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CANADIAN BREEDER

and
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, OCTOBER 8, 1885.

No. 39.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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(Nonpareil measurement, 12 lines to one inch.)

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CANADIAN BREEDER,

COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.,
TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8TH, 1885.

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A PLAN FOR PROMOTING THE HORSE- BREEDING INTEREST.

A correspondent of the *London Field*, makes a
suggestion regarding the promotion of the horse-
breeding interest in England, which with a few
modifications might be made applicable to Canada.

The suggestion is that a depot should be estab-
lished in each county for the purchase of promising
foals and one, two, and three-year-olds. That each
year the animals that have reached four or five
years be sold at auction to make room for the in-
coming crop. The writer points out that so many
youngsters go wrong in that country, that the risk,
together with the cost of maturing them, deters

many farmers from going more extensively into
horse-breeding.

As a matter of fact, comparatively few colts go
wrong in Canada, especially if they are allowed
half a chance and are not ruined with hard work in
their baby-hood, while as for the cost of rearing
them, too many of our farmers make very sure that
it will not cost much to rear their colts because
they are too mean and stingy to feed them decently.
This, however, does not prove that depots for the
purchase of foals, and their sale when matured,
might not be profitably worked in Canada. It has
long been an established fact, that farmers can do
better by selling their milk to cheese factories and
creameries, than by making it into butter and
cheese themselves. The reason of this is not
difficult to discover. Cheese and butter can be
better made and more cheaply made on a large
scale by experts, than on a small scale by people who
have never thoroughly mastered the business. Why
would not the same reasoning apply to the feeding,
rearing and training of foals? Many farmers are
located where good pasture is scarce and dear, and
where hay brings the highest price. It will not pay
them to journey thirty or forty miles with two or
three colts for the sake of getting them into good,
cheap pasture, nor will it pay them to build a
stable for them and leave a man to take care of
them that they may be wintered where hay is
cheap.

If, on the other hand, a company should secure
a tract of good pasture at a dollar an acre and a lot
of first-class hay marshes at the same figure, if
these tracts were located far enough north in the
Laurentian Hills to make the land of little value
for cropping other than with coarse grains and roots;
then it would appear that men thoroughly versed
and experienced in the business could feed, mature,
train and sell young horses more cheaply than
ordinary farmers could. A drove of 500 foals could
be fed and looked after at an expense per head that
would be much less than that required to cover
the cost of caring for half a dozen. Foals matured
in this way would, in all probability, sell for twenty-
five per cent. more than those raised by the average
farmer, as they could hardly fail to be well fed and
properly educated. It certainly looks as though
such a project might be well worth trying.

CONCERNING COB BREEDING.

We have again and again pointed out the evils
of breeding small mares to large horses. The
temptation to do so is often very strong. Size
always tells in a horse's favor where other things
are equal, and the farmer who has a small mare is
very apt to think he can better himself by breeding
her to a big horse. And yet this practice is of a
certainty lowering the character of our horses and
prejudicing the interests of the Canadian horse
breeder in the markets of the world. Our farmers
do not appear to know anything about the value of
really high finish and quality independent of
size. They do not seem to know that there is a
market for cobs because they seldom or never
breed one. Take for example a man with a snug,
compact, little mare, fifteen hands high, or even
under that mark, and weighing perhaps 900 pounds.
Should he breed such a mare to any handsome
and compact thoroughbred horse standing on
short legs (such as Springfield, Strachino or Day
Star), and he could hardly fail to get a stout,
stylish cob, full of quality and courage, having
good bone, pace, and action, and being up to
almost any weight. But in nineteen cases out of
twenty he will not do this. He will be far more
apt to breed his little mare to some big Clydesdale
or Shire horse seventeen hands high, weighing a
ton or more, and as dull and stupid as he is big.
Perhaps the foal may, by a strange freak of nature,
closely resemble the sire in most respects, and
when three or four years old sell for a good strong
price to some one who is willing to pay a strong
price for size and weight independent of all other
qualities. On the other hand, however, the small
capacity of the little mare is apt to cramp and
starve the foetus ere it sees the light. It is foaled
a big, raw-boned, ungainly colt, and, as the little
dam has not nourishment enough for him, the
youngster continues as he was foaled, the big
frame which has the first claim on his sustenance
being built up at the expense of the muscles, which
are attenuated, weak, and flabby. Every farmer
in Ontario has seen many just such horses as the
colt we are describing will grow up to be, and
unfortunately for us, buyers from the United States
and the other side of the Atlantic have seen them
too.

But if the farmer contrives to steer clear of the draught horse, he is almost sure to fall foul of the trotter. In this he is more apt to succeed in getting a good animal, and, of course, he may strike a bonanza. Much depends on the character and breeding of his mare. If she happens to have trotting action and fairly good breeding she may nick finely with a well-bred trotting stallion, and if the union does not produce a trotter, it will be very apt to produce a thoroughly good roadster. If, however, the mare be inclined to be sluggish or cold-blooded, the propriety of coupling her with a trotting stallion would be very questionable. The thoroughbred would make a much safer cross, and should the produce be a filly, she would ultimately grow into an admirable mare upon which to cross a trotting stallion. Such mares are just what our farmers need if they wish to be successful in the production of trotting horses.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES.

It is a matter of surprise to every experienced agriculturist that farmers throughout the older portions of Canada do not make more use of manure, both ordinary and artificial. So far as barnyard manure is concerned it is probable that a large majority of Canadian farmers imagine that they avail themselves of it to as great an extent as a due regard for economy will permit, but the idea of making any use of artificial manures never seems to enter their heads. They go on year after year, taking crop after crop off the farm and never give it anything in return save a very scanty supply of badly leached barnyard manure. Every year Canada ships to the Old Country large quantities of mineral phosphate, and a little—a very little—of this comes back to us in the manufactured superphosphates. This is exporting the raw material with a vengeance, and yet there seems to be no way of stopping it. The Canadian demand has been so small so far that no one cares to take the risk of going to any very great expense in erecting works for the reduction of mineral phosphate (apatite) to a marketable condition. Besides this, we are told the cost of sulphuric acid is so much less in England than it is in this country that it pays to ship the raw material (apatite) and have the manufactured superphosphates brought back in its place. This is certainly an anomalous state of affairs, and one that should be looked into. With the immense deposits of mundic that we have lying useless in the Laurentian Hills it would seem strange if we could not produce sulphuric acid at a very moderate cost.

But this is not all. There is not a city, town, or village in Canada where immense quantities of slaughter-house refuse do not go to waste, which would be invaluable for the production of superphosphate, while bones are scarcely worth picking-up, and yet the few intelligent farmers who carefully study the wants of their land find it profitable to buy artificial manures from Great Britain and the United States. The *Farmer and Mechanic* published in Cincinnati, furnishes the following description of the manner in which superphosphate is manufactured direct from animal matter in that city:—

"Cincinnati produces annually about 75,000 tons of this material, supplying the States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Ohio to a large extent.

"First of all it is necessary to state that fertilizers are usually made from dead animals. These are obtained from this city, and are also shipped from the Western plains. The animals are skinned, the hide is sold to the tanners, and the carcass is cut up and put into a large tank, where as much of the grease is cooked out as is possible with extreme heat. When this matter is taken out of the tank, however, there is still a large proportion of grease and water in it.

"Before all this can be taken out the matter must be subjected to another process, called desiccation. In other words, the animal matter is loaded upon iron cars that run on tracks in the factory. The cars are fitted with perforated shelves, which hold the meat, bones, etc. The car is then run into the extractor, a horizontal shell made of boiler iron, 36 feet long, 9 inches in diameter, and weighing from 8 to 12 tons. The head of this boiler is then bolted on and made perfectly airtight. Naphtha vapor is then let in and allowed to permeate the interior for 72 hours. At the end of this time all the remaining moisture is driven out, and the matter is left perfectly dry.

"When the cars in the different shells are wheeled out, the large bones are separated from the other material, and the particles of meat, muscle and blood are piled up in great heaps upon the floors of the warehouses. At this stage it looks like great banks of sand, and is fully as dry. In this condition it is allowed to remain 18 months, during which time it is thoroughly cured. Then it is run into the chutes, ground up by the mills into a fine flour, and put into 200-pound sacks."

OBSERVATIONS IN ENGLAND.

"Fidelis," in Wallace's Monthly.

During a recent visit to England we had an opportunity of making some comparisons—although to one party or the other comparisons are odious—yet there is surely no immorality in making them. The mind grows by observation and reflection. These involve comparisons. In June last I went with a friend to the Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, London. This building is specially adapted for such exhibitions. Its grand size—the way in which it is lighted—the facility for ingress and egress; these and other features make it specially attractive for such exhibitions as those of last June.

Every class seemed filled with specimens whose excellence was unmistakable; hunters, gentlemen's roadsters, trotting cobs, mostly under fifteen hands, and horses capable of making showy and well-matched teams in double harness—these were the animals most in repute. Ponies for children were also well represented, and spirited, sturdy fellows they were, too. Beauty seemed to be desiderated as well as power and usability. Strength, apart from beauty, never carried off the blue ribbon. I presume that pedigree was also taken into account, as the catalogues were very precise on this point. In three cases out of every four I managed to spot the horse which was afterward invested with the blue ribbon, so that I have reason to suppose that the judging was free from bias or taint of favoritism. Everything seemed to be conducted in a strict business fashion, as it was proved when behind a proud-stepping chestnut team a lady appeared as

the evident owner, intending possibly to captivate by her presence the judges, as she assuredly did the multitude. After her groom had exhibited the team and had won the prize (I forget whether first or second), he dismounted, and the lady undertook to show how skilfully she could drive those horses, but the exit gates were soon thrown open and the way out emphatically indicated. Sentiment had no place there; it was business. And this was as it should be. As soon as sentiment, or bias, or favoritism is suspected in these exhibitions, there is an end to their value. Let the blue ribbon on all occasions go to the best, even when my lord's horse has to follow the steed of one of the most obscure of his tenants, and the public are satisfied and gratified. There is more necessity for justice in the world than mercy.

A good head and a graceful neck seemed almost equally necessary. And in that Horse Show were some of the most beautiful equine heads, and some of the most captivating of equine necks. The trotting cobs were all short steppers, and all but one or two broke very easily at a gait which would have brought a blush on the face of a three-minute American trotter. I longed to see an American trotter, say one of the prettiest of the Lamberts, smuggled into the ring. What a sensation it would have made! I said so to my friend, but he only remarked how easily Yankees like myself fell into the habit of tall talk. I offered to give him \$10,000 if I could not, within two months, introduce an American trotter into that Hall which would go round the ellipse twice while the best of those present was going round once. My remark did no other good than to evoke a sceptical laugh. So I was fated to be disbelieved. Some of these small horses showed an amount of temper which, in my judgment (not worth much, certainly), ought to have disqualified them for competition. Yet one of the ugliest in this respect gained a ribbon. Surely docility and easy usability ought to be considered in awarding marks of merit. To breed to a horse of the kind to which I refer would have been not only unwise but something worse!

I made it my business to notice particularly the harness horses in the London streets, and was impressed, not favorably, by their want of size. Heavy "traps," as they are called, are often drawn by mere ponies. It seemed cruel to compel these little fellows to pull such murderous vehicles; sometimes half a dozen people will be crowded into one of these ugly carts, in front of which was a pony of fourteen hands high. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals might safely interfere when a thoughtless inhumanity shows itself on the public thoroughfares, overtaxing the strength of a dumb little Welsh pony.

Singular to say, the finest-bred animals in all London, so far as one meets them in harness, are to be found in some of the best of the Hansom cabs. This two-wheeled vehicle, which hangs on a very low axle, and is designed to carry two people—the driver perched on a little seat behind overlooking the hood of the cab—is the most comfortable of all carriages for hire.

On enquiry I found that the most unpromising of the thoroughbreds found their way into the stables of the owners of the Hansom cab. Some of them seem too good for this kind of work, but they do it without showing any signs of restiveness. I often took a Hansom cab when an omnibus would have served me as well, simply for the pleasure of riding behind a horse which looked "something like," and had an aristocratic lineage.

"Blood will tell," even in a cab horse. There was an additional pleasure in the discovery that these London Jehus dare not apply the lash of their long whips to these horses as frequently or unmercifully as to the common cab horse.

It would naturally be assumed that in order to see the finest specimens of English harness horses

a visit to the fashionable drive in Hyde Park, called (why, I do not know) Rotten Row (for short, "The Row"), would be necessary. Under the influence of this idea I spent several hours among the loungers on the path which skirts this drive. It was crowded with carriages, and as it is not deemed rude, but rather a compliment to allow oneself to pay respectful attention to both horses, and ladies and gentlemen, my ordinary bashfulness did not operate to force me to keep my eyes on the ground.

I used them for all they were worth on horses and their owners. I was disappointed. Every day of the week there pass the house where I live—much finer horses—horses with which the best of the English horses exhibited in Rotten Row do not begin to compare.

And as to the ladies, if I may be allowed to make a remark upon them—and they are ordinarily very unwilling to be disregarded—if these are fair specimens of the aristocracy of England, then Divine Providence is severely democratic. I had supposed that the complexion of English ladies was incomparable—that the climate favored roses, red and white—and it does. But the modes of life among the aristocracy must blanch the red roses and yellow the white ones to an extent that I hardly believed possible.

In all the thousand ladies who passed me that afternoon there was not a dozen possessed of the ordinary uncultured attractiveness of an English milk-maid.

I said to a friend who was with me, "Well, friend, Divine Providence in the bestowment of its personal favors is undoubtedly democratic, for I have never set eyes on a more ordinary set of women than these who have occupied our attention for the last two hours in my life."

His reply was: "This is not one of the best days." Mine to his: "I hope not."

I will not venture to say anything about our American women, but we need not blush for our American horses. If, now, to speed and the general idea of high breeding, we can add grace and beauty, we have the finest harness horses in the world, and some day not far off the world will have to come here for the gentleman's horse.

THE ART OF BREEDING.

