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CANADIAN BREEDER

and
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY 20, 1885.

No. 8.



"BERKSHIRES," the property of T. L. Miller & Co., Beecher, Ills.

WHOLE-MEAL BREAD.

From the London Lancet.

The late exhibition of breadstuffs at Humphrey's Hall, Knightsbridge, although it was not so largely attended as was expected, has been the means of reviving attention to the subject of whole meal, so strongly advocated by the Bread Reform League, and by its indefatigable honorary secretary, Miss Yates. If the chemists alone had to decide the question of the relative values of whole meal and ordinary white bread, the public would have to wait a long time before it could obtain a satisfactory reply; for on this point chemists differ more than doctors. If we interpret the opinion of the profession of medicine correctly, there is a growing disposition in favor of the whole-meal bread on practical rather than on the theoretical and chemical grounds. The bread which contains all the constituents of the wheat except the outer, insoluble, and irritating portion of the seed, seems, when the appe-

tite for it has been obtained, to be more satisfying and digestible than the white and fashionable product which is found on most tables, of rich and poor alike. It is believed, too, that for children the whole meal is the best for sustaining growth, and for building up the skeleton strongly and in perfect form. The supply of whole-meal bread is now much facilitated by the improvements that have been introduced in the decorticated or granulated flour, to which Lady John Manners has called public attention in her late paper on wheat-meal bread. In the decorticated whole-meal the extreme outer coating of the wheat grain is, by a special process of abrading, to the perfection of which Dr. Morfit has rendered able service, cleverly removed. After the abrading process is completed, the whole of the grain is reduced to a fine flour, in which there is retained all the substances that are nutritious and digestible. Considering the fact that the whole-meal bread, when it is properly manufactured, is assimilated, we are led to the conclusion that it must

be more nutritious generally than other bread in which starch predominates. But we do not wish to be dogmatic, and would prefer, before pronouncing a strong opinion, to hear what medical men, from their unlimited field of operation, have to say. It is for this reason we direct attention to a topic which must soon be very widely discussed among all sections of the community.

Calgary (Mont.) *Nor'-Wester* :—On meeting F. S. Stimson the other day he remarked: "This is a splendid stock country," and yet that pamphlet issued by the agricultural society does not say a word about the stock capacities of this district. Said he: "I sold a thousand head of cattle the other day to Samples at \$65 per head. That was a little transaction of \$65,000. Talk about Manitoba grain after that. And this was only a single item, and yet my profits were large. There is no money in wheat."

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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of Canada

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S. J. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, February 20th, 1885.

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

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

It is rather late in the day to impress upon farmers the value of the Berkshire pig. He has long been looked upon as one of the standards of porcine excellence, and he will doubtless long continue to hold a commanding position in the estimation of pig-breeders the world over. Either pure, or as a cross with other breeds, the Berkshire is always sure to be a prime favorite.

EXPORTING RAW MATERIAL.

The country that under all circumstances made a point of exporting her raw material and of buying back the manufactured article would in all probability find that she was making a very serious mistake. Of course we do not purpose entering into a financial or economic discussion with any one on this subject. We know that there are many cases in which a country is pursuing the wisest course open to her when she is exporting her raw material and buying back that same material in its manufactured form, but the case which we are about to point out is not one of that kind. Just now, among the few who affect to admire the race horse, we find exporters of the raw material and importers of the manufactured article living almost side by side. No one who takes any interest in horse-breeding in Canada can help regretting the deplorable apathy displayed by many of our so-called horsemen. In spite of the fact that within the past decade Canadian brood mares, few as they are in numbers, have produced half a dozen race horses of a class such as were hardly hoped for twenty years ago, Canada is actually exporting thoroughbred brood mares to the United States. Within a comparatively short time, Princess, Lady Glasgow, Castaway, Castilian, Miss MacGregor, and Eveline Carter have been sold out of Ontario, and in a later batch, Stolen Kisses, Forsaken, Modjeska, Josie

B., and Lady D'Arcy have been bought for shipment to Mexico. And in return for these valuable brood mares, exported at an average of perhaps \$325 each, what has Ontario imported in the shape of thoroughbred horses to fill the vacancies? Baccarat, brown gelding, by imported Bonnie Scotland out of Bobinet by Brown Dick, cost \$1,750 about a year ago, and without having won went to Chicago and broke his neck in a race over timber. Blanton, a brown gelding, by imported Bonnie Scotland out of Minnie Brown by imported Australian, cost but little in the first place, won some small purses, and probably does not owe his present owner anything, as the latter bought him at Grand & Walsh's for about \$140. Lloyd Daly, a chestnut gelding, three years old, by imported Kyrle Daly out of Leverette by Lever, cost \$2,750, won two or three unimportant races, among them an excellent performance at three quarters of a mile in Chicago, and finally broke his leg at the Woodbine fall meeting and was destroyed. Had he met with a fatal accident the first time he galloped last spring he would have saved his owner several dollars. Mandamus, a bay gelding, by John Morgan out of Duet by Highlander, cost some \$1,200 or \$1,500 and never faced the starter all last season. Tally Ho is a chestnut gelding by Great Tom out of Benicia by Jack Malone. This youngster, though not tried in very hard company, never managed to get first to the wire last season, and the same may be said of Defiance (late Seminole) another chestnut gelding, by imported Australian out of Alabama by Brown Dick.

Now here are six thoroughbred geldings imported into the country at no inconsiderable cost, not one of which netted as much during the racing season as would cover the cost of his feed during the winter, while two of the most expensive of them are dead. Of the remaining four, it is scarcely probable that three will face the starter during the coming season. Should any one of the precious quartette go even slightly amiss his value will at once be reduced to that of a saddle hack, and a cripple at that. In addition to the half dozen geldings already mentioned four thoroughbred stallions have been imported into Ontario, but two out of the four are either unsound or so nearly unsound that the propriety of using them in the stud after they shall have completed their turf careers would be extremely questionable. It is not difficult to see where this system of exporting our thoroughbred mares and importing matured geldings and patched up race horses, whether geldings or stallions, will ultimately land us. The importers of these expensive but unprofitable brutes are sure sooner or later to become thoroughly sickened of the turf, while, if we continue sending away all our thoroughbred brood mares, the production of Province-bred race horses will soon come to an end. Our system is simply a ruinous one. Importations are all well enough, and even desirable, but let them be of the right kind. A well-tried race horse costs all the way from \$2,500 to \$5,000, and when purchased

what is his Canadian owner to do with him? He can start him in any stakes in which he happens to be entered, and he can campaign with him from Chicago to Sheepshead Bay and St. Louis, or from Brighton Beach to New Orleans, but what does he accomplish? The very men who sold the horse know just how to class him, and they can back him with more tact and cleverness than even his owner, for they know him better. Wherever he can win he is sure to be a red hot favorite, and the bookmakers know under just what circumstances to offer tempting odds against him.

The money that will buy one really good race horse, gelding though he be, would have bought ten rattling good yearling fillies by such good horses as Bramble, Enquirer, or Billett, last spring. Now, out of these ten fillies, the buyer would be in rather hard luck if he could not secure three or four good enough to win with, while in due time the whole lot would find their way into the stud, where if properly mated they would speedily become an important source of revenue.

And this is not the only desirable feature connected with the importation of thoroughbred yearling fillies. The warm blood of the race horse is the leaven which, hid in three measures of meal, leaveneth the whole lump so far as horse-breeding is concerned. For all sorts of horses requiring style, courage, and stamina there is nothing like a few bottom crosses of warm, race-horse blood. It is by means of her warm-blooded brood mares that Kentucky is leaving the whole world behind in the production of high class trotters and stylish saddle and light harness horses. What would the heavy or light weight hunter be without a few crosses of warm blood? Even the ponderous coach horse is all the better of an infusion of thoroughbred blood, for it means quality, finish, courage, and intelligence. Like other British colonies, Canada had the blood of her equine stock enriched by the addition to her breeding studs of many well-bred mares cast from the service during the stay of the various regiments formerly stationed in her principal cities, but the quality thus obtained is rapidly being bred out, and we must replace it from some other source if we would keep our horses up to even their present standard of excellence. At all events, we cannot do it by exporting such mares as Lady D'Arcy, and importing costly race-horse geldings to take her place.

Surely this is a matter worthy of consideration. Our present course will in a short time put an end to the breeding of race horses in Ontario unless something is done to overcome its effects. If this be not done the wiping out of every horse interest other than the heavy draught is merely a question of time. Those who take a live interest in the breeding of light harness, saddle horses, and hunters, might do worse than meet in convention and form an association for the advancement of their views and the promotion of the interests of those engaged in breeding these classes.

CARE OF BROOD MARES IN COLD CLIMATES.

If people could be made to understand the difference between "dry" cold and cold with moisture, and low temperatures without wind, and low temperatures attended by strong winds, the difficulties in the way of wintering live stock in cold climates would be greatly lessened. Barnyards are too often left without any proper provision for drainage, so that animals cannot pass through it without sinking down into the moisture, which, being buried under a thick coating of straw and manure, is not apt to freeze firmly enough to prevent animals breaking through into it. Thus horses and cattle that are running in the barnyard are apt to have wet hoofs and legs night and day, except indeed when a sharp frost has thoroughly stiffened their watery covering into a thin sheet of ice.

Another drawback to wintering stock in the open air is to be found in the bleak, unsheltered locations of many of our farm yards. In spite of all that has been said and written on the subject of forestry, it seems that our farmers are very slow to appreciate the value of the natural protection to both crops and live stock offered by a comparatively thin strip of growing timber. It is not enough that there is a shed to keep the wind off the live stock. Let the north wind be pouring itself on the back of an open shed that is merely sheeted up with inch boards when the mercury is at ten below zero, and woe to the cattle that have to sleep under that shed. If the wind did not come whistling and shrieking through the cracks it would soon so chill the boards that they themselves, though they might stop the force of the wind, could not do much toward keeping up the temperature inside. But let a farm yard be located in such a position that it will be sheltered by a suitable growth of trees on every side and an open shed will be found to supply all the shelter that brood mares, calves, and store cattle will need, especially if the barnyard be so drained as to make it perfectly dry under foot.

However, the question as to the propriety of wintering live stock in open sheds is one thing and the possibility of accomplishing it successfully is quite another. In any event it is desirable if at all practicable that the farm yard should be sheltered by suitable windbreaks, while it is indispensable not only for the health and comfort of the live stock, but for the preservation of the manure, that it should be properly drained. Of course these drains should lead to a cistern or tank especially constructed to save not only all the urine from the stables but all the "leachings" of the barnyard manure as well; but as we are not discussing the manure question just now, the amplification of this view of the subject can be laid aside for the present. Whether cattle be stabled or not, it will not do to have them running through the wet in very cold weather, while no one can question the desirability of locating ones stables, sheds, and other

farm buildings in the most sheltered position that is available. So far as calves and fattening stock of all sorts are concerned it is doubtless better that they should be carefully and comfortably stabled, but in the case of the brood mare it is quite a different matter. She must have shelter from storms always available, but at the same time it is absolutely necessary if she is to have a lusty, vigorous colt that she herself must have plenty of fresh air and exercise. Every one who knows anything of horse-breeding is aware that the surest way to produce a knock-kneed, calf-hocked, puny colt is to keep the dam closely stabled and deprived of coarse food and wholesome exercise during her pregnancy. It is very certain that the dam must have exercise in the open air and plenty of it; but on the other hand, if she happens to have been stabled for two or three days during stormy weather and is then let out in her paddock for exercise, she is very apt to rejoice so violently over her new-found liberty as to endanger her own safety as well as that of the colt she happens to be carrying. It is by all odds safer and more desirable that she should at all times enjoy perfect liberty, while the most ordinary ideas of economy, to say nothing of humanity, would dictate that she should be kept as warm and comfortable as the circumstances will permit.

