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CANADIAN BREEDER

and
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, JUNE 3, 1885.

No. 23.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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of Canada.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Per line, each insertion, 50 cents.
(Nonpareil measurement, 12 lines to one inch.)

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CANADIAN BREEDER,
COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS
TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, June 5th, 1885.

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

RAILWAY HORSE CARS.

The Grand Trunk Railway Co. have on their main line and their Great Western division horse cars specially fitted for the transportation of valuable horses. These cars have padded stalls, Miller platforms, Westinghouse brakes, and are intended to run on fast passenger trains. They are of two sizes, with capacity for six and twelve horses respectively.

HORSE PARADES IN ENGLAND.

The London *Live Stock Journal* has an interesting article on the time-honored Horse Parades of England and Scotland. Referring to the Horse Parade of Glasgow, it says:—

"After all, the best way to prevent cruelty to animals is to inculcate kindness among those who have charge of them, and, viewed in this light, nothing has done so much good for horses in our large towns as horse parades or processions. Glasgow has possibly the oldest horse procession in the country, though there is not a single prize awarded for the best groom or best kept animal, the carters having for a long time set aside a day when they should all

proceed to the country and enjoy themselves with their wives and families, while the horses nipped the green sward in some flower-clad glen. All the horses are on such occasions gaily decked with ribbons, and the huge wag-gons with festoons of flowers, so that the sight is one which any artist would indeed love to paint. Indeed, the Clydesdale is rarely seen to better advantage than on such annual holidays, when he steps proudly out as if as happy as the many gleeful children which are seated in smiling rows behind him. At Craignethan castle, the renowned Tillietudlem of Sir Walter Scott, or whatever may be made the rendez-vous, the scene is generally a most happy one, and children who are taught to treat horses with kindness on such occasions, rarely in after life so far forget themselves as to cruelly kick and beat them in harness or in stable. In Bristol, Newcastle, Hull, and other large places it cannot be doubted that a very large amount of good has also been done, and, no doubt, in London a similar parade, when fully established, will be equally successful in its results."

Of the attempted parade in London, the same paper remarks: "What little we saw convinced us that a London May-day horse procession would be one of the grandest and finest sights ever seen in the metropolis, and one of the most instructive to horse-breeders." At Ryde (Isle of Wight), the parade included teams and equipages of all sorts, from the carter's dray to the swell four-in-hand, and the lady's pony phaeton. Of the draught horse exhibit at this show, the same journal states that "the class of 26 cart horses was decidedly the feature of the show," and, speaking of another of these parades, held annually at North Lancashire, it thus describes the scene after the awards were made:—

"After the judges had given their decisions, the gaily-decked and well-groomed horses, headed by brass bands, formed processions and paraded the principal streets of the respective towns, which were crowded with sight-seers, for a love of equine flesh is inborn in Englishmen. Possibly the most useful of the prizes awarded is that for 'all the year round cleanliness and kindness.' In order to adjudge this,

the members of the May-day committee note the whole of the horses in their districts, the care and kindness bestowed upon them by the grooms, and thus make their awards, and there is no prize so valued by the drivers as is this one."

NO MORE FANCY PRICES FOR SHORTHORNS.

The recent sales in England in which the fashionably-bred Shorthorns of Sir Henry Allsopp and the late Sir Curtis Lampson were dispensed, bring forcibly to one's mind the fact that the day of fancy-priced Shorthorns is at an end. It was only a few years ago when, at the New York Mills sale, one cow realized \$40,000. Another of the same herd was taken England for Lord Bective at about \$30,000. This was in 1873, but \$20,000 and \$25,000 respectively were paid for two heifers at Windermere six years ago. At the Dunmore sale, in 1875, \$22,500 was paid for a bull, and the same year in Toronto a Duchess heifer less than six months old brought \$18,000. In 1876, also in this city, a pair of Duchesses realized \$21,000 and \$23,000 respectively. In 1879, at Dunmore, two Duchesses were bought at about \$15,000 apiece by Sir Henry Allsopp, and their progeny came into the ring in good form at one of the recent sales to which we first alluded.

The prices of finely-bred Shorthorns, however, are very far from what they used to be, but this does not prove any real practical decadence in the Shorthorn breeding interest. Shorthorns are as good as they ever were, and the fact that the Duchesses no longer bring such fabulous prices only indicates that the excellence of the race has become more generally distributed, and that as a whole Shorthorns are now more real, practical value than they were in the old times. Commenting on the recent sales the *North British Agriculturist* says:—

"We quite recognize the value to the country which the retention in it of concentrated old strains of blood possesses and imparts. But the four figures were rather much to expect to be continued. In all conscience, when the three figures are broken, fancy has, in our opinion, done its duty in the bovine or ovine species."

Those who imagined they saw 3,000 gs. in a Kirklevington Duchess got a very severe lesson last week. So much money should never be spent on a cow or heifer.

If the thousand guinea 'Shorthorn-men' have got a rebuff, there is no occasion to despair of Shorthorn breeding. On moderate or any other than mere imaginary lines, there is happily no grounds for misgivings. Prices a little over value for pedigree Shorthorns have been kept very well up, considering the times. That, in the case of the fifteen Duchess males and females sold last week, the average should have taken the shape of hundreds instead of thousands, need cause no surprise or regret. The only regrettable feature is that so many of the animals, embracing the best blood of the day, should have been allowed to leave the country. Most of the best-bred lots, bought by Mr. Simon Beattie, Mr. Gray, and Mr. J. J. Hill, go to Canada and the States, chiefly, if not wholly, we believe, to Mr. Hill and the Canada Farm Stock Association at Bow Park.

Duchesses have not been sold so cheaply for nearly 20 years, and we lament the loss of so much of the finest old Kirklevington blood, but our foreign friends seemed to have nearly the whole affair in their own hands. Very few English breeders crossed the three-figure margin, which was significant of more things than one. It showed that among them the thousand-guinea days were over, and that agricultural depression, in its penetrating operations, had reached even the fancy Shorthorn element."

DRIVING UNSHOD HORSES.

Just now there is considerable discussion as to the propriety of driving horses without shoes. Some advocate the substitution of tips for the present pattern of horse shoes, while others come out boldly in favor of no shoes. Had these theorists a little more practical experience it is hardly probable that so much would have been written on this subject. It is probable, however, that the discussion may accomplish some good. It has been the habit with horsemen to employ shoes too constantly and too extensively, and when all that can be said in favor of an opposite tendency has been said, horsemen generally will, in all probability, adopt a more rational course as to the care of their horses' feet. A Chicago correspondent of the *Turf, Field, and Farm* recently gave some interesting experiences of driving unshod horses. He had driven a horse on the boulevards of that city for three months without shoes and no ill-effects had been experienced. And further on he said:—

"The North Side Street Railway Co. have used tips and tips, only, on each and every horse on their line for the past two years or more, winter and summer. They could not be hired to go back to the old way of shoeing. Their stock travel better than ever before. They have no trouble with corns, seedy toe, or pun: mice foot, that other horses have that wear shoes. They use the tip to avoid cupping the foot or cutting the frogs. It is not the roads that make the poor horse go lame, it is the iron they nail on his feet, and the way they prepare the same before shoeing. I would not advocate tips for speeding and track work, but any horse will travel more miles with tips than he will with shoes.

"Keep the feet of a horse well, and he will never have any trouble with splints, spavins, string-halts, &c. Take the foot of a horse full of corns, shoe him with tips, drive him every

day for one year, and he will have as well and healthy a foot as when foaled. Should you give him a hard drive any one day, give him a little rest the next day or day after. He can wear shoes out, but he cannot wear his feet out. Nature gave them for use, and should a long, hard drive make them a little tender, nature will make them well and strong in twenty-four hours with rest."

So far as tips are concerned, we have had no experience with them and cannot pretend to speak with authority concerning them, but while we have great confidence in them for expanding contracted heels when the "patient" is to be jogged moderately on a soft dirt road, at the same time we should be inclined to agree with the editor of the *Turf, Field, and Farm* when he says:—

"Tips will do for slow and moderate work, but when the horse is asked to extend himself and the concussion is great, the strain on the foot and cords is not properly distributed and you run the risk of breaking the animal down. A firm, unyielding toe and an elastic heel are the result of tips; and the unequal concussion will sooner or later prove disastrous."

As to unshod horses, however, the writer of this article has had a pretty thorough and sufficiently far-reaching experience, which has thoroughly convinced him that it is most unsafe to depend on unshod horses. In driving on the plains we have tried well-bred horses, Cayuse ponies, and mules, and we have never yet found an animal that could travel day after day over the dry prairie grass uninjured without shoes. For a time it is all right, and it would seem that the unshod feet that have never been touched with a shoe or shoeing tool of any kind would wear as long as the pony would; but after a time those flinty little hoofs begin to become very smooth on the bottom, and then the pony begins to slip badly. When this stage has been reached the sooner the pony is shod the better, for the hoofs have commenced to wear away, and in a short period, if the wear is not arrested, they will be rendered useless. From that stage it will not take long to so wear the hoofs that the blood will mark every step. It is sheer nonsense to suppose that on anything like average roads a horse can be severely and safely driven without shoes. In winter, when the snow lies deep on the country roads or on the prairie trails, a horse is the better of having no shoes so long as he is not expected to travel over ice, but in average driving through this country in winter ice is so often met with that it is hardly safe for the traveller to count on escaping it.

The question of "unshod feet" may be briefly treated as follows:—When your colts or horses have nothing to do that can be called work, let them go barefoot by all means.

If they have contracted feet, corns, diminished frogs, or are suffering from any of the many evils that follow in the train of bad shoeing, use them gently in tips.

If your horses have hard work to do they should have feet fit for the work, and if they have these good sensible shoeing will do them no harm.

Correspondence.

WHAT NEVER?

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

SIR,—Your paragraph under the heading "Never" is, like all other rules, "proved by an exception." At any rate, to the formula "Never breed from any male but a thoroughbred" should be added the qualification, "where you are breeding with a view of obtaining thoroughbreds of an established class." But how is it when you are trying to produce a new breed or a new class of breed? I imagine if in attempting to fix certain traits a thoroughbred of any sort were continuously used, the result would be to revert to the breed of which the thoroughbreds were produced, and not to establish a new breed having special attributes of its own. If the first breeders of Shropshire downs, for example, had persistently used a Southdown tup, the breed would have come back to Southdown.

The object, the reason, for using thoroughbreds in ordinary course is to improve away the original female stock on which the improved animal were grafted, the thoroughbred being the perfect type aimed at; but it is clear, if we want a new breed having its own individuality, we must extend our selection to those subjects which promise a combination of the points we desire, although we are in consequence obliged to stray outside all the herd books and pedigrees which have ever been compiled.

I am, yours,

E. G. MUNTZ.

Toronto, June 1st, 1885.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

From our Special Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, May 23rd.

With only one cargo of Dominion cattle, business this week was not so bad, considering that the arrivals from the States footed up to 2,500 head. Apparently the short supply from Ireland and Scotland gave buyers a fright, for between local and London purchasers, the 3,000 cattle have all been taken up. Certainly the prices quoted are not as good as last week, but still on the whole, taking one consideration with another, they might have been worse. The cattle ex Dominion did not get up in time for Stanley, and sales were consequently under some slight disadvantage at the Lajarges. A portion were shown in Manchester and Wakefield, at both of which markets there was a steady demand, with prices a shade in favor of buyers. For next week, there are only two cargoes due, one from the States and one from Quebec; it is doubtful, however, if either will do any good, as the Whitsuntide holidays will knock business all wrong for eight days.

There were no American cattle in Glasgow, but a correspondent informs me the Concordia is expected with the first direct consignment of the season from Quebec.

At the sale of the late Sir Curtis Lampson's Shorthorns the following animals were secured by Canadian breeders. As at the Hindlip sale, the enterprise of our Dominion stockmen made all the difference between a good sale and a bad one.

