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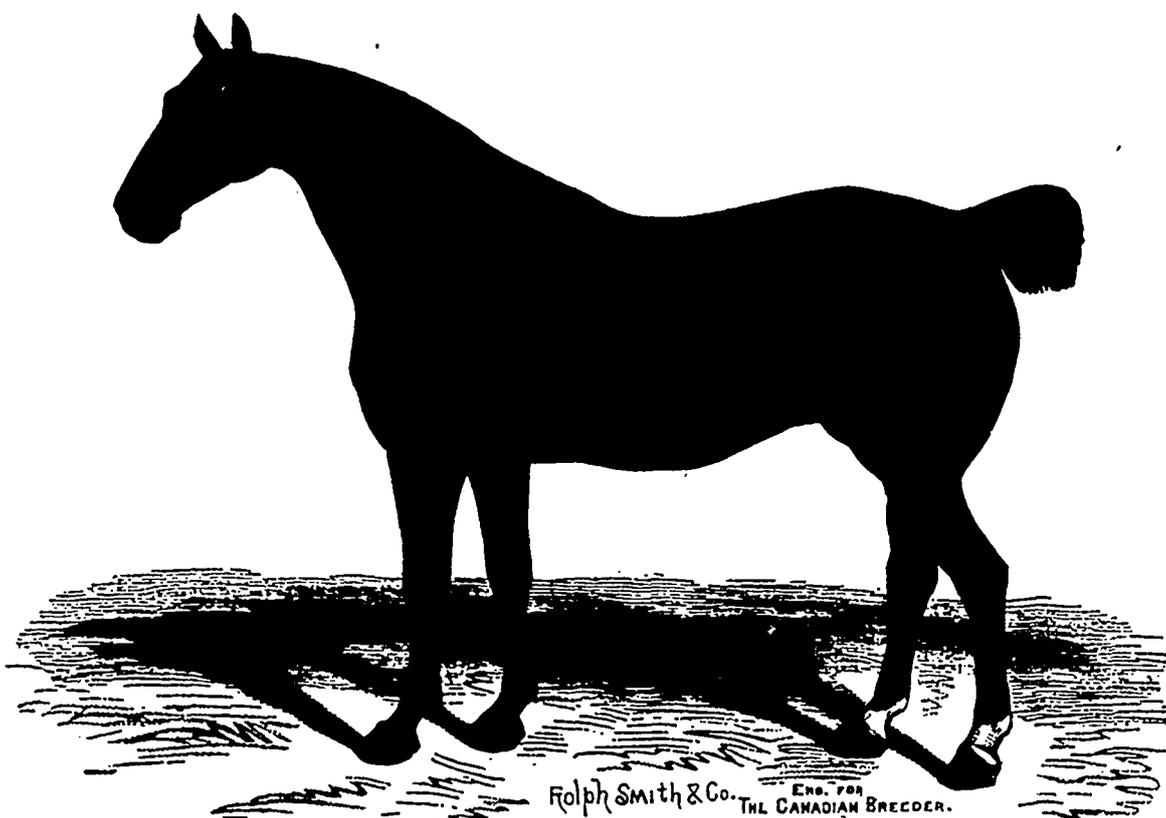
CANADIAN BREEDER

and
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, JANUARY 9, 1885.

No. 2.



"MARITANA," the property of Mr. William Pope, Downham Market, Norfolk. Winner of £1,500 in Prizes. Height 14.2.

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

MARITANA.

Engraved for The Canadian Breeder.

This beautiful mare, the property of Mr. William Pope of Downham Market, Norfolk, has had a remarkably successful show-yard career. She has won no less than about £1,500 in prizes, and, standing 14 hands 2 inches high, she displays rare activity and elegance.

An experienced Western feeder claims that white Shorthorns feed better than red ones. This statement is perhaps consequent upon the fact that the high-bred Clarence Kirklevington, winner of first prize at the late Chicago Fat Stock Show, was white.

In 1883 there were 200 transfers of recorded Berkshires reported to the office of the American Berkshire Association. In 1884 there were over 600 reported,

MORTON FREWEN ON SUSSEX CATTLE.

Mr. Morton Frewen has declared in the English papers a preference for the Sussex breed of cattle, of which he claims to have brought out about thirty head. He says of this race of cattle:—

"Apart from a little superfluity of horn, they have every good point that we western men look for in excess of every other breed; the bullocks at four years old, which is the age at which we market, are much heavier than the Herefords, and it costs us no more to send a heavy beast to market, 2,000 miles away, than a light one. Their color is the most popular here: they promise to fatten readily on our scanty grasses, and, better than all, to make very little milk. Many of the Americans will be across the water to buy thoroughbred cattle, and their attention should be especially drawn to this breed. I shall myself bring out more next year. The result of polling the Devon breed is the Suffolk Polled breed, nice cattle enough, but rather small and thin-skinned for

this country. If breeders would turn their attention to securing a tribe of Sussex Polls, these would leave nothing to be desired."

LUXURIES UNAPPRECIATED.—The farmer is very apt to regard his bins of grain, root-house stores of vegetables, his nice porkers, and his fine flock of chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys, his daily gathering of eggs, his nice butter, milk, rich cream, and such other articles as he produces, as the necessities of life. But one-half of the world, yes, two-thirds, or even all of it not engaged in husbandry, look upon the majority of these things as luxuries. The farmer who grumbles at such a lot in life cannot appreciate a good living. How many thousand villagers are there all over the country who would gladly exchange with him? Farmers, we admit, are often short of money; yet the majority of them have plenty that will bring money, and all who have half the energy and thrift necessary to make a living in a village or city have a home well supplied with comforts and live on the fat of the land.—*Rocky Mountain Husbandman,*

THE CANADIAN BREEDER

AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 per Annum

ADVERTISING RATES.

Per line, each insertion, 20 cents.
(Nonpareil measurement, 12 lines to one inch.)

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All communications to be addressed to

CANADIAN BREEDER,

COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.

TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, January 9th, 1885.

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

WHY FARMERS' SONS GO TO THE CITY.

In a country where agricultural pursuits have so much in their favor it has long been a source of wonderment that so many farmers' sons quit the farm for other pursuits. Among the many who are jostling each other for a bare existence in the crowded unwholesome quarters of the great cities, one is surprised to find men who, a few years before, left comfortable homes in the country. Among the poorly paid, shabbily dressed, over-worked and not over-fed tradesmen's assistants on Yonge, Queen, and King streets are many men who had they remained at home on the farm might have been comparatively independent. As they are they are the reverse of comfortable in almost every respect. They are paid barely enough to supply themselves and their families with the bare necessities of life. They can lay up nothing for sickness or for the education of their families, and their sons and daughters have little to look forward to beyond a continued struggle with poverty. In the professions it is the same. The wealthy farmer gives his boys good educations, and directly they are educated they come to think that they are quite too clever to go on farming as their fathers have done before them. They think that law or medicine opens before them a wider and more promising field, and so they rush in to swell the ranks of the already over-crowded professions. A few of them rise to eminence (some men will rise to a prominent place in almost any calling or profession), but a majority, a very large majority, join the great army of briefless barristers and physicians without practice. Young men brought up in homes where aught save plenty is unknown cannot for a moment realize the risks they are running in quitting a certainty on the farm for an uncertainty in the city. They know nothing of the tortures the man has

to endure who has to do his best to keep up appearances on an insufficient income. The very life of such a man becomes a burden to him. His career from day to day is one protracted lie. If people come to understand how poor he is they will under-estimate his professional abilities, and then what little standing he has will be gone. He must sacrifice his comfort and that of his family, and too often he is compelled to delude trusting tradesmen, all for the sake of "keeping up appearances," or in other words for the purpose of making his neighbors believe that he is what he is not.

And why does the farmer's son rush into this wretched treadmill life when he has a lucrative and honorable calling which he has mastered within his reach? This is a question that may not be easily answered, but it is one of vital importance to the agricultural interests of the country and one which is well worthy of patient and careful consideration. Of course we all know something of the allurements which city life has for the young so long as "distance lends enchantment to the view," but this does not fully account for the intense dislike with which so many farmers' sons regard everything in the shape of agricultural pursuits. They regard farm life as a species of slavery—a calling in which nothing but dogged perseverance and patient, plodding industry can be of any avail. They are led to think that intelligence and study have nothing to do with success on the farm—that the most pronounced fool is just as apt to grow rich on a farm as the most clever and intelligent man in the country. Indeed, the opprobrious epithet of "hook farmer" is too often applied to the man who is trying to make use of his intellect as well as his land. In the long run of course the farmer who works with both mind and body has the best of it, but the "plodders" are in such a large majority in some sections of Canada, it is not surprising that many farmers' sons early decide that farm life is altogether too slow and unintellectual for them. And is it surprising that the young men get such notions into their heads? Too often the routine on the farm is unbearably dull. The farmer who steadily and wearily plods along in the footsteps of his forefathers, so far as farm work is concerned, cannot reasonably be surprised to see his son turning to some other occupation. He goes on year after year with the same dreary unvarying routine. Each year the same policy is pursued with the same results. Nearly the whole product of the farm is sold off as "raw material." The farmer keeps just enough horses to do his work, just enough in the way of scrub cattle to supply him with milk, butter, and beef, just enough scrub sheep to supply wool for the necessities of the household besides an occasional carcass of mutton, while for income he depends on the sale of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, hay, and even straw. It is no wonder that any enterprising young man should fly from such a life without stopping to consider whether he was

jumping out of the frying pan into the fire or not. It indeed promises the dullest and dreariest of futures.

If, on the other hand, the farmer used his brains as well as his hands, how different would farming look to his sons. If the sons could see live stock on the farm increasing in numbers and quality every year through a careful and intelligent system of breeding; if they could see the coarse grains, hay, straw, and roots all manufactured into beef, butter, cheese, and pork before being sold off the place, while the land was every year becoming more and more productive through the increased quantities of manure thus made available, then they would begin to see that there was something more than a mere hand-to-mouth living for the intelligent and industrious farmer. They would feel a laudable pride in the quality of their horses, sheep, cattle, and hogs as compared with those of their neighbors. They would begin to see that brains as well as muscles could be made available in agricultural pursuits, and that even a moderate sized farm opened a field of the grandest possibilities, so long as the farmer was willing to make the most of it.

And what does it take to begin all this reformation? Very little will answer. A well-bred bull calf, a well-bred ram, and the services of a good stallion will cost but little, and yet they cover about all that is necessary in taking the initial step in the right direction. And even if the farmer be too poor to buy a single animal of the improved breeds, he can surely secure their services at a very moderate cost (provided there are any within twenty or thirty miles of him), and when he has done even that he has made a start in the right direction. Let him begin to breed out his scrub stock and to feed up his coarse grains, hay, straw, and roots on the farm, and he will soon find that his affairs are taking a turn for the better. His sons will feel an interest in the work, and, in most cases at least, prefer a certainty at home to an uncertainty in the city.

BROKEN LANDS FOR MUTTON, BUTTER, AND WOOL.

Any one who has spent much time in the northern townships of Ontario cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that they contain a large area of land that is lying wholly worthless and unproductive, which might be made to add very materially to the wealth of the Province. How great this area of unproductive country is might be difficult to guess, but it is safe to say that at present that portion of Ontario that is yielding little or nothing beyond timber is much larger than all the cultivated land in the Province. Of course it would not be safe to assert at the outset that the whole of northern Ontario will be found suited to any branches of agriculture, stock-raising, or dairying, but it is very certain that there are many and extensive tracts in the Laurentian Range that would furnish admirable facilities for dairying, sheep-raising, or cattle-raising

Hitherto these back townships have been settled very slowly, because the men who moved into them were those who had not the capital to buy more promising land. In these rough and broken lands the poor man could make his way after a fashion, but it was a very uncomfortable and unsatisfactory fashion. He had to utilize the timber and fuel cut in clearing the land to keep the wolf from the door till he could realize on his first crop of grain and roots. To do all this would keep him very busy, and so his first crop would be a small one. This fact would hamper his next year's operations, and in this way he would find himself struggling along year after year, living from hand to mouth and never having enough ahead to properly stock his farm. In fact these free grant townships have hitherto yielded but small encouragement to the penniless settlers who ventured into them.

What should be done with these townships that are broken up with the rugged sullen ridges of the Laurentides is a problem not difficult to solve. They should be offered in large tracts to individuals or companies who will undertake to work them up to something like their full capacity. Let the price per acre be small, but bind the purchasers to fully stock the land purchased within three years of the date of sale. This would open a field for the investment of capital in large or small sums such as is not often met with. As the land now lies it is practically worthless as soon as the pine is cut or burned off it. If therefore the Government could sell it at a dollar or even fifty cents per acre it would lose nothing by the transaction, especially if it was sold under certain conditions as regards stocking and improvements. If, on the other hand, investors could obtain this land in fee simple at the end of three years at such a price and on conditions not too hard to fulfil, the money would be well laid out. Though these broken lands are not suitable to wheat growing on a large scale, the valleys are very rich, and would yield enormous crops of coarse grain, roots, or material to be cut and put up green for ensilage. On the ridges and uplands the pastures, though somewhat short, are singularly rich, sweet, and durable. They are in fact greatly better than they look, furnishing feed for twice the stock that a stranger would credit them with supporting. Besides this, everyone who has lived in the Laurentides will bear witness that these short white clover pastures in the rocky broken ridges produce the sweetest milk, butter, and mutton to be found in Canada. The atmosphere is dry and pure, and for a large proportion even of the hot season the nights are cool.

