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CANADIAN BREEDER and AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, JANUARY 2, 1885.

No. 1.



Group from the Aaggie Family of Holsteins, the property of Smiths & Powell, Syracuse, N.Y.

HOLSTEINS.

The following letter from Messrs. Smiths & Powell, of Syracuse, N.Y., accompanying the engraving of their group of the Aaggie family, which appears in this issue of THE CANADIAN BREEDER, will be found interesting:—

THE AAGGIE FAMILY OF HOLSTEINS.

Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

We send you herewith a cut of the group of the Aaggie family, recently drawn from life by the young American artist, Cecil Palmer. The original picture, of which this is a reduced copy, he pronounces the most natural and finest work of his life. Each animal was accurately and

carefully drawn, giving a very close portrait of each as it then appeared. This group consists of Aaggie, her son Neptune, Aaggie Rosa, Aaggie Beauty, Aaggie Beauty 2d, Aaggie Kathleen, Aaggie May and her calf Horace, by Neptune. The Aaggie, we believe, is conceded to be the largest milking family yet produced of any breed.

Lady Clifden, a sister to Aaggie, was the first cow ever known to have produced 16,275 pounds of milk in a year.

Aaggie was the first cow to produce 18,000 pounds in a year.

Her daughter, Aaggie 2nd, is the only two-year old that has ever given 17,746 pounds in a year.

Aaggie Clara, imported by us last year, was

the first two-year-old to give 65 pounds in a day.

Aaggie Constance, the marvellous two-year-old, which has given us, this season, 76 pounds 6 ounces in 24 hours, so far has no equal.

Aaggie Rosa gave last year, the first season after importation, when not fully acclimated, 16,156 pounds 10 ounces in a year.

Aaggie Beauty, commencing in February, only a month after coming out of quarantine, when three years old past, gave 13,573 pounds 15 ounces in a year.

Aaggie Beauty 2d, commencing in February, at 23 months of age, when only a month out of quarantine, gave 9,684 pounds 2 ounces in 11 months 14 days, when she was due to drop her next calf.

Aggie May, three years old, has given, this season, over 9,000 pounds in 7 months.

Aggie Idaline, imported last autumn, has given, to date, over 11,500 pounds in 9 months.

Aggie Idaline 2d, imported at the same time, has given, to date, in 9½ months, over 10,400 pounds.

Aggie Idaline 3d, four years old, imported at the same time, has given in 9 months, to date, over 9,500 pounds.

Aggie Kathleen, imported at the same time, has given, to date, in 8 months, over 10,000 pounds.

Aggie Bonnie, four years old, has given, this season, nearly 9,000 pounds in 7 months.

Aggie Cora, four years old, has given over 9,600 pounds in 7 months.

Aggie Cornelia, sister to Aggie, imported last autumn, has given, to date, 10,362 pounds in 8 months.

Aggie Cornelia 2d, imported at the same time, over 9,000 pounds in 8½ months.

Aggie Cornelia 3d, four years old, imported at the same time, over 8,500 pounds in 5 months.

Aggie Rosa 2d, four years old, over 7,300 in 5½ months.

Aggie Sarah, four years old, over 6,500 pounds in 3½ months.

Aggie Constance, two years old, over 9,500 pounds in 6 months and 12 days.

Several other members of this family have done equally well, but we will not extend the list. We think no other family can make a corresponding showing.

Our Netherland family has records nearly equal to the above, while the entire original Netherland family, all bought of one party in Holland, and all he owned, six head, have weekly butter records which average for the whole number 16 pounds 7½ ounces per week.

Our last importation of 169 head reached here safely last week from quarantine, in very fine condition. They are an elegant lot, mostly heifers, the only cow being the dam of the marvellous two-year-old, Aggie Constance.

Our former importation was safely landed some time since, and their pedigrees are given in our new catalogue, just issued, making 400 head imported this season, and over 1,750 head that we have imported and bred to date.

These cattle were selected by one of our firm in person, who has had several years' experience in Holland, and is familiar with the best herds and best families in that country. He left here last February, in order to have the first choice, and also to be there at a season of the year when he could see the dams of most of the animals purchased in full milk. He spent several months in selecting with the utmost care, and personally inspected the ancestors of nearly every animal bought.

At least three-fourths of the animals purchased this season are of the same breeding as families already imported by us, and which have proven, after a continued and satisfactory trial, to be very superior milkers. They consist of such families as the Aaggies, Netherlands, Artiss, Alexanders, etc., all of which have proven very remarkable. A large share of these animals are from stock recorded in the herd books of North Holland and Friesland, but we do not depend entirely upon these herd books for purity of breeding, as their records do not furnish to us satisfactory evidence in this respect. A large share of the animals therein recorded have no ancestry given—breeding unknown.

On this account we have not taken them as satisfactory authority on purity of blood, but have gone still farther and satisfied ourselves, from personal examination and enquiry, that every animal we have imported is pure, and, according to the rules of the Holstein Association of America, have required the affirmation

of the breeder of each animal to establish the fact. Besides, we have traced the pedigrees much farther and more carefully than can be done from any of the herd books of Holland or Friesland, as may be shown to the satisfaction of any interested party by examination of our catalogue.

In speaking of pedigree we will here add (that we may not be misunderstood) that the term "pedigree," as ordinarily used, is very deceptive. It is of little value only as it traces to animals of superior merit and breeding; and as the only true evidence of superior merit is in actual performance, we have, for the last eight years, been to large expense, both of time and money, in carefully testing and proving the actual merit of every milking animal in our herd, not only for a day or for a month, but for the entire year, and not only for one year but for a series of years, so that any party interested can learn the exact capacity of every cow in milk on our place during that time. It is for this reason that we have been to great pains and additional expense in importing those young animals, which contain the same blood as those animals which have proven themselves superior here. By referring to our advertisement in your paper your readers can form an accurate estimate of the performances of our herd by the number of average records therein given, and in our catalogue they will find the milk records of all the animals, whether good or poor.

We did not, until we had carefully made this experiment, appreciate the difference in families, but we found that, while we would import animals which came equally well recommended and in appearance equally good, certain families would give fully double the amount of milk on the same feed as others, thus, of course, showing a vast difference, which could not, by any means, be discovered without these trials.

In making our records we have given our cows good care and have fed liberally, but have not crowded or over-fed or injured our animals in so doing. All have made their records year after year, and have usually increased the same after the first trial.

We are glad to observe that our deepest milkers, as a class, are proving to be our finest animals, very handsome, fine bone, fine quality in all particulars, straight, fine heads, necks, etc., and this gives us double assurance regarding this season's importations, as we think they are the finest in quality, the most symmetrical in form, of any we have ever made.

We are very glad to have all parties interested in dairy stock, whether purchasers or not, make an examination of our herd, of our records, etc., and judge for themselves regarding their quality.

We have on hand over 100 head of the Aggie family, and quite a number of them contain seventy-five per cent. or more of the same blood as the phenomenal cow Aggie 2d, which, all things considered, has made the most marvellous record, according to her age, yet known.

Neptune, one of the bulls at the head of our herd, is a full brother to this wonderful cow.

Netherland Prince, another bull at the head of our herd, now four years old, and which has taken three first prizes and one second at the New York State Fair, contains seventy-five to 100 per cent. of the same blood as Netherland Queen, Netherland Princess, Netherland Belle, Netherland Duchess, and Netherland Consort, the five cows whose weekly average butter records was 17 pounds 2½ ounces, although two of them were but three years old.

Our heifers imported this season have been bred to our Netherland and Aggie bulls, thus greatly increasing their value.

Syracuse, N. Y.

SMITHS & POWELL.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER

AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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

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COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.

TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, January 2nd, 1885.

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

THE UTILITY OF FAT STOCK SHOWS.

Were our fat stock shows mere markets for Christmas beef they would come far short of "paying" in any sense of the word, and yet it seems as though it will take a little talking and writing to bring the average Canadian farmer to fully appreciate the real value of a fat stock show. Though there was a grand display of fat stock at Guelph, the paid admissions at the gate did not cover more than about one-quarter of the amount expended in the very meagre prize list, which in turn did not even recoup the winners of first prizes for their outlay in connection with the show. In the first place, the city or town where a fat stock show is held should subscribe liberally to the prize list. If liberal prizes be given the attendance of exhibitors will be large, and a good show will be sure in time to bring out goodly crowds of spectators, and so the town will be filled with visitors and make money out of the show. In the second place, farmers should turn out to these shows and bring their sons along. They can learn valuable lessons themselves, and to their sons, just entering on their careers as farmers and stock-raisers, one such show ought to be worth many weeks of the best agricultural reading. Everybody admits the value of conventions of farmers and stock-raisers, and the utility of the discussions in farmers' clubs can hardly be over-estimated, but in these fat stock shows there is the combination of practice with theory. The feed record and the scales will in a few moments settle a question that might remain undecided after hours and hours of earnest discussion. One breeder may vaunt the qualities of the Shorthorn, another the Hereford, another the Galloway, and another the Polled Angus or the Sussex, while for heavy feeding the grade of either of the above families may find many friends, but at the fat stock show the feeding record and the scales will quickly put an end to discussion. Already the feeders in Canada

have learned some valuable lessons by these shows, and one of these is that the most money is not in matured monstrosities of flesh and suet. The fat cattle did not sell as well at Guelph as they did in Toronto a year ago, and this was mainly because the butchers had found this extremely fat beef unprofitable. As we pointed out in a previous article, these prize-winners at fat stock shows are valuable rather as exaggerated types, and practical values are reached by those who walk in the direction to which they point; but at the same time these shows are teaching valuable practical lessons even in the feeding of prize winners. Early maturity, for instance, is gaining ground with feeders everywhere. In referring to the London Fat Stock Show the *London Live Stock Journal* says:—

"It has been remarked that fat stock shows are now made up of mere 'infants,' as compared to the huge four and five year-old animals which formed the rank and file of the cattle classes some years ago. In former times a considerable proportion of the collection of cattle consisted of ponderous over-fed unshapely-looking brutes, whose ungainly proportions excited curiosity and amazement rather than admiration and healthy interest. For such monstrosities, visitors to fat stock shows, we are happy to say, now look in vain. A very decided change has taken place in this as in many other matters connected with agriculture, and it cannot be gainsaid that the change has been entirely for the better.

"These shows are now more largely distinguished by the elements of practical utility than they have ever been hitherto. The fat stock shows ought to be a truthful reflex of the feeding house. The animal which best suits the latter should have the chief distinction in the former. The object of the cattle feeder is not to bring his animals to the greatest possible size or weight, but rather to produce the largest possible amount of meat of the finest quality in the shortest time, and at the lowest possible cost. To suit these purposes, an animal of peculiar type and characteristics is required, and the chief end and aim of fat stock shows should be to encourage the breeding and rearing of animals possessing those essential attributes. It is satisfactory to be able to say that in recent years these important objects have been kept pretty clearly in view in connection with the management of our leading shows. Although there is no doubt still room for improvement, the proper lines are being pursued, and the results can hardly fail to be beneficial. The most that can be said for this year's show—and it is a good deal—is that it perhaps comes more nearly to the ideal which we have indicated than any former meeting of the kind which it has been our privilege to attend."

Akin to this are the remarks of the *Chicago Drivers' Journal* regarding the recent Fat Stock Show in that city:—

"A great deal might be said of the practical results of the Fat Stock Show, but just now the mention of one item will suffice. When

the show was inaugurated the practice of the best feeders in the United States, if not in the world, was to feed cattle until they were four and five years old. But the practical demonstrations of the live stock and meat contests proved that early maturity had been neglected by feeders and breeders. A change commenced. The tests proved that the ratio of profit in feeding a bullock began to diminish with age. It was established as a fact that a beef animal is practically at his best between the ages of two and three years. This set men to thinking. It caused a revolution. It has already caused a shortening in the age of the best beef animal of more than 25 per cent., and the reform can be carried still further without danger of letting the pendulum swing too far."