Duchess of Rowfant, red—T. Nelson & Sons, Canada.....\$2,500

Her c e—T. Nelson & Sons, Canada ... 1,000
 Thorndale Rose 23rd, roan, c 1881—J.
 Hope, Canada 1,600
 Her red b e—W. Murray, Canada 290
 Colleen Celia 3rd, c 1880—T. Nelson &
 Sons, Canada..... 225
 Duchess of Rowfant, which goes to Bow
 Park, is a large, well-shaped red seven-year-old
 cow, of good quality and wide ribbed. Her
 pedigree is excellent, sired by Duke of Under-
 ley 2nd 36551, her dam being Duchess of Glos-
 ter out of Duke of Geneva 9th.

Duchess of Rowfant, red, calved March 18,
 1878; sire Duke of Underley 2nd 36551,
 dam Duchess of Gloster by D of Geneva 9th 28391,
 gr d D'ss of Airdrie 14th by D. T'ndale 10th 28458,
 g gr d D'ss of Airdrie 6th by Clifton Duke 23,580,
 g g gr d D'ss of A'drie 4th by F'ham D. of Ox d 31181,
 g g g gr d D'ss of Airdrie 2d by D. of Athol 2d 11376,
 g g g g gr d D'ss of Athol by D. of Oxford 2d 9046,
 g g g g g gr d D'ss 54th by Cleveland Lad 2d 3408,
 g g g g g gr d Duchess 49th by Short Tail 2621,
 g g g g g gr d D'ss 30th by Hubback 2nd 1423,
 g g g g g gr d D'ss 20th by Second Earl 1511,
 g g g g g gr d D'ss 8th by Marske 418,
 g g g g g gr d D'ss 2nd by Ketton 1st 709,
 g g g g g gr d Mr. Bate's Duchess 1st
 by Comet 155, &c., Vol i., p. 283.

Served July 22, 1884, by Rowfant Duke of Oxford 4th 47011

At a meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Society
 in Glasgow this week Jas. R. Bell, Athelstane,
 Quebec, was elected a life member. The Edit-
 ing Committee of this society passed for Vol.
 VIII. a horse named Black Clyde foaled in
 1844 and bred in Midlothian, which was ex-
 ported to Canada in 1846 by Graham and
 Somerville, Huntington, Quebec.

THE BLACK CATTLE OF WALES.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

The Black cattle are natives of the counties
 of Pembroke, Carmarthen, and Cardigan and
 are more generally known as Pembroke
 Blacks, subdivided into Castlemartin and
 Dewsland breeds. From Cardiganshire they
 also extend across the North Wales coast up to
 Anglesea. Whether they were ever indigen-
 ous to Radnorshire or Breconshire, I am not
 aware; but as I have an intimate knowledge of
 both these counties, I can say, from long per-
 sonal observation, that they are not now to be
 found in either of them. In Glamorganshire
 they are to be found in the seignory of Gower;
 but in the eastern part of the county there is a
 native breed, which is, however, becoming
 rapidly supplanted by Shorthorns and Here-
 fords. The breed of Black cattle is generally
 supposed to be descended from the *Bos primi-*
genius, and is allied to the wild cattle in Chil-
 lingham Park, and also to the Devons. Pro-
 fessor Wrightson, of the College of Agricul-
 ture at Downton, near Salisbury, considers that
 the Hungarian and Podolian cattle are of the
 same breed.

The Black cattle may be described as a
 horned breed, generally of black color, and
 frequently with white marks on the udders of
 the cows, also a few white hairs on the end of
 the tail. Sometimes a few white hairs are
 mixed up with the coat, but this is not always
 hereditary, and only comes out occasionally. A
 brown black, approaching chocolate, is con-
 sidered a good color. Occasionally there are
 some cows striped—red and black—also some
 quite white, with black ears, muzzle, and feet;
 but these are becoming very rare. The late
 Lord Dynevor had some very fine specimens
 of the White breed near Llandilo, and the
 five-year-old oxen were fine animals. The
 horns should be of a rich yellow; they are gen-
 erally tipped with black, and do not come out
 yellow to the very end, like the Herefords.

There is a different pitch of horn for bulls and
 cows. A bull's horn should be low, and well
 spread; the cow's narrower, and the pitch
 more upright. The steers and oxen take more
 after the bull. This description applies in a
 great measure to the Anglesea cattle. They
 are, however, broader on the back, and shorter
 in the legs, with more hair. The heads are
 heavier and horns not so yellow as the Pem-
 brokeshire. A really good animal of the Black
 breed should approach very closely in shape to
 the modern fashionable breeds, and, by careful
 and judicious crossing, this has sometimes been
 attained.

THE NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BREED
 may, however, be described as narrow on the
 shoulder and chine, slack on the loins, an in-
 clination to be high on the rump, and flat
 sided. They are generally deep in front and
 light behind. It must not, however, be sup-
 posed that every bullock has all these defects,
 but some of them are to be found in the gen-
 erality of the cattle offered at the country fairs.
 Other breeds of cattle with these natural de-
 fects may also be found, but care and attention
 have modified them very much, and the object
 of this paper is to create such an interest in the
 Blacks as may render badly-shaped cattle as
 "few and far between" as they are in the
 Hereford and Shorthorn districts. The special
 characteristics of the Blacks, which make them
 so valuable, are:—1. Hardihood of constitu-
 tion. 2. Aptitude for dairy purposes. 3.
 Docility.

HARDINESS OF CONSTITUTION.

As regards hardiness of constitution, no one
 acquainted with the common method of
 rearing the calves and their subsequent
 treatment, and the hardships they undergo, can
 have any doubt on that point. The great
 wonder is that respectable-looking cattle can
 be shown after having been reared in such a
 manner. During the time when the rinderpest
 caused such havoc, that disease was not known
 in South Wales, principally, I believe, from the
 great exertions made by the county magistrates
 and other authorities to prevent the transit of
 infected animals; and also because the con-
 stitutions of the cattle were so good that even
 on the frontier of infected districts they re-
 pelled the disease. When the blacks were
 taken into counties where the rinderpest was
 prevalent, they seldom, if ever, caught the in-
 fection. The same immunity also existed when
 the foot-and-mouth disease was so general.
 There were certainly some cases, supposed to
 have been caused by the importation of Irish
 cattle; but upon inquiry it will be found that it
 was those herds which consisted of Short-
 horns, Ayrshires, and Guernseys that suffered
 most.

DOCILITY.

The docility of the breed is remarkable. A
 stranger may go safely into a herd of cows;
 but it is not safe to do so where there is a bull,
 unless accompanied by some person acquaint-
 ed with its habits. I have a very strong feel-
 ing that bulls, after they are one year old,
 should always be kept in the house, not only
 avoiding accidents but enabling the farmer to
 regulate the times of calving. The cows stand
 very quietly to be milked in the yard or in the
 house, and with their large full eyes and quiet
 expression look the very picture of docility.

FATTENING.

There is no doubt but that the black breed
 will fatten at an early age, and, when reared
 like the improved breeds, will make good
 weights. Still, I do not wish to assert that at
 present they are so profitable for stall-feeding,
 but I maintain that, looking at the soil, the

climate, and the accommodation for them dur-
 ing the winter, they are the only breed that
 pay the farmer's rent. Those who have seen a
 good black ox well fed, have always acknow-
 ledged that there cannot be a handsomer ani-
 mal. Butchers will tell you that the quality of
 the meat is not to be surpassed, and that the
 internal fat is much in excess of Shorthorns and
 Herefords of a similar size. I now give the
 weights of some animals shown at the Haver-
 fordwest shows:—First-prize ox, 78 score and
 8 lbs.; first prize steer, 43 score and 12 lbs.;
 second-prize cow, 47 score.

The annual rainfall of districts occupied by
 Black cattle is about twice the amount of that
 of Chiswick, and the westerly winds are very
 strong. It therefore requires a hardy race to
 stand the exposure during the winter, without
 any shelter except the high hedges. This
 quality of hardiness of constitution is possessed
 by the Blacks; and they also in their coats and
 general appearance show the first approach of
 the genial spring. There is no animal which
 commands so good a price in the fairs as a
 bullock that has been wintered out in the fields
 and shows fair condition and a good coat. To
 those who wish to be possessed of a good herd
 of Blacks, I would say avoid all attempts at
 crossing—such attempts have never yet succeed-
 ed—but purchase the best pedigree bull of as
 good strain as you can get for the money.

REARING AND FEEDING FOR MILK.

A few years ago I purchased some of the best
 cows to be procured, in calf to noted bulls. I
 was enabled to have this rare opportunity by
 being acquainted with several of the best of the
 breeders. I have tried Shorthorns, and have
 had the best of cows procurable for milk and
 feeding purposes, but I prefer the longhorn
 black cow, which gives rich milk, thick cream,
 and makes beef not to be surpassed, quite equal
 to Scots, and commands as good a price. They
 drop better calves and hardier; I have never
 lost a calf as yet. I have had cows calve about
 November and December, and all times of the
 year. I keep the cow and calf in for, say, one
 month, and then turn them out. They stand the
 winter wonderfully well, and will do well on
 hay and chop; sometimes I use turnips and
 rice meal. I never tie up any, only those I
 milk and finish off for the butcher. Some
 calves I have reared upon their mother's milk,
 and I don't know whether this does not pay
 best in the long run, and is more natural. The
 calves reared in this way at one year old are as
 big, better hair and coats than those reared by
 hand at two years old. I don't believe in let-
 ting the calf suck the cow and keeping the calf
 in the sheds, but to let it have its freedom with
 its mother on the grass. It then learns to eat
 with the mother, and when they are separated
 it does not feel so much the loss of the mother's
 milk, and is better prepared to get his own liv-
 ing. Other calves I rear on skim milk, Simp-
 son's calf meal, and a little dissolved oil-cake.
 I find that new milk for one month is the best
 way to start a calf after four months. I begin
 to give them chop, rice meal, and linseed cake,
 and continue this through the winter, all given
 out of doors. I find it best answers for feeding
 purposes to buy barren heifers and bullocks
 turned three years old. If bought at two years
 old they want summering and wintering in the
 sheds on turnips, hay, rice meal, Indian meal,
 and linseed cake, and then they come out good
 ones at three years old, and very fit for the
 butcher. This is my experience, having
 bought several trucks for myself and others.

If it pays the Welsh farmers to keep this
 class of cattle on poor land and poor feed,
 surely they ought to do something on good
 land and good feed. The Welsh homesteads
 are a long way behind the English ones for

buildings, conveniences, and implements. If the Black cattle require to be tied up in Wales, they would not get what they required. I can't help saying that the sheds and buildings in Wales are a disgrace to any farming community; and I am right in saying that, if the Welsh farmer wants improvements either in buildings or on the land, he must do it himself. I consider there is no class of people so hardly done by, and that have their hands tied behind them, as the Welsh farmers. And on the other hand, I don't know a race of people that strive harder, get up earlier, go to bed later, than they. I have often remarked that the mountain sides which they plough, would have to go undone if it fell to the lot of an English ploughman to do it. The labouring class are far superior to the English labourer, and are harder worked, and get less pay. The rate of wages is from nine shillings to twelve shillings per week for good men.

One cannot pass by the women, who are nothing less than slaves. They turn out at eight o'clock in the morning, spread manure, plant and dig potatoes, hoe the crops, and do all kinds of work in harvest-time, at the rate of 1s. per day. The cows are fed, milked, cleaned out, and hay cut by the girls; and were it not for their strong constitutions, they never could do it. You often hear of Welsh girls coming to England, but you never hear of English girls going to Wales.

In conclusion, I should like to mention that it is astonishing to see the active but light-boned horses working the land. Everything in Wales seems to me to be of light construction, and got up at small expense; if it were not so, it would be a difficult matter to live.

GEORGE F. BOWDEN.

Somersal, near Derby.

SWEET ENSILAGE.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. FRY'S BOOK.

THE SILO AND SILAGE STACKS.

A perfect silo must be air-tight, water-tight, and as nearly as possible, if I may be allowed the expression, heat-tight.

The silo may be of any form, provided the covering can closely follow the ensilage as it sinks. There should be no dram or other outlet for moisture at the bottom. If the silo be provided with a door for the convenience of emptying, special care should be taken to keep it absolutely air-tight. The size of this door should be reduced as much as circumstances will allow. In large silos the best plan is, undoubtedly, to build up this doorway with bricks and mortar; in small ones the door may be made of wood, with all the joints caulked and pitched; or double wooden doors may be made, the frame of the outer one being six or eight inches wider and higher than that of the inner one, so that when the intervening space between the two doors is filled up with sand or earth it may well cover any cracks between the inner frame and the masonry of the silo.

