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CANADIAN BREEDER

and
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

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INDIANS AS STOCK-RAISERS.

No one who had watched the various phases which the Indian problem has assumed in the North West during the past few years could have been very greatly surprised at the present deplorable outbreak. We do not mean to scold anybody in particular in this connection, and our reason for refraining is, not that there are none who richly merit it, but because if we started we would desire to deal fairly with all concerned, and it would take quite too much time and space to administer one-half the castigations that are deserved. Besides this, THE CANADIAN BREEDER is a live stock and agricultural paper, not a political one.

But without showing the slightest partiality, for either political party, we can safely criticize a blunder in Indian management for which both are equally responsible.

When our Canadian civilization found the Crees, the Assiniboines, the Saulteux, and the Blackfeet on the plains they were all comparatively well off. They had plenty to eat and wear. They had abundance of ponies, and in the winter their buffalo hide lodges were pictures of barbaric splendour and luxury.

Of course they did not live according to our ideas of luxury and refinement, but they had what they wanted. Their lodges were large and roomy, some of them being composed of as many as fifty or sixty buffalo hides. Inside these lodges were great bales of dried buffalo meat, venison of all sorts, bags of pemican, heavy warm buffalo robes, skins of elk, moose, antelope, jumping and blacktail deer, from which clothing was made that was warm and durable, while the fine caribou skin with its soft velvety surface furnished material for the rich robes of which they were so proud with their elaborate embroidery of silk, dyed porcupine quills, brightly-colored beads, and the rich and costly furs of the fisher, beaver, otter, mink, and even the grey and black foxes. These were the days when moccasins and blankets were plenty, and the average red man wanted for little that was within the range of his simple round of desires. His diet consisted largely of animal food, and his occupation was that of the hunter, the trapper, and the fisherman. These were employments that he did not deem beneath him, and though at times he might have been pinched with hunger for a few days there was nothing like permanent poverty among the tribes of the plains. Game was literally swarming all through their country and they had no thought of want.

The white man came among them to stay only a little over ten years ago, and since that time troubles have fallen thick and fast in the path of the Indian. The advance of the mounted police, even when the progress of settlement was hardly noticeable, rapidly drove the buffalo from the country, and with him fled nearly all the smaller game. The case was undoubtedly a hard one. The Indians had let a mere handful of friendly white men, whom they were more inclined to pity than fear, gain a foothold among them, and immediately on their arrival the game, the sole dependence of the Indians began, rapidly to disappear.

The white man was ready with a remedy of his own, and it was not one in whose adoption the Indian had had any voice. Nobody asked him what he would like to do, but it was assumed that he must become a farmer, not a stock-raiser (which would in all probability

have suited him well), but a tiller of the soil. He must be engaged in a pursuit he has been wont to consider beneath him and which he is sure to be slow to learn. He must be cooped up on a reserve in one little corner of what up to but yesterday had been his own country and that of his forefathers as far back as his remotest traditions extended. And why was this change? Because the white man said so. The Indian was talked to till he couldn't rest, and the burden of it all was that the white man had come to do him good. The representatives of the "Great White Mother" had told him so and the missionaries had told him so, and who can blame him for being so simple as to believe them?

Now how has all this turned out? The game is gone for good, and his ponies are fast disappearing. The white man still tells him if he works on his reserve faithfully all will still go well, but in many cases the white farm instructor is not the most intelligent and industrious farmer that could be picked up in Ontario, Quebec, or the Maritime Provinces, and he does not set the Indian the best example that could be put before him as to industry and promptness, and the result is a late seeding and a frost nipped harvest, and the Indian finds himself and family once more depending solely on the rations doled out to them. He loses faith in farming after one or two such disappointments, and growing indifferent about his work becomes poorer and poorer every year. By and by he sees his little ones (whom he loves with all the fondness of a white father) shivering in the bitter wind that sweeps the drifting snow into his wretched hovel or patched teepee. He hears them cry for food when he has none to give them. Sometimes he sees them dying of cold and hunger, and if he asks for help he is denounced as a lying, lazy, improvident scamp and sent away empty handed. His logic is very simple and to the point. He says to himself. "Before the white man came I was rich and had plenty, and the whole country was ours. He came pretending to be our friend and we received him as such. He drove away our game, he took the country from us, buying square miles of us, and paying us back in our own lands with reservations of square feet. He promised to feed us and he lets us starve, and we may as

well die like men fighting for their lives and these of our children as to starve like dogs with out letting him share our miseries."

Now, we do not say that the Cree or the Blackfoot who reasons in this way is quite right in every respect, but he has quite enough of right on his side to make his case look very plausible to a man in such dire straits as he finds himself.

It need not take long to point the moral to be deduced from all this. Canada has acquired a splendid territory, a country that ought to make her a great nation in the near future, and she has not given anything like honest value for it. It was an easy thing to fill up the country with officials to teach the Indians farming and to ration them (there are always plenty of people who are anxious to serve their country and be well paid for it), but it is quite another thing to make the Indian learn farming and to feed him decently till he can become self-supporting. A little more outlay comparatively speaking would have supplied these tribes with bands of cattle and horses from which to breed, and there is not an Indian in the North-West who would not cheerfully turn stock-raiser. They have many mares in some of the reserves now, but their ponies do not improve as they have only the little Cayuse stallions to which they can breed. Let the agent in each agency keep one, two, or three active and well-bred stallions suitable to cross upon and improve the Cayuse stock, and the Indians would gladly bring their mares to them. Let the agent point out to them the folly of working and riding their colts and fillies before they are properly matured, and they will soon see their breeds of horses becoming valuable. Those bands which have not a supply of brood mares could be furnished with them at a very moderate cost, and in the same way they might be started in the business of cattle-raising. They would take an interest in such pursuits as these, and gradually getting into the economical and thrifty ways of the stock-raiser, the path would be opened for them to adapt themselves to a mode of life more in accord with the necessities of a settled country before any contraction of their ranges would become necessary in the interests of actual settlement, and when the proper time came they would doubtless be willing to sell land as reasonably as any other extensive holders. It is quite true that such a plan as this would involve an initial outlay much larger than our annual expenditure for the sustenance of the North-West tribes now is, but it would be a long step in the direction of rendering them self-supporting, and would be vastly cheaper and pleasanter than the task of quelling Indian uprisings. The present troubles may be quickly over, but for all that many valuable lives have been sacrificed, and the Government may rest assured that the red men of the North West will not quietly starve to death without making further trouble. Would it not then be better to expend a liberal sum and grant them an extensive cattle range to render them self-supporting, than to either feed or fight them till they are exterminated?

THE HABIT OF ACTION.

The *Turf, Field, and Farm* has always been an advocate of warm blood in the trotter, and its intelligent and convincing editorials on the subject have done much toward enlightening the general public on a question of very grave importance to the horse-breeding industry in Canada and the United States. In a recent editorial on this subject the editor says:—

"Some time ago the *Turf, Field, and Farm* remarked that it was doubtful if more running blood could safely be introduced into the trotter than that possessed by Maud S. or Jay-eye-see. The second dam of each is strictly thoroughbred, while the first dam of each was got by a horse partly running bred. They have the quality and nerve force necessary to accomplish great feats, joined to harness action."

It is further explained that it was then apprehended that too much thoroughbred blood would result in a destruction of trotting action, and then follows the remark:—

"The performance of the Dame Winnie colt, by Electioneer, out of the thoroughbred daughter of Planet, a public trial as a two-year-old in 2.23 $\frac{3}{4}$, would seem to indicate that trotting action is not impaired by a larger infusion of racing blood than we find in the chestnut queen. But when we breed a trotting stallion to a thoroughbred mare, or the opposite, we should study the form and temperament of both. Haphazard mating will surely result in failure."

It seems just possible, however, that in the daughter of Planet the blood of Electioneer might have met with something not destitute of trotting disposition or inheritance. We have always believed in the value of warm blood in a trotting pedigree, and as long as a horse will stay on his feet and fully utilize his powers we would say "the more warm blood the better," but we are also of opinion that there are some families of thoroughbreds that take to trotting more naturally than others. It now certainly looks as though the descendants of Old Messenger have considerable "natural trot" in their composition inherited from the old horse, and those who have watched the Trustees are inclined to credit them with natural trotting proclivities. The famous twenty-miler of that name was a son of imported Trustee, and since his time many of the family have shown a disposition to trot. The late Archie Fisher said he had seen Vespuccius (son of Planet and Columbia) show as good as a three-minute gait when leading behind a buggy, and later his chestnut gelding Donnybrook by Planet showed extra good trotting action, though of course neither of them had any education as trotters. The dam of our famous Canadian trotter Morse was said to be a half-bred daughter of imported Trustee, and though she had been badly knocked about by the late John Morrissy before she ever saw Canada, she was a very clever old mare on the road even after she was taken to Ottawa. Archie Fisher had early noticed the disposition to trot among the de-

scendants of Trustee, and particularly among those of his grandson Planet, and in his somewhat lengthy career as a jockey, trainer, and owner he had become fully convinced that the Planets at all events had a special aptitude for trotting a fact which he mentioned to us not many weeks before his death.

The success of the Dame Winnie colt is of course the most striking testimony in favor of Planet as a trotting progenitor, but how much of his trotting disposition and action comes from Electioneer and how much from Dame Winnie it will take many breeding experiments to determine.

In conclusion the *Turf, Field, and Farm* says:—

"Clear Grit, by a thoroughbred, out of a trotter, was first trained to run and then was handled for a short time in harness. He has a trotting record of 2.42 $\frac{1}{2}$, and he is the sire of three 2.30 trotters, and of a pacer with a record of 2.13 $\frac{3}{4}$. The running and trotting strains were balanced in him, and as he ran, trotted, and got trotters and pacers, he can safely be cited as an example of how speed at one gait can be utilized at other gaits. The habit of action is not as fixed, is not as difficult to change, as some of the theorists would have us believe. If Darwin himself were alive, and should he come to the United States and have the benefit of object lessons on our tracks, he would be forced to modify some of the views which he has expressed. The American people, through the development of the light-harness horse, have thrown great light on this problem of action.—light which Darwin did not have the advantage of in forming his conclusions."

Correspondence.

SUGAR IN CATTLE FOOD.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

SIR,—Well may the present be called the age of science, for in no other departments of enterprise have its attainments been more manifest than in the improvement of cattle on the one hand, and the cheapening of sugar on the other. In each case there has been a constant effort upward, until the results we now enjoy are truly marvellous. The cultivation of every variety of sugar cane in the different sugar plantations of the world, and the determination of those interested in the culture of the beet, has led to a large increase in the quantity of sugar grown and to an immense improvement in the quality of the raw material. With these advances in the earth's raw product there have followed changes in the process of manufacture which in turn have resulted in further economies. Less than ten years ago the prices quoted in London, England, for sugar cane molasses and beet root molasses were £11 and £7 10s. per gross ton respectively. To-day the difference of value between the two is so small that almost either kind could be bought for twenty shillings more than the difference between these two in 1875. Thus from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per 100 pounds the price has receded to about one cent per pound. It is not probable that the price will be any higher in the face of the keen competition among sugar-growers and refiners for the ascendancy. During the last five

years the production of cane sugar has increased about ten per cent., while in the same period beet sugar has increased more than sixty per cent. This contest has resulted in an enormous increase of refined beet sugar and has made itself felt in a very powerful way in the markets of this country. Already stock owners are beginning to use sugar for a great many purposes, and its use for all kinds of stock cannot be too highly commended. It is of special value as a flavor, and might and perhaps will be used to a very great extent for flavoring ordinary food. In this way it will most likely be treated in solutions of about twenty to thirty per cent. strength to moisten and render soluble cut fodder, and for preparing dry meal. This is certainly the most effective and economical way of using it, for one gets the double advantage of all the food value there is in the syrup itself, and a much greater proportion of what exists in the fodder. If dry fodder continues to be used it is certain that sugar will find a much larger sphere with stockmen than it has hitherto done. The value of sugar as an article of diet cannot be determined by its chemical composition only. Chemists and physiologists have not yet agreed as to how sugar accomplishes its results, but it is enough for practical men and commercial purposes that there is advantage in it. Every sensible man knows it promotes the secretions necessary for active digestion, and that assimilation of nutriment is best secured when digestion is vigorous. Besides this great advantage, sugar in solution enables the stockman to prepare in an appetizing form the dry and very largely insoluble food which is presented from day to day in hay, clover, and grain. Wonder has often been excited at the success of manufactured meals containing certain mild flavors and locust beans. Locust beans contain fully fifty per cent. of sugar and have no appreciable value apart from their content of that substance. It very frequently happens that locust beans are a more expensive form of sugar to buy than the cheap molasses which can be obtained in the home market, and if used in solution to soften the fibre of other food an economy of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of such food will result. This might be accomplished with the use of half to one pound of molasses per meal, and if it could be bought for one cent and a half per pound the money would be well spent. Two to three pounds of sugar per day could be very easily disposed of with great economy to the beef and dairy producer.

