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CANADIAN BREEDER

and AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, JULY 31, 1885.

No. 31.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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

SUBSCRIPTION, - - \$2.00 per Annum

ADVERTISING RATES.

For line, each insertion, 20 cents.

(Nonpareil measurement, 12 lines to one inch.)

Brooders' cards, five line space, \$20.00 per annum, each additional line \$5.00 per annum.

Condensed advertisements under classified headings, one cent per word, each insertion, for which cash must accompany order, as accounts will not be opened for them. Contract rates on application.

All communications to be addressed to

CANADIAN BREEDER,
COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.
TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, July 31st, 1885.

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

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. ROWELL & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau (110 Spruce Street) where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

N. W. AYER & Son, Times building, Philadelphia, are agents for this paper. Files may be seen and contracts made at their office.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER is represented in Liverpool by Mr. J. F. Reid, Chapel Walks, where contracts for advertising may be made and subscriptions sent.

"BREAKING" COLTS.

"Educating" is a better word than "breaking" when applied to colts reared by intelligent and humane horsemen. Though many a colt is really "broken" in training there is seldom, if ever, any necessity for such a course. Take a "sucker" when he is too young to have any very pronounced opinions of his own, and there will be found but little trouble in making him understand that his master is really his best friend. When this has been accomplished no further trouble need be anticipated so far as an intelligent colt is concerned. Unfortunately, occasionally it happens that a horse is met with that has been born a fool, and of such an

animal it is difficult if not impossible to make a horse that can ever be handled with any degree of safety. It often happens that a really intelligent horse becomes possessed of a vice that is troublesome and dangerous, but such a case never presents the difficulties which characterize that of a horse that has been born a fool. As long as a horse has intelligence he can be educated, no matter how strongly unfounded prejudice may mislead him. More than 99 per cent. of the foals that are dropped have quite enough intelligence to enable them to get through the world pleasantly and satisfactorily, but the reason that so many horses are addicted to troublesome and dangerous vices is to be found in faulty education.

Too often the system of handling colts is something as follows:—

The young thing is allowed to run with his dam and to make no human acquaintances. All he knows about boys and men is that whenever they can get near him they hit him with a whip or make some (to him) horrid noise that thoroughly terrifies him. He very quickly comes to look upon boys and men as the most dangerous and troublesome enemies of the equine race in general and of himself in particular. This state of affairs continues till he is two or three years old. Then some day he finds himself being chased about a paddock and worried till he is half dead with fright and fatigue, and finally from sheer exhaustion he is compelled to allow himself to be handled. He does not know what is wanted of him, and all that he learns about it comes in the shape of bitter experience. After trying every other course to escape punishment and fright with disastrous results, he gives himself over in sheer desperation to a sort of sullen despair, and allows himself to be pushed about by his tormentors or hauled about by another horse that is harnessed with him, just because he has given up all hope of escaping the persecutions of his enemies. His spirit is broken, and he is pronounced broken to harness. He is now obedient so far as he knows how to be, but he is so because he does not know anything else, and not from any desire to be anything else, and not from any desire to sire on his part, to do what is right. Such

a horse may do what is required of him, but he is liable to run away if suddenly frightened, to kick if anything touches his heels, and, in short, to do almost anything that is objectionable in the very emergency when his good behavior would be most highly prized by his master. This is what may properly be styled "breaking" a colt.

If a man wants an "educated" horse he should begin by winning his confidence during the foal's babyhood, the sooner the better. It does not much matter what the youngster is taught during his first summer so long as he is thoroughly familiarised with the halter and accustomed to being handled freely (though always kindly and with gentleness). He soon learns to regard those who handle and feed him with the warmest friendship, and his highest ambition will be to merit their approval as evidenced by a kind word, a caress, or some little dainty of which he happens to be particularly fond. As he grows a little older he should be accustomed to the bit, to the harness, and to other appliances to be used when he shall have arrived at a proper age to go into business. In this way the youngster really grows into his work. He is taught to carry his head properly, to draw, to turn, to back, to be mounted, harnessed, and unharnessed, all without any painful or unpleasant processes. He grows up to be, not the cowed slave, but the trusted well-tried friend of his master. All that he does he does cheerfully and pleasantly; in short, he is an "educated" horse and not a "broken" one.

SOME ADVANTAGES ARISING FROM SOILING CATTLE.

Every year brings the farmer of our older provinces nearer to a parallel position with the old country farmer. Of course there are now, and always will be, very material differences between the Canadian and the English farmer, but just now the farmers and stock raisers of the North West are assuming position and importance which the Ontario and Quebec farmer can no longer afford to ignore. In the grain-growing sections of Manitoba and the North West, where the land is richly elevated and costs the farmer little or nothing, and

where the soil possesses apparently inexhaustible fertility, wheat can be produced at figures which would frighten the Ontario farmer to contemplate. In the same way the ranchman, who does not feed a pound of hay or grain to his cattle from one year's end to another, can produce beef at prices with which the Ontario or Quebec feeder cannot begin to compete.

All that remains for the farmers of the older provinces to do is to carefully guard against coming into competition with the farmer and stock-raiser of the North-West. This can be done more easily than one might at first imagine. Land is very cheap out between Red River and the Rocky Mountains, and for this reason farm laborers who go out there prefer to take up land and be their own masters rather than work for anything short of very high wages. In the older provinces therefore it behooves the farmer to adopt such methods as will bring his farm to the very maximum of productiveness, though the expenditure for labor may prove much higher than that to which he has been accustomed.

Instead of leaving a large portion of his land to pasture he might with profit adopt the soiling and ensilage systems, as it is well known these will enable him to carry a heavier stock on a given acreage than the ordinary feeding and pasturage. But soiling has other advantages which farmers, in all places where land is expensive, are learning to appreciate. The prevalence of weeds in pasture lots is well known, and is undoubtedly the cause of much of the difficulty in keeping land clean when it comes to be ploughed and cropped. Not only this, but the tramping of stock over fields is injurious to the soil. The manure which animals drop while in pasture does much less to maintain fertility than an equal amount made in the barnyard, and applied after sufficient fermentation to make its plant food available. Ripe crops fed in the ordinary way are full of matured weed seeds, which are stored in the manure during the cold weather and re-sown with it in the spring. What manure is made in summer is, or may easily be made, free from injurious weeds. Piling it up even for a week will destroy their vitality where weed seeds are known to exist. Of course the soiling crops proper will be cut green and be entirely free from weed seeds, and this is an advantage from soiling which in the long run makes it less laborious than feeding with myriads of weed seeds sure to go into the manure, and requiring much expense and labor to extirpate them.

The intelligent farmer need hardly be reminded that the soiling system produces much more of beef, butter, or cheese to the acre than pasturing, but the *New England Farmer* makes this very clear in the following paragraph:—

"The amount of feed that can be grown and the number of stock kept on a given area is much larger by soiling than by the pasture system. Wherever a horse, cow, or sheep sets its foot, the tender grass is crushed and its growth injured. Every one knows that stock

feeding on an acre will not get nearly the amount of feed from it that may be secured by mowing; and red clover, which is probably the most productive of the pasture forage plants, is not nearly so productive or valuable as fodder corn, sorghum, or other crops used for soiling. Clover, when used as a soiling plant, may be cut three or even more times in a season on rich land. But in pasturing it is doubtful whether an entire season's range of the field will give cattle an equivalent to one of these cuttings."

Soiling involves considerable labor, but the farm not only produces more the first year it is adopted, but afterward, by reason of the increased volume of manure made available, it becomes more and more productive year by year.

VARIETY IN DAIRY PRODUCTS.

It appears a little surprising that with all their cleverness, ingenuity, and enterprise Canadian dairymen should be content to go on year after year confining their attention to butter and one kind of cheese. Of course so far as butter is concerned there are but two kinds, "good" and "bad," and having once learned how to produce the former no dairyman would care to go back to the latter merely for the sake of varying the monotony. In the case of cheese, however, there are very many varieties for the customer or manufacturer to choose from. Ordinary standard cheese may be a good paying product even at present prices, but if this be true it does not prove that the production of fancy-priced varieties requiring more skill and attention would not be still more profitable. It is very certain that the highest priced cheese consumed on this continent is brought across the Atlantic, and that this practice should continue is not creditable to the skill and enterprise of Canadian and American dairymen. We have the cows, the grass, the milk, and in fact everything but the skill and the will to produce the best of the fancy varieties of cheese on this side of the Atlantic, and it is only because our dairymen and farmers are so favored by their surroundings that they are not compelled to make the most of everything within their reach that they are in this respect so far behind their trans-Atlantic rivals.

BRITISH BERKSHIRE RECORD.

Heber Humfrey, secretary of the British Berkshire Society, writes that the first volume of the British Berkshire Herd Book is nearly half printed.

The work will be as near uniform in appearance with the American Berkshire Record as can be, only different in color. Breeders on this side of the Atlantic await its issue with much interest.

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.

Correspondence.

THE ROYAL SHOW AT PRESTON.

CANADIAN DISPLAY.

LIVERPOOL, 18th July, 1885.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

The following will doubtless be read with interest by Canadians generally:—

One of the most interesting exhibits within the enclosure is the handsome pavilion erected by the agents of the Canadian Government in this country. The exhibition is made under the direction of Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner in this country, by his officials in England; and yesterday, during his visit to the showyard, his Royal Highness paid a graceful compliment to the Dominion by visiting the pavilion occupied by the representatives of that colony. The Prince appeared very much pleased with the means which were being taken to place the resources of this important British colony before the public of this country. He especially admired some 52 different varieties of grain in the ear which were shown at the stand, and also the minerals, particularly noting the trade in phosphate of lime. This is a new industry in Canada, but last year some 70,000 tons were exported to the United Kingdom for the manufacture of artificial manures. He also admired the specimens of timber. His Royal Highness pleasantly complimented the colony in his conversation with Mr. John Dyke, the Canadian Government agent at this port, who had the honor of showing the Prince through the exhibition, where he spent ten or fifteen minutes, and evinced a deep interest in the progress of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which it is expected will be opened from the Atlantic to the Pacific during the next few days. He also took some interest in the Scotch crofters who have arrived in the colony, and asked some questions with regard to the emigrants from the east end of London. He was much struck with the manner in which the pamphlets setting forth the advantages of Canada as a colony were prepared in a large number of the European languages, and at his request several copies were supplied him. When leaving, he expressed himself as much pleased with his visit. While upon the subject of Canadian enterprise it is worthy of mention that a number of dealers from that colony have been present during the week at the show, and have purchased largely of pedigree stock. The principal of these is Mr. John Hope, the representative of the Bow Park Shorthorn Farm, Ontario. On this farm there is the largest herd of pedigree Shorthorns in the world, comprising nearly 300 head, and for which pedigree stock were extensively purchased at the last show. Mr. Snell, of Edmonton, Ontario, and Mr. Main, of Trafalgar, Ontario. The Canadians are by far the most extensive purchasers of pedigree stock who visit this country, in the Hereford district alone something like half a million sterling of Canadian and American capital having been distributed during the past two years among the breeders. The exertions

made on behalf of the colony by Sir Charles Tupper reflect great credit upon his enterprise and public spirit, and there can be no doubt that the recognition given yesterday to his efforts by his Royal Highness will tend considerably to advance greatly the interests of the fine country he represents.

THE CLYDESDALE CROSS QUESTION.

HIGH KNEE ACTION—MR. DOUGLAS HAS THE FLOOR.