Mr. C. A. DeGross, an extensive breeder of Minnesota, gives the following description of his method of wintering brood mares. After relating his experiments with box stalls and paddocks attached and the dangers arising from the inclination of the mares to take too violent exercise after a day or two of enforced confinement on account of bad weather, he proceeds to say:—

"I found that with the number of brood mares I had it would be necessary, in order to obviate this danger, to change my mode of handling them, and as I remembered I had been down in the timber when the mercury was 35 degrees below, but was compelled to take off my buffalo overcoat, owing to the change of temperature in the shelter of the woods, I made up my mind that this was the place to keep brood mares in winter time, for here they would be protected from the winds and storms. I therefore at once erected sheds.

"I first cut out three acres from this dense forest to give the sun a chance to shine into the opening. In the centre of this opening I placed the shed, which faces the south, and is boarded up on three sides, with a rack on the side and on each end. This shed is large enough to accommodate about forty brood mares. After completing it I moved all my mares from their box stalls, as above described, to this shed, and there I keep them now during the winter and have done so ever since.

"The result has been that I have never lost a colt from the dangers that I feared and experienced when the mares were in their box stalls and paddocks. The mares have their exercise every day in this lot, and are protected from the cold chilly winds and blizzards, and do not breathe foul air as they did in the box stalls,

although they were well ventilated. These mares keep in better condition than they did before. They are stronger and their foals are larger and stronger when they come. These mares are never put in the stable winter or summer, and never brought to the barn except when bred, and from two to three weeks before foaling time.

"Then they are brought up and placed in a large paddock of one or two acres, nicely set into blue grass. Each mare has a paddock which is set apart for this special purpose, and has a box stall fourteen feet square in which the mare and foal can run out at will. The mare is kept there till the ninth day after foaling, and then bred, after which she is turned out to a blue grass pasture set apart for mares with foal by their side. At the proper time these mares are looked after, and when safe in foal are turned out into another blue grass pasture. There they remain till fall, when the colts are taken up and weaned. The mares are then returned to the open shed, in the timber, as above described. I have never lost a colt by this method of handling them."

THREE GREAT REGENERATORS.

It is not long since every Canadian farmer handled his own milk and cream. His family made all the butter and cheese used in the house and usually had some of each commodity to sell. It is no slander to say of farmers' butter and cheese that a little is very good, a larger share "passable," but that very much more than half the gross product is decidedly inferior. The reasons for this are manifold. To begin with, many farmers' wives could not make good butter and cheese under the most favorable conditions, simply because they do not know how. In the second place, many farmers have no proper place for storing their milk and butter. Operating as they do on a small scale, they cannot afford to put up ice to assist in their dairying operations, and without this, or the coolest of cellars and the coldest of spring water, it is difficult to make good butter in hot weather. And then there is the trouble of getting anything like uniform grade and color for a single package, and a thousand and one reasons why butter made on the farm should average away below that made in the creamery, and perhaps nearly as many reasons why factory cheese should always excel the home-made product in quality. No one who knows anything of the matter disputes the advantage arising to farmers out of the establishment of creameries and cheese factories, though, singularly enough, those most to be benefitted by these institutions appear to be singularly slow in fully availing themselves of the advantages they offer. Even in the old days before those two regenerators of the farming industry—the cheese factory and the creamery—had been thought of, the best of our farmers, in the oldest settled portions of Ontario, were becoming fully alive to the fact that under the conditions then existent dairying was sure to pay better in the long run than

grain-growing. The grain-grower was estimated to lose the equivalent of one whole crop in five years, while there were found to be no such fluctuations in either dairying or stock-raising. If this were true of the old order of things what shall be said in these days of cheese factories and creameries? And yet is it not a little strange that so many Ontario farmers should go on wearing out their farms with incessant cropping when they could achieve so much better results through dairying and stock-raising?

Some are no doubt under the impression that they are carrying all the live stock their farms will support, but no farmer has a right to feel satisfied on this point till he has learned what can be accomplished through the third great factor in agricultural regeneration—the silo. It is not necessary to explain to the readers of THE CANADIAN BREEDER, what the silo is nor, how it is to be constructed. Again and again have they read of the results that have been obtained through the use of ensilage in England and elsewhere, and they can only form a correct idea as to its value to the dairyman and stock-raiser by trying it. It is a contrivance especially adapted to the present condition of Ontario. Western and North-Western wheat will soon drive our grain-growing farmers out of the market, and in many cases they will find themselves with worn-out land to work upon. What is wanted is some system that will enrich the worn-out soil as speedily as possible. Let the silo system be put in operation. It will enable the farmer to double-crop his farm for fodder, and this will mean carrying a greatly increased quantity of live stock and correspondingly increase the volume of manure. This, of course, means enriching the soil rapidly and bringing it in the least possible time to the highest attainable degree of fertility. The whole operation of the farm would then be on the high pressure principle. The creamery and the cheese factory would take care of many times the milk product that could be successfully handled on the farm, and do it more economically too. The silo would enable the farmer to carry a much heavier herd of cattle than he could support in any other way, while the droppings from this great herd would be bringing his farm to a higher degree of fertility, and year after year increasing its capacity for supporting live stock; while last but not least, the cattle exporter is always at hand ready to offer him prices for his surplus animals such as could never have been hoped for as long as his customers were all on this side of the Atlantic. Let him learn then to make the most of the CHEESE FACTORY, the CREAMERY, and the SILO.

CO-OPERATION AMONG LIVE STOCK SHIPPERS.

It is satisfactory to note that shippers of live stock are at length becoming alive to the advantages obtainable through co-operation. The formation of an association for the protection and advancement of their interests is a step

that should have been taken years ago, but it is a matter for congratulation that they have at last waked up on this subject. So far steamship lines have appeared singularly apathetic as regards the promotion and encouragement of the cattle export industry, though it is very evident that it must figure very largely in supplying them with return cargoes in the near future. There is a certain class of people who shall be unmentionable here who can only learn by experience, and it looks very much just now as though our trans-Atlantic steamship lines were largely controlled by that class. They appear to know in what shape their trade has hitherto come to them, and they appear unwilling to admit that under altered conditions it can reach them in any other shape. They are quite unable to realize that the old system of grain farming may have rendered much of the territory throughout the older provinces unproductive, and that all that is left for the farmer is to turn his attention to dairying and stock-farming so that his exhausted land may have an opportunity of recuperating. Every one who pretends to know anything of what is going on among the farmers of Ontario knows that the tendency is altogether in the direction of greatly increasing the amount of live stock on the farm. Now of course this live stock must go largely to the English market, and it is a well-known fact that the export cattle trade has had much to do with improving the quality of cattle bred in this country. In fact the steamship people appear to be the slowest to wake up to the importance of this branch of their trade. Exporters are keeping in the trade (sometimes at an actual loss) not so much for the sake of present returns as for the sake of that to which it must grow. Some years they have made money and some years they have lost heavily, but they have all the time seen the quality of Canadian cattle offered for export steadily improving, and so they have been content to take the bitter with the sweet, knowing that all must come right in the long run.

The formation of a cattle shippers' association in Montreal last week was a step in the right direction. These people have grievances that require redress, from various quarters. They require and well deserve better facilities at the hands of the railways, stock-yards, and steamship lines, and every well-wisher of Canadian prosperity must join us in hoping that their many and serious grievances may be speedily redressed.

A CASE IN POINT.

Last week we pointed out the utter folly of recognizing recent English Stud Book registry as any evidence of purity of breeding. It seems that the Cleveland Bay Horse Society has at length discovered some of its members in the act of going a trifle too far in this direction, as will be seen by the following extract from a report of the proceedings at a recent meeting of that august body:—

“Mr. A. E. Pease proposed, and Mr. Stericker seconded, that there shall be an appendix added to the Cleveland Bay Stud Book, which may include the pedigrees of half-bred bay coach stallions not eligible for the stud book, the appendix to be called the Register of Coaching Horses.

“The Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P., said that Mr. Pease, in introducing his motion, was of opinion that the insertion in the appendix ought to be confined to stallions. From what Mr. Stericker had said, it appeared that that gentleman wished the produce got by those stallions to be inserted. He rather thought they were treading upon delicate ground. The society was constituted for the purpose of promoting a distinct object, viz., that of the Cleveland Bay horse, and it certainly seemed to him that it would be better to delay any proposal at present until they saw their way more clearly. He was the last person who would underrate for a moment the great value of coaching horses. They were animals of great utility, and as far as possible the breed should be encouraged; but he thought the only way to encourage the breed in the future was by originally retaining the standard of the pure breed. In a few years' time they might then take into consideration the introduction of an appendix to their book.”

Now, in order to fully understand the coolness of this proposition it is necessary to remember that this society was formed ostensibly for the purpose of preserving that noble relic of the grand old coaching days, the “Cleveland Bay,” in his purity. Columns were written descanting on the grand qualities of this rare breed of horses, and the importance of preserving the few pure bred Cleverlands left in the country from an admixture with other and commoner breeds. There were, no doubt, enough of the genuine Cleverlands in England, both mares and stallions, to have ensured the perpetuation of this valuable breed of coach horses; but the whole tenor of the discussion, as reported above, shows that the Cleveland Bay Horse Stud Book is merely another machine for the furtherance of the stallion export trade. All bay half-bred coach stallions were, according to this charmingly frank proposal, to be registered in the appendix, and the produce got by these mongrels, though they had not a drop of the Cleveland Bay blood in them, was to be “inserted in the Stud Book,” as “Cleveland,” of course. The Right Honorable gentleman might have appropriately added that such stock would be “registered for transmission abroad,” for surely no English breeder would be fool enough to attach any value to such spurious pedigrees. But even those who opposed Mr. Pease's proposal intimated that in a few years such a proposal might be entertained.

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

OXFORD FAT STOCK CLUB.

The following is a summary of the report of the directors of the Oxford Fat Stock Club, which was presented at the club's annual meeting, held in Woodstock on the 7th inst. This report will be read with interest by breeders and feeders all over the country, and it should be particularly instructive, as showing how thoroughly the Oxford farmers are disposed to keep abreast of the times.

The Easter Fair was held on the 3rd of April. The entries were in cattle 28, and in sheep 10. The show of cattle would have been much larger but for the fact that the most of them had been bought and shipped before the fair was held, or were soon to be shipped, and the owners would not incur the risk of possible depreciation by travelling them to and from the fair. Of the prizes offered \$88, including the value of silver cups, was awarded. The quality of the animals exhibited was superior, and reflected great credit on the breeders and feeders thereof. The attendance of spectators was large, and expressions of gratification at the exhibit made were universal. Besides the cattle and sheep entered for competition there was a large number in the market for sale and shipment. Altogether the fair was all the success that could reasonably be expected.