In referring to the growth of the Chicago Fat Stock Show as an institution, the same paper says:—

"When the first American Fat Stock Show was inaugurated at Chicago in 1878, it was an experiment which to many seemed quite a venture. The attendance was not large, the interest was not general, the management was inexperienced, and there was a good deal of dissatisfaction with judgments, occasioned by the fierce battles of the breeds. For a time the annual exhibitions were regarded as being experimental, but after the third or fourth year the great American Fat Stock Show was beyond all peradventure an institution, and more—a success.

"The show is conducted by the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, and is not a money-making enterprise. But for the liberality and public-spiritedness of citizens of Chicago the show could not have been continued. On its own merits it has been a financial failure. But the public-spiritedness of Chicago may always be relied upon. Leading citizens realize that the American Fat Stock Show is one of the most worthy of the many great institutions to which we point with pardonable pride.

"Consumers are beginning to realize more than ever that by patronizing such institutions and giving encouragement they are directly stimulating the tendency to make better and cheaper meat.

"This annual institution, as has been well said, is a kind of normal training school for the breeder, the feeder, and in a less degree the consumer. It is a combination of theory and practice. There is no limit to the room for theorizing, but with and above that comes the final practical test of the butcher's knife and scales. Opinions as to the quality of a live animal may vary, but there is no going back of the tests which the butcher's block afford.

"The students see the animals alive; know how much they gained per day; have an idea of the kind of treatment they received, and can form their opinions of the merits and demerits of the contestants. They may speculate as much as they please on the qualities of the favorites or non favorites. This is opinion. When the animals are slaughtered the opinions are verified or proven false. The sand papered horns and carefully groomed hides of the ani-

mals are not factors now. Every part and parcel of the animal is weighed. The distribution of fat, the proportion of offal, the amount of tallow, etc., are all accurately noted. This is fact. So we have a happy combination of fact and opinion, of theory and practice."

ENCOURAGEMENT TO HORSE BREEDERS.

The profits to the farmer obtainable from horse-breeding have of late years been attracting the attention of intelligent agriculturists in Great Britain as well as on this side of the Atlantic, and already propositions are being made for the further encouragement of breeders of hunters and other high class horses. Not long ago we published a letter from a valued correspondent fully explaining the system by which the French Government promote horse-breeding, and more recently we called attention to the fact that some English writers were quite prepared to advocate a similar system for England. Why Canada should be so far behind other countries in fostering an industry so eminently suited, not only to every part of the country, but to every farmer, be he rich or poor, is not easily understood. Our Government offers prizes for rifle shooting, but not a dollar to take the place of the Queen's Plates so numerous in Great Britain and Ireland. Stallion owners pay no license, and therefore the man who pays from \$1,000 to \$5,000 for a stallion has to compete in the price of service with those who put stallions on the route that would not sell for \$150 in any Canadian market. People sometimes croak dismally over the pitifully slow progress we are making in the matter of horse-breeding, whereas they ought to wonder that we produce so many good horses. In fact our farmers are taxed to support the manufacturer, while stock-raising and agriculture are left to take care of themselves. The pitifully small prize list for our Provincial Exhibition is not worth mentioning in this connection, for in nine cases out of ten the man who wins a first prize on live stock is a heavy loser by the operation. The prizes are not large enough to pay the expenses of the prize-winners from the time they leave home till they return again, and it is only the farmer in good circumstances who can afford to fit an animal and send him to the Provincial Exhibition. If a good strong license fee were charged every stallion owner in Canada, the proceeds, after paying a fair share of the expenses of a bureau of animal industries, veterinary inspection, &c., would leave a neat little surplus to augment the prize lists for horses at the Provincial or other fairs. In these days, when all classes of manufacturers are clamoring for, and receiving the benefits of, class legislation, it is only fair that the farmer and stock-raiser should have his share of the good things that are going. As he produces more than can be consumed in the country, he cannot be protected as the manufacturers are, but he can be helped for all that. Let the Minister of Agriculture take the matter in hand,

and if it is for the present impossible to establish Government stallion stations similar to those in France, it is at least possible to establish a system by which the Government shall lease, for county or township agricultural societies, prize stallions whose services shall be obtainable within the limits of the township or county at a moderate figure. It is also quite possible for the Government (federal or provincial) to provide for the licensing and veterinary inspection of all male animals kept for breeding purposes. That these reforms have not been effected is not the fault of the federal or provincial Government, but of the farmers themselves, who are so apathetic as to see themselves taxed to assist the manufacturers and yet neglect to ask for anything by way of compensation.

Mr. Walter Gilbey has written the English agricultural papers the following letter on the subject of breeding hunters and harness horses, which cannot fail to be of value to Canadians, as showing how thoroughly alive Englishmen are to the importance of encouraging this important industry. Mr. Gilbey says:—

"The large increase taking place in the importation of foreign horses, which between 1868 and 1871 was 9,259, and between 1878 and 1881 reached 60,981, has naturally led those interested in horses, especially admirers of good hunter and harness horses, to consider whether for the benefit of landowners and tenant farmers the subject of breeding horses at the present time cannot be made more remunerative.

"A proposition for a show of thoroughbred stallions was brought forward by Captain Fyfe, late of the 9th Lancers, at the council meeting of the Hackney Stud-book Society, held at Tattersall's November 5th, and was so favourably received that the council promised to provide accommodation at their show at the Agricultural Hall, London, March 3rd, 1885, for a class of thorough-bred stallions suitable for getting hunters, provided that the sum of £300 could be raised as prize money. Certain conditions would be stipulated, especially that a veterinary inspector attended the show and no award be given to any stallion that is not sound and free from hereditary disease detrimental to breeding sound and healthy stock; also that every stallion be the sire of twenty-five half-bred foals, either in the coming or past season, and that the service fees be low enough to meet the means of tenant farmers.

"The decision of the council of the Hackney Society requires only publicity to draw the attention of all lovers of the horse, especially hunting men, to the actual want of the fund for prize money to inaugurate a show of thoroughbred stallions that may be seen together and selected for the purposes required.

"The great increase in the breeding of cart horses is undoubtedly due to the efforts of the Shire Horse Society, which, holding its show at the spring of the year, and at first with very limited funds, has been the means of doing more good in five years to the farmers of the country, by supplying sound agricultural stal-

lions, than has been achieved during the last fifty years by the various summer shows of the agricultural and county societies.

"Although our imports of food and other commodities may be equal in quality to that which is home grown, yet it is an undisputed fact that English stock, and particularly the horse, stands without a rival; and hence has arisen the late extraordinary demand from foreign and colonial breeders for our domesticated animals."

GET RID OF THE HORNS.

In these days of agricultural depression in the old country, when farmers and stock-raisers are compelled to practise the most rigid economy, there is much to be learned by the Canadian farmer from his trans-Atlantic brother. Large sums of money are locked up in the agricultural interests of Great Britain, and there is as it were an "intensity of development to the acre" there which renders profitable costly and often tedious experiments such as our Canadian farmers would scarcely think of. At the same time genuine economy is much the same the world over, and what saves feed and makes flesh in England will, under like conditions, do the same in Canada. If the Canadian farmer can afford to waste feed because he has plenty of it, the fact only shows that he is not working his farm up to anything like its full capacity, and it shows also that were he placed in the position of the average English farmer he would either have to mend his ways or lose his farm. Just now there is a lively discussion going on regarding the practice of dishorning cattle. That this operation can be performed without inflicting any serious suffering on the animal there is scarcely any room to doubt, but it is equally true that it is too often performed in a manner that is at once clumsy and brutal. It seems that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been stirred up on the subject, and on the other hand the Pooley Defence Association has undertaken the defence of the practice. It certainly seems as if dishorning could be made a much less painful and less dangerous operation than castration, and feeders who have handled dishorned animals give no uncertain sound as to the advantages accruing to the feeder through the practice. The following letters from practical men to an Irish exchange are worth the attention of Canadian breeders, feeders, and shippers.

Mr. H. C. Singleton says:—"We all rear, feed, and fatten cattle to pay, and I contend that if we find that we can by a certain operation, only taking from 6 to 10 seconds, render our cattle more docile, easier fattened, not liable to injury from their companions, and easier fed, that we are entitled to dishorn our cattle. I have tried straw-yard feeding for both horned and Polley bullocks, having had 100 head in my yards at the same time, and any one who has tried Polley cattle would never straw-yard a horned beast again if he could help it. My chief objection to horned

bullocks is that they are always pushing each other with their horns—one bully will keep the whole yard in a ferment, not allowing the timid animals to feed; consequently they have no peace until the bully is got rid of, when most probably another hitherto quiet will take his place. Polley bullocks, on the other hand, herd together like sheep, without the butting propensities of the latter.

"The people whom dishorning affects most are the tillage farmers and those who hold grass lands that won't fatten. To the latter it is a vital question, and now means are they to be ruined or not. The latter buy in their cattle in March and April; those who have straw-yards, after dishorning, put them into them; those who have not, fodder in some field or paddock until the grass is able to keep them. They continue buying until about the 15th May, after which date it is considered too late to dishorn till the latter end of September and October. The cattle are kept about an average of one to the Irish acre until the middle of August, when Polley bullocks are sought after by exporters for aftergrass in England, and as the grass fails successive draws can be obtained during the months of September and October for the English and Scotch markets, their places being supplied by stores, which are dishorned as they are bought in in September and October, and sold off in November for the Scotch and Norwich yard feeders.

"The exporters only buy Polley bullocks, and horned bullocks are unsaleable, there being no demand for them.

"Consequently, now to interrupt this trade would mean simply the ruin of a very large number, certainly thousands of the small farmers, graziers, exporters, and even the farmers of the west and south of Ireland, who, I dare say, like Colonel Heard, never heard of the custom, as they would cease to find sale for their bullocks. Heifers being tied in stalls and fattening quicker than bullocks, do not require to be dishorned; at any rate, it is not the custom to do so."

"J. A. F.," writing to the same paper, says: "The question of polling or dishorning cattle has lately become prominent in Ireland. Every practical farmer in this country knows the benefit of hornless cattle for yards and stall-feeding. Polled cattle in yards occupy one-third less space than cattle with horns.

"Polled cattle are tranquil and docile, they thrive far better than horned cattle, feed more evenly, and their food does them more good, as they eat it in peace. Dishorning cattle can be skilfully performed in a few seconds, and without probably producing one-tenth of the pain that castration and other surgical operations, considered legitimate and necessary, cause. The black Polled Angus breed are probably the best beef-producing breed and early maturity cattle in the world. The cross of the Polled Angus bull and the ordinary Irish Shorthorned female results in an admirable beef-producing animal, almost invariably possessing all the characteristics of the sire in color, symmetry, early maturity, and without horns. Quietness

and thrift will be found in the produce. A superior Polled Angus animal approaches more nearly to a parallelogram than any other animal."

Whether the practice of dishorning ever becomes general in this country or not, these facts should score another point for the Polled Angus, the Galloways, Red Polls, &c., and it appears not improbable that our ranchmen may ere long hit upon a cross that shall in time do away with the horns of the Durhams, Sussex, and Herefords without any sacrifice of their admirable qualities as beef producers.

THE SOCIÉTÉ HIPPIQUE PERCHERONNE OF FRANCE.

