great accession of money flowing in the course of the week will in some measure recoup them for the sacrifice.

#### CLYDESDALES AT THE ROYAL SHOW.

English Live Stock Journal.

The show of Clydesdales is the largest, and the average quality is the highest, that has been seen at the Royal for many years. There have been individual animals exhibited at shows in recent years which have excelled anything here, but the general average have rarely been so high.

The class for aged stallions has been abolished, and in its place the Council have given a class for yearling colts. The best class in the yard is that for three-year-old fillies. All of these were of high merit, and included the best of their age in Scotland. The most noteworthy absentees were Mr. Murdoch's Comely and Sir Michael Shaw Stewart's Toplady. In the class for three-year-old stallions, Lady Ossing-

ton's fine stallion The Macneilage 2992—which has gained numerous prizes, and was got by the renowned Macgregor 1487—was again first. He is shown in grand form, and if he improves in his hocks as he has done within the past few months, nothing will beat him. Mr. McCowan's Scotch Pearl 2949, a son of the well-known horse St. Lawrence 322, which was first in the Royal at York in 1883, was second, and is one of the prettiest horses ever exhibited when viewed standing. Unfortunately his movement behind is not quite up to the mark, and keeps him back in the show-ring. Mr. Waddell's grand stud horse Young Duke of Hamilton 4122, which was placed fourth at Glasgow, was third, and Mr. J. D. Lang's Pride of the Glen 3080, which got the reserve number, is a good specimen. The total entries in this class numbered seven. The two-year-old stallions as entered numbered fifteen, and most of them were forward, the most noteworthy absentees being Mr. W. S. Park's Sir Hildebrand. Here the first and second prizes were gained by sons of Macgregor 1487, Lord Cecil's fine colt Claymore, which was second at Glasgow and Edinburgh, being first, with Mr. Rodger's Little Jack Elliott, which was first at the Centenary, second. A new face appeared in Lord Strathmore's colt Star of Belton 4032, a fine level animal got by the horse Fitzlyon 1656, which was first at the Highland and Agricultural Society at Glasgow in 1882, which was third, and Lord Londonderry's King Lawrence, whose career has been somewhat checkered, got the reserve number. The yearling colts were at once a large and a good class. The entries numbered ten, and the prize-winners were very superior animals, the remainder being animals with lots of good things about them. Mr. Loder exhibited a very fine colt by Farmer 286, out of his fine mare Flora, by Darnley 122, which, although it got no prize, was well worthy of exhibition on account of the high excellence of his fore feet and legs. Mr. Park's fine colt Knight Errant was again forward. He is not looking nearly so well as he did, having just come through the cold, but was a clear enough winner for all that. His only real competitor to an outsider seemed to be the Newtonaids colt, which was first at Ayr and Edinburgh; but the judges did not think so, as they compared Knight Errant and the roan colt Holyrood for some time, but eventually gave the first ticket to the former, and put Holyrood second, with the Newtonaids colt third. The second colt is by Auld Reekie 1920, out of the fine black mare which was second at the Centenary last year, and he gained third prize at Kilmarnock in the spring. The quality of the hair on his legs is not quite so good as one would like, and his hocks are no better set than they should be; still, he is a superior colt, and quite deserving a prize in good company. The Newtonaids colt is improving, and will again resume his old position if carefully looked after and not overfed during the coming winter. The Rev. John Gillespie, the popular editor of the Galloway Herd Book, got the reserve number with a lean colt of some promise.

The entries of brood mares numbered eleven, and among those forward there was one from the north side of the Tweed. The excellence of the class was all the more remarkable on this account, and reflects credit on the specimens of the Clydesdale breed kept in England. Lord Ellesmere secured his first honors as an exhibitor of pedigreed Clydesdales by winning first prize in this class with the fine brood mare Flower Girl. This mare was second at the Royal at Shrewsbury last year, and is in excellent form, being a granddaughter of the famed Prince of Wales 673. She was bred by

Mr. Thomas Chapman, Peasemore, Berks, and is a credit to him. She has faultless action and grand substance, and only requires a little better furnishing of the forefoot and length of hind pastern to make her a first-class one; Lord Londonderry got second and third with his Keir-bred mare Dora and the well-known mare Milkmaid 1452 respectively; the reserve number going to Mr. Charlton's mare Nanny, which is well known in the north of England. Lord Londonderry's Milkmaid is a better mare than Dora, except in the matter of movement, in which particular the former is rather deficient. Looking at her when standing it would be hard to find a mare of truer Clydesdale character than Milkmaid.

The entries of three-year-old mares number eleven, and almost without exception they were forward. From an outside look Mr. Waddell's Duchess, which was first at Glasgow in 1884, was greatly fancied, but closer inspection showed that she would not pass on account of defects in her hind legs. Mr. McCowan's Rosewater was also a favorite with many, and she certainly was looking well. Mr. Barnes, of Kelsick, Wigton, exhibited a very good mare, by Challenger 1088, and others might be named of conspicuous merit. The result of a careful scrutiny soon established the superiority of Lord Cecil's Cornflower, whose perfect movement and great substance, with fine feet and pasterns, stamp her as no common animal. She was a clear winner, but there was some difficulty in placing the second and third. Mr. Waddell's Nellie McGregor is a fine mare, but her thighs are too long and bare, and she is rather wide above the hocks. However her movements are good, and her feet and pasterns are faultless. She is own sister to Macgregor (1347), but bears a strong resemblance not to him, but to her other own brother, Flashwood, which was first at Glasgow the other week. Mr. Gifford, from Kirkcudbright, showed a fine little mare, Ella, which looked very like being second, and the judges took a long time in deciding what they would do. Ultimately, however, the greater substance of Nellie Macgregor seemed to carry the day, and she was placed second, with Ella third, and Rosewater fourth. The first and fourth names were bred by one gentleman, Mr. Robert Frederick, Drumflower, Dunragit, and are worthy representatives of his fine stud.

The number of two-year-old fillies entered was eleven, and of these a very large proportion were forward. It was early apparent that the contest lay between four, viz.: Edith Plantagenet, Anita, Dewdrop, and Loyalty. This was the order in which outsiders were placing them, but the judges, from their superior vantage ground, thought otherwise. Edith was an easy winner, and her appointment to the first position was not seriously called in question. Anita was looking remarkably well. Certainly she is not so sweet in the fore feet and pasterns as Loyalty or Dewdrop, but she is grand in other respects, and moves much better than either of these mares. However, she was as easily placed fourth as Edith was first, and the question came to be how Loyalty and Dewdrop were to be placed. For a long time Dewdrop stood second, but, just at the last moment, they were transferred, and Loyalty was placed second, with Dewdrop third.

**HARVESTING ONIONS.**—About a week or ten days before onions are ready to pull, the tops should be broken down, which will make them form more rapidly and of larger size. The usual way to break onion tops is to run a hand-roller over them, taking two or three rows at a time.—*Farm Home.*

## OUR HORSE SUPPLY.

Correspondence English Live Stock Journal.