The Christmas fair was held on the 16th of December. The entries in cattle were 54, in sheep 27, and in hogs 5. The prize list amounted to \$342, inclusive of silver cups valued at \$30. Of this amount \$259 was awarded. Your directors introduced two new features into their conduct of the Xmas fair, viz.: Class 2 in cattle, "Competition open to the County of Oxford only;" and the levying of an entry fee of 25 cents on each head of cattle and pair of sheep entered for exhibition as well as a percentage of ten per cent. on the sweepstake prizes. They were led to introduce the former so as to remove the objection made to the Xmas fair of 1883—that the bulk of the prizes went to feeders from other counties. While the directors thought that a fat stock fair to be a truly educational force should be open to the Province, they at the same time coincided with the view that at least a portion of the prizes subscribed by the county should be confined as regards competition to the farmers of the county. They are glad to have received the approval and commendation of the farmers as to their action in this matter. The charging of an entry fee and a percentage on sweepstakes yielded a revenue of \$33.25, a very material help to the funds. Many of the animals exhibited were A 1, both as regards breeding and beef condition. With the exception of two head of cattle and a few sheep they were all from the county of Oxford. In the competition in class 1, open to the Province, it is worthy of notice that one of our own farmers carried off the first prize offered for the best cow or heifer over four years, and also the sweepstake for the best female of any age on the ground, and did so although opposed in the ring by the winner of the like prizes at the Provincial Fat Stock Show held at Guelph. This confirms the remark made in the report of last year: that our feeders were by no means discouraged by their defeat on the occasion of the Xmas fair of 1883, but were resolved to let it be seen what they could do this year. All honor to their pluck. Emulation and competition are great incentives to progress. Special notice may also be taken of the fact that our Christmas fair was honored by the presence in the exhibition ring of the grand steer Red Duke (the property of J. & R. McQueen, Salem), whose noble proportions and beautiful symmetry have won for him the \$100 cup given by the Shorthorn Breeders of Ontario for the best

steer or cow of any age. Red Duke was 1,727 days old, and weighed 2,390 pounds, showing a daily gain of 1.38 lbs. The fact that this, the best beef in the Province, was brought here on exhibition shows how largely our fat stock fairs bulk in the eyes of the best feeders in the Province, and should stimulate us to increased exertion to widen and raise still higher their reputation. The day on which the fair was held was an exceedingly stormy one. "Cauld blew the blast across" the square. This seriously affected the appearance of the cattle and the comfort of the spectators. Our market square on such a day made heavy drafts on the caloric of both man and beast. Notwithstanding the shivering influence of the weather many spectators from far and near were present, and to say that they were deeply interested and highly pleased with what they saw would only half express the truth. The judges on the occasion were: G. F. Frankland, Toronto; William Nancekivel, Dereham, and Thos. Seldon, Ingersoll. Without derogating from the well-known capabilities as judges of the two latter gentlemen, the directors may be allowed to express the great pleasure and satisfaction they felt in having G. F. Frankland, the pioneer of the Canadian live cattle export trade, here to act in the capacity of judge. His portly figure in the fat cattle ring made a harmonious picture. The obligations of the directors to him were deepened by his delivering an address to the assembled farmers at the close of the fair, in the town hall, on the "History, Necessities, and Possibilities of the Live Cattle Trade of Canada." They feel certain that if the hints given by him as to the successful prosecution of this branch of husbandry are followed by the farmers they will derive great advantage.

In conclusion the directors would gratefully draw attention to the fact that the income of the club this year amounts to \$527.47. This is not quite so large a sum as was realized last year, but still it is sufficient to cover the outlay and leave a small balance on hand. To the members, many of whom subscribed their \$1 to each fair—to the generous and liberal-minded business men of Woodstock, to whom the club is indebted for nearly all the special subscriptions—and to the County Council of Oxford, whose liberal donation of \$100 to the funds of the club came so opportunely, the directors would return their most sincere thanks, and they trust that their management of the funds in furthering the objects of the club will not only meet the approval of the donors, but will commend the club to their continued support. The directors hope that the institution has so commended itself to its patrons that it is now among those that they will not willingly let die, or even languish. The directors are exceedingly pleased to observe that the County Council has petitioned the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario to hold their third annual Ontario Provincial Fat Stock Show in the County of Oxford. This action on the part of the County Council is highly appreciated by this club, and the directors would cordially recommend their successors in office to endorse and support the prayer of said petition by a memorial to the same effect. And they would further recommend that said memorial contain a pledge on the part of the Oxford Fat Stock Club to supplement the grant of the Provincial Association with what funds they can collect. This contribution, together with the help which no doubt would be granted by the municipal bodies and by the agricultural societies, would supply funds enough to make the show if held here a success financially, as it no doubt would be educationally.

E. W. CHAMBERS,
President.

JOHN CRAIG,
Sec.-Treas.

POINTS OF THE HEREFORDS.

The following is the scale of points given by the New England Agricultural Society for judging Herefords:—

cow.

Purity of blood, as traced back to the satisfaction of committees, to imported blood on both sides from known English breeder, or as found in "Eyton's Hereford Herd Book," or herd books of the American Stock-Breeders' Association.

Head—Moderately small, with a good width of forehead, tapering to the muzzle; the cheek bone rather deep, but clean to the jaw—5.

Nose—Light in its color, and the head free from fleshiness—2.

Eye—Full, mild and cheerful in expression—2.

Ears—Of medium size—1.

Horns—Light and tapering, long and spreading, with an outward and upward turn, giving a gay and lofty expression to the whole head—2.

Neck—Of medium length, full in its junction with the shoulders; spreading well over the shoulder points, and tapering finely to the head—2.

Chest—Broad, round, and deep; its floor running well back of the elbows, which, with a springing fore-rib, gives great interior capacity of this all-important portion of the body—10.

Brisket—When in flesh—largely developed, descending low between the legs, and deep, by covering the anterior portion of the sternum, or breast-bone, but never interfering with the action of the animal when in working condition—11.

Shoulder—Lying snugly and closely in toward the top, and spreading toward the points, the blades sloping somewhat back, and running pretty well up into the withers, which, by rising a very trifle above the level line on the back, gives to the ox a very upstanding and beautiful fore-end. The whole shoulder well clothed with muscle—2.

Crops—Filling all up evenly behind the shoulders, and blending them smoothly in with the muscles of the back—3.

Back—Loins and hips should be broad, wide, and level—8.

Rumps—Should lie nearly or quite level with the back, and their covering should be abundant, mellow, loose, and freely moving under the hand, thus showing great aptitude to fatten—4.

Pelvis—Roomy, indicated by wide hips (as already mentioned), and the space between the rumps, which should stand well apart, giving a generous breadth to the posterior portions of the animal—3.

Twist—Broad and full, extending well down on each side of the thigh, with corresponding width; a broad twist is a good indication of a butcher's animal—3.

Hind Quarters—Large and thoroughly developed in their upper and valuable portions, as beef; the thigh gradually tapering to the hock, but muscular—6.

Carcase—Round throughout, full and capacious, with the under line of the belly level, or nearly so—3.

Flank—Full and wide—3.

Legs—Straight, upright, firmly placed to support the superincumbent weight; a strong back sinew, but by no means a large coarse cannon-bone—3.

Plates—Of the belly strong, and thus preserving nearly a straight under line—2.

Udders—Broad, full, extending forward, and well up behind. Teats of good size, squarely placed, with a slightly oblique pointing out, with veins large and swelling—3.

Tail—Large and full at its point of attachment, but fine in its cord—2.

Hair—Thick, close, and furry, and, if accompanied with a long growth and disposition to curl moderately, is more in estimation; but that which has a harsh and wiry feeling is objectionable—3.

Color—Red or rich brown, oftentimes very dark, with a white or brockled face, are now the colors most fancied, though there are grey and also cream-colored Herefords—1.

Carriage—Prompt, resolute, and cheerful; and in the ox, gay and lively—3.

Quality—On this the thriftiness, the feeding properties, and the value of an animal depend; and upon the touch of this quality rests, in a good measure, the grazier's and the butcher's judgment. If the "touch" be good, some deficiency of form may be excused; but if it be hard and stiff, nothing can compensate for so unpromising a feature. In raising the skin from the body, between the thumb and finger, it should have a soft, flexible, and substantial feel; and when beneath the outspread hand it should move easily with it and under it, as though resting on a soft, elastic, cellular substance, which, however, becomes firmer as the animal "ripens." A thin papery skin is objectionable, more especially in a cold climate—11.

BULL.

The points desirable in a female are generally so in the male, but must be, of course, attended by that masculine character which is inseparable from a strong and vigorous constitution. Even a certain degree of coarseness is admissible; but then it must be so exclusively of a masculine description as never to be discovered in the females of his get.

In contradistinction to the cow, the head of the bull may be shorter, the frontal bone broader, the occipital flat and stronger, that it may receive and sustain the horn; and this latter matter may be excused if a little heavy at the base, so its upward form, its quality and color, be right. Neither is the looseness of the skin attached and depending from the lower jaw to be deemed other than a feature of the sex, provided it is not extended beyond the bone, but leaves the gullet and throat clean and free from dewlap. The upper portion of the neck should be full and muscular, for it is an indication of strength, power, and constitution. The spine should be strong, the bones of the loin long and broad, and the whole muscular system wide and thoroughly developed over the entire system.

THE WRONGS OF THE SEX.

From the London Live Stock Journal.

A quaint Yorkshireman on returning from France at the time of the Great Revolution, is said to have stated that there was nothing to surprise him in such an outburst there, "for what could you expect of folk who called their mother mares and all their daughters fillies." This caution as to the certainty of requital of wrongs to the sex would seem to be still required in the district where they breed the Cleveland Bays. No good can come to folk who treat without sufficient respect the female relatives even of their teams. Throughout the new stud-book—just issued at Marton, near Middlesborough—for this variety, not one dam receives a name. It is recorded under Brilliant 42, that "six colts and two fillies out of Brilliant's dam made £727 10s. at three years old," yet even the old worthy, who rendered her master this substantial service, has never a name given her. Whilst of another mare it is asserted, three times over, that she was the dam of three famous stallions and sister to two others, yet there is not any name given for

either mother or daughter, though all the horses have one and sometimes more names. Of Nobleman's sisters it is asserted that "one was shown 12 times and took 12 prizes, and the other shown 21 times and won 20 prizes." Yet even these heroines of the ring have no names. This really is a serious defect! Mares' names deserve to be remembered. What would be thought of breeders of race-horses who should drop out of their register the names of Banter and Beeswing, Pocahontas or Queen Mary, Agnes or Alice Hawthorn? It is not at all a good sign when so little endeavor is made to preserve the memory of all the peculiarities of famous mares. These will be found to be reproduced at least as often as those of the sires. Such an entry as "the dam of Hero was one of the most celebrated mares of her day" is provoking. What was this mare of Mathew Hogget's noted for? And what was she like? As Macaulay once said about the "Dignity of history," it is precisely the things which the next generation is sure to ask after that the chroniclers of the present omit to put on record.

SHEEP IN WEEDY PASTURES.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says:—

"Two years ago the writer had a small pasture near home, which was badly overrun with weeds and bushes. A flock of sheep were put in greater numbers than the pasture would support, the deficiency being made up by extra feed carried daily, consisting of brewers' grains, apple pomace, salt hay, and in fact anything which happened to be on hand. The weeds and grass which grew about the buildings were cut and carried to them, and it is surprising how much such matter can be gathered around an ordinary homestead, the removal of which is desirable for two reasons—to prevent seeding, and to give the premises a neat and tidy appearance, this being worth all the trouble and labor of removal. Among the many weeds and plants, only one was found which was not eaten readily, and this was the yellow dock, which the sheep utterly refused. The result is that to-day there is hardly a living bush to be found in the pasture; the weeds have disappeared; even the thistle presents a stunted and sickly appearance. The sheep have become thoroughly domesticated, and look for their feed to be brought them, instead of trying to get out. They are in good flesh, and reared their lambs in good shape.

"The surface of the pasture presents an entirely different appearance, the manure having reached nearly every square foot, which will enrich and renew the grass. There are few ways in which a pasture can be so quickly and cheaply improved as by the method above described. Where the dogs will permit the keeping of sheep, this method of improving the land is to be recommended, as being both easy and effectual."

BUCKWHEAT FOR ENSILAGE.

From Bell's Messenger.

Mr. H. J. Woods maintained in his lecture, delivered at Kensington last March, that buckwheat cut up either at the period of flowering or after the heads had formed grain would make silage of a highly nutritious character, perfectly palatable to stock in winter. This seems to me a matter of more vital importance than most people conceive, for buckwheat grows so rapidly that when grown for ploughing down as a green manure three crops have often been raised for the purpose in a single season, and, of course, the same num-

ber might be grown for the silo. Buckwheat used to be grown as a grain crop to a considerable extent in olden times, and it has often been affirmed that if barley cannot be sown until May it would be much more remunerative to substitute buckwheat for it. One thing very much against its employment as a grain crop was always, however, the great difficulty of harvesting it without considerable waste. The corns adhere to the heads by very slight tendrils, so that with very little handling they are liable to break off, in consequence of which, should a stormy season ensue after cutting, a large proportion of the grain is liable to be wasted. Birds, too, make great ravages on the crop when ripe, a field of buckwheat often attracting flocks of all the smaller birds from many miles round. Buckwheat might be grown as extensively as anyone liked, and both evils be obviated, as the crop would naturally be cut down ere being thoroughly ripe, and be at once consigned to the silo.