Recently there has been considerable discussion as to the purity and value of French draught horse pedigrees, and as throwing some light on the subject the *Chicago Breeders' Gazette* publishes the following literal translation of the rules and constitution of the Society Hippique Percheronne, which controls and publishes the Percheron Stud Book of France:—

The preliminary steps for the organization were taken in June, 1883, and the first volume of the French Stud Book was published in December following. Vol. II. is about ready for the press, and, as will be seen, the rules from and after Jan. 1 will be much more strict than heretofore. The officers of the society are as follows:—

Honorary president, the prefect of the department of Eure-et-Loire; honorary vice-president, the sub-prefect of Nogent-le-Rotrou; *ex-officio* member of the directory, the mayor of Nogent-le-Rotrou; president of the Board of Direction, M. Fardouet, of Nogent-le-Rotrou; vice-presidents, M. Perriot, sr., of Nogent-le-Rotrou, and M. Moulin, of Brunelles; secretary and treasurer, M. Boullay-Chaumard, of Nogent-le-Rotrou; with a directory composed of seventeen of the principal breeders and "stallioners" of Le Perche. The following is a literal translation of the rules:—

Art. 1st. We hereby form ourselves into a society under the name of "Société Hippique Percheronne," with headquarters at Nogent-le-Rotrou. The society has for its object the preservation of the origin by genealogy of the Percheron race.

Art. 2d. The duration of the society is unlimited. The number of its members is also unlimited. The president, the secretary-treasurer, and members of the committee are elected for four years.

Art. 3d. Whosoever adheres to these rules is a member, provided he has paid an entrance fee of 10 francs to the society.

Art. 4th. All registrations shall be made by the owner of the animal on a blank form of entry, which shall give a full description of such animal, genealogy, etc., proving satisfactorily pure Percheron breeding. This blank will be signed by the mayor of the commune, who will attest that the declaration is sincere and true, in witness whereof he shall attach his official seal. This entry shall be forwarded to the secretary of the society, who shall transcribe the same and return the form to the owner of the animal, which shall constitute his receipt.

Art. 5th. For each registration a fee of five francs must be paid, which amount may be sent by postal order or otherwise with the form of entry as specified in Article 4.

Art. 6th. All applications for entry not accompanied by the entry fee of five francs shall be refused.

Art. 7th. No person shall be entitled to enter any animals for registration who has not conformed to Article 3.

Art. 8th. All animals that are not recognized as pure Percherons shall be refused registration, and if it is proven that any member has illegally registered an animal he shall be excluded from membership of the society, but he shall have the privilege of an appeal before the general assembly, provided he shall forward to the president of the society his grievance, in writing, fifteen days before the meeting of the assembly.

Art. 9th. The budget of receipts shall be as follows:—(1) An entrance fee of 10 francs for membership, (2) a registration fee of 5 francs for each animal recorded, (3) a fee of 1 franc for each duplicate delivered.

Art. 10th. The budget of the expenses shall be as follows:—(1) Advertising, (2) books for registration and delaration, (3) office, (4) correspondence and salary of the secretary-treasurer, (5) the publication of a stud book, to be issued annually, which shall contain the registrations of each year and such things as shall be of interest to the society.

Art. 11th. Every member having three animals recorded shall receive a copy of the stud book gratis annually.

Art. 12th. The salary of the secretary-treasurer shall be determined every year by the committee at one of its deliberations. He shall have no vote in this affair, but in all other affairs of the society he shall have a vote.

Art. 13th. The president and committee invite the mayor of the town of Nogent-le-Rotrou to assist at their deliberations, at which he shall be entitled to vote.

Art. 14th. All questions shall be decided by a majority of the members of the committee, but in case of a tie the president's vote shall be decisive.

Art. 15th. A general meeting of the society shall take place in the first part of the month of June every year.

Art. 16th. In event of the absence of the president his place shall be filled by the oldest member present. He controls the expenses, and in his absence this duty devolves upon the secretary.

Art. 17th. The treasurer shall keep in his hands sufficient funds for current expenses, said sum at no time to exceed 1,000 francs; the surplus to be deposited at the Caisse du Receveur Particulier des Finances, and will bear interest.

Art. 18th. M. le prefect of Eure-et-Loire is president of honor of the society. M. le sous-prefect of Nogent-le-Rotrou is vice-president of the society.

Art. 19th. An alphabetical record shall be kept by the secretary of all entries, and any member wanting a duplicate certificate shall be entitled to the same upon the payment of one franc.

Art. 20th. The proceedings of the society shall be reported on annually by the president and secretary to a general meeting of the society. All entries for registration must be made before the first day of February in each year in order to secure their publication that year.

Art. 21st. No alterations to these rules can be made except at a general meeting of the society. A copy of these rules and regulations is to be printed and distributed to all members.

At the general assembly of the society held at Nogent-le-Rotrou, on June 21, 1884, the following additional regulations were adopted, the first to take effect Jan. 1, 1885, and the second to apply to the forthcoming volume and all succeeding ones:—

After Jan. 1, 1885, no animal shall be eligible for entry whose sire and dam have not been previously recorded.

Previous to the publication of each volume of the stud book the committee shall meet and carefully scrutinize each and every entry, and when they are satisfied that all are correct they shall issue a certificate, to that effect which must be signed by every member of the committee, and published in the current volume of the stud book.

THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST AS SEEN BY AN IRISHMAN.

Mr. G. D. Cochrane sends the following sensible letter to the (*Dublin Farmers' Gazette*): It may be interesting to give some particulars of the first year or two of a settler's life in the North-West.

Having arrived at Winnipeg, the usual course is to apply to the Government Land Office for information. No doubt, it is very perplexing to any one who knows nothing of the country to decide what locality he should select; and yet, his future prospects, to a great extent, depend on this decision. The emigrant has rarely enough money to prospect on his own account; he must, therefore, be greatly guided by officials, who naturally know little more than can be gleaned from the office maps and reports. Having very much by chance decided what district seems most suitable, he proceeds to the Government Land Office of that district. There he gets more precise information, and a guide is sent with him to point out what lands are not already occupied.

Having selected a quarter section or free grant of 160 acres on which to homestead, he enters for it at the Land Office by paying a fee of £2.

Land picking is generally done in the spring, as soon as the snow disappears. There is not a moment to be lost if any provision is to be made for the winter. If he can manage to procure a tent he is able at once to begin planting his potatoes, otherwise he must set about building a shanty. These structures are sometimes made of logs, but more frequently of sawn timber. There is not much architecture about a shanty; it is generally one room, about 12 feet square, with a shed roof seven feet from the ground in front and five feet six inches at the back. A stove or range is the indispensable article of furniture. The taste or pocket of the owner decides as to the beds, seats, &c.; generally they are of the most improvised description.

If he has not done so already, the settler must purchase a pair of working oxen, a waggon, and a plough.

Having succeeded in thus housing himself and his family (should he have one), the next thing is to plant potatoes. Very simple cultivation is necessary. After this there should still be time to sow oats.

Breaking prairie is easy work. At first it need only be ploughed about two inches deep. This permits of a very wide furrow—about sixteen inches. A statute acre or rather more can be broken in a day with a good pair of oxen.

The settler is bound by his homestead conditions to cultivate at least ten acres in the first year. The balance of this ten acres not planted with potatoes and oats should be ploughed at once, so as to give as long as possible for the rotting of the sod.

The rest of the summer is employed in putting up stables for the working oxen and such cattle as the settler may be able to buy, in cutting hay, and erecting a more substantial house, if he can afford to do so. The potatoes and oats are then harvested, and all the land broken in the spring gets a second ploughing or

back-setting, as it is called. It is then ready for wheat, which is put in as early as possible the following spring.

The winter is spent in collecting firewood and cutting rails for fencing.

Most of the land can be sown when the frost has gone two inches out of the ground.

Fifteen additional acres must be broken according to the homestead law in the second year, and another fifteen in the third year, making forty altogether.

The settler then gets his patent for the 160 acres, which becomes his absolute property, and which he can dispose of as he likes.

It is evident the first year is the hardest on the emigrant, he has the difficulties, fatigue, exposure, and worry of selecting the land. He has considerable outlay and little return beyond a supply of oat and potatoes for his own use; he has much discomfort and plenty of hard work. It is for him to consider before he starts is he prepared for this, and is that which is to be attained worth it.

Of the fertility of the soil there can be no doubt—that quantities of wheat have been successfully grown with very little labor can easily be proved; that turnips, mangels, potatoes in large quantities and of excellent quality can be raised has been sufficiently demonstrated. That cattle thrive and fatten is also put beyond dispute. What more, it may be asked, does a farmer want than prolific crops and fattening pastures—apparently, nothing. Have farmers made fortunes in the North-West, is a natural question; and if not, why not? Farmers have not made fortunes in the North-West. If any one imagines that the North-West is exempt from the primeval curse he is mistaken.

Too many have supposed that it was a land flowing with milk and honey, which only required tapping and the presence of man to turn into gold.

It is only energy, industry, and capital which can turn that raw material into money.

Are the conditions for that transfer favorable?

In some respects not so favorable as in this country, in some more so. The long winter shortens the period for seed time, and autumn frosts may come before the corn is threshed. Are these disadvantages serious and irremediable? Serious certainly, but, in the opinion of the writer, with proper management they may be reduced to a minimum.

Autumn preparation of the land for seed enables the farmer to sow quite sufficiently early; but if he neglects this, and has to employ the short spring time in ploughing the land, the result will probably be his grain will be frozen in the autumn.

By deeper cultivation and more careful covering of the seed, and rolling after sowing, the crops will certainly come to maturity earlier, and be safely threshed before the appearance of frost.

Much wheat has been frozen in the North-West this year. It seems to have been the result of a most unfortunate combination of adverse circumstances. The autumn of 1883 was very dry. The ground froze up in that state, the snow fall was light, the thaw in spring rapid; the seed went into a soil as dry as tinder; no rain fell for six weeks; till the rain came there was no moisture to germinate the seed; crops were in consequence most unusually late, while frost came in September, earlier than it generally does. Had the ground been wet when it became frozen up for the winter or the snow fall heavier there would have been sufficient moisture in the soil when it thawed to start the seed; the crop would have ripened many weeks sooner, and most of

it, if not all, would have escaped the frost of last September, early though it was.

Past experience of the country shows that such a combination of untoward influences had not previously occurred to anything like the same extent; notwithstanding, a large quantity of wheat has been threshed in perfect condition. In addition to imperfect cultivation, loss results from the attempt which each man makes to grow a very large quantity—much more than he can handle in proper time.

There are very conflicting opinions as to the damage done by frost to wheat. Some assert it is very little; others, again the buyers—maintain that it amounts to fifty per cent.

The low price of wheat for the last few years, and the fact that up to this year few farmers have grown anything else, have made the financial results very different from the fortunes many expected to realize. Farmers have, therefore, not made fortunes; they have, without exception, made a livelihood; have added to the value of their farms by buildings, fences, tillage; and most of them have increased the number of their live stock. This applies to farmers who have been three or four years in the country. Later settlers have made a living, but have hardly yet got any live stock.

Throughout the North-West there is no scarcity of food and little grumbling. On the contrary, every one asserts that his particular farm is the best and most profitable in the country.

All are well clothed. If of luxury there is as yet none, undoubtedly of pinching poverty there is none. At the very worst, a man seems sure of having food and clothing for himself and his family. If this is considered sufficient compensation for the difficulties of the first year, it is assured. The earlier settlers have attained very much more than this; most of them now possess every comfort, with good future prospects for themselves and their children. It will depend altogether on the individual how much he can achieve beyond the low water mark of food and clothing.