SIR,—A few years ago this really national question was brought before the notice of the House of Commons by Mr. Henry Chaplin, M. P.: and had not his motion been defeated by the truly unfortunate speech of a certain hon. member who was, and is still, though in a more exalted sphere, renowned for his geniality and humor, a Royal Commission would assuredly have been appointed, and probably a Government breeding stud for half-bred horses have been established, and we should not now be in the quandary we unquestionably are in at this time. I do not pretend to assert that Government breeding studs for half-bred horses would be successful from a financial point of view; but I do say the money would be well expended if the stock of brood mares calculated to produce half-bred horses of size and power for general purposes were replenished—and they would be of incalculable service not only to the country at large, but to private individuals, whether horse-breeders or not, as well. A State stud could try experiments, could afford losses and misfits, which are inevitable, and would not be disheartened by disappointments, whereas, as a rule, private enterprise cannot—herein lies the difference. It may be said that the breeding of blood stock, though left to private individuals, does not wane, but on the contrary, thrives and prospers. This is true, but why? Because blood stock, suitable for racing purposes, can be turned into money as yearlings. Now there is no market for half bred horses before they are broken in and fit for use, hence the breeder has to stay out of his money for four, and perhaps five, years before he can hope for any return of his capital, and, moreover, he has to run the risk of casualties in the shape of deaths, accidents, &c. In making these remarks I do not wish it to be understood that I discourage private horse-breeding. On the contrary, I would do all in my power to promote and foster the business; but I should like to see it taken up and conducted in a way which would give some hope of success and reward, and with this in view I venture to take up my pen. Country stallions available for getting half-bred horses are for the most part unsound, and lack the requisite size, power, and action. Now, these three qualifications are indispensable if a half-bred horse is to be bred, reared, and sold at a profit. In addition, temper and manners are a *sine qua non*. When all good horses are so scarce as they nowadays are, is it reasonable to suppose that farmers will retain, for breeding purposes, young sound mares possessing size, power, quality, and action when they can readily sell them for large sums, especially if they be hunters, or likely to make hunters? I know it has been recommended to put two or three-year-old fillies to the horse, and to get a foal or two from them before they are broken in; but breeding from immature animals, *i. e.*, acting contrary to the laws of nature, is scarcely likely to be successful. A Government breeding stud for half-bred horses would not only hire or buy a thoroughly sound and suitable stallion, but would have a stock of similarly constituted young mares; and as it was not a money-making concern, there would be no inducement to part with any stock proved to be adapted for the purpose of breeding half-bred horses of value, *i. e.*, combining size, power, action, and quality. It is well known that "action carries weight," especially if it be associated with blood. For this reason, and knowing how lamentably deficient farmers' mares are in action, I advocated, in my letter last week, crossing the pedigree Shire horse,

or preferably a Norfolk trotter, with the thoroughbred mare. In this way possibly the combined "knee and shoulder" action, which is so essential in every horse of value for general purposes, might be obtained and perpetuated. The Devonshire pack-horse is, alas! extinct. Mares of this breed, though lacking height perhaps, would, if mated with a big blood horse, have produced some very useful stock for general purposes, as they excelled in stoutness and sturdiness, and (though cobby and thick-set) had capital true action, plenty of bone, and the very best of feet and legs. Fearing that I have already trespassed too much on your valuable space, and that I may weary my readers if this epistle be further prolonged, I will, with your permission, reserve a few more remarks till next week, when I will endeavor to say something about selection and successful breeding.

ALBERT CLAYTON.

Bradford Abbas, Sherborne, July 13th.

## WHO WILL RESPOND?

A DEFENCE OF THE JERSEY.

Correspondence Farm and Field

Coming into the post-office here this morning after having made a cream test of the milk of a half blood Jersey cow, weight of milk twenty-four pounds at one milking and showing a trifle over thirty per cent. of cream, after twenty-four hours' setting, I was confronted by a subscriber of yours, with an article in your paper giving the result of experiments of Prof. Brown, of the Canadian Experimental Farm, in which you give the percentage of cream shown by the Jersey cow as only 4½ per cent., and from other breeds of cattle at such ridiculously low rates of percentage of cream, that it seems that some very important fact must have been left out of the report, as any person of the least experience in the testing of milk for cream knows that it would be impossible to procure milk from the butter breeds of cows showing such results, and I wondered whether you printed the article as a sort of an indirect fling at the "Jersey cow," or whether you did not know any better. Of course, in the controversy arising with your subscriber, I had the milk in a test tube with me, that showed one and three-fourth inches of cream and five and one-half inches of milk, and I knew I took it fairly from the whole pail of milk after stirring it well, so as to get a fair sample; but he had your paper, backed up by the authority of a Professor, that my test was seven times too great for a Jersey cow, and to clinch the matter another man came in and took out his weekly copy of the *Inter-Ocean*, and among its "Farm Notes" the identical article is copied again, and now what am I to do? I know from hundreds of tests that I have made that the milk from the Jersey cow will show from 15 per cent. to 33½ per cent. of good, solid cream, and that as a butter and cream cow the Jersey cow and her grades are not to be equalled by any breed; but I cannot hold my position against men who never tested an ounce of milk in their lives, but who get their information from such articles as this, which I suppose all the agricultural papers will copy, and those who are prejudiced against the Jersey cow will make comments, as you did, which, although not fully endorsing the statement, would leave a careless or ignorant reader to take it all in.

I myself am a believer in the Jersey cow as a butter cow, and believe that there is plenty of room for her in this country for the next century, and the sooner the breeders of the beef breeds make up their minds that this grand country of ours is wide enough, broad enough, and deep enough for all the improved breeds of

stock and pay more attention to the careful breeding and improvement of their own particular line of breeding and less to flings and false statements in regard to other breeds whose uses and purposes are entirely different, the better they will be off in a financial point of view, and will not make themselves appear ridiculous when the question is plainly stated.

I do not see how any breeder of fine stock who is aiming to breed intelligently and with a fixed purpose to attain a wished-for result can speak so slightly of the remarkable tests that have been made by some of the Jersey cows. I should think it would add new encouragement to them to produce their ideal, whatever it might be. The breeders of the Jersey cow have for years bent their efforts in the direction of producing a cow that would consume a large amount of food, assimilate it, and reproduce it in the form of cream, butter, and milk from the udder. How well they have accomplished what they set out to do is answered in the phenomenal tests of Princess II., Oxford Kate, and Mary Anne of St. Lambert, as well as by the ten, twelve, fourteen, and sixteen pounds of beautiful, sweet, golden butter that all Jersey breeders are getting from their best cows under ordinary treatment. It seems to "stick in the crop" of the enemies of the Jerseys that these tests were made by such careful feeding and handling that it is far beyond the reach of the ordinary farmer. What would be thought of a trotting horseman who expected to beat the record of Maud S. who would take no pains in the conditioning of his horse, who would not seek the most skilful driver, and who would not aim to bring his horse to the track when track, wind, and weather were the most favorable for the continuance of a high rate of speed? If he did not do this he would be called either crazy or a fool; yet if a breeder of a Jersey cow aims to have all conditions the most favorable, he is either a knave or a liar, or at least an enemy to the "stock interests" of the country.

I have written more than I intended, but when I look about this beautiful country and see such a vast, unoccupied field as there is open to the breeders of fine stock, it just makes me sick to see Durham men, Holstein men, Hereford men, Aberdeen Angus men, Jersey men, and Ayrshire men wrangling over the merits of their favorite breeds and detracting from the others.

I say, let each man make up his mind which breed of cattle he likes best and is best suited to his wants, and then breed it, improve it, do some good in the world, and if he finds some of his neighbors prefer other breeds, go and see what his neighbor is doing, admire his stock and find out what method he pursues, and try and learn something, instead of standing around like a "dog with a sore ear," and barking and growling at his brother breeders, who ought to be his friends.

### THE MOST PROFITABLE STOCK TO BREED AND REAR AT THE PRESENT DAY.

Correspondence Wallace's Monthly.

This is undoubtedly the large farm, the carriage, the express and dray horse, particularly the latter, as our towns and cities are in great want of them, and the supply is not near equal to the demand, nor will it be for many years to come. The average profit in rearing this special class of horses is much greater and much more certain than on any other in the present time. One reason of this is, that the colts are large and strong enough to be put to work on the farm at two to two and a half

years old, and can then earn all or perhaps more than their cost to five years old, when they become sufficiently matured and hardy for heavy cart and truck work. They may now be quickly sold at \$200 to \$500 each, according to power, style, action, and quality.

Next in average profit is the express horse of good size and fine action. After these we may name superior matched carriage horses, of extra size, but as it requires more costly stallions to get suitable colts, and as they cannot be safely worked upon the farm till three years old or past, they are not so cheaply reared as the dray horse. Then comes the added trouble in matching them, and the extra expense of training and preparing for market. Matching might be more easily and cheaply and perfectly done if the farmers of a large district would unite in keeping mares of the same color, size, and action, and breed them to a single stallion of the same color. He of course should be a large well-bred trotter, or very stout complete thoroughbred, perfectly sound, and superior in every respect, except in speed; and for this last quality a third, or even fourth-rate stallion would be more proper than faster ones; for horses got by these would most likely develop a natural gait in harness of seven to nine miles per hour over a moderately level road, and easily keep this up for hours. This is as fast as gentlemen ever want their horses to travel double in harness, and especially when ladies and children are in the carriage.