The water supply is another strong point in favour of our back townships as fields for dairying and cattle and sheep-raising. The water is for the most part drained through the seams of the hard insoluble granite (or rather gneissoid) rocks, and finally bubbles up in cold never failing springs as pure and limpid as it fell from the clouds.

Besides all this, though the winters in these

northern townships are severe they are not unfavourable to cattle and sheep. It is true that the temperatures are often very low, but on the other hand there are seldom if ever any of those sudden and unseasonable changes that constitute such very disagreeable features of the winters in lower latitudes. When winter comes in the Laurentides it comes to stay. There are no rainy "slushy" days followed by bitter freezing nights. Sheep and cattle go dry-coated from the beginning of winter till the end of it, and any one who has had any experience with horses, cattle and especially with sheep, need not be told that moist thawing days followed by sudden falls of temperature are much more to be dreaded than hard unvarying cold though it be ever so severe. In this country the stock-raiser and dairyman would want warm sheds and stables for his stock; but then why should he not have his sheds and stables warm when he can have all the timber he wants merely for the labour of cutting it.

Cattle would require a little longer feeding than in southern Ontario, but what would that matter when the hay, grain, roots, and ensilage were grown on land that cost only a dollar an acre?

Let a man have a five hundred acre farm in the Laurentides (worth say \$500), a dozen Jersey cows to calve next spring, two dozen Southdown ewes with lamb, four work horses, and five hundred dollars invested in implements (not forgetting a feed cutter), and he will have in his own hands the making of a substantial fortune.

If our Government, instead of assisting immigrants to pay their passage money when they are coming out to this country, would expend the money appropriated for assisted passages in establishing a loan bureau to which the settler could apply for aid during the first few years of his stay in this country, the work of settling the back country would go on much more rapidly and satisfactorily.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CREAMERIES.

The lesson taught by the establishment of cheese factories throughout the Dominion should have been a salutary one to the Canadian farmer. It should have taught him that extensive co-operation and scientific methods backed up by skilled labor and fairly good business management could well-nigh effect miracles in dairy matters. The cheese factory soon proved an important factor in the material prosperity of the average Canadian farmer, while it rendered the lot of many a hithert over-worked farmer's wife a comparatively comfortable one. And yet, in the face of all this, is it not a little surprising that creameries are not gaining ground in popular favor more rapidly? In the light of what they have learned by sending milk to the cheese factory, no enlightened farmer would think of making cheese on his own place at home; and yet they will go on churning a few quarts of sour cream twice; or

perhaps once, a week, making butter that will sell from five to eight cents lower than creamery product. And why is this state of things allowed to continue in so many sections of the Dominion where the farmers are abundantly able to establish their own creameries? Here is the story of how a very unpretending creamery was started in Kansas City, and of how it grew up till it became a full-grown creamery. It is told by the Kansas City *Live Stock Journal*:—

"One of our grocers concluded to try a creamery in connection with his business, and arranged his cellar for the purpose. In the cellar is a spring of clear, cool water in which he sets his milk cans. A barrel churn with a capacity for thirty-two gallons and a butter-worker was procured. The cans he uses are of such size that one inch of cream in the gauge will make one pound of butter. There is a great difference in milk, but cream is so nearly alike in its production of butter that a given amount of it always gives the same weight of butter. These cans were at first furnished by the creamery, but now they are bought by the farmer. The creamery owner at first agreed to give as much for an inch of cream as the stores in the town were paying for a pound of butter, but before long he found that he could buy cream at 20 cents per inch and sell his butter for 32 cents per pound, and he began giving two cents more for an inch of cream than a pound of butter brought in the market.

"At first farmers were a little shy about selling their cream, but some of them began to experiment, and they found that they got more money by selling their cream than by making butter, and the churning was saved.

"In a short time the creamery man had his routes all over the country and did his churning by steam. He tells me that by feeding the buttermilk to pigs he gets enough out of it to pay the man who has charge of the creamery, and now, while home dairy butter is dull in Cleveland at sixteen cents, he gets 25 cents easily. By making a business of butter making every operation is performed at the right time, and by mixing the cream of all the cows a uniform grade of butter is made, and all parties are benefitted."

Could not a few Canadians take a leaf out of this Missouri grocer's book?

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The idea of establishing Farmers' Institutes in various parts of the Province is unquestionably a good one. The work has been taken up in earnest this week by the faculty of the Ontario Agricultural College, and there is reason to hope that much good will be effected. Whatever is calculated to set farmers thinking, and teaches them to use their brains, as well as their muscles, cannot but exert a beneficial influence. In a country where agriculture plays such an important part as it does in Ontario, every advance made by the farmers means a great stride in the material prosperity of the whole community. Thus, for example, the English

cattle trade, though it has been sometimes disastrous to the exporters, has been very beneficial to the country, because it has taught so many farmers the folly of breeding scrub cattle when thoroughbred bulls were so easily obtainable. There is no doubt that the establishment of these institutes alone will in time more than repay this Province for all that the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm have ever cost the country.

One portion of the faculty has gone east and another south and west. Though much that is elicited in the discussions brought about in this way consists of what everybody was supposed to know, this emphasizing of important truths will be sure to be followed by good results. It is to be hoped that the farmers of Ontario will heartily second and support the efforts of the pioneers in this good work.

GOAT BREEDING IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The *Rocky Mountain Husbandman*, published at White Sulphur Springs, Montana, says:—

"There are upon our mountains and near the summit of our ranges a great number of highland dells that would make excellent goat ranches. The prairie ridges running down from the main ranges are always blown bare of snow in winter, and goats would winter well without danger of loss. Many of these locations are capable of sustaining from 300 to 1,000 goats, and are still unclaimed. The good prices obtained for mohair by our pioneer goatmen, Messrs. Elwell & Bates and Geo. Grayson, last year should be an incentive to those of limited means to engage in the industry, and the locations spoken of could be utilized to a good advantage. We are confident this will be done when the choice locations on the frontier are taken, if not before."

If this be true of Montana it is equally true of that portion of Alberta bordering on the Rocky Mountains, where thousands of acres can be had at a nominal rent of one cent an acre per annum.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Our illustration this week, engraved by Rolph, Smith & Co., Toronto, for THE CANADIAN BREEDER, is from the original picture, the property of the *English Live Stock Journal*.

JERSEYS AT HOME.

Eugene J. Arnold, of Summerland House, Jersey, sends the following interesting and instructive letter to *Bell's Weekly Messenger*:—

Jersey is but a small island; if it were square, it would just be 6½ miles each way. Yet this little spot manages to support about 12,000 cattle, that is, roughly speaking, one for every two acres of its surface (rocks, roads, and wastes, and house-room for 60,000 people included). And it has done this for the last 20 years at least; for the census of 1861 gives the number of cattle in Jersey as 12,037. What is more remarkable, it exports every year above 2,000 head (the average export by the Customs returns for the last 18 years being 2,049), nearly one for every ten acres. Now, the total number of cattle in England only averages one head to ten acres; it therefore follows that, in proportion to its size, Jersey exports every year as many cattle as England contains. In other words, if England were to export cattle at the same rate, her whole stock would be swept away in a single year, not a hoof would be left behind.

The system that enables Jersey to do this must be worth considering, particularly in these days, when the English farmer is at his wit's end what to do, as his sheet-anchor, wheat-raising, lets him drift upon the rocks. But another and not less striking result of our management is the breed of cattle it has produced. Hitherto it has been the accustomed fashion in England to look upon Jerseys as the curled darlings of fortune—pretty playthings for the rich—lovely little objects for the lawn—yielding a small quantity of very rich milk, butter and cream, for those wealthy enough to afford such extravagance. That they are small we admit; beautiful, we grant. But why shouldn't they be small? And why shouldn't they be beautiful? Is the fox-terrier less plucky, less useful, less fit for his especial duties, because he is not a mastiff? Fitness for the work is the thing; all the rest is tinsel.

The office of the Jersey is to convert grass and roots into butter, not beef. She is not bred to be eaten; she is too valuable as a butter machine. Then, why should she be larger? And, far from being the rich man's luxury, she is, more than any other breed, the poor man's necessity, the small farmer's best help. This is very easily and simply proved (in a general way) in our island experience. We have seen that 12,000 cattle are here kept in a place six miles square, where rent averages 9/ an acre, where the farms are smaller than anywhere else in the world, where every farmer works with his own hands, and is brought face to face with the wolf he must keep from the door. What do we see? The island eaten up with cows and the farmers beggars? On the contrary, the whole island is like a garden, thickly strewn with comfortable well-to-do houses and homesteads; we find ease and comfort everywhere, poverty and want unknown, beggars none. I do not say this is all the produce of cows, but I do say that our farmers (who have so close a fight, and yet are so wonderfully successful) must understand their business, and do not keep 12,000 cattle at a loss. If Jerseys pay here with land at 9/ an acre, can they be unprofitable in England, or anywhere else where butter finds a market? But we go much further; we hold that the Jersey cow is the most beautiful of her species, and the most profitable.

The Jersey does not claim to be the best animal for producing beef, or milk, or cheese; her specialty is butter, and here she stands unrivalled for quality and for profit. All the beef for our 60,000 people is imported every week from the neighboring coast of France, and from Spain; and this has been the case for the last hundred years at least, as the Acts of our island abundantly show. With our 12,000 cattle, we do not rear a single bullock; neither do we make a single pound of cheese, and probably never did. As to milk, that of the Jersey cow is far too good for the milkman, who would find a Holstein (or one of the deep milking tribes of Shorthorns) much more profitable. Neither does the Jersey claim to be "a good all-round cow." The "good all-round cow" is an anachronism; she might have done very well when every man was his own butcher and baker, but now she is as out of date as an Indian's bow and arrow; a fossil like the megatherium. Nowadays the farmer is obliged to consider what particular line will best suit his circumstances and surroundings—whether beef or milk or cheese or butter—and he must choose his cow accordingly, for on this depends his success or failure. If he decide in favor of butter, there is no cow will suit him so well as the Jersey, for she is the only one that has been persistently bred for butter alone, and she is the accumulated result of some hundreds of years' persevering effort in that direction.

We will sum up the merits of the Jersey as we can. We hold that the Jersey is the most profitable of butter cows—she will yield more butter (for her size and the food consumed) than any other breed whatever; that a good Jersey will yield half her own weight of butter in a year—she rarely exceeds 800 lbs. in weight, and her average is above 700 lbs.—cows that yield half that weight of butter in a year are to be found in every good herd; that her milk is richer than that of any other breed, six quarts very commonly producing a pound of butter—there is, therefore, less water to handle, to milk, manage, and find pans for; that her butter is better in color, in texture, and in flavor, and commands a higher price; that she comes into profit early, her first calf being commonly dropped when she is two years old, and often before; that she is gentle and docile, easily managed by the woman and children of the household, who lead her to the field, tether her, lead her home again, milk her, and manage her generally, without any assistance from the stronger hands, which are left free for other work.

Lastly, that she is equally at home in the Arctic cold of Canadian winters, and the tropical summers of the Gulf of Mexico. Letters now lie before me from the secretary of the Jersey Cattle Show at Mobile, where they succeed perfectly; and from Mr. Burnham (purchaser of the famous Coomassie) in Connecticut, who finds they do equally well in the Northern States; and there are several large herds in Canada, to which the Hon. Mr. Cochrane (of Shorthorn fame) is just adding another. May we not fairly challenge the world to produce another breed with such credentials?

FARMERS' NEWSPAPERS.

Judge T. C. Jones sends the following common-sense remarks to the *Chicago Breeders' Gazette* regarding cheap farmers' newspapers:—

"It is amazing what a multitude of newspapers are sent broadcast over the country, without money and without price! Among the countless numbers of 'sample copies' received within the last few days was a large weekly from an eastern city, in which an admiring correspondent is made to say: 'In most cases the agricultural department of even the best of our weekly newspapers has no attractions for one well supplied with special farm literature; but this portion of *The Weekly*—has enlisted my interest and attention, etc., etc.' The paper here commended is good enough in its way—has a large amount of political and other matter, with interesting news department, if it were not too old—but like all papers of its class, the pretence that it is of value to the farmer is a sham. It is made up from the daily issues of a paper whose patronage comes from the commercial and manufacturing classes, and in so far as the interests of these classes clash with those of the farmer, it is of course the advocate of the former as against the latter. Great pains are taken to send these large one dollar weeklies, with their endless variety of patent medicine and other swindling advertisements, to the farmers' homesteads in all parts of the United States, and liberal sums are frequently paid, as we understand, for the names with post-office addresses of these farmers. What are we to infer from this? Do these dealers in these worthless nostrums and other swindling devices, and the equally guilty parties who aid them by publishing their fraudulent advertisements, assume that farmers, as a class, are more easily duped than the inhabitants of the towns and cities? Let the country people stand by and sustain the publishers of papers

who understand their interests, and honestly and in good faith advocate and defend the same!"