The different materials of which it is possible to construct a silo are none of them free from objection. Wood has the advantage of being a worse conductor of heat than masonry, but it has the serious objection of being perishable. It is also difficult to make the joints of a wooden silo absolutely air-tight. It seems to me that silos built of stone, bricks, concrete, or similar material are the best. When either of these materials is used the interior should be lined with Portland cement brought to a perfectly smooth surface.

The roof of the silo should be raised above the walls at least three feet on every side, for

the convenience of treading the ensilage evenly all round close to the walls.

The best covering which I have seen is wooden boards or planks from one to two inches in thickness laid closely together. But this covering is by no means a perfect one. There is room for improvement. A covering more impervious to heat and air might be devised, such as thick tarred paper, or some similar substance.

The weighting, which should not be less than 100 lb. to the square foot, may either be produced by the direct weight of sand or earth, or by one of the several convenient mechanical methods which have been devised, and which are now well known.

A silo should, if possible, not be less than fifteen feet deep, and it should be as much deeper as circumstances will allow. It will be generally most advantageous to construct it partly under and partly above ground; so deep underground that the labor in getting out the ensilage shall not be excessive, and so high above ground that the fodder may be conveniently thrown from waggons or carts into it. The most convenient site is on a hill side, the carts bringing the green fodder for filling to the upper side; a doorway being constructed on the lower side for the convenience of emptying.

For some years efforts have been made to produce ensilage without a silo, the green fodder being stacked in the open air and well compressed by suitable mechanical or other means. There is not the least doubt that sweet ensilage of first-rate quality has been in this way obtained, and there is certainly no great difficulty in fulfilling the necessary conditions for its production. What form of silo to use, or whether to dispense with a silo altogether, is not a scientific but an economical problem, which every farmer must decide for himself according to local and other circumstances. The stack is certainly far less convenient than the silo, in that it affords no protection from the weather during the in-gathering of the crop and cutting out of the ensilage for consumption. Should bad weather come on when the filling of a silo is half completed, the ensilor can temporise by adding a load or two of damp fodder every two or three days, but the farmer who is making a stack must choose between heavily weighting his half-finished stack and waiting for better weather, or finishing his stack as rapidly as possible, in spite of weather, and taking his chance of the result.

To produce an equally good result the weighting of a stack should be far greater than that of a well-constructed silo, say three times as much. The stack will always have a tendency (like the contents of the silo) to settle unequally, a circumstance which will make compression more or less troublesome, but this difficulty is by no means insuperable. The waste at the outsides of the stack will be always greater than that near the walls of the silo, the proportion of this waste to the bulk of good ensilage will of course diminish as the size of the stack is increased, but so does also the relative cost of the silo diminish in proportion to the increase of its cubical contents.

Under ordinary circumstances it appears to me that the balance of advantages is in favor of the silo and against the stack; but, under peculiar circumstances, the latter may be found a most useful addition to the resources of the farmer. On one point I have a strong opinion:—If I had a field of half made hay and bad weather set in, I should not hesitate to collect it into a stack as rapidly as possible, cover in as closely as possible with boards, thick tarred paper, or other impervious material, and weight it as

much as circumstances would allow (not less than about 300 lb. to the square foot), feeling assured that I should thereby obtain a better result than could be gained by allowing my fodder to be exposed to the weather, or by any process of stack cooling or artificial drying. If the covering were virtually air-tight and the compression sufficient to prevent the air from penetrating more than a few inches at the sides, I should have no fear of overheating. It seems to me that the sides of the stack should be quite vertical, and should not overhang in the way that is general with hay stacks in some districts. The production of ensilage of first-rate quality is not dependent on the form of the silo, the material of which it is made, or its covering. Whether to construct a silo of masonry, or to make a hole in dry ground, or dispense with a silo altogether, is a question which every individual must decide for himself.

TIME OF CUTTING ENSILAGE CROPS.

Sweet ensilage bears about the same relationship to the green crop from which it is produced as ripe fruit does to green. It is, therefore, essential that the crop should be cut at such a stage of maturity as will favor this ripening process. It is the same stage as that chosen by practical farmers when cutting fodder for hay. It seems to me that the proper state of maturity in all cases is soon after the plant has bloomed. At this stage most plants will contain a suitable amount of moisture, viz., not exceeding 75 per cent.

The only practical test of moisture which I can suggest is that a wisp of the fodder crop should be taken in the hands and twisted; if moisture can be wrung out of it, even although the amount may be very small, the fodder is too wet. On the other hand, when the crop has sufficiently matured to be mown, bad weather may prevail. In this case the crop may be allowed to stand longer, so that deficiency of moisture in the plants themselves will be compensated by a little moisture which may cling to their surfaces should the cutting and carting be carried on in showery weather.

In my opinion the best ensilage is that obtained from plants which have been cut soon after efflorescence, and have been exposed after cutting in the silo to just sufficient air to perfect ripening; such ensilage has a distinctly fruity odor, reminding one of dried fruit. If the plant has stood too long, or if the exposure to the air (either in the field or in the silo) has been too great, the ensilage is more aromatic and more nearly resembles hay, this type is very useful, but appears to me to contain less of the feeding properties of the original crop than the more fruity kind. If the plants have been cut too young, or the exposure to air (either in the silo or in the field) has been too short, the result is sour ensilage, which, in my opinion, is distinctly inferior to the other kinds above mentioned.

The ensilage crops, of which I have had some experience, are:—Green rye, trifolium incarnatum (red-top clover), with and without oats; tares or vetches with oats; trifolium pratense (broad clover) with rye grass; and meadow grass.

Green rye is cut with us early in May, when in ear, but before it blooms. Although carted in fine, sunny weather, it always contains more than 75 per cent. of moisture, and it is necessary to mow it and allow it to lie on the ground for one or two days previous to carting and ensiling, or it will not heat sufficiently.

Trifolium incarnatum with us is cut in May or early in June, and is a very heavy, succulent crop. I have always found it necessary, even in sunny weather, to cut this crop in the morning, and cart it to the silo in the evening.

In dull weather it should be allowed to dry on the ground for at least twenty-four hours before it is carted.

The young shoots of tares or vetches are very succulent and flaccid, and this circumstance renders this a difficult crop to ensile perfectly. Fine weather at the end of May or beginning of June must be chosen for cutting this crop, and it must be allowed to lie on the ground for at least twenty-four hours.

Clover and rye grass and meadow grass are the crops from which it is most easy to make sweet ensilage. If allowed to stand until they have passed the blooming stage they may be mown and at once carted to the silo.

THE FILLING OF THE SILO.

The objects to be attained in filling the silo are (1) to obtain in every part of the silo a temperature exceeding 122 deg. F., and (2) to prevent the access of air to the ensilage after it has been exposed to this temperature.

At first sight it would appear a very easy matter perfectly to fulfil these two conditions; but fodder crops vary so much in form and other characteristics that experience and intelligence will always be required to produce the highest quality of ensilage.

The heat is produced by a process of oxidation or slow combustion, carried on by the cells of the plants. Therefore the more moisture the plants contain the larger the amount of air required to be given to the cells to produce a given temperature.

The first few cart-loads of fodder put into an empty silo will have a considerable amount of the heat given off by it absorbed by the cold masonry or sides of the silo. Therefore, the fodder first put in should contain less moisture than the remainder, and a longer time for heating should be allowed before the addition of fresh fodder entirely prevents the access of air to the lowest layer.

It will be easily understood that the depth of fodder which it is advantageous to put into the silo at one time varies with the different kinds of crops, their quality and condition, so that it is impossible to lay down exact rules to guide the ensiler. With an ordinary crop of meadow-grass it will be convenient to put in about two feet on the first day and about four feet on every succeeding day until the silo is full, after which it may be filled up every day or every other day as it sinks. With crops like red-top clover or tares it will be advisable to proceed more slowly, for at the same time that they are heavier than meadow-grass they are less able to resist compression. With green rye, oats, or other cereals, which are very bulky crops, the filling may proceed much more rapidly than with meadow-grass.

As soon as the fodder in the silo has reached a depth of five or six feet, the temperature should be tested, and this testing should be carried on from time to time during the process of filling.

In order to ascertain the temperature of the contents of the silo at various depths it will be convenient to construct a testing-tube as follows:—On to one end of a piece of ordinary iron gas-pipe about six feet long and one inch internal diameter weld a steel point, and on to the other end (which is left open) screw an iron ferrule to which are welded two short iron arms six to nine inches long. Near the pointed end bore a number of small holes about one-eighth of an inch in diameter. Push a small piece of wool down the inside to the pointed end (in order that when a glass thermometer is let down inside it may not be broken against the bottom).

To ascertain the temperature of the ensilage at a particular depth drive the testing-tube that distance into the fodder. After allowing

the tube to remain for about ten minutes, attach a glass thermometer (graduated on the stem from 32 degs. to 212 degs. F.) to a string and drop it down the inside of the tube on to the wool at the bottom. In a few minutes withdraw the thermometer quickly and read the temperature. A maximum-registering thermometer might be used for the purpose; although more exact, it is not necessary.

The temperature at from four to six feet from the surface of the fodder should in two or three days from the commencement of filling be at least 122 degs. F., and at least this temperature should always be found at six feet from the surface throughout the filling of the silo; if the temperature reaches between 140 degs. and 160 degs. F. so much the better.

Should the temperature not be sufficient, either the fodder is too wet or filling and consequent compression is going on too rapidly.

For practical men it is not necessary to provide a testing-tube as above described. An iron rod about five-eighths of an inch in diameter and about six feet long, well pointed, and provided with a strong handle, is all that is required. When this is driven into the ensilage the pointed end should become so hot that when withdrawn the hand cannot be borne on it, and the temperature should gradually decrease towards the handle.

There is no fear whatever that the temperature will rise too high so as to produce spontaneous combustion.

It is preferable to ensile all ordinary British crops without chaffing or chopping them.

It may be advantageous to chaff maize before ensiling. My experience with this crop has been very small, and I have never produced sweet ensilage from it, although I have reason to believe that such sweet ensilage has been produced in the United States of America.

During the filling the fodder close to the walls of the silo should be well trodden. Compression will go on quickly enough away from the walls. A well-known proverb may be parodied for the benefit of the ensiler thus: "Take care of the sides and the centre will take care of itself."

ARTIFICIAL MANURES.

From the (English) Agricultural Gazette

There is a general complaint amongst farmers that the commercial manures one and all cost more than they should do, and more than they are really worth. This is not altogether to be wondered at, since, in the majority of cases, these manures pass through the hands of commission agents, who get 12½ per cent., or even more, for retailing them to the farmer. If, in purchasing manures, the farmer were to order directly from the manufacturer or importer, he could always effect a reduction on the quoted price equal to the agent's commission. But that is not all; he should keep himself informed as to the current wholesale prices at which the manufacturer can purchase the ingredients used in mixed manures, and in no case buy manure without a guaranteed analysis. Then, if he can read the analysis, and knows the real market value of the ingredients he is dealing with, he can soon tell whether the manure is worth the money he paid for it, or is asked to pay for it, or not. All he has to do is to multiply the given percentage of each of the constituents in the analysis by its ascertained unit price, and he gets the value of the manure.

In the transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society for 1884, Dr. Aitken published a useful table of units for determining approximately from the results of analysis the

market price of a manure. Those of our readers who have the volume in question would do well to refer to it. In ammoniacal guanos, genuine as imported, soluble phosphates are estimated at 3s. 6d., insoluble phosphates at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d., ammonia at 18s. 6d. to 19s. 9d., and potash at 4s. per unit. In dissolved manures and compound manures, soluble phosphates are estimated at 3s. 6d., insoluble phosphates at 1s. 3d. to 2s. 5d., ammonia at 11s. to 13s., and potash at 4s. per unit. In superphosphates, soluble phosphates are estimated at 2s. 9d. to 3s., and insoluble phosphates at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per unit. In bones, undissolved phosphate is estimated at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d., and ammonia at 11s. to 12s. per unit. In ground mineral phosphates, undissolved phosphate is estimated at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. per unit. In sulphate of ammonia, the ammonia is estimated at 12s., in nitrate of soda at 11s. per unit. Prices, of course, may vary in different seasons. By a unit is meant 1 per cent. of the manure under examination.