The farmers throughout the country are universally complaining that there is little or no profit in the production of grain, vegetables, and grass, that ordinary horses, cattle, swine, and sheep—except of the superior mutton breeds of the latter—do not pay for rearing. Now let them give proper attention to breeding and rearing horse stock as recommended above, and they may then consume much more of their grass, hay, and grain at home, and realize a considerably increased profit in their business. By this course they make abundance of manure from their stock, which enables them to keep up the fertility of their soil, instead of impoverishing it by selling off their grain, grass, and vegetables.

### MARKETING HONEY.

From the Practical Farmer.

With those who make bee-culture a specialty, the marketing of their honey becomes a matter of much concern. Even those who produce honey in moderate amounts are sometimes puzzled how to dispose of it to the best advantage. With a surplus product of from 1,000 to 6,000 pounds, the difference of a half cent per pound in price amounts to quite a sum in the aggregate. Style and neatness in preparing either comb or extracted honey for market has an important bearing upon the results. If taken into market in a soiled state, and dealt out in a slovenly manner, no one need expect remunerative prices. This was well illustrated recently in an adjoining city, where marketing from wagons is still in vogue. One producer offered his one-pound sections of honey neatly placed in paper boxes, with fancy labels; being both attractive to the sight and handy for customers to carry to their homes. His honey, hard as are the times, sold readily, while that of another producer, scarcely half a block away, dealt out in broken masses and a clumsy manner, hardly sold at all, even though offered at much cheaper rates.

Style of package has much to do with quick sales nowadays, and this is no less true in selling honey than any other product. With some apiarists the idea prevails that there is an over-production of honey, as of almost every other

production; hence the depressed prices. Comb honey now sells at from 15 to 16 cents per pound, wholesale, where a year or two since it readily brought 18 to 20 cents. But everything else is correspondingly lower, it must be remembered, and sales are slow in almost every department of trade. It is perhaps nearer the truth to assert that the unsystematic method of producing and offering honey for sale have much to do with depressing the honey market. The aforementioned incident, of methods of honey selling, will illustrate this point.

But the main object of this article is to suggest and impress upon those who produce honey the importance of creating a honey market for honey. It is no wild assertion to state that scarcely half the American people make use of honey as an article of diet. Its virtues and medicinal qualities are, in fact, but little realized; the fault lies at the door of the producer. The introduction of honey into general use as a staple article of use only need be accomplished to create a regular and continued demand for it. This has been accomplished in various ways. Some bee-keepers have sent small, free samples to each family, with statement of price per pound, and in quantities. Others have circulated small, neat pamphlets (gotten up for the purpose), giving the virtues and advantages of honey *versus* the glucose and similar products.

Again, enterprising apiarists have put up their honey in small, pound and half-pound jelly-glasses, which, neatly labelled, generally meet with quick sales if placed in the country groceries. Comb honey, if produced in small sections, can likewise be offered in the same way, placed in 20-pound cases with panes of glass inserted in one side to show the snowy combs. A little pains on the part of the store-keeper in calling attention to the honey will generally result in disposing of a good quantity of it.

All the methods given above may be combined with success. A little energy and push will accomplish much in creating a home market, even in small villages. When the miserable glucose mixtures, falsely termed "golden drip," etc., are superseded by the daily use of pure honey, then will the many forms of disordered stomachs and kindred complaints (superinduced by the excess of acid in these self-same glucose compounds) cease, and health, wealth, and happiness ensue as a consequence.

### CART-HORSE BREEDING.

Our old friend Mr. Bowden writes as follows to the *English Live Stock Journal* :—

"I maintain that every entire horse over two years old should be taxed. This would prevent farmers from keeping entire mongrel colts. Farmers would think twice before they paid the tax. This would drive them to ask acknowledged judges whether such a colt should be saved from castration. I have no need to tell members of the Shire Stud-book what would be the result. Shire stallions eligible for the Stud-book would have plenty of work, which would pay the keeper, and he could demand a reasonable sum for service. Now everybody keeps a stallion, and many of them without a spark of Shire blood in them. I fear many horses cross the Atlantic, and if they have no pedigree here, they find one before they land. Mongrels are on the increase, and soon the country will be full of the worst type of horses ever seen. Like gets like, and two imperfections do not make a perfect. We can hear and see a great deal in the show-ring, and people exclaiming, 'Whoever told him to bring that animal?'

"G. F. BOWDEN.

"Somersal, Derby, July 11th."



## THE PLAGUE OF FLIES.

From the Empire State Agriculturist.

To keep flies from horses, dip a sponge or rag in kerosene and lightly anoint exposed parts. One application lasts for two or three days. Caution: Many fires have been caused by careless use of kerosene.

A few flies may be caught by hanging bunches of asparagus near the windows of an apartment and at night gathering them with the flies into a wide-mouthed cotton sack which is to be slipped up over the "grass." The work is best done without much light and with the least possible disturbance. A few minutes' baking in a hot oven next morning finishes the flies.

Persian inset powder, pyrethrum, if pure and fresh, will kill flies with certainty and dispatch. Buhach is the same thing only it is produced in California instead of being imported. Some insects, as the squash bugs, are able to withstand the effects of pyrethrum while others, such as the rose beetle, succumb in the open air if the powder be blown upon them by means of a bellows. A tin dredger pierced with holes may be used to sprinkle the powder in the house, but a bellows, of which there are different patterns made on purpose, is more economical. Mosquitos, moths, roaches, and the malodorous bug, which murders sleep by night, all quickly succumb to the pungent powder. For the last mentioned pest sprinkle the powder in the cracks and crevices where they hide.

## TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

Dairy Dean, 9562, E. J. Stanton, St. Louis, Mich., to C. W. Giddings, St. Louis, Mich. Champion Carlisle, 14007, W. P. Johnson, Hampton Station, Tenn., to J. W. Standard, Elkton, Ky.

Beall's Queen, 14008, and Zantippe, 14009, Joe M. Beall, Russellville, Ky., to L. M. Offutt, jr., Potomac, Md.

Vermilion, 4661, Wm. B. Harris, Dodgeville, Wis., to Orlando Follon, Peterson, Iowa.

Ida Conner, 3182, B. F. Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill., to W. F. Davis, Plattsburg, Mo.

Lizzie, 13579, James Baldock, Wichita, Kan., to M. C. Helena, Augusta, Kan.

Lady Cleveland, 13582, David Fox, Wichita, Kan., to M. C. Helena.

Vulcan of Liberty, 13875, and Queen of Port Jefferson, 14012, A. T. Norton, Port Jefferson, N. Y., to James Wolf, Freeport, Penn.

King of Port Jefferson, 14011, A. T. Norton, to Thos. J. Hill, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rennie's Gloster III., 13111, Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio, to G. W. Ernest, Fostoria, Ohio.

Rollin's Sovereign Duke, 13938, A. W. Rollins, Manhattan, Kan., to Wm. Booth & Son, Winchester, Kan.

Royal Toronto II., 14027, L. W. Ashby, Calhoun, Mo., to Obriant & Sossor, Greenwood, Mo.

Proctor's Royal Primrose, 9726, W. H. Gibson, Great Barrington, Mass., to John C. Taylor, same place.

Kansas City Belle, 14014, Alex. M. Fulford, Bel Air, Md., to J. H. Tinsley, Smithville, Mo.

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## Dairy Notes.

O. C. Gregg, Minnesota, says:—"To succeed as a dairyman you must work continuously. The second point necessary to success is warm barns, yet some men believe that an open shed is sufficient protection for brute flesh and blood with the thermometer 20 degrees below zero. Milking 24 cows I have received close to \$2,200 during the past year. I believe that with 40 cows the farm will bring \$3,000 from milk and butter. I cultivate 100 acres, and cut hay outside of it. I figure that one man, one team, 10 cows, and 40 acres of ploughed land is the proper proportion for getting the best returns from farm work.