There is another form in which sugar may be used to great advantage, and farmers would do well always to keep the fact in mind when they determine the area of their root crops, and the kind of roots they will grow. It is the merest folly to select seed for the greatest yield in bulk, since the roots grown will have a large preponderance of water, be fibrous, and of strong flavor. The root that will give the greatest yield of sugar, the highest proportion of solid constituents, and tender and well-flavored cellular structures, will yield the best return in the stomach of an animal. The golden tankard, yellow globe, and white carrots are all useful feeders; but sugar beets are much richer in total solids than any of them, and yield a high percentage of sugar. It is very doubtful whether the solids of the ordinary farm root is much above 14 or 16 per cent., but in the sugar beet the dry food will run as high as the potato, while the sugar alone will be from 13 to 18 per cent. On the Island of Montreal 14 and 15 are very usual results, while the sugar yield of good carrots and tankard roots seldom reaches 7 per cent. A gain of dry food to the extent of 10 per cent. in a root is an

important consideration with the farmer, and especially so when 7 per cent. of the increase is sugar. Such is the perfection achieved in Germany that 18 per cent. of sugar is not at all unusual in the beets sold to the refiners. Seven per cent. of sugar may certainly be valued at two cents per lb. on the farm, and as every ton of roots would contain 140 pounds extra here is \$2.80 per ton to start with. If the roots be valued at a cent per lb. of their yield in sugar, and the content of sugar be 15 per cent., we get three dollars of sugar in every ton of beets. Well may the milkman of Montreal keep such roots rather than take seven dollars per ton for them.

The best form in which to feed these roots is in the pulped condition, and so incorporated with fodder and meal as shall insure an intimate mixture of the whole. It is hardly desirable to feed more than ten pounds a meal, as the food value of these roots is high, and the sugar being in a more concentrated form its tendency to relaxed bowels is greater unless used with discretion. To a farmer who grows a dozen acres of roots this is a matter deserving his attention, and if a commencement were made on one or two acres it is quite likely he would end by planting a larger area in after years. The increase in solid matter is so much less water to cart to the barn in harvest time, and the more concentrated character of the root will be found an advantage to the labor account of the farm in every respect. There will be much less bulk to care for through the winter months, and the desire for winter dairying so often expressed, would become possible were the growth of these roots undertaken in preference to the ordinary kinds.

The severe competition which must take place among stockmen will do much to hasten improved feeding of every kind, but the adoption of sugar as a regular article of diet is most likely to be found among the earliest of the changes to be looked for. Meat and dairy product cannot in the nature of things ever become as prolific as grain stuffs, and this it may be confidently expected will lead to the early use of sugar in various forms for the increase of meat and dairy products. C.

Toronto, February, 17 1885.

FAILURE OR SUCCESS IN CANADA.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

Canada is as bad a country for those who don't know how to work as it is for those who cannot or will not work from incompetence or sheer laziness. It is even safe to say that a great part of the failures of which we occasionally hear are due principally, if not solely, to the want of knowledge how to set about the achievement of success in a new country, where the conditions of life and the modes of agriculture are so different from those of the old country. There is then this practical side to the otherwise almost threadbare topic of emigration, and above all threadbare topics of emigration to that much-talked-of land, the Canadian North-West. How may success in some measure be assured where the inclination exists to take up farming in Canada, and where there is the determination to get on there if the natural conditions of the country will allow of it?

It is to meet this practical phase of the emigration problem that an effort has recently been made to obtain from actual settlers of every grade, without reference to their political and religious opinions, or to their standing in the community, plain matter-of-fact experiences on the various points which have excited so many a pen and ink controversy. The outcome of this endeavor is two small publications, not

inaptly entitled "Plain Facts from Farmers in the Canadian North-West," and "Practical Hints" from the same authorities. The first thing to strike the reader is a formidable list of settlers' names, whose experiences are published, to each of which is appended the postal address, permitting, as is remarked in the preface, any reader to verify the accuracy of the answers published by writing to the settler.

The capital required to commence a prairie farm is shown by statistics from settlers of every class, on three points—date of settlement of each settler, capital at commencement, and present value of farm. Twenty lead off with no capital whatever at the outset; some, indeed, acknowledge that they were worse than capitalless, in that they owed money. The dates of their settlement range from 1871 to 1883, and the present value of their farms ranges from 200/ to 1,600/, and in two cases, as much as 2,400/. Most of these settlers had apparently to work as agricultural laborers for the first year or so, and this plan, it may be here remarked, is strongly recommended to those whose capital is limited. Genuine farm hands are still in good demand in most parts, and while gaining experience on the farm of a most valuable nature, the new-comer may, with ordinary care and industry, so add to his capital as to enable him shortly to become his own landlord by taking up a Government free grant of 160 acres. The income of other settlers began at nine shillings, and ran as high as 6,000/, with present value ranging from 500/ to 10,000/, and 2/ to 2/ 8s per acre of land. The fair deduction from these figures is, that while the man with large capital may get a fair interest on his money if he is prepared to leave old country customs behind, and adapt himself to the modes of farming which past experience shows most suited to the prairie soil, yet it is to the man with capital of from 150/ to 1,000/ that the land will hold out the greater inducements, not that his actual returns per cent. will be necessarily greater, but that his position of independence must contrast more favorably with his former status than will that of the wealthier settler.

The climate is the next point, and there appears little hesitancy in the replies. Indeed, whatever drawbacks the Canadian North-West may have, and it is not without them, its climate cannot, if actual residents be believed, be placed among them. The duration of the winter would appear to average from the first to the middle of November, and end with the middle or end of March. "The climate," says an English settler, Mr. W. G. Knight, J. P., of Oak Lake, Manitoba, "is undoubtedly healthy, the exceeding dryness of the air being favorable to the healthy and vigorous action of the lungs." A Scotchman, Mr. George McGill, of Carrolton, Manitoba, a little lower down in the page writes, "suffered no hardship or loss from winter, persons soon learn to avoid them both. Climate unquestionably healthy, never hear a person coughing in church." "Climate very healthy," says an Englishman again, Mr. Thomas F. Purdy, of Regina; "those who come out here will find that out when they come to feed themselves." "Except for consumptives in late stages," writes another, "the climate is certainly healthy, for them it is too severe." Of another nature is the reply of an Irishman, Mr. Powers, of Brandon, who says, "My wife came here weighing 130 lbs., and sickly, now she weighs 184 lbs. and has good health." "I left Toronto," says a much respected settler, Mr. William Wagner, member of the Manitoba Provincial Legislature, "with a fever, ague, and rheumatism, and to-day, 65 years old, I am strong and healthy."

Unanimity is not, however, so general on

the subjects of summer frosts, winter and summer storms, price of provisions, soil and productions. As regards summer frosts, as many as 104, dating from all parts, answer that they are quite exceptional in their districts, and of the other replies the key-note may be found in the following:—"Exceptional, doing little or no damage if wheat is fall (*i.e.*, autumn) ploughed." And this autumn ploughing is indeed the secret of escape not only from summer frosts but also other dangers to prairie farming. Another point is given by a Canadian (Onta 10) settler, who says he has experienced slight frosts, "not to do any serious or general damage, but as the country becomes more cultivated even these will disappear, as has been the experience of all new lands in North America." Winter and summer storms do apparently visit some parts of the Canadian North-West, but not, it would seem, to any great extent, and only at distant intervals. As many as 150 farmers have never experienced any at all, considering most parts of the Western Dominion, "outside the storm belt." It is again interesting to note the rapidly extending area into which the newly-discovered coals of the Saskatchewan and Souris districts are finding their way, and replacing in many instances the poplar, oak, elm, and maple wood which have hitherto served for fuel. The price is as yet somewhat beyond our English ideas, but as the extensive deposits are further opened up in different parts prices will probably come down in the natural course of events.

Of grain and other crops the averages for last year are found to be as follows:—Wheat 27 bushels per acre, oats 56, barley 35, peas 30, potatoes 259, turnips 583, carrots 400, flax 28. In connection with the last named, it may be mentioned that the area under flax seed is yearly increasing. It is found an excellent crop "on the breaking"—that is for the settler who arrives in the spring and desires to harvest a crop during that season. In cattle and general stock-raising, the experiences of settlers naturally differ, but as a general rule, the prairie grasses make good pasture, and mixed farming is yearly coming into general favor as more profitable than sole culture of grain. "Where one fails the other hits," says one settler, and his rough mode of expression comes very near the mark, while the inadvisability of trusting entirely to one means of profit seems everywhere becoming more generally recognized.

Railway facilities are evidently needed in several districts of Manitoba and the North-West. Branch lines are, of course, to some extent, a matter of time. It is well known that during the "boom" of 1881 and 1882, many settlers, not realising the inflated state of affairs, and imagining it to be the outcome of natural prosperity, pushed ahead into the distant country far away from the railway, trusting that a continuance of the prevailing activity would soon bring the railway to their doors. The "boom" subsided, as it must always do, and some settlers, not without much general grumbling, which should rightly have been directed to their own want of foresight, found themselves shut out from close railway facilities. Last season, however, some branch lines were advanced a stage, and there are not wanting evidences of renewed activities this season. In the meantime the advice to intending settlers should be, don't go far from the railway; rather sacrifice some less important points than do so. As to the cost of provisions, a general summary of the answers leads to the belief that these are higher as a general rule than in the old country, and sometimes of inferior quality, though it should be remembered that wages and profits are higher also, and

moreover, the growth by settlers of the principal necessities of life, which is the general tendency, will lead to an equalisation of prices in many directions.

Space forbids treatment of the cost of erection of farm houses on the prairie, cost of breaking land, sowing, harvesting, and other such operations; nor is there opportunity now to produce the excellent practical advice to new settlers which may be found among the replies. Two alone must suffice and close these notes. "Bring," says one settler, "fustians, corduroys, and flannels, two or three changes, double-barrel gun, a bible, and a pillow-case stuffed with common sense; the rest can be had cheaper than in Britain." "Any practical farmer," says Mr. William A. Ingram, of Millford, "or farm laborer with a little capital who is willing to work, and has what Englishmen call a little gumption about him, need not be afraid to come to this country." "Put," adds another, "this is a bad country for a lazy man."

INFLUENCE OF BREED ON FEEDING QUALITIES.

From *Holl's Messenger*.

It should never be forgotten that in feeding all sorts of stock for the shambles, every pound of carcase represents so much food, and that the proportion between food and carcase depends upon the breed. The breed therefore must be good, and not only good in itself but suited to the farm. The character of the climate, soil, and herbage in different localities stamped the indigenous breeds with their peculiar qualities. Leicester and Lincoln sheep suit the pasture plains, Cheviots the smooth hills, and the blackfaced sheep of Scotland the high and rugged mountains. You may remove each breed with success, bearing in mind its habits. Merinos and Southdowns make a good cross for Australia, because their native districts are dry, and yield scanty herbage. Blackfaced and Cheviots have ousted a half-wild and hairy breed of sheep on the rougher and smoother seatholds of Shetland respectfully. But when some heavy Lincolns were placed for an experiment on the saintfoin, seeds, and comparatively poor pasturage of the chalk tract in Essex, they deteriorated in their new quarters, and each generation proved inferior to the former, till the experiment was abandoned. It is of paramount importance to suit the sheep to the soil, both in the case of cattle and of sheep; the several breeds proving, as a rule, best adapted to their own particular district, or to others which, in the main, resemble them.

