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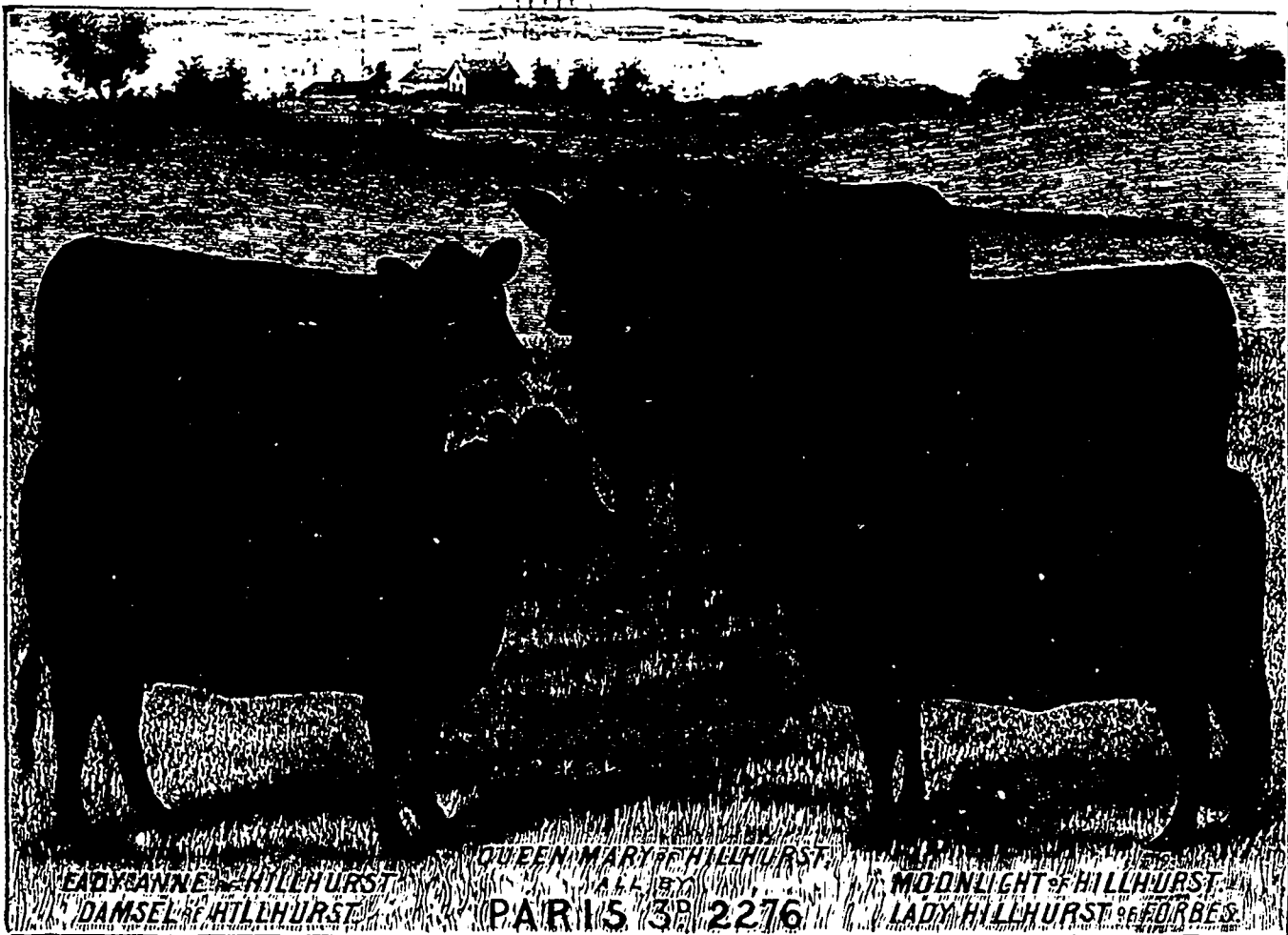
# CANADIAN BREEDER

and  
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

VOL. II.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER 26, 1885.