DEATH OF A PROMINENT BREEDER OF CLYDESDALES.

From the London Live Stock Journal.

The Clydesdale Horse Society has lost one of its most active members by the death of Mr. David Cross, of Knockden, who was one of the original members of council and an active member of committees. The deceased was a partner of the extensive firm of Alexander Cross & Sons, seed merchants, Hope street, Glasgow, and was noted for his shrewdness, keen business habits, and commercial activity. About nine years ago he purchased Knockden estate from Mr. James Nicol Fleming, and at the dispersing sale of the famous Clydesdale stud secured some of the most noted brood mares. From these he bred several very fine animals, and though Knockden never attained to the same position in the show-ring as it did in Mr. Fleming's time, Mr. Cross' representatives always managed to keep it in the prize list. Mr. Cross is survived by several sons, some of whom are in the business. In the west country he will be much missed at agricultural meetings, as (notably in the case of the Glasgow Agricultural Society) his voice was always heard and attended to in council, and in matters of difficulty he proved himself an able diplomatist. His death makes the fourth public agriculturist which Glasgow has lost in the last few years, viz., Mr. Hugh Kirkwood of Killermont, Mr. Young, of Fullund, Mr. Drew, of Merryton, and Mr. Cross, of Knockden.

A BLOW TO SHIRE HORSE-BREEDING.

From the London Live Stock Journal.

After reading the report of last Royal Agricultural Society's meeting, one seems inclined to think that the motto which farmers wish to take is not "Hark Forward," but "Hark Back." Possibly the good old times may make many sigh for them, but we do not think they will be got from retrograde movements. Yet, what more unreasonable retrograde movement could there be than that of "slumping" Shires and agricultural horses, after being classified the recognized registered breeds? All that can be said is that it will allow a 'pedigree unknown' animal to compete and win if it has apparent merit; and though the assumption is that a good horse is well bred, we cannot allow this when we take into consideration the harm which is done through a lax system of horse-breeding. The Shire is an agricultural horse, but he is also something more. He is a horse suitable for the streets of large cities, and a subject of farm profit as much as a sheep. The frauds which the new condition opens up are apparent to all show students. A enters a yearling colt in Class 1, another in Class 2, another in Class 3—all single entries. B enters two or three in each with pedigrees, and all go amiss or out of bloom. He cannot show others in their places unless subject to disqualification; yet A literally takes three entries, and gets the animals to suit him—it may be half an hour before they are required to enter the yard. What the society should have done was to have kept the classes as usual, and given prizes also for agricultural horses not eligible to compete in the foregoing classes, select Clydesdales, select Shires, or whatever they happened to be, the entrant giving all the particulars he could. Surely the Royal Agricultural Society can afford to take every paying branch of agricul-

ture under its wing, and what is paying better and giving better "Bills of promise" than Shire breeding?

IMPORTING COLTS INSTEAD OF FULL-GROWN HORSES.

Col. Bridgeland, who has had long experience in France as American consul, while at the Norman meeting at Chicago, was asked his opinion of importing draught colts instead of full-grown horses. He advocated importing the colts and letting them mature on our rich and abundant food. They stand the importation trip better, and are then more readily acclimated.

Mr. A. B. Allen, writing on this subject in the *National Live Stock Journal*, says:—

"I notice that some importers are bringing yearling colts, instead of full-grown horses, of the larger class of European breeds, and it is claimed they develop greater frames, and, attaining full size, become stouter and heavier than when allowed to mature where foaled. This shows that the American climate and food are very favorable for rearing horses.

"I have for many years past strongly advised the importation of cattle and horses at six to twelve months of age, in preference to older, as there are four considerable advantages in doing this. First, they do not cost near so much; second, food and transportation cost less; third, they are not so often injured on board ship, particularly when it is violently pitching and rolling in stormy weather; fourth, if loss does ensue, it is nothing like so great with young as with aged animals. Ponies are an exception, and may be purchased full-grown, as they are so small they can be transported across the Atlantic ocean with perfect safety, unless something extraordinary should happen on board ship. I have seen upward of twenty of them come loose between decks on a long, stormy voyage, and yet arrive in New York in excellent condition. When the vessel pitched and rolled heavily, the ponies would either lie down, or, if standing, huddle together, spread out their feet, brace themselves, and thus prevent being thrown violently against each other, or the sides or partitions of the ship. Colts and calves six months old, or a little more, might be turned loose in a vessel, and protect themselves in the same manner.

"The only reasons I have heard of preferring to import full-grown animals were, their being wanted for immediate use, or that the purchaser would be more sure then of getting such as would suit him. I do not think, in the latter case, there would be any great risk, for animals under a year old usually show what they will be after attaining full size."

WHIPPING HORSES.

From the Farmers' Advance.

The whip is the parent of stubbornness in a high-spirited animal, while gentleness will win obedience and at the same time attach the animal to us. It is the easiest thing imaginable to win the affection of animals, and especially of horses. An apple, a potato, or a few lumps of sugar given from the hand now and then, will cause the horse to prick up his ears at the sound of his owner's footsteps, not with fear, but with a low whinnying note of pleasure. The confidence of the noble beast thus gained will lead him to obey the slightest intelligent tone of voice or indication of the bit. There is no such thing as balkiness to be found in a horse thus treated; he shows a desire to obey, whereas a few lashes of the whip, smartly applied, if he be a horse worth having, will arouse in him

a spirit of retaliation and stubbornness that may cost the owner hours of trouble and possibly danger to life and limb. Horses are made gentle by kindness. They "believe" in the master they love, and his voice will calm them in a moment of fear, or induce them to struggle forward even when overladen, and when a whip would be sure to bring them to a stubborn standstill.

No man knows the true value of his horse until he has won his regard and confidence, as it were. The whip will never do this. A kind hand and gentle voice will act like magic; thus we have known women who could handle and drive horses that would almost invariably show some vicious traits in the hands of a male driver. These facts apply especially to the rearing and training of colts, something which the Arabs understand better than we do. They do not 'break' their colts, they adopt them; they fondle them from their birth and pet them always. An Arab would as soon strike his wife or his daughter as his horse; and no animals in the world are flecter, more enduring or more docile in the performance of every task which is given them than the Arabian horse. We would like to see the whip wholly discarded.

TO START A BALKY HORSE IN DOUBLE HARNESS.

From the Cultivator and Country Gentleman.

The habit of balking in double harness can be easily overcome by means of a cord one-fourth of an inch in diameter and sixteen feet in length, an iron ring about 1½ inches in diameter and a piece of strong twine some two feet in length. Fasten the ring securely by means of the twine to the back strap, where it is crossed by the breeching strap, then double the cord, placing the loop formed by the centre under the balky horse's tail like a crupper. Cross the cord, and pass both ends through the ring attached to the back strap. Carry them forward and pass them through that terret ring on the saddle of the harness which is next to the balky candidate's mate, then carry them through the hame ring of the kind horse and fasten them, leaving a little slack, but not sufficient to allow the balky horse to settle into the breeching of the harness. After completing this arrangement, step back, take the reins and start slowly. Of course the balky one will attempt to hang back, but the sensation produced by the cord will divert his attention in a very short time, and before he realizes what he is doing he will put his shoulder to the collar and help draw the load. This is much better than whipping, and a few lessons will generally effect a permanent cure.

WILD HORSES OF THE SIERRA MADRE.

From the Los Angeles (Cal.) Express.

One of the most startling and romantic features of border life occurred recently on the Wild Horse prairie, thirty miles north of Los Angeles, when a band of wild horses, under the lead of a noble sorrel stallion, came galloping over the plains to reconnoitre a company of surveyors engaged in making a survey of the tract. The band dashed toward Captain Keller and his party of surveyors till within about five hundred feet, when the leader halted in a proud and defiant manner, with neck curved, nostrils distended, erect, and tail on dress parade, and all the band arranged themselves on each side of him like a squad of cavalry in battle charge. After surveying the scene for a few moments the leader galloped away, followed by the band, in the most graceful and dignified manner. The scene

was most romantic, and the picture of the lordly leader, with his most obedient servants, in their fleet and gleeful motions, was worthy of an artist's pencil. There was another band of wild horses on the same prairie under the leadership of a dark mahogany bay stallion, with black mane, tail, and knees. In this band there are two white horses and the rest are bay and sorrel mainly. Few people are aware that at the northern base of the Sierra Madre, only thirty miles from this city, wild horses roam in their native beauty, and crop the rich grasses that grow on the Wild Horse prairie. Yet such is the fact, and their sleek appearance and graceful motions are the admiration of all beholders.

VETERINARY SURGEONS AT HORSE SHOWS.

The London *Live Stock Journal* says:—"There were a goodly number of draught-horse breeders at the recent Fat Stock Show at Islington; and Clydesdale men and Shire men fraternised as if they were set on the same feet and pasterns. The points of the types were subjects of conversation and discussion; and it seemed to be pretty generally admitted that a Shire horse set on Clydesdale feet and legs would be a very desirable animal to have. Most of the Northern men acquiesced in the action of the Shire men in putting the horses under a veterinary inspection, and it seems more than likely that we shall see a professional man inside northern show-rings in the future. At any rate, they cannot afford to fight the Shire battle with unsound animals, and we would like to see a capable veterinary inspector at work in the Glasgow Show-yard in the same vigorous manner in which Professor Pritchard strips to it in the Barford street gateway. Some strong Scottish language might then be heard by the ropes. Still, we must have sound horses; and though the power of the "vet." is thought by many to be too heavy, it is better than employing no "vet." at all. We should like to see, as at the May Horse Show, the V.S. certificates entered in the catalogue, the name and address of the "vet." and the date of examination also being given. This would tend greatly to prevent fraud, and facilitate business.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN WENTWORTH.

From the Hamilton Spectator.

Mr. Smith, county inspector of schools, proposes to make some attempt to teach agriculture in the schools of the county and to establish farmers' clubs as part of the scheme, or in connection with it. Mr. Smith proposes to begin by introducing into the schools reading books on agricultural subjects, and by inducing farmers to meet once a week to compare experiences, exchange notes, and listen to papers on practical agriculture. We are not in possession of the details of Mr. Smith's scheme. We do not know that he has arranged them all. He will at an early date invite the teachers of the county to meet him in Hamilton to discuss the whole matter. The general idea is, however, that farmers' boys will derive more benefit from a study of agriculture than from some branches now taught. If the boy is to quit school with a limited education at fourteen or fifteen years of age, as most farmers' boys do, some instruction in the rudiments of agriculture will be of greater benefit to him than a smattering of ancient history or wearisome exercises in arithmetic beyond fractions. No doubt it will be well to begin modestly; the plan may then

be developed and extended as circumstances permit and experience warrants.

The farmers will be encouraged to meet and discuss agricultural subjects by a judicious distribution of prizes; and Mr. Smith will ask the county council for a small money grant to enable him to carry out that part of the programme. It is proposed to hold the meetings in the afternoon. There will not be lack of time for one afternoon meeting a week during the winter; and members will be able to return home in time for evening work.

GRUMBLING AT AWARDS.

From the Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

It is quite an easy matter to construct a plausible criticism on the judges and awards at the shows, and many people are prone to indulge in it whenever from any cause they meet with disappointment. It is not at all unusual for the most ill-natured criticisms to emanate from those who have the very worst specimens on exhibition, and who of all others are least entitled to consideration. There are some people, rarely exhibiting anything worthy of competition and rarely receiving recognition, who are the first and loudest in denouncing the judges as prejudiced or incompetent. The instant that awards are not made to them or their favorites the charge is made that the judges are unfair and in combination with other exhibitors.

Judges, it is true, sometimes make mistakes, but it does not seem as if this habit of finding fault whenever awards do not happen to suit interested parties should be greatly encouraged by the press. The judges sometimes make mistakes, but they are selected because of their supposed fitness, and their decisions are entitled to more respect than the opinions of those people who are so prompt to appoint themselves to review their action. Mistakes are sometimes made, but as a rule awards are as nearly correct as it is possible to make them, and all this fog and dust with which interested parties seek to envelop results in order to mask their disappointment and conceal their defeat, will not serve to disturb the confidence of the public in the probable justice of the awards. In fact the public can see the motives and interests which lie back of these criticisms, and are not much in the habit of "going behind the returns."