I shall not pretend to explain why this should be so, or why the Shropshire sheep and Shorthorn cattle should be noted for their adaptability to various localities. Constitutional peculiarities cannot be really accounted for, but the skilful stock farmer does not fail to observe them, and to select his breed with the utmost care, in accordance with experience and observation. A more difficult task, both to breeders and buyers of stores, is to produce or purchase first-class animals. Inferior, and therefore unprofitable stock, is always plentiful, and the bigness of the farming business, and the want of skill or capital on the part of many farmers, is seen in the fact that rams and bulls sold at a thousand guineas each even in the last century, and good blood has long been as common as trout streams in Devonshire, and yet ill-bred animals still abound. Every experienced person must have seen tens of thousands of sheep and cattle at scores of markets which could only be fattened at a loss. Then, again, the sort may be unsuited to the system. Take a

narrow-backed Welsh runt, for example, and try and push him to the block rapidly. Put by his side a round-ribbed, kindly Hereford or Shorthorn, watch the result, and note the cost per lb. of the meat of the two animals. The subject of coarse food and slow feeding (which best suits Welsh runts) versus the best feeding stuffs and the earliest maturity, has often been discussed. All depends on breed and on natural disposition. I remember a little flock of Hebridean sheep which would fly like the wind when scared by your approach, return to stare as startled things will sometimes, and scamper off again at the slightest motion of the hand. They were of a highly nervous temperament, and as "poor as rakes." They and their offspring saw generations of sheep fatten in the park where they ran, but they remained as poor as ever. The smallest of our native cattle, and the tenderest as beef, the little Shetland breed, is doubled or trebled in size by a single cross with the Shorthorn, and no doubt the half-breds make a better use of their food than do pure Shetland cattle.

In selecting animals for feeding, stunted specimens are as unprofitable as those which are ill-bred, the starving process having prevented the stomach from attaining its proper growth. Much of the food given to such animals is therefore wasted, and a heavy loss is thus incurred. There are two opposite systems of feeding young animals—a fast one, for example, when sheep are to be fattened at a year old or less, or bullocks at 20 months; and a slow one, when fattening is postponed another year or thereabouts. Either system may pay well, but stunting can never pay; and, therefore, however coarse and inexpensive the food may be which is given to any kind of young stock on the slow system, it must be sufficient in quantity and quality for the proper expansion of the stomach, and for gradual and healthful progress.

Fast feeding and early maturity, on the other hand, can only be profitable in the case of animals of the improved breeds, whose powers of assimilation and of rapid growth are exceptionally large. These are matters familiar to experience, but sometimes overlooked. Another point favorable to well-bred animals is their gentleness, for, no doubt, animals of mild disposition and free from temper and nervousness thrive better, yield more milk, and make more meat at the same cost of food, than those which have been less carefully bred. The big belly and the placid temper are usually associated in the same individual, representing as they do cause and effect; and although "the lean and hungry Cassius" of the farmyard, with the snipe's belly, may not be invariably of an ill-temper, there is no doubt that "temper" and excitement, like excessive muscular exertion, check the deposit of fat. The old saying "laugh and grow fat" is not entirely inapplicable to the live stock of the farmyard, inasmuch as those animals which are observed to fatten most readily usually possess a happy disposition, and they would laugh if they knew how.

ABORTION IN COWS.

Samson in *English Live Stock Journal*.

SIR,—For several years past I have been endeavouring, by appeals through the agricultural press, to stir up the Royal Agricultural Society, and the veterinary profession generally, to take some action in order to elucidate the phases of abortion in cattle, and am pleased to see that at length there is a probability of the subject receiving attention. Having seen sadly to much of the effects of abortion, perhaps I may be allowed space to call attention to what

I may style the chief points upon which farmers as a rule are lacking knowledge. To my non-professional mind it appears certain that there is an infectious and non-infectious phase of abortion, and the absence of any knowledge by which these can be distinguished at the time supplies the chief source of danger and subsequent loss. Whilst welcoming the promised investigation on the subject, I strongly hold the opinion that until contagious abortion is scheduled under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act we shall not have any sensible diminution of our losses, which, if my calculations prove correct, have been quite as costly of recent years to British farmers as have those by foot-and-mouth disease.

Now, seeing that contagious abortion in a herd will run its course through a series of years (three years, it is usually said, but I have known it to continue for double that time), it will doubtless be urged that it would be out of all reason to schedule farms for that length of time; but to me this lengthy continuance affords one of the strongest reasons why they should be scheduled, seeing that during the continuance there is no security that the complaint may not be sent broadcast from such. A few considerations of the subject will materially aid in elucidating this point.

Abortion, as is now pretty well known, proceeds from a number of causes—accident, fright, excitement, eating ergotted grasses, impure water, the sudden snap by a dog at the heels of an in-calf cow, drinking from a water hole when the descent to the water is precipitous. According to our present limited knowledge, abortion from these causes is not contagious, and most farmers have one or two such every season in their herds. Whence, then, comes the contagious kind, which continues its ravages for years, and bids defiance to preventive or curative measures yet known? My opinion is that the contagious form is ever present in the country, ever on the travel from farm to farm, from district to district, and from county to county. At present we have no enactment by which the authorities have any knowledge as to what farms are affected, and the absence of this public knowledge is favorable to its propagation. A cow may be sent to a service bull, and leave the infection; how wide the said bull may disseminate the infection is an open question for it is certain that the complaint is even more infectious than is foot-and-mouth. It can be carried by human beings from one farm to another. When the complaint breaks out, a farmer may resolve to sell off his cows—probably to a dealer, who is unacquainted with the reasons for such dispersal. In all probability the dealer will dispose of the animals, one here, one there; and as many fresh stocks as the cattle go into, so will they carry as many sources of infection to the stocks of their purchasers. This has been ascertained, beyond dispute, to have occurred. It is thus certain that unless we have some legislative enactment to grapple with the complaint we can never hope to stamp it out. The regulations as to farms on which abortion exists need not be of the same stringent nature as those for foot-and-mouth. Milk could be sold off the farm without any hindrance, and fat stock could go to the butcher. What is wanted is, that it should be publicly known where abortion existed, so that farmers could protect themselves from contagion. At present we have a hidden enemy to deal with, for farmers do not care to disclose its existence, and in this secrecy lies the greatest danger.

There can be no doubt but that isolation, disinfection of attendants, and the free use of disinfectants are the best remedies. When our

forefathers placed goats, asses, pigs, &c., in contact with aborted cattle, they were accused of superstition. They were, however, simply following the same procedure as we are doing now—namely, trying to overpower the smell from the aborted animals by that of a stronger smell. In one case in my experience, it was believed the greatest benefit was had by making one of the cow-stalls in the centre of the shippon into a place for pigs, and thus the strong odor from the pigs was diffused throughout the shippon, and the abortion ceased.

SALE OF CANADIAN CATTLE IN CHICAGO.

Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst Farm, Compton, Province of Quebec, sold the following Aberdeen-Angus and Hereford cattle at Dexter Park, Chicago, April 7 and 8.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS.

Florist of Hillhurst, calved August 10, 1883—Albert Sikes, Madison, O.....	\$200
Damon of Hillhurst, calved Oct. 27, 1883—L. Embry, Shelbyville, Ill.....	170
Pirate Prince, calved Nov. 10, 1883—Jeff Bridgford, Paris, Mo.....	220
Hero of Hillhurst, calved Dec. 15, 1883—T. C. Power, Fort Benton, Mont.....	180
Lord Lansdowne, calved Jan. 2, 1884—M. U. Payne, Hamburg, Ia.....	130
Prince Valentine, calved Jan. 3, 1884—J. B. Colton, Galesburg, Ill.....	180
Abbott of Hillhurst, calved Jan. 7, 1884—Jeff Bridgford.....	160
Regent of Hillhurst, calved Jan. 9, 1884—T. C. Power.....	175
Roger of Hillhurst, calved Feb. 10, 1884—Same.....	200
Louis of Hillhurst, calved Feb. 13, 1884—Jeff Bridgford.....	185
Beau of Compton, calved Feb. 19, 1884—T. C. Power.....	195
Beau of Hillhurst, calved Feb. 26, 1884—B. R. Pierce, Creston, Ill.....	350
Forest King, calved Feb. 29, 1884—French Brothers, Chapin, Ill.....	170
Canadian Prince, calved March 31, 1884—T. C. Power.....	205
Sir Andrew, calved April 3, 1884—Same	150
Pilot of Hillhurst, calved April 30, 1884—Jeff Bridgford.....	140
Daisy Prince, calved June 1, 1884—T. C. Power.....	180
Water King, calved June 13, 1884—Same.....	200
May Duke 2d, calved Jan. 28, 1884—Same.....	120
Ruler of Hillhurst, calved May 1, 1884—M. U. Payne, Hamburg, Ia.....	215
Midnight Prince, calved June 11, 1884—E. Trumbo, Ottawa, Ill.....	185
Factor of Hillhurst, calved July 23, 1884—M. U. Payne.....	210

ABERDEEN-ANGUS HEIFERS.

May Witch (5633), calved May 17, 1883—John B. Colton.....	355
Lady Anne of Hillhurst, calved Aug. 15, 1883—B. R. Pierce.....	425
Robina of Hillhurst, calved Nov. 8, 1883—Fred James, Chicago.....	290
Alva of Hillhurst, calved Nov. 27, 1883—M. U. Payne.....	210
Bona of Hillhurst, calved Dec. 4, 1883—Albert Sikes.....	365
Tibbie of Hillhurst, calved Dec. 26, 1883—Jacob Funk, McLain, Ill.....	285
Primula of Hillhurst, calved Jan. 24, 1884—J. B. Colton.....	285
Helen of Hillhurst, calved Feb. 29, 1884—Jacob Funk.....	305
Justice of Hillhurst, calved Mar. 8, 1884	

—A. Geddes, Chicago.....	300
Belle of Hillhurst, calved March 12, 1884—Fred. James.....	270
Margery of Hillhurst, calved March 20, 1884—M. U. Payne.....	200
Lady Anna Hillhurst, calved Jan. 29, 1884—F. S. James, Chicago, Ill.....	230
Rosebud of Hillhurst, calved March 13, 1884—B. R. Pierce, Creston, Ill.....	255
Bertha of Hillhurst, calved May, 6, 1884—Albert Sikes, Madison, O.....	255

HEREFORD HEIFERS.

Mignonette 10564, calved Feb. 7, 1884—Dr. O. Bush, Sheldon, Ill.....	200
Lovely Lady 12247, calved May 31, 1884—T. J. Scroggin, Harristown, Ill.....	250
Royalty 10,559, calved Jan. 5, 1884—Ben Hershey, Muscatine, Ia.....	565
Queen of Hillhurst 10569, calved May 1, 1884—Ben Hershey.....	250
Rouge Drop 13194, calved May 2, 1884—Ben Hershey.....	325
Portrait 12245, calved June 15, 1884—T. J. Scroggin, Harristown, Ill.....	390

HEREFORD BULLS.

Viscount Grosvenor 12248, calved Dec. 24, 1883—F. Wever, Forsyth, Ill.....	465
Duke of the Grove 11358, calved Jan. 31, 1884—Dr. O. Bush.....	220
Royal Grove 12246, calved Feb. 7, 1884—Oliver Gibson, Macon, Ill.....	400
Royal Chadnor 11778, calved April 20, 1884—Benjamin Hershey.....	355
Duke Wilton 11355, calved May 17, 1884—W. F. Chermiside, Pueblo, Col.....	250
Pride of Otterburn 146*, calved Dec. 26, 1882—Benjamin Hershey.....	100
37 Aberdeen-Angus sold for \$8,185, an average of \$221.22. 12 Herefords sold for \$3,770, an average of \$314.16.	

ONTARIO JOCKEY CLUB ENTRIES.

The following are the entries for the Ontario Jockey Club stakes, which closed April 1st:—

OPEN CASH HANDICAP.