Much has been said and written about the climate of the North-West. A visit to the country can make no one an authority on the subject. It is only an experience of years which can give sufficient knowledge to form an opinion, a traveller can, however, collect the opinions of those who have lived in the country. The writer was very careful to lose no opportunity of obtaining information on this point. There is a most marvellous unanimity among settlers on the subject. Almost every man says exactly the same thing, and what they say is this—"The winter is very cold; the thermometer frequently registers 20 below zero, sometimes even 40. At the same time, but for the thermometer we would have no idea such a degree of cold existed. The air is perfectly dry; the sun is bright, the sky is clear, the snow is crisp—everything looks cheerful.

"As long as one moves about the cold is not felt; but if you drive without extra clothing, any exposed part of your body may be frozen. Except in drifts, the snow is not deeper than 1 foot—often not more than 8 inches. When there comes wind the thermometer rises, but the cold is then intense. Five degrees below zero with a wind is far worse than 40 without wind. In the spring the snow goes away rapidly, without any slush or storm, and then no one could find fault with the climate till winter comes again, except that the mosquitoes are troublesome. There is generally enough rain for the crops in June and July; the rest of the time the weather is dry; it is never oppressively hot." Such is the answer one gets invariably; indeed, so stereotyped is it, one would almost fancy there was a general agreement among all

the people to give the same reply. Of course, this would be impossible in a district nearly 1,000 miles long.

Such is the affirmative evidence about the climate; the negative evidence corroborates it. No one abuses the climate, or says it is unbearable.

In talking of the country, the inhabitants, as a rule, make no special mention of the winter unless specifically asked about it. The weather is by no means such a common theme of conversation as it is in this country.

One is irresistibly driven to the conclusion that the long snow white winter, which appears so appalling at a distance, must be very bearable, and is by no means the insuperable objection to settling in the country which many in Ireland suppose it to be.

HOLSTEIN V. JERSEY COWS.

From the Irish Farmers' Gazette.

An experiment which is both valuable and interesting has just been tried at Elsenham Hall, by Mr. W. Gilbey.

Mr. Gilbey found, at Amsterdam, that the class for milch cows in profit consisted of 63 entries. All, by common consent of those who attended that show, were of a type, and that a high one, for milking purposes. Mr. Gilbey went through the class, and marked the numbers of seven animals which appeared to him to be the best. After the awards of the prizes, he found that this, his pick of seven, had included the three to which the judges had given the first, the second, and the third prizes.

The actual winners of prize money were held at prohibitory figures, for mere experimental purposes; but Mr. Gilbey got the pick of two out of the remaining four at a rate which, with the expenses of bringing them to England, made their cost here not far from £50 apiece. Soon after they had arrived, and when they had hardly recovered from quarantine, they were shown at the recent Islington Dairy Show. One of them proved the largest milker in the hall, but her milk was found to be too thin to give her a standing in the prize list for actual value of milk yield as arranged by Messrs. Tisdall and Voelcker. Mr. Gilbey determined to try Dutch cows at Elsenham in competition with Jerseys of similar age and dates of calving. Two ordinary well-bred Jerseys were chosen (having, like the Dutch, calved, one in June and one in July), and the first trial was for 14 days, when the middle of the day the cows were out at pasture in Elsenham Park. The grass-diet was supplemented, at milking times (6.30 a.m., and 3.30 p.m.), from a heap of chop, consisting of hay-chaff and barley-chaff with pulped cabbage, and half a peck of bean-meal and half a bushel of barley-meal thrown over the heap and thoroughly incorporated.

The amount actually consumed by each pair was weighed, and the records stand as follows:—

	Dutch Pair.	Jersey Pair.
	lbs.	lbs.
Oct. 27	78	50
" 28	74	48
" 29	100	68
" 30	84	56
" 31	72	30
Nov. 1	86	56½
" 2	86	54
" 3	46	34
" 4	82	74
" 5	92	62
" 6	68	46
" 7	104	70
" 8	86	56
" 9	82	62
	1,140	766½

In addition, the cows (lying in the house at night) received a cart of hay. The Dutch pair got 155 lbs. of hay, making their total of food (besides pasture) to amount to 1,295 lbs.; and the Jerseys had 140 lbs. of hay, making their total 906½ lbs. of food. The Dutch cows averaged through the period 27½ quarts of milk per diem, and the Jerseys 15½; but the Dutch milk being churned, yielded but 23 lbs. 13 oz. of butter, whilst the Jersey milk produced 28 lbs. 3 oz. On this showing, the Jerseys must be considered to have made far the better return for the dairy, and no estimate of the surplus skim milk or for the superior value of the Dutch bull-calf can bring the Dutch record up to the standard of that won by the Jerseys.

It was then arranged to try the two pairs, wholly as stall-fed cows, and from Nov. 24th to Nov. 30th (inclusive) the cattle were fed with the same kinds of food, and the quantities actually consumed by each pair were weighed. The quantity of milk was taken on Nov. 24th, but is not used for comparison. The milk of two periods (each of them three days) was set, and churned by itself. The chop in the second trial was of mangold, the chaff being as before; the meal was partly wheat and partly bean. The bill of fare and milk yields were as follows:

OF THE DUTCH COWS:

Nov.	Chop. lbs.	Meal lbs.	Bran. lbs.	Hay lbs.	Cabbage lbs.	Milk.		Total of Food. lbs.
						Morn. pts.	Night. pts.	
24	82	9	8	21	40	32	21	160
25	92	9	8	21	40	31	14	170
26	84	9	8	21	40	32	20	163
27	84	9	8	21	40	30	20	162
28	84	9	8	21	40	35	20	162
29	84	9	8	21	40	31	20	162
30	84	9	8	21	40	34	18	162
								1,140

It will be seen that the Dutch cows consumed 1,140 lbs. of food, and gave, altogether, 365 pints of milk. Of this, the yields of Nov. 25th—27th was churned Nov. 28th, and gave 5 lbs. 7 ozs. of butter. The yields of Nov. 28th—30th were churned Dec. 2nd, and produced only 4 lbs. 10 ozs. of butter, or a return of 10 lbs. 1 oz. for the two cows in six days.

JERSEY COWS.

Nov.	Chop. lbs.	Meal lbs.	Bran. lbs.	Hay lbs.	Cabbage lbs.	Milk.		Total of Food. lbs.
						Morn. pts.	Night. pts.	
24	48	7	6	14	26	17	10	101
25	56	7	6	14	26	17	9	100
26	56	7	6	14	26	18	10	102
27	56	7	6	14	26	17	10	100
28	56	7	6	14	26	18	10	102
29	56	7	6	14	26	18	11	102
30	56	7	6	14	26	18	11	100
								755

That is to say, that the two Jerseys consumed 755 lbs. of food and gave 194 pints of milk. The milk of the three days Nov. 25-27th was churned November 28th, and gave 6 lbs. 8 ozs., of butter. The milk of Nov. 28-30th was also churned December 2nd, and gave 5 lbs. 11 ozs. making the Jersey butter for six days 13 lbs. 3 ozs. The temperature of this climate fell greatly on Nov. 27th, and it will be seen that the amount of butter yielded by the milk of both couple at once revealed the fall, although, for some cause, not shown, both pairs of cows "gave out," as far as milk-yield went, after November 27th. There are several little points which tend to show that this experiment was fairly tried between the rivals. They, as a rule, will be seen to have given out, or shrunk, in milk, and to have increased or fallen off in appetite, on the same days. Exceptions no doubt occur, and will occur (and will occur from individual fluctuations), but the general aspect of the figures leads one to believe that the person in charge of this experiment followed his instructions faithfully, and that the results are honest ones such as are fit to be trusted and "patterned" against others. Of course it will be seen that this is not (like many of the returns

from the States) an attempt to stimulate a great yield of milk or butter, but a record of careful treatment of cows, dealt with as breeding animals (who have to be guarded in their health against excess), and not as machines to be driven at high-pressure for a special purpose.

THE NUTRIENT RATIO.

Dr. A. P. Altken in (Dublin) Farmers' Gazette.

The ratio between the albuminoid matter and the carbo-hydrates has been termed the nutrient ratio; and when that ratio is 1 of albumen to about 5 or 6 of carbo-hydrates it is found to be the best for most purposes. When an animal is neither adding nor losing weight, the ratio might be made pretty wide—in oxen, 1 to 13; but in order to put on flesh this ratio must be greatly narrowed—up to, say, 1 to 8—with which a long continued output of flesh was possible. Only when flesh has been put on largely can the fattening process begin, and that is produced by still further narrowing the ratio until it reached about 1 to 5. During the last four weeks of the fattening process some experimenters have found that it is beneficial once more to widen the ratio to, say, 1 to 7—the enfeebled circulation of the animal causing it to eat less food and to burn less in its blood. At this time also it is advisable to make the food as palatable as possible, that the animal may eat the more of it, because the more food eaten the more flesh will be put on.

MAINTENANCE AND FATTENING RATIOS.

Per 1,000 lbs. live weight daily:—

	Extractive Matter. Lbs.	Nutrient Ratio.
Ox, in stall, maintenance	.8 10	1 : 12.5
Ox, do. do.	.9 9	1 : 10
Ox, working, do.	1.5 12	1 : 8
Cow, milking, do.	2.0 13	1 : 6.5
Cow, do. and fattening	2.5 14	1 : 5.5
Ox, fattening	1.5 10	1 : 7
	2.2 11	1 : 5
Sheep, maintenance.....	2.0 12	1 : 6
	1.3 10.4	1 : 8
Sheep, fattening	1.7 12	1 : 7
	3.0 12	1 : 4

In the case of young animals the food requires to be richer than that supplied to older animals. Stall-fed animals, of course, fatten more quickly than others; and temperature has also to be considered, as the colder the animal the more carbo-hydrates would be consumed in its blood. To maintain a stall-fed ox in ordinary condition it would require per day for every 1,000 lbs. of live weight .6 to .75 of albuminoid matter; extractive matter, 7 or 8, giving a ratio of 1 to 13 or 1 to 11, making about 14 or 15 lbs. per day of dry substance. If the animal was wasting, or parting with a large amount of carbo-hydrate or fat in its blood, and where there was a greater amount of albuminoid waste, they would require to give, say, 1½ lbs. of albuminoids per 1,000 pounds, live weight, with ten pounds extractive matter, giving a ratio of 1 to 8. That would keep the animal in good working order without gaining fat. For fattening they required to increase the albuminoids, because, as already stated, the fat was got from the albuminoids. They had to begin with a ratio not much closer than that to which the animal had been accustomed in its food, because it would be unable to make use of much of its food when there was a sudden change from a wide to a narrow ratio. They would give at first, say, 1½ lbs. albuminoids per day per 1,000 lbs. of live weight, and 11 lbs. of extractive matter, with a ratio of 1 to 7. As the process of fattening went on they might increase the protein to, say, 2 lbs. daily, keeping the extractive matter about the same, giving a ratio of

about 1 to 5½. Then, just about six weeks before the animal was thoroughly fattened, they might make the ratio a little wider, decrease slightly the albuminoids, making the ratio about 1 to 6½, making 15 to 20 lbs. of dry substance in fodder daily. Some put the animal to bleeding before the fattening process was complete, when it was found that the animal laid on fat quicker than under ordinary circumstances, though we would not advise them to put that in practice. A cow giving milk parts daily with a considerable amount of albuminoid matter, therefore that constituent in the food should be increased to 2 lbs. per 1,000 lbs. of live weight per day, with 13 of extractive matter, giving a ratio of 1 to 6.5. An animal giving milk, and at the same time fattening, must be treated to a very rich albuminoid diet—say 2½ lbs. per 1,000 lbs. of live weight per day and 12½ of extractive matter, or a ratio of 1 to 5, equal to 25 lbs. of dry substance per day—the animal would slowly add flesh and fat when being milked. Many preferred not to do that, but to feed in the ordinary way, and lay on less flesh during the milking process; and then when the milk was becoming rarer with the natural decrease, they then fattened the animal more and more, adding nitrogenous matter to its diet until it got into a good state. That was not so good as the other for the sake of the milk.