BARN CELLAR AND SWAMP MUCK.

From the New York Tribune.

A barn-cellar has many valuable uses. Not the least is that the rats and other vermin have no harbors as they have under ground floors. Then the manure is handled easier, it is all scraped out of the gutters through the trap doors and goes down into the cellar upon a good bed of dry swamp-muck, which absorbs and deodorizes it, and keeps the stable above sweet and clean. The manure is saved from washing by rains and its full value preserved. The best use is thus made of the manure, and its bulk and value is doubled if one will only provide plenty of dry swamp-muck; or forest leaves, if he has these, and not the other, to receive the urine and to mix with the solid matter. A very bad use of a manure cellar is to turn the swine into it under the excuse that they will work up the manure. To me nothing else is so horrible as to see pigs wallowing in such a place and picking food out of the dreadful mess. No wonder pork so made should have a bad repute.

Swamp-muck is of exceedingly great value. The fertilizer manufacturer has no monopoly of the use of figures, and if we use them as he does, a farmer can just as easily and truthfully figure out a good bed of peat to be worth \$5,000 an acre. A cubic yard of it, air dried, will weigh 1,000 pounds. If of ordinary good quality, it will contain 1 per cent. of nitrogen, which the fertilizer man values at, let us say, the very moderate estimate—for him—of 15 cents the pound. This makes the 1,000 pounds of muck worth \$150. In the acre of bog three feet deep there are 4,840 cubic yards. This figures up to \$7,260 for the acre. What fault can the fertilizer man, or chemist, who analyses leather scrap, dried flesh, and wool waste for its nitrogen, and sells it for 16 to 20 cents a pound, find with these figures? Dig it; pile it on the bank; let it drain and dry, and put it everywhere that it may soak up every drop of valuable liquid about the stables and yards.

BREEDING HUNTERS.

The (London) Live Stock Journal says:—"The question of 'Hunter Breeding' has now, apparently, been pretty well threshed out, every one who has studied the matter seemingly having had his say. So far as can be gleaned, there has been no system in the production of this valuable animal, and one really wonders how he came into existence at all. Good mares are not in the country, some say; and others re-echo the old assertion, 'There

are no good stallions within reach of the breeder, all the best being retained at prohibitory prices for turf purposes.' Some, too, say that cart-horse breeding requires less attention, and pays better; and there is no doubt much truth in this as things are at the present time. But if hunter breeding was carried out in the same systematic manner as cart-horse breeding both north and south, there is every reason to believe that it would pay quite as well, and for this reason alone all must watch with interest the inauguration of the first step, the establishment of a show and market for stallions suitable for getting hunting horses. Some argue that a commencement should rather be made with the mares, but what mares are good, where they are, and how they breed, can never be found out any more than they can amongst thoroughbreds, Shires, Clydesdales, Suffolks, or Clevelands, till there is a record. Once let a farmer know by record that the old mare at home has thrown one or two good ones and he will value her, while every man who studies the stud book will try to get hold of some of her produce."

LACK OF WATER ON THE RANGE.

The *Colorado Live Stock Record* says:—

"If there had been a plenty of water the present winter prior to the first of February, there would have been no death loss in Colorado. As it was the coyote and the buzzard have been fed well on many of the best animals of the plains. From all the great herds come tidings of distress for want of water. Young animals that were weak, and cows heavy with calf, have drifted on to the ice-covered pools and have fallen and died in large numbers.

"Had the Government of the State made it imperative that the owners of cattle on the range should keep men patrolling the water places, and with axes and bars and other implements keep the ice clear, they would have saved more cattle than the railroads have killed, by three-fold at least.

"The cattle inspectors employed by the State all last year to watch outgoing stolen cattle did not detect two dozen thus being shipped through the entire year. Had these men slept in the shade of the trees during the summer months, and then in winter hid themselves to the watering-places of cattle—with axes and powder and fuse if needs be—then they would have saved a hundred cattle from dying and thousands from suffering where one has been clutched from the thieves.

"Then, again, if the men who have been lobbying about the legislative halls had been on the range with their axes and picks they would have saved more bovine lives than they will get dollars from the treasury of the State.

"There is no law in the land our legislators could wisely pass so wisely as a just, humane law. Men should not be allowed to turn cattle on the plains indifferently, to suffer and die without care."

NEW PACKAGES FOR BEEF EXTRACT.

From *Bell's Weekly Messenger*.

Australian extract of beef will now be supplied to English consumer, at a cheaper rate, Messrs. Beale & Co. having by new packages reduced the cost of the package and of carriage. The extract is divided into squares, each weighing 2 ozs. net. These are wrapped first in waxed paper, then in tinfoil, and lastly in a neat paper wrapper. The advantages claimed for the package are—great economy in production, all pots, capsules, corks, &c., being dis-

pensed with; there is for the same reason a great saving in carriage. It is especially suited to travellers, tourists, and sportsmen, as a packet can be carried easily in the waistcoat pocket, and will produce in a few minutes, with the aid of nothing but hot water, a refreshing and sustaining meal for five or six persons. Another novelty, which is to compete against our home producers, is "Peoples' Food," for which the agents are Messrs. Corbin & Co., of Rood-lane, E.C. The article is a preparation of vegetables with extract of meat, and may, therefore, be used as a substitute for both, being exceedingly nutritious. This food was largely used by the German army during the war of 1870-71, and it is said to be "the favourite dish of both rich and poor in many foreign countries." It may be speedily prepared, and is very economical.

LONDON CITY MILK.

From the *London Live Stock Journal*.

Dr. Sedgwick Sanders, the analyst for the City of London, in his annual report states that he made 84 analyses of milk. The milk supplied to the city was not so pure as could be wished, and an admixture of water was frequently detected. No prosecutions, however, were instituted, owing to the chronic difficulty of the Government chemical authorities having fixed a standard for their guidance below that sanctioned by the general experience of public analysts throughout the kingdom, such standard having been arrived at from the examination of very exceptional milk, in which it had been found that an apparently healthy cow occasionally furnished milk of low quality. Without presuming to question the propriety of avoiding any possible source of injustice, he (Dr. Sanders) must point out that the adoption of the Somerset House standard opened a very wide door to unscrupulous dealers, if, indeed, it did not actually offer a premium to offenders. The difference between the standard indicated by the Government chemists and that by the Society of Public Analysts allowed a dishonest dealer to add 15 per cent. of water to his milk with impunity.

TIMELY HINTS.

From the *Prairie Farmer*.

One reason so few people get eggs while the ground is frozen or covered with snow is, they do not provide their hens with lime or gravel. Old bones, crushed, pieces of plastering, etc., furnish shell-forming material. Keep a well-supplied box where it will be easy of access at all times.....The dust-bath is essential to the health of fowls. In floored poultry-houses, place a box filled with road dust or ashes. If possible, an excavation in one corner of the hen-house, a foot or two deep, will answer the purpose. Where these dust-baths are provided, fowls are generally free from lice. A little powdered sulphur, scattered in with the dirt or ashes, is excellent.....Beale considers oats the best balanced food for fowls, having 6 per cent. of fat or oil; 15 per cent. of flesh-forming, 47 per cent. of warmth-giving, and 2 per cent. of bone-making properties. Ground husks and all, oats make a desirable food. Only the best oats are relished. Commercial oat-meal is excellent for chicks, and for fattening fowls. Corn has 8 per cent. oil, 12 of flesh-forming, 65 of warmth-giving, and 1 per cent. bone-making qualities. It is excellent for the evening meal in cold weather, as it digests slowly, and keeps the fowls warm all night. According to this writer, corn or corn-meal is to be given laying fowls, in cold weather, only, and then should be accompanied with

three or four times its own bulk of other kinds of grain or meal. Buckwheat is capital for laying fowls. Its fattening properties are small.

SWISS MILK.

An interesting account of the cost of production of Swiss milk has just been published by a large farmer in East Switzerland. In the year 1883 his expenses of production were 11,558 fr., of which 7,000 was for food, hay, grass, cake, and turnips. The receipts were for calves, cows, and manure, 4,541 fr., leaving 7,016 fr. to account for the milk. As 51,241 litres were produced, this quantity divided by 7,016 gives 0.1,367 fr., or less than 1½d. a litre, say 6½d. a quart, as the cost of production. As, however, the milk sold for 7,427 fr., it yielded 1,449 fr. the litre, or a gross profit of 411 fr. for the year. The manure is charged at 3½d. the hundred feet. In the year 1882 the cost of production of milk was 1,503 fr., and of sale 1,556 fr.; while for 1881 it was 1,468 fr. and 1,449 fr. respectively, showing an average for the three years of 1,443 fr. cost of production, and 1,486 of sale. M. Forel, the owner of the farm, admits that he cannot produce a balance on the right side with steers. He finds that each animal on the farm produces 488 feet of manure per annum or 1½ feet per day, and this estimate is based upon an average of 21 years' experience. Cows alone are found to produce 500 feet of manure yearly, but the general average is lowered by bullocks and horses. Straw for litter is allowed at the rate of 5 lbs. daily. The yield of milk averages 8½ litres per day per cow for the entire year, or nearly 700 gallons, which is saying a great deal for a herd to which artificial food—a native cake alone excepted—is strange.

PREPARING POULTRY FOR MARKET.

A New York commission firm give the following directions for preparing poultry for market, which are worth attention by those who have poultry to ship:—

"Food in the crop injures the appearance, is liable to sour, and purchaser object to paying for this useless weight—therefore keep from food twenty-four hours before killing. Opening the veins of the neck or bleeding in the mouth is the best mode of killing. If the head be taken off at first, the skin will recede from the neck bone, presenting a repulsive feature. Most of the poultry sold here has the head left on, and this is best when the process of killing has not injured the appearance of the head. When it is preferred to remove the head it should be taken off at the throat, the skin then drawn over the end and tied and trimmed neatly. The intestines or the crop should not be 'drawn.' For scalding poultry, the water should be as near to the boiling point as possible, without actually boiling; the bird being held by the legs, should be immersed and lifted up and down in the water three times—this makes picking easy. The feathers should then be at once removed, pin feathers and all, very cleanly, and without breaking the skin. It should next be 'plumped,' by being dipped about two seconds into water nearly or quite boiling hot, and then at once into cold water about the same length of time. Most of the dressed poultry sold here is wet picked and such is generally preferred. Great care should be taken to avoid cutting or bruising the flesh or breaking the bones. It should be entirely cold, but not frozen, before being packed. This is a matter of importance; for, if packed with the animal heat

in it, it will be almost sure to spoil. If it reaches market sound without freezing, it will sell all the better. In packing, when practicable, use hand-threshed dry straw; be sure that it is clean, free from dust of any kind, and entirely dry. Place a layer of straw on the bottom, then alternate layers of poultry and straw; taking care to stow snugly, backs upward, legs under the body, filling vacancies with straw, and filling the package so that the cover will draw down very snugly upon the contents, to prevent shifting or slucking on the way. Boxes are the best packages, and should contain from, say, 100 to 200 pounds. Larger boxes are inconvenient, and more apt to get injured. The objection to barrels is that the fowls are apt to be much bent and twisted out of shape; they answer better for chickens and ducks than for turkeys and geese. Straw should be between the poultry and sides of package to keep from freezing, though in very cold weather this cannot be avoided. In packing large lots, it is best to put the different kinds in separate packages and mark the kind on the cover. Geese sell the best at Christmas. Poultry should always be packed so as to run even in quality through the package."

GOOD VS. BOGUS BUTTER.