R. Bond's br g Blanton (aged), by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Minnie Brown.	
Dr. Craik's b m Laraminta (aged), by Longfellow—Miss McMeekin.	
Chas. Boyle's b g Kennesaw (aged), by imp. Glengarry—Kathleen.	
Chas. Boyle's b h Springfield (aged), by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Bouquet.	
Mr. Richmond's ch h Northland (6), by imp. Hurrah—Bonnie Kate.	
Mr. Richmond's br h Disturbance (aged), by Terror—Lucy.	
John Halligan's b g Williams (aged), by Terror—Ada.	
Geo. Watson's g h Accident (formerly Flying Scotchman) (aged), pedigree not stated.	
John Dyment's b m Fanny (aged), by King Tom—Ada.	
Elam Vrooman's Deception.	
T. D. Hodgins' ch f Curtolima (3), by Judge Curtis—Tolima.	
B. Johnson's ch g Ben Bott (4), by Judge Curtis—Fleetfoot.	
D. W. Campbell's br h Marquis (6), by Terror—Nellie Lyall.	
John Forbes' b g George L (5), by Vigil—Zea.	
John Forbes' br f Zamora (4), by imp. Saxon—Zoo-Zoo.	
B. J. Coghlin's b m Easter (6), by Vicksburg—Roxaline.	
B. J. Coghlin's br f Lady Lucy (4), by imp. Kyrie Daly.	

RAILWAY STEEPLECHASE HANDICAP.

Wm. Owen's b g Mandamus (6), by John Morgan—Duet.	
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Wm. Owen's ch b Tally Ho (4), by imp. Great Tom—Benicia.
 R. Bond's b g Pawnbroker (5), by Vespuccius—Evelyn Carter.
 Mr. Richmond's ch h Scalper (5), by War Dance—Ella Breckenridge.
 Mr. Richmond's ch g Braewood (4), by Stockwood—Bonnie Brae.
 John Halligan's b g Williams (aged), by Terror—Ada.
 Geo. Watson's ch h Oakdale (6), by Tom Ochiltree—Black Slave.
 D. W. Campbell's br h Marcus (6), by Terror—Nellie Lyall.
 Wm. Hendrie Jr's b g The Laird, by Hyder Ali.

THE ALLEGED PEDIGREE FORGERIES.

English Live Stock Journal.

Lord Traynor, in the Court of Session at Edinburgh last week, gave judgment in the application by Mr. David Riddell, Blackhall, Paisley, and Mr. David Raeside, Glasgow, to have the Clydesdale Horse Society interdicted from publishing, in their annual report, certain letters, and an account of extradition proceedings which took place at Chicago in connection with questions relating to alleged forgeries of the pedigree of Clydesdale horses. His lordship refused interdict, and found the complainers liable in expenses. He said that the matters sought to be interdicted had been already published in newspapers both in this country and in America. The proceedings which were thus reported took place in open court, and it was not said that the report was garbled or unfair. In these circumstances he was of opinion that the Society was entitled to publish, for the information of its members, proceedings which took place in open court. He might have had more difficulty with regard to the letters, had it not been that they formed an integral part of the proceedings, and had been, as such, also read in open court. The subject-matter of the proceedings was one in which the members of the Society had a decided interest, and it was legitimate for the council to communicate to them whatever information they had upon it.

OLD PILOT AND PILOT, JR.

Spurs in Turf, Field, and Farm.

I see, in a late number of the *Turf*, an extract from a Canadian paper in which the author asks the questions, "Who knows that Old Pilot was a Canadian? that he was a pacer?" Now, as the blood of Old Pilot has proven to be so valuable, and Pilot, Jr. famous, I take it that your readers, especially the Canadian editor, will be pleased to have the above questions answered. I therefore answer by saying I knew Old Pilot to have been a Canadian Canuck, about fourteen hands high, as strong a horse as I ever saw, and the fastest of any one I ever saw pass over ground out of a run. I say this because I frequently rode him when he belonged to Mr. D. Heinsohn, of Louisville, Ky., who bought him of Mr. O. Dubois, of horse fame, in the olden time, at New Orleans. Mr. D. bought him of a Yankee peddler, who, as I heard years ago, had shown him a trial of two miles, under saddle, in four minutes and twenty seven seconds; but it was thought to be an impossibility, and that a mistake in time had been made, but a match which was on the carpet fell through in consequence of the report of the trial. I will add that Old Pilot was also a square trotter, which Mr. Heinsohn did not find out for several years

after he bought him. Some years since I wrote an article headed, "Old Pilot and His Get," for the *Turf*, or old *Spirit*, I forget which, in which I predicted that the little Black Ram, as we used to call him, would make his mark in the trotting world. The Canadian editor asks if Pilot ever got any trotters. I answer yes. I don't know whether the records of that day are kept, but I know that Pilot, Jr., Glass Eyes, Clifton Pilot, Speedelle, gr. g. Bear Grass, and gr. h. Maeder, afterward called Beargrass, were all trotters, and good ones at that, and not one of the above-named ever struck a pace except the gr. g. Bear Grass, who as a three-year-old could both pace and trot close to three minutes. Frank Chase kept him on a pace, and at five years old was said to have paced half a mile in 59 secs. Whether true or not I can't say, but I do say he was very fast. I see my old friend Dr. Herr, who owned Pilot, Jr., for a short time, says he never struck a pace. I indorse his testimony, and I handled him for every race he ever started in except the Mambrino Chief match, which was after I sold my half of him.

COLOR IN BARLEY.

From the Agricultural Gazette.

Speaking to the tenant of a kind barley-growing farm in East Anglia, which I have known for over fifty years, he came to a conclusion which seems to me to be worth recording. "I can grow as much barley as ever my predecessor did, but I never can quite equal his samples, and the maltster tells me, indeed, of late years the quality seems on the decline." Knowing how his predecessor had farmed for twenty-one years, and how my neighbor has been farming for ten years, I said, "Do you know one great difference which has taken place in the treatment of the farm since your predecessor died—indeed, which began in the last years of his occupation?" My neighbor said, "No; I farm as well as ever; I take more pains with the barley crop than ever, and whilst I am pretty safe to get bulk, a plump kernel, and even a fair skin, I cannot quite manage the right color." I said, "How many acres have you dressed with clay and marl since you came?" "Never one," said he, "that practice is quite gone out." "I know it is," I replied, "so is growing bright barley. I recollect your predecessor gave all his 'olland' a dressing with clay once in twelve years, and he has often told me that he and his father had done this (alternating clay with marl) for sixty years. When you gave up occasional doses of clay, you parted with your best security for having a tip-top barley sample off this nice loam." "Nonsense!" rejoined my friend, and off he went, muttering. So, to clinch the business, I called after him, "You may tackle the turnips with superphosphate, and you perhaps may cheat the finger-and-toes, but you can't cheat the barley crop. No marl, no top-price!" It is to be understood that clay is full of little white nodules, and is virtually a marl.

PINK-EYE CONTAGIOUS.

English Live Stock Journal.

At a meeting of the West of Scotland Veterinary Medical Society held in Glasgow last week, Mr. A. Robinson, Greenock, read a paper on "Influenza in the Horse." Mr. Robinson specially directed his remarks to that form of influenza now only two well known in this country, namely, "pink-eye;" and brought forward a number of very novel and interesting facts to show how highly contagious the disease is. Some years ago Mr. Robinson attend-

ed a Clydesdale stallion suffering from "pink-eye." The horse in due course recovered, and some time afterwards commenced to travel. Nearly every mare that that horse covered became affected with "pink-eye," and other animals on the same farms as the mares also got it. The following year the horse again gave "pink-eye" to the mares he served, but Professor McCall stated that the mares of the second year did not give the disease to other animals. Mr. Robinson quoted similar instances from the "Receuil de Medicine Veterinaire." This is a subject which will require to be most carefully looked into, as a great number of veterinarians are under the impression that the disease is not contagious, and is simply due to climatic changes. If the disease proves to be as highly contagious as Mr. Robinson seems to make out, it will become necessary for it to be included in the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, and all affected animals to be isolated from healthy ones.

OBITUARY.

Another noted breeder of Shorthorns has passed away. Mr. R. E. Oliver, of Sholebroke Lodge, Northamptonshire, died at his residence there on the 12th ult. Deceased, who had been an invalid for some time, served in the army, and about 25 years ago began to give his attention to Shorthorn breeding, in which he was more than usually successful. His herd was established in 1860, by purchases from some of the leading herds of the day. At his dispersion sale in May last year, a number of his Grand Duchesses brought an average of 650 gs., and the 52 animals submitted realized the handsome total of 13,595 gs. Mr. Oliver was a true sportsman—a good shot, a lover of horses and hounds. He was a county magistrate.—*English Live Stock Journal.*

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

Oliver Twist, 13289, and Parisian Beauty, 13290, W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky., to H. H. Oliver, Cottage Grove, Tenn.
 Sallie Sterling, 11840, and Lady King, 11841, W. T. Miller & Bro., Bowling Green, Ky., to W. T. Miller, Bowling Green, Ky.
 Lady Berks, 13266, and Royal Sambo, 13268, W. T. Miller, to M. W. Bishop, Madisonville, Ky.
 Bella Donna Gloster, 13304, and Gold Value, 13305, T. W. Samuels & Sons, Deatsville, Ky., to M. W. Bishop.
 Spiteful's Lassie VI., 13296, Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio, to J. R. Dunlop, Perryville, Ind.
 Mab's Gloster, 13297, Geo. W. Penney, to S. W. Riddle, Gadsden, Ala.
 Black Belle, 13298, T. R. Hoon, Butler, Penn., to Park Hays, Prospect, Penn.
 Rosa Belle, 10808, George Gray, St. Dennis, Md., to Geo. R. Gott, Baltimore, Md.
 Broadmoor Lass, 12171, J. F. Ferris, Portland, Me., to W. M. Libby, North Graham, Me.
 Jumbo, 12898, G. R. Warren, Bennington, Mich., to C. W. Martin, St. Louis, Mich.
 Alpha, 9742, C. A. Bryan, Agency, Iowa, to Wib. F. Clements, Agency, Iowa.

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.

OLD DERBIES.

The Trizo Winner.

Notable among Derbies stands that of 1844, which was won at Epsom only to be lost at Westminster. Two of the most heavily backed horses in the race of that year, Leander and Running Rein started under protest. Both were suspected of being improperly described as three-year-old colts, while the last-named was said not to be himself at all, but another animal altogether.

Curiously enough, Running Rein contrived to settle his fellow suspect's pretensions by smashing his leg so utterly as to necessitate his destruction, and after doing that mischief, came in an easy winner.

Winning the race was one thing, getting the stakes proved a more difficult matter. Colonel Peel, the owner of the second and third horse—the last man in the world to allow himself to be defeated unfairly—determined, with the aid of Lord George Bentinck, to unravel the so far successful conspiracy. After much preliminary legal skirmishing, the case of Orlando vs. Running Rein came before the Court of Exchequer for decision. Baron Alderson presided, and among the counsel engaged we find the names of Cockburn, Lush, James, Thesiger, Kelly and Martin. The issue submitted to the jury was, "Whether a certain colt called Running Rein, which came in first at a certain race at Epsom, was or was not a colt foaled in the year 1841, whose sire was Saddler, and dam Mab."

Mr. Cockburn undertook to prove the affirmative, and trace the colt day by day, week by week, month by month, year by year, from the moment he was foaled to the moment he won the Derby.

Unfortunately for his client, the other side did all this, and proved pretty plainly that the so-called three-year-old Running Rein was really a four-year-old named Maccabeus, bought by a Mr. Abraham Levi Goodman in 1841, and kept in retirement at Northampton until 1842, when he was taken to London, and installed in the true Saddler colts quarters—that animal thenceforth becoming invisible—while another horse was hired to do duty as Maccabeus, this second imposter requiring the exercise of the dyer's skill to make him pass muster.

When the trial had proceeded far enough to render its result easily guessed, the judge ordered that the Derby winner should be produced in court, "to satisfy the conscience of the court and the curiosity of the jury," whereupon the innocent cheat became *non est*. His cause was virtually abandoned, and Orlando declared the actual winner of the Derby of 1844.

The following year the race fell to an outsider, whose victory gladdened the heart of a city wine merchant and his wife, who held a sort of supernatural interest in the horse, although they had never set eyes upon him.

One winter's night Mrs. Clifden dreamed she saw the Derby won by a bay horse, ridden by a jockey wearing a green cap and a brown jacket with crimson sleeves, and, having faith in the vision she urged her husband to risk a few pounds on its truth; but he, finding no such jockey-belongings in the official list of colors worn by the riders, naturally laughed at the idea. However, the lady, with feminine persistence, dreamed her dream the orthodox three times, and at last persuaded her skeptical spouse to promise to take her to Epsom, and back her colors for twenty pounds, if they put in an appearance.