From a paper read by C. M. Winslow before the Ayrshire breeders at their late meeting at Boston, as reported in the *New-England Farmer*, the following will be found applicable to all breeds:—

It is a law of Nature that the offspring resembles some one or more of its ancestors, not only in the outward appearance, but in the construction of its vital organism and mental peculiarities, and is simply a reproduction, with the accidental or intentional additions that from time to time are accumulating as the stock passes through the hands of more or less skilful breeders.

The aim of the breeder is to not only produce an animal which shall in its own person possess the highest type of excellence sought, but shall have the power to transmit to its offspring those qualities of value possessed by himself. A breeder may, by chance, produce a superior animal, or it may be the result of carefully-laid plans, and artfully controlling the forces of Nature, and subjecting them to his will.

It is comparatively easy to accidentally produce an animal of value, but to steadily breed to one type is the test of the skill of the breeder and the value of his stock. However well he may lay his plans or however desirable his stock may appear, his ability to perpetuate their desirable qualities will depend upon the prepotence of the animals, and this prepotence depends to a great extent on the

length of the line in which the stock has been bred with one definite end in view. A man may, in his efforts to breed stock excelling in a certain line, produce stock that shows excellence in other qualities, but this will not compensate for a deficiency in the qualification he is attempting to impress, nor is it safe to breed from any animal that does not show in a marked degree those desired qualities.

There is one qualification without which there can be no success, and that is a sound, healthy constitution, with good vital organs and vigorous digestion, and any amount of success in other directions will not compensate for lack of constitution; and disappointment is sure to attend the breeder who does not always guard this, the foundation of all success.

The very finest type of breeding, and surest plans of success, may be entirely defeated by improper feed and care. A valuable herd may be entirely ruined by a change of food and care; for those conditions which have conspired to produce a certain type must be continued or the type changes, it may be for the better or it may be for the worse, since stock very readily adapt themselves to their surroundings; and it is just here that so many are disappointed in buying blood stock from a successful breeder, for a successful breeder is necessarily a good feeder and a kind handler, and stock may give good results in his hands, and if removed to starvation and harshness, quickly degenerate. So, too, stock that has been bred on poor pasturage will readily improve if transplanted to richer pastures and milder climate.

Therefore he who would prove himself an artist in molding his herd at will must not only bring together into his herd many choice lines of goodness, but must ever seek by kind treatment and good care, to change their qualities for the better, and by right selection and careful breeding so impress these changes for the better as to make them hereditary. If this course is persistently adhered to the stock will gradually improve, retaining the good qualities of the ancestry and developing new ones, generation by generation, under the hand of the artist breeder.

MULES ON THE FARM.

A correspondent of *Farm Journal* writes: "A subscriber says 'you have invited us to try mules on the farm. I wish some one acquainted with mules would write something concerning them.' As none of the mule's relations can write it is well to call on his acquaintances, of which I am one; therefore I write. Now the advantages of mules over horses are these: They are longer lived, less likely to balk, less liable to disease or unsoundness, will stand rough treatment better, have thicker hide and hair, consequently can stand cold storms better, are less particular about their fare, and will eat weeds and coarse grass that horses would refuse. He is less likely to run away, and if he does run don't get scared and kick things to pieces, but follows the road and stops when he thinks he has gone far enough, and is no more likely to run again than if nothing had happened; he takes less grain but fully as much rough feed as a horse, takes less licking up as he is only a mule anyway. This is his good side; now let us go around and look at the other side. A mule is very apt to be roguish. He will jump fences, throw them down, climb over or crawl through, just as he pleases; therefore when you turn him in pasture you have no idea where you will find him or how you will catch him. It is owing to how a farmer is situated which kind of team he wants; if he employs all kinds of drivers, has steady work and keeps his team up nights, he wants mules. But if his team is driven by trusty drivers and can run on pasture a part of the time, horses are much more convenient."

THE BROOD MARES AND COLTS.

The Agricultural West.

The mare should be given a roomy stall; a liberal diet of oats, bran and hay is necessary. If mares foal in early spring, or at any later period, it is essential to the well-being of the offspring that they should be turned on pasture for at least three weeks before foaling, to get used to the change from dry food; foals will stand what exposure the dams have been accustomed to. How often does one hear of the loss of foals from cold, inflammation, or diarrhoea through mares being turned out on succulent pastures for the first time after foaling. Mares kept for breeding purposes only—not required to work—are better for having dry food given on pasture during winter. For a time after foaling, mares should have oats given them morning and evening; then grass alone will be sufficient. Foals, when a month or five weeks old, should be shut away from their dams for an hour or two each day to be taught to eat dry food, such as bran and ground oats. Before weaning, the foals can be separated from the mares longer at a time; and thus when taken away entirely they will not lose flesh to the same extent as they would if suddenly taken from their mothers and weaned. It is strongly advised to raise young animals on pasture instead of in loose boxes or warm yards. We do not, however, wish to be misunderstood as supposed to be advocating this treatment in all cases—as in the case, for instance, of backward or delicate foals. We have never known a case of injury from eating frosted grass. By this treatment the growth of bone, muscle and hair will be encouraged, the constitution strengthened, the elasticity of action retained, whilst the danger of getting over on their joints or letting down at the hocks is reduced to a minimum. Foals require good and suitable dry food during the winter months. At no other period of life will they so well repay the outlay. Size will never afterwards be obtained unless the foals are well grown when young.

A HEALTHY DIET.

New England Farmer.

The custom 'is becoming so common in the towns and villages, at hotels as well as private houses, to have for breakfast, oatmeal, wheaten grits or other cereals, with Graham "gems" and fruit, so that the traveller or guest may choose between such diet and the usual meat and hot cake food, that our farming communities must fall into the habit sooner or later, and give their children at least a chance to work out their own salvation. How much clearer is their head, how much less craving the appetite for drinks and stimulants, how more under subjection their temper, and how more healthful their whole system, when the food is mainly of an unexciting nature, and how soon the taste is formed to enjoy it, and to cease to crave after the flesh pots which have heretofore yielded their more noxious supplies. There are many farmers and their wives who are considering these things but hesitate about differing from their neighbors, or are, as is too common in this country, afraid of their children; but let them once more try a change and have their morning and evening meals consist of grains and fruit, with well-baked bread and not always fresh and hot, and such vegetables as they desire, and milk for the children, water and tea for coffee, and see if, after a sufficient length of time to produce effects, there is not more health, peace and contentment in the household, and a consciousness that the way is not being prepared for subsequent violence and breaches of God's and man's laws occasioned by gross appetites and indulgences.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

HORSES.

Farmers' Review.

Clydesdale Association Premiums.

This was naturally the most attractive feature of the exhibit of Clydesdale horses, and the animals competing for the various premiums were such as have never been surpassed at one show in America. Their majesty of action and quality of bone, muscle, the general make-up, trueness of type and character they exhibited will linger long in the memory of those who saw them.

CLASS I.—FOR STALLIONS 4 YEARS OLD AND OVER.

A very strong class of about 15, of which two thirds were strictly first-class animals, fit for exhibition in any show-ring. These included Messrs. Ogden & Jones' Marquis, Logie the Laird from the Melbourne stock farm, Jolly Fellow, and Prince George of Wales from the stud of Galbraith Bros., Mr. Blodgett's King o' the Causey, the old veteran Glencoe—winner here four years ago, and one or two others from the studs of Cress Bros and the Brookside Farm Co.

After a close examination by the judges Logie the Laird was chosen for first place. He is a bright bay 5-year old, of good bone and substance, and possessing considerable Clydesdale character. His worst faults lie probably in a rather narrow chest and defective fore feet and pasterns, but otherwise he is a grand horse.

Second honors fell to Marquis, another bay 5 year-old, and a very popular horse with the outside crowd. He is full of sweetness and style, fair size and good action.

Galbraith's Jolly Fellow, a recently imported black 4-year-old, was third, and was considered by some good judges the best in the class, as was afterwards evidenced by his winning sweepstakes over all ages for the best Clydesdale stallion on the ground. He has very fine quality of bone, beautiful shape, with feet and pasterns to please the most fastidious Scotchman, and grand style and action. King o' the Causey, who won the highly commended ticket, is a rich brown 4 year-old, of splendid body and substance, but his limbs and feet are not quite equal to his body. Glencoe was commended, and but for the faulty condition in which his feet have got, would have stood higher on the list.

CLASS II.—3-YEAR-OLD STALLIONS.

The exhibit here was much smaller than in Class I., but the quality of the animals brought forward was quite above the average. A bay horse, owned by Cress Brothers, was awarded first prize, and but for a certain heaviness about the head, eyes and ears he is a very perfect colt, and should give a good account of himself again.

Second place was won by Galbraith Brothers' Hector, who had previously won first in the State Fair premiums, and also first at Minnesota State Fair last week. Hector is a pretty, large-sized, smoothly-built bay colt of handsome shape, good bones and feet and splendid action. He was awarded the Greenock premium in Scotland last spring, and travelled that district.

Topmast, another representative of the Janesville stud, and a son of the well-known Topgallant, was an easy third. He is a medium-sized colt, of rich brown color, and true Clydesdale character.

Moffat Brothers were highly commended with a strong-boned, useful hay horse with white feet.

The two-year-old class was quite a large one, and contained a good many animals of very considerable merit. The blue ribbon went to a black son of Johnnie Lad, owned by Moffat Brothers, and which also gained first prize at Minnesota State Fair last week. He is massive in build, with good form, but slightly deficient in quality and action.

Second and fourth prize went to a pair of bays, Freeman and Levendale, owned by Galbraith

Brothers, and both very promising colts, as was also the third prize winner, a dark bay colt from the Brookside stable.

Yearlings and sucking colts were smaller in numbers than the other classes but several of them possess a good deal of merit and are likely to be heard of again.

The class for Clydesdale mares, 4 years old and over, brought out some excellent specimens of the breed, including Lady of the Lake, owned by Galbraith Bros., and winner of first prize at New Orleans fair last winter. This mare is now 5 years old, weighs 2,000 pounds, is of a bay color, and so smoothly built and beautifully formed all over as to earn for her the great distinction of being the grandest mare on the show-ground. She also gained first prize and sweepstakes in connection with the State Fair premiums.

Second prize went to a very handsomely formed mare owned by Moffat Bros., who has distinguished herself on previous occasions. She is of the famed Topsman family, and speaks well for her great ancestor. Third and fourth places were won by Music and Meg Dods, other two representatives of the Janesville stud, and both well-known mares in the prize rings of this country and Scotland. The Brookside Farm Company showed a pair of good strong mares in this class, but being rather out of bloom had to take a back seat.

In three-year-old fillies R. Ogden & Son carried off the blue ribbon with a very nice filly, having capital feet and pasterns, while Galbraith's Lucy Gray, a daughter of old Topsman, secured second place.

The younger classes of fillies were all fairly well filled, and contained some excellent representatives of the breed, but it was generally remarked that both in stallions and mares the older classes made the strongest show. Taken altogether the Clydesdale show of 1885 has been a grand success, and the standard of merit shown in the various animals of all sections is fully higher than that of any previous year.

ENGLISH SHIRES.

This breed of horses is becoming very popular in the west, and was well represented at the State Fair. The principal exhibitors were Galbraith Bros., Janesville, Wis., and Geo. E. Brown & Co., Aurora, Ill., who both deserve credit for their grand animals.

AWARDS.

Stallion, 4 years or over, 9 entries, first, Galbraith Bros., Beau Nash, second, Geo. E. Brown & Co., Elcho. Three years old, 16 entries, first, George E. Brown & Co., Holland Major, second, George E. Brown & Co., Hildare. Two years old, 15 entries, first, Galbraith Bros., British Flag, second, George E. Brown & Co., Don Gomez. Sucklings, 2 entries; first, J. B. Ayers, Prince Albert.

Mares, 4 years old and over, 4 entries, first, Melbourne Stock Farm, Smart, second, J. B. Ayers & Son, Gypsy Girl. Two years old, 5 entries, first, J. B. Ayers & Son, Miss Collins.

Sweepstakes, 24 entries, Galbraith Bros., Beau Nash.

FRENCH HORSES.

The showing of draught horses of this breed was very considerable, on the whole, and comprised a number of most excellent individuals. Dillon Bros., of Normall, Ill., Degen Bros., Ottawa, Ill.; Duncan, Hodgson, Cress Bros. and others having many fine animals forward.

AWARDS.

Stallions, 4 years or over, 20 entries; first, E. Hodgson, French Victor; second, Cress Bros., Royal Prince. Three and under four years, 6 entries; first, John Virgin, Vandolah; second, Degen Bros., Russie. Two and under three years, 7 entries; first, Dillon Bros., Electric Light;

second, Degen Bros. One and under two years, 3 entries; first, Dillon Bros., Henry; second, J. C. Duncan, Valliant. Sucklings, 4 entries; first, John Virgin; second, Degen Bros., Gen. Grant.

Mares, four years and over, 9 entries; first, Dillon Bros., Modesty G., second, J. C. Duncan, Laurein. Three years and under four, 2 entries; first, J. W. Seymour, Madeline; second, Degen Bros., Victoria. Two years and under three, 3 entries, first, Dillon Bros., Linnett B.; second, Dillon Bros., Essie. One year and under two, 2 entries, first, Dillon Bros., Anna G.; second, Degen Bros., Lady Loge. Sucklings, 3 entries; first, J. C. Duncan, Flora D.; second, Degen Bros. Two colts, either sex, under four years, with dam, 2 entries, J. C. Duncan. Same, with sire, J. C. Duncan.

Sweepstakes, 22 entries, stallion, Cress Bros., Glancer. Mares, 16 entries, Dillon Bros., Modesty G.

A DISHONEST BREEDER.

Wallace's Monthly.

On the Illinois River there is a breeding farm that has been in operation twelve or fifteen years, and its proprietor has been a good friend of ours, a liberal contributor to the Register, and a prompt payer. He is enterprising, shrewd, and always buying, selling or trading something. His establishment has grown to considerable proportions, although we think he has never issued a catalogue. For a long time we have had doubts about some of his pedigrees, but we never reached the full conviction that he was absolutely dishonest till recently. It is now quite evident to our mind that his chief concern has been to shape up his pedigrees so that he could prevail on us to accept them, and that without any regard to whether they were true or not.