We shall have occasion, in a later article, to refer to the standard of purity for each of the principal manures. It may be remarked in passing, however, that most of them are subject at times to gross adulteration. Thus commercial nitrate of soda, which is never quite pure, but naturally associated with small quantities of chloride of sodium (common salt), is often adulterated with that article to a shameful extent; and owing to the similarity of the crystals the eye cannot detect it. If a handful of it be thrown on the fire, however, common salt will make a sparkling crepitating sound; while pure nitrate of soda will burn brilliantly without any noise. Sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salts) is also used to adulterate both nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia. The purity or otherwise of a sample of sulphate of ammonia may be discovered by heating a little of it to red heat on a shovel; if pure it will be wholly dissipated; if adulterated the impurities will remain on the shovel.

These and other simple tests may suffice in dealing with simple mineral manures like sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda; but when we come to guanos and dissolved and compound manures there is no absolute guarantee of purity without an analysis. Ground coprolite and inferior guanos are used at times to adulterate the more expensive Peruvian guano, as is also a sort of yellow loam very similar in appearance to guano. Some of the inferior guanos are indeed so variable in character that no general rules can be given for determining when they are genuine. And in the case of Peruvian guano, even, which is tolerably uniform in character, its qualities (appearance, weight, odor, want of grit, &c.) are often so successfully imitated by the skilful adulterant as to defy detection by any means short of chemical analysis.

One word more before leaving this part of our subject. Never buy mixed manures, or so-called special fertilizers. If you want to use such manures, buy the constituents separately in the open market, and mix them on the farm. This is quite apart from the manufacture of a manure, such as superphosphate, dissolved bones, or ground coprolite. Few farmers use sufficient of them to make their own with advantage, in competition with special manufacturers whose extensive production of each article enables them to do so at the lowest possible cost.

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.

PREPARING SHEEP FOR MARKET.

From the *English Agricultural Gazette*

In preparing sheep for market, the object should be to have them look to the very best advantage, and any extra work incurred in this not only pays, but affords an opportunity for displaying skill and taste in sheep management.

The more equal in size, quality, type, color, and age a lot of sheep are, the better they will sell. Of course, the sheep cannot be re-made—the aim is to make the most of them. In the case of fat sheep, the best of the lot are frequently picked out week by week, and sold as they are ready. But take the case of a large lot to be cleared out at once.

Having brought the sheep together into a large pen or yard, commence by catching out the worst ones. It can then be seen if what remains are fit to go as one lot. If they still appear unequal, it is often better to divide them again, making a top lot, a second, and a third. There are buyers for all the classes, so that each lot will sell for what it is worth; and the average price obtained in this way will generally be better than if the whole had been sold in one lot.

After the lots are arranged, any superfluous wool on the heads or legs is pulled or cut off, to give the sheep a more uniform character. Formerly ewes and wethers were sent to market with the wool in its natural state of growth, but now almost all of them are trimmed or dressed with the shears, the same as show sheep. The wool on their backs is cut level, and their sides are nicely rounded off, so as to give them a trim appearance. This does not, of course, benefit sheep that are to be kept on for further feeding or for breeding purposes. Clipping the ends of the wool on the back, making it stand erect, is not what nature intended, for naturally the long ends of the wool hang over and carry the rain off the sheep's back, whereas by clipping the back wool short the rain goes straight to the skin. Whatever pecuniary advantage it may bring to the seller is certainly at the buyer's expense, except, of course, when the sheep are sold for slaughtering, and even in the latter case there is a damaged fleece.

Coloring may be done by dipping, or by showering any colored liquid over the sheep's back with a syringe or otherwise. The sheep should not be too highly colored—just sufficient to make them all alike. If this is done, we see no objection to coloring; for, as is well known, the color of the soil gives the natural hue to the fleece, and sheep from different parts of the same farm even will sometimes show a great want of uniformity in color when they are brought together.

The different lots are next marked, each of the three lots bearing the same mark, but on different parts of the body. The top lot may be marked on the near side, the second on the far side, and so on. Ewes and ewe lambs are marked differently from wethers. The former are generally marked red across the loins, wethers on the shoulders, or, in many cases, the latter are only banded. Cheviot and black-faced ewe lambs are invariably keeled on the neck. Different markets have their different marks for distinguishing ewes from wethers.

Sheep and lambs for the fat market are frequently much over-marked in red or blue color. The less of this the better, especially for lambs. A great blot of red or blue on a lamb's neck makes the animal look smaller than it really is, and other marks of the kind are all more or less open to the same objection when applied to lean sheep or lambs. On fat sheep and lambs a little color, if neatly applied, improves

their look. A thin streak along the back is, perhaps, the best style of putting it. This shows out the length of a fat sheep, and does not diminish its appearance otherwise. But it is only very large sheep that look well with a stripe of color drawn the whole length, from the ears to the tail-head. Smaller sheep and lambs show better when the line is drawn from the shoulder-top as far back only as the loin.

COLORING BUTTER.

Correspondence of the *Chicago Breeders' Gazette*.

Since dairying became a special business those who are engaged in it have studied the little arts and devices whereby they may make a success of it, and this has been carried on to such an extent that butter-making in the creamery, as well as in some of the private dairies, is reckoned as a fine art, and those who wish to excel in the business—desire good pay for their labor—spare no pains to place on the market an article that will meet the requirements of the most fastidious tastes. Among these requirements of late years is colored butter, against which some of the slow-going people rail and denounce as a fraud, whereas the coloring matter is as harmless as the butter itself. The market discriminates against the lard-like looking butter, and casts suspicious eyes towards it, while the evenly-colored butter is attractive to the eye and will draw a larger figure from the customer. The coloring matter now used is perfectly harmless, helps sell the butter, and pleases both the maker and the consumer.

People, as a rule, do not object to this little deception, but on the contrary prefer it. Until the advent of the creamery system June butter, with its natural golden tint, given it by the luxuriant grass, was in good demand, being packed for winter use; now, when June-looking butter can be made in midwinter as easily as in midsummer, June butter has no greater demand, as a rule, than that made in any other month. The markets differ in the shade of the color—Boston asks for a pale straw color, New York a deeper color, and as we go South the hue deepens until New Orleans is reached, where an almost brick-red is best suited to the taste. These peculiarities are catered to by the Western butter-maker until he can tell at a glance the shade desired for each market. However, as the grass crop comes on some makers, forgetful of the fact that the cow helps color the cream from the rich grass she feeds upon, put in as much coloring matter as in midwinter, and as a result have butter which they are obliged to market in the South or sell at a sacrifice in the Northern markets. This occurs every spring, and I frequently wonder that the butter-makers fall into this error every year. They ought to remember, but they don't; they only realize it when they get the returns from the market and the note from the commission merchant explaining why the butter sold under the market price. Such lessons as butter-makers receive will eventually make them careful, and by and by they will learn that eternal vigilance is the only true road to success in the dairy business. Many have long since learned this, but there are still very many who have it to learn, and it is the mission of the agricultural press to teach them these lessons by giving line upon line and precept upon precept, here a little and there a little, until all have become familiar with the wants of the market and prepare their goods to meet these wants.

Through the instrumentality of the press much good has been accomplished, and much more can be. The dairy farmers as a rule are anxious to learn and improve; the manufacturers of butter and cheese will be forced to

learn if they are not anxious to do so, because the low prices they receive will be an incentive to improve. American manufacturers can learn a valuable lesson from their Canadian neighbors in this particular. The Canadians are making cheese which sells readily in all the markets of the world, and their success is owing, in a large measure, to the instructions they have received from public lectures and the press. Too many of our American butter-makers content themselves with the reputation achieved in past years, and make no effort to improve. Competition is sharp, and none can afford to sit down and rest upon the laurels won years ago. Advancement is the order of the day, and those who do not advance cannot keep up with the procession, but will be crowded to the rear by their more enterprising and far-seeing competitors. Let your aim be to make an article that the market demands, and let it be of the best possible quality.

MR. FREDERICK AKERS ON "RUNNING FOOLISHNESS."

Mr. Frederick Akers sends the following letter to the *Turf, Field, and Farm* :—

"A short time ago I felt it my duty to answer the attack made by Mr. J. H. Wallace in his *Monthly* that the sons of Mambrino Chief out of thoroughbred mares were failures in the stud. I had hoped that the castigation he had received in my reply would silence him, particularly regarding Idol, by Mambrino Chief, dam by American Eclipse. The dull days of winter have passed, and as the spring arrives he again starts his ranting about the thoroughbred blood in the trotter. 'About how much can be used?' he asks, in his May number. I will state that upward of 50 per cent. in Maud S. enabled her to trot in 2.09½ and maintain so far her position of 'queen of the trotting turf.' As to the quantity in Idol, if he will analyse his breeding he will find almost 75 per cent. of Wallace's 'running foolishness' enabled him in 1859, when a four-year-old, to obtain a record of 2.41½, and distance his field, first heat. Isaac Woodruff, who drove him when he performed the feat, recently told me that he drove him a third trial heat in 2.33 to waggon weighing about 110 lbs., in October, 1859. That same strain of 'running foolishness' enabled him to sire three trotters with records all better than 2.25 and gifted his daughters and grand-daughters with ability to produce three more in the 2.30 list.

"It seems to me that it cannot possibly be the running or thoroughbred blood in the trotter he seeks to injure; if so, the records show him to be a biased old bigot. But looking at it in a common-sense light, does it not indicate that certain owners of horses who do not agree with him, and whom he dare not or cannot injure personally, are selected as subjects for his dissecting loft? For my part, I do not court his favor nor fear his spleen.

"It is not my desire to contribute (in letter form) communications to your paper, but it is a right I claim to defend the get of Idol, whether owned by me or others. Mr. Wallace, in a former article in his *Monthly*, said of Idol: 'When old, he was sold for \$165 and was a dear horse at that price.' True, Mr. Wallace, like yourself he was old, but he was useful in his old days. Can such be said of you? When old, Idol produced 19 foals from 21 covers. What do you say to that? And in 1880, the year he was sold so cheap, and was dear at \$165, from his loins came some of the best sons and daughters he ever sired. That same year he sired Idol King (first named Professor Goring), who turned in disgust when viewed by

you while on exhibition at the American Horse Exchange. He was not a year old then, yet many prominent breeders sought him, and one offered \$2,500 for him, and at the first National Horse Show he took first prize in his class and the Grand Special over all others. Idol Gift, whose dam cost me the enormous sum of \$45, was sired by that old horse that was so dear at \$165, yet within three weeks Mr. 'Veritas,' who had never seen him move before, considered him a cheap colt for \$5,000; and 'Veritas,' being a practical horseman, is a far better judge than the venerable ex-Gospel sharp from Iowa."

"I should also like Mr. Wallace, if he ever could do a fair thing, to contrast the success of Akers' Idol in the stud with that of the only other Idol that ever attained celebrity as a trotting stock horse. He was by Hambletonian, dam by Harry Clay, and would be considered by Mr. Wallace as trotting bred if ever a horse was, his opportunities in the stud were very unusual, and yet he has to his credit in the 2.30 list only Pickwick, 2.29½. For every 'failure in the stud' bred on the lines he attacks, I will agree to show him ten worse failures of stallions with a less percentage of thoroughbred blood, and many from the loins of old Hambletonian, although that grand old horse counts no stancher friend than myself, only I would use his blood with judicious outcrosses, and none are better than the Mambrino Chief strain, with a strong infusion of thoroughbred from the horses whose descendants have developed the trotting gait."

THE PREACHER'S TROTTER.