Shortly before Derby day, Mr. Gratwicke, the owner of the then Derby favorite, changed his colors to chocolate body, crimson sleeves and white cap, and when Doleful appeared on

the course with his rider thus attired, Mr. Clifden asked his wife if that was near enough for her. She, however, would have a green cap, and presently, to her husband's astonishment, Mr. Gratwicke's despised second horse, Merry Monarch, cantered by, carrying a jockey with a cap of the desired hue. Encouraged by this unexpected sight, the wine-merchant hurried into the ring, invested his twenty sovereigns on his wife's champion, and in a few minutes found himself the richer by a couple of thousand pounds.

GOOD STOCK FOR SMALL FARMS.

Journal of Agriculture, St. Louis, Mo.

N. J. Shepherd, Eldon, Mo., in a recent letter to the *Missouri Republican* gives utterance to some ideas and suggestions upon this subject that should receive the serious attention of owners of small farms. He holds, as we have often stated, that good stock is of really more importance to the small farmer than to the large one. A man with contracted farm limits, must condense into as small a compass as possible his live stock products, he can only care for and grow a few heads of stock, but these should make up to him in quality and value, the values of the stock of larger farmers in quantity. Unless he strives for this end, loss instead of profit will overtake him. A cow that will produce a calf worth \$100 at weaning time, is far better for his farm than the handling of three or four cows, the aggregate value of whose produce would equal that sum at the same age. A mare that will bring him a colt, worth at four years of age, \$200 is far better for him to handle than the raising of three common scrub colts, for which he cannot reasonably expect more than for the one of good blood, so, too, in all other live stock. Mr. Shepherd says:

"The larger farmer can stand a smaller profit because the aggregate is so much larger. The small farmer can give his stock better care, better feed and better shelter in proportion, and should be able to keep his stock in a better condition than the farmer who must to a great extent depend upon hired help to care for his stock. The small farmer can give closer attention to his stock and crops, and by this means increases the yield considerably, and as he increases the amount of feed raised upon the farm he can increase the number of stock that he can feed and fatten for market. This, of course, insures him a larger supply of manure to enrich his soil. So that taking the amount of capital invested the small farmer can reasonably expect a much larger per cent. of profit than the one who farms extensively.

The amount of feed required to fatten a scrub for market is fully as much if not more than a good blooded animal, and this one will always bring a better price in market, while for breeding there is so much difference that it will more than make up the first cost required to make a start, in a very short time. Of course it is necessary for the owner of the small farm to farm more closely than the owner of more land. Every acre must be made to produce as largely as possible in order to increase the profit as much as possible and then good stock should be kept in order to increase the profit as much as possible. It is with the small farmer that we look for the largest yields. Men who do the greater portion of their own work, and who, by giving their own time and labor to the crops, are able to secure the largest yields with the least cost. And it is to them that the keeping of the very best stock becomes the most important. If by keeping and breeding good stock you can by the expenditure of say \$25 for services, secure a colt that at two years old will sell for \$150, and will cost

no more to raise than a scrub, whose services will cost only one-fourth as much, and yet will cost as much to raise and then will only sell for one half the price of the first, it certainly looks as though the first cost is a small consideration, when we consider the profit to be derived. So that the small farmer is laboring under a mistake when he thinks he is not interested in improving stock. The fact is, he should be more interested than any one else as he is in a position to realize the largest profits, proportionately.

SOUTHERN BUTTER COW RECORDS.

The following is not a complete list of Jersey cows at the South that have a record for eighteen pounds or more of butter; "Beauty," reported by Geo. W. Campbell, of Spring Hill, Tenn., 20 lbs. 15 oz. "Countess Queen," by Mills & Walker, of Greenville, S. C., 18 lbs. 3 oz. "Beauty of Jersey," by W. J. Chinn, of Frankfort, Ky., 19 lbs. 2 oz. "Bonnie Yost," by M. M. Gardner, of Nashville, Tenn., 18 lbs. 2 oz. "Butter Star," by Campbell Brown, of Spring Hill, Tenn., 18 lbs. 4½ oz. "Tenella," by J. B. Wade, of Atlanta, Ga., 22 lbs. 1½ oz. "Thisbe," by John E. Stiles, of Artesia, Miss., 19 lbs. 1½ oz. "Roonan," by M. C. Campbell, of Spring Hill, Tenn., 20 lbs. 4 oz. "Siloam," by J. B. Wilder, of Louisville, Ky. "Rosa of Bellevue," by T. H. Malone, of Nashville, Tenn. "Tenella, 2d," by J. B. Wade, of Atlanta, Ga., 18 lbs. 12 oz. "Oonan," by M. C. Campbell, of Spring Hill, Tenn., 22 lbs. 2½ oz. "Leoni," by H. P. Figures, of Columbia, Tenn., 18 lbs. 7 oz. "Gardiner's Ripple," by John B. Wallace, of Lexington, Ky., 19 lbs. 12½ oz. "Fair Lady," by W. J. Webster, of Columbia, Tenn., 19 lbs. "Duchess of Bloomfield," by Campbell Brown, of Spring Hill, Tenn., 20 lbs. ½ oz. "Countess of Potoka," by T. H. Malone, of Nashville, Tenn., 18 lbs. 15 oz. "Phlox," by W. J. Webster, of Columbia, Tenn., 21 lbs. 11 oz. Of this list all but "Beauty" were registered, and the tests covered seven days product of each cow.

WHERE TO PLACE THE ROOSTS.

H. S. Waldo in Fanciers' Gazette.

The best roosting place that can be contrived for fowls is one that is in the open air, but under tight roof. Have either round or half round cedar poles, which are at least two inches in diameter and not more than two or three feet high from the floor of the coop. This arrangement is an excellent one for summer use, and will be all they require ordinarily from the first of May until the last of October, which is just half of the year.

Where the poultry keeper has plenty of room to appropriate outside of the hen-house in summer, he will find that it will save a great deal of trouble in the care of his fowls, and they will not be as liable to be troubled with lice at this time of the year, as they are when compelled to roost in their warm, close winter house.

It is a very nice arrangement for those who can afford it, to have a summer hen-house built with lattice work for the sides and a tight roof to keep of the rain and have it for the fowls to use only in summer. But this is rather expensive and involves more trouble and expense than most keepers are willing to allow.

In building poultry houses remember that this climate embraces great extremes of both heat and cold and build the house accordingly, and do not compel the fowls to suffer from either extreme when it is so easy to fix comfortable quarters for them.

LIVE STOCK TRANSPORTATION.

From the Age of Steel.

The trouble in shipping cattle at the present day is not because suitable cars cannot be built, or that cattle cannot be fed, watered and rested while on their journey: but it results from the necessity of cheapening the cost of transportation by carrying as many cattle as possible in a car, and by continuous running so as to make the trip in the quickest possible time. This will do very well for short distances that can be made in from 12 to 18 hours, but when cattle are driven long distances to points of shipment, and are then packed in cars to remain there from 50 to 100 hours, with imperfect feeding and an outside rest, the case is very different. If cars could be made so as to give the animals plenty of room to lie down and at the same time be supplied with feed and water, without increasing the cost of carrying them, it would have been done long ago. "Palace" cattle cars were invented and patented a dozen years ago, with ample provision for making the cattle comfortable and saving them from the protracted misery which they now have to endure. One of these cars is 36 ft. long and 9½ wide, which is ten feet longer and one foot wider than stock cars usually are. It would carry 16 cattle of ordinary size and give them plenty of room, but no such cars are running on the roads now, because competition will not admit of it. No road is going to carry cattle in palace cars, packed in as loosely as hyenas and tigers in a traveling menagerie, while a rival road, by prodding and tail-twisting, carries twice as many in the same number of cars of the common kind. The best car, from a shipper's and transporter's point of view, is one that will carry the greatest weight of Texas steers to square foot without killing the steers before reaching their destination.

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

Live Stock Notes.

The Iowa Jersey Cattle Club in session at Davenport, Iowa, March 26th, 1885, deeming the fee of ten dollars for recording bulls in the Herd Register excessive and injurious to the interests of the Jersey breeding public, do therefore protest against its further continuance, and ask that the former fee be restored. L. Robinson, President; Chas. J. Reid, Secretary, Fairfield, Iowa, April 1. The co-operation of all Jersey breeders and their organizations is respectfully requested.

Mr. J. J. Hill, St. Paul, Minn., has recently added to his "North Oaks" herd some 150 head of Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus, amongst the lot are 40 selected yearling Shorthorn bulls from the best herds in Scotland and the celebrated "Goldfinder," the remainder consists principally of yearling Aberdeen-Angus bulls well selected. Mr. Hill has also purchased a Cleveland bay colt by X. L. All 333, said to be one of the best of his class imported. Mr. Hill, as a Canadian who has made an immense fortune in the United States, is generously elevating the standard of stock raising at a large cost.

The spring of 1885 will long be remembered in this country as the hardest spring on stock ever known. The weather has been very changeable; first sunshine, next rain, then

snow or sleet with freezing winds, and then sunshine, etc. That kind of weather would ruin the health of any animal, and we think there is now no doubt but that the loss of the winter of 1884-85 will be the heaviest ever experienced in this country. An experienced stockman said the other day that the changeable weather of the past week would add nearly ten per cent. to the loss.—*Medicine Lodge (Kan.) Cresset.*

The latest cattle company incorporated is known as the Silver Spring Land, Live Stock, and Cattle Company, the incorporators being Messrs. Thomas Leahy, Pascal R. Smith, Owen E. Le Fevre, and Edwin Ring; capital stock, \$100,000. The principal office will be in Denver, with a branch at Gunnison. The new company has purchased 1,600 acres of hay land lying adjacent to the city of Gunnison, and owns besides two fine ranches five miles from Gunnison. It is intended to cut considerable hay from the first-mentioned land and keep the stock at the two ranches during the winter, the company believing that it pays better to feed in the winter than to allow cattle to rustle for themselves. Between 1,000 and 1,500 head of high-grade Shorthorn and Holstein cattle will shortly be placed on the ranch, and a large proportion, if not all, of this stock will come from Missouri and Iowa. The total present expenditure for land and stock will amount to about \$40,000.—*Colorado Farmer.*

For years there have been numerous discussions about the quantity and quality of milk, some claiming one thing as the standard, while others insist that their standard is correct. The Illinois Dairymen's Association wrestled with the question for some time, and finally decided that they would adopt the standard of Mr. Borden, of condensed milk fame, which for quantity is: Eight and five-eighth pounds per gallon. This is now quite generally accepted, not only in this country, but in Europe as well. The quality of milk has also been determined by the Illinois State Dairymen's Association, after a number of tests, as follows:—Water, 87.5; solids, 12.5—in a scale of 100 parts. There are not a few dairymen who claim an unusually large yield of butter from 100 pounds of milk, in some cases over five pounds, which simply illustrates that they either talk at random or have a breed of cows that give butter instead of milk. The trouble with such people is that they do not know what they are talking about. The above standards are so generally used that we suppose all are familiar with them.—*Chicago Breeders' Gazette.*

Several of our most extensive Panhandle ranchmen are preparing for the planting of Johnson grass, sorghum, millet, and other forage crops on a large scale. If it pays to feed a few cattle, it will pay to feed them where they are held by the thousands at less proportionate expense—and there's millions in it. A few of the ranchmen experimented in this direction to some extent last year, and this winter have blessed the day and wished the number of acres had been multiplied by at least ten. Our Panhandle folks have awakened to a full appreciation of "something a-coming," and will take the plough by the horns and conquer. It is very simple and easy to make a few dollars in this way return many times the outlay in saving stock, and is the part of folly and cruelty to neglect it. One of our greatest syndicates is tickling the bosom of the Staked Plains this season, and will put in Johnson grass and small grain—and if natural conditions mean anything the "Great American Desert" will smile a bountiful response. We will have no more aspersions upon the son-of-a-gun with a hoe. We are him.—*Texas Panhandle.*

The *Chicago Breeders' Gazette* says:—"For three years past careful records have been kept of the dairy products of the herd of Jerseys belonging to Lord Braybrooke, of England, and a summary of the results has been published. The average number of weeks in milk, for each of the three years, was 41, 44, 43. The average butter yield per cow was 283, 269, 257 lbs. The average butter yield per cow per week for the entire year was 5½, 5½, 5½ lbs. The average quantity of milk for pound of butter was 7, 6½, and 7½ quarts, with astonishing variations of from 3¾ to 12¾ quarts. It will be remembered that the measure is larger than that used in the United States. With butter selling at about thirty-six cents, skim-milk at six cents per gallon, an allowance of about \$19 for each cow as value of the manure, and \$2.50 for steer calves, \$10 for bull calves, and \$15 for heifer calves, the average produce per cow per year was about \$150. In two cases the value of the annual produce of a cow was nearly \$200. The largest yields of butter in the three years, by any one cow, were 407, 391, and 392 lbs. Of fifty separate records, not all for full years, sixteen are over 300 lbs. for the year. One cow gave 1,012 lbs. in the three years; another 982 lbs. No statement is made of method of feeding or management."