## Poultry.

## PLANS FOR A POULTRY HOUSE.

The following is from the remarks of A. C. Hawkins at the Saturday farmers' meeting in Boston, March 21. It was phonographically reported by the *Ploughman*.—

I do not pretend that I can show the average farmer how he can attain to these extravagant profits, but I propose to explain how every suitably located farm of 20 or 15 acres can carry from 100 to 2,000 laying fowls at a net profit of \$2 per hen annually, raising enough chickens every year to keep the number of layers full. The first necessity on such a farm will be a suitable building; still, there are many farmers that could fix up sheds, or a dry barn cellar, that they now have, that would answer the purpose for a limited number of fowls. For the same benefit of those who have not such buildings at their command, I will explain the erection of a plain, practical building to accommodate 100 hens. This building can be built by any farmer who is handy with tools. It should be shed roof, 80 feet long, 12 feet wide, facing south; if it stands on a south-eastern slope all the better. For a foundation, use chestnut or cedar posts 7 inches in diameter, set 3 feet in the ground; set these posts 10 feet apart, both back and front of building. Upon these posts spike the sills of 2x6 spruce. Over each post set studs of 2x4 spruce, 7 feet long in front and 4 feet long in rear. In centre of each 10 foot section, in front, set two window studs of same dimensions as other front studs. Upon these studs spike the plates of 2x4 spruce. Plumb the frame, and board back, front, and ends perpendicularly with dry, matched spruce boards. Upon the plates place the rafters of 2x6 spruce, 2 feet apart. Board the roof lengthwise of the building with square-edged hemlock boards; eight windows in front, 2½ by 5 feet. The roof and back of building may be covered with the best, heavy tarred paper, secured by laths nailed ten inches apart. Cover the tarred paper with two coats of coal tar, and it will prove water-tight and durable. A ventilator, six inches in diameter, over every second window, will give sufficient ventilation during the very coldest weather. The front and ends should be battened over the cracks and then painted or whitewashed. The inside of the building should be partitioned, each 20 feet, forming apartments 20 x 12. Board the partition two feet high at the bottom to keep the male birds from fighting through the slats or netting, which may form the rest of the partition excepting the three-foot door in the front part of the building passing from one apartment to the next. In the rear of the building inside, and 20 inches from the ground, make a platform two feet wide, running the entire length of

the apartments; eight inches above, and over the centre of this platform, place the roosts of 2 x 3 spruce, with top corners rounded. Under the platform place the nest boxes. Cochins, Brahmas, and Langshans are the best winter layers, while the Leghorns and white-faced black Spanish lead the list in the spring and summer. They are all good enough, however, if properly handled. Plymouth Rock, and Wyandottes come in for their share of well-earned praise.

## SMALL YARDS—SOILING.

Farm Journal.

Some of our readers may be deterred from raising chickens because of their cramped quarters in thickly settled neighborhoods, or in villages. That it is possible to do so successfully and profitably we have no doubt. A little experiment tried this season may interest the class of readers above mentioned.

A lot of about one hundred and seventy-five chicks have been confined for more than four months in a yard 48 x 64 feet. For shelter they had the use of a building 10x40 feet. They have been separated into three flocks. Two-thirds of these were reared in confinement from the shell; the balance were put in when about eight weeks old. In the immediate vicinity, running at large with the range of the public roads and a wheat field, are three broods containing about one hundred and fifty. All were hatched and reared artificially, and have had the same food and been treated alike, except that the flocks in confinement have been furnished with green food, while the rest have had to forage for what they wanted. The former have, perhaps, had more milk and meat, and have been fed more frequently.

The principal food has been good whole wheat and cracked corn, half and half. Once a day those in confinement have had a feed of ground meat or of milk thickened with corn meal. For green food they have been supplied with grass cut fine with a Dick fodder cutter, or sometimes a bunch of cabbage plants tied firmly together. (The plants were from a surplus bed, and were not raised for the chicks. We think lettuce could be grown profitably for this purpose.) Later in the season, pursley and other weeds were thrown into the yards in abundance. Before grass was large enough to use, clover hay was cut up fine and fed dry. When the wheat was cut a portion of the gleanings was reserved and they were thus supplied with wheat in the straw. This occupied their time and gave them exercise. Gravel they obtained in the yards, and fresh water was supplied twice a day. Ground bone and shell were supplied and, also, coal ashes.

The exact extra cost for feed and care for the flocks in confinement we cannot give, but we do not think it exceeded one-third, and it is doubtful if it approached this amount.

In regard to health and thrift, we do not think the most careful observer could detect any difference. Those in confinement are clean, well feathered, and always ready for a square meal.

The advantages of the soiling system are, that the chicks are safe from the depredations of hawks and vermin and from destruction by storms; they are under control and do not destroy the crops for several hundred yards around their coops, nor do they annoy the neighbors, nor are they a constant source of anxiety to their keeper, for he always knows where to find them. The evident disadvantages are, that chicks require feeding more frequently and carefully, and do not get enough exercise to make hardy breeding stock if confined until breeding age.

**The Kennel.**

**THE TRUE TYPE OF COLLIE.**

DRAWN UP BY THE COLLIE CLUB IN JULY, 1885.

The skull of the Collie should be quite flat and rather broad, with fine tapering muzzle of fair length and mouth the least bit overshot, the eyes widely apart, almond shaped and obliquely set in the head; the skin of the head tightly drawn, with no folds at the corners of the mouth; the ears as small as possible, semi-erect when surprised or listening, at other times thrown back and buried in the "ruff."

The neck should be long, arched, and muscular, the shoulders also long, sloping and fine at the withers; the chest to be deep and narrow in front, but of fair breadth behind the shoulders.

The back to be short and level, with the loin rather long, somewhat arched and powerful. Brush long, "wi' upward swirl" at the end, and normally carried low.

The fore-legs should be perfectly straight with a fair amount of flat bone, the pasterns rather long, springy, and slightly lighter of bone than the rest of the leg; the foot with toes well arched and compact, soles very thick.

The hind-quarters, drooping slightly, should be very long from the hip-bones to the hocks, which should be neither turned inwards nor outwards, with stifles well bent. The hip-bones should be wide and rather ragged.

The coat, except on legs and head, should be as abundant as possible; the outer coat straight, hard and rather stiff, the under coat furry and so dense that it would be difficult to find the skin. The "ruff" and "frill" especially should be very full. There should be but little "feather" on the fore-legs, and none below the hocks on the hind-legs.

Colour immaterial.

**SYMMETRY.**—The dog should be a fair length on the leg, and his movements wiry and graceful; he should not be too small. Height of dogs from 22 to 24 in., of bitches from 20 to 22 inches.

The Greyhound type is very objectionable, as there is no brain room in the skull, and with this there is to be found a fatuous expression, and a long, powerful jaw.

The Setter type is also to be avoided, with its pendulous ear, full soft eye, heavy feathered legs, and straight short flag.

The smooth Collie only differs from the rough in its coat, which should be hard, dense, and quite smooth.

**SCALE OF POINTS.**

Head and expression.....	15
Ears .....	10
Neck and shoulders.....	10
Legs and feet .....	15
Hind-quarters .....	10
Back and loins.....	10
Brush .....	5
Coat with frill.....	20
Size .....	5

Total.....100

**NOTE.**—Point judging is not advocated, but figures are only made use of to show the comparative value attached to the different properties; no marks are given for "general symmetry," which is, of course, in judging, a point of the utmost importance.

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**CURE FOR CABBAGE WORM.**

Mrs. Kato Gebhardt, in Rural World.

I have read of so many recipes in different papers to kill the cabbage worm, that I think one more will be read, too. For four years I had not raised any cabbage on account of the worms eating it up, so I concluded to give up cabbage raising; but, seeing some very fine cabbage on a farm about six miles away, I ventured to ask what they had done to keep the worms away, and was told, bran, simply bran. I tried it last year and raised nice cabbage, some of which I have in my cellar now. When the worms first appeared, I took a bucketful of bran and sprinkled a handful on every head, when the dew was on in the morning. I only sprinkled them once. Two of my neighbors did the same, and they got rid of their worms and raised fine cabbages.