A Sacramento correspondent of the California Breeder and Sportsman tells the following good story:—"One afternoon last week as the boys were congregated in front of the saloon talking horse, a smoothly shaven gentleman—an entire stranger—walked in through the gate and took a chair in the crowd. After listening attentively to the various arguments concerning the horse, blood lines, trotting families, how to develop youngsters, etc., which Cox took part in, the stranger got up, tapped Cox on the shoulder, and they walked around the corner, where he presented his card—Rev. Edgar O. Younglove, pastor Congregational Church, Shingle Springs, Cal. Says the deacon:—"I was much interested in your argument on trotters, and as I take it you know something about a horse, want to ask you some questions and perhaps confide to you a secret. I have a horse, coming eight years old, that can pull a wagon so fast that I am afraid to ride behind him; in fact he can just naturally fly on a trot. I have driven him to a spring wagon a half a mile on the Shingle Spring grade in exactly 1.14, and I candidly believe he would learn to trot in about 2.13. Our people are about to build a track and give a summer meeting, and I would like to have him worked a little, just enough to come up there and win every race they give. But you see it will not do for me to have anything to do with it personally, for my good people would not approve of such conduct. Now you see how I am fixed, and if you can suggest how the thing can be managed, and my name not mentioned, why I am in for it." "Oh," says Cox, "I can fix that all right; I will enter him in my name—in fact claim I own him, and then you see your people will not even suspicion you, because they will not know anything about your connection with it." "That will be fine," says the preacher, "a good scheme. But will it work, and will we succeed?" "Will we?" says Cox, "well I should stare to death! You bet it will, you do the praying and I will do the singing. You can

ante and I will pass the buck. But where is the horse?" "Just around yon corner," said the Rev. "I left him out there so no one would mistrust my business, as I wouldn't have this thing get out on me for the whole of Placer County." By this time the corner was reached, where stood a nicely formed brown horse, about 15.2, a little low in flesh, which was accounted for by his having had plenty of hard road work, and consequently was in condition to go right along with fast work, which, of course, must not be seen by anybody for fear of giving the whole thing away. "Work him slyly," says the deacon, "and do not let anybody see him when you indulge him in one of his bursts of speed." "All right," says C., and to the stable went the horse, while Younglove was off for home to await further developments. They were soon developed. The next day Cox, in his desire to find out something about his wonder, thought he would let him go along a little ways, about a 2.40 gait, just to see how he handled himself, and find out what kind of boots, if any, he required, how to shoe him, etc., and in order to keep the boys usually congregated in front of the stand from catching him, started him up at the three-quarter pole to go an eighth, pulling up at the seven-eighths pole. A watch, held by a gentleman who at the time was jogging up the back-stretch, registered the eighth as being trotted in 41 seconds, or at the rate of a mile in 5.28, stepping 397 times in ten seconds, and trying to leave his feet nine times while covering the distance. It was thought to be to good a joke to keep, and the timer gave it away—the horse has also gone away. Cox says the next preacher that applies to him to have a horse worked must be able to present a certificate as to truth and veracity."

THE WYANDOTTE FOWL.

From the (English) Agricultural Gazette.

The latest invention of American fanciers is the Wyandotte. The success attained by this aspirant for favor is not a little remarkable, and from the specimens we have already seen in this country it is more than probable that they will equal in popularity the Plymouth Rock. It is most surprising, as we noted at the time, that specimens of a new breed, and confessedly a magnificent breed, should win first prize in the Variety class at the Crystal Palace Show within one year of its introduction into this country. But the Wyandotte has a prejudice to overcome. It is not so nearly allied to any other variety that one can be regarded as a part of the other. It has a distinct type of its own; its plumage is striking, and very pretty, and the whole appearance of the fowl is in its favor. At one time it was called the American Sebright, and this was a very suitable title, for it more nearly resembles the silver Sebright in plumage than any other fowl. But it is larger in size, and has a good deal of the Brahma shape (but with a longer neck), and clean yellow legs. The comb is rose, of the Hamburg shape, but smaller than is seen on that breed. All these combine to make up a handsome fowl.

The origin of the breed is somewhat doubtful. Certain it is that birds showing more or less the Wyandotte characteristics have been known in the States for some years. From what we can learn, to an accident, or an unexpected result of a cross between a Sebright Bantam cock and a Cochin hen, with the object of producing Cochin-Bantams, is due the discovery. The progeny were too large for Bantams, but, having the lacing peculiar to the Sebright, they were called Sebright-Cochins. Then a cross between a silver-spangled Hamburg and a buff Cochin gave another turn to

the progeny, and what was done after that we cannot tell. It is lost in the oblivion of uncertainty. These birds were submitted in 1878 (we think) to the American Poultry Association for insertion in the standard, but at that time they were rightly refused a place. The interval of five years before they could again try their fate was used so well that they were then able to win their spurs, and be admitted to the rank of a full fledged member of the breeds of American poultry. At the same time as the Sebright-Cochin crosses were being made, the cross of a silver Hamburg cock with a dark Brahma hen produced the race called Eureka. And it was the union of the two wings or original crosses, with perhaps a little addition of Hamburg blood, which has made the modern Wyandotte. Careful breeding has fixed the special characteristics, and a further effort in that way will be repaid in the improvement of lacing and markings both in cocks and hens. The ancestry in many respects is easily traced. From the Cochin and Brahma we get the shape and the yellow legs, the Brahma gives color of tail and hind-quarters in the cock, the Hamburg gives the rose comb and neat head, and the Sebright the lacing.

At first no settled name was given, but many were tried or suggested, such as Eureka, Hambletonians, Columbias, Ambrights, &c., but finally Wyandotte was selected, though not without considerable objection. This name is that of a tribe of Indians, who occupied the same part of the country in which they are said to have originated.

SAVE THE PIGS.

From the (Chicago) National Live Stock Journal.

There is probably not a breeder of pigs who has not, at some time or other, lost pigs, owing to their being crushed by the sow. This seems to be the more frequent with the heavier sows, as is natural, and for a man who raises well-bred swine the loss is a very serious one. A common mode of prevention is to arrange a shelf around the pen, under which the young pigs will run when threatened to be crushed by their mother's lying down on them. A great abundance of straw litter is liked by some, and regarded as a help, as the deep, soft bed will mitigate the squeezing, and give piggy a chance to breathe. On the other hand, those who prefer the rail or shelf plan regard the abundance of straw, unless it be cut, as an impediment to the pigs in getting out of the mother's way. The plan said to be used in England, of confining the sow in a cage within the pen, in which she has plenty of room to get up and lie down, but not enough to turn around, would necessitate the constant presence of an attendant until parturition was complete, and the sow quieted and ready to nurse.

It pays to take all possible precautions to save the pigs, and the difference between care and neglect at such times represents a very large sum of money at the end of six months. It is true that at this time of the year, in most parts of the country, the weather is such that the sow can be allowed more freedom, and if permitted to, and provided with material, will provide her own farrowing place, but most swine breeders prefer March or April pigs. It is very important to remember that, while suckling her young, the sow must have ample nourishment; and whenever the weather permits, she should be allowed plenty of exercise, if possible in a lot with plenty of grass, that she may be able to enjoy the green food. As soon as may be the young pigs must be taught to eat other food; this will relieve the mother from the burden of their entire sustenance.

PRESERVING THE PASTURES.

From the National Live Stock Journal.

It is not uncommon to find, all through the country, pastures which are not yielding half the forage they ought to, much less a sufficiency for the animals obliged to crop a living from them. One gets but a slender interest from such lands, where, if they were properly handled, they ought to be largely profitable. After the pasture is about worn out is when we first realize that something must be done, instead of giving it an annual re-seeding and refreshing with the proper manure, which will keep it in good wearing condition. It is a rare meadow that will fertilize and re-seed itself, besides nourishing a number of sheep or cows.

Usually we are loth to break up the green turf of an old pasture ground on which we have been depending summer after summer for the tender forage for our stock, and this largely accounts for our allowing them to wear thread-bare before we change them. Moreover, we do not care to spare the time necessary in order to bring the land again into grazing condition. But, after all, it is hardly ever necessary to destroy the old turf in order to rejuvenate an old meadow. A practice is followed by many, and highly commended by Youatt, of fertilizing and re-seeding without breaking up the soil. This is done by spreading first upon the meadow such manures as can be best procured—barnyard or bone—then following over this with a rolling cutter. The incisions of the cutter will carry down to the roots of the grass much of the manure, and supply immediate nourishment. Then if the desired seeds are sown, the rains which follow will wash them into the loosened turf together with the liquid strength of the manures. By this process the old sward is reinvigorated and loosened up from its moss-bound condition, besides insuring to the seedling immediate growth.

Half the seeds that are usually cast upon the unbroken or uncut sod are wasted for want of an opportunity to germinate, and unless they can be furnished access to the soil itself they cannot be expected to aid the meadow very materially. This work of fertilizing and re-seeding must be done before the grass from the old turf has got much of a start.

A splendid manure for grass lands is such as is obtained from crushed bones or phosphates of any kind. How often have we noticed how richly and luxuriantly the grass springs up about an old bone of carcass that has lain, partly decayed, all winter upon the sod? From this we get an idea of what the pasture might be made if properly fertilized and tended, and to neglect the culture of the grass lands is, on the part of the stockman, as damaging as it is for the vinedresser to neglect his vines, or the gardener his plants. Good meadows carry us to market on fat horses with plenty of plump rolls of gilt-edge butter in the basket.

ON THE EVE OF A CHANGE.

In replying to numerous letters the editor of the *Colorado Live Stock Recor.* expresses the opinion that the cattle industry in the great grazing country is upon the eve of a change:

"The large herds that have swept over the country and subsisted upon the free grass of the Government will soon give way to smaller outfits. The time is close at hand when the men who grow cattle must own the land on which they graze. The day has already arrived when fencing the public domain is forbidden. A thousand miles of wire will be reeled in Colorado in the next ninety days by mandate of Government. This done, there will again be free grass and free water for a time at least, or

until the Government shall sell this expanse of country. In our opinion that time is not far distant.

"But looking at the situation as it is, we will say that there is but poor prospect for the man of small means to gain a foothold on the open range. There is a trite saying that will apply to cattle-growing in the range country as well as to any other business of life, and that is, that the big fish are always liable to eat up the smaller ones. It is a vast country between Texas and British Columbia over which cattle roam, and a small band is likely to be lost in the grand round-up. Ah, in this day of greed and monopoly the poor man's calf is too often the maverick.

"Notwithstanding these things cattle growing is profitable—can be made profitable to the man of small means if he makes the investment aright. In the mountain districts there is yet room and greater safety. The hills confine the cattle within rational limits, where the husbandman may count his kine when the snow flies, at least. True, hay must be provided to bridge the winter over with safety, but the expense of the providing will be more than compensated for in the great security it affords to bovine property."

The men who early went to Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana, and who had the foresight to obtain possession of large tracts of sheltered land under the Desert and other Acts, will be most benefited by the coming change. The wire which they have stretched will not have to come down, and they will be able to raise cattle and horses as cheaply as ever on their grazing domains. The golden opportunity for small investors operating on their own account is gone. They will either have to be content with diminutive herds in the foothills of the Rockies, or pool their savings and purchase an interest in some one of the large and well-located ranches.

DRAUGHT HORSE POPULARITY.

In descanting on the superiority of the draught horse the *Western Agriculturist* says:—

"In breeding common mares to imported draught stallions, the stallion, as a rule, outbreeds the common mare, and produces a grade draught colt that matures early, has fine size, and is eagerly bought up by the city horse buyers, at more than double the price of the common colt. The farmer, as a rule, prefers to keep the mares to grade up, breeding always to the best draught horse available, and the higher the grade, that is, the more draught blood, the higher goes the price.

Thoroughbreds and trotting-bred mares bred to draught stallions give fine coach horses that sell well. The great lack of size in our American horses is improved by the draught horse cross, and greater profit given to our horse breeding.

The draught horse has given a great impetus to horse-breeding, because it has given greater profits. We do not know of any one who has abandoned it, when once the start is made. The draught horse makes money for all; every colt is a prize that is sure to bring a good price. The \$25 for breeding to a draught stallion is of small consideration, when the colt sells for \$100 more than the breeding of any other class of stallions. The draught horse has proudly won his way to the front rank of popularity; he has come to stay. Our importers have selected the best Normans of France, the best Clydes of Scotland, and the best Shires of England.

They have bought liberally the best stallions and mares to be found, and the progress of the introduction of draught horses into America has never been equalled in this or any other country in any breed of stock. The draught horse cross

has proven a grand success, and while the importers had large numbers of stallions on hand at the close of the summer importing season, the eager buyers are abroad even this early, wisely selecting their choice from full stables, and sales are beginning much earlier than formerly, and while prices are higher in France, Scotland, and England than ever before, owing of course to the great American demand, the importers are selling at about the same prices of former years, the greater competition ruling smaller profits.