Horse Notes.

The consolidation of the National Norman Horse-Breeders' and the American Percheron Horse-Breeders' Associations is proposed. Leading members in each favor the movement. They see no reason why the expense of conducting two associations and publishing two stud books should be continued when the work can as well be done under one management.

Dr. R. Craik, of Montreal, has purchased from Joseph Hickson, Esq., of the same place, the two-year-old bay filly Skylark (1883), by Aerolite, son of Asteroid, dam imp. Sweetbread, by Duncany, son of The Flying Dutchman. Skylark will be put in training immediately, but will not be raced until late in the season. She is engaged in the Canadian Derby of 1886, to be run at the Spring meeting at Montreal, and is said to be a well-developed racy-looking filly.

The imported bay horse Hurrah died from congestive chills and paralysis, at the Newminster Stud Farm, Burlington County, N. J., on the afternoon of Monday, April 6. He was imported by the late John Reber, of Lancaster, Ohio, and stood in Ohio until Dec. 5, 1883, when he was purchased by W. H. Fearing, Esq., Newminster Stud, N. J., whose property he died. Hurrah was foaled 1862; sired by Newminster, dam Jovial, by Bay Middleton, out of a sister to Gray Momus, by Comus, &c. Considering the limited chances that he has had, Hurrah has been fairly successful as a sire. Among the best of his get were Chiquita Hippogriffe, Lady Middleton, Referee, Waller, Northland, Brad, Boz Sedam, Nellie Peyton, Maj. Pickett, Ailee, Lillie B. and many others.

Swine.

Beginners in the breeding of Berkshire swine, who wish to start right and secure that uniform excellence in their stock which always betokens the skillful breeder, should study the standard of excellence in volume II. of the American Berkshire Record. When they can show hogs that fill its requirements perfectly, they will find themselves rated among the foremost breeders of the day.—*Swine-Breeders' Manual.*

The Kennel.

BEDDINGTON TERRIERS.

Of all existing breeds of Terriers, the Bedlington carries off the palm for pluck and usefulness. Handsomely colored animals like the Fox Terrier and Black and Tan will always find a large number of admiring supporters, but to those who require something more than bright colors and sleek skins, and who look under the surface for more enduring qualities, the Bedlington will ever commend itself. Beneath his rough jacket and sombre hues he combines a bravery that is surpassed by no living animal with a perfect intelligence and gentleness of disposition. In spite of his dashing pluck, he is a thorough gentleman, and unless encouraged to fight is forbearing and inclined to be retiring in his intercourse with casual acquaintances. But though in color he is of different shades of blue or liver produced in a rough and rather shaggy wat, his form is light and symmetrical; he stands rather high on his legs and carries his head erect like the deerhound, whom he much resembles in his general make up. However, he has not to rely on his looks for appreciation. As a vermin dog he is unexcelled and unequalled by others of his size; he takes to the water like a duck, and retrieves excellently in that element; he is biddable, obedient, and easily trained. Though inclined to be more than usually wild and frolicsome in his youth, mature age brings gravity and solemnity to his demeanour. In a word, he is both a terrier and a companion. Our illustration represents the most celebrated and typical specimen of this ancient breed, being taken from a photograph of Champion Senator. The circumstances of his sad death will be fresh in the minds of most lovers of the dog, how he was on his way to this country, having been purchased by cablegram by Mr. Jackson of Toronto, when he was lost overboard just six weeks after his triumphs had culminated in carrying off the championship at the Crystal Palace, together with the Bedlington Terrier Club's medal for the best in the champion classes and the gold cup for the best Bedlington in the show. From among the many notices of this grand dog we quote the report of Col. Cowen, the Crystal Palace judge, on his first appearance at that show, from the *English Kennel Gazette*:—

"In the open Dog class, Senator was undoubtedly the best; he is grandly shaped all over, having good legs and feet, with a splendid head." Among his many winnings the following are deserving of notice:—First prize and cup at the Crystal Palace, Alexandra Palace, Aston, York, and Edinborough. His unbroken pedigree extends backwards more than one hundred years.

Appended is the Bedlington Terrier Club's list of points, adopted by all the dog shows in England.

Skull.—Narrow but deep and rounded; high at occiput and covered with a nice silky tuft or topknot

Jaw.—Long, tapering, sharp, and muscular; as little stop as possible between the eyes, so as to form nearly a line from the nose-end along the joint of the skull to the occiput; lips close-fitting and no fleshy.

Eyes.—Should be small and well sunk in the head. Blues should have a dark eye; blue and tan ditto, with amber shade; livers, &c., a light brown.

Nose.—Large, well angled. Blues and blue and tans should have black noses; livers, &c., flesh-colored.

Teeth.—Level, or pincer.

Ears.—Moderately large, well forward flat to the cheek, thinly covered and tipped with fine silky hair. They should be filbert-shaped.

Legs.—Of moderate length, not wide apart, straight and square set, and with good-sized feet, which are rather long.

Tail.—Thick at root, tapering to point, slightly feathered on lower side, nine to eleven inches long, and scimeter-shaped.

Neck and Shoulders.—Neck long, deep at base, rising well from shoulders, which should be flat.

Body.—Long and well-proportioned, flat-ribbed and deep, not wide in chest, slightly arched back, well ribbed up, with light quarters.

Coat.—Hard, with close bottom, not lying flat to sides.

Color.—Blue, blue and tan, liver, liver and tan, sandy, sandy and tan.

Height.—About 15 to 16 inches.

General appearance.—He is a light made up, lathy dog.

BRONZE TURKEYS.

An exchange says:—
"The Bronze is the king of turkeys. In short they are noted for their great size and rich, changeable bronze colors. They are always beautiful; are pretty good foragers, and it costs little to raise them where grasshoppers and insects are plenty. They are No. 1 layers, hardy, and easy to raise; they make a very rapid growth, and if the winter is not too hard, or does not set in too early, young gobblers will weigh twenty-five pounds at about six months of age, and hens thirteen or fourteen pounds. Turkeys, unlike chickens, grow all winter, and make weight for the seed they consume. The Bronze do not fully get their growth till they are about three years old. At maturity hens weigh from fifteen to twenty pounds, and gobblers from thirty to forty pounds each.

"In most sections turkeys are very profitable, and no doubt the weight can be made from about the same feed and trouble that is given to the rearing of small common turkeys. It pays to keep the best blooded stock, if we get much larger returns for our outlay. We give it as a fact, which many persons do not understand, that turkeys shrink from three to nine pounds in shipping, as being nervous they eat little, and the journey worries them. They soon recover, however. Customers are apt to weigh them on receipt, and many a seller gets a cursing for sending lighter weights than he represented, when it was owing to the shrinkage of the birds. They should not be weighed under three or four weeks of good keeping after their arrival on a new place. Shrinking happens the same with other fowls, too."

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, TORONTO, April 16th, 1885.

The improvement in the British cattle trade which was cabled a week ago has not been sustained, in fact it has given place to renewed depression of a decided kind, which has produced a decline in values of half a cent per pound. There has been a change for the worse in the general situation of affairs, due to largely increased offerings and a falling off in the demand. The receipts of Canadians and Americans during the week have been heavy, while

there have been fair supplies from other sources, so that the markets have been abundantly supplied. Latest cables report the market flat and unsatisfactory in tone, and indicate a decline of half a cent per pound in values compared with a week ago. [At] Liverpool the demand was slow and weak and failed to make any material reduction in the supply.

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

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

TORONTO.

There was a good run of live stock at the Western Market here on Monday and Tuesday. In all there was about thirty loads, chiefly cattle. Trade on the whole was not brisk. It was, however, prettysatisfactory. Shipping cattle were easy and butchers' steady. Hogs were stronger. Sheep, lambs, and calves were in good demand.

CATTLE.—The supply so far this week has been larger than on these days for some time past. The quality of the offerings was generally very good. The demand for shippers has been slow and is likely to continue so, for a few days at any rate. Prices are easier, being about ¼c. lower than a week ago. The supply on Tuesday was in excess of the demand and several loads were unsold. Best shippers brought 4¼c. per lb. and prices for mixed loads ruled at 4¼c. to 4¾c. Although the supplies of butchers were large the demand was fair and prevented any decline in prices, which are steady at last week's quotations. Sales were a little slow but everything was cleared out by the close of the day. Stockers are in fair demand and are being bought at unchanged prices. The majority are taken for an Ailsa Craig dealer. The demand for milchers does not show much improvement. A few changed hands at good prices, a choice one bringing \$60.

SHEEP AND LAMBS The supply continues very light. Only a few bunches were offered. The demand for sheep is better at \$5.50 to \$6 per head for choice. Lambs continue in good demand. Only one bunch was sold averaging 120 lbs. per head and bringing \$6. Spring lambs are in good demand. One bunch sold at \$300. Prices rule at \$2 to \$3.50 per head.

CALVES.—Are in good demand. The supply continues light, none being offered yesterday. Prices are nominally unchanged.

HOGS.—The demand is better and the offerings are increasing. One car-load of mixed numbering 81 head weighing about 125 lbs. each changed hands at 4¾c. A similar load to arrive was taken at the same figure. Joe Harris reports having orders for 600 store hogs for cheese factories.

The receipts of live stock at the western market here for the week ending April 11, with comparisons, were:—

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending April 11.....	717	40	120
Week ending April 4.....	663	124	54
Cor. week, 1884.....	429	134	82
Cor. week, 1883.....	465	170	20

Total to date.....	10,830	2,565	731
To same date 1884.....	9,358	4,480	1,788
To same date 1883.....	8,795	3,946	1,057

Quotations are as follows:—

Cattle, export choice.....	4½ to 4¾	per lb.
" " mixed.....	4 to 4½	"
" bulls.....	3½ to 4	"
" butchers', choice.....	4¼ to 0	"
" good.....	3½ to 4	"
" common.....	3 to 3¼	"
" stockers.....	3½ to 4¼	"
Sheep and lambs, choice, per head	5 50 to 6 00	
" secondary qualities, per head	4 50 to 5 25	
Lambs, extra choice, per head.....	5 50 to 6 50	
Spring lambs, per head.....	2 00 to 3 50	
Hogs, fat, off the car.....	4½ to 0	per lb.
" store.....	4¼ to 0	"
Calves.....	\$2 50 to \$12 00	

MONTREAL.

Judging by the latest cable advices there is not much inducement for cattle shippers to operate, and the tone of the market here is flat. A few transactions in export cattle were made this morning at 5c. per lb. live weight, most of the receipts being on through shipment. The exports from Boston last week were 846 head cattle, and 383 sheep. At Viger market the receipts of cattle were 200 head, the demand for which was slow and unsatisfactory at lower prices. The best heifers and steers sold at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c. per lb. live weight, but such prices were very exceptional. Fair to good cattle went at 4 to 4 3/8c., and commoner grades at 3 to 3 1/2c. About 100 calves were offered, which ranged from \$2.50 to \$8 each as to quality. Spring lambs were more plentiful and cheaper at \$4 each for the best. About 50 sheep sold at \$3 to \$6 each as to quality. Live hogs were strong and higher at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c. per lb.

THE HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO.