In the Wisconsin Farmers' Convention, Mr. F. C. Curtis read an admirable paper on butter-making, in which he said:—

To obtain good winter butter, we must provide better stables and better forage. Where convenient quarters can be given, the cows should "come in" in the fall. Good butter is obtained by means of good cows, good shelter, and good treatment generally. I prefer to keep milk and cream in closed vessels, because when exposed to the air bad odors and germs are absorbed. The absorbing power of milk is very great, and many instances have been reported of epidemic fevers in villages starting from the tainted milk of one vendor. The sooner milk is placed in closed vessels and cooled to 62 degrees the better. A good form of receptacle is a tin can 8 in. in diameter and 20 in. deep. These are set in cold water, to which ice may be added, if convenient. This form of can is safer and more readily handled than the old-fashioned wide pan, still advocated by some. After the milk has been in them 12 to 24 hours it is skimmed, and the cream immediately mixed with that skimmed before, and put in a closed vessel in a cool place. In about three days it should be churned 20 or 30 minutes, after which the milk is drained off and water poured in. Work but little, and pack solidly in the tub, to give a smooth appearance when the tub is removed. Use only good dairy salt, one ounce to a pound of butter.....As to the reason why cream rises, Mr. Curtis said: A very large percentage of milk is water, which cools quicker than the more solid creamy part. Hence, as the water cools, it sinks to the bottom, leaving the cream on top.

Of *Bogus Butter*, it was stated: People will not buy packed butter or that having a rancid taste, and hence the way is opened for adulterations. More so-called butter is produced in Chicago than can be produced by all the cows of Iowa and Minnesota combined. Oleomargarine is made from the fat of cows and steers, and butterine from the fat of hogs. The manufacture of these substances is actually decreasing the consumption of butter, and threatens the entire dairy interests of Wisconsin as well as other States unless something is done, and that right quickly, to put a quietus on the manufacturers, who send out circulars to dairy-

men all over the West, offering to supply them with a substance which they claim will actually improve the quality of the butter product, at six cents a pound. New York has passed a law which the Supreme Court held valid, prohibiting the manufacture of these articles, and Wisconsin should do likewise.

TRANSPORTING POULTRY.

The *Poultry World* says that a box in which a trio or quartet of full-grown fowls are confined in a journey need not be larger than 24 by 10 inches. The material for this box may be half-inch stuff. The front and ends can be open lathed, and the back of unbleached stout cotton. The bottom and top of whole boarding will be strong enough. In cold weather, stretch the cloth nearly around the entire front and ends, to prevent the freezing of the birds, combs. Feed sufficient to afford the birds half a pint each per day, of whole corn and wheat, for the term they may be *en route*, and a common tin pint cup for drink, will be all that is necessary for their convenience. In the bottom of the box strew a layer of hay or short straw, and the whole will weigh 20 pounds or so, in addition to the contents. If the above plan in a general way be adopted by shippers, the cost of transportation to buyers is lessened, over the careless mode too often practised of sending fowls in a heavy, solid inch-board box, that weighs more than do the birds themselves.

Farm Notes.

Messrs. Redfern, Alexander & Co., of London, Eng., recently received a telegram from Sydney advising a probable decrease in the production of Australian wool of upwards of 100,000 bales, as compared with last season, and adding that another drought has commenced in the western districts of Australia.

The trade in phosphate at Aylmer, P. Q., has been larger this season than was expected, and would have been larger still had the roads not been so difficult from heavy rains. The total amount shipped from the mines last year was 22,143 tons, of which this country furnished 20,353 tons. At High Rock 1,100 tons remain on hand, while at several of the other mines large quantities have been held over. The prices have not been so good as former years, but the decrease in the price of labor has more than counterbalanced this falling off. On the whole the season has been favorable to those engaged in the trade.

Live Stock Notes.

There will be a good demand for young bulls to go to the West this next spring and summer, but it must be borne in mind that ranchmen will not, as a rule, feel very wealthy this year until after they have marketed the beef crop, if the storms leave them anything to market.—*Caldwell (Kan.) Journal*.

The building of windbreaks on the range has been suggested by a cattleman, who thinks that the expense would not be very great and that it would keep cattle from drifting. The breaks could be built of sod, stone, or lumber, in a straight line, so that cattle could seek shelter on either side. Where the herds are not too large the plan would work very well.—*Globe Live Stock Journal*.

After all the fuss about cattle losses, it turns out that about the only loss amounting to much was in two or three counties south of San Antonio, where there is no grass and the cattle are very poor. And even in these counties the loss was greatly exaggerated. Thanks to the prickly pear, the loss of cattle even there is much lighter than was expected.—*Texas Stockman*.

Mr. E. M. Teall, Chicago, has bought of Mr. David Reesor, of Rosedale, Toronto, Canada, a six-months-old Stoke Pogis-Victor Hugo Jersey bull calf, by Diana's Kioter 10481, a double grandson of Stoke Pogis 3rd; dam Princess Minnette 24042, a granddaughter of Stoke Pogis 3rd; thus tracing three times to Stoke Pogis 3rd and four times to Victor Hugo. This calf is deep in the blood elements of Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Ida of St. Lambert, and Mermaid of St. Lambert, the largest tested cow of the Stoke Pogis-Victor Hugo family of Jerseys. He will be sent to Mr. Teall's Berkshire Hills Farm, Stockbridge, Mass.

A shipment of Jersey cattle, owned by Mr. J. A. Desreux, of the Island of Jersey, safely arrived in New York on the 24th of January, and are to be quarantined at Garfield Station, New Jersey. This lot of twenty head of heifers, are some of the handsomest, richest in quality, and well-bred animals that have ever left the Island. They are offered for sale privately, and if not sold in quarantine will be put at auction as soon as released. Any person wishing to start a first-class herd is especially invited to inspect the above, where all information will be given them by the person in charge of the animals.

Our weather report, for the first time in several weeks, is more favorable for cattlemen. Last Sunday, Jan. 25, was clear and bracing, and but little thaw occurred. Monday the snow melted considerably and the tops of high grass were accessible to stock. Tuesday morning a blizzard came in from the north, but quieted down in the afternoon. Wednesday was a lovely day, and yesterday (Jan. 29), Thursday, was also pleasant. The snow yet covers the ground, but it will more than likely disappear this week. The streams are generally open now and the cattle do not have to travel far to get water. The reports from the ranges where no feed is being used are, of course, gloomy, and especially from districts where cattle were driven in last year; but cattle that are being fed will pick up in flesh with the present favorable weather if the feed only holds out.—*Barber Co. (Kan.) Index*.

Mr. Alexander Sime, of Iowa, brought to the Chicago market this week a car-load of grade Shorthorn steers that attracted a great deal of attention from the fact that they were hornless. Mr. Sime, who is a Scotchman, informs us that these steers were all bred upon the farm which is under his management, and that the spring they were one year old he dishorned them by sawing the horns off close to the skin at the head, slightly wounding the skin in the operation. He states that in about two weeks the exposed surface closed up entirely, and in about two months it was perfectly haired over, so that they were as thoroughly hornless as the most approved Polled cattle of Scotland. He regards the operation as entirely painless to the animals, and says that he finds them much more convenient to handle than where the horns are permitted to grow, and he considers the danger much less from transportation by rail than in the case of cattle with horns.—*Chicago Breeders' Gazette*.

A correspondent of the *Breeders' Gazette*, writing from Jewell Co., Kansas, says:—"The

severe and continued cold weather of the present winter must convince many men that wintering cattle on the open ranges is not what it is cracked up to be. From several parties, just in from the western portion of this State, I learn that the suffering among range cattle is terrible. The extreme cold weather—24 to 28 deg. below zero—has frozen over the water-courses, and consequently large numbers of cattle are compelled to eat snow. Such a proceeding we all know is certain of working untold harm to the stock thus situated, for to eat snow simply means fever and death—at least that has been my experience with stock. Then, again, the heavy fall of snow has not drifted, and at the present writing lays all over the ground. It is our opinion that the day for wintering cattle on the open range of western Kansas and Nebraska is past. Shelter and hay must be the dependence of the stock-raiser of these sections. Pilgrim cattle have suffered far more than natives; through-Texas yearlings numbering the largest losses, while Missouri and Iowa heifers and cows rank next. One firm in Sheridan County, this State, who imported thirty car-loads of Iowa and north Missouri heifers last spring, have already lost over one-third of their herd. What must their loss be next spring when many of the weakly things will produce their first calf? Cows and heifers coming in next April and May will die by the hundreds, and there will be no help for it."

Correspondence.

FROM THE HOME OF THE JERSEYS AFTER A CANADIAN TOUR.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

SIR,—In your number of December 26, I notice an article headed "Color in Live Stock." Some reference is made regarding our Jersey cattle. There is no doubt that richness of skin, golden horns, and a good yellow color inside the ears, are indications of the animals producing a rich-colored butter; but some of the English points regarding the pureness and quality of the animal are simply absurd. For instance, many English breeders would never buy a Jersey unless it had a black tongue, and others a solid color. This breeding for fancy points has greatly deteriorated our stock, but this is dying out. Thirty years ago solid colors were scarcely to be seen, the original color being red and white.

I was greatly pleased, Mr. Editor, at the progress I noticed our Jerseys were making in Canada. In December I happened to be staying with Mr. Fuller, of Hamilton, Ontario, the owner of the famous cow Mary Ann of St. Lambert, for which he has refused twenty-six thousand dollars. She is a noble cow, and his herd is an exceptionally fine one, headed by the grand bull "John Bull of Canada." It is only a few years since Mr. Fuller has become interested in Jerseys, his start being made on a sound principle, the dairy qualities of the animals being the basis.

The test of Oakland's Cora, three years ago, made him anxious to possess more of this strain, and I sold him, at very high prices, four of the most valuable cows that have ever left our

shores, all half-sisters to Oakland's Cora. One of them, "Emerentia," six months after calving, and after the long voyage, tested fifteen pounds in seven days. I had the pleasure of seeing these cows again, and found them much improved and with apparently stronger constitutions.

Last year Messrs. Dawes & Co., of Lachine, Montreal, purchased some grand dairy animals from my herd. Such stock cannot fail to enhance the Jersey interest in a country so well adapted for them, and since then I have received most favorable accounts from them, and had time permitted me I should have visited most of the Canadian herds.

Yours very truly,

PHILIP LE BROCC.

Broughton Lodge, St. Mary's, Jersey.

SHIRE HORSE SHOW IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

SIR,—At the present time, when your countrymen are so thoroughly posted up in everything connected with pure-bred stock which has taken place or is about to take place in this country, it seems almost superfluous for me to crave space in your valuable paper to remind your numerous readers of the great treat in store for all lovers of a really good general purpose horse. Of course I allude to the annual show of the Shire Horse Society, to be held in the Royal Agricultural Hall on the 24th February and three following days, and which from all appearances will, if possible, be more successful than the one held last spring, when was seen the largest and best display of young stallions of our pure breed ever collected together. The entries of three-year-olds numbered seventy-six; of two-year-olds, eighty-six; and of one-year-olds, thirty-nine; or the wonderful number of two hundred and one young Shire-bred stallions, from which home and foreign buyers could make selections.

The prize list for the 1885 show is now published, and is on the same liberal scale as that of last year, and nothing appears wanting to render the coming show memorable in the annals of pedigree stock shows. In addition to the class prizes the same special and champion premiums are again offered, so that the best animal in the show may win £208 10s., or over 1,000 dollars.

It appears quite probable that some two hundred and fifty stallions of all ages will be shown, and that in nearly every case these will be for sale, either by private contract or by public auction on the last two days of the show, when as usual Mr. G. M. Lexton will wield the hammer, and who will be very pleased to execute any commissions with which he may be entrusted by any of your countrymen who may be compelled to deny themselves the great treat of a visit to the best show of heavy draught horses held in the British Isles.

Thanking you for another proof of your courtesy in giving insertion to this letter,

I am, faithfully yours,

SANDERS SPENCER.