No 46.



HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE, THE PROPERTY OF HON. M. H. COCHRANE, HILLHURST, QUEBEC.

## OUR ILLUSTRATION

is an illustration of a herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, the property of the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Quebec, one of the most extensive importers of these and other cattle in the Dominion. Mr. Cochrane commenced breeding from the choicest Canadian cattle in 1865, and two years later made his first importation, being the Short-horn cow Rosedale, which was the most successful prize winner in her time. In 1872 he sold eleven head of Angus cattle to Col. Gunter, England, for the enormous price of \$5,000 apiece. At Toronto, in 1875, he sold three cows and three heifers for \$30,850. About the same time he sold two cows

in Chicago for \$21,000 and \$23,600, respectively. The most noted animal ever possessed by Mr. Cochrane was the Tenth Duchess of Airdrie. For the fifteen calves she bore he received the fabulous sum of \$175,000. The excellency of Mr. Cochrane's breeding has made Hillhurst well known to Canadian and American breeders and stockmen generally.

Milking in the Island of Jersey is thus described: "Tall buckets narrow near the top with widened mouths are used. A linen cloth is tied over the top; then a smooth sea-shell is pushed in the depression to receive the milk. The shell prevents

the wearing of the cloth by streams of milk. When the milking is done the straining is also completed." But this method has another advantage which perhaps is the most important—that is, it prevents any impurities whatever from going into the pail with the milk, to remain there until the milk is strained, and perhaps the larger portion of it to be dissolved, and so incorporated in the milk as to render it utterly impossible to separate it from the milk by ordinary process. It is evident, even to the casual observer, that a linen cloth tied over the milking pail would be of great advantage in keeping the milk free from impurities.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

# THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Weekly Paper, published in the Stock and Farming Interests of  
Canada.

**SUBSCRIPTION, - - \$2.00 per Annum.**

## ADVERTISING RATES.

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will not be opened for them.

Contract rates on application.

All communications to be addressed to

**CANADIAN BREEDER,**

COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.,  
TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH, 1885.

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

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL &  
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Street, where advertising contracts may be made  
for it in **NEW YORK.**

N. W. AYER & SON, *Times* Building, Phila-  
delphia, are agents for this paper. Files may be  
seen and contracts made at their office.

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

## CORRECTION.

In our report of the Cowan-Patteson sale we  
credited Mr. W. W. Goodall, of "Brampton," with  
having bought a lot of imported Shropshire ewes  
and a ram of Mr. Patteson. This was a typograph-  
ical error for "Branchton," a village near Galt, in  
which neighborhood Mr. Goodall is well known as  
an intelligent and progressive breeder of fine stock.

## WARNING.

Breeders of thoroughbred stock should be cau-  
tious about placing faith in supposed buyers from  
the other side, and however plausible and agreeable  
such individuals may make themselves, to remem-  
ber it is wiser to have no business transactions with  
strangers except on the safe basis of cash payment  
before delivery. A buyer of this description has  
been victimizing a few breeders not far from  
Toronto.

## HORSE RANCHING IN CANADA.

We have more than once pointed out that as far  
as it has been tried cattle ranching in the Cana-  
dian North West has been eminently successful.  
A kindred industry that has thus far had nothing  
like a fair trial should be vastly safer and, in the  
long run, much more profitable. Cattle can take  
care of themselves the year around provided they  
are kept on those ranges which are so subject to  
the influence of the chinook winds as to be free  
from snow all winter except for periods of three or  
four days at a time. On the other hand, horses  
ask no aid from the friendly chinooks, welcome

enough though they may be. All they want is a  
fair supply of grass on the range, and though it  
may be buried under from ten to twenty inches of  
snow, they will make their way to it and thrive  
on it. Of course it is better that they should  
not have to paw away the snow in order to get at  
the grass, but when necessary they can make their  
way to the feed whether the snow be blown or  
thawed away from it or not. Care should be taken  
not to have the colts come too early and that the  
mares are served at the proper time, and this,  
with the breaking and gelding and branding of the  
young stock, is about all the "looking after" a  
herd of horses requires.