This has been a busy week among horse dealers in this city. A large number of buyers and sellers too have been attracted here by Grand & Walsh's spring sale of horses which is now in progress. The demand has been good and generally satisfactory prices have been realized. On Monday 40 saddle horses were sold at prices ranging from \$130 to \$300. Tuesday sales were devoted to work horses. Over 100 were offered and 81 were sold. Prices went as high as \$225 for heavy draught. To-day 125 horses were on the catalogue. The list was made up of both workers and drivers. The demand for workers continues good. The sale will last till the end of the week. Among the principal buyers is Mr. Buntle, of New York, who has so far taken 47 work horses and will doubtless purchase a good many more before the close of the sale.

MONTREAL.

The trade in horses has been a little more active during the past week, especially for export. Twenty-four horses were sent across the line for racing purposes; they were sent in bond and will be returned to Canada again. Besides these there were 81 horses exported to the United States, duty paid, and 3 mares, free, for breeding purposes. The prices of the horses were as follows: 10 horses \$1,462, 1 do. \$400, 10 do. \$1,114, 4 do. \$445, 13 do. \$1,579, 21 do. \$2,700, 6 do. \$667, 14 do. \$1,649, and 1 do. \$200. These animals were divided pretty equally between Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York States.

PRODUCE.

The war rumors during the week have kept markets in a very unsettled condition. The expectation of war led to very small offerings and a fairly active demand up to the close of last week, when a very considerable advance was established in the prices of flour and wheat and maintained up to the close. Markets outside have been excited all over, English quotations showing heavy advances as will be seen below, in which they have been followed by the States, though closing rather easy. Stocks in store stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour, 4,275 barrels; fall wheat, 189,204 bushels; spring wheat, 147,043; oats, 7,015; barley, 109,790; peas, 24,825; rye, 3,489. Wheat in transit for England shows an increase on the week, standing on the 9th inst. at 3,075,000 quarters, against 2,975,000 on the 1st inst. In the States the visible supply of wheat has stood at 43,493,000 bushels against 43,660,000 in the preceding week, and 27,941,000 last year.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

	April 7.	April 14.
Flour.....	115 6d	115 6d
R. Wheat.....	75 1d	75 9d
R. Winter.....	75 3d	85 3d
No. 1 Cal.....	75 4d	75 11d
No. 2 Cal.....	75 1d	75 8d
Corn.....	45 6 1/2d	54 1d
Barley.....	55 6d	55 6d
Oats.....	55 5d	55 5d
Peas.....	55 10d	65 2d
Pork.....	61s 0d	62s 0d
Lard.....	35s 0d	37s 0d
Bacon.....	32s 0d	33s 3d
Tallow.....	32s 3d	32s 6d
Cheese.....	58s 0d	60s 0d

FLOUR.—Held firmly; offered slowly and has rapidly advanced. Superior extra sold on Friday at about

\$4 and on Tuesday at equal to about \$4.40. Extra was wanted on Saturday at \$4 but held higher, and at close would probably have brought \$4.20 to \$4.25.

BRAN.—Has sold at \$13.50 and been re-sold at \$14.75.

OATMEAL.—Firm; one car-lot brought \$4.25; small lots \$4.50 to \$4.75, the latter for granulated.

SEEDS.—Clover still scarce, firm, and wanted; dealers would have taken job-lots at \$6.25 to \$6.35 and have been selling it at \$6.45 to \$6.75 per bushel. Alsike has remained dull and unchanged at \$4.50 to \$7 for fair to choice, but poor qualities still going off down to \$3; timothy quiet but steady at \$2.05 to \$2.15 for dealers' lots.

HAY.—Pressed in improved demand and firmer with sales of car-lots at \$15.50 on track. Market receipts have varied but the week's total has been below requirements; prices firmer at \$10 to \$14 for clover and \$15 to \$19 for timothy.

STRAW.—Receipts rather short and prices steady at \$7.25 for loose and \$9.50 to \$10.50 for sheaf.

POTATOES.—Cars firmer with sales at 40c. on track but very more obtainable at this price. Street receipts very small and selling about 45 to 50c. per bag.

APPLES.—Shipping lots seem finished; street receipts small and taken at \$2.25 to \$3, the latter for good winter fruit.

POULTRY.—Nothing offered beyond a few fowl, which have ranged usually from 75c. to \$1 per pair for good.

TORONTO MARKET.

Flour, p. brl., f.o.c., Sup. extra.....	\$4 40	to	\$0 00
“ “ Extra.....	4 20	to	4 25
“ “ Strong Bakers'.....	0 00	to	0 00
“ “ S.W. Extra.....	0 00	to	0 00
“ “ Superfine.....	0 00	to	0 00
Oatmeal.....	4 25	to	0 00
Cornmeal.....	0 00	to	3 50
Bran, per ton.....	15 00	to	0 00
Fall wheat, No. 1.....	0 00	to	0 00
“ No. 2.....	0 98	to	1 00
“ No. 3.....	0 92	to	0 94
Spring Wheat, No. 1.....	1 00	to	0 00
“ No. 2.....	0 97	to	0 98
“ No. 3.....	0 00	to	0 00
Barley, No. 1.....	0 68	to	0 00
“ No. 2.....	0 65	to	0 66
“ No. 3 Extra.....	0 64	to	0 00
“ No. 3.....	0 58	to	0 00
Oats.....	0 38	to	0 39
Peas.....	0 70	to	0 00
Rye.....	0 65	to	0 67
Corn.....	0 00	to	0 00
Timothy Seed, per bush.....	2 05	to	2 15
Clover “ “.....	6 45	to	6 75
Flax, screened, 100 lbs.....	0 00	to	0 00

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—Still decidedly flat. Some medium with white out has been sold for shipment at 8c., but at close 7c. seemed to be the best bid for any more of it. Choice has sold to a small extent at 16 to 17c., which seem the best prices obtainable. Rolls abundant and poor very slow at 10 to 13c. with a few choice going to 14 to 15c. Street receipts small; pound rolls usually 20 to 22c.; tubs and crocks nominal.

CHEESE.—Has remained unchanged, small lots selling at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2c. for medium and common, and 12 to 12 1/2c. for choice.

EGGS.—Were abundant and firm up to close of last week, but receipts have since increased and prices declined to 16c. for round lots, and 18 to 20c. on street.

PORK.—Inactive at \$15.50 to \$16 for small lots.

BACON.—Long-clear in car-lots has been wanted at 7 1/2c. but held steadily at 8c., with a few small sales at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c. Cumberland held as before at 7 1/2c. Rolls have sold slowly at 9 1/2 to 10c. and bellies at 11 to 11 1/2c.

HAMS.—Quiet with a few small sales at 11 1/2 to 12c. for smoked and 10c. for pickled, but buyers few and holders firm.

WHEAT.—Holders have been unwilling to sell and buyers generally not inclined to pay the heavy advance demanded; but notwithstanding this feeling a considerable advance has been established. Last week there were sales made of No. 2 fall at 89c. f.o.c.; of red winter at equal to 87c. here; of No. 2 spring at equal to 87c. and of a mixed lot of spring at 92c. f.o.c.; but at close a lot of 6,000 bushels of spring sold by sample at \$1.00 for delivery in the first week of May; No. 2 fall at \$1 f.o.c. and No. 3 fall at 92c. f.o.c. On street receipts small and prices up to 92 to 94c. for fall and spring and 82 to 84c. for goose

OATS.—Advancing; cars on track sold at 37c. on Thursday; at 39c. on Friday; at 39 1/2c. on Monday, and at 38c. at the close. On street 40 to 41c. has been paid.

BARLEY.—Unsettled with offerings small, No. 1 has sold at 70c. f.o.c.; No. 2 sold at last week at 67c.; extra No. 3 sold at 63c. f.o.c. and some very choice at the close at equal to 65c. here; but at same time No. 2 also sold at 65c. f.o.c. and No. 1 was offered at 70c. with 68c. bid. Street receipts nil; values 58 to 70c.

PEAS.—Have taken a jump upwards of 7 to 8c. On Friday several cars of No. 2 sold at 66, at 66 1/2, and 67c., and on Tuesday No. 1 sold at 75c. and No. 2 at 70c. f.o.c. On street 63c. has been paid.

RYE.—Has been asked for at 65c. but no sales.

LARD.—Moving very slowly at 9 1/2 to 10c. for small lots of tinnets and pails and 9c. for tierces; with cake lard slow at 8c.

HOGS.—Firmer; the few offered have been taken at \$6.00 to \$6.25, as would more had they been in.

SALT.—Dull and unchanged; Canadian cars offered at 90c. and small lots selling slowly at 95c. Liverpool nominal at 55c. by car and 65c. in small lots for old coarse; new Liverpool fine has been offered at \$1.45 to \$1.50.

HOPS.—Nothing doing; neither offered nor wanted; prices nominal.

DRIED APPLES.—Inactive; job lots worth about 4 to 4 1/2c. and dealers selling barrelled at 5c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Butter, choice dairy.....	0 16	to	0 17
“ good shipping lots.....	0 07	to	0 09
“ inferior, &c.....	0 05	to	0 00
Cheese, in small lots.....	0 10 1/2	to	0 12 1/2
Pork, mess, per brl.....	15 50	to	16 00
Bacon, long clear.....	0 08	to	0 08 1/2
“ Cumberland cut.....	0 07 1/2	to	0 07 1/2
“ smoked.....	0 00	to	0 00
Hams, smoked.....	0 11	to	0 12
“ cured and canvassed.....	0 00	to	0 00
“ in pickle.....	0 10	to	0 00
Lard, in tinnets and pails.....	0 09 1/2	to	0 10
“ in tierces.....	0 09	to	0 00
Eggs.....	0 15	to	0 16
Dressed hogs.....	6 00	to	6 25
Hops.....	0 10	to	0 15
Dried apples.....	0 04	to	0 05
White beans.....	0 75	to	1 25
Liverpool coarse salt.....	0 55	to	0 65
“ dairy, per bag 56 lbs.....	0 50	to	0 00
“ fine, “ “.....	1 45	to	1 50
Goderich, per barrel.....	0 95	to	1 00
“ per car lot.....	0 90	to	0 00

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Generally unchanged; green of similar quality offered and taken as before; and cured still offered and sold at 8 1/2c., though dealers seem tired of selling at cost price less charges of curing.

CALFSKINS.—In fairly good supply and moving at former prices both for green and cured.

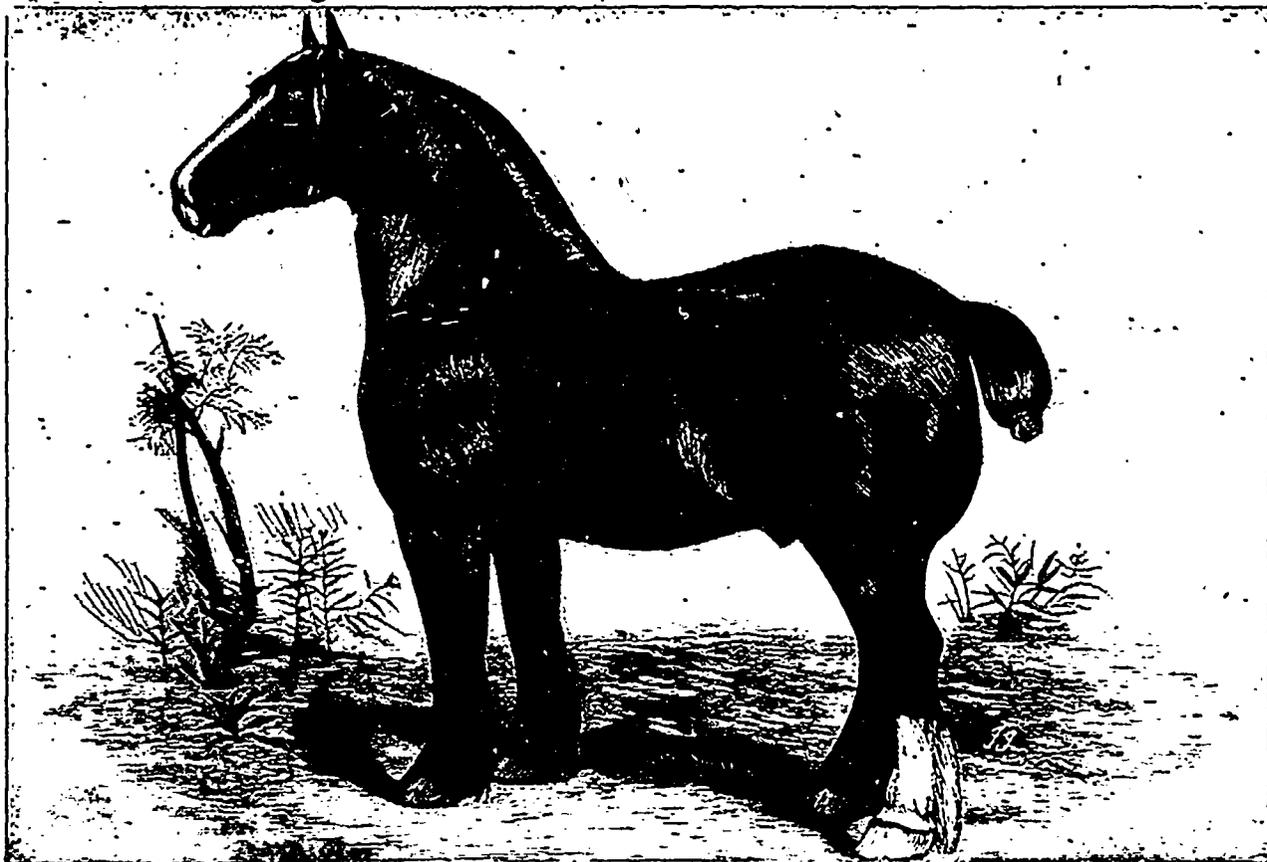
SHEEPSKINS.—Receipts seem falling off somewhat, as is usual prior to shearing; prices unchanged, ranging from \$1 for dry to \$1.40 for the best green with lots carefully sorted.