Holywell Manor, England.

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

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW,

TORONTO, Feb. 10th, 1885.

The severe depression which characterized the British cattle trade a week ago seems to have come to a head, as since the date of our last cable despatches there has been a slight recovery of tone, but without quotable change in values. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the little change made has been for the better. This week's cables report the trade in a better condition, supplies having perceptibly decreased, and the late glut mitigated. Receipts of Canadian and American during the week have been fair, although they show a falling off, while the general supplies offered today were smaller than a week ago, but still enough to amply cover all wants. The demand at Liverpool has been steady and the same may be said of the market, a moderate clearance being effected.

Quotations at Liverpool are as follows, being calculated at \$4.80 in the £ :—

Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Prime Canadian steers.....	0 13	to 0 00	per lb.
Fair to choice.....	0 12½	to 0 00	"
Poor to medium.....	0 11½	to 0 00	"
Inferior and bulls.....	0 8½	to 0 10	"

TORONTO.

Trade in the local market continues rather easy. The good supplies of dressed meats prevent any improvement in the demand for live stock. The delay in the arrival of trains carrying stock led buyers to hold off in expectation of making better bargains. Sellers were inclined to ask pretty high figures for their stock at first, and found themselves pretty far apart from the buyers, who refused to make any advance on last week's quotations.

CATTLE.—The offerings so far this week have been about sixteen car-loads, which is somewhat larger than for the corresponding period last week. As the supply runs at present it is fully equal to the demand, which is only fair. The greater number of the offerings consists of good butcher's cattle, there being but very few choice butcher's or shippers coming in. The demand for butcher's cattle is not very brisk. Sales are made chiefly from 3¼ to 4¼c. per lb. Cows are not in much demand. A few have been changing hands within the range of prices quoted below. Exporters continue to buy quietly. Last week about 100 head were shipped from here. Prices seem to be a shade easier this week; 4¼c. is looked upon as the top price for the class of cattle now offering. But 5c. would be paid for extra choice. Prices rule from 4¼c. for good shippers.

CALVES.—Are wanted but very few offerings. Sales have been made of a pair weighing about 280 lbs. at \$10.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The demand is only fair and the supply is quite large enough. Prices are nominally unchanged but have an easier tendency. A bunch of mixed of an inferior quality sold at \$3.80 per head; and a good bunch of sheep brought \$4.70. The remainder of the offerings this week were held at \$5.25 per head.

HOGS.—Continue very quiet. Only one bunch was offered this week. The animals were of fair quality, and brought \$4.62½ per hundred. Prices are firm at 4½ to 4¾c. per lb., with a good demand at these figures.

The receipts at the Western market here, with comparisons, were, for the :—

Week ending	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Feb 14, 1885...	540	240	3
" " Feb. 7, 1885...	576	247	13
" " Feb. 16, 1884 ..	771	251	113
" " Feb. 17, 1883...	407	242	24

Total to date.....	4,252	1,660	347
To same date 1884.....	5,106	2,891	966

We quote as follows :—

Cattle, export.....	4	to 5	per lb.
" butchers', choice.....	0	to 4½	"
" good.....	3½	to 4	"
" common.....	3	to 3½	"
Milch cows, per head..	\$30	to \$60	
Springers ".....	30	to 60	

Sheep and lambs, choice, per head...	0 00 to 5 00
" secondary qualities, per head	4 50 to 4 75
Hogs, fat, off the car.....	4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per lb.
" store	4 1/2 to 4 3/4 "
Calves, dressed,	6 to 8 "

MONTREAL.

There has been a more active demand for cattle for export, and this morning shippers were free buyers considering the season, a good number of transactions being put through at 4 1/2 to 5c. per lb. live weight. Private cable advices are not so depressing, and indicate an improvement as compared with a week ago. The exports from Boston last week were 824 head cattle and 2,544 quarters beef. At Viger market 200 head of cattle were received, of which the majority were not high class. Good cattle were in light supply, and wanted at somewhat better figures than prevailed last week. Sales were made at 4 1/2c. per lb. live weight, but some of the best in the market brought 5c. Common to fair animals sold at 3 1/2 to 4c. About 200 sheep were offered, which sold on the scale at 3 1/2 to 4c. per lb. Calves were in better supply and considerably lower, sales being made at \$2.50 to \$3.00 each, as to quality. Live hogs were firmer at 5 to 5 1/4c. per lb.

THE HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Business has been quiet this week Messrs. Grand & Co. at their Tuesday auction sale sold 25 general purpose out of about 40 offered. Prices ruled from \$90 to \$130 for horses weighing from 1,100 to 1,250 lbs. The same firm also sold a few heavy draught horses at an average of \$170 each. The demand is of a local origin, there being no American buyers in town.

PRODUCE.

The severe weather has tended to check business during the week, and this tendency has been assisted by quietude in outside markets. The local situation seems to indicate that farmers, having almost finished their barley, will be forced to offer any other coarse grain they may have on hand. It is evident, however, that they are unwilling to offer wheat if they can avoid so doing; and it is also evident buyers would be willing to take it at present prices for storage. Stocks, generally, have increased slightly, and stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour, 2,925 barrels; fall wheat, 149,421 bushels; spring wheat, 139,325; oats, 2,200; barley, 165,166; peas, 19,831; rye, 2,265. Wheat in transit for England shows a slight increase, standing on the 12th inst. at 2,650,000 quarters, against 2,391,000 on the 29th ult. In the States the visible supply of wheat has decreased to 43,374,000 bushels, against 43,535,000 in the preceding week, and 31,828,000 last year.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

	Feb. 10.	Feb. 17.
Flour.....	11s 6d	11s 6d
R. Wheat.....	7s 1d	7s 2d
R. Winter.....	7s 2d	7s 2d
No. 1 Cal.....	7s 3d	7s 2d
No. 2 Cal.....	6s 10d	6s 9d
Corn.....	4s 9 1/2d	4s 8 1/2d
Barley.....	5s 6d	5s 6d
Oats.....	5s 5d	5s 5d
Peas.....	6s 1d	6s 1d
Pork.....	63s 0d	63s 0d
Lard.....	37s 3d	36s 9d
Bacon.....	54s 6d	54s 0d
Tallow.....	33s 0d	33s 3d
Cheese.....	61s 0d	60s 0d

FLOUR.—Quiet and rather easier. Superior extra, guaranteed, has sold at \$3.75 here, at which price it could probably have been bought at the close; extra inactive, but guaranteed held at \$3.60. Other grades nominal.

BRAN.—Scarce and firmer; bagged sold on Monday at \$13.10 on track here.

OATMEAL.—Firmer; a favorite brand has sold at equal to \$3.90 here; small lots firmer at \$4.00 to \$4.25.

WHEAT.—Has remained quiet, but seems generally to have been steady throughout the week. Both farmers and dealers seem inclined to hold on until navigation opens, in hopes of then obtaining an advance. The movement seems to have been very small. No. 2 fall has sold at 82c. on track, and No. 1 spring has been wanted at the same figure, while No. 3 fall and No. 2 spring have been worth 80 to 81c. f.o.b. On the street fall and spring have sold at 80 to 82c. and goose closed at 66 to 67c., with a steady demand for all offered.

OATS.—Scarce and advanced; sales of feeding oats have been made at 33c. to arrive and at 34c. for cars on the track, and at 35c. for white oats for milling; at close the same prices would have been paid had any been offered. Street prices closed at 36 1/2 to 37c., with a good demand.

BARLEY.—Very little offered, and that little held high; in fact rather higher than suited the export demand. No. 1 not in the market. No. 2 sold at 68 1/2c. on Monday and Tuesday for car-lots, but round lots in favorite quarters seem to have gone up to 70c.; cut-down No. 2 has sold at 65c. f.o.c.; extra No. 3 sold at 63c. on track, and No. 3 at 61c. f.o.c. on Monday. Values seemed much the same at close. Street prices closed 63 to 70c., but with No. 1 worth 73c.

PEAS.—Scarce, steady, and in good demand; cars of No. 2 have sold at 61c. f.o.b., at which price more would have been taken. Street prices 57 to 60c.

RYE.—Nothing doing; prices nominal at 56c.

SPRAYS.—Have shown scarcely any change; offerings of alsike not improving in quality; choice readily taken at \$6 to \$7 per bushel, and inferior sold at \$3 to \$5. A few bags of clover occasionally change hands at \$1.60 to \$1.80.

HAY.—Pressed has changed hands at \$11.50 to \$12 on track. Market receipts interrupted by weather, and all offered wanted at \$8 to \$11 for clover and \$12 to \$15.50 for timothy.

STRAW.—All offered taken at \$8 to \$8.75 for sheaf and loose worth about \$6.

POTATOES.—Unchanged with sales of a couple of cars at 35c. Street receipts very small and prices unchanged at 40 to 45c.

APPLES.—Dealers have been buying for shipment at \$1.50 to \$1.62 in the country, but these prices for choice only. On street receipts have been very small and prices steady at \$1.25 to \$1.50 for common to good and \$1.75 to \$2 for choice.

BUTTER.—No improvement visible, really choice tubs wanted at 17 to 18c., and good rolls selling well at 14 to 15c., but all else nominal or going at grease prices. On street pound rolls have sold at 21 to 23c. and tubs and crocks at 16 to 18 1/2c.

EGGS.—Lined very plentiful and very slow at about 16c., but newly-gathered steady at 21c. On street fresh and new-laid ranged from 22 to 26c.

HOGS.—On street prices have been strong at \$6 to \$6.50, but in rail lots scarcely any business has been done.

POULTRY.—No box-lots offered. On street turkeys have sold at \$1 to \$1.25 for hens and \$1.50 to \$2 for gobblers; geese at 75c to \$1 each; fowl at 65 to 80c. and ducks at 80c. to \$1 per pair.

TORONTO MARKET.

Flour, p. brl., f.o.c., Sup. extra.....	\$3 75	to	\$0 00
" " Extra.....	3 55	to	3 60
" " Strong Bakers'.....	0 00	to	0 00
" " S.W. Extra.....	0 00	to	0 00
" " Superfine.....	0 00	to	0 00
Oatmeal.....	3 85	to	3 90
Cornmeal.....	0 00	to	3 50
Bran, per ton.....	13 00	to	0 00
Fall wheat, No. 1.....	0 00	to	0 00
" No. 2.....	0 82	to	0 85
" No. 3.....	0 80	to	0 81
Spring Wheat, No. 1.....	0 82	to	0 83
" No. 2.....	0 80	to	0 81
" No. 3.....	0 00	to	0 00
Barley, No. 1.....	0 74	to	0 00
" No. 2.....	0 68	to	0 69
" No. 3 Extra.....	0 64	to	0 65
" No. 3.....	0 60	to	0 61
Oats.....	0 34	to	0 35
Peas.....	0 61	to	0 00
Rye.....	0 55	to	0 56
Corn.....	0 50	to	0 00
Timothy Seed, per bush.....	0 00	to	0 00
Clover.....	0 00	to	0 00
Flax, screened, 100 lbs.....	0 00	to	0 00

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—Scarcely any change; really choice firm and wanted at 17 1/2 to 18c. for good dairy and 14 to 15c. for good rolls; all of these coming forward have been readily taken; and it is probable that some more also could have found a sale. But for any other sort there has been no sale—unless at grease prices—all week; and some small lots have gone off at 5 to 6c. On street pound rolls have sold at 21 to 23c., and occasionally at 24c.; and tubs and crocks at 15 to 18 1/2c.

CHEESE.—Small lots quiet and steady at 11 1/2 to 12 1/2c., the latter for choice only, but all sorts held steadily.

EGGS.—Newly-gathered have been in good demand and firm at 21c. for round lots; but lined slow of

sale and weak at 16c. On street fresh and new-laid have ranged from 22 to 27c.

PORK.—There was one lot of 200 barrels of Canadian sold at \$15.25; and small lots have gone off slowly at \$15.50 to \$16.00.