America is destined to breed draught horses for the world, as the demand for them is not alone from our great cities, but the whole civilized world, in commercial and manufacturing centers as well as in progressive farming countries, all want heavy draft horses, horses with grand size, style, and action, that can draw a heavy load to the wagon, cart, or plough, and draw the admiration as well. This is why they draw such popular prices the world over.

LIVE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

A return of live stock, just issued by the American Government, shows that during 1884 there was a total increase on cattle of all descriptions of about 3 per cent., which, however, does not exceed the advance in the population. Sheep have slightly decreased in numbers. During the year there is reported to have been "a decline in all values of live stock in sympathy with the general depreciation." This decline is estimated as being about 1 and 2 per cent. on horses; over 2 per cent. on mules; 5 per cent. on cows; 2 per cent. on other cattle; 10 per cent. on sheep, and 10 per cent. on swine. The numbers stand as follows:—

	Jan. 1, 1884.	Jan. 1, 1885.
Horses of all kinds.....	11,169,683	11,564,572
Mules	1,914,126	1,972,569
Milch cows.....	13,501,206	13,904,722
Oxen and other cattle	29,946,101	29,866,573
Sheep	50,626,626	50,360,243
Swine	44,200,893	45,142,657

FAT STOCK FOR MARKET.

National Live Stock Journal.

Our market stock, like the ripe apples from the orchard, are never ready for shipment until they are fully matured and developed. It is a saving in the long run to make the animal carry all the flesh into the shambles his carcass can possibly support, for the expense of rearing and bringing a steer up to the fattening point is mere foundation work, and unless the balance is added, the richest gain, the cream of the labor, is wasted. To the ranchmen this is not so true, for their facilities only give them power to make stockers, but no one with rich meadows and full granaries should be guilty of sending stockers to market. The increased expense of raising a three-year-old on the farm as against range pasture is fully three to one. Farm-reared stock are more quickly made marketable and give a better grade of beef, which is another proof the fattening is the main profit labor of the feeder. Now, those who have stock to prepare for market will find that they have taken time by the forelock if they keep their animals on rich pasture with plenty of water and shade through the summer. The stock will thus enter the feeding stalls hearty and vigorous, and the grain will do its work more rapidly and economically.

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.

TABLE FOWLS.

Correspondence of the National Live Stock Journal.

Of all table fowls, the well-bred Dorking still stands pre-eminent. The reasons for this are: First, it is a large-sized bird, and its meat is tender, savory, and juicy, at the same time sufficiently firm in texture. Second, the breast is very broad, deep, and projecting. This is the most valuable part of a fowl, and in the Dorking enables one to cut extra wide slices from it. The shoulders also are quite full, which is another good point in its favor. Third, the body is a long, parallelogram, thus making it, in comparison to other fowls, like that of the Shorthorn to cattle.

The Houdan is the nearest approach to the Dorking of all other breeds, both in size, good shape, and qualities of meat. As it carries a fifth toe and a top-knot, it is generally thought to be a cross of the Dorking on the Poland; yet I have seen it stated in a French publication that they have been known in France for upwards of 300 years.

The game fowl is of first quality, but its meat is of different flavor from the two above, resembling that of the pheasant, and for this reason many prefer it. The size varies from large medium to small, and it does not carry so much meat on the breast in proportion to its size as the Dorking and Houdan. This is deep, but more rounding and less projecting.

Some other breeds of fowls are well shaped and moderately full in the breast. Among these, I have found the Dominique superior. Most of the eastern fowls are deficient in a good breast, save the Langshan, which is said to be pretty fair in this point. The others, except the Brahma now and then, run too much to rump, where they are extra large. As the meat here is not equal to that on the breast, and is rather coarse, they do not excel as table fowls. But the chickens grow large rapidly, and as people generally are not particular as to the quality of poultry, they sell well and are popular with the public, their extra size being their chief merit.

CLYDESDALES.

The horses referred to in the following paragraph from the York, Nebraska, *Herald* were purchased by Mr. Henry Fry in the vicinity of Toronto.

FRY & FAIRACH'S SPLENDID STUD.

Last week Mr. Fry, of the horse firm of Fry & Fairach, arrived from Toronto, Canada, with a magnificent addition to their already peerless stud, which has attained the distinction of being the prize aggregation of Nebraska. He brought five Clydesdales, all young animals, of a style that keeps Mr. Fry's reputation as a superior judge of horse flesh entirely good. They are "Little Samson" a grey five-year-old, of superb style and action; "Modern Type," a beautiful dapple brown three-year-old, which took second prize as a two-year-old at Toronto, showing against 52 colts in his class; "Defiance," a black three-year-old of almost faultless proportions; "Rob The Ranter," is a light bay, two-year-old that is a universal favorite; "The Pride of Eskdale" is only ten months old, and took first prize as suckling colt. Before this addition was made they had the first prize Clydesdale stallions "Wait-For-Joe" and "Highland Chief;" Normans "Prince Eugene" and "Eugene Gayet," and the peerless mare "Jessie," the French Canadian "Johny Crapaud," and the Morgan trotting stallion, "Capteoner." Then there is "Rainbow" and "Daisy," the road team, and the trotter "Lonesome," besides "Miss Wagg's" colt,

"Modesty," "Jessie's" Clyde-Norman, "Mary Ann," and the yearling roadster. Taken together they form a combination of prize horses of which any town, county, or State may well be proud. This champion herd of Nebraska, with these additions now stands out pre-eminently better than ever. These gentlemen commenced the work of introducing the best class of farm and road animals in the county, and they justly stand at the head of the horsemen of the State in their line. It will be worth the while of any man to examine this superb stock

Live Stock Notes.

How many farmers will breed a favorite mare to a good sire, the product of which is a delight to him and an ornament to his farm, but will neglect to again breed the same mare to the same sire that he may have a team well matched of his own rearing? After the single colt grows to full development the farmer finds, too late, that there is no match for his colt upon his own farm, or among his neighbors' horses. Consequently much of the value of the product is lost, both for selling purposes and for home use, for want of a good match.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Swine.

The total number of hogs slaughtered annually in the United States is estimated at 30,000,000, the average dressed weight being 175 pounds each.

Business Notices.

A BOON FOR THE FARMER'S WIVES.—One of the most improved washing machines has just been introduced in Canada by Messrs. Ferris & Co., 78 Jarvis Street, Toronto. The main features in this popular machine are the saving of labor, clothes, and fuel. The clothes are washed entirely by steam, and where a family washing is to be done, and economized by the three above features, no one but those who test this "washing machine" can fully appreciate its worth.

A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King Street West, Toronto, have gained for themselves a name, unequalled by almost any other firm on the continent in the same period. Their treatment for "catarrh" has been so successful in almost every case where tried, that the business has grown to enormous dimensions. Thousands of testimonials, all over the world, prove the genuineness of the treatment and the benefit derived from it.

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, TORONTO, June 4th, 1885.

The British cattle markets have preserved a steady tone during the past week and have not shown any change of important character. The first shipments from Montreal have arrived and met a fair market at about the prices last quoted. Receipts of cattle from Canada and the United States have been heavy, but the supplies from other sources have been light, which accounts for the steadiness of the

markets. Latest cables report a steady feeling in the trade, with a fair demand.

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

Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Prime Canadian steers.....	0 14	to 0 00	per lb.
Fair to choice.....	0 13½	to 0 00	"
Poor to medium.....	0 12½	to 0 00	"
Inferior and bulls.....	0 9½	to 0 11	"

TORONTO.

The run of live stock in the Toronto market on Monday and Tuesday was considerably larger than it was a week ago. The receipts on these days were about thirty loads, most of which were shipping cattle. The market on the whole continues steady. The only decided change is in fat hogs, which are ¼c. lower than at the close of last week. In all small stock, however, there is an easier feeling, owing to liberal offerings on the street from farmers within a radius of twenty miles of the city.

CATTLE.—With a much more liberal supply and a good demand the market for shipping cattle has been quite active for the past couple of days. With the exception of one or two loads sent to Montreal, all offerings have sold well. Prices are steady and unchanged. Extra choice shippers, nothing but heifers and steers, will bring 5¼c. per lb. The greater number of the offerings sell at 5 to 5¼c. per lb. A good many bulls are being offered and sell fairly well at 4 to 4½c. Mixed loads of butchers' and shipping cattle have been selling at 5c. per lb. There are better supplies of butchers' this week but there are none too many. Prices continue firm. Very choice sell readily at 4¼c. per lb. and good to choice at 4½c. Inferior to common cattle are not wanted, although a few have been selling at 3½ to 4c. The movement in milk cows has been quieter in consequence of lighter supplies. Yesterday for a very fine milker as high as \$60 was paid. The demand continues fair. In stockers there is nothing doing, quotations being nominally unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The supplies have been fair and have sold well. One bunch of sheep with wool sold yesterday morning at \$7, and several others at \$6. Owing to increased offerings on the St. Lawrence market prices became easier later in the day. Good spring lambs are selling well at \$3.50 to \$4.25 each, but inferior and common are slow.

CALVES.—Continue in good supply. The demand for choice is fair. Common are slow.

HOGS.—Are easier in sympathy with Chicago. Supplies continue light. Heavy fat hogs are selling ¼c. lower at 4¼c. per lb.; light fat will bring about 5c. Stores are wanted at 5 to 5¼c. per lb.

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending May 30.....	1,101	29	185
Week ending May 23.....	18,702	3,149	2,209
Cor. week, 1884.....	661	82	65
Cor. week, 1883.....	734	129	40
Total to date	18,702	3,149	2,209
To same date 1884.....	13,624	4,791	2,601
To same date 1883.....	12,793	4,564	1,867

Quotations are as follows:—

Cattle, export choice.....	5½	to 5¾	per lb.
" " mixed.....	5	to 5½	"
" bulls.....	4	to 4½	"
" butchers', choice.....	4½	to 4¾	"
" good.....	0	to 4¼	"
" common.....	3½	to 4	"
" stockers.....	3¾	to 4½	"
Sheep and lambs, choice, per head	5 50	to 7 00	
" secondary qualities, per head	4 00	to 5 25	
Spring lambs, per head	3 00	to 4 25	
Hogs, fat, off the car.....	4¾	to 5	per lb.
" store.....	5	to 5½	"
Calves, choice, per head.....	\$8 00	to \$10 00	
" common	2 00	to 4 00	

MONTREAL.

The exports of cattle from Montreal this season to date are 9,094 head—an increase of 373 head compared with last year, and a decrease of 492 compared with 1883. Cattle freights have remained steady, with latest engagements at 60s. per head. There has been an active demand for shipping cattle and the market has ruled stronger, an advance of ¼c. per lb. having been established. Shippers have been anxious buyers and the offerings were well held. As high as 6½c. per lb. live weight was paid for an extra choice lot, but 6c. was the general top figure. We hear of

sales of over 300 head at 5 to 6c. per lb. live weight as to quality. Last year at this date good to choice shipping cattle were selling at 5 1/2 to 6c. Export sheep are quoted at 4c. per lb. live weight. Live hogs were in moderate supply and steady at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 c. per lb. Butcher's cattle at the Point were slow. At Viger market there has been a moderate supply of cattle, with a good active demand. The receipts were 250 head, and prices were firm at 4 1/2 to 5c. per lb. live weight for good to choice steers and heifers. Lambs were in good demand at higher prices, selling at \$4.50 to \$5.50 each, as to quality. Receipts of spring lambs were fair, there being 80 head offered, which sold well at higher prices, choice fetching \$4.50 each and common \$3.50. Receipts of calves were heavier, there being 300 head on the market. Prices, however, were firm under a fair demand. Choice sold at \$6, while inferior to fair went at \$2 to \$4 each. There were 50 fat hogs offered, which sold at 5 1/4 c. per 100 lbs.

THE HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO.