Having reached this view of the case, the question presents itself as to what course we should pursue. Shall we ruin the man's business by exposing him? The road seems perfectly plain. We owe a duty to the other breeders of the country; we owe a duty to the public at large; and, in a special manner, we owe a duty to the Register in not having it used as a reference and endorsement of fraudulent pedigrees. No more pedigrees can be received from this man, and if his business suffers he must thank himself for it. We will not say his stock shall not be registered, but we will say that there must be other and better evidence than his that it is bred as represented before it can be registered. His certification will no longer be considered in this office.

In this business above all others there must be a large measure of confidence between the contributors and the compiler of pedigrees. Without this we would come to a stand still at once. We have been imposed upon in the past, but not often intentionally, and we will be imposed upon in the future, but nobody will know sooner than we will know just who did it and how it was done. As a body, the breeders of the country are honest men, and very often instruct us, voluntarily, to strike out any cross that is not strictly authentic, and to do this on our own judgment. With a few there are degrees of honesty, and we are glad to say these are generally beginners, and have not yet reached that point where they will realize that a pedigree must be wholly fact, and not part fact and part fiction. The increase of the speed of the trotter in the past twenty years has been one of the most remarkable phenomena in animal economy that the world has ever witnessed, and yet it is no more remarkable than the elevation of the intelligence and moral tone of the men who have been interested in him during that period. Our object now, however, is not to moralize on either the past or the present, but to sharply call attention, through the above example, to the consequences that will inevitably follow all attempts to secure a place in the Register for fraudulent pedigrees or fraudulent crosses.

UNSHOD HORSES.

Colorado Live Stock Record.

There is a man in Kansas that is rough on horse-shoers. We have heard of the wonderful remedy of "rough on rats," but this Kansas man takes the cracker. Hear him: "I have owned and worked horses of different breeds in three different States, and barefoot always, with one or two exceptions. Since taking final leave of the blacksmith, some 20 years ago, I have never had a lame horse or one with any disease of the feet; their hoofs are hard, tough, elastic. I have a mare sixteen years old, never shod and never lame, though worked on a pike and other places a farmer wishes to use a horse. Two Clydesdales also go unshod to town, twenty-five miles and back, without flinching. Let a person examine the hoofs of a horse that has been shod steadily for a year or two, and then one that has not been shod, and he will find the hoof of the shod horse dry and full of fine cracks, without any gloss on the outside and very brittle. If they lose a shoe, even in summer, they must be shod immediately or they cannot walk. The hoof as nature left it will be solid, covered with a gloss as though varnished, and the frog in proper proportion to the hoof, so that when they step it receives the pressure and expands the hoof, and saves the pastern joints from any unnecessary jar or strain. There have been but few days since I quit shoeing, but what my horses could stand anywhere a rough-shod horse could, and better than a smooth-shod horse could. A smooth-shod horse will slip worse on an icy road than a barefooted horse. A horse's feet are like a person's; if they are shod, the foot becomes tender, if they go barefooted the feet become hard and tough. Where a horse has been shod until the foot is tender, the shoes should be pulled off as early in the spring as they can be, after it quits freezing. If pulled off in the summer they cannot stand it."

ADVERTISING FINE STOCK.

The Stockman.

Breeders of fine stock may properly be divided into two classes, those who aim to create a demand for their favorite breeds, with the expectation of helping to fill the demand, and those who aim to fill the demand already created without going to the trouble or expense of trying to increase its volume. The one does all that he can to bring his herd and breed into prominence, and keeps himself and his business constantly before the public by advertising in *live stock papers*, and by various other means. The other drifts quietly along without making much noise, and if he advertises at all it is when he is compelled to in order to dispose of his surplus stock. This class, like many other business men, have fallen into the habit of advertising, if at all, during the selling season *only*, their harvest time, when their stock or goods are wanted immediately; yet these same men would enjoy a hearty laugh at the expense of the farmer who waited until it was time to reap the grain before ploughing his ground or sowing his seed—the very thing which they themselves do in effect.

If there is any special season when it is particularly advisable to advertise, and when advertising will give the best results, it is when the majority in your line of business is doing the least advertising.

The breeder who would succeed in securing remunerative prices for his stock must first accomplish two things, viz. First, he must establish a reputation for *himself* as being one who thoroughly understands his business and is strictly reliable and trustworthy. Second, he must establish a reputation for *his stock*, as being equal, if not superior, to any of same class bred by any one else. The more fully he accomplishes these two objects the more complete will his success be, and in no way can they be more speedily brought about than by

advertising; and he who advertises most systematically, thoroughly and persistently will secure the desired end most certainly and speedily. He should begin to cultivate the acquaintance of the class of people from whom he desires to secure customers long before the time when they will need his animals, in order that they may acquire confidence in him and learn the advantages which he has to offer them; then, when the buying season comes, he will not seem to them like one of the many strangers who are making their appearance on all sides soliciting their custom, but of whose stock they know not and of the merit of whose stock they have no proof. On the contrary, his advertisement will stand out strongly among those of the hosts of new-comers as being that of an old acquaintance upon whom they can depend; for the man who advertises continuously by so doing challenges investigation and gives plenty of time for it.

The more continuously and persistently he advertises, "in season and out of season," the more he assists in creating and sustaining a public interest in his particular breed, and the greater this interest the larger will be his ultimate profit. Probably no farmer ever purchased an animal the first time he ever saw that breed or herd advertised, but all have waited until their interest has been aroused by repeatedly reading and hearing about it. The breeders who have achieved the greatest success have been those who have most fully realized these facts and acted upon them, and those who would attain a like success must follow the same general plan as nearly as circumstances will permit.

RAT RIDDANCE.

CHLORIDE OF LIME SAID TO BE EFFECTIVE IN DISPOSING OF THE RODENTS.

Cor. Chambers' Journal.

Allow me to suggest a simple means of getting rid of those pests. In the year 1885 I was in command of the British vessel Tubal Cain, lying alongside the wharf at Melbourne, embarking Chinese passengers for Hong Kong. The wharves were so infested with rats that it was impossible to prevent their getting on board, and my vessel was well-stocked with them. After being at sea a few days, I mustered the passengers—with their effects—on deck, to give them an airing, and for the purpose of giving the passenger deck a good cleansing, and sprinkling some chloride of lime mixed with water. I also had a couple of buckets of the same mixture poured down the pumps. This I continued weekly; when, to my surprise, the rats made a raid on the cabin (poop) on deck, and became so troublesome that neither myself nor my officers cared about turning in at night. A happy thought struck me—that the chloride of lime had driven them from below deck; so I had everything cleaned out of the cabin and the storerooms, and freely used the mixture. This had the desired effect, the rats taking shelter in every available place outside. This gave us some good sport, especially on a moonlight night, when all hands engaged in hunting rats and driving them overboard, so that by the time we arrived at Hong Kong not one was left on board. On my return to England I took a house and furnished it. After being in it a short time I found that it was infested with rats. They would get through every part on the ground-floor. On examination, I discovered that a drain ran under the house, emptying into the harbor. I here again used the chloride of lime freely; and in less than a week every rat had taken its departure. I have recommended this remedy to many shipmasters and friends on shore; and in all cases it has proved a success. I have occupied my present residence for five years, and we have neither rat nor mouse on the premises. I attribute also to the free use of the above mixture, which is this effective as a deodoriser and disinfectant.

AGRICULTURAL INSECT PESTS.

North British Agriculturist.

The agricultural department of the Privy Council has published the first report of a series by Mr. Charles Whitehead on insects injurious to agricultural plants. Mr. Whitehead states in his introduction that the risk of loss and destruction from *injurious insects is increasing*. The pests that mock the husbandman have long been known to be many and various. Mr. Whitehead gives several instances of new ones discovered of late years. The increase of insects follows *pari passu* the extension of culture and the distribution of the plants which are the special objects of their attacks. Insects are imported into England with agricultural produce, and they are also exported. It is a *fortunate thing for us that the climate is fatal to some of the worst of agricultural pests*, as for example, the dreaded potato bug. To show how the insect nuisance is increasing, it may be mentioned that the hop aphid was unknown in America twenty-five years ago, and now it has become a serious trouble. Mr. Whitehead says that America has, in revenge for the importation of this and other insects, retaliated by the exportation into France of the phylloxera. Mr. Whitehead blames the wholesale and indiscriminate slaughter of insectivorous birds and animals. The hand of the farmer is, and has been since Virgil's time, against moles, and yet men wonder that wire-worms become more abundant each succeeding season. Mr. Whitehead specifies ten enemies of hops, and as a remedy for the attacks of this beast recommends the use of paraffin.

A SURE CURE FOR DOGS.

Live Stock Indicator.

A correspondent gives the following recipe for the complete "cure" of sheep-killing dogs. Nothing provokes a man so much as to kill his dog. Whenever a sheep of mine is killed in the pasture I consider, for the sake of peace, that wolves have done the deed. I leave my dead sheep where I found it, and place a lot of strychnine in it in order to catch the wolves when they return. By some accident I found a large number of my neighbors' dogs lying about the premises. My neighbors lost their dogs, and regret that their good, honest dogs should be eating poisoned mutton placed in my pasture for wolves. This treatment has made a wonderful reform in dogs in my neighborhood.

SIX QUARTS OF OATS—Ground feed is better than whole grain for horses because it is more readily digested. Thus the horse gets more good out of ground feed and the cost may be a trifle less.

LARGEST FARM IN THE WORLD.—This is the "Bell Farm," belonging to the Qu'Appelle River Farming Company. It consists of 54,000 acres, or which 13,000 acres are under cultivation. Every 200 acres has a cottage upon it, with a laborer living in it rent free, who has charge of three horses.

Bell's Messenger gives this gloomy view of the English dairy business. Dairy farming has been one of the great branches of rural industry held out as the anchor of the British farmer. But the ogre of unlimited and unregulated foreign competition is battering on us as voraciously in this as in all other productions we may engage in. Read the report from the Chester cheese market. It is no longer to be boasted that the finest qualities of Cheshire cheese are independent of the American trade. Fine qualities dropped quite £1 per cwt., common sorts sold for 20s. to 25s., and very inferior had to be taken home again to rot. This is a blow to the supposed happy agriculture of Cheshire, of which the severity cannot yet be estimated.

HOW TO CONSTRUCT CHEAP DAIRY BUILDINGS.

The following description of a cheap dairy house is from the pen of Prof. L. B. Arnold in the columns of the *National Live Stock Journal* (Chicago) —

"For the purpose of doing practical work in the dairy for illustration before the agricultural students, and for working up the milk of fifteen or twenty cows, produced on the farm, when it is not wanted for other purposes, a small dairy house 16 by 24 feet, a storey and a half high, has just been completed at Cornell University, and work started in it. As the mode of constructing the floor and walls, and plan of refrigeration, varies somewhat from the usual method of building, the readers of the *Journal* may, perhaps, be interested in a description. Special pains have been taken to secure perfect cleanliness and freedom from tainted, musty, sour, or decaying floors, and to guard against uncertain results from changes of temperature by reason of thin, or open walls, through which heat and cold and wind could pass, as is so commonly the case in creameries and cheese factories.

"The building stands on a grout wall, made of water-lime, sand, and cobble-stones, reaching down below frost and rising a trifle above the surface of the ground, the site having sufficient elevation to admit of easy drainage. The floor rests on the ground, and is made by grading the earth with an incline from all parts of the foundation wall to the point of drainage, which is large enough to admit of flooding the floor *ad libitum*. The foundation of the floor is made by covering the grading with cobble-stones, and pounding them down so firmly as to make the floor perfectly secure from settling, the stones being levelled off by pounding gravel between them. This foundation was then covered with German cement, thick enough to make it secure under any pressure there may be occasion to put on it, the outside edges of the floor rising just above the top of the foundation wall. The surface of the floor is very smooth and of rock-like hardness, making it easy to keep clean. Its connection with the ground gives it a low and even temperature, and secures against currents of foul

air, and against frost and outside heat. A balloon frame rests upon the grout wall, and the enclosing walls are doubled to secure an even temperature within. The studs, which reach to the plate, are set flush with both sides of the sills, and are covered inside and outside with air-tight paper, with a course of paper in the middle of the space between them, which is tightly fastened to the centre of the studs by means of cleats snugly drawn down with heavy nails, so as to make an air-tight partition between the walls of paper on the inside and outside of the studs. Inch furring is put on over the paper on all the studs, both outside and inside, and snugly nailed. Clapboards are nailed on the furring outside, and matched boards of Georgia pine, sound and narrow, are nailed horizontally on the inside furring, making five coverings, enclosing four dead-air spaces, if the space between the clapboards and paper may be counted as a dead-air space, which it is approximately. Overhead, the joists are covered above and below with paper, and narrow, sound, matched pine, the same as on the sides, making a tight ceiling and chamber floor. The rafters are also covered with paper, and sided in the same way. By raising the rafters so as to leave a space between the roof boards and plates, any heat which may penetrate through the roof will be carried off by a current of air passing up between the rafters and out through a ventilator connected with the garret. A partition sets off, at one end, two-fifths of the lower storey for a creaming room, and the doors are built the same as the sides, with three courses of paper and two of boards on furring. With the windows close fitted and double glazed, this building is prepared to withstand changes of weather. Neither summer's heat nor the winter's cold can make more than a faint impression upon five tight walls with four dead-air spaces between them, and the ups and downs of the passing season are not felt at all. This is just what is required in every cheese factory and creamery, and a very important consideration in this little structure is that it is comparatively inexpensive. The floor and foundation walls are made of cheap material, and with unskilled labour, and paper, at a trifling cost, is

made, simply by skilful arrangement, to do the chief work of protection above ground. The wood-work inside is simply varnished, giving it a neat look and making it easy to keep clean, and the outside is well and tastefully painted, making the structure in all respects a model of neatness, efficiency, and economy.