Exhibitors who are disappointed with a meritorious thing can well afford to try again and again, because certain of receiving ultimate recognition. And in contests where competition is so close and rivalry so warm, no one need expect to retain position except at the cost of constant effort, and probably no one person or no one interest can count with certainty on maintaining an unbroken line of victories.

WARM FEED FOR COWS.

From the Prairie Farmer.

Even in the stables in cities, where the buildings are usually tight and warm, cattle suffer from cold very greatly, since they are tied in their stalls and are without exercise. This causes a shrinkage in the milk yield, and results in a very direct and perceptible loss to the owner. This latter consideration with some people will weigh more than anything we can say here about the suffering of the animals. A far larger number, however, will want simply a suggestion as to the means of increasing the comfort of their animals easily. This can be done by having ready to feed in the morning, and again at night, a liberal mess of warm food. Such feed can be provided by very

simple means, such as has been described in a contemporary, by L. N. Bonham. The device used by Mr. Bonham consists of a kerosene barrel placed inside a box, the space between box and barrel being filled with chopped straw or with sawdust. In this barrel hot, cooked food, covered with an old blanket, piece of matting or of carpet, with a tight cover, and over all the lid of the box shut down, will keep warm for many hours.

A good plan would be to use a straw-cutter with which to chop the hay, straw, or corn-stalks fed, and with that mix chopped roots, if roots are fed. Then place in the barrel, with meal, bran, or other ground stuff sprinkled in the mess from time to time. Over the whole pour scalding water, cover the barrel tightly, and steam for ten or twelve hours. Due allowance is to be made for the swelling of the chopped fodder. A liberal mess of this, given to a cow the first thing in the morning, will restore the heat lost during the cold hours of the night, and keep her warm for nearly a whole day. Another ration at night will do much to increase the flow of milk and prevent any suffering from cold.

ECONOMY ON THE FARM.

From the Spirit of the Farm.

Economy should be the watch-word on the farm. Everything should be so managed and so cared for that there will be no waste or unnecessary expense. There are more leaks on the farm than the careless farmer could be made to believe. It is not in one thing only, but in almost every operation on the farm, in which these wastes are going on, steadily and continuously wearing away the farmer's substance. At the planting season, if the best seed is not used, the crop not well cultivated, and not well harvested so as to save it in the best possible condition, there certainly will be a waste. If the stock is not of sufficient high grade to be the most profitable feeders, or if the animals are not at all times kept improving, a piece of extravagance is indulged in which but few farmers can afford. So it goes through the whole list. Many farmers who think they are practising rigid economy in not providing machinery to properly cultivate and harvest their crops are really making a steady waste. The same is true when the farmer keeps poor stock, with the idea that he is being economical in not expending money on improved stock. There never was a greater mistake than this. Farmers, study this question in all its bearings, and see if, after mature deliberation, you do not come to the conclusion that oftentimes where you were trying to save a little money you were in fact guilty of gross waste.

KEEP THE YOUNG STOCK THRIVING.

From the Prairie Farmer.

In nearly all parts of the country there are people who act upon the theory that young colts, calves, and other stock should be allowed to rough it through the first winter. The consequence is, that every spring thousands of barnyards are disgraced by the presence of shaggy, skinny, loose-jointed, half-starved young animals. It is true that, if they live through the spring, these will make a very rapid growth on the fresh pastures of summer, but the improvement in their condition, great as it is, does not suffice to bring them up to the weight and quality they would have attained in a corresponding period if well fed every day of their lives, as all stock must be to give the most profitable returns. The addition of a few cents worth of grain each day during the winter will

result in the addition of several dollars to the selling value of the animal in spring, and practically furnish a much more profitable market for the grain than can be found in the offices of grain dealers.

One great good results from keeping stock in good condition. It is always readily saleable. The butcher will want to buy such animals at a good price, for the supply of fairly fattened young cattle is never large enough to meet the demand. Buyers for the great markets are always looking for such animals, and will give their owner little rest until a trade has been made; but he whose stock is half-starved has but one market—that for light “stockers.” Thus he is at the mercy of a single class of buyers, and usually entirely without any of the advantages that competition gives. He is the slave of the market, and not its master, as he might be.

The gain from a system of full feeding does not end here. The farmer who sells the raw product of his farm rapidly reduces its fertility. Apparently he sells only a bushel of corn for twenty cents; really he sells a part of the fertility upon which he depends for his permanent income. If he feeds his grain, he keeps for himself the profit railroads would get for hauling the bulky product to market; he husband the riches of his land, and even increases their store, by converting mineral constituents of the soil and the chemical elements of the air into forms more readily available for food production. When the results of his labor and capital are ready for sale, they are in a condensed form, upon which cost of transportation is comparatively light, and for which there is an ever-ready demand.

DRYING COWS.

Mr. George Simpson, an English dairyman, says he has found, to his cost, that the ordinary practice of drying continuous milkers giving from twelve to sixteen quarts daily does not answer at all. Instead of attempting to dry cows giving large quantities of milk, he now finds it better to turn them in a loose box and feed on oat straw. By this means the flow of milk is reduced, and gradually they dry themselves off, without any evil effects following. The practice of suddenly checking the flow of milk of good milkers by the ordinary method has resulted, in his case, in three of his cows slipping their calves within forty-eight hours after the drying process had begun. It has been observed that, where it has been attempted to dry large milkers suddenly, the uterus and breast became inflamed. Dairy men will find it highly important to pay particular attention to their cows, especially those of the Guernsey and Jersey breeds, which are great milkers.

LICENSING STALLIONS.

A correspondent of the *Western Sportsman* writing from Rochester, Indiana, says:—“As Happy Jack wishes to hear from others on the subject of licensing stallions, I will give my views of the matter. What he was driving at, and what every good breeder or lover of fine horses wishes, is to do away with those common peneroyal stallions. Now, would it not be a better way to encourage good breeding by making all common horses pay a license of \$50, and let all imported and standard bred stallions stand free by the keeper giving positive proofs of his being imported or standard bred? I think where a man has paid from \$1,000 to \$3,000 for such a horse, he ought to stand on his merits. This would do

away with the scrubs just as quick and at the same time encourage good breeding. We have men in our county, and there are men I suppose in all counties, that will breed to the very lowest priced horse they can find regardless of consequences; men, too, that are able to breed to good horses. Now, what I say is, sock the license on the scrubs.”

TWO ENGLISH DUKES.

Among the obituaries in Thornton's last *Shorthorn Circular* are the following particulars concerning two bulls of no little notoriety: “6th Duke of Oneida (30,997). This celebrated bull died in September, when thirteen years old. He appeared quite healthy and active until a few days before his death. Appearing ill, it was thought he had caught cold, and was blistered at night, but was found dead in his box next morning. On examination several pieces of copper wire and a number of nails were found inside him, and were the cause of his death. Bred by Messrs. Walcott & Campbell, at New York Mills, Oct. 24, 1871, he was by 4th Duke of Geneva from that celebrated cow 10th Duchess of Underley, which was purchased by Lord Bective at the New York Mills sale, 1873, for \$35,000, equal at that time in English money to £6,270 16s. 8d.; consequently he was half-brother to the Duke of Underley 33,745, who was by 2nd Duke of Oneida. Although a fine, heavy-fleshed bull, with a grand head and neck and masculine character, he was rather tawny in his red, but not on so large a scale or so deep in hue as Lord Bective's well-known bull. He was purchased privately by Messrs. Lency when a yearling for 1,200 gs., and never left Wateringbury. His stock were very numerous, partaking of his character, and at the earlier Wateringbury sales realized large sums. He was judiciously used, and kept healthy and active even to last summer. Duke of Underley 3rd (38,196) died June 25, after completing his eighth year. He was bred by the Earl of Bective, by 2nd Duke of Tregunter from 8th Duchess of Oneida, own sister to Messrs. Lency's bull, 6th Duke of Oneida, and was purchased by the Duke of Manchester for 3,000 gs. when six months old for use in the Kimbolton herd. He became a prolific sire. In 1881, when a portion of the Kimbolton herd was sold, he had begotten eighty-seven calves, forty-six of which were heifers, and had realized upwards of 2,000 gs. in service fees. As a yearling he was a long, rather loose made bull, with a good head and neck, rich hair and color, and grew into a large, fine bull.”

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

Prospect Lad VIII., 12,691, Springer Bros., Springfield, Ill. to W. R. Wills & Bro., Pittsfield, Ill.

Miami Granite, 12,705, Springer Bros., to John Burruss, Miami, Mo.

Daniel Boone, 12,707, Clifford & White, Wellington, Ohio, to J. S. Goe, Brownsville, Penn.

Dick Turpin, 10,933, C. F. Alkire, Pandora, Ohio, to Alkire Bros., Pandora, Ohio.

Maggie May, 10,934, C. F. Alkire, to Alkire Bros.

Putnam Lad, 10,935, C. F. Alkire, to Alkire Bros.

Elmwood Lass XXVII., 12,720, Chas. F. Mills, Springfield, Ill., to L. A. Tomlinson, Seipe Springs, Tex.

Elmwood Duke XVI., 12,721, Chas. F. Mills, to J. E. Mann, Woodbine, Iowa.

Elmwood Duke XVII., 12,735, Chas. F. Mills, to L. Foster, Sergeant's Bluff, Iowa.

Joe, 11,583, D. H. Lindsay, Plattsburg, Mo., to John T. Wrinkle, Plattsburg, Mo.

Peerless, 2,135, W. A. Randolph, Emporia, Kan., to Randolph & Randolph, Emporia, Kan.

Juliet, 4,666, W. A. Randolph, to Randolph & Randolph.

Young Tombs, 4,031, U. A. Clapp, Wixom, Mich., to Wm. Graham, Rochester, Mich.

Broadmoor Gem, 12,170, J. F. Ferris, Portland, Me., to E. Kent & Son, Newmarket, N. H.

Peerless III., 12,231, W. A. Maze, Sharpville, Ind., to Samuel C. Roach, Warren, Ind.

Tom Hendricks, 12,580, A. W. Cooley, Coldwater, Mich., to E. A. Hand, Coldwater, Mich.

Nettie III., 12,653, James Riley, Thorntown, Ind., to C. J. Chambers, Russellville, Ind.

Queen's Gloster II., 12,668, Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio, to Geo. C. Corning, Topeka, Kan.

Bella Donna's Maid, 12,676, T. W. Samuels & Sons, Deatsville, Ky., to Wm. Warfield, Lexington, Ky.

Duke of Pemberton, 12,680, T. R. Proctor, Utica, N.Y., to J. B. Kelsey, Pemberton, N.J.

Horse Notes.

Horses that have a rackful of hay before them all the time will grow poor, when if fed a limited quantity with some grain they will become fat. The rack filled with hay becomes offensive from the horse's breath, and the animal must be partly starved before he will eat it.—*Kentucky Live Stock Record*.

It appears from the returns of the Board of Trade that during the month of November the number of horses exported from this country was 315, of which 71 went to Belgium, 56 to France, 16 to the United States, and 172 to other countries. The value of the animals exported was £16,493. In the same month last year, 436 horses, valued at £23,996, were exported. During the 11 months ended November 30th there were 6,610 horses exported, against 6,960 in the corresponding period of last year, and 6,070 in 1882. The value of the 11 months' export this year was £387,824, against £390,779 during the same period last year, and £384,805 in 1882. The imports of horses in November number 624, against 769 in November last year. For the 11 months the number of horses imported was 12,468, valued at £245,874, against 9,279 valued at £191,401 last year.—*London Live Stock Journal*.

Cattle Notes.

Hon. D. W. Smith, President of the National Cattle Growers' Association, is one of the favorite candidates in the West for the position of Commissioner of Agriculture.

The average weight of native Texas steers at 3½ years of age is 825 pounds, while one of the same age produced by two Shorthorn crosses weighs 1,100 pounds, an increase of upwards of thirty-two per cent. in weight, besides a corresponding increase in quality.

Mr. Waldo F. Brown in a letter to the *Country Gentleman* says:—“I have found it a decided advantage to the quality of the product to have one Jersey cow to each two or three others in the herd, as their milk gives butter of a better color and firmer texture than from most other breeds.”

There is no longer any question but the Montana bovine is king of the range, and that in every market reached by range cattle the Montana steer is a prince. He is a fine, large, well-proportioned animal, and of a bright, rich color. He is, of course, not to be pitted against the stall-fed Shorthorn or Hereford of the States; but no grass steer of State's or other origin can compare with him.—*Rocky Mountain Husbandman.*

One hundred and twenty-three Butler county, Kas., farmers, says the *Caldwell Journal*, are feeding in the aggregate 6,000 two, three, and four-year-old steers for the spring markets. When sold they will bring over \$500,000.

The Herefords have greatly increased west of the Missouri River the past year. A number of fine herds are now owned in Kansas, and comprise some very choice animals.—*Kansas City Live Stock Record.*

The city of London, England, eats in one year butcher's meat to the value of \$250,000,000, and consumes in a year about 1,400,000 oxen, 1,500,000 sheep, 1,300,000 calves, and 259,000 swine.