BACON.—A round lot of mixed sold at an even price with the above mess pork on p.t., but with this exception the market has been very quiet; a few cases have sold usually at 8 1/2c. for long-clear and 7 1/2c. for Cumberland; rolls and bellies held as before at 10 to 10 1/2c. for rolls and 11 1/2c. to 12c. for bellies, smoked; sales small.

HAMS.—Smoked quiet; held as before at 11 1/2 to 12c. for small lots; but a lot of 2,000 pickled changed hands at 10c.

LARD.—A steady demand has continued at 9 1/2c. for round lots of tinnets; and 10 to 10 1/2c. for small lots of tinnets and pails.

HOGS.—Offerings small and prices apparently rather firmer; two cars sold at \$5.85 on Tuesday evening when \$6.00 was bid for another, which was the range for rail-lots at the close. Street prices from \$6.00 to \$6.50.

SALT.—Inactive save for small lots of Liverpool coarse at about 70c.; other grades nominally unchanged.

DRIED APPLES.—Job lots offered at 4 1/2c. but no sales reported; small lots have sold at 5 to 5 1/2c., but slowly.

HOPS.—Seem rather unsettled, but also inactive; job lots are said to have been offered at a decline but no sales reported.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Butter, choice dairy.....	0 17	to	0 18
" good shipping lots.....	0 00	to	0 00
" inferior, &c.....	0 08	to	0 10
Cheese, in small lots.....	0 11 1/2	to	0 12 1/2
Pork, mess, per brl.....	15 25	to	16 00
Bacon, long clear.....	0 08	to	0 08 1/2
" Cumberland cut.....	0 07 1/2	to	0 07 1/2
" smoked.....	0 00	to	0 00
Hams, smoked.....	0 11	to	0 12
" cured and canvassed.....	0 00	to	0 00
" in pickle.....	0 10	to	0 10 1/2
Lard, in tinnets and pails.....	0 09 1/2	to	0 10 1/2
" in tierces.....	0 00	to	0 00
Eggs.....	0 16	to	0 21
Dressed hogs.....	5 85	to	6 00
Hops.....	0 12	to	0 15
Dried apples.....	0 04 1/2	to	0 05 1/2
White beans.....	0 75	to	1 25
Liverpool coarse salt.....	0 62	to	0 75
" dairy, per bag 56 lbs.....	0 50	to	0 00
" fine, " ".....	1 45	to	1 50
Goderich, per barrel.....	1 25	to	1 30
" per car lot.....	1 20	to	0 00

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Green have been selling steadily as before; and cured moving quietly at 3 1/2c.

CALFSKINS.—Scarce as ever and prices almost nominal at unchanged figures in consequence.

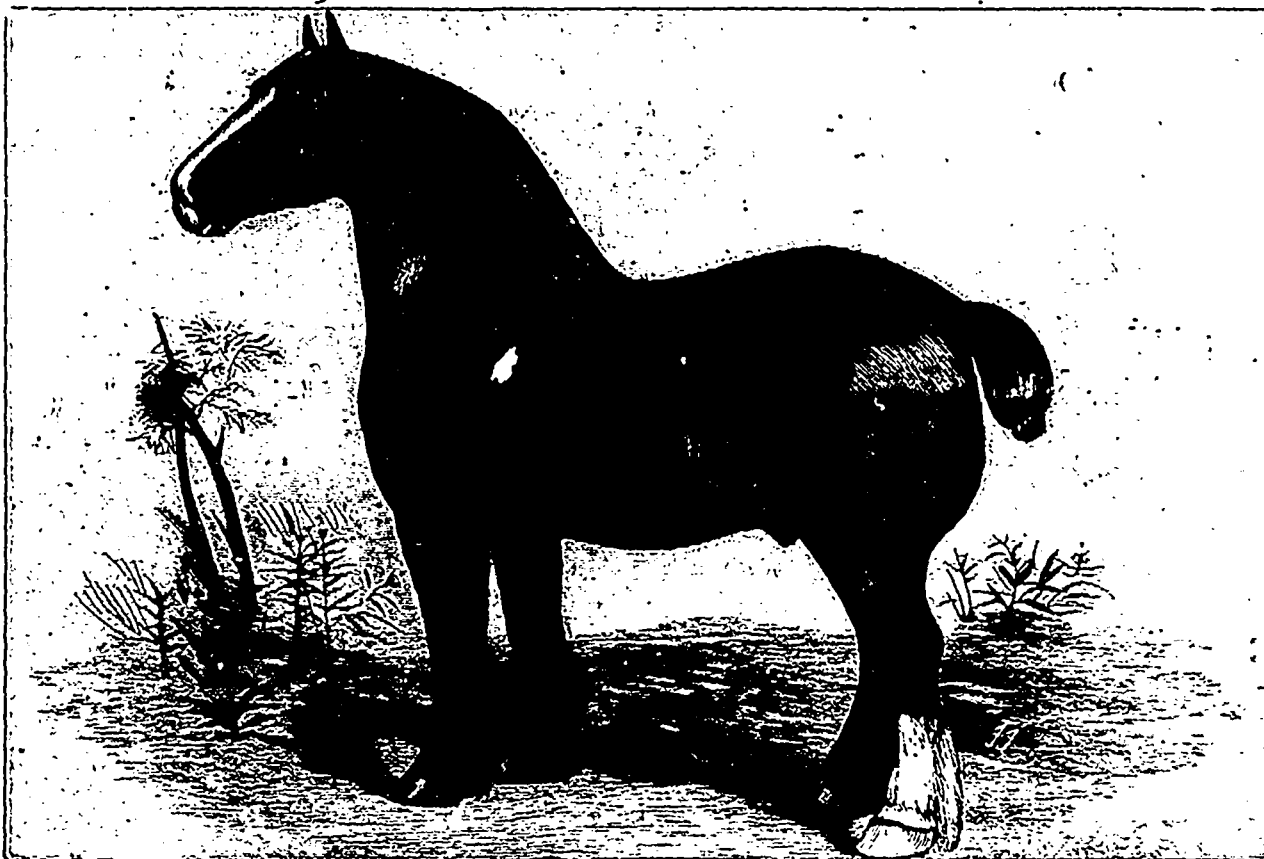
SHEEPSKINS.—Offered freely and taken readily as before at \$1 to \$1.05 for the best green and 70 to 90c. for country lots.

WOOL.—Pulled has been somewhat in demand at the factories; a mixed lot of 20,000 lbs. changed hands for this destination at an even price but on the basis of 22c. for super; the best price for extra seems to have been 27 1/2c., and dealers' prices a half cent to a cent below these figures. Fleece has been quiet but values seemed steady at 15 to 18c., or 19c. for choice.

TALLOW.—Prices unchanged at 3 1/2c. for rough and 6 1/2c. for rendered, with offerings large, but no round lots moving.

Hides and Skins.		
Steers, 60 to 90 lbs.....	\$0 08	to \$0 00
Cows.....	0 07 1/2	to 0 00
Cured and inspected.....	0 08 1/2	to 0 08 1/2
Calfskins, green.....	0 10	to 0 12
" cured.....	0 12	to 0 14
Sheepskins.....	0 60	to 1 05
Lambskins.....	0 00	to 0 00
Pelts.....	0 00	to 0 00
Tallow, rough.....	0 03 1/2	to 0 00
" rendered.....	0 06 1/2	to 0 00
Wool.		
Fleece, comb'g ord.....	0 15	to 0 19
" Southdown.....	0 21	to 0 22
Pulled combing.....	0 17	to 0 18
" super.....	0 21	to 0 22
Extra.....	0 26	to 0 28

IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES



IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES

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

TENTH IMPORTATION OF DRAUGHT STALLIONS.

MESSRS. HENDRIE & DOUGLAS

BEG TO INFORM

BREEDERS OF DRAUGHT HORSES

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

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

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

HENDRIE & DOUGLAS,
HAMILTON, ONT.

When replying to this advertisement mention CANADIAN BREEDER.

Horses Wanted.

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

HORSES WANTED.

Highest Prices will be Paid

FOR

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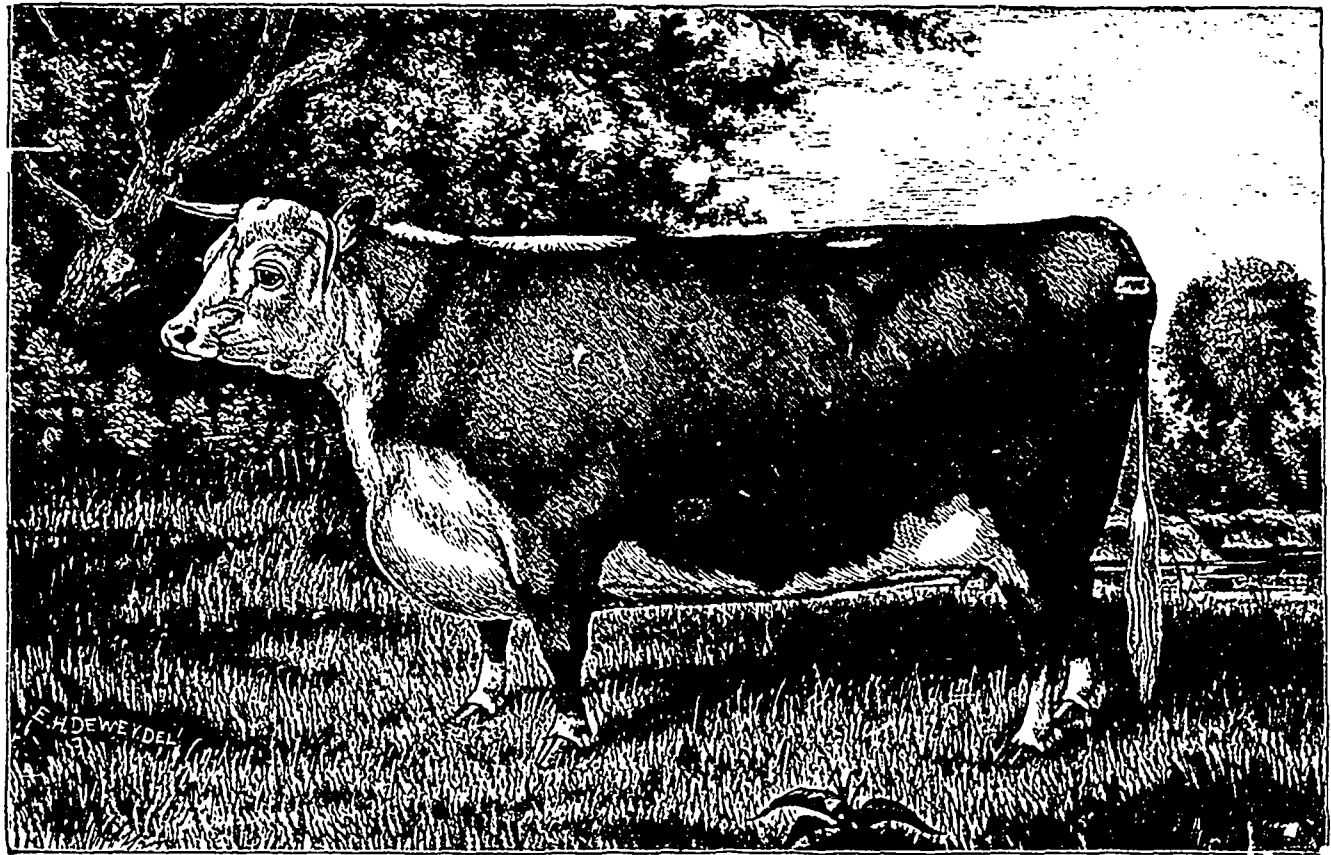
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The most simple and perfect tailor system of cutting, taught in 3 or 4 days for \$5, board for pupils from a distance, 50c. a day. Miss D. CHUBB, 173 King street west, two doors from St. Andrew's church.