"In the erection of this building for practical use and public example, the university has done a good thing for the dairy industry by way of showing how easily and cheaply buildings suitable for dairy purposes, of which there is a pressing need, can be constructed. It has done another good thing in putting an expert into it to put the department into successful and complete running order, and it has taken another good and important step in voting an appropriation for employing a professor next winter, to give instruction by lectures, accompanied with practical work, and for furnishing him with a variety of appliances for illustrating both principles and practice. This is clearly a much needed step in the right direction.

WOMEN AS BEEKEEPERS.

By Rebecca Harding Davis.

The advantages of both beekeeping and poultry raising as an employment for women are great for these reasons:

1. They can be followed at home. Whether on a farm or in town, or even in a city, if you can have the ground necessary to set the hives, it is all the land you need. No matter if you do not own the land, or, if your lot is small, a place can easily be made on the roof of a house, shed or barn.

2. It is not necessary in the case of bees to raise anything for their support. There is not a home in the country where this need be done for a few hives.

3. Any woman or girl can not only make honey boxes, but the hives themselves, as these can now be bought all ready to nail together, so that putting them up and painting them require no strength.

4. The capital necessary to commence with is small.

The little time required for their care can be secured without interfering with other occupations. A mother can care for her children while she attends to her bees. (My own successful work with bees was done with an infant in my arms, or in a baby carriage, and the other children barely able to play alone, but all the time within reach of my voice.) A teacher can care for her bees out of school hours, and after she has a start, make more from them than from her other work. We have in mind teachers who have also found health in the out-door air and exercise which their bees gave them.

5. There is a fascination about the business which relieves all its tedium. A woman will think of her bees, study about them, and become so interested as to be almost paid for her work by the love of it.—*American Agriculturist*.

MONEY IN STOCK-RAISING.

There is money in the careful breeding of Short-horn cattle. The Duke of Devonshire's Holker Hall stock has cost him since 1851 the sum of \$107,245. In the same time his receipts for sales have been nearly \$465,000, which paid every dollar of necessary expense and left him a very handsome profit besides.

It is reported that Elvira, 2.18½ as a 4-year-old, was stricken blind recently. The misfortune has soured her temper, an infirmity which is probably temporary. The fact of being blind does not always destroy the speed of a horse. The blind stallion Scott's Thomas was a game and enduring campaigner, and possessed of high racing qualities.

MILCH COW COMPETITION AT PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9TH AND 10TH, 1885.

No.	Breed.	Exhibitor.	Cow and Age.	Milk p. day.	Time since calving.	Butter per 100 lbs. milk.	Wet cheese curd p. 100 lbs. milk.	Total value
1	Holstein	J. T. Ferguson.	Aggie Belle.	5 37.60	113	2.75	11.25	52.65
2	"	E. Macklin & Sons.	Sunnyside.	2 26.25	83	3.62	16.87	52.62
5	"	M. Cook & Sons.	Jenny Lord.	7 28.80	153	3.31	16.87	59.07
6	"	Wyton Stock Breeders' Ass'n.	Aggie Ida.	4 35.00	116	2.81	15.60	55.30
7	"	"	Lapolka.	3 23.60	109	2.65	20.00	46.00
8	"	H. M. Wil'ams.	Lerena.	2 30.90	133	2.37	19.37	52.27
9	"	"	Nixie L.	6 25.37	207	3.36	19.62	64.29
10	"	"	Denice.	8 26.00	75	2.94	13.12	40.22
11	Ayrshire.	T. Guy.	Rosette.	8 18.12	161	4.53	23.75	68.27
12	"	A. Nankin.	Lady Belle.	3 25.90	79	2.75	23.12	49.42
13	"	G. Hill.	Louise.	5 29.50	138	5.43	21.25	83.85
14	S. H. Grade.	W. Patrick.	Rosie.	7 46.80	129	3.62	20.62	81.52
15	"	"	Queenie o West.	6 24.25	145	3.12	20.62	55.57
3	Jersey	V. E. Fuller.	Belle of Gairn.	5 27.00	86	5.75	20.00	78.10
4	"	"	Rose of Eden.	6 24.12	114	8.81	20.60	109.22

MILCH COW COMPETITION AT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 16TH AND 17TH, 1885.

No.	Breed.	Exhibitor.	Cow and Age.	Milk p. day.	Time since calving.	Butter per 100 lbs. milk.	Wet cheese curd p. 100 lbs. milk.	Total value
1	Devon.	Harper.	Rose of Cobourg.	3 33.00	105	3.31	13.33	54.91
2	Ayrshire.	T. Guy.	Rosette.	9 23.00	167	4.68	18.40	69.90
3	"	"	Oshawa Lass.	6 32.60	14	4.18	13.33	54.13
4	"	Smith.	Gerty.	4 33.50	11	3.59	14.90	50.40
5	Jersey	V. E. Fuller.	Jessy Brown.	6 27.60	141	3.38	15.50	56.00
6	"	"	Belle of Glasgow	5 25.40	91	4.72	17.10	63.80
7	"	"	Rose of Eden.	6 24.25	119	6.87	16.87	86.65
8	"	Jeffrey.	Sweet Bier.	9 17.75	190	6.72	14.90	83.85
9	"	"	Princess Alexandria	6 13.62	145	5.34	16.80	63.32
10	"	W. A. Reburn.	Jolie of St. Lamb't	11 31.62	118	6.41	17.10	89.62

COUNTING THE COST.

National Stockman and Farmer.

The only way of correctly knowing how profitable raising stock of any kind is to keep a correct account of what it costs to feed. So long as we are satisfied to guess at it, so long will the result be uncertain. While in many cases we may be able to estimate very near correctly, yet at another time we will be very wide of the mark, so that, to say the least, this plan is very uncertain, and the only way is to commence counting the cost from the start.

With mules, colts, or calves, the cost of service should of course be the first item, and the feed and care given must be added. This should show us what the animal costs us at any time, and taking this from the amount received will show us how much profit we will receive. To use the milk and butter made from the cow should be sufficient to pay her feed and care, the same as the work the brood mare can do should be made to pay what her feed and care are worth; so that by charging the amount paid for service, and then the care and feed of the animal, this should be the cost. With pigs the cost of service can of course be divided among the litter, but we must add something for the care and feed of the brood sow. It costs something to raise pigs if they are pushed along as they should be, and in order to secure a good and quick profit pushing is very essential. You say this is too much trouble; but if you will make the proper arrangements you will find it not as much trouble as you would at first imagine.

You certainly know what the service costs. This much, then, you are sure of to start with. Then you can with very little trouble know what quantity of grain or hay you feed every day; and it is not so difficult after all. In fattening a lot of hogs for market, you can tell what they have cost you to raise up to the time you have commenced to fatten, and then you can, by taking a little trouble, keep an account of what you feed out, which will show you what they cost. If you allow your stock to have the run of the pastures you know what the pasturage is worth. If it is enclosed you would expect to charge a stated price if you allowed anyone else to turn in their stock, and this is what you should charge your own stock. If, as is often done, stock are allowed to run outside on open land, I never consider it necessary to charge the stock anything on this account; but with enclosed pastures, or in the fields, such pasturage should always be charged against the stock.

To me this always seems the only way of correctly knowing the cost of raising the stock on the farm, and of ascertaining how profitable raising and fattening the stock is. Necessary facts can only be ascertained by keeping a correct account of the cost.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

- Keystone Boy, 14299, Clifford & White, Wellington, Ohio, to H. Symington, Midway, Penn.
- Venus, 11091, S. B. Tinkham, Chariton, Iowa, to Maxwell & Tinkham, Chariton, Iowa.
- Riverside Bess, 14278, Chas. F. Thompson, Wadley's Falls, N.H., to J. Lou Elkin, New Market, N.H.
- Beauty of the Ridge, 14322, and Susie, 14323, John R. Long, Baltimore, Md., to S. G. Crocker, Baltimore, Md.
- Panama, 14324, and Joppa, 14327, S. G. Crocker to Wm. Hopps, Baltimore, Md.
- Black Diamond, 14151, T. W. Samuels & Sons, Dentsville, Ky., to M. W. Bishop, Madisonville, Ky.
- Victor Hugo, 14219, T. W. Samuels & Sons to Monroe Boyd, Kelly, Ky.

Bella Donna of Poplar Grove, 9910, and Rose of Poplar Grove, 9914, Louis R. Levering, Easton, Md., to W. C. Starr, Royal Oak, Md.
 Choptank II., 9916, Louis R. Levering to Wm. R. Martin, Easton, Md.
 Earle's Kingscote, 14318, Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio, to G. W. Ernest, Fostoria, Ohio.

Live Stock Notes.

Notes from the Chicago Stock Yards contain the following: Scarcely a day passes that the arrivals of hogs do not include from one to half a dozen droves in different stages of cholera. The disease, which appears to be principally confined to young animals—pigs weighing from 75 to 130 lbs.—is more destructive than in any previous season. In some localities the losses are said to reach 75 per cent. of the entire crop.

The September receipts of live stock at the stock yards, Chicago, amounted to about 171,000 cattle, 15,000 calves, 376,000 hogs, and 73,000 sheep; against 167,801 cattle, 9,894 calves, 254,023 hogs, and 56,184 sheep for September, 1884, showing an increase of about 3,200 cattle, 5,600 calves, 122,400 hogs, and 16,500 sheep. For the nine months of the present year we have received 1,392,600 cattle, 41,300 calves, 4,322,000 hogs, and 698,500 sheep, or 107,200 cattle, 8,300 calves, 1,092,000 hogs, 109,000 sheep more than for the same time last year.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Twenty-five young bulls and ten yearling Short-horn heifers from the herd of Mr. Amos Cruickshank have just been landed at Quebec, consigned to James I. Davidson, of Balsam, Ont. Fourteen different families are represented in the lot. Of the Secret tribe there are five bulls and a heifer, and a similar number of the Venus tribe. The Red Rose strain is represented by three bulls and a heifer. The Brawth Bud, Crocus, Spicey, and Barmpton Rose tribes are each represented by a couple of bulls. There are two heifers of the Lovely and of the Lavender families; and also a heifer of the Violette strain. Of the Eastthorpe tribe there are a bull and a heifer, and also bulls of the Clipper and Duchess of Gloucester strains.

Range cattle have been arriving at the Chicago Stock Yards rather sparingly of late, but the falling off in the numbers is compensated for by a quite decided improvement in quality. Prices have ruled pretty low this season, and as the ranges have been in excellent condition ranchmen have been in less haste than usual to get their cattle to market, with the result that they are arriving in better shape than in the past. Sales were noted all the way from \$2.00 for a load of scrawny Montana bulls to \$5.05 for 505 head of steers from the same range. The offerings included cattle from Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Dakota, Oregon, and Washington Territory.—*Chicago Breeder's Gazette.*

Goldsmith Maid was actively engaged in racing from 8 to 20 years of age, and, according to "Chester's Complete Trotting and Pacing Record," won no less than 122 events. She dropped three foals after her retirement. The first, by general Washington, was foaled in 1879, but the colt ran against a fence soon after birth and was killed. The second foal, a brown colt, by General Washington, came on May 15, 1880, and is now in the stud at Fashion. He is a strong, well-muscled fellow, and is called Stranger. As a three-year-old he was driven just enough, single and double, to make him harness-wise. The third foal was dropped on June 24, 1881, and is called Rosebud. She stands 15 3, and is a counterpart of her famous dam. Three of the produce of Lady Abdallah, the dam of Goldsmith

Maid, met with violent deaths. One was fatally gored by a bull, one ran against a scythe and killed herself, and one was kicked to death by another horse.

Mr. A. Cruickshank has sold to Mr. James J. Davidson, Balsam, Ontario, an important draft from the celebrated herd of Shorthorns at Sittytton. The consignment numbers 35 head, of which 25 are young bulls and ten yearling heifers. For several years past Mr. Davidson has bought large numbers of the surplus young stock from Sittytton, and has spread them over Canada and the United States, where they continue to maintain a high reputation. The selection now made by Mr. Davidson embraces the best blood in the herd. The bulls and heifers represent 14 different families. Of the Secret tribe there are five bulls and a heifer, and a similar number of the Venus tribe. The Red Rose strain is represented by three bulls and a heifer. The Brawth Bud, Crocus, Spicey, and Barmpton Rose tribes are each represented by a couple of bulls. There are two heifers of the Lovely and of the Lavender families; and also a heifer of the Violette strain. Of the Eastthorpe tribe there are a bull and a heifer, and also bulls of the Clipper and Duchess of Gloucester strains.

According to Mr. W. Wyatt, the entire beef production of Scotland in a year is about 110,000 tons, and its value, at £75 a ton, 8¼ millions; add 70,000 tons of mutton, at 6¾ millions, and the animal food produce of Scottish fields and pastures is 180,000 tons, and its value £15,000,000. The produce of the sea, exclusive of shell-fish and salmon, is 275,000 tons, and its value about £3,000,000. In other words, Scotland's contribution of fish to the general food supply is one-third more in quantity and four-fifths less in prime cost than its contribution of beef and mutton. The fishermen number just 50,000, and possess a capital in boats, nets, and lines of £1,750,000. The value of the Scottish fisheries may be roughly estimated at 3½ millions sterling per annum, or £1 for each unit of the population, of which two-thirds are derived from herring. More than one half of last year's catch of herrings, namely, 856,000 barrels, were landed within a radius of 50 miles of Aberdeen. Aberdeenshire had 750,000 barrels, equal to an item of 89,000 tons in the general food supply, of which the first price was about 8 gs. a ton, or 1d. a pound. The same county supplied yearly some 45,000 cattle for conversion into beef, yielding about 15,000 tons, worth 1½ millions sterling.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

FALL FAIRS.