The demand for horses of all classes is greater than for some months. Several American buyers attended the weekly sale at Grand's Repository on Tuesday, but their purchases were light, owing to the small number of horses offered. Thirty-five useful workers were sold averaging 1,100, to 1,400 lbs.; prices ranged from \$90 as high as \$215 each. Double the number offered could have been disposed of at very satisfactory prices. A few single drivers and saddle horses have been sold by private sale during the week, prices ranging from \$125 to \$225.

MONTREAL.

There has been a steady demand for horses, principally for carriage animals, which are scarce. There are a good many export buyers on the market, who have bought freely. Prices have shown a stiffening tendency, and the indications are that horseflesh will soon command better values. Mr. James Maguire reports the following transactions since May 25:—One bay horse, five years, at \$180; one grey horse, nine years, at \$175; one chestnut horse, five years, at \$200; one bay horse, seven years, at \$150; one black horse, six years, at \$250; one bay mare, six years, at \$135; one grey horse, six years at \$160; one grey horse, nine years, at \$117.50; one pony, four years, \$100; one bay horse, nine years, at \$165. Sales reported at the Horse Exchange were:—One pair at \$350, one pair heavy workers at \$350, one horse at \$225, one at \$250, and one at \$90. Mr. John Dalgligh, of Glasgow, has two fine pedigree stallions for sale at the Horse Exchange.

The following is a later report:—There has been a good active demand for desirable carriage and working horses, which are very scarce, owing to farmers being busy at their farms and not sending their horses in, which keeps prices firm. A good many export buyers arrived to-day. Sales reported at the Horse Exchange were:—One horse at \$250; one horse at \$225; one pair at \$350; one horse at \$120; one at \$80 and one at \$164.

PRODUCE.

The weakness and inactivity ruling for some time past have shown an increase during the week. Prices have been moving downwards very rapidly, as there have been scarcely any buyers in the market, and these few not at all inclined to run after anything. Outside markets have been breaking; and the only feature on the "bull" side is the fact that crop prosper in the States are said to be bad. Stocks in store stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour, 2,000 barrels; fall wheat, 162,249 bushels; spring wheat, 92,790; oats, 17,900; barley, 23,041; peas, 11,117; rye, nil. Wheat in transit for England shows a decrease on the week, standing on the 28th ult. at 3,125,000 quarters, against 3,225,000 on the 21st ult. In the States the visible supply of wheat stood at 36,753,000 bushels against 36,763,000 in the preceding week, and 16,782,000 last year.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

	May 26	June 2
Flour.....	00s 0d	00s 0d
R. Wheat.....	7s 6d	7s 2d
R. Winter.....	8s 0d	7s 3d
No 1 Cal.....	7s 3d	7s 0d
No. 2 Cal.....	6s 10d	6s 8d
Corn.....	4s 10d	4s 6 1/2 d
Barley.....	00s 0d	00s 0d
Oats.....	00s 0d	00s 0d
Peas.....	5s 11d	5s 9d
Pork.....	59s 0d	58s 0d

Lard.....	34s 6d	33s 3d
Bacon.....	30s 6d	28s 6d
Tallow.....	32s 0d	31s 3d
Cheese.....	52s 0d	40s 0d

FLOUR.—Buyers have held off most persistently, although holders have offered most freely at considerable concessions. Nothing doing beyond a sale of extra on Friday at equal to \$4.20; market closed with sellers at \$4.20 for superior extra and \$4.10 for extra, but no buyers at any price.

BRAN.—Rather unsettled but apparently worth about \$10.

OATMEAL.—Easier; cars offered at \$4.25 and small lots selling at \$4.50 to \$5.

WHEAT.—Has been steadily declining all week with buyers few and far between. No. 2 fall sold last Thursday at 90c. f.o.c. but was subsequently offered at 88c. and at close 87c. was bid but we should say would not have been paid for much; No. 3 seemed worth about 83 to 84c. Spring offered very sparingly, and at close 80c. seemed the best bid for choice No. 2 and No. 1 not worth over 88c. Street receipts have been on the increase and prices on the decline, closing at 85 to 86c. for fall and spring and 73 to 74c. for goose.

OATS.—Have been abundant and declining; cars on track sold in the latter part of last week at 39c., at 38 1/2 c., and 38c.; and at close for 38c. and 37 1/2 c. Street prices have declined to 39 to 40c.

BARLEY.—Purely nominal; none offered, and none wanted; there is really no price current, but if anything may be taken as representing average values it would be about 65c. for No. 2, about 60c. for Extra No. 3, and 55c. for No. 3. Street receipts nil.

PEAS.—Inactive and weak; buyers have seemed unwilling to pay over 67c. for No. 2 and holders have not appeared willing to accept this bid, so no movement is reported. Street prices easier at 64 to 65c.

RYE.—Nothing doing either in cars or on street.

HAY.—Pressed quiet but inactive, with cars of timothy worth about \$17.00. Market receipts very small until the close when a good deal was in; prices closed at \$10.00 to \$13.50 for clover and \$15.00 to \$20.00 for timothy.

STRAW.—Offerings all wanted at rather stronger prices; loose has sold at \$7.00 to \$9.00 and sheaf at \$11.00 to \$13.00.

POTATOES.—Cars have been "demoralized," with some said to have sold at 18c. and plenty offered at 25c. Street receipts considerable and closed very dull at 30c.

APPLES.—Inactive, but good, sound samples readily taken at \$2.00 to \$2.75 when there are any offered.

Poultry.—A few turkeys have sold at \$1.00 to \$1.50, and spring chickens at 60 to 80c. per pair.

TORONTO MARKET.

Flour, p. brl., f.o.c. Sup. extra.....	\$4 20	to	\$0 00
" " Extra.....	4 10	to	0 00
" " Strong Bakers.....	0 00	to	0 00
" " S. W. Extra.....	0 00	to	0 00
" " Superfine.....	0 00	to	0 00
Oatmeal.....	4 25	to	0 00
Cornmeal.....	0 00	to	3 50
Bran, per ton.....	0 00	to	0 00
Fall wheat, No. 1.....	0 00	to	0 00
" " No. 2.....	0 87	to	0 89
" " No. 3.....	0 83	to	0 84
Spring Wheat, No. 1.....	0 88	to	0 00
" " No. 2.....	0 85	to	0 86
" " No. 3.....	0 00	to	0 00
Barley, No. 1.....	0 00	to	0 00
" " No. 2.....	0 65	to	0 00
" " No. 3 Extra.....	0 60	to	0 00
" " No. 3.....	0 55	to	0 00
Oats.....	0 37	to	0 38
Peas.....	0 67	to	0 68
Rye.....	0 70	to	0 00
Corn.....	0 00	to	0 00
Timothy Seed, per bush.....	2 00	to	2 15
Clover.....	6 75	to	0 00
Flax, screened, 100 lbs.....	0 00	to	0 00

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—Increasingly dull; old shipping qualities offered at 7c have failed to elicit a bid; these seem "finished" as butter but may have some prospects as grease, though this has not yet revealed itself. New dairy scarce and selling usually at 12 to 13c. for the best offered, and new rolls going much about the same, but old following old tubs. Street receipts of pound rolls fair, but all taken at 15 to 16c.

CHEESE.—Unchanged at 9 1/2 c. for new and 11 to 11 1/2 c. for fine old in small lots, with a quiet and steady demand.

EGGS.—All offered have been wanted at 12c. for

round lots, and street receipts have been steady at 14 to 15c.

PORK.—Small lots have sold steadily at \$15.50. BACON.—Quiet, and easy for long-clear; tons and cases slow at 8c., and cars offered at 7 1/2 c.; Cumberland quiet but scarce and steady at 7 1/2 c. Rolls wanted at 9 1/2 to 10c., and bellies at 11 to 12c., the latter for light in small lots.

HAMS.—Still in good demand and steady at 11 1/2 to 12c. for smoked, though heavy-weights in round lots could have been bought at 11c.; pickled quiet at 10 to 10 1/2 c.

LARD.—Seems easy at 9c. for tinnets and 9 1/2 c. for pails in small lots, with sales few.

HOGS.—Offerings few and sales at \$6.00 to \$6.50, the former price being usually for heavy-weights.

SALT.—Canadian dairy in 56-lb. bags has been offered at 50c. and sold to some extent. All else unchanged.

DRIED APPLES.—Trade-lots not wanted; dealers selling about 5c. for barrelled, and at 7 1/2 to 8c. for evaporated in small lots.

HOPS.—There have been a few of good quality sold in single-bale lots at 12c., but this seems to have been the only change in the situation.

WHITE BEANS.—Quiet at \$1 to \$1.20 for hand-picked in small lots, but nothing else stirring.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Butter, choice dairy, new.....	0 12	to	0 13
" good shipping lots.....	0 07	to	0 00
" inferior, &c.....	0 05	to	0 00
Cheese, in small lots.....	0 09	to	0 11 1/2
Pork, mess, per brl.....	15 50	to	0 00
Bacon, long clear.....	0 08	to	0 00
" Cumberland cut.....	0 07 1/2	to	0 07 1/2
" smoked.....	0 00	to	0 00
Hams, smoked.....	0 11 1/2	to	0 12
" cured and canvassed.....	0 00	to	0 00
" in pickle.....	0 10 1/2	to	0 00
Lard, in tinnets and pails.....	0 09	to	0 09 1/2
" in tierces.....	0 09	to	0 00
Eggs.....	0 12	to	0 00
Dressed hogs.....	6 00	to	6 50
Hops.....	0 10	to	0 15
Dried apples.....	0 04	to	0 05
White beans.....	0 75	to	1 20
Liverpool coarse salt.....	0 65	to	0 75
" dairy, per bag 56 lbs.....	0 50	to	0 00
" fine, ".....	1 45	to	1 50
Goderich, per barrel.....	0 95	to	0 00
" per car lot.....	0 90	to	0 00

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

Trade seems about to enter on a new season.

HIDES.—Green have declined 75c. per cental, and now stand at quotations. There has been, however, no abatement in the demand, all offered being wanted. Cured steady with sales at 8 1/2 and 8 3/4 c.

CALFSKINS.—Abundant but all readily taken; no change in prices of either green or cured, the latter going off steadily.

SHEEPSKINS.—Offered slowly and selling at firm prices; the best average green usually going at \$1.40 but very choice sometimes reaching \$1.50; country lots almost nominal.

LAMBSKINS.—Prices have advanced five cents, the best green now bringing 30c., with offerings considerable.

WOOL.—Very quiet; the only movement reported has been in farmers' lots of the new clip, which have sold to a small extent at 17 to 18c.; lots of old inactive with buyers and sellers apart and a good deal on hand. Pulled wools not wanted and prices of them nominally unchanged.

TALLOW.—Quiet but steady at former prices; all offered taken but no more wanted; trade lots dull.

Hides and Skins.

Steers, 60 to 90 lbs.....	\$0 08 1/2	to	\$0 00
Cows.....	0 07 3/4	to	0 00
Cured and inspected.....	0 08 1/2	to	0 08 1/2
Calfskins, green.....	0 11	to	0 13
" cured.....	0 13	to	0 15
Sheepskins.....	1 00	to	1 40
Lambskins.....	0 20	to	0 30
Pelts.....	0 08	to	0 00
Tallow, rough.....	0 03 1/2	to	0 00
" rendered.....	0 06 1/2	to	0 00
Wool.....			
Fleece, comb'g ord.....	0 15	to	0 18
" Southdown.....	0 21	to	0 22
Pulled combing.....	0 17	to	0 18
" super.....	0 21	to	0 22
Extra.....	0 25	to	0 27

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

STOCK YARDS AT MONTREAL.