Sheep require a more nitrogenous diet. A ratio of, say, 1 to 8 is required to maintain a sheep in ordinary condition with hay and potatoes—if straw or turnips are used, then 1 to 7, or from 20 to 25 lbs. of dry matter for every 1,000 lbs. of live weight per day. If fattening is the object, we require to increase this very much, and may give as much as 30 to 35 lbs. of dry substance per day, giving the very close ratio of 1 to 4, made up of 4 or 5 lbs. per day of albuminoid matter and 17 to 20 lbs. of extractive matter. The ratio for other animals has not been so well made out as for these, but from the experiments now going on to discover what is the nutritive ratio for the fattening of different animals, we may soon be in possession of a complete list of them.

THE SHORTHORN OUTLINED.

An Illinois correspondent of the Kansas City Live Stock Record discusses the Shorthorn as follows:—

"It is nothing more than is due to the Shorthorn cow to say that she has filled the widest and most varied uses possible for a creature in the form of a cattle beast to fill. This she has done from the earliest hour at which we have information of her movements, leading at the pail and churn, and at the same time, while yet few in numbers, getting in the entering wedge that finally set the Longhorns practically aside. Bakewell, the leading spirit of his time, so far as practical experiments looking to the production of a cattle beast that should stand, *par excellence*, head and shoulders above them all, could he have lived a few years longer, would have seen his ideal beast pale before the coming rival; because the latter, from the very outset, or at least from that period when it was discerned of her that she had a wider range of usefulness than any that had come before, diverted attention from other sorts and took the lead.

"It was reserved for the Shorthorn to make that long stride between the cattle beast kept for work in the yoke, and the improved domestic animal in every way adapted to fill the pail while living, and the barrel with the best of beef when taken down from the hooks. There was no question as to the supremacy in the former direction up to Hubback's time, and

certainly after his blood had become diffused, and the impression made by it brought fully to view, there was, after that, no question as to the Shorthorn having the combinations required by the public—perfection in all directions, as nearly as these could be concentrated in one breed, being the test. Then strength of the blood then inherent in the breeds needs no other illustration than that seen in the tenacity with which certain families perpetuated themselves; meaning by this, the lineal offshoots of certain individual cows, notably, the first Duchess, Red Rose, and others on the one hand, and individual types in Mr. Booth's herd on the other. In our own country we have had evidences grown up before us of the wonderful tenacity possessed by Shorthorn blood. This has been so strongly established through offshoots given off by the Young Marys, Mazurkas, Vellums, Airdrie Duchesses, and many of less note, that to those who read and observe what is transpiring it is hardly required that mention be made of this.

“Regarding what is sometimes termed a conflict between owners of different breeds, it is better that we have a variety, all not being likely to espouse one sort, are doubtless correct, for if, as I claim, that there are varieties being cultivated, not in any sense the equal of the Shorthorn, still, approaching them in merit in one direction or another, and unquestionably far superior to any unimproved sort, then all such are needed. Many men in selecting a breed to handle are influenced by some trivial circumstance. This may be a disparaging remark as to a certain breed or breeds, which proves, as to some men, that in their minds prejudice works in upon a very slight invitation. Men so influenced do not consider that the long line of carefully recorded lineage of the Shorthorn naturally gives guarantee of the absence of any mixture that will be likely to come to the surface to confound us. The Shorthorn has been so long under successful test before our eyes as the leading blood in many first-class dairy herds, and as the improving element and agency in enabling us to send high-class butchers' stock forward to the leading markets, that they have far outgrown all question as to ability to fill any useful purpose exacted of any breed of cattle whatever.

“Let me invite attention to the fact that the history of Illinois and Iowa—citing these two States as examples—will be the history of all the West, as the days of free range for large herds are practically numbered. Even if we were without an American population seeking homes in the West, and we are far from being in that predicament, foreign capital is crowding upon us in quest of cheap lands, and a few years will see much of the extreme West cut up into farms of modern size. When this occurs, the experience of a century will contribute to show that mixed stock husbandry, dairying commingled with beef making, will be the true policy to be pursued. The keeping of a carriage horse, one not adapted for any other use, is not a proper thing to do upon a small farm. The general-purpose horse, and the general-purpose cow, have always been, and will continue to be, the most satisfactory to the average farmer. While the far north-western range continues in use, shelter not being provided, it is unquestionably wise to either select individual animals from the several breeds that are specially hardy, or otherwise to stock a ranch with a breed every animal of which is hardy, if such an anomaly exists. But when the extended Western ranges become divided up, shelter will be provided, and then the question will be, as in the closely populated States, not which breed will stand the most exposure to cold, but which one will most nearly meet all

we require of a cattle beast, each useful quality coming to the front at the proper time.”

HORSE BREEDING IN FRANCE.

From our French Correspondent.

PARIS, DEC. 1ST, 1884.

“Well,” as you say in America, “*Pour en revenir a nos chevaux*” which I have described in their glorious and salutary idleness after their long labors. Let us come to that period of activity which the month of May yearly brings. In each “depot” preparations are made for the departure of the inmates. Some safe and trustworthy men have been previously sent to survey the accommodation provided for those noble animals by the different towns or villages which have the honor to possess a stand. Then the stallions arrive in those comfortable and spacious quarters, where the very best of feed has been stored for them. Generally one man is considered quite up to the task of looking after three horses. He feeds them, cleans them, exercises them, and finally attends with the most scrupulous care to their reproducing duties. No mare is allowed to betried and covered without a thorough examination and cleansing if necessary. Then comes a certain apparatus whose American name is unknown to me, but consisting of a breast-collar with hooks passed into rings attached to ropes which are fastened round the hind pasterns of the mare, and the stallion is allowed to cover. But very few accidents happen after these preliminary precautions, and inflammations are rendered extremely scarce. But I have forgotten to mention one of the most interesting features of the proceedings. Before the old “*paysan*” or “*fermier*” can make his selection of the sire the mare is carefully examined, and her age, size, description etc., entered in a book together with the owner's name and address; then a fee varying between 40 cents and \$1 is charged, except in case of extremely valuable horses such as Derby or Grand Prix winners, or great racing celebrities, when the considered high and protective tax of \$10 (50f.) or \$20 (100f.) is expected from the breeder. Of course this fee represents the price of the service alone, without any kind of insurance. It is useless to say that the Government does not expect to cover half the expenses by such moderate charges; but the purpose is to force the farmers to breed to really good, useful, and well-bred stallions, and to kill without hope of revival the mongrel travelling speculation, which counts on fools who will pay the fancy price put on a bill and also on sharp bargainers, who think that they have been mighty clever in securing the service of an inferior horse at half the advertised price. This latter species is not much more superior in intelligence to the former congregation, which counts a great many adherents even on the fair and rich soil of France.

Here, as in America, long-headed breeders pay the highest prices, if the subject is a worthy one, which is proved by the number of prizes he has taken and a reputation established amongst good horsemen, a reputation after all very fairly deserved in nine cases out of ten. Of course we have in France a great many very good stallions who have nothing to do nor ever will have anything to do with the Government's “*Depots d'Etalons*,” but these are recognized celebrities of the turf or the road, and receive a yearly premium if kept for the use of the public at a moderate charge. There are different classes of premiums according to the merit of their holders—\$100 (500 fr.), \$160 (800 fr.), \$200 (1000 fr.), \$300 (1,500 fr.). Every fall there is a large gathering of breeders of race horses at Chantilly, and they present to the Stud Inspec-

tors the stallions they have for sale. Any horse who is not stoutly built has no chance, as the Inspectors do not buy for racing purposes but for half bred crosses. High figures are often paid, at least compared with those paid for ordinary roadsters, carriage or cart stallions—they vary between \$1,000 and \$4,000. This class of heavy thoroughbred horses is very highly thought of, chiefly by sportsmen, cross-country riders, and cavalry officers. The latter gentlemen have shown themselves most anxious during the last few years to get mounts with extraordinary abilities to perform wonderful feats of speed, endurance, or of cross-country riding. Near Saumur the great and only military riding school we have, the officers have a course a few miles long over the stiffest and most unpleasant country man in pink and top boots on bobtailed hunters ever had to ride through, the unpleasantness being complicated with a few high banks cut at the top by sneaky ditches a few feet wide and deep enough to keep a man and steed out of sight for a while.

It is all very well for English sportsmen to sneer at us and “declare” nothing more amusing than a Frenchman on horseback, but I could answer them that I saw once at Verrie a most correct young man who was said to belong to H. M. Lancers, mounted on a lovely grey as British-looking as his master. He looked with melancholy on certain jumps whose height was nothing, but in which native perfidy displayed itself at its best. However, he tried once, poor fellow, and the gallant grey was soon seen cantering towards a group of French officers on very ordinary plain-looking chargers, and some ugly patches of black mud on the grey coat told a sad tale. I never saw the British cavalryman again.

FRANC-CAVALIER.

Live Stock Notes.

Mr. A. J. Alexander's 24th Duchess of Airdrie calved Nov. 22, at Woodburn, a red cow calf (with very little white), 27th Duchess of Airdrie, by imp. 2d Duke of Whittlebury.

The Buenos Ayres Standard says the Slanders, of Uruguay, have slaughtered about 800,000 head of cattle up to the end of June. This means \$16,000,000 to the people on that item alone. To this has to be added half a million hides of animals slaughtered for consumption, and the wool and produce of about 15,000,000 sheep; all this in the hands of about 500,000 people.

The two “Cattle Queens” are the widow Iliff, of Colorado, and the widow Raab, of Texas. The former was a sewing machine agent, in Denver when she married her husband, who shortly died, leaving her two million dollars in cattle. She has since married a Methodist bishop. The widow Raab was also left a ranch and a large number of cattle, and is now married to a Methodist preacher.

The cattle kings of the Pacific coast are Muller and Lux. Their wealth is estimated at eight to ten million dollars, and they were poor men 20 years ago. They own about 90,000 head of cattle, 115,000 head of sheep, of which latter they kill 6,000 per month. They own an irrigating canal worth \$1,000,000, fences 300 miles in length, 600,000 acres of land in California, and 10,000 acres in Nebraska.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State, has instructed the American Ministers to England, France, and Germany to secure all the information in their power in regard to the system of inspection of hog products in the countries to which they are respectively accredited, and any other information bearing upon the

subject of discrimination against American hog products abroad. It is expected that replies from these Ministers will be received at Washington in time for the convention of swine-breeders and pork-dealers to be held in that city Jan. 14, 1885.

From several cattle-men who have been here lately, says a Portland, Oregon, exchange, it is understood that ranchmen will go into the winter with an unusual surplus of stock. The Portland market has not been sufficient to take all the saleable steers, nor has any considerable number found Eastern buyers this season. In consequence of this overplus the market for both beef and stock cattle has become lower and more unsteady of late, and unless there is another eastern drive soon we may expect to see cattle here much lower than they are.

The Elkington Challenge Shield, valued at 100 gs., first offered at the Birmingham Fat Stock Show of 1873, becomes the property of any exhibitor winning it twice in succession, or three times at any period. It was first permanently won by Mr. Price, of Pembroke, who gained it in 1881 and 1882 with the same animal—a Hereford ox. The Messrs. Elkington offered another prize upon the same terms, which Mr. Clement Stephenson has just made his own through a more remarkable performance probably than that of Mr. Price, having gained it last year, and also this year, with two different animals—the one a pure polled Aberdeen-Angus and the other an Aberdeen-Angus cross.

Cattle Notes.