Prince Edward	.....	Pictou	.....	Oct. 7-8.
Southern	.....	Brantford	.....	Oct. 7-9.
West Simcoe	.....	Barrie	.....	Oct. 7-9.
Puslinch	.....	Puslinch	.....	Oct. 8.
Osprey	.....	Maxwell	.....	Oct. 8.
Stanley	.....	Bayfield	.....	Oct. 8-9.
East York	.....	Markham	.....	Oct. 8-9.
South Waterloo	.....	Galt	.....	Oct. 8-9.
Northumberland	.....	Warkworth	.....	Oct. 8-9.
Haltou	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 8-9.
Wallace	.....	Listowel	.....	Oct. 8-9.
Euphrasia	.....	Rocklyn	.....	Oct. 9.
Rosemont	.....	Rosemont	.....	Oct. 9.
Harwich	.....	Blenheim	.....	Oct. 12-13.
Brighton T'p	.....	Brighton	.....	Oct. 13.
Fullarton	.....	Fullarton	.....	Oct. 13.
Forest Union	.....	Forrest	.....	Oct. 13-14.
East Riding Peterboro'	.....	Norwood	.....	Oct. 13-14.
Morris	.....	Blyth	.....	Oct. 13-14.
King T'p	.....	Schomberg	.....	Oct. 13-14.
Asphodel, Belmont, and Dummer	.....	Norwood	.....	Oct. 13-14.
Essex	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 13-14.
Eramo	.....	Eramo	.....	Oct. 13-14.
Reach	.....	Port Perry	.....	Oct. 13-14.
Manver	.....	Bethany	.....	Oct. 13-14.
Norfolk Union	.....	Simcoe	.....	Oct. 13-14.
Murray T'p	.....	Wooler	.....	Oct. 14.
Uxbridge	.....	Goodwood	.....	Oct. 14-15.
Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 15-16.

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

TORONTO, Oct. 7th, 1885.

The British cattle markets have undergone additional and more severe depressions since last cables, in fact the trade has gotten into a state of hopeless demoralization, which has resulted in extremely low prices, the lowest on record having been touched, and what the outcome will be it is difficult to imagine, as exporters have made heavy losses already and there seems to be no end to the decline. The quality of the Canadian cattle shipped latterly has not been up to the excellent average attained during the earlier stages of the season, which has contributed to the depression. Cables of Monday's date convey most discouraging information from Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, and London, all of which markets are frightfully bad. Receipts from Canada and the United States have been heavy, the supplies from Ireland and the continent have been heavy, the meat market has been depressed, buyers are holding, trade drags hopelessly, in short all the conditions have concentrated to work the depression down to the worst phase ever known. At Liverpool, Monday, there were heavy offerings and an extremely dull demand, which failed to make any material impress on the supply, although values were one cent lower, prime Canadian steers selling at 11 1/2c. At Manchester and Glasgow about the same figure was made, while at London a few extra choice made more money. At the close the feeling was weak with heavy supplies left over. The sheep trade has remained unchanged.

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

Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Prime Canadian steers	0 11 1/2	to 0 60	per lb.
Fair to choice grades	0 11	to 0 00	"
Poor to medium	0 10	to 0 00	"
Inferior and bulls	0 06 1/2	to 0 08	"
Sheep—			
Best	0 13	to 0 00	"
Secondary qualities	0 11	to 0 17	"
Merinoes	0 10 1/2	to 0 11 1/2	"
Inferior and rams	0 08	to 0 09 1/2	"

TORONTO.

Offerings of live stock this week are heavy. Yesterday's receipts were 42 loads, and besides these there were several loads held over from last week. Offerings of cattle yesterday were about 38 loads. Excepting in the case of hogs, which are easier, the market is generally unchanged.

CATTLE.—About 220 head of shipping cattle were offered yesterday; there was a good demand, and all were taken; prices, however, were not high, the best figure paid being 4 3/4c.; very choice would probably have brought an additional 1/4c.; 4 3/8c. was about the average; among the transactions were 7 loads averaging about 1,275 lbs. at equal to 4 3/8c. per lb.; 19 do. 1,220 lbs. at \$50 each; 5 do. 1,100 at \$41; 17 do. 1,150 lbs. at \$45; 40 do. 1,275 lbs. at \$59. The market for butchers' cattle continues about the same; offerings were heavy, a portion being cattle held over from last week; greater number were inferior to common grades, which were slow of sale; good were scarce, and in fair demand; best loads averaged 3 3/4c. per lb., with picked lots as before at 4 to 4 1/4c. per lb. among other sales were 23 averaging 1,080 lbs. at \$38 each; 23 do. 1,000 lbs. at \$34.50; 25 mixed cows and heifers, 1,000 lbs., at \$29 and \$5 more: 13 head 1,050 lbs. at \$35; 10 do. 1,050 lbs. at \$35; 3 do. 1,050 at \$38.25; 4 do. 1,100 lbs. at \$36.25; 4 do. 1,000 lbs. at \$32. Stockers are in fair demand at 2 3/4 to 3 1/2c. for animals weighing 900 to 1,200 lbs., and 2 to 2 1/2c. for those averaging 700 to 800 lbs., with bulls at 2 1/4 to 2 3/4c.

SHEEP.—Quiet, very few being offered; demand very fair at previous quotations; one bunch averaging 140 lbs. sold at \$4.62 1/2 to-day. Culls are selling at \$2.50 to \$3.25.

LAMBS.—Not so many coming in; offerings yesterday were about 600 head; still the market could have done with less; best weights were below those of last week, and top prices were not realized. Among the sales were 54 averaging 80 lbs. at \$2.90; 30 do. 78 lbs. at \$2.85; 108 do. 78 lbs. at \$2.80; 60 do. 78 lbs. at \$2.95.

CALVES.—Demand fair at unchanged prices.

HOGS.—Continue easy; receipts this week are fair; light

fat are in good demand at 4 3/4c. for choice bunches; heavy and stores sell at 4c.

Quotations are:

Cattle, export, 1,200 lbs. and upwards,			
heifers and steers, choice	4 1/4	to 0	per lb.
choice mixed	4 1/4	to 4 3/8	"
Bulls	3 1/2	to 4	"
Butchers' choice	4	to 4 1/4	"
good	3 1/4	to 3 1/4	"
inferior to common	2 1/2	to 3	"
Milch cows, per head		\$30 to \$45	
Stockers	3	to 3 1/2	per lb.
Springers, per head		\$35 to \$50	
Sheep, export	3 1/4	to 3 1/2	per lb.
inferior and rams	2 1/2	to 3	"
Butchers' per head		\$2.50 to \$3.25	
Lambs, choice, per head		\$2.85 to \$3.15	
inferior to common per head		\$2.30 to \$2.75	
Hogs, heavy fat, weighed off the car	4	to 0	per lb.
Light fat	4 1/2	to 4 3/4	"
Store	4	to 0	"
Calves, per head, choice		\$5.00 to \$8.00	
Common		\$2.00 upwards.	

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

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending Oct. 3	1,410	2,447	759
Week ending Sept. 26	1,361	2,650	805
Cor. week 1884	1,019	2,659	569
Cor. week 1883	866	2,368	255
Total to date	3,8631	46,128	9,026
To same date 1884	2,5899	44,341	6,423
To same date 1883	2,4218	37,191	3,472

MONTREAL.

Considering the depression existing in the British markets, it is not surprising to see a falling off in the exports of cattle, although they still keep ahead of the record. The total exports this season to date were 53,099 head, an increase of 6,034 head over 1884, an increase of 8,892 over 1883, an increase of 28,423 over 1882 (when many cattle were shipped by United States ports), an increase of 15,085 over 1881, an increase of 18,234 over 1880, an increase of 32,826 over 1879, and an increase of 39,681 over 1878. The total exports of sheep this season to date were 35,169 head—a decrease of 11,851 head from 1884, a decrease of 47,707 from 1883, a decrease of 19,429 from 1882, a decrease of 18,163 from 1881, a decrease of 29,823 from 1880, a decrease of 24,185 from 1879, and an increase of 11,701 over 1878. Cattle freights have remained steady at 40 to 50s., against 40s. a year ago, but it is expected that lower rates will prevail owing to the depression on the other side. The Boston rate is 35s. Despite the discouraging cables there has been a more active demand for export cattle at steady prices. Monday there was a lively trade, and the offerings were well cleaned up at from 4 1/4 to 5c. per lb. live weight as to quality. Mr. N. Kennedy purchased 250 head for export at within that range, and about 200 more were sold. Last year at this date export cattle were at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c., and in 1881 at 5 to 5 1/2c. The export trade in sheep does not amount to much in these days, but a few sales were made at 3 to 3 1/2c. per lb. live weight. Last year at this date export sheep were at 3 1/2 to 4c., and in 1883 at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c. There was a good demand for butchers' cattle, and, as the supply was light, higher prices were made, with sales at 3 1/2c. to 4 1/4c. per lb. live weight. Live hogs were in light supply, and higher under a good demand at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c. per lb. Calves were quiet at \$3 to \$8 each as to quality.

PRODUCE.

Receipts of grain have been rather on the increase during the week, and there would appear to have been rather more of it changing hands; but generally on p. t. Holders, however, have not been inclined to push sales and were decidedly firm in the latter part of last week; but at the close were somewhat easier. Receipts of grain have been on the increase, though still small. Stocks, also, have increased considerably. They stood on Monday: Flour, 250 barrels; fall wheat, 43,108 bushels; spring wheat, 49,015 bushels; oats, 4,613 bushels; barley, 59,274 bushels; peas, 2,694 bushels; rye, nil. Flour and wheat in transit to the United Kingdom 1,375,000 qrs.; markets of U. K. firmer, closing at a slight advance. In the States the visible supply of wheat stood at 43,632,000 bushels against 43,047,000 in the preceding week.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

	Sept. 29.	Oct. 6.
Flour	os. od.	os. od.
R. Wheat	7s. 1d.	7s. 2d.
R. Winter	7s. 1d.	7s. 3d.
No. 1 Cal.	7s. 4d.	7s. 6d.
No. 2 Cal.	7s. od.	7s. 2d.
Corn	4s. 7d.	4s. 7d.
Barley	os. od.	os. od.
Oats	os. od.	os. od.
Peas	5s. 11d.	5s. 10d.
Pork	52s. 6d.	51s. od.

Lard	32s. 6d.	32s. 3d.
Bacon	31s. od.	31s. od.
Tallow	28s. od.	28s. od.
Cheese	40s. 6d.	42s. od.

FLOUR.—Scarce, and in good demand at firm prices. Superior extra was readily taken in the latter part of last week at \$4.00 when extra was firmer, with sales at equal to \$3.80 and once at equal to \$3.87 1/2 for very choice, and choice spring extra brought equal to \$3.85. At the close the demand was steady at firm prices; superior extra sold at equal to \$4.00 and choice extra at equal to \$3.90.

BRAN.—Scarce and firm; bagged sold at close of last week at \$12.00.

OATMEAL.—Inactive and unchanged at \$3.80 to \$3.90 for car-lots and \$4.00 to \$4.25 for small lots.

WHEAT.—Sales have been very small and prices unsettled all through the week. No. 2 fall sold towards the close of last week at 88 and 89c., and No. 3 fall at 86c. f. o. c.; but at the close there was scarcely any demand heard and it is improbable that over 87c. would have been paid for No. 2, or 84c. for No. 3; though No. 2 spring in consequence of the scarcity might have brought 90c. On street fall and spring closed at 83 to 86c. and goose at 75 to 76c.

OATS.—Have been quiet, street receipts being nearly sufficient for the supply of local wants and holders of cars being indisposed to make concessions; new, to arrive, has sold at 33c. and old on track at 34 1/2c. Street prices 32 to 33c. for new and 36 to 37c. for old.

BARLEY.—Some movement has commenced but prices have been rather unsettled. No. 2 sold on Thursday at 64c. for a cargo f. o. b.; on Monday one cargo equal to extra No. 3 sold for 61 1/2c. at a lake-port; on Tuesday another changed hands at 60c., market closing with sales of No. 3 on track at 57 and 58c. Street receipts large and prices closed at 50 to 74c.

PEAS.—None offered as yet and prices purely nominal. On street one sale was made at 60c. which price would have been repeated.

RYE.—Inactive and purely nominal.

HAY.—Pressed more active, but rather easy, with sales of cars at \$11 to \$12 on track. Market receipts fairly good and prices rather easy, closing at \$10 to \$14.

STRAW.—All offered, and some more too, wanted; prices very strong at \$7.50 for loose, and \$10 to \$14 for sheaf.

POTATOES.—Cars have shown some little activity, one being sold at 40c. and another at 44c. on track, both being sound. Market receipts considerable, but prices steady at 45 to 50c. per bag.

APPLES.—Nothing doing in car lots; but street receipts very large, and prices easy at \$1 to \$1.75, the inside price being for windfalls.

TORONTO MARKET.

Flour, p. brl., f.o.c., Sup. extra	\$ 4 00	to \$ 4 10
" " Extra	3 85	to 3 90
" " Strong Bakers	0 00	to 0 00
" " S. W. Extra	3 75	to 3 80
" " Superfine	0 00	to 0 00
Oatmeal	3 80	to 3 90
Cornmeal	0 00	to 3 50
Bran, per ton	11 50	to 12 00
Fall wheat, No. 1	0 00	to 0 00
" No. 2	0 87	to 0 88
" No. 3	0 84	to 0 85
Spring wheat, No. 1	0 00	to 0 00
" No. 2	0 90	to 0 00
" No. 3	0 00	to 0 00
Barley, No. 1	0 00	to 0 00
" No. 2	0 64	to 0 65
" No. 3 Extra	0 60	to 0 62
" No. 3	0 55	to 0 58
Oats	0 33 1/2	to 0 34
Peas	0 00	to 0 00
Rye	0 00	to 0 00
Corn	0 00	to 0 00
Timothy seed, per bush.	2 00	to 2 15
Clover	6 75	to 0 00
Flax, screened, 100 lbs.	0 00	to 0 00

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—Choice dairy suitable for local consumption has been readily taken all week at 15 to 16c. for selected. At the close an enquiry for shipment set in and some lots of good store with white thrown out sold at 10c. Rolls of choice quality have been in demand at 15c.; medium selling at 12 to 13c. On street pound rolls were worth 17 to 20c. and choice tubs and crocks 15 to 17c.