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

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

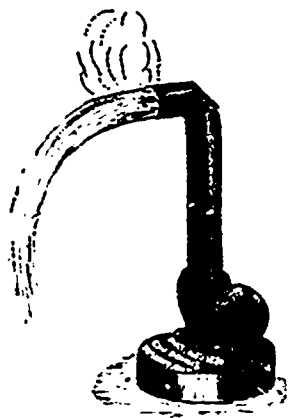
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Gen'l Freight Agent, (Ont. Div'n),
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To place it in every household the price has been placed at \$3.00, and if not found satisfactory, money refunded in one month from date of purchase. See what the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

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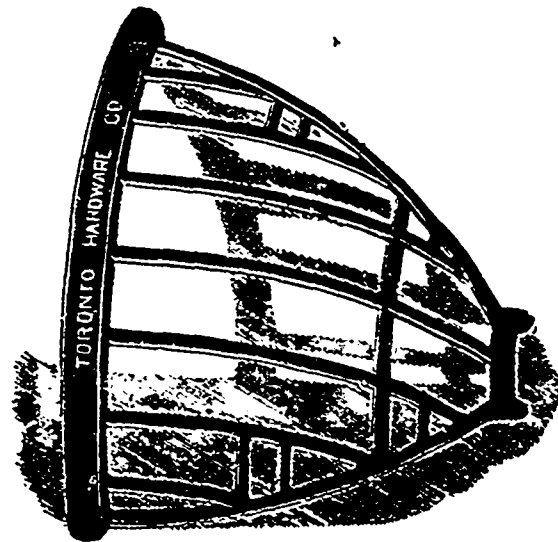
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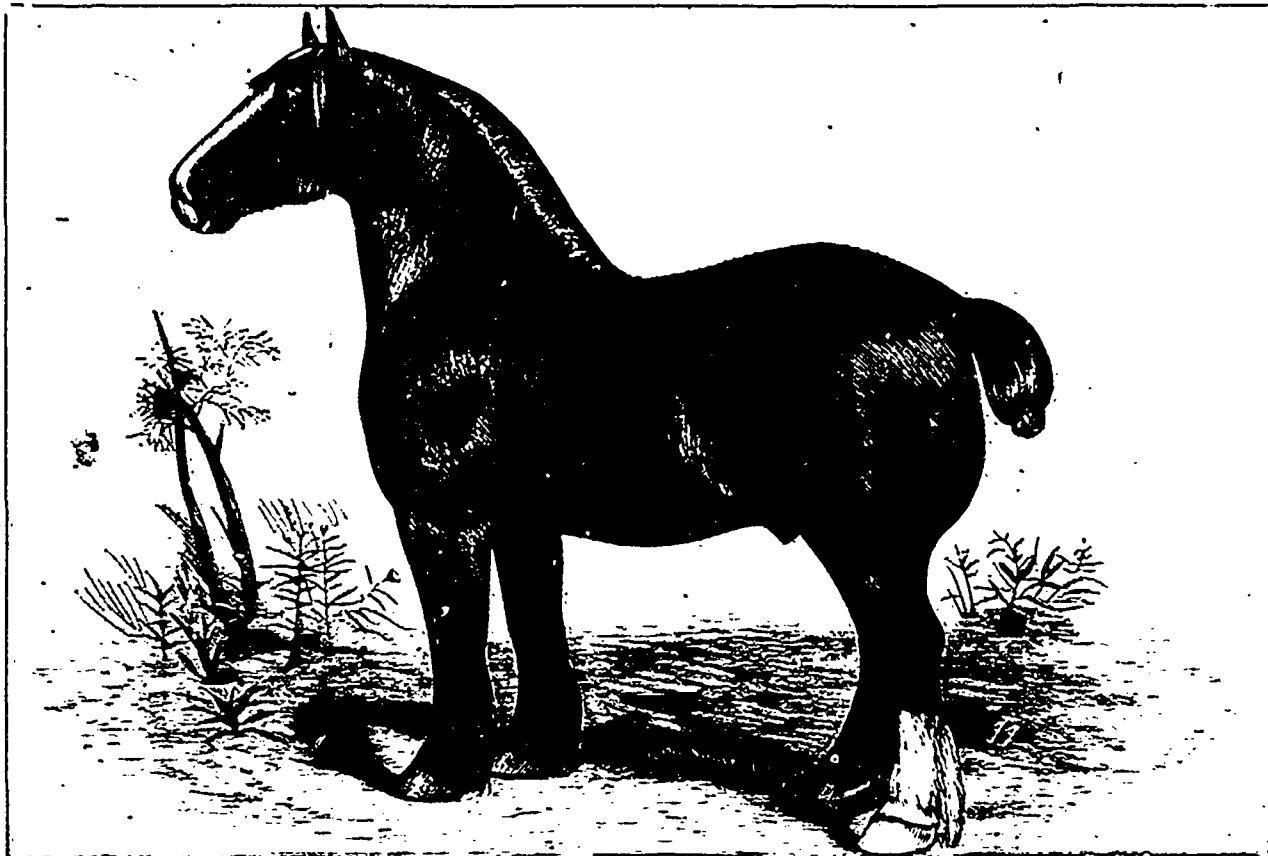


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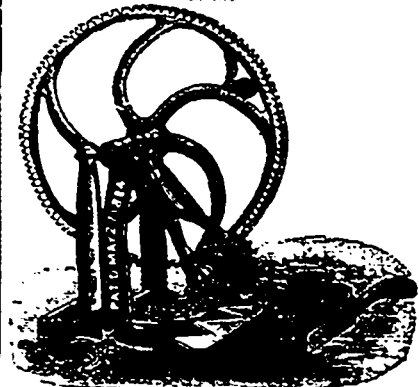
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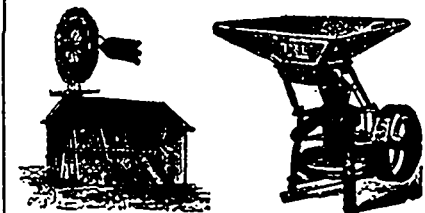
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WIND MILLS, I X L FEED MILLS,

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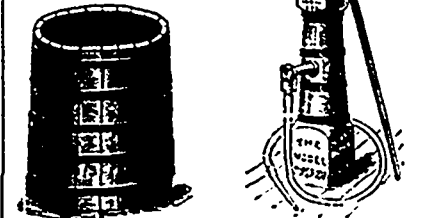
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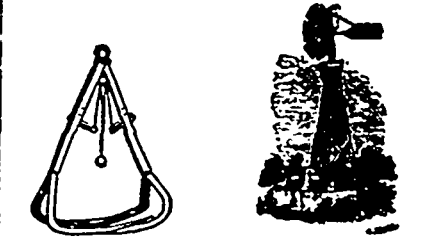
GEARED WIND MILLS, For Driving Machinery Pumping Water, &c. From 1 to 40 h. power. I X L FEED MILL, The cheapest, most durable and perfect iron Feed Mill ever invented.

We, the undersigned, are using one of your Geared Wind Mills, and take pleasure in stating that they are fully up to your representations, and meet our most sanguine expectations in every particular. Geo. Laidlaw, Victoria Road, Ont.; John L. Howard, Sutton P.O., Ont.; Thomas I. Mason, Scarborough, Ont.; J. P. Cass, I. Original, J. R. Keyes, St. Catharines; C. Wilson (of Wilson & Young), Seaforth; Jno. Row, Hallockville; Peter Timmons, Enterprise; R. Ball, Millbrook; John T. Barley, Mitchell; O. T. Smith, Millbrook; W. Jackson, Mono Mills.

We, the undersigned, are using one of your I X L Feed Mills, and take pleasure in stating that they are all you claim for them. J. T. Barley, Mitchell, Ont.; O. T. Smith, Millbrook; Peter Timmons, Enterprise; R. Ball, Millbrook; J. R. Keyes, St. Catharines; Geo. Laidlaw, Victoria Road, Thomas Ineson Scarborough.



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OAKVILLE, March 3rd, 1885.

DEAR SIRS,—In regard to the 13-foot Geared Wind Mill, I will say it does good work. I use it for pumping, running a grain crusher, cutting box and root pulper. The cutting box used to take six horses to run it all day; but the wind mill does the work now, and do a not get tired either. I expect to run a cider mill with it next fall, and purpose attaching my grindstone as soon as I can get a pulley. The mill is perfectly self-regulating. The No. 2 I X L Grinder works like a charm. We can grind ten bushels an hour easily. I might also add the Four-Wheel Carrier and Four-Tined Grapple Fork I got from you are giving the best of satisfaction. The Fork is far ahead of anything I have seen.

Respectfully yours, R. G. MOORE.

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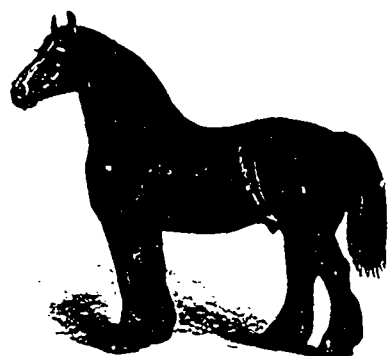
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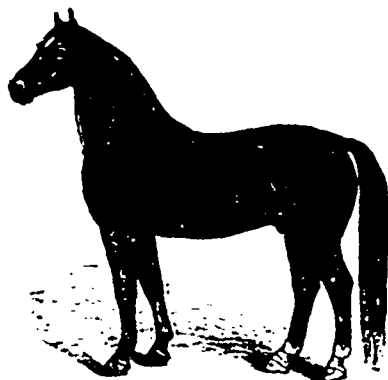
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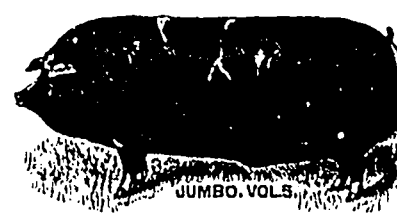
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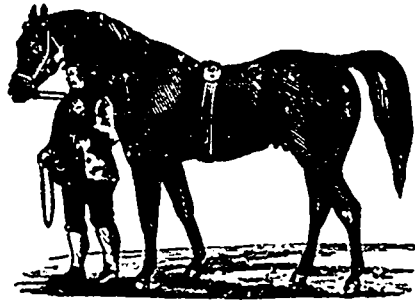
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Having met with a severe accident a few weeks ago, I will not be able to travel my imported Stallions, "Young Hero" and "St. Elmo," over the route which I had intended during the coming season.

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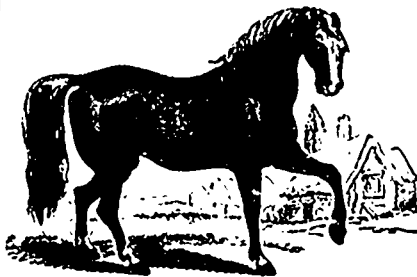
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SEASON OF 1885.

CLEAR GRIT STALLION

The Major.

Sorrel horse foaled June 16th, 1881; bred by Mr. James McMullin, of Seaforth, the home of old "Clear Grit," sire of Amber, 2234; Little Billy, 225; St. Patrick, 226; Clothes Pin (trial), 227; Flora F., 224; Billy M. (pacer), 219; Fuller (pacer), 213. The Major is a beautiful golden sorrel, with white on all of his feet and white blaze on face, stands 15 hands good, and weighs 1,100 lbs., being a splendidly developed horse of great bone and muscle, with the fine, slashing gait characteristic of the great family of Clear Grits. He also took second prize last fall at the Industrial Show against a field of eighteen. He has never been handled, but a brother of his, twenty months old, trotted 1 mile this winter in 45 seconds.

The Major's dam, Aunt Betsy, by Harper by Lexington, out of a Black Hawk Morgan mare, Aunt Betsy being one of the best roadsters in Western Canada, and being recently sold to Mr. George Jackson, of Minneapola, U.S., at a large figure, for breeding purposes. The Major is considered by the best judges to be the finest bred colt left from his renowned sire, old "Clear Grit."

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By Goldsmith's Volunteer; first dam Lady Diamond, by Billy Rix, by Gifford Morgan, by Woodbury, by Justice Morgan; second dam by Gumble's Grey Eagle, Grey Eagle by Woodpecker, first dam Ophelia by Wild Medley, second dam by Sir Archy, third dam Lady Ches'ertield by Imp. Diamond, fourth dam Lady Bolingbroke by Imp. Pantaloon, fifth dam Cades by Wormsley's King Herod.

Goldsmith's Volunteer by Rysdyk's Hambrotonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by Messenger, &c., dam by Young Patriot.

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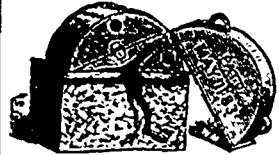
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Sometimes since a well known physician of forty years' standing after much experience, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients, which now has in absolute and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or for forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease should, without delay, communicate with the business manager of MESSRS. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King Street West, Toronto, and get full particulars and treatise free by enclosing stamp.—Mail (Canada)



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