Upward of 4,000 carloads, or 80,000 head, of cattle have been shipped the current season to Chicago from Montana and western Dakota points. Compared with last season's East-bound business this is an increase of more than 100 per cent.

The veterinary inspectors of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry report that in 758 stables in New York city, containing 3,318 cows, they have found twenty-six cows infected with pleuro-pneumonia; on Long Island, among the 10,072 cows inspected, there were 325 cows; in 555 stables on Staten Island, containing 3,857 cows, there were twelve cows infected; in thirteen stables in New Jersey, containing 180 cows, there were eight cows.

The *London Live Stock Journal* says:—Some valuable shipments of live stock have lately been made from Liverpool. By the steamship *Brooklyn*, which sailed for Quebec, four highly-bred Shorthorns were exported, viz., Lady Ellen, Siddington, Lovely Eyes, a handsome heifer of the purest strain of the Wild Eyes tribe, and Lally Barrington 5th, a great, massive, lengthy, upstanding cow, with a red bull calf at foot. Lady Ellen is intended for the herd of Mr. H. Y. Attrill, of Goodrich Farm, Ontario, and the other three go to Mr. R. Gibson, Delaware, Ontario. In the same ship there were close on fifty very good Hereford cattle selected for Messrs. Fowler & Co., of Chicago. There were also between thirty and forty Scotch polled cattle, and a few Clydesdales, the latter *en route* for Mr. Simon Beattie.

Swine.

The well-known Berkshire hog Lord Liverpool, 221, died at Sedalia, Mo., on the 26th ult. He was 11 years and 3 months old, and was the sire of 173 animals from 83 different litters recorded in the American Berkshire Record. He was bred in England, imported in August, 1874, by John Snell's Sons, of Canada, and sold in November, 1875, to N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo., for \$700.

What preparations to show at New Orleans are the swine-breeders making?

Volume I. of the American Southdown Record is out, and the breeders of Southdown sheep are happy.

N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo., expects to exhibit Berkshires at New Orleans.

RAISE EARLY SPRING PIGS.

From the American Agriculturist.

For many reasons it is desirable to have pigs come early in the spring. There is no single valid objection to it, and many advantages. The first day of March is the first day of spring, but pigs born that day may find our climate no milder or more favorable than if they came into the world during a blizzard in mid-winter. At any rate, the foster hand of man, and provident care, will be in demand in either case. And this will be equally true if we postpone the event until the first of April. In June, July, and August we often let the sows have pigs in the fields, and we are not sure but these are good months in which to let the pigs start on their short career. The objection to it, if it be objection, is that the pigs have to be wintered over. We do not propose to discuss this question. All we wish to say is, that if you want spring pigs to fatten and sell the following autumn, you must not only get a good breed or cross, but you must feed well from the beginning to the end, and try to get an early start.

The period of gestation in a sow is one hundred and twenty days, or sixteen weeks. Sows served November 1st should come in February 21st. In our experience it is just as easy to have pigs in January as in March or April. Of course you cannot control this. The only thing to do, if you wish early pigs, is to bring the sows up from the summer pasture the latter part of October, and give them more stimulating food. If they have had nothing but grass for several weeks or months, a liberal grain diet in addition to grass, or other sufficient food will be likely to accomplish the object.

The farmer who raises many pigs makes a mistake if he does not keep a quiet well-bred boar on the farm. If he has had experience only with a rough ill-bred hog, that would tear down the pen or eat it up, we do not wonder he objects to keeping one. But there is no necessity for keeping such animals. Get a pure-bred boar of some quiet, refined breed, and there is no more difficulty in keeping him than there is in keeping a ram or a rooster.

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.

Poultry.

WINTER DUTIES.

From the Poultry Monthly.

There is a great deal in providing wholesome food for fowls, but there is also much in the manner of feeding. Upon any one kind, poultry will soon get cloyed and lose their appetite for it; therefore it becomes necessary that ways and means be provided to vary their sustenance, and this can be done easily on system to good advantage.

The various methods of feeding adopted by poultrymen show varying results in the matter of egg production. The first claim we make on poultry is to produce eggs. The egg is an article of merchandise, and will always command cash. To obtain the largest number of eggs will require the best treatment of the birds which do the laying; but, if we look for eggs in winter, we must not only feed well, but also shelter the hens comfortably from cold, wet, and storms, and give them all the sunshine and exercise possible.

It is a common practice with careless poulterers to throw food on the cold snow or in

muddy places for their fowls. Is that right? No; for, in the first place, the birds are obliged to swallow a large quantity of mud with the food. Economy leads to wealth. We must not be stingy with food, and yet it is a waste to throw it broadcast in winter. A little ingenuity in the way of feeding troughs or racks will be a saving; besides, the food would be clean and sweet.

Vegetables, either raw or cooked, have much value for poultry. They contain a good share of the elements of nutrition, besides being indispensable to the production and fertility of eggs. Fresh meat, also, is necessary to supply the place of insects, but neither will do in the place of grain. A warm mess of potatoes, meal, and shorts mornings is beneficial after the long night's fasting, as it digests more easily than grain.

POULTRY NOTES.

From the California Breeder and Sportsman.

Pit games are different from those bred for beauty, being stronger, larger, and more vigorous. In breeding games for the table, the Pit games should therefore be preferred, as the cocks are savage, and quickly attack hawks, while the hens make the most careful of mothers. Pit games are not pure bred-fowls, in one sense, as they are sometimes produced by crossing several breeds together, but no blood but game is permitted. A game crossed on Partridge-Cochin hens produces an excellent fowl, one that is hardy and large, and which is splendid for the table.

Milk, either fresh or sour, buttermilk, skimmed milk mixed with meal, or in any other form, is just the thing for fowls. It will pay better to give waste milk to fowls than to pigs.

The cold, damp, disagreeable weather of fall often does greater damage to fowls than the cold days of winter.

In England no fowl is so highly appreciated as the Dorking, which, like the Houdan, has five toes. It is very a compactly built, fine-boned fowl, though not so much a favorite here as in England. There are three varieties—the colored-silver-grey, and white. The silver-grey may have either a rose or single comb, the colored has a single comb, while the white has a rose comb. The colored Dorkings, when crossed on dark Brahma hens, produce the largest and best capons, and they are also used for giving compactness of form to other breeds.

Fences are more expensive than coops, and must be built as cheaply as possible if a large number of yards are intended to be used. Lath is the cheapest material that can be used, but dear if the fences are not properly made. We suggest that lath fences be made six feet high by using half laths at the bottom and full length ones at the top. Experience during the past year demonstrates that a fence so constructed is very durable and cheap, compared with the cost.

By cutting an old fruit can into half, the lower portion may be used for holding ground bone, charcoal, sulphur, or ground shells. They can be easily nailed to the coop or in any sheltered location, where the fowls can at leisure eat what they desire from them. If they are trimmed off at the top, a hole cut near the bottom, and the cap filled with water and inverted over a tin plate, they answer well as drinking fountains.

There are ten varieties of ducks recognized, the Pekin, Rouen, Aylesbury, black East Indian, grey Call, white Call, colored Muscovy, crested white, and white Muscovy. Of these the Pekin is the largest, the Rouen the most beautiful in plumage, and the Aylesbury the

most prolific. The Muscovy makes an excellent cross on the common kinds, but the offspring is sterile. The others are more ornamental than useful.

The Rocky Mountain *Husbandman* says that Montana is proving to be all we have claimed for it as a poultry producing country. Fowls are generally healthy and very prolific. It requires a warm house, to be sure, but these are not difficult or expensive.

Now that the gardens are dispensed with, the hens can do good service by eating the seeds of many undesirable plants, as well as finding quite an amount of insect food.

If the combs of your fowl are tall and thin, cut them off, as is done with the game. It is better to have no combs on the fowls than to have them frosted.

BREEDING AND FEEDING TURKEYS.

A writer in an English paper offers the following advice on this subject:—

Considerable difference of opinion exists as to the best age for the stock birds. Undoubtedly a two or three-year-old gobbler, and hens from two to four years old, would give the strongest and best stock; but I find the disadvantages arising from keeping old birds so great that I almost always fatten my stock birds, and bring up young birds for the next season, saving only special favorites for a second year. The advantages, I believe, gained from using young birds are that the eggs produce a larger number of gobblers than from older birds, and these are much more valuable than hens, and I find that young hens commence to lay ten days or a fortnight before older birds. The young gobblers are not so savage as the older ones, and fewer hens are injured and killed by them.

Hen turkeys generally lay about twenty eggs. It is a good plan to set the eggs first under hens, giving the turkeys about fifteen of their own eggs to sit upon. It is an unwise, as well as a cruel plan, to set all the turkey eggs under hens, and make her lay all the season. Late hatched turkeys never thrive as the early birds do, and they never grow to a size to realize a profitable price. The turkey's services are lost to her own offspring, for turkeys rear their own young much better than hens do; and it almost invariably happens that a turkey becomes so debilitated by laying all the spring that she wastes away and dies in moulting. The time when turkeys require the greatest care is until they are six weeks old, when the young cocks begin to show a little red on their heads. Dryness is of the first importance; large, roomy coops with covered runs are desirable, that the young birds be not allowed to roam about in wet weather or when the dew is on the grass.

The food for the newly hatched birds should be principally hard boiled eggs, with dandelion, lettuce, or onions, chopped up with a little bread crumbs; to this may be added a little rice boiled in skim milk (if quite sweet), a little suet or greaves, in wet or cold weather a little cayenne pepper, with grain of all sorts as the birds grow older. A fresh site for the coop every morning is indispensable, and a little exercise if the mother is a turkey—but not if she is a fussy old hen—is also advantageous as the chicks get on. A good sign is to see the young turkeys catching flies. In order to get fresh, untainted ground, it is a good plan to hurdle off part of the field—a new lea, if handy—for the coops, and the grass should be mown closely to the ground.

Turkeys will take to any young turkeys, whether hatched by themselves or not; so when

our young birds get fairly strong, we generally transfer those hatched under hens to the turkeys. One has to be careful that the chicks do not perch on the rails of the hurdles or the tops of the coops, crooked breasts would be the inevitable result. They should be induced to sit on the ground as long as possible, and then taught to perch on low bushes and trees, and until they are shut up for fattening they are better never to have entered the fowl house. Having reached the age of two or three months, the birds are perfectly hardy, requiring little care, but generous feeding. A more economical food is now desirable, and barley meal, and perhaps a little scrapcake, maize, barley, and small wheat is the usual food.

In conclusion, let me advise never to mate birds of their own breeding with one another; every year purchase a new bird for stock, unless the old bird is retained and hens of his breeding are not used. There is no economy in buying a cheap bird; a little extra expense about the gobbler will probably give three or four pounds weight in each young bird next year.

Dairy.

A NEW PHASE OF THE MILK BUSINESS.

An exchange says:—"A company has lately been formed in New York City for the purpose of availing themselves of the Von Roden process of preserving milk. The advantages claimed for this system are that milk can be preserved in its natural condition any length of time, in any climate, and transported any distance without the assistance of any foreign substance whatever. And the great benefit will be to procure milk where it can be produced cheaply and sell it in districts where there is a scarcity, besides furnishing travellers and ships going long distances with a supply which can be kept sweet and pure without any expense. The process has been proved to be a success through a series of commercial tests, and by scientists who proclaim it good. Cream can be preserved the same as milk.

"The process is the following:—

"Fresh, pure cow's milk (taken from selected cows, which are under the care of a veterinary surgeon) is bottled (or placed in cans) and closed hermetically with glass or cork stoppers, and heated in a water or steam bath, under a pressure of three atmospheres. The milk is then cooled and ready for use.

"By this method all germs are killed, and the thus prepared milk, hermetically closed against any influence of the outside air, will keep in its natural liquid state for months. During a year's time observations and examinations have been made by eminent chemists in this way. Of a certain number of bottles, which were prepared at the same time, one was examined at once, while the others were kept without precaution under the influence of changes in temperature, and opened at monthly intervals. The examinations were made in regard to the reaction, taste and flavor of the milk, and also in regard to the determination of the solid bodies and sugar of milk. The results have been that after months no change had taken place. The preserved milk tastes perfectly sweet.

"Should this company obtain the strong hold it should have and obtain the necessary capital for extensive operations, we may expect to see milk delivered by the grocer wagons in bottles instead of being served from the dairy wagons, especially in the winter time, when southern cattle do not keep up the supply."

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, TORONTO, Jan. 8th, 1885.

British cables this week report the markets weak and lower all round with business in a dull and depressed condition. The feature of the week has been a renewed depression in the sheep trade which has caused a break of one cent per pound in values, which are now down to a very low point with heavy offerings at all the principal markets. The improvement in the cattle trade noted a week ago has not been sustained, and prices have lost the advance, showing a decline of ½ cent. Receipts of Canadian and American cattle continue light, but the offerings of home and other foreign cattle are very fair.