LIVERPOOL, 18th July, 1885.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

It would never do to allow you to fire the last shot at me, so let me once more analyse your remarks on myself and the now happily rather celebrated "Clydesdale cross" question in your issue of June 26th.

I must premise my remarks by saying I fear the springs must have got out of order in the editor's easy chair, or his supper (on the evening previous to writing on my *presumed theory*) must have been, let us say, indigestible, otherwise surely his pen would not have emitted so much bile.

If, as he says, my proposed cross is by no means new, let us have some particulars. Where, when, and by whom have these crosses been tried? My contention was that it was absolutely impossible that such crosses could long since have been tried in the States, and I had good reason to know what I was talking about, as not more than thirteen years ago I took considerable numbers of Canadian-bred draught stallions to the States, principally Illinois and Iowa, and so scarce were such animals that I could then sell these half-breds for considerably more money than thoroughbred imported horses bring to-day. And at the Grand Rapids, Mich., State Fair in 1872, I think I had the only imported draught horse in the Fair; his name was "Highland Chief," and at that time he weighed about 1,900. This weight seemed preposterous to the Michiganders, so much so that he was ruled out of competition, being considered too big, and I was the same evening offered \$100 to put him in a tent for exhibition. This I declined, and came home disgusted. All this goes to show how much people in the Western States (now the home of draught horses) knew about Clyde stallions 12 years ago. Then look at the Centennial in Philadelphia. The gold medal was given to a half-bred Canadian draught stallion, and exhibitors of heavy horses were pestered morning, noon, and night with absurd questions as to the suitability of these, to them, newly found animals. Consequently I say it is impossible that the cross has been intelligently tried in the States.

In the next place, I am accused of having an axe to grind and of writing in the interest of Shires and Clydesdales. To show how utterly silly and foolish such an accusation is I have only to refer you to your own advertising columns, where you will find I am ready and willing to purchase all kinds of stock on commission. Had I stock for sale I should say so;

as a matter of fact, however, I have not a hoof, and in consequence am not in need of a grindstone. This ought to be sufficient to show I am not prejudiced, and I think I can give good and sufficient reasons for selecting Clydesdale mares in preference to your favorite Percherons and Suffolks. I gave my objections to both in my last, but I think in the case of the Suffolks I omitted to say that here in England they are to be had in Suffolk, and in Suffolk only, and there they will remain. They are not favorites anywhere, and consequently have never found their way out of their own county to any appreciable extent. As to the Percherons, I have this to add, that had it not been for the touting of one or two influential Twenty-fourth street dealers and another feeling I will now describe, they never would have gained what little notoriety they have. The feeling I refer to is this. Americans of all classes some years ago, whenever they made a start for *Yurup*, passed through England with all possible speed and never pulled up till they got to Paris. When there they saw these everlasting grey horses from morning to night, and grew to believe that they were unequalled. When ready to return to the States our American friends were bent on passing through England with all possible expedition again, and had it not been for seeing a few cart horses about the Liverpool docks, they would have returned home thinking the Percherons were the only draught horses in the world. Once arrived in America, they were never tired of trumpeting all sorts of buncomb about Paris and its Percherons, so that when these wonders really arrived in America people thought they must have them anyhow.

This is fast righting itself, and will continue to do so. The Americans acted in ignorance and have to pay through the nose for their experience.

I see you finish up your article by saying grey is as good as any other color. Of course we all know the old saying, "A good horse is never a bad color." That is *Theory*; but *Practice* says bay or brown, and both breeder and dealer will say the same, for somehow people will regard their pockets in these little matters. Allow me in conclusion to compliment Mr. St. George on his logical deductions in his letter to you of the 26th. His letter I consider capital from start to finish, and the effect of crossing in other animals most conclusive.

In speaking of C. I. D. in your letter on *High Knee Action* allow me to suggest it would have been clearer to your readers had you put C. I. Douglas, and further to remark that he is not ashamed of what he wrote, and to add that good animals with action will, in England, outsell trotters twice over, even though told by THE BREEDER that "*Practical horsemen*" ship trotters to advantage. Again, I say, who are they, where are they? Should you be a bit short of information on that head I fancy I could supply you with some.

Yours truly,

C. I. DOUGLAS.

FIXING UP OLD HORSES.

From the Chicago Herald.

People who make a living by selling old horses for young ones, by means of clever devices for freshening their appearance and concealing their defects, are known to the police and sporting fraternity as "copers." Their tricks and methods by which an old horse or diseased one is rejuvenated and "fixed up" so as to look like a five-year-old, until the bargain is completed, are so numerous that it would require a book to describe them.

In attracting customers the "coper" resorts to the advertisement columns of the daily papers. He announces to "bona fide and cash customers" some astounding prodigy of horse-flesh which must be sold for next to nothing on account of the financial embarrassment of the owner, the death of the head of the family, removal from the city, or some such plausible reason. The advertisement also sets forth that the animal is warranted to be what is represented—in fine, the wording of the announcement is such as to make the average reader believe in the honesty of the troubled owner of the horse without the shadow of a doubt.

The class of horses upon which the "coper" operates is known to the "horse jockey" by the slang term of "Adam." It is an aged equine of some blood, but sadly betraying the ravages of time. To cover up the latter temporarily until the animal has changed owners, and until the price is paid, is the scientific achievement of the "coper." For instance, the horse's teeth will slant outward at a most acute angle, a well-known sign of equine senility. He will have deep depressions over the eyes, which also give him a very ancient appearance, and finally he will show white hair all over his coat. To get rid of these signs of going down the hill the "coper" resorts to various tricks. By means of a file he speedily reduces the teeth of the "old critter" to the length of those of a five-year-old, and by a clever process, called "bishoping," he manages to imitate the dark marks or cavities which are to be found on the biting edges of all young horse's teeth. This is done by a hot iron, which burn out a cavity in the tooth, making the latter look like the real thing, at least to the uninitiated or casual observer.

Hair dye of all conceivable shades, and mixed upon scientific principles, reduces the white hair which has been bleached by the exposure of years, to the prevailing color of the coat of the "hoss." The third process indulged in by the "coper" is that of "gypping," or "puffing the glims." It is as important as the manipulation of the teeth, because it gives the features of the animal a youthful appearance. The sunken cavities over the eyes are treated in this manner: The loose skin, which in very old horses nearly drops over the eyes, is punctured, and the "cooper" proceeds to blow up the hollows either with his lips or with a small bellows constructed for the purpose. The fine punctures close up readily, the depression is obliterated, and in its place a smooth brow of youthful appearance is seen.

As has been remarked, all these attempts to renew the "old Adam" are of a very transitory nature, but they last long enough to deceive the purchaser. The latter is only too eager to bite at a bargain which, to all outward appearances is a very profitable one. The price is immensely cheap, and consequently the guarantee is not very closely looked after. The horse is taken to the buyer's stable, where, after being groomed the next morning, the animal looks as if a score of winters had passed over his head in one night.

Another kind of horse on which the "coper" gets in his work in great style is known in the language of the turf as a "Bobby."

This is the slangy term for a fine looking animal afflicted with a disease of the vertebral column which is not apparent so long as the horse is led up and down, even at a run. The defect immediately becomes apparent so soon as the horse is mounted. To prevent a mount is a fine piece of diplomacy on the part of the "coper." But, at all events, he has "gingered" the "Bobby" that is, given him stimulants known only to the experienced jockey, and the animal for a short time is so full of fire and spirit that the purchaser readily abstains from an immediate mount. Knowing buyers pinch up and down the spine of an animal before they buy him, but then knowing ones rarely go to a "coper" for a purchase.

"Two wrongs do not make one right," is a saying generally accepted as true. The "coper" does not believe in the truism of the phrase. If he wants to sell a horse which is "knocked," or lame on one leg, he proceeds to cure this lameness by producing a corresponding ailment in the sound one. This he does by taking the shoe off the sound leg, and inserting a bean between the foot and the shoe, after which the latter is fastened again. With dexterous handling the horse appears to go all right, because the lameness is equal in each leg. It is needless to say that this trick also is good only as a temporary expedient. Lameness in horses offers a wide field for the "coper." Any defect of this kind which is due to local causes is temporarily abated by keeping the feet, which have been placed in clay sockets, well saturated with stimulating solutions.

Of the broken-winded horses, which the "coper" palms off as sound, there are several varieties besides the whistlers, grunters, pipers, roars, and high-blowers, and whatever the consumptive animals may be called. A few days before the contemplated sale they are kept short of water and hay and dosed with antimony, linseed mash, or shot, which makes them seemingly sound for a day or two. An affliction known as the heaves will subside after an administration of about four ounces of bird-shot. That is, the horse will not heave until the shot has passed through him. Then the evil will be greater than before.

A remedy for lameness, often resorted to by the "coper," is nothing less than a surgical operation. It can hardly be denounced as a trick, because it affects a cure in many instances, although the animal remains a cripple and is unfit for any hazardous work. A small incision is made about half way from the knee to the joint of the afflicted leg. At the back part of the shin bone a small white tendon or cord will be found. This is cut off, and the external wound is closed with a stitch.

Some of the "coper's" tricks work both ways. In other words, tricks are not only employed to render an unsound horse temporarily presentable to cheat the purchaser, but sound horses are frequently rendered apparently unsound to cheat the seller. In the latter instance the purchaser, of course, must "stand in" with the seller's jockey. Thus it will be seen that dishonesty is at the bottom of every horse trick. If a fine wire is fastened tight around the fetlock of a horse, between the foot and the heel, the animal within a few minutes will have all the symptoms of being "foundered." The lameness disappears as soon as the wire is removed. The wire should not be left in place longer than nine hours. A horse's hair passed through the outer and middle tendon by means of a needle, and cut off on both sides so as to avoid detec-

tion, will also have the effect of laming a horse temporarily. To make a horse refuse food it is only necessary to grease his front teeth and the roof of his mouth with common beef tallow. The horse will certainly not eat until the mouth is washed out. Artificial glanders may be produced by pouring melted butter into one of his ears. There will soon be a discharge from the nostrils looking to all intents and purposes like genuine glanders. A horse can be made balky for a day or two by bathing his shoulder in a solution of cantharides and corrosive sublimate.

In short, there are so many jockey tricks that the purchase of a horse is as uncertain a thing as the venture of some folks in the matrimonial line, or any other kind of lottery, for that matter.

PROVIDE SUITABLE SHELTER.

From the Colorado Farmer.

In all our western cities where stock is driven for sale during these warm days, the owners are compelled to sustain unnecessary loss in consequence of the lack of adaptability of the corals or stock markets to properly shelter the stock. Coming fresh from the field where without restraint they have lived, feeding on the growing grass, drinking from living streams, they are suddenly turned into a hot dusty cow yard, subjects for the piercing rays of the hottest suns, without protection or any chance to seek a moment's relief from the heat. This naturally causes animals to fret, and as a consequence their flesh becomes inferior, which fact the owner discovers when he offers the stock for sale, although it seldom dawns upon him that the real cause of the depreciation lies in the above state of affairs. Many may claim that this is a degree of sentimentality not justified by the facts, but the FARMER on the other hand contends that anything that has an influence on the depreciation in value of matters pertaining to the farm or range should be noted and investigated.