EGGS.—All offered have been wanted at still rising prices; round lots of fresh closing at 16 1/2c. Street prices 17 to 18c.

CHEESE.—Has been in fairly good demand and firm with lots of 20 to 30 boxes sold at 8 1/4c. and smaller lots at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c., closing with 9c. asked for the best quality.

PORK.—Rather easier but selling fairly well at \$12.50.

BACON.—Stocks very small but demand very slack; prices much as before at 6 1/2 to 7c. for long-clear and 6 1/4 to 6 3/4c. for Cumberland, with some new offered at 8 1/2c.; new rolls offered at 10 1/2c. and new bellies at 12c. but sales very small, and a few old rolls and bellies offered at 10c.

HAMS.—Seem to have been rather quieter at 11 1/2c. to

12c. for small lots of smoked, the latter price being for light-weights; pickled held at 10 to 10½c. but seems to have been inactive.

LARD.—Much as before, at 9c. for tinnets, and 9¼ to 9½c. for pails in small lots; but one lot of 50 tinnets sold at 8½c; tierces offered at 8½c., but neglected.

HOGS.—Receipts have increased, but have sold fairly well, prices closing at \$6.50 to \$7.

SALT.—Liverpool coarse rather firmer, with sales of small lots at 70 to 75c.; dairy easy at 40c. for small bags; Canadian unchanged at 80c. by the car lot, and 95 to 90c. for small lots.

DRIED APPLES.—Some trade lots have changed hands at 4c. in the country, and dealers have been selling small lots here at 4½ to 5c., and evaporated at 7½ to 7¾c.

WHITE BEANS.—Quiet at \$1.20 to \$1.25.

HOGS.—Very little demand; a few small lots of medium have sold at 7c., but choice are held higher, and seem to have been almost without buyers.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Butter, choice dairy, new	\$ 0 14	to \$ 0 16
“ good shipping lots	0 09	to 0 12
“ inferior, etc.	0 03½	to 0 00
Cheese, in small lots	0 08	to 0 08½
Pork, mess, per brl.	12 50	to 0 00
Bacon, long clear	0 06½	to 0 07
“ Cumberland cut	0 05½	to 0 06½
“ smoked	0 00	to 0 00
Hams, smoked	0 11½	to 0 12
“ cured and canvased	0 12	to 0 12½
“ in pickle	0 10	to 0 10½
Lard, in tinnets and pails	0 09	to 0 09½
“ in tierces	0 08½	to 0 00
Eggs	0 16	to 0 16½
Dressed hogs	6 50	to 7 00
Hops	0 07	to 0 09
Dried apples	0 04	to 0 05
White beans	1 00	to 1 35
Liverpool coarse salt	0 55	to 0 75
“ dairy, per bag 50 lbs.	0 00	to 0 00
“ fine, “	1 40	to 0 00
Goderich, per barrel	0 85	to 0 90
“ per car lot	0 80	to 0 00

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Green readily taken at steady but unchanged prices: cured still scarce and steady, with sales at 9c.

CALFSKINS.—Inactive both on green and cured at former prices.

SHEEPSKINS.—In good demand at last week's advance; the best green taken at 70c., and combing lots ranging from 45 to 65c., with receipts small.

WOOL.—In active demand at firm prices. Combing fleece has changed hands in round lots at 19c. for selected, and 16 to 17c. for mixed lots. Pulled also in good demand, and firm, with sales of supe. at 22 to 23c.; extra seems to be very scarce, with values steady at 27 to 28c.

TALLOW.—Still abundant and weak at former prices; trade lots slow of sale, and obtainable at 6½c.

Hides and Skins—

No. 1 steers	\$ 0 08½	to \$ 0 00
Cows, No. 2 and No. 1	0 07	to 0 08
Cured and inspected	0 09	to 0 00
Calfskins, green	0 10	to 0 12
“ cured	0 13	to 0 15
Sheepskins	0 40	to 0 70
Lambskins	0 00	to 0 00
Pelts	0 00	to 0 00
Tallow, rough	0 03	to 0 00
“ rendered	0 05½	to 0 06½

Wool—

Fleece, comb'g ord.	0 16	to 0 19
“ Southdown	0 22	to 0 23
Pulled combing	0 17	to 0 18
“ super	0 22	to 0 23
Extra	0 27	to 0 28



Contract for Supply of Mail Bags.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General (For Printing and Supply Branch), and marked "Tender for Mail Bags," will be received at Ottawa until 12 o'clock, noon, on MONDAY, the 20th NOVEMBER, 1885, for the supply of the Post Office Department of Canada with such Cotton Duck, Jute and Leather Mail Bags as may from time to time be required for the Postal Service of the Dominion.

Samples of the Bags to be furnished may be seen at the Post Offices at Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Man., Victoria, B.C., or at the Post Office Department at Ottawa.

The Bags supplied, both as regards material and manufacture, to be fully equal to the samples, and to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be required at Ottawa.

The contract, if satisfactorily executed, shall continue in force for the term of four years, provided always the workmanship and material be satisfactory to the Postmaster General.

Each tender to state the price asked per bag in the form and manner prescribed by the form of tender, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties, undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted, the contract shall be duly executed by the party tendering for the price demanded. Undertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of two thousand dollars for the due performance of the contract.

Printed forms of tender and guarantee may be obtained at the Post Offices above named, or at the Post Office Department, Ottawa.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

WILLIAM WHITE, Secretary.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA, OTTAWA, 1st October, 1885.

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No. 2	11.50	" 20.00
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GRAND.
 Colonial Exhibition in London, Eng.,
 1886.

FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND FEET
 RESERVED FOR CANADA.

First Royal Exhibition Commission
 Since 1862.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION to be held in LONDON, England, commencing MAY 1st, 1886, is intended to be on a scale of great magnitude, having for object to mark an epoch in the relations of all the parts of the British Empire with each other.

In order to give becoming significance to the event, a Royal Commission is issued for the holding of this Exhibition, for the first time since 1862; and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been appointed President by Her Majesty.

The very large space of 54,000 square feet has been allotted to the Dominion of Canada by command of the President, His Royal Highness.

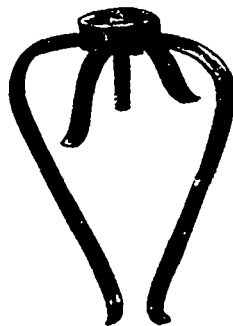
This exhibition is to be purely Colonial and Indian, and no competition from the United Kingdom or from foreign nations will be permitted, the object being to exhibit to the world at large what the Colonies can do.

The grandest opportunity ever offered to Canada is thus afforded to show the distinguished place she occupies, by the progress she has made in AGRICULTURE, in HORTICULTURE, in the INDUSTRIAL and FINE ARTS, in the MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, in the NEWLY DISCOVERED MINERAL RESOURCES, in the MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, and in the ARTS and CRAFTS, in the PROGRESS, and in the FOREST and MINERAL wealth, and also in SHIPPING.

All Canadians of all parties and classes are invited to come forward and vie with each other in endeavouring on this great occasion to put Canada in her true place as the premier colony of the British Empire, and to establish her proper position before the world. Every farmer, every manufacturer, and every manufacturer, has interest in assisting, it having been already demonstrated that extension of trade always follows such efforts.

By order,
 JOHN LOWE,
 Sec. of the Dept. of Agriculture.

Ottawa, Sept. 1st, 1885



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OR

Instantaneous and Painless Slaughterer of Cattle, Pigs, etc.

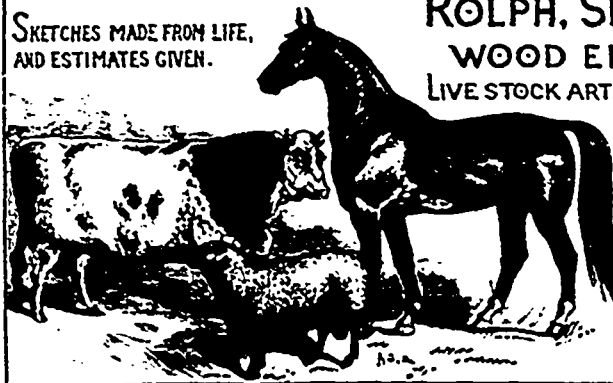
By using this instrument the animal is instantly and painlessly deprived of sensibility to pain, owing to the brain being pierced. To deprive animals of life in the speediest way is surely humane and economical, as well as a moral duty; for while the Creator has given to man the power of life and death over the inferior animals, it must be wrong to exercise it otherwise than in the most humane manner.

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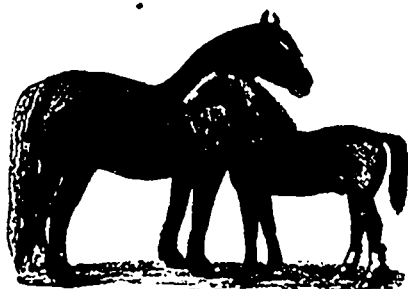
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Catarrh is a mucous purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amoeba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favorable circumstances, and these are: Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxæmia, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the seed of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat up the catarrhal tubes causing deafness, burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

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American Jersey Cattle Club
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ACTOR, \$250.

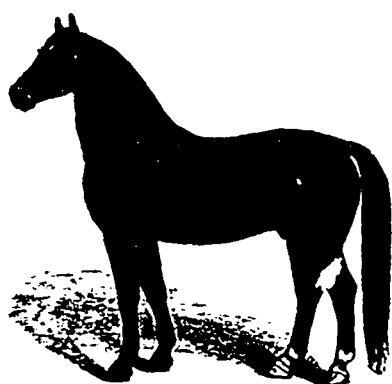
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Heavy Brod Entiro Colts,	-	£10 to	£20
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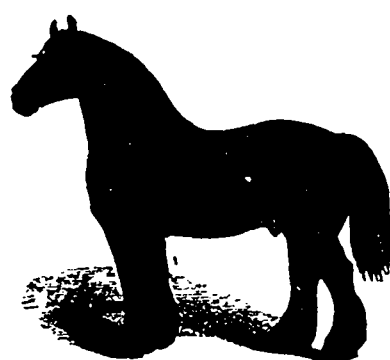
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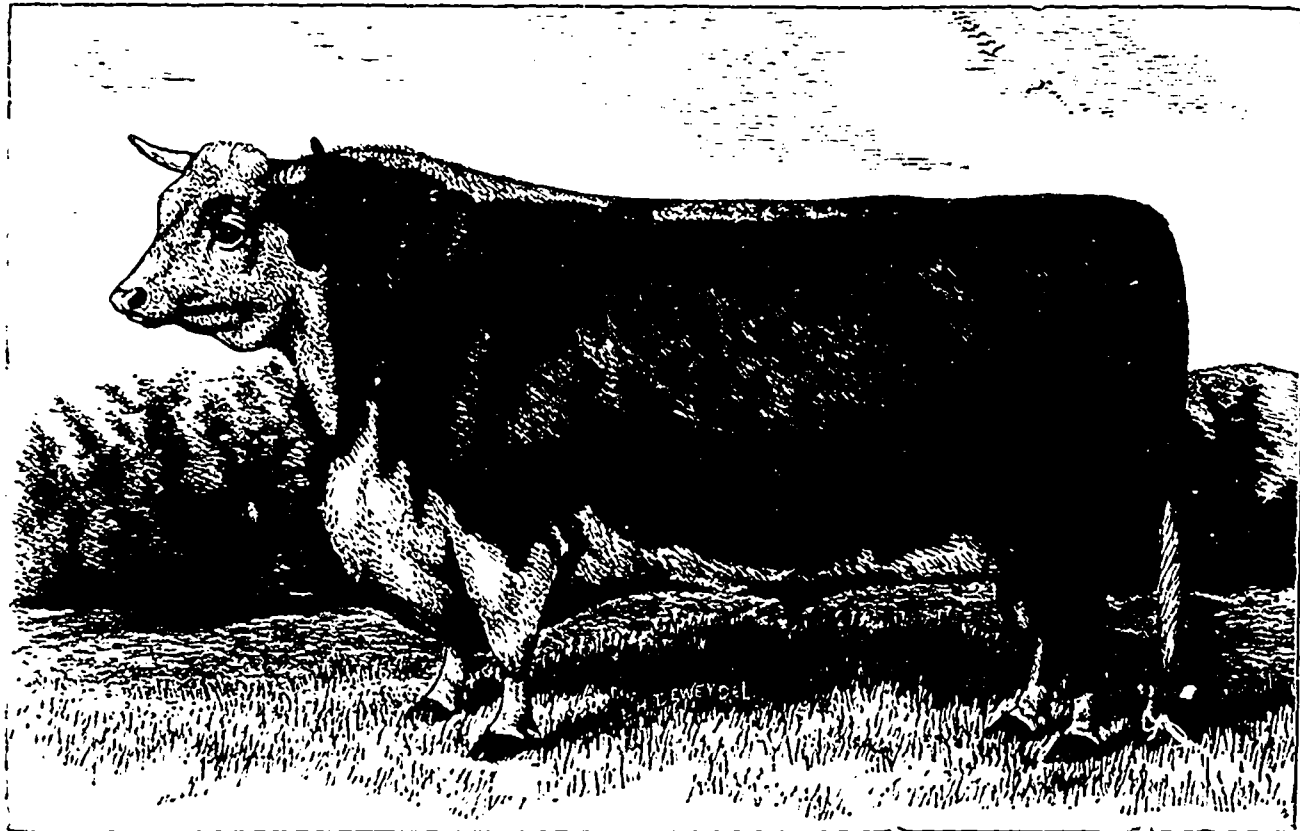
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WILL HOLD A
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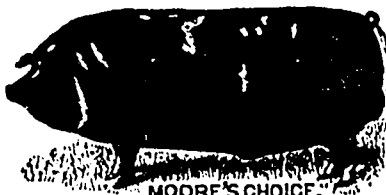
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TANKS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE ACTING PUMP
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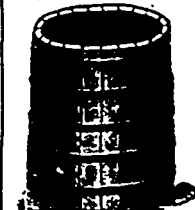
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For Driving Machinery, Pumping Water, etc. From 1 to 40 horse power.