**THE SILO SYSTEM ABANDONED.**

Correspondence, New England Farmer.

When I built my silo it was my intention to winter from 30 to 40 cows. This I could easily do by purchasing some fertilizers to grow ensilage corn; but the experience of one year taught me that, taking into account the cost of fertilizers and grain, and the shrinkage in the price of cattle bought in the fall, milked all winter and sold in the spring, and the low wholesale price of milk, would leave me just about even from one year to another. There was no use in doing so much work for nothing. My object was to make money, not simply manure and labor. So my better judgment told me to stop where I was and I did so. I made a mistake in building a silo and I acknowledge it. And if anybody in the future asks you, Mr. Editor, if you know of an abandoned silo, tell him yes. There are two of them in Stow—my own and Fred Conant's.

**WHAT A COW.**

From the Boston Post.

The following is vouched for by a brother editor, and notwithstanding his general reputation for veracity is, without doubt, true. An elderly and well-known gentleman of Boston, who, while he likes to sit at the convivial board, will not touch anything spirituous, devoting all his attention to the lacteal fluid, was invited out a few nights ago by a party of choice spirits. A huge milk punch had, however, been prepared for him, and when he was asked what beverage he would prefer, his reply was as usual: "Well, I guess I'll take a little milk." The punch was brought, and all eyes were turned toward him to note the effect. Raising the glass, he took a sip, and then another; at the third, however, he drained the tumbler, smacked his lips, and looking lovingly at the empty glass, observed: "Great Cæsar! What a cow!"

**Live Stock & Kindred Markets.**

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, TORONTO, August 6th, 1885.

The sharp break of 1½c. per lb. in the British cattle market chronicled by our cables of last week has been followed by some rally, the weather having moderated enough to give the

trade a more healthy tone. Receipts from Canada and the United States however, have continued heavy, and buyers are slow to respond to any improvement. Consequently trade has ruled extremely dull, although better prices have been made. At Liverpool Monday there were free offerings, and the demand dragged along slowly at an advance of about half a cent. There were fair supplies from Ireland and the Continent. The supply of sheep has continued heavy and the trade dull. Dressed beef in Liverpool is cabled at 4½d., which is extremely low. Another Liverpool cable quotes refrigerated beef at 5½d. for hind-quarters and 2½d. for forequarters. A London cable quotes refrigerated beef at 3s. 10d. for hindquarters, and 2s. for forequarters per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

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

Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Prime Canadian steers.....	0 12½	to 0 00	per lb.
Fair to choice grades.....	0 12	to 0 00	"
Poor to medium.....	0 11	to 0 00	"
Inferior and bulls.....	0 07½	to 0 09	"

**TORONTO.**

The live stock trade does not present any new features worthy of special mention this week. The condition of affairs remains very much the same as it was a week ago. Shipping cattle are in fair demand; butchers' are steadier; sheep are dull; lambs steady; hogs firm and higher. Supplies of everything excepting hogs, which are wanted, are equal to the demand. Receipts so far this week are 29 loads against 28 for the same time last week.

**CATTLE.**—Shipping cattle are in fair demand but at easy prices; owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the British cattle trade shippers will not operate excepting at lower prices. Only a portion of this week's offerings were sold here, the remainder being sent east. For the best cattle 5½c. is the top price; 30 head averaging 1,350 lbs. each were bought yesterday at \$5.55 per 100 lbs., and a load of 20 head weighing 1,150 to 1,200 lbs. was taken at \$55 per head. The market for butchers' cattle shows some improvement. The demand is slightly better and the offerings are not so heavy, being but little in excess of the demand. The market is on the whole steadier than a week ago. About 4c. is the highest price paid for choice cattle; the majority sell at 3½c. per lb. Among yesterday's sales were 22 head averaging 1,100 lbs. each at \$36.50; 18 do. 1,150 lbs. at \$45; 3 do. 1,000 lbs. at \$31; 20 do. 1,050 lbs. at \$36.75; 22 do. 1,065 lbs. at \$36.25 and \$5; 4 do. 1,025 lbs. at \$33. A few light stockers are being sold about 3c. per lb. Milk cows are very dull, there being no demand; a good many are offering; there was only one sale reported yesterday, and that cow was bought for shipment to Manitoba.

**SHEEP.**—Trade is dull owing to the low prices. The demand is fair and all offering are selling. Quotations are about ¼c. per lb. lower than a week ago. Best are selling at 3½ to 3¾c. per lb., and inferior and rams at 3 to 3¼c. For culls there is no inquiry; prices are unchanged.

**LAMBS.**—Continue firm. The demand is good and there are not too many offering. Prices rule from \$3 to \$3.50 per head. A lot of 125 averaging 65 lbs. sold at \$3 each and another of 96 head, 68 lbs., at \$3.10 each.

**CALVES.**—Not many offering and not many are wanted. Sales are made at \$3 to \$7 each according to quality.

**HOGS.**—Have advanced since last report. Fat are in better demand at 4½ to 5c. per lb.; a bunch of very choice was sold at the latter figure yesterday. Stores rule at 4¾ to 5c. Light fat are wanted at 5 to 5½c. per lb.; a double-deck was bought to-day at 5¼c. per lb., the average weight being 200 lbs.

Cattle, export, choice.....	5½	to 5½	per lb.
" " mixed.....	4½	to 5	"
" bulls .....	3½	to 4½	"
" butchers', choice.....	4	to 0	"
" good .....	3½	to 3¾	"
" common grass-fed.....	2½	to 3¼	"

Milk cows	.....	\$25 to \$45
" stockers	.....	2 1/2 to 4 per lb.
Sheep, export, per lb.	.....	3 1/2 to 3 3/4
" inferior and rams	.....	3 to 3 1/4
" butchers', per head	.....	3 00 to 3 50
Spring lambs, per head	.....	3 00 to 3 50
Hogs, heavy fat, off the car	.....	4 1/2 to 5 per lb.
" light fat	.....	5 to 5 1/4
" store	.....	4 7/8 to 5
Calves, choice, per head	.....	\$6 00 to \$8 50
" common	.....	2 upwards.

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

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending Aug. 1.....	\$18	2,835	259
Week ending July 25.....	\$85	2,856	133
Cor. week, 1884.....	515	2,246	167
Cor. week, 1883.....	718	3,179	111
Total to date.....	27,847	20,177	3,919
To same date 1884.....	18,853	19,626	3,505
To same date 1883.....	17,364	16,025	2,374

MONTREAL.

The exports of cattle continue to keep ahead of the record, with no sign of falling off. The total to date is now 34,470 head— an increase of 8,067 head compared with 1884, an increase of 6,542 compared with 1883, and an increase of 16,751 compared with 1882. The total exports of sheep to date are 22,994 head— an increase of 6,180 head compared with 1884, a decrease of 9,127 compared with 1883, a decrease of 14,759 compared with 1882. Cattle freights are quoted at 60s. to 70s., against 40s. from Boston. The late decline on the other side has checked the demand for shipping cattle there and the market has exhibited a slow tone in consequence. Business, therefore, has been dull, with buyers holding off. The late cables, however, are better, which will tend to help matters here. Prices are nominally unchanged at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 c. per lb. live weight. Last year at this date export cattle were at 5 to 5 1/4 c., and in 1883 at 6 to 6 1/4 c. The offerings of butchers' cattle were light, and were all taken at steady prices, sales being made on the basis of 4 1/4 to 4 3/4 c. Receipts of sheep continue large, with demand from exporters fair at 4 to 4 1/4 c. per pound live weight. Live hogs were quiet at 5 1/4 c. per pound. At the East End abattoir about 200 head of butchers' cattle were offered, but the quality averaged poor. Prices ranged from 3 to 4 1/4 c. per pound.

THE HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO.