This subject is now attracting the notice of the stockmen in England as well as the importers of live stock into that country. In a recent issue of the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, there appeared a report of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board, at which attention was directed to the apparent loss in value resulting from unnecessary exposure. One of the Board suggested the advisability of providing an inexpensive covering over the open lairage at the Alfred Dock, in order to protect the cattle from sun and rain. He said:

"In all matters relative to lairage accommodation he took very great interest, and he had repeatedly brought before the Board defects which had come under his personal observation, and which had been remedied as occasion required. With regard to the special question of covering over the open lairage at the Alfred Dock, he said he had frequently visited the place and witnessed the sufferings of the cattle consequent upon their exposure to the weather. This was especially the case when stall-fed Canadian cattle were confined in the lairage. Having been housed throughout the winter in well-warmed shippens, they suffered severely by being exposed to either hot sun or rain. In such circumstances the cattle deteriorated in condition, causing depreciation in price, and consequent loss to the owners. An instance which occurred last year would prove this. A cargo of Canadian cattle were confined for a week, the inspector fearing an outbreak of disease. On being released and sold, the owner estimated their loss, caused by the deterioration in condition, at from £2 to £3 per head. This serious loss was solely owing to the ex-

posure the cattle had endured in this open lairage. He might enlarge on the cruelty to the cattle exposed without shelter, but he preferred to put his case on other grounds, the relations between the board and their customers. He had been in communication with the large importers, who concur in the advisability of what he was now proposing. The importers paid for proper accommodation, and he trusted that the committee would see their way to provide such by covering over this open lairage, thus avoiding the present disadvantages to the cattle and their owners. An inexpensive roof, which could easily be made light and removable, should circumstances compel, could be thrown across the space; and in order that something of the sort may be done he moved the resolution of which he had given notice. If they objected to this small outlay, then a re-arrangement of the lairages to meet the circumstances of Canadian cattle must be undertaken."

The same trouble exists in our own stock markets, and the sooner it is remedied the quicker will be abated one of the causes for low prices and sudden depreciations. Our various stock associations should take the matter in hand, and insist on the stock yard corporations providing suitable shelter and accommodation for stock when ready for the market.

MISTAKES IN RURAL ESTABLISHMENT.

That ornament does not pay is a common notion among farmers, and it is a correct one if the result is measured by immediate return in dollars and cents. If a man regards an increase in the value of his real estate as profit, however, there are few outlays which will bring such returns as judicious ornamenting. It is fully as important to "put the best side out" in transfers of horses or fruits. Embellishment is worth more in rendering a farm attractive than is a fine harness, in showing off a horse, from the fact that the embellishment is part and parcel of the farm itself. Every one has observed the superior readiness with which tastily ornamented farms sell. The difference in market value between such farms and similar ones which possess no ornament, often amount to 25 or even 50 per cent. of what may be termed the intrinsic values. Even if one ever expects to sell his farm, judicious embellishment is a source of profit as an advertisement of the owner and his crops. Many of the most successful fruit growers and stockmen understand this fact. Advertising is as profitable in farming as other pursuits, and farmers ought to know it. A beautiful place at once attracts notice; people become interested in it. Fruit from such a place is usually more prized than from shiftless farms. A tasty hotel, containing a cut of an attractive country home and neat orchards, with such a legend as "From Rustic Valley Fruit Farm of John Smith," will sell as much fruit as a good salesman.

The idea that the simple planting of trees and shrubs comprises the whole of rural embellishment is another common fallacy. The affective planting of home grounds requires a higher art than simple good taste. Landscape gardening is as truly a fine art as is painting or architecture. Few people have a genius for this work, and it is not to be expected that every farmer will lay out his grounds in the best taste. But he should realize the fact that planting requires thought and study, and he should know that the haphazard planting of trees in his door-yard is not necessarily ornamental or useful. To give full instruction on this point would be to write a treatise on land-

scape art. It will suffice to name some common errors.

Building too near the road is the first and worst. There is too much of a disposition to "save land" for corn and potatoes. This economy is often short-sighted. It is like storing the cob and throwing away the corn. A farm-house cannot present a good appearance unless it stands four or five rods or more back from the road. Such a situation is also a matter of great convenience in escaping dust and noise and publicity.

Selecting a site without reference to natural groves or clumps of trees is a grave error. It is quite as important to take into consideration the proximity of trees as of desirable elevation and drainage. It is a long and tedious process to render attractive a bleak homestead. One natural tree of a good size is worth a dozen a person may plant.

The disposition to make everything straight is almost universal. Straight walks and drives and straight rows of trees are never seen in nature, and they are entirely out of place in the farmer's yard. This formal or geometric style demands close attention to all its details. The walks, drives, lawns, trees and building must always be in the most perfect order. A neglected corner or ill-shaped tree at once jars with all its surroundings. In the natural and informal style, however, irregularities often brighten the effect. Much less labor and expense are required to keep all parts in harmony.

The disinclination to remove unnecessary trees is a prolific source of annoyance. One learns to love the trees with which he has been long associated, and there is often to much sentiment connected with them. When a tree becomes a nuisance sentiment should cease. In starting a place one plants his trees thickly, and when they begin to crowd he dislikes to remove them. He forgets that one large and good tree is worth three or four small or injured ones. Home-grounds must often witness changes if they are maintained in pleasing countries, and we should not hesitate to remove a large tree if it is hiding some desirable view. It may be well to plant thickly in a new place if the owner does not forget to use his axe. But as a general thing he does not forget or neglect.—*J. H. Bailey, jr., of the Michigan Agricultural College.*

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF JERSEY RED SWINE.

The subscribers, members of the National Association of Jersey Red Swine Breeders, and lifetime citizens of the State and locality wherein the Improved Jersey Reds originated, do hereby certify to the following incontrovertible facts regarding the origin and perfection of said breed, viz:—

1. That the original red hogs from which this breed descended were imported from Europe into Salem county, N. J., about fifty-two years ago.
2. That they have ever since been bred, and continuously improved upon, at the hands of our most careful and enterprising feeders, whose original object was the breeding and profitable feeding of hogs for the Philadelphia market, in constantly increasing sharpened competition with growers of cheaper western grains.
3. That their wonderfully continued success therein eventually resulted in constantly increasing demand for them as crosses upon the western herds, they had continuously worsened in the great race for popular favor—when fashion demanded a greater uniformity of color and markings, to which our breeders have re-

sponded with such success that their stock now being admitted to registry by the National J. R. S. B. Association, is not surpassed by any thoroughbred swine extant in ability to transmit breed characteristics of vigor, form and color.

4. That they have always evinced remarkable constitutional vigor and consequently great assimilative powers, making them quick, profitable feeders, capable of distancing all competitors in the ability to fatten at any age; and yet make continued profitable increase, until very extreme weights are attained.

5. That it is now not only generally conceded that all other breeds are improved in vigor as feeders by a cross with the improved Jersey Reds, but that the latter breed almost universally impart to the offspring its wonderfully prolific breeding qualities—making good, quiet mothers—of large, even litters, supplied with a generous flow of milk.

6. That their continuous improvement and present high standard of development, as previously intimated, has been largely due to a local spirit of rivalry, long existing among New Jersey farmers, who make a business of rearing and fattening a superior hog product for the adjacent Philadelphia market, long known as the most fastidious hog market of America, if not of the world.

7. That to Jersey Reds, as bred and fed in the State of New Jersey, at the hands of such feeders, is exclusively due the entire credit and honor of having made the heaviest pen average at all ages, from pigness to maturity, yet recorded, as well as other remarkable results, which, combined, have resulted in bringing red swine so prominently into public notice.

THOROUGHbred CATTLE FOR CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The London *Live Stock Journal* of July 10th says:—

"A valuable consignment of Shorthorns and other stock was made by Mr. John Hope on board the ss. "Oxenholme," which sailed from Liverpool for Quebec on the 29th June. Altogether 23 highly-bred Shorthorns were included. Most of the animals were purchased at Sir Henry Allsopp's sale at Hindlip, Sir Curtis Lampson's sale at Rowfant, and Lord Braybrooke's sale at Audley End. Of the lot, seven go to the Bow Park herd, belonging to Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons. They are Duke of Cumberland, by Grand Duke 41st 46439, dam Duchess of Airdrie 3rd; Duchess of Hindlip 3rd, by Duke of Hillhurst 3rd 30975, dam Airdrie Duchess 3rd; Worcester Rose, by Duke of Gloucester 7th 39735, dam Thorndale Rose 7th; and Belle of Worcester 4th, by Knight of Oxford 7th 46575, dam Countess of Worcester; all purchased at the Hindlip sale. Two heifers go to Bow Park, a Kirklevington and a Barington, from Mr. Lovatt. The Knightly Walnut heifer Spell, by Duke Oneida 43151, purchased at Lord Braybrooke's sale, goes to Mr. N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minnesota. A bull calf from Thorndale Rose 23rd, from Audley End, goes to Mr. Murray, and a cow from Hindlip to Mr. Gibson.

"For J. Hill, St. Paul, Minnesota, an extensive and first-class selection was made. Seven animals were purchased at the sale of the late Sir Curtis Lampson's herd, at Rowfant. They were Duchess of Rowfant, by Duke of Underly 2nd 36551, dam Duchess of Glo'ster; and her heifer-calf by Rowfant Duke of Oxford 4th 47011; Duchess of Leicester, by Viscount Oxford 40876, dam Airdrie Duchess 6th; Colleen Celia 3rd, of Mr. Jonas Webb's Celia tribe, by Fugleman 36670; Rowfant Thorndale Rose,

by Grand Duke 37th 43307, dam Thorndale Rose 12th; Thorndale Rose 23rd, by Duke of Cornwall 2nd 43082, dam Thorndale Rose 8th; and Kirklevington Lady 3rd, by Duke of Oxford 39770, dam Kirklevington Lady. At the Hindlip sale, there were purchased for Mr. Hill—Water Lily 2nd, of the Waterloo tribe, by Grand Duke 23rd 34063, dam Water Lily; Kirklevington Queen 5th, by Duke of Connaught 33604, dam Marchioness 11th; Oxford 29th and Oxford 30th, twins by Knight of Oxford 40082, dam Grand Duchess Morecambe; Duchess 125th, by Duke of Connaught 33604, dam Duchess 112th; and Belle of Worcester 4th, by Knight of Oxford 7th 46575, dam Countess of Worcester. A Winsome heifer was also purchased from Mr. Lovatt.

"Mr. Hope also shipped a beautiful Hackney mare, purchased from Mr. Thompson, Kendal, and four fine Collie dogs bought from Mr. Easton."

SWILL FOR YOUNG PIGS.

From the New England Farmer.

There is no better food for young pigs after weaning than good skimmed milk with a little sweet moderately fine wheat bran and corn meal stirred into it. There should not be a large proportion of meal in the mixture at first, nor so long as the pig is making growth, though corn meal is excellent to finish off fattening with. Many a young pig has been spoiled by overfeeding with corn or corn meal. It is impossible to get a good growth on such food alone. Clear milk would be better, but milk will pay a larger profit when given in connection with some grain. Milk alone is rather too bulky for a sole diet; it distends the stomach too much, and gives the animal too much to do to get rid of the surplus water. Many young pigs are spoiled by overfeeding. When first weaned they should be given a little at a time and often. They always will put a foot in the trough, and food left before them a long time gets so dirty that it may be entirely unfit to be eaten. But one of the worst methods of feeding milk to pigs is to have it stand in a sour swill barrel, mixed in along with cucumber parings, sweet corn cobs, and other kitchen wastes, till the whole mass is far advanced in the fermentation stage. Sweet milk is good, and milk that is slightly sour may be better, it may be even more easily digested, but milk that has soured till it bubbles, till the sugar in it has turned into alcohol or into vinegar, is not a fit food for swine of any age, and certainly not for young pigs that have just been taken from their mother. A hog will endure considerable abuse, will live in wet and filthy pens, will eat almost every sort of food, and often thrive fairly well, but a pig that is kept in comfortable quarters and fed upon wholesome food will pay a much better profit to the owner, and furnish much sweeter pork for the barrel. Nearly all the diseases which hogs are subject to are caused by cold, wet pens, or by sour, inferior swill. Better throw surplus milk away than keep it till it rots, and then force it down the throats of swine. Farmers should keep swine enough to take all the wastes of the farm while in a fresh condition, and then supplement it with good wheat middlings and corn meal. Our own practice has been to keep pigs enough to take the skimmed milk each day direct from the dairy room without the use of a swill barrel to store and sour it in. A swill barrel in summer is a nuisance on any farm. We could never find a good place to keep it, where it would not draw flies or breed flies. In winter it would be less objectionable, but it is a nuisance at all times, and in all places.