Quotations at Liverpool are as follows:—

Cattle—	\$	c.	\$	c.	
Prime Canadian steers.....	0	13½	to	0	00 per lb.
Fair to choice.....	0	13	to	0	00 "
Poor to medium	0	12	to	0	00 "
Inferior and bulls	0	09	to	0	10 "
Sheep:—					
Best sheep	0	12	to	0	00 "
Secondary qualities	0	10	to	0	11 "
Merinos	0	09½	to	0	10½ "
Inferior and rams	0	07	to	0	08½ "

Business continues to improve in the live stock market here, not as to prices but in the amount transacted. The offerings show a considerable increase, and dealers who have not been seen on the market for some weeks are beginning to put in an appearance. Trade is, however, rather slow from a quiet demand. The butchers have not yet worked off their Christmas stock, and the weather has also been against trade. All offerings, however, have been disposed of. Hogs have advanced about ¼c. per pound, but other animals are unchanged with a tendency perhaps to easier prices.

CATTLE—The offerings this week are considerably larger than last, being so far over 250 head. The quality, though an improvement on a week ago, is not up to the average of what it should be at this season. The demand was just fair. All offerings were sold, but the market was slow. Among the sales this week were 20 fair butchers, 1,050 pounds, at 3½ to 4c. per lb.; 16 do., about 1,125 lbs., at 4½c. per lb.; 21 do., 1,050 lbs., at \$42 per head. A couple of loads were bought for Montreal, of which one of 23 cattle sold at \$45 per head, the cattle weighing 1,100 lbs. Milch cows were in fair demand. Sales are reported of one at \$24 and another at \$45, the latter being a good milcher. The export demand is good. One firm has contracted to fill a certain amount of space and require about 100 head between now and the early part of next week. There are but few of the desired quality offering. Exporters want stall-fed animals averaging from 1,200 pounds and upwards. For the purchases made so far, about 50 head, from 4¼ to 5¼c. has been paid. Stockers are quiet. Buyers are afraid to handle them at present. A strong demand occasionally arises, but generally subsides in a day, or when a sufficient number to fill an order have been purchased.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—There was only one bunch offered this week. It consisted of 11 sheep and 4 lambs and sold for \$4.50 per head. The demand is only fair. Prices are nominally unchanged.

HOGS—Have advanced in price and now rule at 4¼ to 4½c. per lb. for fat off the car, and 4 to 4½c. for s. orc. Offerings are light. Sales have been made for fat this week at \$4.37½ and \$4.50 per hundred.

Cattle, Export	4½	to	5¼	per lb.
" choice.....	4¾	to	5	"
" good.....	3¾	to	4¼	"
" inferior and common.....	not wanted.			
" stockers, light	0	to	3	"
" heavy.....	3½	to	0	"
Milch cows, per head.....	\$25	to	\$60	
Sheep, best, per head	5	00		
" secondary qualities, per head	4	00	to	4 50

Lambs, choice, per head	4 00 to 4 50
" good	3 50 to 4 00
" common	2 75 to 3 25
Hogs, fat, off the car	4 4 to 4 1/2 per lb.
" store	4 to 4 1/2 "
Calves, dressed	6 to \$ "

MONTRÉAL.

Receipts of export cattle at Point St. Charles have been small and mostly on through shipment. Few sales have been made on spot and prices may be nominally quoted at 4 1/4 to 5 1/2 c. per lb., live weight. There is no trade in sheep for export, neither is there any hope for improvement at present, so great is the competition from Australia and New Zealand. Three cents would be a full figure for shippers to pay here. Live hogs were in light supply and firm at 5 1/4 to 5 1/2 c. per lb. At Viger market the receipts of butchers' cattle were 250 head, for which a good demand was experienced, fair to good grades selling at 4 to 5 c. per lb., live weight, but really choice can command a higher figure. About 150 sheep and lambs were offered, which averaged 3 1/4 c. per lb., live weight all round.

THE HORSE MARKET. TORONTO.

Business in the horse market here has been dull this week. At an auction sale, 20 work-horses were offered. Most of them were sold, but at low prices. Dealers anticipate a better demand shortly.

MONTRÉAL.

In Montreal trade has also been quiet with just enough offering to supply the demand. At the College street market one horse was sold for \$210; one pair of horses for \$450; one black horse at \$150; one horse at \$120 and one at \$130. The following were the shipments of horses from Montreal to the United States from the 27th of last month up to date:—On the 27th, two mares, for breeding purposes, valued at \$240, and on the 29th four horses valued at \$580.

PRODUCE.

The week has witnessed a considerable improvement in the flour and grain market. Outside, trade has been decidedly active at rapidly advancing prices both in England and the States, though closing with a check to it. Here the demand has increased and prices have advanced in sympathy with those elsewhere; but offerings have been small, and this fact has checked trade to a very large extent. The cause of the improvement outside seems to lie in the fact that English stocks of wheat and flour at the leading markets have proved at the end of 1884 only about one-half as large as at the end of the preceding year. In the States the visible supply has gone on increasing, that of wheat having risen on the 27th ult. to 43,382,000 bushels, against 43,068,000 in the preceding week, and 35,507,000 last year.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL. ON DATES INDICATED.

	Dec 30	Jan. 6.
Flour	11s 6d	11s 6d
R. Wheat	7s 2d	7s 6d
R. Winter	7s 2d	7s 6d
No. 1 Cal.	7s 3d	7s 10d
No. 2 Cal.	7s 0d	7s 6d
Corn	5s 3 1/2	4s 11d
Barley	5s 6d	5s 6d
Oats	5s 5d	5s 5d
Peas	5s 9d	5s 10d
Pork	67s 6d	65s 0d
Lard	36s 6d	37s 6d
Bacon	32s 6d	33s 6d
Tallow	34s 0d	34s 0d
Cheese	62s 6d	64s 0d

FLOUR.—The demand improved and prices improved at the close of last week and on Monday, when superior extra sold at equal to \$3.50, and probably more would at one time have been paid; and \$3.30 was freely bid for extra, but at the close the market was quiet with these figures the highest prices obtainable.

BRAN. Quiet but steady at \$10.25 to \$10.50 by the car-lot.

OATMEAL.—A good brand has sold at \$3.75 on track, but with more offered at same price; and small lots going usually at \$4.00.

WHEAT.—There has been a good demand for shipment but scarcely any lots on the spot obtainable all week; lots lying outside had, however, been taken up to Monday evening at about equal to 80c. here for No. 2 fall and No. 1 spring, and 78c. for No. 3 fall and No. 2 spring; but at the close buyers refused to

repeat these prices, and 78c. for the higher and 76c. for the lower grades seemed to be the best closing bids. Street receipts very small, but 80 to 82c. for fall and spring and 60 to 65c. for goose has been paid.

OATS.—Quiet but steady with sales of cars on track at 31 and 31 1/2 c., though we are not sure that the latter would have been repeated. Street receipts small and 32 to 32 1/2 c. paid.

BARLEY. Scarce and in active demand at firmer prices. No. 1 much wanted; one lot of very choice lying outside brought equal to 70c. here; No. 2 has sold at 65c.; extra No. 3 has stood at 55 to 56c. and No. 3 at 51 to 53c. all week. Street receipts small; values 54 to 67c., the latter for No. 1.

PEAS. Lots lying outside have sold at equal to 58c. here, and cars on spot would have brought 58 to 59c. if offered. On street the few in sold at 56 to 57c.

RYE.—Inactive and almost nominal at 55 to 56c.

HAY. Pressed not much offered or wanted in view of good market supplies. These receipts have been considerable but all taken, save when wet, at \$7.50 to \$10.00 for clover and \$11.00 to \$14.00 for timothy.

STRAW.—Offered freely until about the close, but all taken at \$8.00 to \$9.50 for sheaf, with loose nominal.

POTATOES.—One car sold at 35c. and another at 36c. but no more wanted. Street receipts amply sufficient, and prices much as before at 40 to 45c. per bag.

APPLES.—Very quiet; dealers' lots not in demand and street receipts taken slowly at \$1.00 to \$1.25 for common and \$1.50 to \$1.75 for good to choice.

BUTTER. Has remained as dull as ever and seems incapable of being got off in any considerable quantity; for one fair shipping lot of store-packed 10c. was bid. Box-lots of rolls abundant and taken rather lower at 14 to 16c. for good to choice and 12c. for poor. Fine dairy has been going rather slowly about 18c. Street prices rather easier at 22 to 24c. for pound rolls and 16 to 19c. for tubs and crocks.

EGGS.—In better supply and rather weak at 19c. for lined and 20 to 21c. for fresh in round lots. On street fresh have brought 22 to 24c.

HOGS.—Closed with buyers and sellers apart for car-lots, there being \$6.00 bid and equal to \$6.25 asked. On street \$6.00 to \$6.25 paid.

POULTRY.—The demand has fallen off and prices have been easier, closing about 10 to 11c. per lb. for turkeys and 6c. per lb. for geese, and at 40 to 60c. per pair for ducks and 25 to 40c. for fowl per pair, in box-lots.

TORONTO MARKET.

Flour, p. bl., f.o.c., Sup. extra	\$3 50	to	\$0 00
" " Extra	3 30	to	0 00
" " Strong Bakers'	0 00	to	0 00
" " S.W. Extra	0 00	to	0 00
" " Superfine	0 00	to	0 00
Oatmeal	3 75	to	0 00
Cornmeal	0 00	to	3 50
Bran, per ton	10 25	to	10 50
Fall wheat, No. 1	0 00	to	0 00
" No. 2	0 78	to	0 79
" No. 3	0 76	to	0 77
Spring Wheat, No. 1	0 78	to	0 79
" No. 2	0 76	to	0 77
" No. 3	0 00	to	0 00
Barley, No. 1	0 68	to	0 69
" No. 2	0 63	to	0 64
" No. 3 Extra	0 55	to	0 56
" No. 3	0 51	to	0 53
Oats	0 31	to	0 32
Peas	0 58	to	0 59
Rye	0 55	to	0 56
Corn	0 46	to	0 00
Timothy Seed, per bush	0 00	to	0 00
Clover	0 00	to	0 00
Flax, screened, 100 lbs.	0 00	to	0 00

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—Has shown no improvement; there has been very little business done save in box-lots of rolls for local consumption, and these have sold rather lower at 14 to 16c. for good to fine. Fine dairy inactive at 17 to 18c. and medium and inferior tubs simply nominal, the only bid we have heard being one of 10c. for a lot said to have been good store. Street receipts falling off somewhat; pound rolls 22 to 24c. and tubs and crocks slow at 16 to 18c.

CHEESE.—Steady and unchanged at 11 1/2 to 12 1/2 c. for good to choice and 11c. for medium in small lots.

EGGS.—More offering and prices of lined easier at 18 to 19c., with fresh much as before at 20 to 21c.

PORK.—Unchanged with small lots still selling at \$15.50.

BACON.—Long-clear has been moving in round lots at 8c. but quiet in small lots, which, however, are held firmly at 8 1/4 to 8 1/2 c. Cumberland inactive at 7c. for round lots and 7 1/4 to 7 1/2 c. for small. Rolls fairly active; a lot of 250 short sold at 9 1/4 c.; small lots at 10 to 10 1/2 c.; bellies 12c. for small lots.

HAMS.—Firm and in good demand; a lot of about 300 smoked brought 11c. and small lots 11 1/2 to 12c.

LARD.—Has sold readily at 10c. for lots of tinnets and 10 1/2 to 11c. for small parcels of these and pails.

HOGS.—Held for equal to about \$6.25, which packers do not like to pay; however, sales have been made at \$6.00 to \$6.10, which may be taken as closing prices of cars. On street, receipts small and prices steady at \$6.00 to \$6.25.

SALT.—No change in the situation; cars of Liverpool and lots not under 50 bags held at 62 to 65c., with small lots 70 to 75c. Fine unchanged at \$1.45 to \$1.50 and dairy at 50c.

DRIED APPLES.—Lots offered freely and taken very slowly with 4 1/2 c. the best bid; dealers selling small lots at 5 1/2 c.

HORS.—Still neglected and standing nominally at from 12 to 15c. per lb.

WHITE BEANS.—Small lots moving slowly at \$1.00 to \$1.20.

TORONTO. MARKETS.

Butter, choice dairy	0 18	to	0 00
" good shipping lots	0 12	to	0 14
" inferior, &c.	0 09	to	0 10
Cheese, in small lots	0 11	to	0 12 1/2
Pork, mess, per brl.	15 50	to	0 00
Bacon, long clear	0 08	to	0 08 1/2
" Cumberland cut	0 07	to	0 07 1/2
" smoked	0 00	to	0 00
Hams, smoked	0 11	to	0 12
" cured and canvassed	0 00	to	0 00
" in pickle	0 00	to	0 00
Lard, in tinnets and pails	0 10	to	0 11
" in tierces	0 09 1/2	to	0 00
Eggs	0 18	to	0 21
Dressed hogs	6 00	to	6 10
Hops	0 12	to	0 15
Dried apples	0 04 1/2	to	0 05 1/2
White beans	0 75	to	1 20
Liverpool coarse salt	0 62	to	0 75
" dairy, per bag 56 lbs.	0 50	to	0 00
" fine, " "	1 45	to	1 50
Goderich, per barrel	1 25	to	1 30
" per car lot	1 20	to	0 00

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES.—There has been a steady market ruling since our last; green have been taken steadily as before; and cured have sold readily at 8 1/2 c. with more offered for same price at the close.