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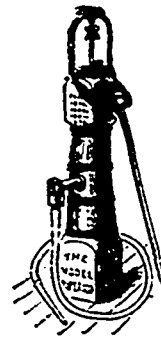


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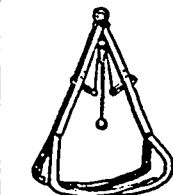
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WHITE STAR LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers.

As all the steamers of this line are strictly First-Class, and without exception amongst the handsomest and fastest afloat, passengers can take Excursion Tickets with the certainty of having an equally fine ship when returning. The saving effected by this is considerable. No passengers berthed below the saloon deck or near the screw.

Apply early to the local agents of the line, or to

T. W. JONES, General Agent,
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FURNITURE

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
Manufactured and sold at lowest rates for best goods.

JAMES H. SAMO,
No. 189 Yonge Street,
TORONTO.

THE IMPROVED MODEL WASHER AND BLEACHER.

ALWAYS TO THE FRONT.

I Hang My Banner on the Outer Wall. I Won't, Nor I Can't Be Beat.

My Challenge is Broad, and Open to All, from It I'll Never Retreat.

A Little Common-Sense Talk About Washing—Read, Weigh the Facts, and be Convinced.



"Well, I never would have believed it had I not tried it. Washing all out; not half the labor; never looked so nice before. Just as Mrs. Moore said, 'The Improved Model Washer and Bleacher' is worth its weight in gold."



"What! Dinner not ready yet? Don't see why you can't have your work done as early as Mrs. Tucker. Her washing is all on the line."

"So I could, John, if you would buy me an 'Improved Model Washer and Bleacher,' as Mr. Tucker did for his wife. They only cost \$3.00."

THE IMPROVED MODEL WASHER AND BLEACHER.

It is harder work to operate the mechanical devices than to use the common washboard. They are constantly getting out of order, and wear out in a short time. They wear out clothes faster than the rubbing board, because the friction is greater.

We will explain why—

Water force is what removes dirt from the fibre of the cloth. A large body of water is required to hold in solution a comparatively small amount of dirt. Steam wash boilers cannot accomplish the desired result. They do not contain enough water to hold the dirt in solution.

While steam will not remove dirt, it is a powerful agent to assist in cleaning, because it expands the fabric, and causes the discharge of dirt and impurities from the cloth that cannot be forced out in any other way, unless by the application of heat and force of water combined. In order to remove the dirt from steamed clothes, they must be rinsed in water at nearly boiling heat, for if you use water at a lower temperature it causes the fabric to contract, which "sets the dirt," thus causing the clothes to turn yellow. An essential thing to be mentioned is the rotting of clothes by steam wash boilers, because of the small quantity of water used.

Everybody knows that a large quantity of soap dissolved in a small body of water must necessarily form an exceedingly strong alkali, which, after the clothes are packed in a steam wash boiler, is converted into steam, every moment becoming more concentrated, till the clothes are removed. A few such washings, and what is the result? simply this: Your clothes fall to pieces of their own weight, and you pronounce steam wash boilers (as they are) a failure.

The art of cleansing fabrics is yet imperfectly understood.

The numerous devices of friction rollers, pounders, squeezers, dashers, agitators, steam wash boilers, etc., have all failed in one or more of three essential parts, namely: The saving of labor, wear and tear of clothes, or imperfectly extracting the dirt and discoloration, all of which are accomplished by the Improved Washer and Bleacher. Mechanical devices of all kinds can only accomplish the desired result by pounding, dashing, rubbing or squeezing about in the water to force the water through and through them. With the Improved Model Washer the clothes are held intact, while the water is kept in motion—the only true principle of hydraulics—thereby extracting all the dirt, without the slightest wear and tear.

What is it that removes the dirt? You may ask washerwomen and housekeepers, and your answer from nine out of ten will be, "plenty of elbow grease," or in other words, laborious rubbing upon the washboard. And such is the case, for you first rub soap upon the cloth, and then you have to rub it in to make the dirt soluble; but does that remove it? No; to do that you must dip it in the water and rub repeatedly to force water through the fabric again and again. That is what removes dirt after having been softened by the chemical action of the soap.

The way in which this could be most economically accomplished has been developed in the Improved Model Washer and Bleacher, which embodies all the above points. Mechanical devices take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and will not remove streaks from clothes. With the Washer and Bleacher, washing, baking and house work are contemporaneous operations, the Washer doing the washing while the housewife does her house work.

The principle of the Improved Model Washer and Bleacher embodies all the essential points.

First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric, and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we obtain a powerful suction beneath the clothes, which produces a downward current or water-force through and through them, thereby removing the dirt. Third, we use a large body of water, which

holds the dirt in solution. Fourth, we use a small quantity of soap. Fifth, the washing is done by water, and not by steam. This process cannot injure fabrics. It cleanses thoroughly, rinsing the clothes being all that is required to complete the operation.

By engineers, mechanics, and scientific men generally, it is pronounced one of the most wonderful discoveries in the principle of hydraulics or water force ever brought to light. By bleachers and chemists it is said to be the most powerful method of removing dirt and all vegetable matter from fabrics ever known. It is the greatest Bleacher extant, and for that alone is worth ten times the price.

For lace curtains this principle is invaluable; cleansing them as no other process can, and without the slightest danger of injury.

The philosophy of the Improved Model Washer and Bleacher is this: The water underneath the Washer becomes hotter and more expansive than in any other part of the boiler, and consequently is thrown to the surface through the tube, thus tending to produce a vacuum, into which the water is rapidly drawn.

A WORD ABOUT BLEACHING.

There are few professional bleachers in the world.—The word "bleaching" implies the art of extracting vegetable or animal matter and discoloration from the various fibres which constitute our different fabrics. This is done by a regular chemical process, consisting, first, of alkaline boilings; second, immersions in solutions of chloride of lime; third, solutions of acids. After each process the goods receive a thorough rinsing in clear water. This leaves the goods pure and white as snow, ready to finish for market. Now the question arises: Can those fabrics again absorb and fix all their natural discolorations? We answer, No, impossible. Then why is it (asks the housewife) my clothes become yellow and discolored? There are many reasons—poor soap, hard water, careless servants, not having strength to rub out the dirt yourselves, and not being able to use water by hand hot enough to keep the fabric expanded to the extent which is absolutely requisite to thoroughly extract the dirt, or "bleach the clothes." Clothes should never be bleached but once, but thoroughly washed, and they will always be white. The Improved Model Washer and Bleacher will do it for you every time.

Should your first attempt not be as successful as you desire, do not condemn the Washer; but ask yourself if you have fully followed directions—plenty of water; clothes not packed too tightly, and a good fire. Remember your first attempts to make bread, and their failures, simply for the want of a little experience.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Q. What kind of boiler do you use?—A. Any kind of a boiler that has a bottom, either concave or flat, or an old-fashioned washpot. It is the only machine that will work in any kind of a boiler.

Q. How can you have a flow of water at the rate of eight or ten gallons per minute in a boiler holding eight or ten gallons?—A. The same water is used over and over again; and in order to be thus used it must pass down through and through the fabric, and this, with soap and heat, is what does the work.

Q. How can you use a large quantity of water in a boiler already full of clothes?—A. Fill the boiler three quarters full of water; as soon as the washer commences to work pressure is in the clothes. They absorb it.

Q. Can you wash flannels and colored clothes?—A. We wash anything that can be washed. Flannels and colored clothes need but little soap, and from five to ten minutes of the full operation of the washer. Flannels should be rinsed in hot water. It is the change from boiling to cold water that contracts the fibre, causing them to shrink. Any FULLER will tell you so. Fugitive prints will part with their colors by this or any other process, but fast colors will not be injured. It is not best, as every housekeeper knows, to use strong soap or alkalis in washing colored goods. Many prints and other colored fabrics have some kind of acid as a base, and if alkalis are used strong enough to destroy this acid the fabric will part with its color. This is why English Scarlets, which will not fade in the sun or by ordinary washing, are ruined by strong soaps. These facts are worth remembering by the inexperienced housekeeper.

Q. Can you use the common soft soap of the farmhouse?—A. Yes, if good.

Q. Is it not better to put very dirty clothes to soak over night?—A. No.

Q. Will your washer remove the streak from dirty wristbands and collars, such as farmers and mechanics wear, after having been worn a whole week, as they usually are? We not those require extra care in rinsing?—A. The washer will cleanse the dirtiest clothing. Much-soiled portions may require a second operation to remove the dirt entirely. Give the clothes a thorough rinsing.

Q. We sometimes find a white scum on top of the washer. What is the cause of this?—A. The water is hard. When soap is added to hard water, a chemical change takes place. Certain substances in the water having an affinity for the alkali of the soap, unite with it thus setting free other substances; these are precipitated and fall to the bottom or rise to the surface in a whitish scum, according to their specific gravity is greater or less than that of the water. This is why it is impossible to clean fabrics with hard water. It may be softened by the use of borax or sal soda. Pure rain water is the best of any method of washing. When the scum referred to above is found on the washer after using, clean with a little castile oil.

Q. How can it be possible for so simple a thing to cleanse fabrics?—A. If you will study the philosophy of the washer carefully and intelligently for a few moments, and consider what is required to remove dirt from clothing you will ask "How is it possible for it to cleanse fabrics?" A gentleman writing upon this principle, says: "I must own that when first saw the Washer I was utterly incredulous as to its cleansing powers. My family was still more so. In fact they had no faith in washers of any kind; but being strongly urged by a friend who had used the machine successfully, I concluded to try one. We made the first trial with a good many misgivings. In fact, I could not see how so simple a thing could wash clothing. But when I saw the water pouring out from the discharge pipe, at the rate of 8 to 10 gallons per minute, and when I reflected that this amount of water must pass through the clothes twenty or thirty times in the course of an ordinary wash, my doubts began to give way. I saw that there was both philosophy and common sense in the process and it was impossible that it should not prove effective. I am now a firm believer in the Washer, and trust it will find a place, and deservedly, in every household."

The foregoing treatise sets forth as explicitly as possible the merits of the Improved Model Washer and the mode of operating it.

The washer is made entirely of metal, is non-corrosive and indestructible. Not a particle of wood in its construction, not a pin, rivet bolt or nut, consequently nothing to get out of order.

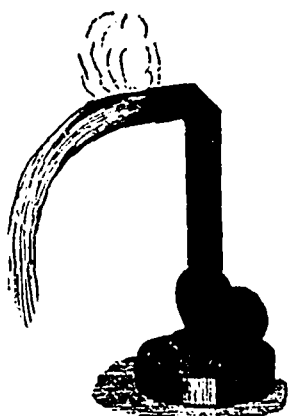
PRICE ONLY \$3.00.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT ON PAGE 2.

For Terms and Territory, Address

THE IMPROVED MODEL WASHER AND BLEACHER.



Patented August 2, 1884.

Directions for using the Improved Model Washer and Bleacher.

Place the washer in the boiler, with the opening towards the end, then fill the boiler three-quarters full of water.

Slice up about a quarter of a pound of good soap to about ten gallons of water, and put it in as soon as the water becomes hot. Rub soap well upon very soiled portions of collars, cuffs, wristbands, bottoms of shirts, etc., before putting them into the boiler. Put in the clothes when the water begins to flow from the tube. Do not stir the boiler.

Blood stains, muddy shirts, etc., should be soaked in cold water before putting them into the boiler. The clothes should not be soaked over night, except as stated above. Put them into the hot water dry. You may not approve of this before trying, but should remember that to make a successful use of my washer you must follow my directions. Wearing apparel takes from twenty to thirty minutes, bed and table linen from fifteen to twenty minutes, calicoes from five to seven minutes; use but little soap for calicoes and flannels. Put the clothes in WARM RINSING WATER, immediately upon taking them from the boiler. Rinse thoroughly. This is ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY. If the clothes are placed in cold water it will cause the fabric to contract and so set the dirt. They must be wrung out before they have time to cool.

Flannels take from ten to fifteen minutes. Use clean water, and rinse well in hot water. Lace curtains should be placed loosely in a thin pillow-case when put into the boiler. Sort the clothes, washing those least soiled first; it will save time. The water need not be changed oftener than every third or fourth boilerful. Replenish every time with hot water (if convenient) and add sufficient soap to keep the suds the right strength. Clothes must not be stirred about in the boiler; simply press them down now and then.

Keep a clear fire, such as you would use in baking, and keep the washer over the end of the fire that is hottest. For hard water use sal soda or borax till the water is perfectly soft. If any streaks are left in, rub them with the hands in the rinsing water, or soap again and repeat the boiling. WHEN THE WASHER IS IN OPERATION, ALWAYS RAISE THE LID BY PLACING A STICK ACROSS THE BOILER, OR LEAVE IT OFF ENTIRELY. This is also ESSENTIAL—for if the cover

is kept closed, the effect of the steam will yellow the clothes, while if it is raised or removed so as to admit the air freely, the effect will be to bleach the clothes thoroughly. In every instance give full time to the operation of the washer. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS and you will never fail.

Opinions of the Press.

SARNIA WEEKLY CANADIAN: "The Model Washer—one of the neatest, simplest, and most useful household inventions of late years, is the Model Washer for which our townsman, W. Alex. McLagan, is agent. Housewives who have used it all agree in pronouncing it if not perfection yet something a very great deal nearer it than washing machines generally prove to be."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE: "We are often asked our opinion as to the best washing machine in the market, as there are a great many kinds. We do not hesitate to say that the cheapest, most durable, and best washer in the world is the Model Washer."

THE CANADIAN BAPTIST: "From personal examination of its construction and experience in its use we commend it as a simple, sensible, scientific, and successful machine, which succeeds in doing its work admirably. The price, \$3.00, places it within the reach of all. It is a time and labor-saving machine, is substantial and enduring, and is cheap. From trial in the household we can testify to its excellence."