THE USE OF MUCK AGAIN.

The use of muck can be a source of considerable revenue on many farms where it never has been utilized. My experience with it extends over a period of 20 years, and I abandoned its use in the stable and yard many years ago because it is so nasty. It may be dug any time in the year when it can be done to advantage, but my time for doing it was after haying, as there is a little leisure time at that season that can be turned to account for this work and improvements generally, and the meadows are most always dry at this time.

In the use of muck this rule should invariably be followed, to allow it to weather at least one year, and if possible two, before using, and the results will be enough better to pay for the extra time. I have found it invariably good in the growing of fruits. I have grown 110 bushels of potatoes on an acre of sandy loam by furrowing deeply and covering the seed with a shovelful of weathered muck to the hill. Nothing more was done to the piece till the time to cultivate, when a little dirt was brushed over the muck. The tubers were very smooth and high quality for cooking. This is one instance of the value of the pure, unadulterated article. Its greatest value I found to be when composted with wood ashes. Throw the ashes on the top of the muck bed in the fall, shovel over the whole the following spring, and use for any purpose you wish.

I found, however, that muck in any of its forms was not especially good for corn. By making a compost of two-thirds weathered muck and one-third stable manure, a heavy crop of first-class potatoes can be grown on lightish land, and especially on old worn-out pasture sod. For topdressing grass land in the fall I found that, by throwing a liberal supply of dry muck on the droppings from the cow stable twice a week, a large accumulation of excellent quality was produced. The vital point in using muck is to be sure that the soggy, sodden mass is thoroughly aerated and the particles torn asunder by the action of frost and the oxidizing influence of the atmosphere.—A. A. Southwick, Ridge Farm, Hartford County, Ct.

PHILOSOPHY OF SAP FLOW.

Prof. William Trelease in N. Y. Tribune.

The sap of most plants is taken from the soil by the power of causing osmosis which the roots possess. This force is known to be sufficient to raise the fluid to a height of over 100 feet unaided, and gives rise to what is generally known as "root pressure." In the stem the fluid passes through the vessels or ducts of the pitted cells of plants which, like the pine, have few vessels. These are all minute tubes in which the sap is supported by capillary attraction so that root pressure is generally considered to be amply sufficient to force the current to the top of the highest tree. But its motion upwards is induced by the pumping action of the leaves, from which large quantities of water evaporate.

The ducts and pitted cells through which the stream flows are not entirely filled with sap, but include bubbles of gas with it. As water is withdrawn from the uppermost cells by evaporation, the air in them expands to occupy the additional space, as so exerts less pressure than at first. This allows some of the water lower down to be forced upwards and into them, by the elasticity of the air bubbles in the other cells, the adjustment going on from above downwards—the tendency being to equalize the gas pressure throughout the entire plant. While evaporation continues, this

equilibrium is never reached; when it stops the balance may be effected and the sap remain quiet, supported by root pressure and capillarity, unless some disturbing element is introduced.

This exact balance is probably never reached, even when the leaves are off the tree. The sun warms one part of the stem more than another, and the temperature of the whole changes from hour to hour, and from day to day. Every change of this sort causes the air within the cells to expand or contract, and so leads to a movement of sap from the root upwards or from one part of the trunk to another. The flow of maple sap in spring illustrates this nicely. During a cold night the air in the trunk contracts, and the space it occupied is filled with sap from below ground. When the sun strikes the tree the next morning, and warms it up, the bubbles of gas again expand, and drive the sap out wherever a twig has been broken or a hole bored into the trunk.

MEDICINAL QUALITIES OF FRUITS.

From the Journal of Health.

Of all the fruits with which we are blessed, the peach is the most delicious and digestible. There is nothing more palatable, wholesome, and medicinal than good ripe peaches. It is a mistaken idea that no fruit should be eaten at breakfast. It would be far better if our people would eat less bacon and grease at breakfast, and more fruit. In the morning there is an acid state of the secretion and nothing is so well calculated to correct this as cooling sub-acid fruits, such as peaches, apples, &c. The apple is one of the best of fruits. Baked or stewed apples will generally agree with the most delicate stomach, and are an excellent medicine in many cases. Green or half-ripe apples stewed and sweetened are pleasant to the taste, cooling, nourishing, laxative, far superior, in many cases, to the abominable doses of salts and oil usually given in fever and other diseases. Raw apples stewed are better for constipation than some pills. Oranges are very acceptable to most stomachs, having all the advantages of the acid alluded to; but the orange juice alone should be taken, rejecting the pulp. The same may be said of lemons, pomegranates, and all that class. Lemonade is the best drink in fevers, and when thickened with sugar it is better than syrup of squills and other nauseants in many cases of cough. Tomatoes act on the liver and bowels, and are much more pleasant and safe than blue mass. The juice should be used alone, rejecting the skins. The small-seeded fruits, such as blackberries, figs, currants, and strawberries, may be classed among the best foods and medicines. The sugar in them is nutritious, the acid is cooling and purifying, and the seeds are laxative. We would be much the gainers if we would look more to our orchards and gardens for our medicines and less to drug stores. To cure fever or act on the kidneys, no febrifuge or diuretic is superior to watermelon, which may, with very few exceptions, be taken in sickness and in health in almost unlimited quantities, with positive benefit. But in using them, juice should be taken, excluding the pulp; and then the melon should be fresh and ripe.

PAYS THE GROCERY BILL.—Twenty or twenty-five hives should produce enough honey to pay an ordinary farmer's grocery bill. Bees are a nice thing to fall back on when ordinary crops peter out, and it is better than running a credit account at the store.—Farm and Home.

THE FARMER'S BURDENS.

No class of people feel burdens as much as the farmer. His business is ultimate. The merchants, the manufacturers, the railroads, the professional man, all other classes, indeed, may throw the bulk of their burdens back upon the farmer. His class constitutes the great body of consumers in this country. Whatever tax the merchant pays is added to the price of his goods; whatever tax the manufacturer pays is added to the cost of his wares, and so it goes all along the line. But the farmer when he purchases the goods must pay for all this increased taxation. He does not fix the price upon the goods he buys, nor upon the produce which he sells. If prosperity reaches him it is an accident, for he is virtually reduced by all other classes to the narrowest margin of profit.

Wise legislators, therefore, and patriotic political leaders, will, in shaping their laws and policies, look primarily to the interest of the agricultural classes. This is not demagoguery, as some of the political leaders of our own day would have us think; it is statesmanship. It is a recognized principle in all forms of civil government. It is so in England, where the landed interest furnishes the preponderant influence in the government, despite the admirable and successful industrial progress of the English people during the past fifty years. It is so in France, where the rural peasantry forms the life and backbone of the nation. It is so in Germany, where the protection of the agricultural classes has been pushed even to the cruel expedient of a tariff on breadstuffs. It is so in Russia, the mighty empire which has spent millions of money and thousands of lives in her South Asian conquests during the past twenty years, and is now preparing to make war upon Great Britain, simply to gain an outlet for her southern wheat belt. It is pre-eminently so in America, possessing within her borders the most complete and diversified agricultural territory on the face of the globe. And it is well for this country that she has still left some public men who are old-fashioned enough to believe that the agricultural interest is the life blood of national prosperity, and who study the economies of public finance primarily with reference to the welfare of the tiller of the soil.—Exchange.

BUCHANAN BROS.' HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN SALE.

Farmers' Review, Chicago.

A large number of people attended this sale at Libertyville on the 15th ult., but many of them were mere spectators. Some good buyers were, however, present, and on the whole the sale was a good average one taking into account the fall off in prices of fine stock.

Cuba 348, the bull of which we spoke some time ago, went to Leander Jones, Boone Grove, Ind., at \$290, and was a bargain at that price, combining, as he did, the blood of Jacob and Aaggie 901.

Another fine bull, Duke of Niagara 2030, was purchased by J. Wolf, Wheeler, Ind., for \$260. The grandam of this bull is the famous cow Echo 121, so that the price paid was also low for so much quality. The Northwestern Importing and Breeding Association, of Benson, Minn., represented at the sale by V. G. Hush, Esq., president of the firm, were large buyers, their first purchase being Merlin Netherland 3627, a promising young bull by Netherland Duke 1571, and out of Taler 1351. The price paid was \$255. They also fairly picked up New Year's Day 1968, a dark-colored bull by Midox 986, and out of Sensation 457, for \$50. This bull has got some first-rate

calves, and should have made more money, but was sacrificed in order to make buyers bid fast. The same firm also secured Diamond Lake 2707, a young bull imported in dam Aelodia 4016, Bon Bon 5865, and Duskje 5993, at reasonable prices. These cattle will be a valuable acquisition to the already large herd of the association.

Lashbrook Bros., Waverly, Ia., paid \$300 for Maid of Beachwood 2251, sire Halifax 395, dam Lily of the Valley 1007, \$245 for Aelodia 4016, and \$150 for Aelodia 2d, a nice young Echo heifer. H. P. Eels, Cleveland, O., who is commencing a herd, was the purchaser of some fine cows. Among others, Wilhelmina 739, at \$185; Frozina 3195, at \$200; Bertha S., at \$375, and Kittie Tjitske, at \$245.

Others who purchased quite a number of the cattle were F. Jurgenson, Macon City, Mo.; M. L. Sweet, Grand Rapids, Mich.; A. E. Hoffman, A. L. Forbes, J. R. Mosher, J. E. Dunstine, M. Anderson, A. N. Mann, W. H. Logan, H. C. Glissmann, and others.

The sale averaged for 87 animals, \$158, but it must be remembered that a large number of those sold were young calves.

HORSE TALK WITH A LADY.

From the Colorado Record.

Mrs. Anna D. Clopper, the lady who owns and manages the extensive horse-breeding establishment of the late Colonel J. Y. Clopper, in eastern Arapahoe, took a seat in the *Record* office a few mornings since, and talked quite glibly on the merits of this and that breed of horses. Said she: "I have now running in my pastures fifty young colts, and they are as fine a lot as were ever seen in this country or in the blue grass regions of Kentucky. Some of them are thoroughbreds, and all are by thoroughbred sires. They are worth a deal of money as they run. Not a colt among them that capers upon the green is worth less than a hundred dollars, and there are several that are worth five hundred each."

"During the present summer and past spring," continued the lady, "I have sold about six thousand dollars worth of horses. They have not been my best ones. They have brought me good prices and I have given the buyers good horses. Several of my young animals are working to express wagons on the streets—base use for royal blood, I will admit—and they are among the best horses you see. I offered three hundred dollars for one of them to-day, but the driver shook his head, with the remark, 'That's no money, Mrs. C. You got six hundred dollars for St. Patrick, and I would not trade this horse for him.'"