CALFSKINS.—Green have been very scarce and readily taken at former prices. Light cured have been in demand.

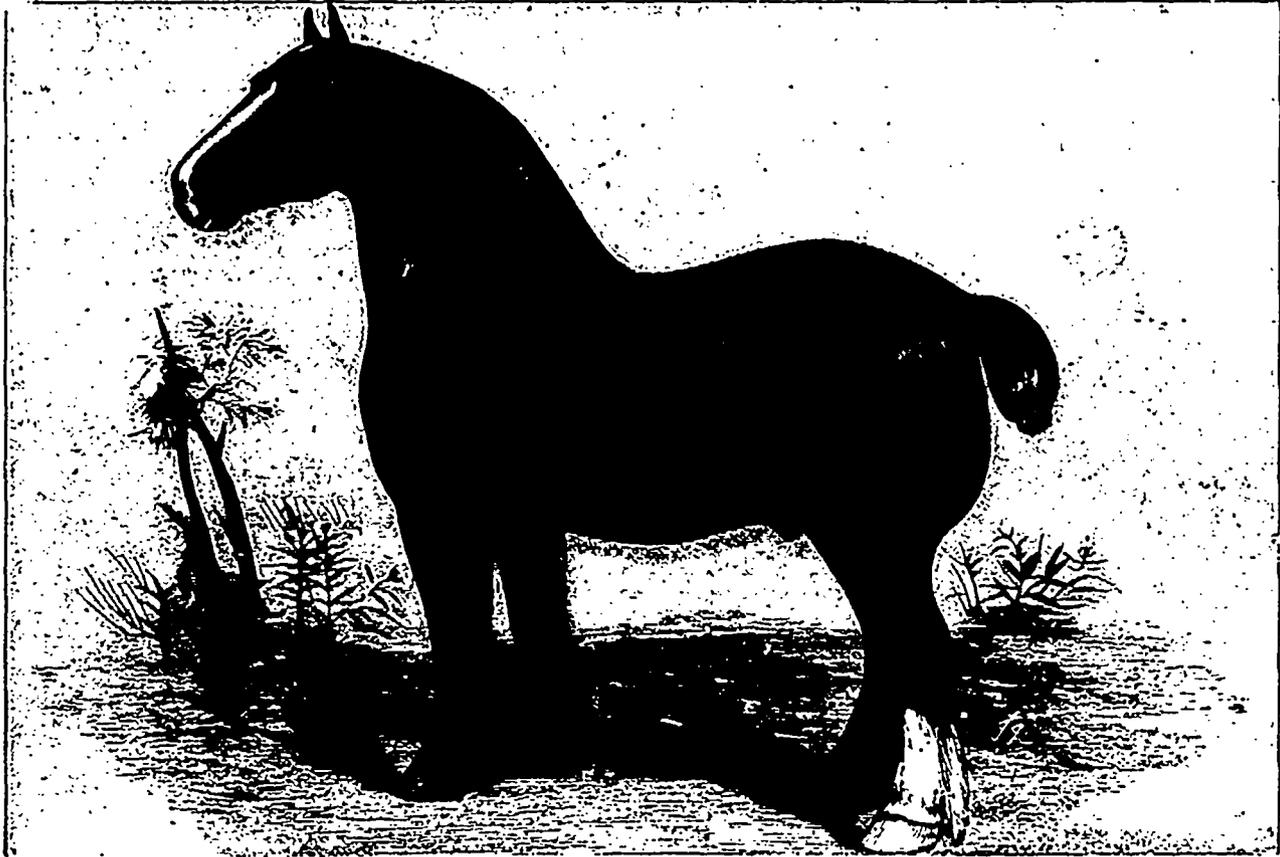
SHEEPSKINS.—Prices have shown no further advance, but have been steadily maintained at 90c. for city green and 60 to 80c. for country lots with all offered taken.

WOOL.—There has been little offered or wanted since our last; buyers could probably have been found at former quotations, or 15 to 16c. for coarse and 18c. for fine fleece, had any been in the market. There has been very little demand for any grade at the mills, but an improvement is expected with the new year both here and in the States; prices of pulled nominally unchanged, but buyers steady at quotations.

TALLOW.—Quiet; offered slowly, but apparently sufficiently; prices unchanged at 3 1/4 c. for rough and 6 1/2 c. for rendered.

Hides and Skins.			
Steers, 60 to 90 lbs.	\$0 08	to	\$0 00
Cows	0 07 1/2	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 50	to	0 90
Lambskins	0 00	to	0 00
Pelts	0 00	to	0 00
Tallow, rough	0 03 1/2	to	0 00
" rendered	0 06 1/2	to	0 00
Wool.			
Fleece, comb'g ord.	0 16	to	0 19
" Southdown	0 21	to	0 22
Pulled combing	0 17	to	0 18
" super	0 21	to	0 22
Extra	0 27	to	0 28

IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES



IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES

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

TENTH IMPORTATION OF DRAUGHT STALLIONS.

MESSRS. HENDRIE & DOUGLAS

BEG TO INFORM

BREEDERS OF DRAUGHT HORSES

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

They have all been personally selected by MR. DOUGLAS, specially selected to suit this market and the modern taste. **Bone, Hair, Action and Color** all been specially considered. EVERY HORSE IS ENTERED IN THE STUD BOOK, and all purchases have been made regardless of expense so as to insure having only animals of acknowledged merit. Representative animals are among this importation from the Stud of LORD ELLESMERE, JAMES FORSHAW, JOSEPH WALTHAM, etc.

Intending purchasers will be met at the Hamilton Station by special conveyance upon giving notice one day ahead, addressed,

HENDRIE & DOUGLAS,
HAMILTON, ONT.

When replying to this advertisement mention CANADIAN BREEDER.

Horses Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE 75 GOOD, SOUND first class cart horses: highest prices paid for such as suit: will pay as high as \$250. Apply at office, corner of Bathurst and Front Streets. P. BURNS.

HORSES WANTED.

Highest Prices will be Paid

FOR FIRST CLASS TEAM HORSES.

MUST WEIGH 1,600 lbs.

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Brewing and Malting

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

India Pale Ale & XXX Stout.

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100 ACRES.

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SHORT HORN CATTLE

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A large number of valuable cattle will be offered at the above Sale, which will be held in the
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Rules of Sale similar to last year. No reserve bid other than Catalogue price.

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PRICE, 50 cts. per Package of Six Powders

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

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Yours truly,
HENRY S. RANDALL.

No flock master should be without it. Price: 3c., 7c., and \$1 per Tin. Reliable

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Dates of sailing from Portland:
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Rates of passage from Toronto: Cabin, \$61, and \$71. Return \$1 60 and \$121.50, and all outside rooms and comfortably heated by steam. Steerage at low rates. Prepaid certificates from Great Britain and Ireland at lowest rates.

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All the popular sea bathing, fishing, and pleasure resorts of Canada are along this line. Pullman cars leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday run through to Halifax, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday to St. John, N.B., without change. Close connections made at Point Levis or Chaudiere Junction with the Grand Trunk Railway, and at Point Levis with the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's steamers from Montreal. Elegant first-class, Pullman, and smoking cars on all through trains. First-class refreshment rooms at convenient distances.

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

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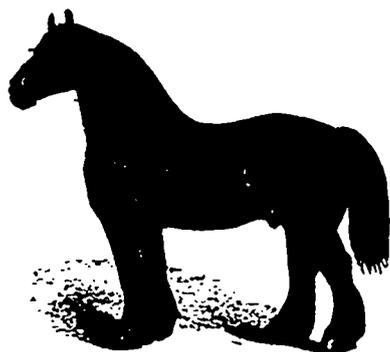
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English Shire Horses,

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

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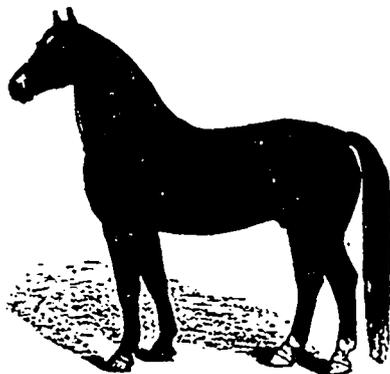
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Standard Bred Trotting Stock Stallions and Young Stock For Sale.

Send for Catalogue.

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PEDIGREE SUSSEX CATTLE

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Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Particularly hardy and great Flesh Producers.

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

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

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

SHIRE HORSE STUD FARM,

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

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THE LARGEST FLOCK IN CANADA.

From Lord Chesham, Mr. Parry, Lord Lovatt, Sir H. Alsopp, Mrs. Bench, &c., &c.

Ewes and Rams for sale.

Vansittart House, - - Eastwood, Ont.

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JACK DONKEYS FOR SALE.

13 to 15 hands. Very hardy and perfect in every respect.

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33

ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.

Important Sale, February 5th, 1885, without reserve, of all the young Prize animals (11 Stallions, 22 Fillies), from the celebrated Stud of Mr. Walter Gilby, Epsomham Hall, Essex, England. In June and July last this Stud won 54 Show-yard Honours, including 3 Championships, 4 Specials, 27 First and 13 Second Prizes—G. M. SEXTON, Auctioneer, Wierstead Hall, Ipswich, England. London Show of English Shire Stallions.—Fifth Annual Sale of upwards of 100 Stallions, the last week in February, 1885.—G. M. SEXTON, Auctioneer.

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All registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register.

COWS

With well-authenticated test of from 14 lbs. to 23 lbs. 7 1-2 oz. in one week, and from 81 lbs. to 106 lbs. 12 1-2 oz. in 31 days are in this herd.

YOUNG BULLS

(Registered in the above herd-book), FOR SALE from \$100.00 to \$500.00 each.

A Herdsman always on hand to show visitors the stock and the stock-loving public are always welcome.

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First Prize Jersey Cattle.

Has always on sale First Class

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POULTRY FOR SALE.

I have about Fifty Trios of

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FOR SALE,

At from \$5 to \$10 a Trio,

BEST QUALITY OF STOCK

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THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS,

As produced and bred by A. C. Moore & Sons Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 750 pigs in 1884 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 100 pigs for this season's trade. We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P. C. H. Card. Photocard of 43 breeders free. Some Journal 25 cents, in 2-cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by Express.

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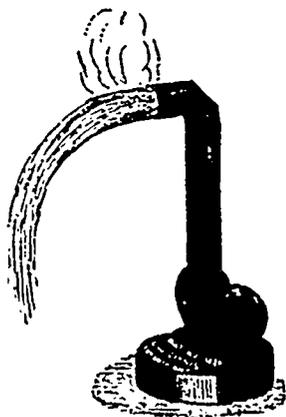
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NO CHEAP YANKEE OR AUCTION WORK.
Send for a set of our \$12.50 Nickle Harness on trial. Privilege of inspection.
Harness at all prices. SEND FOR PRICE LIST
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The Model Washer and Bleacher.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
\$1000.00 REWARD FOR ITS SUPERIOR.
Washing made light and easy. The clothes have that pure whiteness which no other mode of washing can produce. No rubbing required, no friction to injure the fabric. A 10 year old girl can do the washing as well as an older person. Weighs less than six pounds. Can be carried in a small valise.
To place it in every household the price has been reduced to \$2.50, and if not found satisfactory, money refunded in one month from date of purchase. See what the *Canada Presbyterian* says about it:—"The Model Washer and Bleacher which Mr. C. W. Dennis offers to the public has many and valuable advantages. It is a time and labor-saving machine, it is substantial and enduring and is very cheap. From trial in the household we can testify to its excellence."
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(Mention this paper.)

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—IN—
SHAFTESBURY HALL,
At 8 p.m. 12th and 14th January, MANHOOD,
11th WOMANHOOD at 2:30 p.m. 16th SUCCESS
and FAILURE.
Consultation on Health, Phrenology, and
Business till the 23rd inst., at the ROSSIN
HOUSE, Toronto.

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BUSINESS COLLEGE

WILL BE RE-OPENED ON
Monday, January 12th, Instant.

For terms, address
JAMES E. DAY,
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of the most reliable character can be produced to show that

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stands at the head of BUSINESS COLLEGES in this country. The Hon. G. W. ROSS, MINISTER OF EDUCATION, in his address before the students, said:—

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"This college has been before the public for the last 23 years, and its claim to being the best of its kind has never been questioned. Its graduates are always in demand, and to-day may be found in the leading wholesale houses of the Dominion."—*Toronto Telegram, 14th Oct., 1884.*

Also endorsed by the leading Canadian Bankers and business men.
Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship and Phonography, Practically taught.