The demand for all kinds of horses is fairly good this week. Workers are wanted; all offering are selling. At Grand's yesterday about 30 horses were offered and 25 sold. These were composed of workers and drivers. Prices ranged for workers from \$100 to \$175, and for drivers from \$115 to \$200. Among the drivers sold were: Stylish brown 5-year-old gelding at \$175; handsome brown 4-year-old mare at \$165; chestnut gelding 4 years old, at \$150; chestnut mare 7 years old at \$140. Among the workers were: Pair brown geldings weighing 1,400 lbs. each, for \$475; pair chestnut geldings, \$400; pair chestnut mares, \$325.

PRODUCE

There has been no improvement in flour or grain since our last: indeed, the feeling generally seemed increasingly dull and prices increasingly weak, while the local fire has tended to throw the trade into confusion. There is, consequently, very little to report of anything; and that little not of much interest. The month on which we have entered seems likely to be very quiet; but hopes of a good fall trade are general should the late rains not have played havoc with crops. Local stocks have been diminished seriously by losses at the fire and stood on Monday as follows:—Flour, 3,125 barrels; fall wheat, 120,884 bushels; spring wheat, 68,328; oats, 5,250; barley, 10,807; peas, 1,664; rye, nil. Wheat in transit for England shows a decrease on the week, standing on the 30th ult. at 2,150,000 quarters, against 2,275,000 on the 23rd ult. In the States the visible supply of wheat stood at 38,407,000 bushels, against 37,539,000 in the preceding week

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

	July 28.	Aug. 4.
Flour.....	00s 0d	00s 0d
R. Wheat.....	6s 11d	6s 10d
R. Winter.....	6s 11d	6s 11d
No. 1 Cal.....	7s 2d	7s 2d

No. 2 Cal.....	6s 10d	6s 10d
Corn.....	4s 5d	4s 5 1/2d
Barley.....	00s 0d	00s 0d
Oats.....	00s 0d	00s 0d
Peas.....	5s 7d	5s 7d
Pork.....	55s 0d	55s 0d
Lard.....	33s 9d	34s 0d
Bacon.....	30s 6d	31s 6d
Tallow.....	28s 0d	28s 0d
Cheese.....	41s 6d	40s 0d

FLOUR.—The demand has remained very slack and the movement very small; in fact there has been nothing reported. Prices easier, closing with sellers at \$3.90 for superior extra and \$3.70 for extra, guaranteed, but these prices from five to ten cents above views of buyers.

BRAN.—Inactive; cars held about \$11 with buyers at \$10.50.

GRAIN.—Cars quiet and obtainable at about \$4; small lots unchanged at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

WHEAT.—Inactive, with the market demoralized and in confusion since the fire. No. 2 fall sold on Monday at 88c. for cargo-lots, but was subsequently offered by the car at 87c., with 86c. bid. No. 3 fall not likely to bring over 83c. Spring scarce at 88 to 89c. for No. 2, which seemed to be the only grade in the market. Goose sold by sample at 75c. Street receipts small; prices closing at 84 to 85c. for fall and spring and 7 to 7 1/2 c. for goose.

OATS.—Quiet and easy; cars on the track have sold usually at 33c., at which figure was made the last sale reported, but holders seemed inclined to seek 34c.

BARLEY.—Nominal; none offered and none wanted; much fear is expressed as to effects of the late rains on the crop.

PEAS.—None offered, but values much as before at 66 to 67c. for car lots. Street receipts nil.

RYE.—The first load of new sold on the street at 56c.

HAY.—Was in fair supply last week; none offered on Monday, and closed with probably enough coming forward; prices easy at from \$10 to \$17 at close.

STRAW.—Very scarce until Tuesday, but all wanted at firm prices to the end; sheaf closed at \$12 to \$13 and loose worth \$7 to \$8, but none offered.

POTATOES.—Quiet with dealers' lots going lower at about \$1.50 per barrel; and street receipts at \$1.30 to \$1.50

APPLES.—There have been a few barrels of imported sold, usually at \$3 to \$3.75, though some few have gone higher.

POULTRY.—Receipts small and prices firm at 40 to 55c. for spring chickens; at 40 to 65c. for fowl and 70 to 90c. per pair for ducks.

TORONTO MARKET.

Flour, p. brl., f.o.c., Sup. extra.....	\$3 85	to \$3 90
" " Extra.....	3 65	to 3 70
" " Strong Bakers'.....	0 00	to 0 00
" " S. W. Extra.....	0 00	to 0 00
" " Superfine.....	0 00	to 0 00
Oatmeal.....	4 00	to 6 00
Cornmeal.....	0 60	to 3 50
Bran, per ton.....	12 50	to 11 00
Fall wheat, No. 1.....	0 00	to 0 00
" No. 2.....	0 87	to 0 88
" No. 3.....	0 84	to 0 85
Spring Wheat, No. 1.....	0 00	to 0 00
" No. 2.....	0 88	to 0 89
" No. 3.....	0 00	to 0 00
Barley, No. 1.....	0 00	to 0 00
" No. 2.....	0 60	to 0 00
" No. 3 Extra.....	0 55	to 0 00
" No. 3.....	0 50	to 0 00
Oats.....	0 33	to 0 34
Peas.....	0 66	to 0 00
Rye.....	0 56	to 0 00
Corn.....	0 00	to 0 00
Timothy Seed, per bush.....	2 00	to 2 15
Clover.....	6 75	to 0 00
Flax, screened, 100 lbs.....	0 00	to 0 00

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—There has been an active demand heard for choice new dairy suited for local consumption all week; but though an advance of one to two cents has been bid there has been little offered. Really good to choice has been worth 13 to 15c.; but medium not wanted and some of it pressed for sale had to go at 7 to 8c. Old not moving in any shape; and prices nominal. Street receipts rather small and prices advanced to 19 to 22c. for pound rolls.

CHEESE.—Quiet and seems easy in sympathy with outside; fine has sold at 8 to 9c. and a very few old have been offered at 7c.

EGGS.—Abundant and easy with round lots sold at 11 to 11 1/2 c.; but really fresh on the street steady at 14 to 15c.

PORK.—Has sold fairly well in small lots at \$14.50 to \$15.

BACON.—Selling slowly and feeling weakly. Long-clear freely offered in car-lots at 6 1/2 c. and selling slowly in small lots at 7c.; Cumberland has been in rather increased demand for city consumption at 6 1/2 c.; rolls quiet and unchanged at 10c. and bellies at 11c. with stocks light.

HAMS.—Still scarce, firm and wanted at 11 1/2 to 12c. for smoked and 12 1/2 c. for canvassed.

LARD.—Quiet and easy at 9c. for tinnets, with pails usually going at the same but sometimes at 9 1/2 c.

HOGS.—The few offered have sold as before at \$6.50.

SALT.—Very little movement in any sort. Canadian inactive at Soc. for car-lots and at 85 to 90c. for small lots per barrel. Liverpool coarse held at 70c. for small lots; and dairy quiet at 40c. for round lots and 45c. for small 50 lb. bags.

HOPS.—Quiet, but fair to good medium trade lots could have found buyers at 8 to 11c.

DRIED APPLES.—Dealers have sold a very few at 4 1/2 and 7 1/4 c., but not inclined to touch any trade lots at over 3 1/4 to 4c.

WHITE BEANS.—Very quiet at \$1.10 to \$1.15 for choice.

TORONTO MARKETS.

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

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Green firm with all offering wanted, but no advance as yet. Cured scarce and wanted; a car of special weight for future delivery brought 9c., but dealers seemed inclined to ask this figure for No. 1 cows at close.

SHEEPSKINS.—Pelts and lambskins have been consolidated into sheepskins and prices of the best green advanced to 45c.; there has still been very few offered from the country, and scarcely any movement in dry. CALFSKINS.—Steady and unchanged; all offered taken.

WOOL.—Much as before. Offerings small with holders still inclined to look for an advance and dealers to refuse it. Some small lots of fleece have, however, sold as before at 18c. for fine and 15 to 17c. for coarse. Some demand for pulled has been heard from the factories, and super has been taken by them at 22 to 23c.

TALLOW.—Very flat; rendered has followed rough in the decline, and closed at 6c., but though abundant has been offered very slowly at this figure.