"Horse-raising is a very fascinating business, and I hope to make it very profitable. It costs but little to raise a horse in this country until he is three years old. I think ten dollars will pay all the expense of his board from the time he is foaled until he sheds his three-year-old teeth, provided he has been raised in bands sufficiently large to economize the expense.

"I doubt some of the propriety of breaking young horses to harness or even to saddle before selling them. They should always be handy to halter. The man who buys a promising young horse usually thinks he can break him better than anybody else. You see these men are very conceited about horses. Each one thinks he knows a little more than does the other fellow. That's all right, so long as they give me my price."

"You ask me if I have any promising trotters? O, yes, I have a hundred young horses that can trot a lick as good as three minutes. 'But three minutes,' you will say, 'is no speed.'

Admit it—but some of those colts whose natural trot across the prairies puts common horses to the run, will one of these days make sporting men crazy. I have colts by St. Patrick and also by Long Barney that are as agile as the birds on the wing. Now these horses—St. Patrick and Long Barney—were thoroughbreds, and not trotters, but the inclination of their colts to bend the knee and trot is from their dams."

"Horse-breeding is reduced to a science. We now produce a first-class roadster with as much certainty as is produced a game cock, a stag hound, or a setter dog. Roadsters by chance are rarities now-a-days. The heavy headed lugger of the bygone age, though he have speed, will no longer do. The fine velvety coat, the high head, and clean throatlatch are now looked to. A plough horse will no longer answer for the road waggon or the phaeton."

FEEDING COWS WHILE AT PASTURE.

From the Farm and Home.

It will soon be time for the old question to recur to the dairyman whether or not it pays to feed meal to the cows that are living on good flush pasture. While it is a fact that taken alone there is no better food for a cow than good pasture, yet the experience of many of the best dairymen throughout the country is in favor of quite a liberal feeding with cornmeal and bran even while the cow is on the best of pasture and apparently doing as well as could reasonably be expected of her. It has been found that while green grass furnishes the finest of flavors and deepest of colors to the milk, a moderate supply of cornmeal to the cow will put into the milk. It also helps to enlarge the flow of milk, even though the cow has apparently been doing her best. When the cow has been living on grass alone, if she is suddenly given a heavy feed of meal while at pasture she is very apt to slacken up in her supply of milk, and the new experimenter immediately comes to the conclusion that meal may do for other people's cows while at pasture, but his cows do better without it. The fact generally is that the violent change has disarranged the cow's digestion, which naturally stops the flow of milk. There is a right way and a wrong way to do everything, and the right way to feed a cow meal, not only when she is at pasture but at any time, is to begin moderately and increase the quantity gradually, so that the cow can assimilate her digestive organs to the demand that is made upon them.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

While the most of the farmers of Central Illinois are rejoicing in the prospect of more than an average corn crop, in some localities more rain seems to be needed to bring the crop forward. And yet along the river in Sangamon Co. hundreds of acres have been overflowed this month, and the growing corn almost wholly destroyed.

The hay and oats harvests are about over. Both have done well and the product generally saved in good condition. All who can afford to do so are stacking and holding their wheat for better prices.

PHIL THRIFTON.

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

THE MEDICAL USE OF EGGS.

From Game Fancier's Journal.

For burns and cuts there is nothing more soothing than the white of an egg, which may be poured over the wound. It is softer, as varnish, for a burn than collodion, and being always on hand can be applied immediately. It is also more cooling than the "sweet oil and cotton" which was formerly considered to be the surest application to allay the smarting pain. It is the contact with the air which gives the extreme discomfort experienced from ordinary accidents of this kind; and anything which excludes air and prevents inflammation is the best thing to be applied. The egg is also considered to be one of the very best remedies for dysentery. Beaten up lightly, with or without sugar, and swallowed at a gulp, it tends by its emollient qualities to lessen the inflammation of the stomach and its intestines, and by forming a transient coating for these organs to enable nature to assume her healthy sway over the diseased body. Two, or at most three, eggs per day would be all that would be required in ordinary cases; and since the egg is not merely a medicine, but food as well, the lighter the diet otherwise, and the quieter the patient is kept, the more rapid and certain is the recovery.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

Sweepstakes, 13921, Clifford & White, Wellington, Ohio, to Tilford Rice, Larchland, Ill.

Drion's Catherine III., 13514, W. M. Alexander, Huntsville, Mo., to F. A. Scott, Huntsville, Mo.

Donna's Sambo VI., 13861, Edgar Stilson, Oshkosh, Wis., to F. Brinkerhoff, Brandon, Wis.

Eureka Belle, 13754, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., to R. J. Gray, Eureka Springs, Ark.

Lord Liverpool, Jr., 2801, J. Baker Sapp, Columbia, Mo., to Chas. G. McHatton, Mexico, Mo.

Urbana Chief, 12158, D. W. Todd, Urbana, Ohio, to M. D. Palmer, Mendota, Ill.

Lady Surprise, 13696, and Windsor Prince, 13945, W. T. Miller, Bowling Green, Ky., to E. A. Lynn, Boxville, Ky.

Della, 13957, H. D. Nichol, Nashville, Tenn., to C. C. Reynolds, Pembroke, Ky.

Sallie Carlisle, 10804, Wm. F. Allen, Manhattan, Kan., to A. W. Rollins, Manhattan, Kan.

Christine, 13712, C. W. Martin, St. Louis, Mich., to Martin & Henry, St. Louis, Mich.

Beauty of Maple Grove, 13919, C. W. Martin, to Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio.

Baron Leinster, 13960, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont., Can., to A. W. Cooley, Coldwater, Mich.

Belle of Glenwood, 13918, and Lady Toronto, 13937, L. W. Ashby, Calhoun, Mo., to H. W. Obriant, Glenwood, Mo.

Elmwood Champion, 13995, Springer Bros., Springfield, Ill., to W. A. Harris, Dardenne, Mo.

This is what hurts the farmer. Selling yearlings is on the same principle of "killing the goose that lays the golden egg." The farmer who makes a practice of selling his stock at the early age of one year will always be hard up. It passes our comprehension why it is practised.—F. S. & H.

A "GENERAL PURPOSE" ANIMAL.

From the Michigan Farmer.

The Shorthorn has always been claimed by its admirers to be a combined beef and milk breed. But it seems, by the following extract from the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, that they have other merits not heretofore properly ascribed to them. In a notice of an auction sale held some time ago it said:

"On Tuesday and Wednesday of next week the great auction sale of trotting stock, bred by Mr. C. J. Hamlin, at Village Farm, will be held at Buffalo Park. In the catalogue there are 111 horses, seven of which are Percherons and fifteen Shorthorns. The light harness horses are the get of Hamlin's Almont, Jr., Dictator, Hamlin's Patchen, Almonarch. Wood's Hambletonian and Mambrino King. All are richly bred, and each has the external lines of a trotter."

This puts the Shorthorn ahead of all other breeds as a "general purpose" animal, and purchasers will probably require a certificate of their best time as well as a pedigree. Mr. Hamlin is probably the only man who ever bred a Shorthorn with "the external lines of a trotter."

IS THERE ANYTHING IN COLOR?

From the Michigan Farmer.

It is an old saying that "a good horse is of any color," and many horsemen are yet of that opinion. Still the exertions made by breeders to obtain some particular color they fancy, or which is regarded as characteristic of the breed, shows that many of them at least favor some color. Dr. Wm. Horne, an eastern veterinary surgeon, thinks color should be the first guide in choosing a horse. He says that among the true bays, dark browns and chestnuts are the most desirable qualities. They are less liable to disease and are the most perfect tempered. Rarely are they vicious or ill-natured. In them are stamina, action, and speed, and with generally a beautiful conformation. Among the blacks are faulty eyes and feet; among the greys are warts and tumors; among the light greys are the subjects of melanosis, an incurable disease that attacks no other color. Among the so-called sorrels are nine-tenths of all the unpleasant qualities much feared and objected to in choosing a horse, especially when a family horse is desired. He would not buy a light chestnut horse called a sorrel, except upon good proof of an exception to the rule in his favor. He would always buy one of the three colors named above, above all a dark chestnut.

GREEN FODDER FOR STOCK.

Dairy World.

Mr. Mills, the apostle of ensilage, or the preservation of crops in a green state of fodder, lays down the following conditions as essential to success. Air must be perfectly excluded from the pit or silo by a uniform and continuous pressure of about 250 pounds to the square foot; the crop should have flowered before being cut, and the knives should be sharp enough not to tear the saccharine sacks. Last year Mr. Mills fed for seven months 140 animals, cows and horses, from ten acres of corn fodder.

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.

WOOD ASHES IN THE ORCHARD.

Among the most common and most valuable of special manures I place wood ashes, says Prof. Kedzie. The amount of ash and its relative composition vary with the kind or part of vegetable burned, but we may safely take the ash of the body of a beech tree as representing the average composition of wood. One bushel of ashes represents about two and a half tons of dry body wood. Wood ashes contain all the required elements of plant nutrition except nitrogen. One hundred pounds of wood ashes contains 16 pounds of potash worth 80 cents, 3½ pounds of soda worth 2 cents, 67 pounds of lime and magnesia worth 8 cents, and 5½ pounds of phosphoric acid worth 26 cents. If we had to buy in market the cheapest form the manurial materials contained in 100 pounds of ashes the cost would be \$1.16. Can you afford to throw away such valuable materials, or sell them for sixpence a bushel to the soap boiler? No argument is needed; here is the value and there is the selling price. Draw your own conclusions.

A POINT ABOUT CIDER VINEGAR.

I have two casks of cider. One is one year old and the other is two years old. How can I make it into vinegar in the quickest possible time?—M. H. F.

I cannot give any particular rule to follow. The principle of making vinegar is a simple one. The two requisites are heat and air. If you have on hand 20 or 30 gallons of vinegar, you may add to it from the oldest cider about three gallons every week, and when the cask is full draw out about the same amount, and fill again. If you have not got this stock of vinegar to begin with, perhaps you can do no better than to roll it out into some warm place where it can get the benefit of the heat from the sun. In this case the barrels should be kept well filled to prevent leakage. The cider should be stirred a little every few days to keep it from coating over and in that way preventing the action of the air.—James B. Paige, Prescott, Mass.

IMPROVING THE COMMON SHEEP.

A western exchange says: "There is probably no other time when flock masters in the Western States and Territories could so cheaply improve their flocks as the present. While the depression in the wool business has affected breeding stock of the highest quality less than any other, still it has had to bear its share to a greater or less extent in the general depression. Many breeders moreover have been making fewer sales of their best breeding stock, and there is consequently a larger supply to pick from. Having secured a well-bred ram of the type you propose to breed to, do not forget the important part played by the ewe in this matter of improvement. Bakewell effected the extraordinary improvement he made in the Leicesters without the aid of any other breed, merely by exercising his skill in judicious selections of individuals from that breed alone. Let the improved blood when obtained, therefore, be crossed upon the best fleeced ewes of the flock, and the lambs of the first cross will show an improvement no less surprising than gratifying. The next cross will show more decided improvement, and soon it will take a practiced eye to tell the grade from the pure-bred. The improvement will be rapid, too, and in five or six years a remarkable transformation can be effected in the flock. At the end of the second year another pure-bred ram

should be procured for the use on the year-old-past ewes of the first cross. Many would now begin to use carefully selected rams of the second cross, but it would be best to postpone using the male until the type, by repeated crossing had become fixed.