Mr. J. A. Desreux, of the island of Jersey, owner of the "Perry Farm" Herd, informs us that he intends shortly sending over to America a few of his young heifers, some of which are in calf to "Queenie's Boy," the said bull combining the strains of "Coomassie," "Young Rose," "Orange Peel," "Noble," "Sultan," "Prince of Wales," &c. This being Mr. Desreux's first consignment, he has taken great pains in selecting the cattle, so as to give to those who wish to start a first-class herd of Jerseys, the opportunity to purchase at reasonable prices. We shall inform our readers when the cattle arrive.

Swine.

WHY HE FATTENS OLD SOWS.—An Illinois man writes thus to an exchange:—"The principal reason why I fatten off my breeding sows at three years is because after that they are very likely to become 'cranky.' Of a lot of twenty breeding sows I had several years ago, thirteen were kept until they were five years old, and my experience with that lot convinced me that without special care old sows, unless very valuable, are undesirable property. They become altogether too cunning. As I could not feed them all the corn they wanted without making them too fat for any purpose, they undertook to supply themselves. Four of them excelled a white-faced cow at fence-breaking. They were constantly hunting for a loose board or weak spot in the fence, and their chief object in life seemed to be to get out of the pasture and forage on my neighbors. Alas for the fowl that ventured within their reach! One of them caught and chewed up a cat so quick that I never knew what took it in."

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

Poultry.

HOW TO MATE FOWLS.

H. B. Waldo in Poultry Monthly.

It is during the fall and early winter especially that fowls do not receive the attention they should have. It is quite an important season of the year for them. The old hens are in the midst of the moulting season, and it is then that they need especial attention and care. The young chicks are by this time nearly as large as the old ones, and the pullets should all be put in a department by themselves and thus separated from both the old and the young roosters. It would also be an excellent idea to have the old hens by themselves also, or they could be put in the same department with the pullets, or, anyway, so as to separate them from the young ambitious roosters, and give them a season of rest for eight or ten weeks. It would be much better for them, and they would be in better breeding condition the following spring. But be sure when you separate them in this way that they have a good roosting place, as the nights grow cooler, and it is essential that they have a warm roosting place.

Do not mate up the breeding pens too early; nothing is gained by it. It is better to wait until they are well formed, and if the breeder is observing and notes down which are the earliest and steadiest layers among his flock, and studies the characteristics and condition of the fowls he intends to use for breeding, he will be able to mate them with good results.

The first of January is early enough to mate up the breeding pens for all practical purposes, but it should not be delayed much longer than this, especially when early chicks are desired. Of course a few early chicks are desirable for nearly all breeders to have, for they want a few choice early chicks to take to the fairs the following fall and winter; but nothing is gained by having any considerable number of chicks hatched out too early, unless you have a glass house to receive them, hens and all, for ordinarily they are a source of trouble, annoyance, and generally a large percentage of them are lost; but, of course, if an incubator and artificial mother is used it is a different thing; but even then it hardly pays to hatch out chicks intended for breeding before the first or middle of February. This is plenty early enough for all practical purposes, for when hatched at this time they will make fine large pullets in the fall, and if judiciously taken care of will begin laying early, and will keep laying right along if they are properly managed.

The large breeds should be mated together sooner than the smaller varieties, for it takes an Asiatic chick much longer to mature than it does a Leghorn, and for this reason they should be set earlier; and the chicks hatched out earlier in the season so as to give them more time to grow and become matured.

When hens are used for hatching chicks, they should not have more than 9 or 11 eggs given them for the first setting, for if they have more the eggs are liable to be exposed and get chilled through, and thus destroy the chicks in them.

Incubators are quite valuable at this season of the year, if for no other reason than that they can be set going at any time, for in many cases it is a hard matter to get hens that will sit early enough; but with an incubator you can put in just as many eggs as you want, and of course they will all hatch out together; and if a good brooder is used in raising the chicks, they will not give near as much trouble and vexation as they would if the hen had them.

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, TORONTO, Jan. 1st, 1885.

Trade in the Toronto live stock market shows some improvement this week in the amount of business done. It is still, however, very quiet, quieter indeed than at the corresponding period of last year. This may be accounted for by the fact that much larger supplies were bought by butchers to tide them over the holiday season than last year. There were only four car loads of fresh supplies, and these were sold without much difficulty. The demand continues fair, but there is no immediate prospect of an advance in prices or an improved demand. Last Saturday the market fees for 1885 were sold for \$5,200, an advance on last year's price of \$1,400. This will give some idea of the extent to which the trade here has increased during the year just ended. Mr. Hodgson, the present caretaker of the market, with another gentleman, are the lessees. Mr. Hodgson has resigned his present office and a successor will be appointed shortly. In this connection it may be said that he has given universal satisfaction, and it is only since he took office that satisfactory returns of the business done in the market have been obtainable.

CATTLE.—There were two car loads of cattle offered on Tuesday. All the animals were of only a fair quality, weighing from 750 to 1,050 pounds each. They were bought chiefly by local butchers. Among the sales reported were five steers, 2½ years old, at \$20.50 to \$27.00 each; one heifer, 700 lbs., at \$22.50; two stockers, about 1,050 lbs. each, at \$70; three milch cows and one springer at \$100; four steers, 900 lbs. each, at ¾c. per lb.; six do. at \$3.37½ per hundred; two freshly-calved milchers at \$32 each. A sale is also reported of ten steers, averaging 1,000 lbs., to Mr. Hunter, for the Ontario Government, at \$45.00 each. Quotations for choice butchers' are nominal as there have been none offering, and at present there is no demand for them. This also applies to export cattle, in which there is nothing doing.

SHEEP.—Are nominal, not a single sale being reported. A few have come in but were sold with lambs. There is no demand for them.

LAMBS.—Are in much larger supply. All offering have been sold, but there is nothing extra in the demand as there are none being shipped from this market at present. Quotations remain about the same as a week ago. One bunch of 122, of fair good quality, sold at \$3.60 per head. Another bunch of 25, of fair quality, changed hands at \$3.35 per head.

HOGS.—Are in very light supply, but the demand is very good at the prices quoted, which are low in sympathy with Chicago. A few fat animals were sold this week at 4¼c. per pound. Store will bring almost the same figures.

The receipts at the western cattle market here for the week ending Dec. 27 were as follows:—

	Cattle.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs
Tuesday, Dec. 23.....	30	...	33
Wednesday, Dec. 15.....	6	45	...
Total.....	36	45	33
Week before.....	1,473	1,185	163
Cor. week 1883.....	203	135	320
Total to date.....	42,228	60,416	13,903
To same date 1883.....	34,807	49,015	11,619

Quotations are:—

Cattle, Export	4 1/2 to 5 1/4 per lb.
" choice	4 3/4 to 5 "
" good	3 3/4 to 4 1/4 "
" inferior and common	not wanted.
" stockers, light	0 to 3 "
" heavy	3 1/2 to 0 "
Milch cows, per head	\$25 to \$60
Sheep, best, per head	5 00
" secondary qualities, per head	4 00 to 4 50
Lambs, choice, per head	4 00 to 4 50
" good	3 50 to 4 00
" common	2 75 to 3 25
Hogs, fat, off the car	4 1/4 to 0 per lb.
" store	4 to 4 1/2 "
Calves, dressed	6 to 8 "

MONTREAL.

Dec. 29. The receipts of live stock at the market here to-day were 200 head of cattle and 150 sheep. Some very fine western cattle, averaging 3,000 pounds, were exhibited. Prices were higher than last week, prime stock bringing 5c., second-class from 4 1/4 to 4 1/2 c., and third-class 3 to 3 1/2 c. per pound live weight. The sheep were not of first quality, but there was a brisk demand, and all sold at 4 to 5c. per pound. Dressed hogs from western Ontario sold at \$6.60 per 100 pounds.

THE HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Very little business done in the Toronto horse market. On Tuesday about 20 general purpose horses were sold at \$75 to \$140 each. No private sales are reported. The demand is only fair.

MONTREAL.

The horse trade gives promise of brightening up a little, there having been a better enquiry with a consequent readier sale for good animals. At College street market a fine pair of grey horses, weighing 3,050 lbs., sold at \$450, and a pair of bay horses brought \$300. The following horses were shipped from Montreal to the United States during the past week: - 2 horses valued at \$215, 2 do. at \$450, 1 do. at \$350, 9 do. at \$1,102.50, 2 breeding mares at \$325, and 5 horses at \$470.

PRODUCE.

The half-holiday character of the week has kept the market very quiet, there being very little of anything either offered or wanted. Prices, however, have been fairly well maintained, with no disposition whatever manifested on the part of holders to make concessions. Outside markets, indeed, have been firmer, and this fact seems to have inspired owners of grain with rather a stronger feeling. And at the close buyers seemed to have followed them for some goods. Stocks in store have shown but little change during the week. In the States the visible supply has gone on increasing, that of wheat having risen on the 20th inst. to 45,068,000 bushels, against 41,809,000 in the preceding week, and 35,431,000 last year.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30
Flour	11s 6d	11s 6d
R. Wheat	7s 0d	7 2d
R. Winter	7s 0d	7s 2d
No. 1 Cal.	7s 2d	7s 3d
No. 2 Cal.	6s 10d	7s 0d
Corn	5s 6d	5s 3 1/2
Barley	5s 6d	5s 6d
Oats	5s 5d	5s 5d
Peas	5s 11d	5s 9d
Pork	67s 6d	67s 6d
Lard	36s 3d	36s 6d
Bacon	35s 6d	32s 6d
Tallow	34s 0d	34s 0d
Cheese	62s 6d	62s 6d

Flour.—Inactive and nothing doing has continued to be the rule all week; neither was there any demand heard in the latter part of last week, but at the close some demand had set in at \$3.40 for superior extra and \$3.25 for extra, with holders standing out for five cents more. The difference would, probably, have been overcome but for an advance in freights.

BRAN.—Quiet but steady at \$10.25 to \$10.50.

OATMEAL.—Cars inactive at about \$3.75, and small lots usually selling at \$4.

WHEAT.—Sales have been small but prices steady. During the latter part of last week there was a steady demand for No. 2 fall and No. 1 spring at 74c., and No. 2 spring and No. 3 fall would have brought 72c. But on Monday a firmer feeling set in and these bids were advanced a cent, and at the close another would probably have been obtained, or 76 to 77c. for No. 2 fall and No. 1 spring, with 74 to 75c. for No. 2 spring and No. 3 fall. On street fall and spring sold at 73 to 74 1/2 c. and goose at 56 to 58 1/2 c., with receipts small.

OATS.—Quiet and easy, with sales of cars on track at 30 1/2 c. for mixed, and one car of white at close for 32c. On street prices closed at 31 to 32c.

BARLEY.—The movement has been very small, but values have been firm. No. 1 would have brought 67c.; No. 2 has sold at 61c. f.o.c.; No. 3 has brought 50c. on track, and a sale by sample was made at 53c. for quality equal to extra No. 3. At close there was scarcely any offered and a cent advance on former prices would readily have been paid. Street prices, 54 to 66c.

PEAS.—Seem to have been selling quietly outside at prices equal to 59c. here, which figure would have been paid for cars on spot, though at close the feeling seemed easy. Street prices, 56 to 57c. for the few in.

RYE.—Inactive and easy at from 55 to 56c.

HAY.—Pressed inactive and car-lots much as before in value. Market receipts light, but fairly good for the season, with prices closing at from \$8 to \$11 for clover and \$12 to \$16 for timothy, the latter for one load only.

STRAW.—Offerings have been considerable, but all have found buyers, prices closing at \$8 to \$9 for sheaf.

POTATOES.—Still no demand for car-lots and prices of them purely nominal at about 25c. Street receipts fair and prices easy, lots selling at 37 to 40c. and single bags at 45c.