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

Wool.		
Fleece, comb'g ord.....	0 16	to 0 18
" Southdown.....	0 22	to 0 00
Pulled combing.....	0 17	to 0 18
" super.....	0 21	to 0 23
Extra.....	0 25	to 0 27

# CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY STOCK YARDS AT MONTREAL.



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

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

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

For information about Rates, etc., apply to

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General Freight Agent (East'n Div'n),  
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**TORONTO.**

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

With ten years' experience planning and super-  
vising the erection of Farm Buildings, and  
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Correspondence invited.

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The most simple and perfect tailor system of  
measuring, taught in 3 or 4 days for \$5; board for  
board from a distance, 50c. a day. Miss E.  
C. 1113, 17 King street west, two doors from St.  
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**BRITISH EMPIRE  
LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**

Established - - - 1847

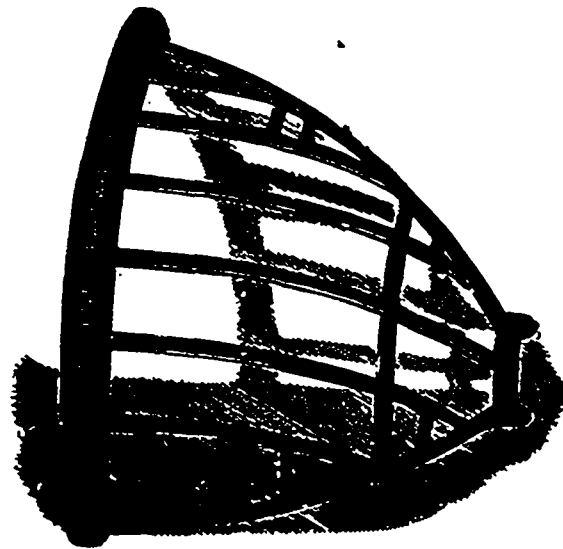
Assets nearly - \$5,000,000

New Policies issued in Canada for 1885:  
10 POLICIES FOR \$1,159,000.

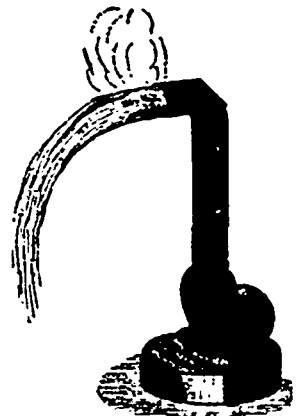
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Special Agent: JNO. DENNIS.

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**STABLE FITTINGS,**  
—ALSO—

**TORONTO HARDWARE MAN'G. CO.**



**THE CHAMPION IRON FENC,  
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK, &c.  
SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE.**  
Toronto Hardware Mfg. Co., 960 Queen St., W. Toronto



**THE  
Improved Model Washer & Bleacher.**

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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

Washing made light and easy. The clothes  
have that pure whiteness which no other mode  
of washing can produce. No rubbing required,  
no friction to injure the fabric. A 10 year old  
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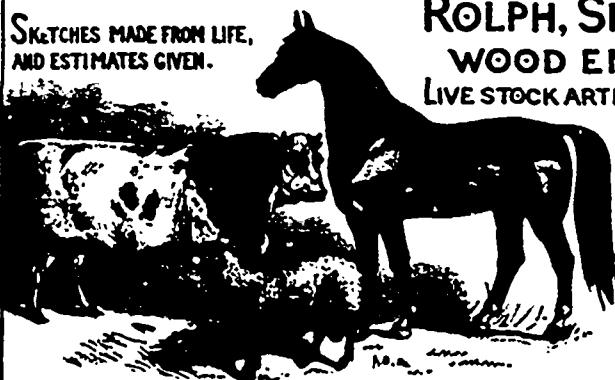
To place it in every household the price has  
been placed at \$3.00, and if not found satis-  
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says about it:—"The Model Washer and Bleacher  
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many and valuable advantages. It is a time and  
labor-saving machine, it is substantial and en-  
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Send for circulars. AGENTS WANTED.

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WOOD ENGRAVERS,  
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**ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE  
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AGRICULTURAL  
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PRIZE HEREFORDS.

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Scaled Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Coal, Public Buildings," will be received until **MONDAY, THE 10th OF AUGUST NEXT,** for Coal Supply for all or any of the Dominion Public Buildings.

Specifications, form of Tender, and all necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after Monday, the 13th instant. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

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

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

A. GOBELL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 13th July, 1886.

### Ontario Veterinary College,

40 Temperance St., Toronto



### INTERNATIONAL AND COLONIAL EXHIBITIONS.

ANTWERP IN 1885.  
LONDON IN 1886.

It is the intention to have a Canadian representation at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION at Antwerp, commencing in May, 1885, and also at the COLONIAL and INDIAN EXHIBITION in London in 1884.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Latest and Most useful Invention of the Day is the



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Awarded Diploma at Canada's Great Fair, in Toronto; Western Fair, London; and Central Exhibition, Guelph. It is Simple, Cheap, Durable, Labor-Saving, and Easily Operated. See it and judge for yourself. No matter what your prejudice may be, one trial of this Grinder will convince you that it is the only one ever invented that answers the purpose in every particular. Manufactured by

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Rates of passage from Toronto:—Cabin, \$67 25, \$67.25. Return \$100.83 and \$118.88. All out, side rooms and comfortably heated by steam. Storage at very low rates. Proprietary certificates from Great Britain and Ireland at lowest rates.

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First-class refreshment rooms at convenient distances.

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

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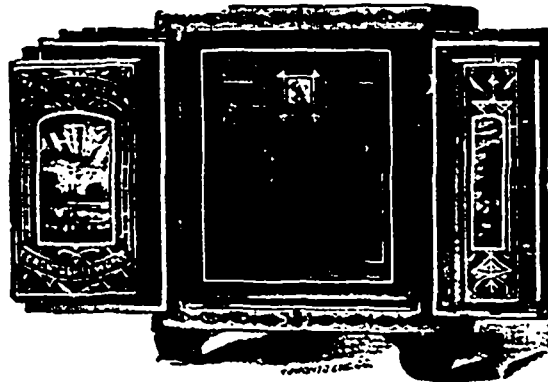
A. M. SMITH, Esq., President; Wm. GOODERHAM, Esq., Vice-President; Hon. S. C. WOOD, JOHN FISKEN, Esq.; HORT. BEATY, Esq., A. T. FULTON, Esq.; GEORGE A. COX, Esq., GEO. McTUNNICH, Esq.; J. J. KENNY, Managing Director.

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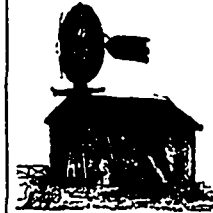
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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

WIND MILLS, I X L FEED MILLS,

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GEARED WIND MILLS, For Driving Machinery Pumping Water, &c. From 1 to 40 h. power.



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

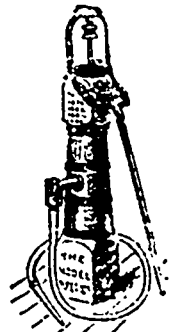
We, the undersigned, are using one of your Geared Wind Mills, and take pleasure in stating that they are fully up to your representations, and meet our most sanguine expectations in every particular. Geo. Laidlaw, Victoria Road, Ont.; John L. Howard, Sutton P. O., Ont.; Thomas Ineson, Scarborough, Ont.; J. P. Cass, L'Orignal; J. R. Keyes, St. Catharines; G. Wilson (of Wilson & Young), Seaforth; Jno. How, Hallowville; Peter Timmons, Entorpriso; R. Ball, Millbrook; John T. Barley, Mitchell; O. T. Smith, Bimbrook; W. Jackson, Meno Mills.

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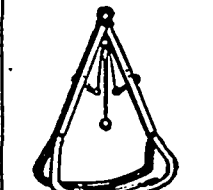
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25 sizes.