The importation of Cleveland Bay horses is increasing very rapidly. A good many of them should be regarded with suspicion, as their breeding cannot be established. The breed was neglected so long that it is extremely difficult to get them purely bred. But you can trust a Yorkshireman to get up any kind of a horse wanted on short notice.—Exchange.

Poultry.

GIVE YOUR WIFE A CHANCE.

Under this head a correspondent of the *Poultry Messenger* says:—

"How long will it take to hammer the fact into the thick skulls of the majority of farmers that the wife can do anything profitable or practical, can make as much or more from her branch of the establishment as does the stronger half of the co-partnership. When the wife has worked hard to care for the milk, cream, and butter, has labored early and late to raise her noble flock of poultry, when she takes her butter, eggs, and poultry to market and returns with a fist full of greenbacks, how selfish and cruel it is for *him* to sit back in his chair and say: 'Oh! it was *my* corn, it was *my* oats, and *my* milk you fed to your poultry; if I could have had it all to feed to my hogs, it would have brought three times as much—a hen eats as much as a hog.' He grumbles at every pailfull of milk, every panfull of corn that goes to the hens, at the use of the orchard as a poultry yard, in place of a hog run. This is no fancy sketch, for the parties live less than ten miles from where I sit. The lady, a hard-working farmer's wife, not only superintends the house work for a family of five, with extras, but cares for her apiary of over fifty colonies of bees, has to sell yearly more honey, poultry, and eggs (and leave out the item of butter) for *net* cash than he with his eighty acre farm and rented land all put together. He handles a good deal of money, but he has to pay hired hands, harvesters and threshers, buys hogs, feeds them thirty-cent corn, and sells them when fat for less profit than the corn would have brought alone, and finally, to sum up the season's work, he has very much less money to show for his work than she has for hers. She is up before daylight, on cold freezing mornings, to burn corn, scald oats and potatoes, get a kettle of warm water, and out to give her poultry a steaming breakfast. The scorched corn is eaten ravenously, along with tepid water and clabbered milk. What is the result? Eggs by the basketful, 150 laying hens shelling them out grandly. It makes the people stare to see her bring in her thirty five to forty dozens of eggs at a trip when they are selling at twenty-five or thirty cents a dozen. And she does this too with the old rattle trap coops and yards made up of anything and everything she can pound together in the shape of something to shelter the little chicks and older fowls from storm. She has the reputation of having the largest turkeys, the hardest chickens, and the biggest ducks of any in her region of the country. Given warm poultry houses, commodious yards, and generous bins of feed, with a little encouraging help by hand and word, and she could treble her present income, and beat the eighty acre farm four to one on profits. Farmers, how many of you are

helping (?) your wives in this back-handed fashion? Give them a chance."

A FORETHOUGHT OF WINTER EGGS.

O. S. Hills in N. Y. Tribune.

The editor of a leading poultry paper has said that a hen-house sunk into the ground is objectionable because being inclosed on two or three sides it cannot be ventilated. Now there is no more difficulty about ventilating a cellar or well than a garret, if there are live animals in it to generate heat enough to make a change of air desirable. Another poultry writer says hens must be let out into open sheds to take the air every winter day. I kept last year twenty-five shut up three months in a house as near air-tight as I could make it, except the ventilators. The hens were happy, healthy, and laid every day, and what was more remarkable, almost every egg set hatched. I carried a pailful of eggs to St. Albans, eight miles, on the bottom of my buggy, expecting to sell them to my grocer, but I met a man who picked out thirty of them and took them in a common lumber-box double wagon, over the hills to Fairfield, about six miles more, and every egg produced a live chick.

Dr. Riggs, of Connecticut, has a brick hennery four feet under ground and five feet above, made to be warm; he wanted eggs in winter when they brought fifty or sixty cents a dozen. The pullets were made to lay four months after they were hatched. But he found bad air in this hennery, which could not be got out; that was a point not thought of when he constructed it. So he made a flue reaching up to the gable of the roof, and running down to within four or five inches of the bottom of the hennery. He had no difficulty after that in making that room just as nice in its atmosphere as your barn or house. The draught was altogether up. Air enough came in, although the windows were as tight as could be. The result was pure air; chickens never diseased; they were healthy and happy, crowing and cackling, and laying nice eggs. There is no need of freezing birds' combs, I have kept Leghorns for years and never had a comb freeze.

EGG-CULTURE IN FRANCE.

From the English Dairyman.

Many small farmers in France pay their rents from their poultry yards. The fowls in Normandy, France, are almost exclusively of the Crevecœur breed in its different varieties. The number of poultry in Normandy is 3,500,000, estimated at the value of £2,400,000, and the annual value of fowls' eggs alone is £250,000 to the farmers. The average annual produce per hen is about 100 eggs, and a hen will continue to lay for five years. In 1875 England imported 800,000 eggs valued at \$12,500,000, including charges, of which France furnished five-sixths; that is to say, more than 2,000,000 per day during the year. In France hardly a meal is eaten at any table without eggs or poultry forming a part of it. Normandy furnishes nearly 2,000,000 head of poultry of various kinds annually to the Paris markets, yet falls behind the supply from other provinces. 6,000,000 of eggs are sold weekly in the Paris market. Many are used in glazing ornamental cakes and sweetmeats. One pastry cook buys 2,000,000 eggs a year for these purposes. A large dealer uses 500,000, of which he separates the whites from the yolks, the whites being sent to the manufacturing districts in the north, and the yolks are employed in dressing skins for gloves. Agri-

cultural writers in France are continually urging that more attention should be paid to poultry-raising by farmers — they declaring that the production might be easily doubled.

CLEAN UP.

From the American Poultry Yard.

We have dutifully urged upon the attention of our readers the importance that attaches to preventing vermin from getting a foothold in the fowl-house, and especially among the laying hens. To say nothing of the annoyance thus caused to the poor fowls themselves, the effect of such neglect cannot easily be remedied. When once these pests get established in the cracks and crevices of the nests and buildings, it is often next to impossible to clear them all out, even with the most vigorous exertions and applications. If any of our friends have thus neglected to see to their premises in season to prevent this state of things, now is the time to fumigate the house thoroughly, by burning sulphur and resin inside it, first removing from within it all the fowls and chicks. Then apply a good coat of whitewash and the place may be renovated. The birds must then have a good dusting with carbolic powder and fine sulphur, to rid them of their enemies, and render them once more comfortable.

NOTES.

To destroy vermin on fowls, take a sponge or soft rag, moisten with kerosene, with a few drops of carbolic acid added, and rub it gently over the back of neck and the throat, and a little under the wings, and that fowl will be rid of them. Then rub the same mixture over the perches, pretty well rubbing in once a week, and they will never take possession of the chicken-house.

Put sprigs of cedar in the nests of all your hens, and lay the cedar wherever there are any mites, and you will not be bothered with them long. For the sore head in chicks, give them, in their food, sulphur once or twice a week, it will cure all that have it and keep the others free from it.—Home and Farm.

Says an exchange:—"Put a pinch of sulphur and half a teaspoonful of carbolic acid in a pint of kerosene oil. If your fowls have scaly legs, take them from the perch at night, anoint the legs with oil, and set them back to roost. One application will usually suffice to exterminate the parasite nest which makes the trouble."

Where hens are kept in stables, they are sure to become lousy, and the lice will soon get into the horses, to which the vermin are a great torment. Keep your hens in a house to themselves. It only costs a small trifle to build a comfortable poultry house.

Live Stock Notes.

A herd of West Highland cattle has been established at Strathclair, Manitoba, by Mr. R. Campbell, who imported several about two years ago from Scotland. The herd now numbers 75 head, and are reported to thrive amazingly in the North-West.

Breeders of Angus and Galloway cattle have issued a circular asking the fairs to classify the two breeds separately in their premium lists instead of placing them together as "polled cattle." It is a senseless thing to jumble together two breeds of cattle about as distinct as the Herefords and Shorthorns.

The Council of the Polled Cattle Society, Banff, North Britain, at a late meeting resolved to offer a gold medal valued at £10 to be competed for at the Chicago Fat Stock Show in November next, and to be awarded to the best steer, cow, or heifer of the Aberdeen Angus breed.

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, TORONTO, July 30th, 1885.

The condition of the British live stock trade, as indicated by our latest cable despatches, is very poor. Receipts of cattle from Canada and the United States have been again heavy, and the general supply from Ireland and the Continent fair. The weather is tropical in the intense heat, and the heavy supply, the demand for which has been weak, has had a bad effect on prices, prime Canadian steers bringing only 12½c., or 1½c. below the prices of a week ago, a similar decline being shown in other grades.

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

Cattle—	\$	c.	\$	c.
Prime Canadian steers.....	0	12½	to	0 00
Fair to choice grades.....	0	12	to	0 00
Poor to medium.....	0	11	to	0 00
Inferior and bulls.....	0	7½	to	0 00

TORONTO.

The movement of live stock since a week ago has not been so large. The receipts here on Monday and Tuesday were twenty-six loads. There is more business doing in export cattle, but butchers' are still dull. Sheep continue easy; lambs and hogs steady and in good demand; calves quiet. Prices generally show very little change.

CATTLE.—There is a better trade doing in export cattle this week than for some time past. Space is more plentiful, and there is a better demand. Yesterday's receipts consisted of about ten loads, of which two were on through shipment. For the choice grades 5½c. per lb. is the top price. Among yesterday's sales were 20 head, averaging 1,325 lbs., at \$74 each; 18 do., 1,325, at about 5½c. per lb.; 37 do., 1,273 lbs., at \$5.40 per 100 lbs.; 17 do., 1,445 lbs., at \$5.40; 18 do., 1,300 lbs., at \$5.40. The market for butchers' cattle continues dull; the demand is light; yesterday a number that had been held over from the week before were offered; at the close of the day several loads were unsold. The unsatisfactory state of the trade is due to the very poor demand there is at present for beef in the city; in this connection it may be said that butchers do not anticipate any improvement for a few weeks at least. The quantity of yesterday's offerings showed an improvement on the past couple of weeks, still there were no choice loads; prices are easy at previous quotations. Among yesterday's sales were 21 head averaging 1,000 lbs. at \$36 each, 2 do. 900 lbs. \$30 each, 23 do. 1,125 lbs. at \$42, 16 head at about 3¼c. per lb.; and 3 head, 900 lbs., for \$90. In milk cows there is little doing; sales are being made chiefly at \$30 to \$45 each. Stockers are in light demand at 3 to 4c. per lb.; about a load was bought yesterday for shipment to western Ontario.

SHEEP.—There is not much of a demand for exporters, neither are there many offering. The feeling continues easy; choice are selling at 3¼ to 4c. per lb., and inferior and rams at 3 to 3¼c. Culls are in poor demand and unchanged at \$3 to \$3.50 per head.

LAMBS.—The market for lambs continues very satisfactory. There are a good many offering but all are being sold at steady prices. Among yesterday's sales were 24 averaging 76 lbs. at \$3.60; 50 at \$3.37½; 12 at \$3.10; 48 at \$3.12½.

CALVES.—Are unchanged, the demand being light. HOGS.—Business is quiet this week owing to a light supply. The demand continues good for light fat and stores at previous quotations. A number of heavy were bought on Monday at 4¼c. per lb.