APPLES.—Quiet; nothing doing in car-lots or job-lots; street receipts going at \$1 to \$1.25 for inferior and \$1.50 to \$2 for good to choice.

BUTTER.—Dull as ever, the only demand being for local consumption, and rolls supplying a large part of it. Choice dairy moving slowly at 18 to 19c., and box-lots of rolls from 15 to 17c. for choice and down to 12c. for inferior, but all else nominal. On street pound rolls have stood about 22 to 24c. for pound rolls and 16 to 18c. for good to choice tubs and crocks.

EGGS.—Have been offered rather less freely, and round lots taken at 19c. for limed and 20 to 21c. for fresh. On street fresh have brought 22 to 23c., and the few new laid offered have gone higher.

HOGS.—Prices became firmer in the latter part of last week, when \$6 was paid for good car-lots, but at close wet weather caused buyers to hold off. Street receipts usually sold about \$6; none offered at close.

POULTRY.—Receipts decreased and prices easier at 10 to 11c. per lb. for turkeys and 6 to 7c. for geese, and ducks bringing 40 to 60c. and fowl 30 to 40c. per pair in box-lots.

TORONTO MARKET.

Flour, p. brl., f.o.c., Sup. extra	\$3 40	to	\$3 45
" " Extra	3 25	to	3 30
" " Strong Bakers'	0 00	to	0 00
" " S.W. Extra	0 00	to	0 00
" " Superfine	0 00	to	0 00
Oatmeal	3 75	to	0 00
Corncmeal	0 00	to	3 50
Bran, per ton	10 25	to	10 50
Fall wheat, No. 1	0 00	to	0 00
" No. 2	0 76	to	0 77
" No. 3	0 74	to	0 75
Spring Wheat, No. 1	0 76	to	0 77
" No. 2	0 75	to	0 00
" No. 3	0 00	to	0 00
Barley, No. 1	0 67	to	0 68
" No. 2	0 62	to	0 63
" No. 3 Extra	0 55	to	0 00
" No. 3	0 51	to	0 52
Oats	0 50	to	0 52
Peas	0 59	to	0 00
Rye	0 55	to	0 56
Corn	0 46	to	0 00
Timothy Seed, per bush	0 00	to	0 00
Clover	0 00	to	0 00
Flax, screened, 100 lbs.	0 00	to	0 00

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—There has been no improvement whatever since our last; indeed the feeling seems rather to have been increasingly dull. There has been no demand heard for shipment, nor does there seem to be any existent at other ports, while stocks in the country appear to be large. The local demand has been chiefly supplied by large receipts of box-lots of rolls, but even these have been weak at 15 to 16c. for choice and down to 12c. for poor, with a few tubs of fine dairy selling occasionally about 18c.; medium and inferior tubs nominal. Street prices about 22 to 24c. for pound rolls and 16 to 18c. for tubs and crocks.

CHEESE.—Quiet, steady, and unchanged at from 11 to 12 1/2 c. for medium to choice qualities, with a few boxes of inferior still obtainable at 11c.

EGGS.—Offerings fair, and probably sufficient, and prices steady at 19c. for limed and 20 to 21c. for fresh; on street 21 to 24c. for fresh.

PORK.—Inactive and unchanged at \$15.50 for small lots.

BACON.—Scarcely any demand heard, but holders generally steady at 8c. for long-clear and 7c. for Cumberland in round lots, with a quarter-cent to a half-cent more for tons and cases, and only the latter moving. Rolls 10 to 10 1/2 c. and bellies 12c. with some demand.

HAMS.—Firm with some demand heard; round lots of smoked 10 1/2 to 11c. and small all the way up to 12c.

LARD.—Quiet, but with some tinnets being filled by packers at 10c., and small lots obtainable at 10 1/2 to 11c.

HOGS.—Became firmer and sold up to \$6 in the latter part of last week, but closed quiet in consequence of wet weather, though held at former prices. Street prices usually stood at \$6; none offered at close.

SALT.—Nothing doing and prices unchanged; cars of Liverpool and lots not under 50 bags held at 62 to 65c., with small lots 70 to 75c. Fine unchanged at \$1 45 to \$1 50 and dairy at 50c.

DRIED APPLES.—Much as before; job-lots offered at 5c. with buyers at 4 1/2 c., and small lots selling slow at 5 1/2 c.

WHITE BEANS.—Sales very few at \$1 to \$1.20 for small lots of fair to good qualities.

HOPS.—Purely nominal; neither offered nor wanted.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Butter, choice dairy	0 18	to	0 19
" good shipping lots	0 12	to	0 14
" inferior, &c.	0 09	to	0 10
Cheese, in small lots	0 11	to	0 12 1/2
Pork, mess, per brl.	15 50	to	0 00
Bacon, long clear	0 08	to	0 08 1/2
" Cumberland cut	0 07	to	0 07 1/2
" smoked	0 00	to	0 00
Hams, smoked	0 10 1/2	to	0 12
" cured and unvased	0 00	to	0 00
" in pickle	0 00	to	0 00
Lard, in tinnets and pails	0 10	to	0 11
" in tierces	0 09 1/2	to	0 00
Eggs	0 19	to	0 21
Dressed hogs	5 75	to	6 00
Hops	0 12	to	0 15
Dried apples	0 04 1/2	to	0 05 1/2
White beans	0 75	to	1 20
Liverpool coarse salt	0 62	to	0 75
" dairy, per bag 56 lbs.	0 50	to	0 00
" fine	1 45	to	1 50
Goderich, per barrel	1 25	to	1 30
" per car lot	1 20	to	0 00

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE.—In this line as in others has been that of a Christmas market.

HIDES.—Green have been offered slowly but in sufficient numbers and have been taken as before. Cured have sold in car-lots at \$ 1/2 and \$ 3/4 c., closing with more offered at the latter price.

CALFSKINS.—Green very scarce; cured readily taken at former prices.

SHEEPSKINS.—Prices unchanged at last week's advance to 90c. for best city green and 50 to 50c. for country lots, but offerings decreased considerably from those of the preceding week.

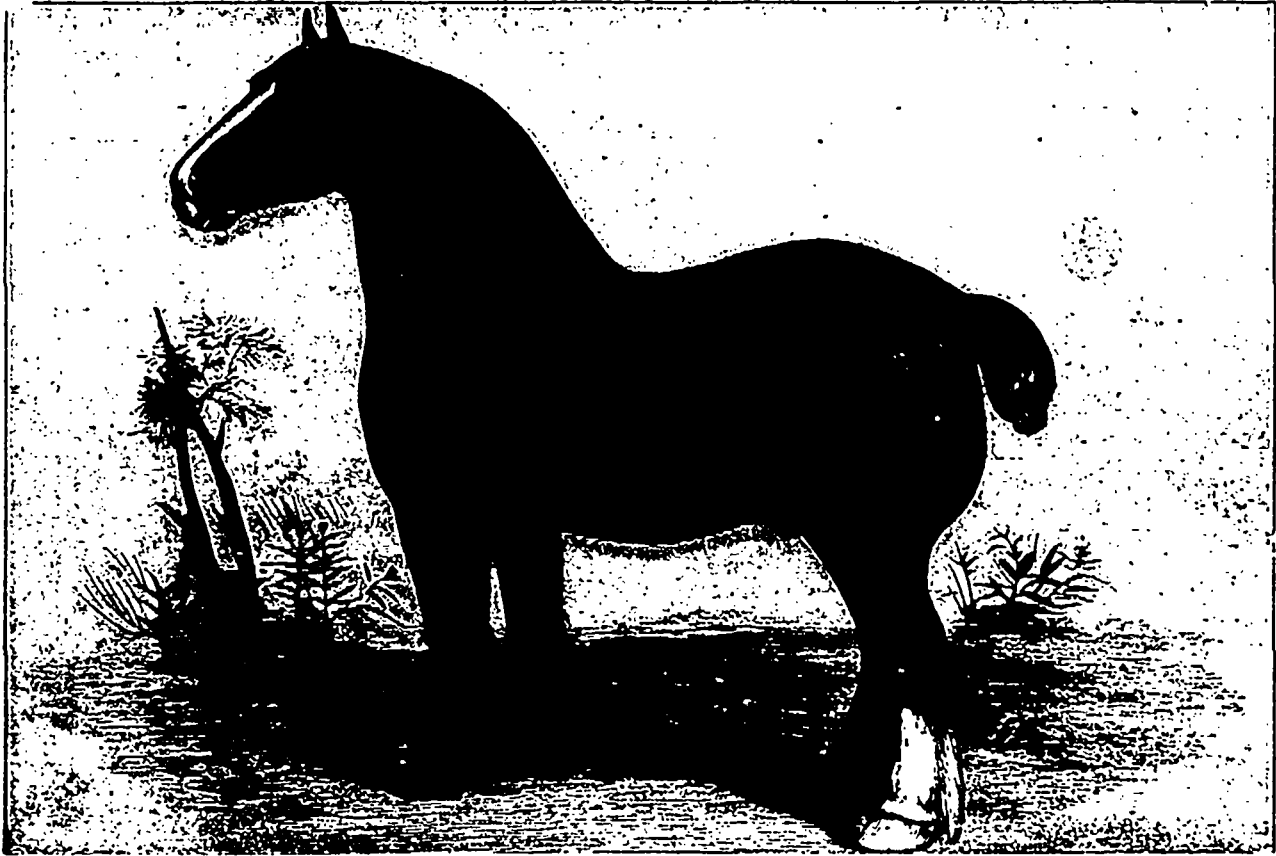
WOOL.—Decidedly dull; scarcely any offered from the country and no demand heard for it, but former quotations would still have been paid. There has been some little demand from the factories, and small sales have been made to them of low grade fleece at 15 to 16c. and of fair quality at 18c., but there is no movement reported in pulled.

TALLOW.—Offerings have fallen off and prices have stood unchanged at 3 1/2 c. for rough and 6 1/2 c. for rendered.

Hides and Skins			
Steers, 60 to 90 lbs.	\$0 08	to	\$0 00
Cows	0 07 1/2	to	0 00
Cured and inspected	0 08 1/2	to	0 00
Calfskins, green	0 11	to	0 13
" cured	0 13	to	0 15
Sheepskins	0 50	to	0 90
Lambskins	0 00	to	0 00
Pelts	0 00	to	0 00
Tallow, rough	0 03 1/2	to	0 00
" rendered	0 06 1/2	to	0 00

Wool			
Fleece, comb'g ord.	0 16	to	0 19
" Southdown	0 21	to	0 22
Pulled combing	0 17	to	0 18
" super	0 21	to	0 22
Extra	0 27	to	0 28

IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES



IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES

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

TENTH IMPORTATION OF DRAUGHT STALLIONS.

MESSRS. HENDRIE & DOUGLAS

BEG TO INFORM

BREEDERS OF DRAUGHT HORSES

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

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

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

HENDRIE & DOUGLAS,
HAMILTON, ONT.

When replying to this advertisement mention CANADIAN BREEDER.

Horses Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE 25 GOOD, SOUND first class cart horses; highest prices paid for such as suit; will pay as high as \$250. Apply at office, corner of Bathurst and Front Streets. P. BURNS.

HORSES WANTED.

Highest Prices will be Paid FOR FIRST CLASS TEAM HORSES. MUST WEIGH 1,500 lbs. Apply to W. ROSE & CO., Carriage Agency 6 Wellington Street East, TORONTO.

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New Policies issued in Canada for 1883:
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I have still for sale a few young HEREFORD BULLS from recently imported stock, all eligible for or already entered in the American Hereford Record. Stock Bulls in use now are CORPORAL 4175 (A.H.R.), 1st prize Ontario Provincial Exhibition, Ottawa, 1884, and my last importation EARL DOWNTON, bred by Mr. Thomas Fenn, Stonebrook House, Ludlow, Herefordshire, England, and sired by his grand bull "Auctioneer."