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Have always on hand a very fine  
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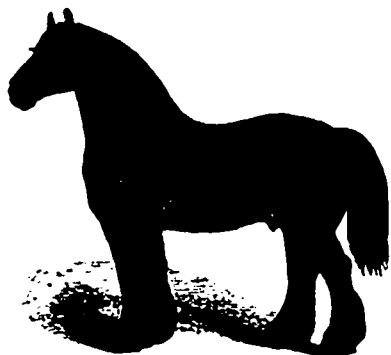
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**HIGH GRADE JERSEY COWS,**  
Fresh in Milk, of good individual merit,  
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**PRICE \$100 EACH.**

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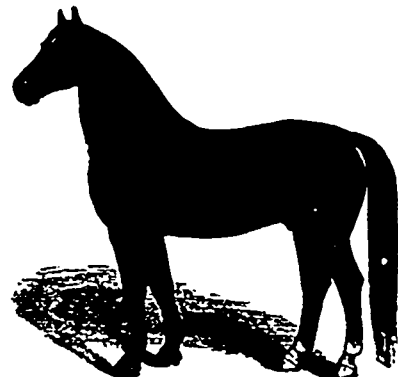
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*Standard Bred Trotting Stock  
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For Sale.*

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13 to 15 hands. Very hardy and perfect in  
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**MR. GEORGE F. BOWDEN,**

Auctioneer, of SOMERSAL, near Derby,  
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will dispose of by private treaty the THREE  
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**MAGNUM BONUM,**

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**WANTED THE MOST.**

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Stallion Pony, age four years, 13 hands high

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Mr BOWDEN having done business in the  
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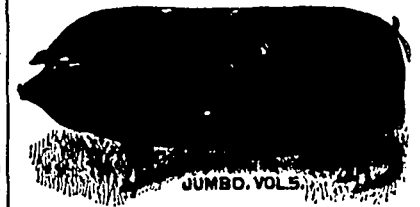
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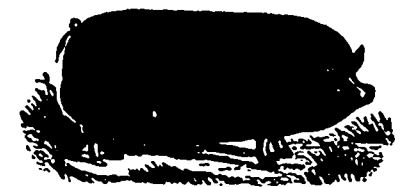
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A FEW YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.  
Pedigrees on application.

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**SUFFOLK PIGS.**

Bred from imported stock—the boar in use  
was bred by the Earl of Ellesmere, and won first  
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**SEVERAL PRIZE WINNERS**

in stock. Address:

**GEORGE BUNBURY,**

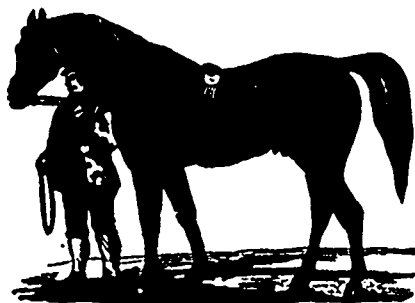
SUFFOLK LODGE, OAKVILLE,

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The Eagle Steam  
Washer is the only  
Washing Machine in-  
vented that a weekly  
woman or girl 14  
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the use of a wash-  
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wash 50 or 100 pieces  
in one hour. Agents  
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clothes, and every lady will buy after trying it; warranted  
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MILESIAN

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WILL STAND FOR MARES AT THEIR OWN STABLES,

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

ORIOLE, now 5 yrs. old, by "Erin O'Neil," dam thoroughbred mare "Morpna," by imported "The Tester," grand dam by "Val Paraiso," is for appearance and speed admitted to be superior to his celebrated sire.

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Chicago Volunteer.

DESCRIPTION.

Bred by H. C. Goodrich, on the Farm of Alden Goldsmith, Orange County, N.Y., the owner of "Volunteer." A dark mahogany bay, 16 hands high, and weighs 1,250 lbs.

PEDIGREE.

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

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

Terms.—For the Season, \$30, payable 1st of January, 1886. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge, providing Chicago Volunteer is living and in my possession. All accidents at owner of mare's risk. Good pasture at \$2.50 per month. All escapes at risk of owner of mares.

Mares from a distance will be met at train.

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In politics will be perfectly neutral, not joining in those of any party, neither will it ally itself to or be connected with any organization or association, political or otherwise. Local subjects affecting farming will be treated upon, as well as those relating to all branches of stock and agriculture. Correspondence on important or interesting matters is solicited. Our columns will always be open for the free insertion of questions, and answers will be gladly received from those of experience among our readers. And by the honorable advocacy of the interests of our constituency, we will endeavor to gain confidence and support.

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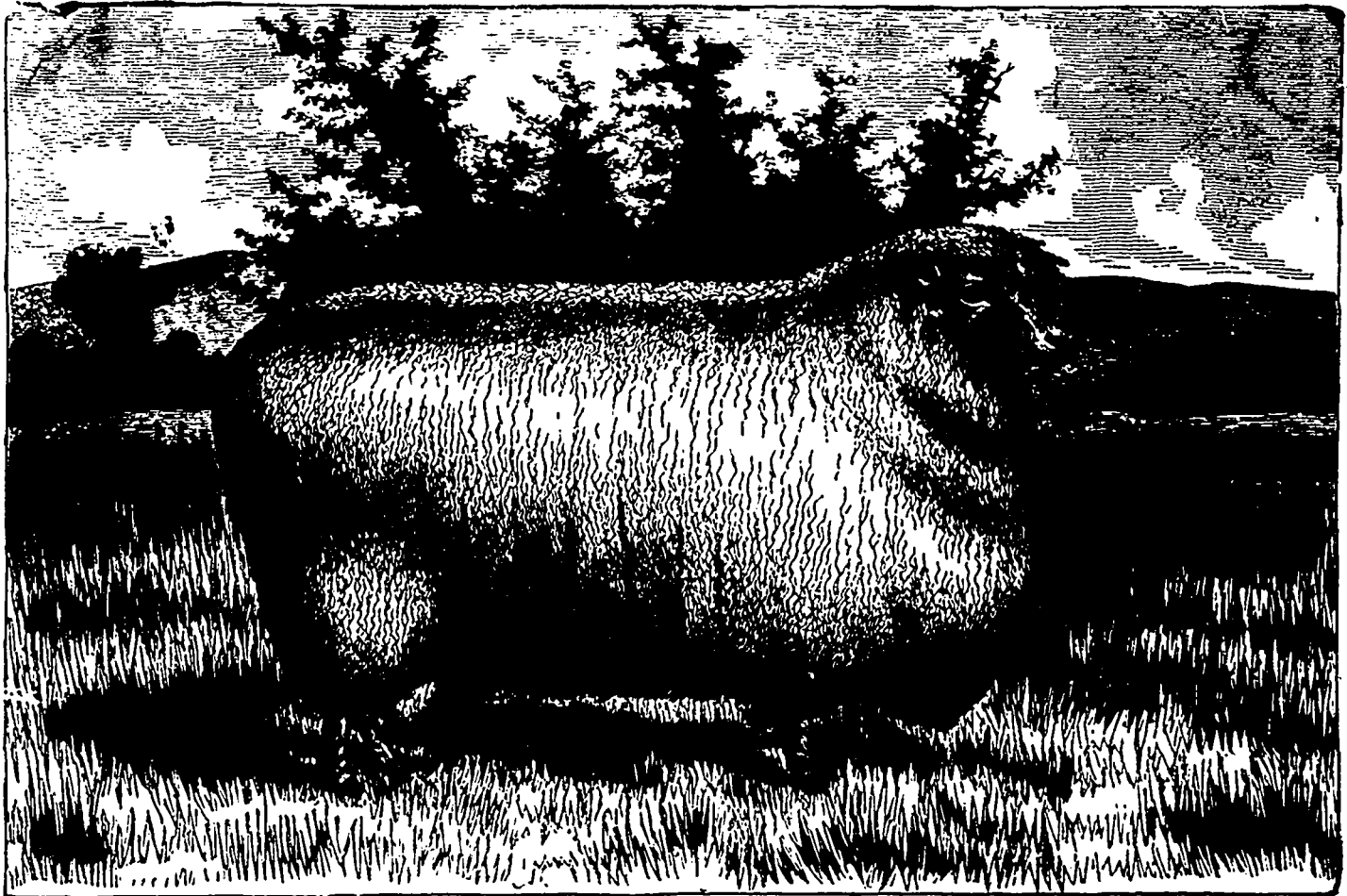
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