Quotations are as follows:—

Cattle, export, choice.....	5¼ to 5½	per lb.
“ “ mixed.....	4½ to 5	“
“ bulls.....	3½ to 4½	“
“ butchers', choice.....	4 to 4½	“
“ good.....	3½ to 3¾	“
“ common grass fed.....	2½ to 3¼	“
Milch cows.....	\$25 to \$45	
“ stockers.....	3 to 4	per lb.
Sheep, export, per lb.....	3½ to 4	“
“ inferior and rams.....	3 to 3¼	“
“ butchers', per head.....	3 00 to 3 50	
Spring lambs, per head.....	3 00 to 3 60	
Hogs, heavy fat, off the car.....	4½ to 4¾	per lb.
“ light fat.....	4¼ to 5	“
“ store.....	4¾ to 5	“
Calves, choice, per head.....	\$6 00 to \$8 50	
“ common.....	2 upwards.	

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

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending July 25.....	885	2,856	133
Week ending July 18.....	1,039	4,381	168
Cor. week, 1884.....	547	3,237	8
Cor. week, 1883.....	532	2,703	35
Total to date.....	27,029	17,342	3,660
To same date 1884.....	18,338	17,380	3,338
To same date 1883.....	16,746	12,846	2,263

MONTREAL.

At Point St. Charles, Monday, the demand for live cattle was fair, but there was a weaker feeling among export buyers, and consequently the demand for shipping cattle was slow and prices steady at 5½ to 5¾ c. per lb. live weight for desirable beasts. There was a fair demand for sheep but prices were easier at 4 to 4½ c. for good to choice per lb. live weight. Live hogs were easier at 5¼ c. per lb. At Viger market the receipts of cattle were fair, there being 300 head offered, which met a good demand; common to choice sold at \$15 to \$45 each. The offerings of sheep were moderate with a fair demand at steady prices, there being 425 head, and sold at \$2.50 to \$4.50 each. There were 425 lambs offered which brought \$3.25 to \$4 each as to quality. The receipts of calves were small, there being 50 offered, which were picked up quickly at \$1.25 to \$6.25 each. Pigs brought \$1 to \$2.75. Lean hogs sold at \$2.50 to \$8.25 each as to quality.

THE HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Business is quiet this week. The demand is light, the enquiry being from local buyers, and chiefly for common workers. The demand for drivers and saddle horses is light. At Grand's Repository yesterday, about twenty horses were sold. They were all common workers, and sold at \$70 to \$130 each.

MONTREAL.

At Montreal there has been a fair demand. At Mr. James Maguire's stables there were sold c.c. chestnut horse \$90; one black, \$75; one grey do., \$110; one black mare, \$120; one black horse, \$110; one black mare, \$195; two black horses at \$30 and \$95 each. At the Horse Exchange, three horses were sold at \$150, \$162.50, and \$120 each.

PRODUCE.

There seems to have been rather less reluctance to buy manifested during the past week than in that preceding, but the amount of sales has shown very little increase, and prices of grain have shown very little alteration. Holders have not been inclined to press sales, although the tendency in outside markets has been downwards. Crop prospects generally seem to be fairly good. Local stocks have been on the increase, and stood on Monday as follows:—Flour, 3,125 barrels; fall wheat, 126,928 bushels; spring wheat, 104,741; oats, 17,490; barley, 11,047; peas, 2,543; rye, nil. Wheat in transit for England shows a decrease on the week, standing on the 23rd inst. at 2,175,000 quarters, against 2,215,000 on the 16th inst. In the States the visible supply of wheat stood at 37,539,000 bushels, against 36,970,000 in the preceding week.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

	July 21.	July 28.
Flour.....	00s od	00s od
R. Wheat.....	6s 11d	6s 11d
R. Winter.....	7s 1d	6s 11d
No. 1 Cal.....	7s 3d	7s 2d
No. 2 Cal.....	6s 11d	6s 10d
Corn.....	4s 5½d	4s 5d
Barley.....	00s od	00s od
Oats.....	00s od	00s od

Peas.....	5s 8d	5s 7d
Pork.....	54s od	55s od
Lard.....	34s 3d	33s 9d
Bacon.....	30s 6d	30s 6d
Tallow.....	28s od	28s od
Cheese.....	42s 6d	41s 6d

FLLOUR.—The demand has improved slightly, but sales have been few and small, and at weak prices. Superior extra, guaranteed, changed hands on Thursday and Saturday at equal to \$3.90; extra sold last week at equal to \$3.75, and spring extra, on Saturday, at equal to about \$3.85 here. At the close there was some enquiry heard at about \$3.90 for superior extra and \$3.70 for extra, but no sales reported.

BRAN.—Inactive with values much as before at \$10.50 to \$11.

OATMEAL.—Fairly steady; has sold at about \$4.00 for average brands on track, but choice held higher; small lots quiet at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

WHEAT.—Quiet, but with values fairly steady, and offerings small. No. 2 fall has been worth about 87 to 88c., and No. 3 has been offered at 85c. without bids. Spring held rather more firmly than fall; a cargo of choice No. 2, afloat at a lake port, sold on Monday at 90c.; but car-lots offered at the same figure and not taken. Market closed weak with No. 2 fall offered at 88c., No. 3 fall at 85c., and No. 2 spring at 90c., with no sales reported. On street fall and spring closed at 82 to 84c. and goose at 73c.

OATS.—Have been fairly steady; cars on track sold at close of last week for 33 and 34c., and on Monday at 33½ and 34c., the latter for choice, and a car to arrive brought 33c. at the close. Street receipts small; prices closing at 36c.

BARLEY.—Still nothing doing, there being none either offered or wanted, crop prospects seem to be fairly good. Street receipts nil.

PEAS.—No. 2 have changed hands at 66c. f. o. c., which price would probably have been repeated had there been any more offered. Street receipts nil.

RYE.—Has remained purely nominal.

HAY.—Pressed inactive and prices nominal. Market receipts rather small and almost entirely of new, but probably sufficient with prices easy, closing at \$8.00 to \$11.00 for it and \$16.00 for old.

SIRAW.—Supplies have continued to be very small and more wanted, prices firm at from \$12.00 to \$13.25 for sheaf, and loose worth \$7 00 to \$8.00.

POIAPOLS.—Have been offered rather less freely, and have been steady in price, closing at \$2.00 for dealers' lots and \$1.75 to \$1.80 per barrel on street.

APPLES.—Nothing doing, but scarce and firm at about \$3 00 per barrel.

POULTRY.—Rather more in, and prices rather weak at 45 to 50c. per pair for spring chickens; at 50 to 60c. for fowl, and 60 to 70c. for ducks.

TORONTO MARKET.

Flour, p. brl., f.o.c. Sup. extra.....	\$3 90	to \$3 95
“ “ Extra.....	3 70	to 3 75
“ “ Strong Bakers.....	0 00	to 0 00
“ “ S. W. Extra.....	0 00	to 0 00
“ “ Superfine.....	0 00	to 0 00
Oatmeal.....	4 00	to 4 05
Cornmeal.....	0 00	to 3 50
Bran, per ton.....	10 50	to 11 00
Fall wheat, No. 1.....	0 00	to 0 00
“ No. 2.....	0 87	to 0 88
“ No. 3.....	0 84	to 0 85
Spring Wheat, No. 1.....	0 89	to 0 90
“ No. 2.....	0 87	to 0 88
“ No. 3.....	0 00	to 0 00
Barley, No. 1.....	0 00	to 0 00
“ No. 2.....	0 60	to 0 00
“ No. 3 Extra.....	0 55	to 0 00
“ No. 3.....	0 50	to 0 00
Oats.....	0 33	to 0 34
Peas.....	0 66	to 0 00
Rye.....	0 70	to 0 00
Corn.....	0 00	to 0 00
Timothy Seed, per bush.....	2 00	to 2 15
Clover.....	6 75	to 0 00
Flax, screened, 100 lbs.....	0 00	to 0 00

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—Quiet; choice new scarce and wanted, the decrease being apparently in consequence of the hot weather; prices for all really choice offered firm at 12 to 13c., but for any other grade no demand has been heard. Old increasingly weak; some little seems to have sold at 3½c., closing with more offered at these figures. Street receipts small, and prices firm at 17 to 18c. for pound rolls, and tubs and crocks worth 13 to 14c.

CHEESE.—Steady and unchanged at 8½ to 9c. for choice new.

EGGS.—Abundant and easy at 11½ to 12c. for round lots, and 14 to 15c. for street receipts of really fresh.

PORK.—Easier at \$14.50 to \$15 for small lots, with sales few.

BACON.—Still inactive with prices easy. Long-clear has been going slowly in small lots at 7 to 7¼ c.; Cumberland at 6¾ c., but summer-cured at 8c., rolls and bellies scarce at 10c. for rolls and 11 to 11½ c. for bellies.

HAMS.—Have continued in good demand and from at 11½ to 12c. for smoked, and 12 to 12½ for canvassed in small lots, but nothing doing in pickled.

LARD.—Quiet and selling much as before at 9c. for tinnets and 9½ to 9¾ c. for pails in small lots.

HOGS.—Offerings very small, and all readily taken at \$6.50 to \$6.75.

SALT.—Quiet at unchanged prices. Canadian held at 80c. for car-lots and sold at 85 to 90c. for small lots per barrel. Liverpool coarse held at 70c. for small lots; and dairy quiet at 40c. for round lots and 45c. for small 50 lb. bags.

DRIED APPLES.—Nothing of any consequence doing; trade-lots seem to have been quiet, and small lots to have been neglected but offered at 4½c.

HOPS.—There have been some medium sold in a lot at 9c.; and single bales of fair to fine at 10 to 14c.

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

TORONTO MARKETS.

Butter, choice dairy, new.....	0 12	to 0 13
“ good shipping lots.....	0 00	to 0 00
“ inferior, &c.....	0 03½	to 0 00
Cheese, in small lots.....	0 08½	to 0 09
Pork, mess, per brl.....	14 50	to 15 00
Bacon, long clear.....	0 07	to 0 07½
“ Cumberland cut.....	0 06½	to 0 00
“ smoked.....	0 00	to 0 00
Hams, smoked.....	0 11½	to 0 12
“ cured and canvassed.....	0 12	to 0 12½
“ in pickle.....	0 10	to 0 00
Lard, in tinnets and pails.....	0 09	to 0 09½
“ in tierces.....	0 09	to 0 00
Eggs.....	0 11½	to 12 00
Dressed hogs.....	6 50	to 0 00
Hops.....	0 09	to 0 12
Dried apples.....	0 04	to 0 04½
White beans.....	0 75	to 1 10
Liverpool coarse salt.....	0 65	to 0 75
“ dairy, per bag 50 lbs.....	0 40	to 0 45
“ fine, “.....	1 45	to 1 50
Goderich, per barrel.....	0 85	to 0 90
“ per car lot.....	0 80	to 0 00

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Green steady with all offered readily taken at former prices. Cured firm; sold at 8¾c. with more wanted.

CALFSKINS.—Quiet at steady but unchanged prices.

PELTS.—Have shown no change, the best green still selling at 35c., but an advance on the 1st prox. seems probable.

LAMBSKINS.—In fair supply and moving readily as before at 40c. for the best green, but scarcely any business doing in other qualities.

WOOL.—Has been quiet but steady; there have been a few small sales made at 16 to 17c. for coarse and 18c. for fine, but country holders have usually been wanting 19c. for the latter and seem not to have got it as yet—at least to any extent. South-down inactive but steady at 22c. Pulled wools nothing-doing and values unchanged.