FRANK A. FLEMING, Importer and Breeder,

THE PARK, WESTON, ONT., NEAR TORONTO, CAN.

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Please send one copy "CANADIAN BREEDER" for one year, commencing _____ For which I enclose Two Dollars.

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WINES, SPIRITS, &c., CAREFULLY PACKED IN JAR, KEG OR CASK.

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Brewing and Malting

COMPANY.

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

India Pale Ale & XXX Stout.

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QUEEN'S PLATE,

1885.

ONTARIO JOCKEY CLUB.

Fixed Events to be run at the May Meeting.

The Queen's Plate of 50 Guineas (\$250) For horses bred and raised in the Province of Ontario, added to a conditional sweepstake payable \$500 at the time of entry, 1st January, 1885, and an additional \$500, unless declared out on or before the 1st of May, 1885. Entries can be made between the first of January and the first of May, at which day the wauk finally closes by the payment of \$20 p.p. Distance, one mile and a half. The Club will give \$100 to the second horse, third horse to save his stake. Plate and stakes to winner.

THE WOODSTOCK PLATE

For three-year-olds (foals of 1882), to be run on the second day of the May meeting of the Ontario Jockey Club. Purse \$400, of which \$75 to second horse and \$25 to third. Entrance \$10, to accompany nomination on or before the 1st of January, 1885, with an additional \$10 for starters. Weights, 127 lbs., mares allowed 5 lbs. and geldings 3 lbs.; the winner of the Queen's Plate and foreign bred to carry 5 lbs. extra. Winners at two years old and winners except on the first day of the meeting barred. One mile and a furlong.

Entries for the above accompanied by the fees specified must be made on or before January 1st, 1885, to

T. W. JONES,
Hon. Secretary Ontario Jockey Club,
Box 447, Toronto P.O.

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For sale near Guelph, Ontario, a splendid farm Rolling land, soft clay loam, never failing stream of pure water running through it. Stone dwelling 30 x 40, cellar full size of house. Bank barn 60 x 48, fitted underneath for fattening cattle Stables, sheep sheds, &c. Good well, pumps &c., the whole in good order. This is an opportunity not to be missed to secure a magnificent farm in the best part of the premier province of Canada For particulars, address.

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A large number of valuable cattle will be offered at the above Sale, which will be held in the

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Rules of Sale similar to last year. No reserve bid other than Catalogue price.

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CROFT'S BLOOD CLEANSER,

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HORSES and CATTLE

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

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From Hon. H. S. Randall, Messrs. Hugh Miller & Co.,

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HENRY S. RANDALL.

No stock master should be without it. Price: 3c., 70c., and \$1 per Tin. Reliable

WHOLESALE AGENTS WANTED

to handle this well known, valuable preparation in the United States. Refer to CANADIAN BREEDER, Toronto, O. t. Canada.

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The magnificent Steamers VANCOUVER, SAINIA, and OREGON, will form a fortnightly line between QUEBEC and LIVERPOOL, sailing as under:

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*OREGON Sept. 6, Oct. 18
SAINIA,..... Sept. 27, Nov. 8

The saloon, music room, staterooms, smoking room, and bathrooms are snugly fitted with little motion is felt, and are luxuriously fitted up. The INTERMEDIATE accommodation is exceptionally good. *No cattle or sheep carried. Rates from Toronto:—Cabin, \$76 and \$91. Return \$133.50 and \$160.50. Intermediate, \$43.75. Steerage, at lowest rates.

Apply to ALEX. STUART, 50 Yonge street, or G. W. TORRANCE, 45 Front St. E.

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The Direct Route from the West for all points in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland.

All the popular sea bathing, fishing, and pleasure resorts of Canada are along this line.

Pullman cars leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday run through to Halifax, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday to St. John, N.B., without change.

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First-class refreshment rooms at convenient distances.

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Have always on hand a very fine selection of

Bulls and Bull Calves.

PARTIES ON BUSINESS WILL BE MET AT THE DEPOT.

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CLYDESDALE HORSES, PONIES,

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

SEVERAL PRIZE WINNERS

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English Shire Horses,

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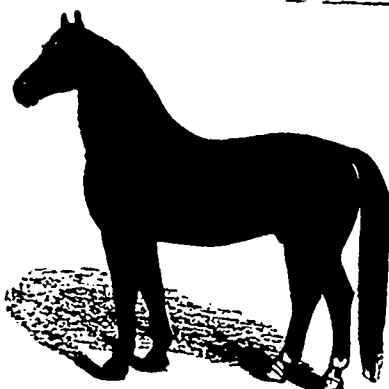
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JERSEYVILLE STOCK FARM.

Standard Bred Trotting Stock
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For Sale.

Send for Catalogue.

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PEDIGREE SUSSEX CATTLE

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Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Particularly hardy and great
Flesh Producers.

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English Shire & Cleveland Bay

HORSES, STALLIONS & MARES.

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

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

SHIRE HORSE STUD FARM,

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

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THE LARGEST FLOCK IN CANADA.

From Lord Chesham, Mr. Parry, Lord Lovatt, Sir H. Alcock, Mrs. Bouch, &c. &c.

Ewes and Rams for sale.

Vansittart House, - - Eastwood, Ont.

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JACK DONKEYS FOR SALE.

13 to 16 hands. Very hardy and perfect in every respect.

ROBERTSON & CO.,

Exporters. (Established 1864.)

WOKING, SURREY, ENGLAND.

33

ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.

Important Sale, February 25th, 1885, without reserve, of all the young Prize animals (11 Stallions, 22 Fillies), from the celebrated Stud of Mr. Walter Gilby, Epsom Hall, Essex, England. In June and July last this Stud won 54 Show-yard Honours, including 3 Championships, 4 Specials, 27 First and 13 Second Prizes—G. M. Saxton, Auctioneer, Wharstead Hall, Ipswich, England.

London Show of English Shire Stallions.—Fifth Annual Sale of upwards of 100 Stallions, the last week in February, 1883.—G. M. Saxton, Auctioneer.

OAKLANDS 'JERSEY' STOCK FARM

All registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register.

COWS

With well-authenticated test of from 14 lbs. to 29 lbs. 7 1-2 oz. in one week, and from 81 lbs. to 108 lbs. 12 1-2 oz. in 31 days are in this herd.

YOUNG BULLS

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

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

VALANCEY E., & H. H. FULLER,
HAMILTON, Ont.

JERSEYS.

MR. J. A. DESREAUX,

OWNER OF

First Prize Jersey Cattle.

Has always on sale First Class Cows and Heifers.

Address **PERRY FARM,**
ST. MARY'S, Island of Jersey

POULTRY FOR SALE.

I have about Fifty 'Trios of

Brown and White Leghorns

FOR SALE,

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

BEST QUALITY OF STOCK

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Name Plates, Crests,
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T. J. FRAME & CO.,
190 King street East,
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HARNES. HARNES.

40 years in the country is the test
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NO CHEAP YANKEE OR AUCTION WORK.

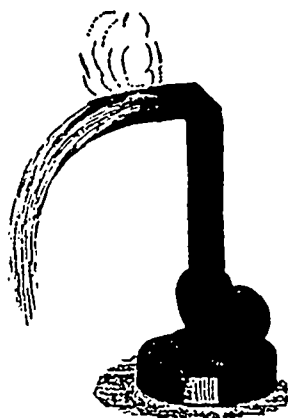
Send for a set of our \$12.50 Nettle Harness
on trial. Privilege of inspection.
Harness at all prices. SEND FOR PRICE LIST
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NO. 55 JARVIS ST.

David Pleus,

503 & 505 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

WIND MILLS AND PUMPS.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.



The Model Washer and Bleacher.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
\$1000.00 REWARD FOR ITS SUPERIOR.
Washing made light and easy. The clothes
have that pure whiteness which no other mode
of washing can produce. No rubbing required,
no friction to injure the fabric. A 10 year old
girl can do the washing as well as an older per-
son. Weighs less than six pounds. Can be carried
in a small valise.
To place it in every household the price has
been reduced to \$2.50, and if not found sat-
isfactory, money refunded in one month from date
of purchase. So what the *Canada Free-Byterian*
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 end-
uring and is very cheap. From trial in the
household we can testify to its excellence."
Send for circulars AGENTS WANTED.
(Mention this paper.)

C. W. DENNIS,
Toronto Bargain House,
213 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

DAY'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

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

For terms, address
JAMES E. DAY,
Accountant,
96 King Street West, Toronto.

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of the most reliable character can be produced
to show that

The British American

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

"I look upon commercial colleges as an ad-
mirable part of our system, the work which they
do cannot be done in our public schools, and
could not be well done in our high schools—IN
FACT IT COULD NOT BE WELL DONE ANYWHERE
BUT IN SUCH AN INSTITUTION AS THIS."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"This institution, under its present organiza-
tion, offers to the business student facilities, ad-
vantages and attractions unsurpassed by any
other educational establishment in Canada."
Toronto Globe, 4th Oct., 1884.

"The British American Business College,
which, for the excellence of its methods, the
thorough commercial grounding given to its
pupils, and the quality of material produced, is
now noted throughout the Province."
Toronto Mail, 2nd Oct., 1884.

"This college has been before the public for the
last 21 years, and its claim to being the best of its
kind has never been questioned. Its graduates
are always in demand, and to-day may be found
in the leading wholesale houses of the Do-
minion."
Toronto Telegram, 11th Oct., 1884.

Also endorsed by the leading Canadian
Bankers and business men.

Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship
and Phonography, Practically taught.

Send for descriptive pamphlet.

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BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE
TORONTO.

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



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 8th October, 1884.

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

Not exceeding	\$10..10 cts.
20..20	20..20
30..30	30..30
40..40	40..40
50..50	50..50

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

W. H. GRIFFIN,
Deputy Postmaster-General

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

**CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRI-
CULTURAL REVIEW.**—Representing the
breeding and farming interests of Canada.



INTERNATIONAL AND COLONIAL EXHIBITIONS.

ANTWERP IN 1885.
LONDON IN 1886.

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

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

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

These Exhibitions, it is believed, will afford
favorable opportunity for making known the
natural capabilities and manufacturing and in-
dustrial progress of the Dominion.

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

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

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



PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

THE MAYORALTY.

VOTE FOR

ALEX. MANNIG

AND
ECONOMY,
REDUCTION OF TAXATION,
Abolition of Exemptions,
PURE WATER and
IMPROVED STREETS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



ORDER IN COUNCIL.—Government House, Ot-
tawa, Monday, 8th Sept., 1884. Present: His
EXCELLENCY THE GOV. GENERAL in Council.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

One animal.....	1 dollar.
5 animals and under.....	50 cents each;
but total fee for over 5 animals not less than.....	\$2.50
10 animals and under.....	30 cents each;
but total fee for over 10 animals not less than.....	\$3.00.
20 animals and under.....	20 cents each;
but total fee for over 20 animals not less than.....	\$4.00.
50 animals and under.....	12 cents each
but total fee for over 50 animals not less than.....	\$6.00.
Over 50 animals.....	10 cents each.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

CANADIAN BREEDER

AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

PROSPECTUS.

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

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

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

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

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

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Hobcaygeon Independent, Sept. 25, 1884.

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

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

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

Toronto Telegram, Sept. 24, 1884.

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

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

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

Toronto World, 6th Sept., 1884.

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

Toronto Globe, 13th Sept., 1884.

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

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

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

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

Toronto Mail, 6th Sept., 1884.

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

Toronto News, 9th Sept., 1884.

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

Monetary Times, 13th Sept., 1884.

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

Irish Canadian, Toronto, Sept. 18, 1884.

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