WOOL.—Quiet all over. Coarse fleece has been still wanted but none offered; it would probably have found a sale at 16 to 18c. Fine fleece has sold in small lots at 22 to 23c. for Southdown. Super inactive but wanted at 21c. Extra has remained dull and nominally unchanged. Some enquiry has been heard from the factories, but there seems little of anything on hand to offer them.

TALLOW.—Taken as before at 6 1/2c. for rendered and 3 1/2c. for rough, but no sales of round lots reported.

Hides and Skins.			
Steers, 60 to 90 lbs.....	\$0 09	to	\$0 00
Cows.....	0 08 1/2	to	0 00
Cured and inspected.....	0 08 1/2	to	0 00
Calfskins, green.....	0 11	to	0 13
“ cured.....	0 14	to	0 15
Sheepskins.....	0 90	to	1 35
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 06 1/2
Wool.			
Fleece, comb/g ord.....	0 15	to	0 19
“ Southdown.....	0 21	to	0 22
Pulled combing.....	0 17	to	0 18
“ super.....	0 21	to	0 22
Extra.....	0 26	to	0 28

IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES



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

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MESSRS. HENDRIE & DOUGLAS

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PRIZE HEREFORDS.



PRIZE HEREFORDS.

— PRIZE HEREFORDS. —

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

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

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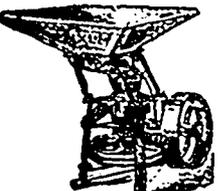
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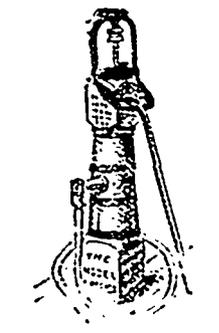


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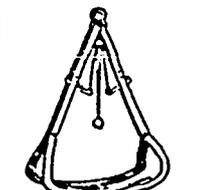
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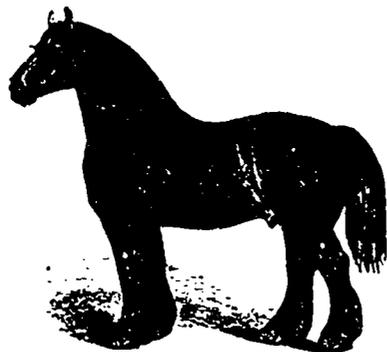
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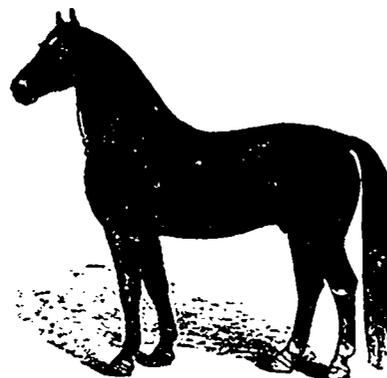
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MR. J. A. DESREAU,

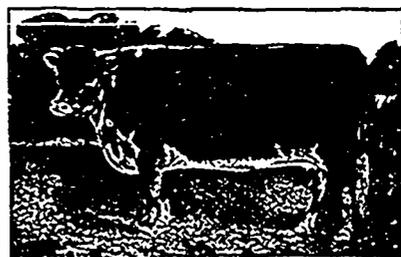
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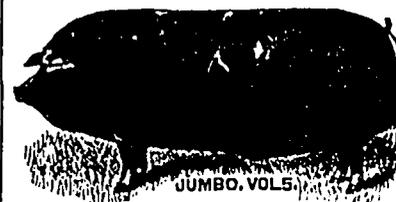
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Herd headed by the Imported Bulls Corporal 4125, and Earl Downton 18797.
Choice Herefords and Shropshire Sheep for sale. Address,
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Ten minutes' walk from Grand Trunk and Can. Pacific R'y Stations. Eight miles from Toronto.



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As produced and bred by A. C. Moore & Sons (London, Eng.) The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 35 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 750 pigs in 1884 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 100 pigs for this season's trade. We have 100 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in *American P.C.R. and Photo-card* of 43 breeders face. *Swine Journal* 25 cents, in 2-cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by Express.



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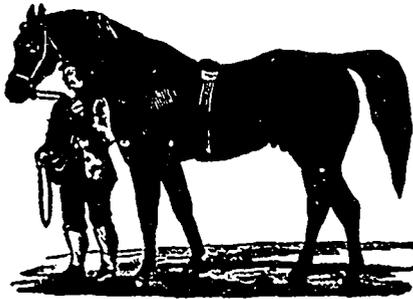
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JERSEY CATTLE.

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WILL STAND FOR MARES AT THEIR OWN STABLES,

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

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To reduce stock we will sell

Six Young Percheron Stallions,

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

ONE CARRIAGE STALLION,

suitable for breeding park or coach horses.

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

one Three-Quarter Thoroughbred,
very stylish and handsome.

Apply to
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NEW BREED OF FOWLS

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

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

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NOTICE.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of MONDAY, 25th May, 1885, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1886, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., duty paid in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender containing full particulars relative to the supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately, or for all the goods called for in the schedules.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, on a Canadian Bank, for at least Five per cent of the amount of the tenders for Manitoba, and ten per cent of the amount of the tenders for the North-West Territories, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

Tenders are required to make up in the money column in the schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway station to their destination in the Government warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 19th March, 1885.

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FACTORIES—Toronto, Brooklyn, San Francisco, Cal.



INTERNATIONAL

AND

COLONIAL EXHIBITIONS.

ANTWERP IN 1885.

LONDON IN 1886.

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

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

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

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

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

By order,

JOHN LOWE,
Secy., Dept. of Agric.

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



PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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



GRAVING DOCK.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Caisson, Graving Dock, B. C.," will be received at this office until MONDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE, 1885, inclusively, for the construction, erection, and placing in position of a

CAISSON FOR THE GRAVING DOCK

AT

ESQUIMALT, B. C.,

According to plans and specification to be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and on application to the Hon. J.W. Trutch, Victoria, B.C.

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$2,000, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

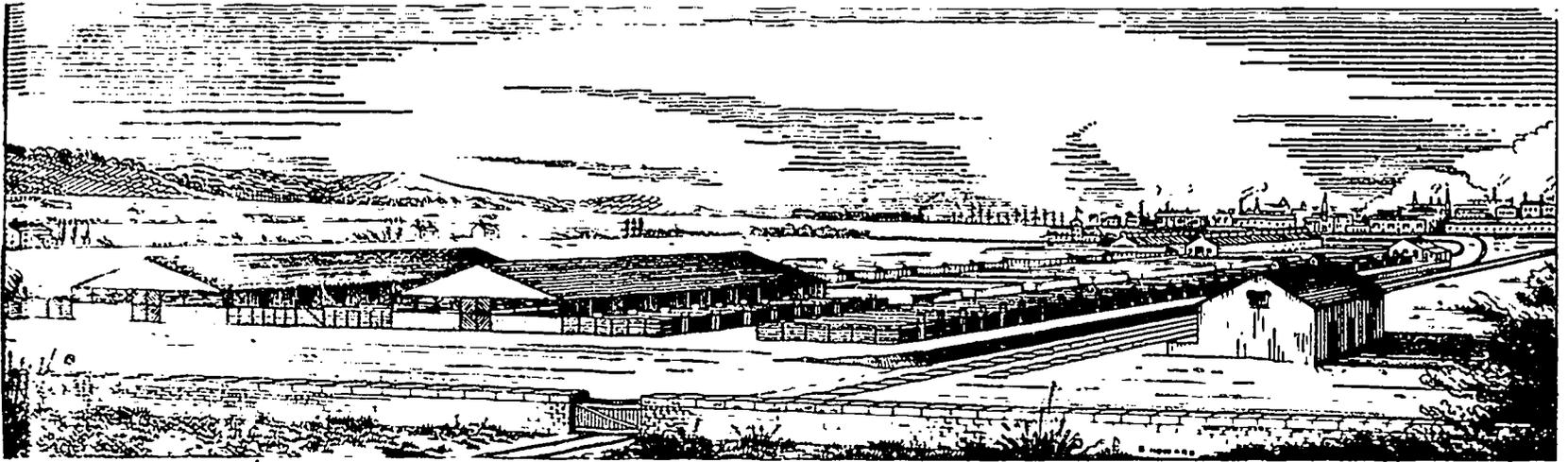
A. GOBELL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 20th March, 1885.

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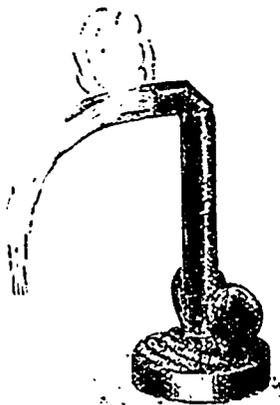
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Exceeded by no Yards in the World.



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For information about Rates etc, apply to

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\$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.
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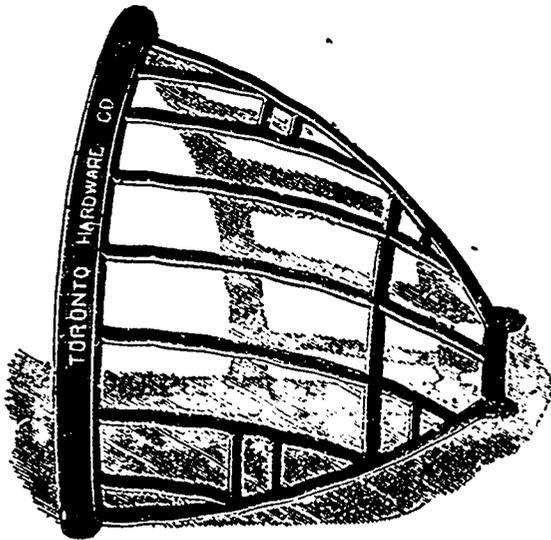
Send for circulars. AGENTS WANTED.

(Mention this paper.)

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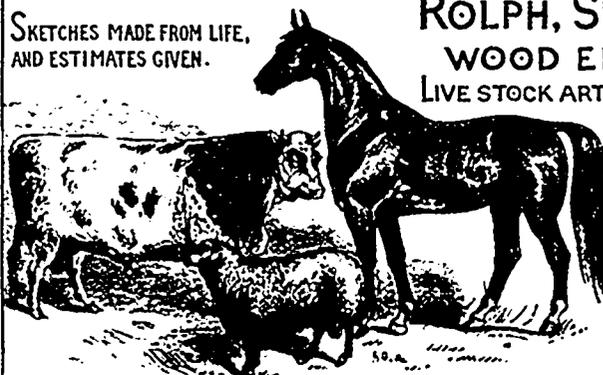
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CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.—In politics will be perfectly neutral, not joining in those of any party, neither will it ally itself to or be connected with any organization or association, political or otherwise. Legal subjects affecting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