TALLOW.—Abundant and weak; rough has declined to 3c. but rendered unchanged at 6¼c. with a small movement in trade-lots at 6½c.

Hides and Skins.		
Steers, 60 to 90 lbs.....	\$0 08½	to \$0 00
Cows.....	0 08	to 0 00
Cured and inspected.....	0 08½	to 0 00
Calfskins, green.....	0 11	to 0 13
“ cured.....	0 13	to 0 15
Sheepskins.....	0 40	to 0 00
Lambskins.....	0 00	to 0 00
Pelts.....	0 35	to 0 00
Tallow, rough.....	0 03	to 0 00
“ rendered.....	0 06½	to 0 00

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY STOCK YARDS AT MONTREAL.



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

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

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For the convenience of Shippers an Hotel with all modern improvements will be built at the Yards so as to be ready for use about July 1st.

For information about Rates, etc., apply to

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Ontario Veterinary College,

40 Temperance St., Toronto

PRINCIPAL, - PROF. SMITH, V.S.

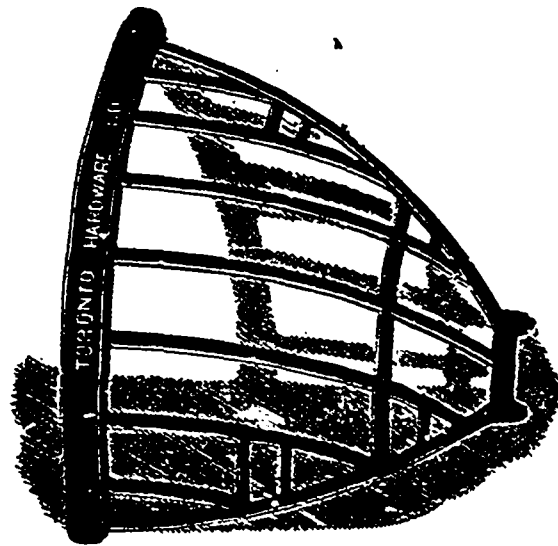
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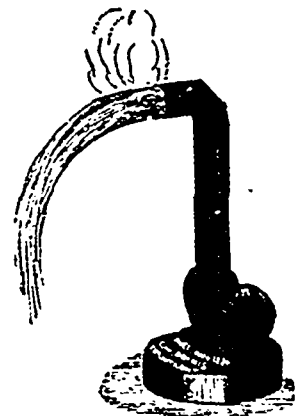
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Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

\$1000.00 REWARD FOR ITS SUPERIOR.

Washing made light and easy. The clothes that pure whiteness which no other mode of washing can produce. No rubbing required, no friction to injure the fabric. A 10 year old girl can do the washing as well as an older person. Weighs less than six pounds. Can be carried in a small valise.

To place it in every household the price has been placed at \$3.00, and if not found satisfactory, money refunded in one month from date of purchase. See what the *Canada Presbyterian* says about it:—"The Model Washer and Bleacher which Mr. C. W. Dennis offers to the public has many and valuable advantages. It is a time and labor-saving machine, it is substantial and enduring and is very cheap. From trial in the household we can testify to its excellence."

Send for circulars. AGENTS WANTED.

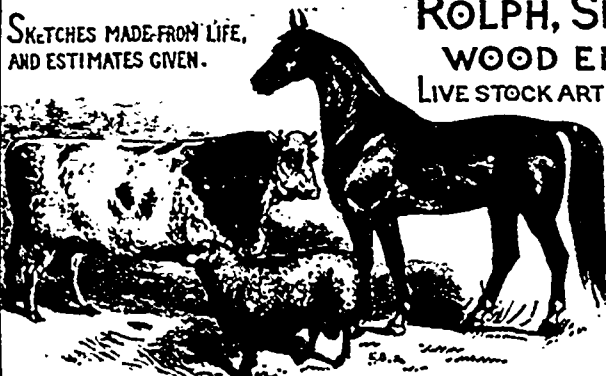
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THOUSAND ISLANDS,
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

The usual Auction of Leases for twenty years, renewable of certain Islands in the above group, some of which are situated at the Fiddler's Elbow, others at the Raft Narrows, and others again in the Lake Fleet Group, will be held at the Court House, Brockville, at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, the 5 proximo.

A map showing the Islands referred to may be seen, and the conditions of lease learned, at any time during office hours, between this date and the date of sale, on enquiry at the Office of the Custom House Officers at Gananoque or Brockville, or at this Department.

I. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Supt.-Gen.
of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 16th July, 1885.



Notice to Contractors

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

Specifications, form of Tender, and all necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after Monday, the 13th instant.

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

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

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

A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 15th July, 1885.



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.

CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW—Cattle and Sheep

CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW—Subscribers at once

CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW—Stable and Stud.

CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW—Dairy.

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FOR THE RAPID AND PERMANENT CURE OF CATARRH

To be had only of
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Opinions of the Press.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon treatment for catarrh. Out of 2000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is no less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the paste and medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished, the catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him six years ago, are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on catarrh.—*Montreal Star.*

OBSERVE—Our remedy is easily applied — it is used only once in twelve days, and its application does not interfere with business or ordinary duties. We give every case our special attention.

None Genuine Without Our Signature.

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Address in Canada, BREEDER Office, Toronto, and in England,

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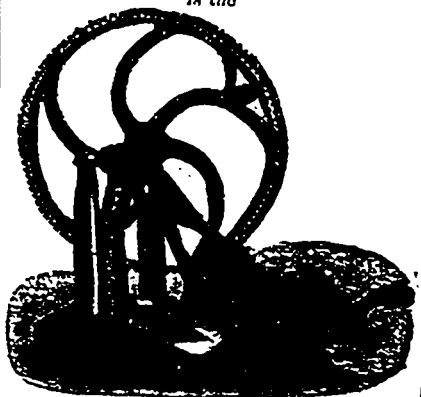
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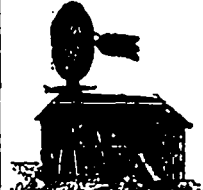
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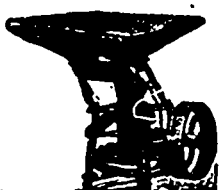
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(WOOD OR IRON.)



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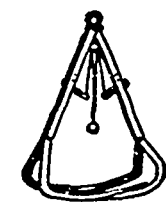
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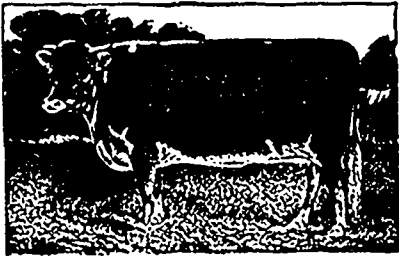
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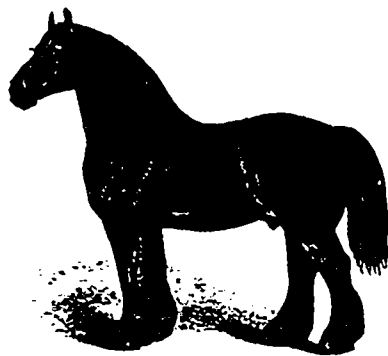
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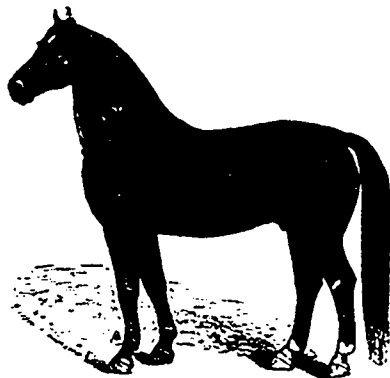
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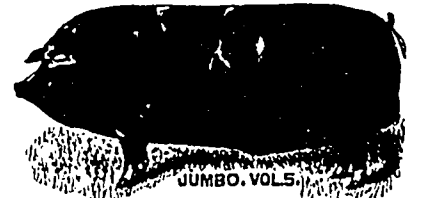
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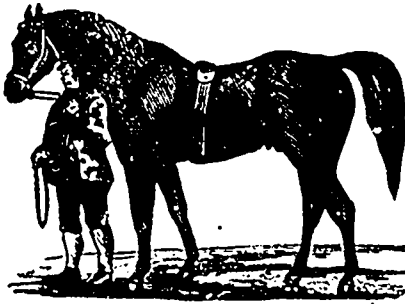
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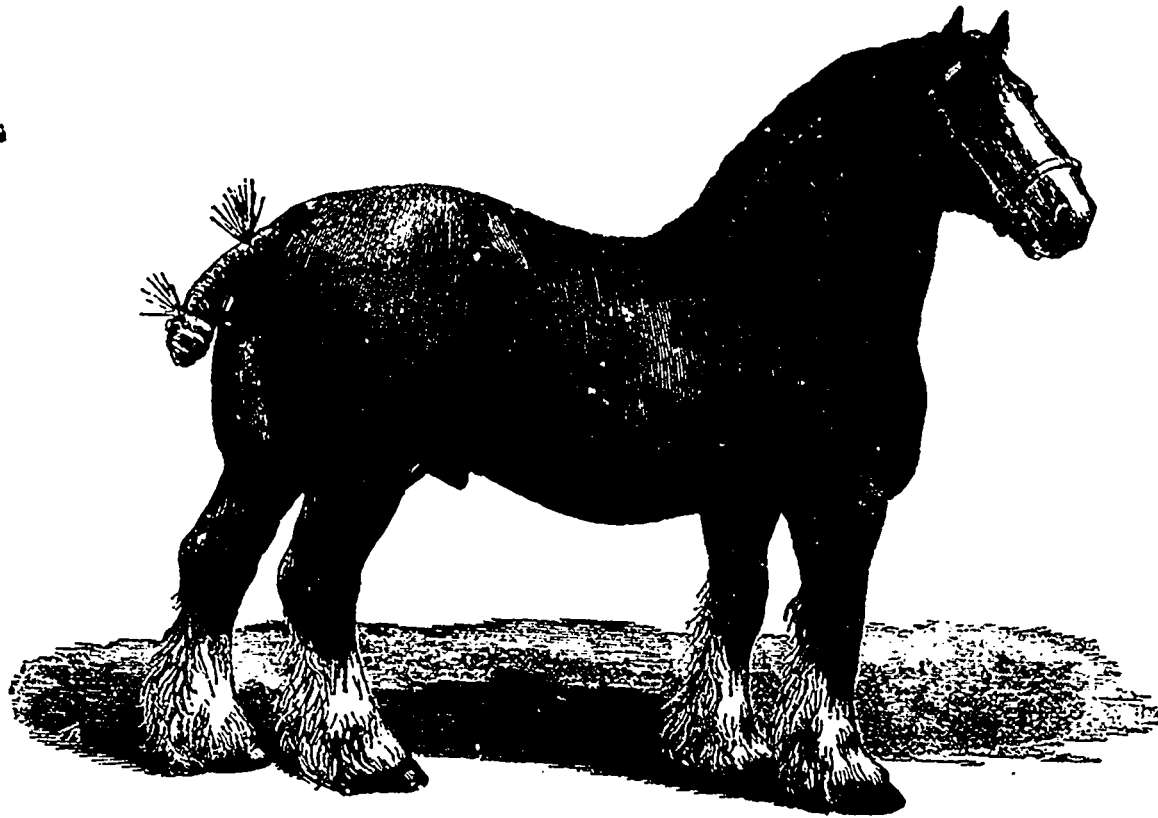
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