Send for descriptive pamphlet.
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BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE
TORONTO.

N.B.—Our Rooms in the Arcade Buildings, are the finest in America; heated by steam, and handsomely furnished.



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th October, 1884.

Under arrangements recently concluded Money Orders may, on and after 1st November, 1884, be obtained at any Money Order Office in Canada, payable in France and Algeria, up to the amounts and for the fees specified below.

Not exceeding \$10...10 cts.
25...50
50...75
75...100
100...150

NOTE.—For purposes of remittance by Money Order, one dollar in Canadian money is equal to five francs and ten centimes.

W. H. GRIFFIN,
Deputy Postmaster-General.

CANADIAN BREEDER & AGRICULTURAL REVIEW
THE ONLY WEEKLY.
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LARGEST CIRCULATION.
SEE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS
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LOCAL AGENTS WANTED
LIBERAL COMMISSIONS.



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 1886.

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 last week in March next.

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

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

By order, **JOHN LOWE,**
Secy., Dept. of Agric.
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa Dec. 19th, 1884.



PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

DOMINION OF CANADA.



ORDER IN COUNCIL.—Government House, Ottawa, Monday, 8th Sept., 1884. Present: His Excellency THE GOV. GENERAL in Council.

WHEREAS, the disease of pleuro-pneumonia prevails among neat cattle in the Western State of Illinois as well as in other more Eastern of the United States and there is reason to believe that neat cattle for breeding purposes have been sent from the State of Illinois to more Western States and Territories;

On the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, and under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada 42 Victoria, chapter 23, intitled "An Act to provide against infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals" made applicable to the North-West Territories by Proclamation in 1883;

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the importation of neat cattle now permitted from the United States and Territories into the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territory of Canada be and the same is hereby prohibited except on the following conditions, namely:

1. At Emerson, in Manitoba, or the points of Fort Walsh and Fort McLeod in the Provisional Districts of Alberta and Assiniboia, or such other point or points as may hereafter be indicated by the Minister of Agriculture;

2. For stock or breeding purposes neat cattle which have been brought to the Canadian frontier for incorporation may be allowed to cross, subject to the regulations hereinafter recited.

3. For transit, from West to East, through the Provisional Districts of Alberta and Assiniboia, and the Province of Manitoba, via Emerson or Grotin, to the State of Minnesota, neat cattle may be allowed to cross the Canadian frontier at the points of Fort Walsh and Fort McLeod aforesaid, subject to the regulations hereinafter recited.

4. At Emerson, such cattle coming from the East shall not be allowed to cross the Canadian frontier unless after inspection by a duly authorized veterinary surgeon, appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, they shall be declared free from contagious disease, and also from well-founded suspicion thereof; and further, such cattle shall be subject to a quarantine of sixty days, or such other period as may appear to the Minister of Agriculture advisable.

5. Any cattle desired to be entered at the points of Fort Walsh and Fort McLeod aforesaid, whether for stock or breeding purposes or for transit, shall be inspected by duly authorized veterinary surgeon appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, and shall not be allowed to cross the Canadian frontier unless they are declared by such surgeon to be free from contagious disease, and also from well-founded suspicion thereof.

6. The owner or owners of any such cattle desired to be entered at any of the points aforesaid, shall, on making application for entry, produce a duly attested certificate, indicating the State or Territory and particular locality from which they have been brought.

7. The importer of such cattle shall pay a fee, graded on a scale hereto annexed, to the Customs Officer or other person duly authorized to act as such, for defraying the expense of such inspection, the cattle not being allowed to cross the Canadian frontier until such fee is paid, that is to say, for:—

One animal.....	1 dollar.
5 animals and under.....	50 cents each;
but total fee for over 5 animals not less than.....	\$2.50
10 animals and under.....	30 cents each;
but total fee for over 10 animals not less than.....	\$3.00.
20 animals and under.....	20 cents each;
but total fee for over 20 animals not less than.....	\$4.00.
50 animals and under.....	12 cents each
but total fee for over 50 animals not less than.....	\$6 00
Over 50 animals.....	10 cents each.

8. No car which has been loaded with cattle in the United States and crossing the Canadian frontier shall be allowed afterwards to carry Canadian cattle.

9. No car nor train carrying such United States cattle in transit from West to East between the points above named, shall be allowed to be or remain shunted in close proximity to any Canadian cattle.

10. Every car containing such cattle in transit between the points above mentioned shall be kept, as far as possible, apart from cars or trains containing Canadian cattle or Canadian goods.

11. No car containing such United States cattle in transit between the points above named, shall form any part of a train carrying Canadian cattle.

12. Every car or train carrying cattle in transit from West to East between the points hereinafore named, shall stop at such fixed place or places as shall be named by the Minister of Agriculture for the purpose of rest, feeding and watering, and such place or places shall be declared "infected" within the terms of "The Animals Contagious Diseases Act, 1879," being strictly isolated and all communication with them prohibited, except by the officers and men in charge of the trains or in charge of such infected place or places.

13. Every car which has been used for carrying animals from the United States or Territories, in transit through the districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, or the Province of Manitoba via Emerson or Grotin, shall be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before re-entering the Province of Manitoba, in such manner as shall be ordered by the Minister of Agriculture.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

CANADIAN BREEDER

AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

PROSPECTUS.

In presenting to the stock-breeders and farmers of Canada **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW**, we come before them strong in the belief that we can render them material service by advancing those interests upon the progress of which their own prosperity largely depends. Whatever Ontario and Quebec may have been in times past, it is very evident that, in the future, they must make the most of every fertile foot of soil they possess, if they would not be surpassed in the race for wealth by some of their younger sisters in the North-west. The development of the vast resources of the Canadian North-west should, and doubtless will, give a great impetus to the prosperity of the rural population of the older provinces, but, at the same time, it must be remembered that the benefits thus arising are not to be obtained by those who sit idly down with folded hands to await the change in the condition of things. The day is not far distant when the settlers upon the vast prairies of the North-west will be able to offer to the world beef and bread at much lower rates than those which could be quoted in the older provinces of the Dominion; when that time comes, the day will have arrived for Ontario and Quebec to hold their rightful positions as stock-raising provinces. For a long time, perhaps for all time, labor will be much cheaper here than in the North-west; timber for barns and stables will always be more plentiful, and the facilities for carefully wintering costly and valuable stock will always be all that could be desired. It follows, then, that it will become the business of the older provinces to furnish the finely bred animals that shall be utilized in refining and improving the qualities of the vast herds of horses and cattle that must soon take the place of the banished buffalo on the broad fertile plains of the North-west.

If a breeder of horses or cattle would keep up with his class, he must not be content to pursue the methods of his forefathers in all things. The improvement of live stock is a science in which rapid progress has been, and is now being, made. He who would succeed at it must keep quite abreast of the times in his methods, as well as in his importations. He must know the results of the latest successful experiments in the breeding and feeding of stock if he would successfully compete with others in the same trade. As already pointed out, the older provinces must, in the future, depend largely on the production of choice animals for breeding purposes, and in the establishment of valuable and fashionable families or strains of stock, while the cheaper products of the North-west will, to a great extent, take the place of theirs in the ordinary beef and horse markets.

One of the great aims of **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW** will be to promote the breeding of valuable live stock in Canada. It is intended to circulate largely in Great Britain and the United States, thus furnishing at all times a ready means of communication between producers and buyers of first-class live stock. It will be the aim of this journal to keep its readers thoroughly posted as to what is going on among stock breeders and agriculturists, whenever any intelligent advancement has been made in breeding and agriculture. Through this journal, the breeder will have a means of communicating with his customers, and by means of it buyers from abroad will be able to learn just where they can obtain whatever they happen to be in search of. Through it the small farmer will get at the readiest way of becoming a stock breeder from a small beginning, as well as how to make the most of his farm should he prefer to continue grain growing. In fact, the whole matter may be summed up by saying that, just at this junction in the history of what is known as "Old Canada," the time has come when the suc-

cessful farmer, or stock-breeder, must pursue the most scientific methods in order to succeed and keep up with the times, and it is the purpose of **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW** to put him, at least, on even terms with his American competitors as to the intelligence necessary to that end.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW will contain the various departments of information incident to farming, dairying, and stock-raising, as well as full and carefully edited market reports; but it does not, and never will, aim at being a family-fireside-and-household-story-paper. Those of our patrons who want a department of enigmas, charades, and stories of impossibly good little children, will have to invest fifty cents per annum to secure it from some other establishment. This journal will have no space available for anything aside from the grave and important purposes for which it was established. We shall at all times give our patrons good honest value for their subscriptions, but we offer them nothing beyond what is contained in the paper itself.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Bobcaygeon Independent, Sept. 25, 1884.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW is a new journal published in Toronto. The destiny of Ontario is to become a stock-yard for England, and a journal in the special interest of stock breeders must be of great use.

Law and Order Advocate, Belleville, Sept., 1884.

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

Toronto Telegram, Sept. 24, 1884.

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

Farmer and Dairyman, Syracuse, N.Y., Sept. 19, 1884.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW is a new applicant for favor among farmers and breeders of all kinds of stock. The initial number, which has reached our table, is a bright, 16-page weekly, full of live matter pertaining to stock. The journal is published at Toronto, and if future numbers fulfil the energetic promise of the first, it should meet with success.

Toronto World, 6th Sept., 1884.

NEW LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.—The first number of **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW** was published in this city yesterday. It presents an artistic appearance. In matter the evidence of literary ability and skill is displayed on every page. Such a journal must be acceptable to breeders and farmers all over the country. The well-known name of Mr. Samuel Beatty appears as manager of the paper, which is a guarantee that its business affairs will be well cared for. We wish it every success.

Toronto Globe, 13th Sept., 1884.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER is the title of a new weekly periodical published in Toronto, and sustained by the capital and editorial ability of men prominent in live stock circles. In typographical style and in general appearance the paper is surpassed by few stock journals either on this

continent or in Europe, and the character of the contents of the initial number promises that the journal will occupy a good position among its competitors.

American Stock-Breeder, St. Louis, Oct. 2, 1884.

The first issue of **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW**, dated Sept. 5, is on our table. It is a sprightly as well as a business-like and substantial 16-page paper, that promises to circulate in England and America, and thus furnish a medium of communication for stockmen between the two countries. We think there is room for and the better it fills it the more room there will be for it. It is well printed on book paper and starts for the top of the ladder. If it gets there it will always have room.

Toronto Mail, 6th Sept., 1884.

NEW LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.—A more attractive and handsome looking paper than **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW**, of which the first number appeared yesterday, has not been equalled in Toronto. The type and paper are first-class, and the various articles it contains are written in pure Anglo-Saxon, at once vigorous and scholarly, and are a credit to journalism. That its affairs generally will be administered with tact and ability is assured from the fact that our well-known citizen, Mr. Samuel Beatty, is manager. This new enterprise will, no doubt, meet with great success, and it well deserves to do so.

Toronto News, 9th Sept., 1884.

NEW LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.—We have received a copy of **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW**, a journal for the horse and cattle breeder and the agriculturist. The title page bears a fine woodcut of the Hereford bull Sir Charles, which stockmen will view with pleasure. The editorials, which are evidently the work of men who are thoroughly versed in the subjects upon which they write, are interesting, not only to stock-raisers and farmers, but to the general reader. It is a sixteen page quarto, and is filled with interesting selections and communications. It is printed in Toronto. S. Beatty, manager.

Monetary Times, 13th Sept., 1884.

We have seen the first and second numbers of **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW**, a weekly journal, published in Toronto, and devoted to the interests of the general farmer, the stock-breeder, the dairyman, and all who are interested in farm products. Much information of a practical kind is given in the twelve roomy quarto pages of each issue, and the subjects editorially treated show that intelligent knowledge has been brought to bear. A journal of the kind, kept up to the standard of its initial number, can hardly fail to find numerous patrons, and to do great good. The typographical appearance of **THE BREEDER** is admirable; distinct new type and toned paper render it a pleasure to peruse its pages.

Irish Canadian, Toronto, Sept. 18, 1884.

A NEW WEEKLY.—The latest addition to periodical literature is a new weekly named **THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW**. As the title imports, **THE BREEDER** will devote its best energies to the promotion of all interests whereby the stock man and the farmer may be benefitted. Improvement in the grade of horses and cattle, and still greater development in the scientific processes under which tilled land is now being so profitably worked, will claim a large share of its attention; and it will, from time to time, suggest such methods as to stock and farm as will materially aid those desirous of arriving as nearly as possible at perfection in both. **THE BREEDER** is handsomely illustrated, and printed in neat and convenient form for binding. The annual subscription is two dollars, and it can be procured by addressing the manager, Mr. S. Beatty, corner of Church and Front streets, Toronto.