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Under the Auspices of the
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A large number of valuable cattle will be offered at the above Sale, which will be held in the
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CROFT'S BLOOD CLEANSER,

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Destroys the Ticks, Cleanses the Wool
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CORTLAND VILLAGE, N.Y.
 From Hon. H. S. Randall,
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 DEAR SIR, - I have had no opportunity of
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 - there being no Ticks on my sheep - but I placed
 some of the preparation in the hands of my
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 accuracy of whose experiments I can fully rely,
 and after testing it in several cases, he informed
 me that it thoroughly exterminated Ticks. I
 have, therefore, no doubt that it will do so.
 Yours truly,
 HENRY S. RANDALL.

No flock master should be without it. Price,
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WHOLESALE AGENTS WANTED
 to handle this well known, valuable preparation
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As all the steamers of this line are
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS, and without
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Apply early to the local agents of the line,
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OF STEAMERS.

Dates of sailing from Portland:
 Brooklyn, 12th Feb. | Montreal, 12th March.
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Rates of passage from Toronto: - Cabin, \$57.25,
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 side rooms and comfortably heated by steam-
 Steerage at very low rates. Prepaid certificates
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For passage apply to **SAM OSBORNE & CO.,** 40
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The Direct Route from the West for
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All the popular sea bathing, fishing, and plea-
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 Pullman cars leaving Montreal on Monday,
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 Elegant first-class, Pullman, and smoking cars
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Will find it advantageous to use this route, as it
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Have always on hand a very fine selection of

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CLYDESDALE HORSES, PONIES,

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A good selection of either now for sale

Enquire of

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High Grade Jersey Cows

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FROM THE CELEBRATED

OAKLANDS JERSEY STOCK FARM.

We have a few Choice

HIGH GRADE JERSEY COWS,

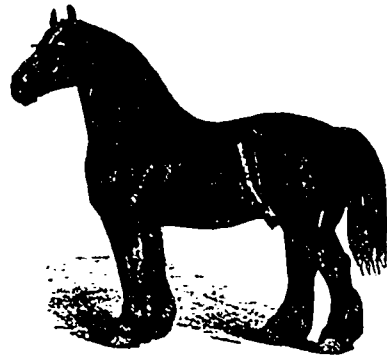
Fresh in Milk, of good individual merit, which we can offer for sale to those anxious to improve their dairy stock.

PRICE \$100 EACH.

The Jersey is the great Cream and Butter Cow
Apply to

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BREEDER AND DEALER

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English Shire Horses,
STALLIONS AND MARES,

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

Correspondence solicited.

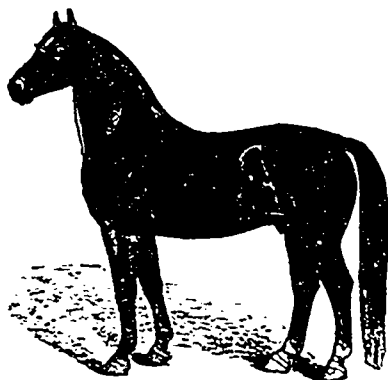
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Standard Bred Trotting Stock
Stallions and Young Stock
For Sale.

Send for Catalogue.

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PEDIGREE SUSSEX CATTLE

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Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Particularly hardy and great
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English Shire & Cleveland Bay
HORSES, STALLIONS & MARES.

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

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

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

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THE LARGEST FLOCK IN CANADA.

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Ewes and Rams for sale.

Vansittart House, - - Eastwood, Ont.

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JERSEY CATTLE.

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POULTRY FOR SALE.

I have about Fifty Trios of

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FOR SALE,

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

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MR. J. A. DESREAU,

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First Prize Jersey Cattle.

Has always on sale First Class
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Address **PERRY FARM,**

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THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS,

As produced and bred by A. C. Moore & Sons Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 750 pigs in 1884 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1100 pigs for this season's trade. We have 100 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.O.R. record Photo card of 43 breeders fuses. Swine Journal 25 cents, in 2-cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your express. Special rates by Express.



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Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs.

A FEW YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.

Pedigrees on application.

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SUFFOLK PIGS.

Bred from imported stock—the boar in use was bred by the Earl of Ellesmere, and won first prize in his class at the chief shows in Canada this year.

SEVERAL PRIZE WINNERS

in stock. Address:

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JAMES THORNE, Manager.

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The correspondents of Honourable C. I. Douglas are notified that until further notice his address will be care of JOHN DYKE Esq. Dominion Agent, 15 WATER STREET, LIVERPOOL, where commissions for the selection of horses of the above classes may be sent

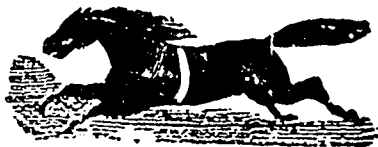
SPANISH JACK DONKEYS FOR SALE.

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

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Exporters. (Established 1864.) WOKING SURREY ENGLAND.

GRAND'S REPOSITORY,



47, 49, 51 and 53 Adelaide St.,

TORONTO GREAT COMBINATION SALE OF

Thoroughbred Cattle

200 WORK HORSES, STALLIONS AND BROOD MARES OF ALL CLASSES.

March 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th,

Entries of Jerseys, Short Horn, Ayrshire, and Cattle of all Breeds are now being received. Correspondence respectfully solicited. Write for catalogue. GRAND & WALSH, Proprietors and Auctioneers.

ONTARIO PUMP CO., LIMITED,

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Wind Mills, I. X. L. Feed Mills, Hay Carriers, Horse Hay Forks, Tanks, Double and Single Acting Pumps, Wood or Iron. Also Steam Pumps and Water Supplies, Iron Pipe and Pipe Fittings, all kinds.

State what you want and send for Illustrated Catalogue.



Halliday's Standard Wind Mills, 17 Sizes.



Geared Wind Mills, for Driving Machinery, Pumping Water, etc. From 1 to 40 horse power.

March 14th, 1884.

ONTARIO PUMP CO.,

GENTLEMEN: In regard to the 16 foot geared Wind Mill I bought of you, I can say it more than fills my expectations in every respect. In a fair to good wind I can saw wood at the rate of four cords of hard wood per hour, cut once in two. In a stiff wind I open the fans just half way and get all the power I require. In regard to your Feed Mill, it is just grand. I have ground peas and oats at the rate of a bushel in three and a half minutes, and ground it as fine as one would wish for. I can grind fine oat-meal, also Graham flour. I have ground since the 1th of February, 2 1/2 bushels of grain for customers, besides doing my own work with it. One man brought a grist of screenings, such as small wheat, mustard and russy grass seed, thinking that I could not grind it; but I ground it to powder, looking just like ground pepper. Your 13-foot Geared Mill, I think, is quite large enough for any farmer to do his own work.

Yours truly,

EDWIN REELER, Matilda P.O.



Pumps—Iron and Wood, Force or Lift, Deep Well Pumps a Specialty

I X L FEED MILLS, the cheapest, most durable, and perfect from feed mill over invented.

State where you saw this advertisement.

"HARTLAND'S" ANTI-TYPHOID COMPOUND

A positive preventive for Typhoid and Intermittent Fevers and all Fevers of a Malarial type. It is composed of the extract of the leaves of the Australian Fever Tree (eucalyptus) and of other Leaves and Barks of definite antifebril properties. It is not a cure all, but a certain health restorative in all cases where endemic or miasmatic poison is the cause. Put up in 50 cents and \$1 bottles sent on receipt of price to any address.

Call at 19 Adelaide Street East, or address

THE HARTLAND CHEMICAL CO.,

27 WELLINGTON ST. EAST, TORONTO.

Please mention this paper.



INTERNATIONAL AND COLONIAL EXHIBITIONS.

ANTWERP IN 1885.

LONDON IN 1886.

It is the intention to have a Canadian representation at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION at Antwerp, commencing in May, 1885, and also at the COLONIAL and INDIAN EXHIBITION in London in 1886.

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

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

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

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

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

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



PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

DOMINION OF CANADA.



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

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

On the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, and under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada 42 Victoria, chapter 21, intitled "An Act to provide against infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals" made applicable to the North-West Territories by Proclamation in 1883;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Quantity of animals and Fee. Includes rows for 1 animal (\$1), 5 animals and under (50 cents), 10 animals and under (30 cents), 20 animals and under (20 cents), 50 animals and under (12 cents), and over 50 animals (10 cents).

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

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

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

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

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

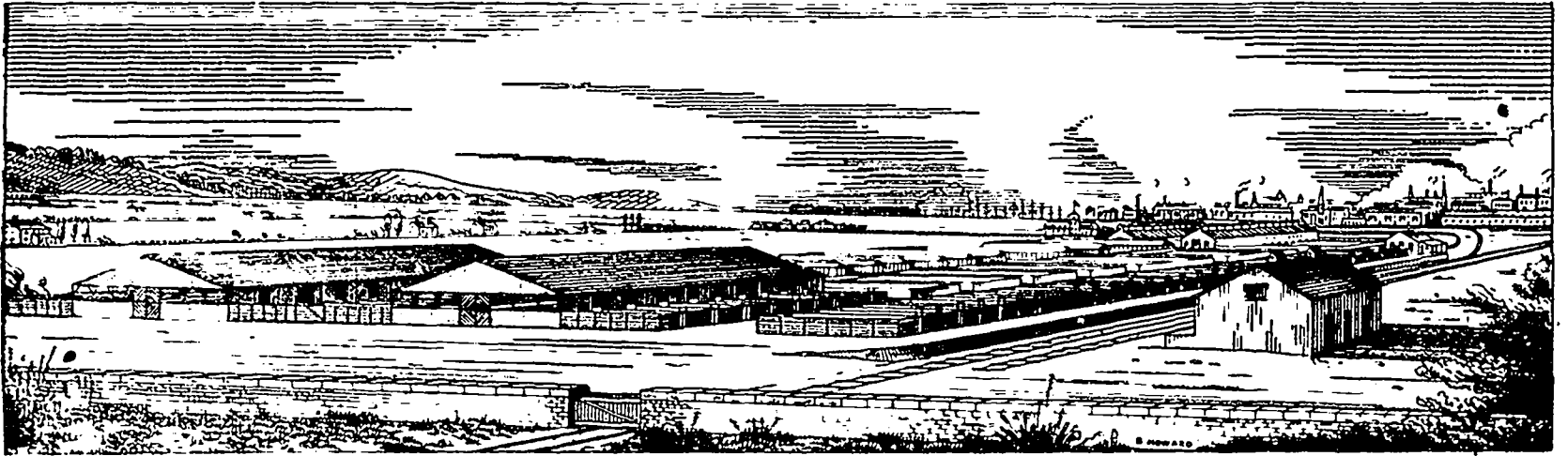
13. Every car which has been used for carrying animals from the United States or Territories in transit through the districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, or the Province of Manitoba via Emerson or Gretna, shall be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before re-entering the Province of Manitoba, in such manner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

JOHN J. MCGEE, Clerk Privy Council

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY STOCK YARDS AT MONTREAL.

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

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



Large Easy-riding Stock Cars, Fast Trains, best facilities for Loading and Unloading, Moderate Charges for Feed and Prompt Attention at the Yards,
For information about Rates, etc., apply to

G. M. BOSWORTH,
General Freight Agent (East'n Div'n),
MONTREAL.

E. TIFFIN,
Gen'l Freight Agent, (Ont. Div'n),
TORONTO.



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 8th October, 1884.
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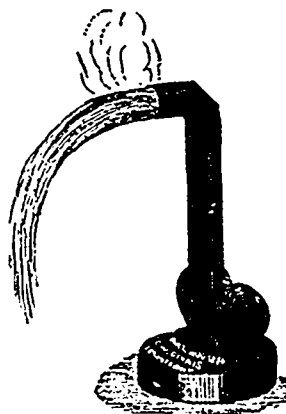
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