CANADA PRESBYTERIAN: "The Model Washer and Bleacher, which Mr. C. W. Dennis offers to the public, has many valuable advantages. It is a time and labor-saving machine, is substantial and enduring, and is cheap. From trial in the household we can testify to its excellence."

DOMINION CHURCHMAN: "Having tested the Model Washer and Bleacher, sold by Mr. Dennis, 213 Yonge Street, Toronto, we can heartily recommend it. Its work is performed thoroughly, and the saving in labor is so great that, combined with its cheapness and simplicity, should bring it into use in every household."

EVANGELICAL CHURCHMAN: "We desire to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. C. W. Dennis, which will be found in our advertising columns. The Model Washer and Bleacher has many and valuable advantages, and from personal trial in the household we commend it as a simple and most successful machine."

TORONTO TRUTH: "One of the horrors of every day life is 'washing day,' which comes with such persistent regularity week after week. A dreadful necessity, men have turned their attention to mitigating its miseries by the introduction of machinery which will lighten the labor and make it less slavish. Among the many machines brought before the public with this end in view, the Model Washer and Bleacher, patented by C. W. Dennis, 213 Yonge St., Toronto, is certainly one of the very best. It is constructed strictly on scientific principles, and does all, and more than all, than is claimed for it. Washing is made light and easy, and the labor becomes almost a pleasure. It saves time and labor, is substantial and cheap, and very enduring. No rubbing is required, and the clothes are not, therefore, worn out 'in less than no time,' as is the case

in the ordinary method adopted. Its price is placed at the low figure of \$3.00, and if not found to be all that is claimed the money will be refunded."

TORONTO TRIBUNE: "In the olden times and in semi-barbarous countries to the present day, apparel was cleansed by beating it between two flat stones. The modern wash-boards and the numerous washing machines operated on the same principle are only in a degree less destructive to clothing than the former process. The idea that hard rubbing is necessary to get the dirt out of articles is erroneous, and the only reason why hard rubbing does take the dirt out is that the water and soap used are forced through the texture with considerable force and carry the dirt along with them. Now if this can be accomplished by a process that saves the great wear and tear of rubbing, a very important point is gained. Clothing will wear ever so much longer, buttons will stay in their places, and the discomforts of 'washing day' be greatly ameliorated, to say nothing of the saving of labor. With this end in view the Model Washer was invented, and there is no gainsaying the fact that it does its work effectively. To those ladies especially who are in the habit of doing their own washing, the Model Washer is a boon for which they may well be thankful, while the price is so low that none need be without them."

TESTIMONIALS:

Thousands of Testimonials like the Following can be Shown at my Office.

Said one lady: "I would take the carpet off my floor, and part with it sooner than the Washer."

From Nova Scotia's eastern shore
To B.C. in the West,
They all pronounce with one accord
It is the very best.

Admaston, March 9th, 1885.

C. W. Dennis, Esq.
Dear Sir,—Enclosed you will find the sum of \$— for which you will please forward me by express to Renfrew one dozen Model Washers and Bleachers.
Send by Canadian Pacific Railway to Renfrew, and oblige,
Yours, etc.,
GEO. G. GILLAN.

Colborne, March 11th, 1885.

Mr. C. W. Dennis, Toronto.
Dear Sir,—Find enclosed to pay for 1 doz., Model Washers. Send at once by freight and oblige,
GORDEN ESTATE,
per G. A. G.

Jarratt's Corners, Jan. 19, 1885.

C. W. Dennis, Esq.
Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find — for two dozen Washers and Bleachers, one for Mr. Turcotte and one for me. Please pack all in one box, as it saves freight charges. Please send by freight to Orillia.
Respectfully yours,
J. H. CLAPHAM.

Carlyle, April 26, 1885.

Mr. C. W. Dennis,
213 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.
Sir,—Your "Model Washer" came promptly to hand; with it we are well pleased. Some of our neighbors desire me to get them some. Will you kindly furnish me immediately with your wholesale prices. Yours, etc.,
REV. W. G. WILSON,
Carlyle, Assa., N.W.T.

Read the following certificate signed by a number of the first citizens of Dartmouth, N.S., and to which many more could be easily added:—

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that having tried the Improved Washer and Bleacher we have great pleasure in recommending it as a great saving of time and labor on wash days, and when used according to directions cleanses equally well cottons and flannels, leaving them much better in appearance than when washed by the ordinary process.

Rev. P. M. Morrison, E. Muirson, Mrs. G. Tait, Mrs. J. Lawlor, A. Wisdom, Mrs. J. Handley, John Crook, Frank Mumford.

Brampton, March 13, 1885.

Dear Sir,—I want you to send me half a dozen of your washing machines and one ring, for which I send you — Send them to-morrow if you can, or Monday, to Brampton by express.
THOMAS MCCONNELL,
Brampton, Ont.

Cardinal, Feb. 23, 1885.

C. W. Dennis, Esq.
Dear Sir,—Enclosed find post office order, for which please send me one dozen Model Washers, and the agency for the Township of Edwardsburg (Cardinal village included). Send by freight to Cardinal Station. Send the last patented. Yours, etc.,
JAS. M. THOMPSON.

Wales, Ont., March 12, 1885.

C. W. Dennis, Esq.
Dear Sir,—I received your sample Model Washer and have tried it and think it works to perfection. Everybody that has tried it thinks it works to perfection. How many sizes of wringers do you handle, and what is your trade price for them? Have you an agent for Osnaburk Township yet? Hoping to hear from you on the above, I remain,
Yours truly,
FRED WARREN.

Jarratt's Corners, Jan 6, 1885.

C. W. Dennis,
Dear Sir,—Please send me one dozen Washers and Bleachers.
J. H. CLAPHAM.

Petrolia, Ont., July 15th, 1885.

We, the undersigned, having used your Model Washer for some time, take great pleasure in recommending it to any person who may need one. It does the work well, and we consider it the best in the market.—Jno. Dunfield, M.D., Mrs. Geo. Primmer, Mrs. D. Hawken, Mrs. J. Rogers, Mrs. S. Martin, Mrs. J. Hessey, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. A. McDonald, Mrs. Temple, Mrs. George Fraser, Mrs. S. Mitchell, Mrs. Mary A. Mann, Mrs. T. K. Thompson, Mrs. M. Graham, M. A. Freeman, Mrs. W. Husband, Mrs. Win. McNeil, Mrs. Mary Gorman, Mrs. McGorman.

Teeswater, March 18, 1885.

Mr. C. W. Dennis,
Dear Sir,—I write to inform you that I have received the Model Washer and Bleacher all right. It has proved quite a success. Some of my neighbors have had a trial of it, and they highly esteem it for the work it has done. There is no mode of washing that can equal it. It is my real opinion that you will be able to dispose of quite a lot of them around this locality. You may guess there was some laughing when I got it by the folks round here. Some thought it would dance through the boiler; some said it would dance the Irish jig; but I assure you it has danced a jig that pleases them all. They call it now the Irish washer-woman. So I think when my friends have all got a trial of it, you will be receiving quite a few orders. I have also received the receipt for the money I sent you. Hoping you will do a good business from those around here, I am, sir,
Yours respectfully,
JAMES CARSON,
Teeswater, Ont.

C. W. DENNIS, PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER, Toronto Bargain House, 212 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

Insurance.

WESTERN Assurance Company.

HEAD OFFICES: TORONTO, CAN.

INCORPORATED 1851.

CASH ASSETS, - - - \$1,166,000. ANNUAL INCOME OVER - \$1,600,000.

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Fire and Marine Insurance effected at moderate rates on all classes of property. Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in Canada and the United States.

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ESTABLISHED - - - 1847. ASSETS NEARLY - \$5,000,000.

New Policies issued in Canada for 1883 520 Policies for \$1,159,000.

GENERAL AGENTS IN TORONTO: J. E. & A. W. SMITH. Special Agent: JNO. DENNIS.

THE Agricultural Insurance Co. OF WATERTOWN, N.Y.

Have removed the Canadian Head Office from Cobourg to this City,

NO. 26 VICTORIA STREET, ARCADE BUILDING.

This Company insure nothing more hazardous than dwellings with their outbuildings, churches, convents, and educational institutions, take no commercial nor manufacturing risks, and are, therefore, not subject to sweeping fires, making a safe security for the home. Having done business for thirty-two years, they can point to an honorable and successful career, having now nearly two million of assets. ARE ISSUING 70,000 POLICIES PER ANNUM, with a yearly income of over \$800,000. Capital, \$500,000 all paid up, and a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$100,000. Parties desiring to insure their city houses and contents will find this company a safe one, and the rates reasonable. Agents wanted in all unrepresented towns, and five good men required as city canvassers. LIVE STOCK A SPECIALTY AT REDUCED RATES. J. FLYNN, Chief Agent.

Farms for Sale.

Mexico, the Coming Country.

Mexican Agricultural, Fruit, Timber and Grazing Lands.

Having more land than I can well do with, I will SELL ABOUT 20,000 ACRES

of my Hacienda, consisting of agricultural, fruit, coffee, sugar, India rubber, fibre and grazing lands, well watered. Delightful and healthy climate; no winters; first-class markets; excellent hunting and fishing.

This valuable property is situated in the very heart of the garden of Mexico. To be sold very cheap and on easy terms. Titles perfect. Apply to

B. N. E. FLETCHER, Woodstock, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE!

Within ten minutes' walk of the City Hall of one of the best Cities in Ontario. Splendid residence, barns, stables, etc.

This property will be sold cheap and on easy terms.

For particulars address Office "CANADIAN BREEDER," Toronto.

FARM FOR SALE.

100 ACRES.

Stone Dwelling, Barns, Stables, Sheep Sheds.

Soil, clay loam. Water good and abundant. All in good order.

This farm is in one of the best counties in Ontario, near the city of Guelph.

Address Office "CANADIAN BREEDER," Toronto.

THE GOLD MINE FARM,

One of the finest in Ontario,

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber offers the following valuable property, viz.:—Part of Lots Nos. 10 and 11, in the first concession of Reach, ninety-eight acres more or less, upon which there are good buildings, and part of Lot No. 24, in the ninth concession of Whithy, known as the Mill Property, containing forty acres more or less, with house and farm buildings thereon.

For terms, apply to BENJAMIN BARNES, on the premises.

Post Office address:—Myrtle, Ont.

FOR SALE.

Lot 32, 12th Con. of Dawn, COUNTY OF LAMBTON, Near Sarnia, and two lines of railway.

CHOICE WILD LAND

heavily timbered with hard wood. Timber can be made to pay for land. Price \$3,000.

Would take some good farm stock in part payment, balance could remain on mortgage as long as purchaser would want.

Address, "BREEDER" OFFICE, Toronto.

DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

FOR SALE,

Only a few miles from Orillia, close to a village and railroad station, about 117 acres, forming a most compact little Dairy or Stock Farm. The clearance upon it—about 80 acres—comprises the best quality of pasture.

There are two houses, one eligible for a large family and the other smaller.

The property is charmingly situated on a small bay on Lake Simcoe, affording water communication with Orillia, Barrie, etc.

In order to close an estate a very low price will be accepted. Apply to

G. S. MACKAY, Care of "The Breeder" Office, cor. Front and Church sts. Toronto.

J. G. WRIGHT,

BREEDER OF

Pure-Bred Shorthorn Cattle.

SENATOR, 1783, at head of herd. Has always a few choice animals of both sexes for sale.

Address J. G. WRIGHT, Shorthorn Breeder, GUELPH, ONT.

FRANK L. GASTON,

Breeder and Importer

OF

JERSEY CATTLE.

NORMAL, Illinois.

GO TO THE

GREAT RUBBER WAREHOUSE,

10 and 12 King Street East,

FOR GENUINE GOODS, such as are sold by an

EXCLUSIVE RUBBER HOUSE.

- Rubber Bolting, Packing and Hose, Hydrant Hose, Lawn Sprinklers, Hose Reels, Rubber Sporting Goods, Lacrosse Shoes, Rubber Gossamer Circulars, Rubber Clothing of all kinds.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

It will be your gain to purchase from us.

The Gutta Percha & Rubber Manufacturing Co'y,

T. MCILROY, JR.,

WAREHOUSES—TORONTO, 10 and 12 King St. East; NEW YORK, 33 and 35 Warren St.; CHICAGO, 159 and 161 Lake St.; SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., 501 Mar et St.; PORTLAND, Oregon, 68 and 70 Front St. FACTORIES Toronto, Brooklyn, San Francisco, Cal.

WHEN I SAY

I WILL INSURE YOUR HOGS,

I MEAN WHAT I SAY AND SAY WHAT I MEAN.

THE ONLY SCIENTIFIC SWINE REMEDY IS

DR. JOS. HAAS' HOG & POULTRY REMEDY.

Sold by all respectable Druggists and General Storekeepers.

WHAT THE REMEDY WILL DO.

Image of a pig with text: It will put your hogs in fine condition. It will increase their appetite. It will expel the poison from their system. It is the only remedy that relieves a hog when smut poisoned. It will stop cough among your hogs. It regulates the bowels. It will arrest disease in every instance. Those getting it (whether diseased or not) will gain more than double the pounds of pork while others are gaining one. Beware of Imitations claiming to be the same as Haas' Remedies, enclosed in wrappers of same color, size and directions of my well known Remedies.

WHAT THE REMEDY HAS DONE.

HANNAH, Mo., June 20, 1884. I have used Dr. Jos. Haas' Hog Remedy, and can recommend it as a sure cure for Hog Cholera. I lost eight hundred dollars (\$800) worth of hogs last spring out of a herd of over three hundred head. I began feeding the Remedy while they were doing at the rate of two or three a day, and from the first day of feeding the HAAS' REMEDY, I have not lost a hog, in fact, they have improved right along, and it has only cost me \$27.50, and I am sure it has saved me from \$800 to \$1,000. FRANK LEE. PRICES, 50c., \$1.25 and \$2.50 per box, according to size; 25 lb. can, \$12.50.

JOS. HAAS, V.S., Indianapolis, Ind. For sale by HUGH MILLER & CO., Toronto, Ont.