How quickly could a man with a moderate  
capital pick up two or three hundred mares that  
would form the foundation of a grand herd in the  
North-West in a few years—mares that have been  
slightly blemished by accident, that are of uncer-  
tain temper and nearly useless on the farm, mares  
from ten to fourteen years old and consequently  
unsaleable for any ordinary purpose. In fact, the  
country is overstocked with mares that would cross  
grandly with big-boned thoroughbred horses for  
the production of thoroughly marketable range  
horses. Thoroughbred stallions of style, size and  
substance that have not been successful on the  
turf can be had almost for the asking, and yet what  
a lot of capital hunters, saddle hacks, Brougham  
horses, dog-cart horses and cobs they would pro-  
duce when coupled with mares past their prime  
for the farm, the saddle, the carriage, the livery  
stable, the street-car service, or the omnibus. It  
pays to breed horses judiciously on the farm in  
Ontario or Quebec where the youngsters have to  
be fed liberally from five to seven months out of  
the twelve; what, then, are the prospects in the  
North-West where the colt would pick his own  
living (and keep fat and growing on it) the year  
around until he was ready for the breaking harness  
or the market?

Ranges that would be quite unsuitable for cattle  
would answer admirably for horse-breeding, and  
yet there is not a ranch in the Canadian North-  
West producing horses except in a very small way.  
With the grandest of pasture land at one cent per  
acre per annum and a twenty-one years' lease  
obtainable, capitalists are not to be found who  
will risk the money necessary to place five hun-  
dred mares on the range and try their luck.

## TROTTERS THAT PRODUCE PACERS.

The so-called history of pacing families is purely  
mythical. We are told about the Narragansett  
pacer and the Canuck pacer in language that is  
positively oracular, and yet if there were pacing  
families in those days to which the lore of the  
pacing crank goes back, what has become of them?  
Where are they now? There never was a pacing  
family in Canada, or if there was it was long before  
the day when Wolfe and Montcalm wrestled for  
supremacy on the plains of Abraham. There have  
been pacing stallions and pacing mares in Canada  
at all times, but they have never shown any peculiar  
tendency to produce pacers. Let a breeder now  
go to the Province of Quebec (the supposed home  
of the mythical "Canuck pacer"), and select a

pacing mare and a pacing stallion, and couple them.  
The product will be quite as apt to be a trotter as  
a pacer. On the other hand, let him take from the  
same place a typical French pony, up-headed,  
droop-rumped, cat-hammed, cow-hocked, round in  
the barrel, with clean limbs, and small tough feet,  
that has trotted squarely from colt-hood, and bends  
his knees in the most pronounced and approved  
style. Let him be bred to a thoroughbred mare  
that was never known to trot faster than six or  
seven miles an hour, and who always went stiff-  
kneed at that. The result will be quite as apt to  
be a pacer as if both sire and dam had been pacers.  
The fact is pacing seems to be anything but an  
inherited gift, and still there are people silly enough  
to be continually writing about "pacing families,"  
as though such things had ever had an existence out-  
side the fertile imagination of theorists who, despite  
the facts that are staring them in the face every day,  
will consent to anything rather than the value of  
warm blood in the trotter.

The editor of the *Chicago Breeders' Gazette* is  
no admirer of warm blood in the trotter, but he  
deals the "pacing family" lunatics a terrible blow  
in the following paragraph:—

"The subject of trotting stallions siring so many  
of our fastest and most successful pacers is one that  
has been frequently alluded to in these columns,  
and that is all the time attracting more attention.  
Last year Artemus and Ajax, a couple of stallions  
that are full brothers, being by Rysdyk's Hamble-  
tonian, dam by American Star, were taken to Indi-  
ana. It is now found that quite a percentage of  
their get are natural pacers, and when the fact was  
first noticed it was explained on the ground that  
nearly all the mares served by them in Indiana had  
pacing blood in their veins. Enquiry in the East,  
however, where Artemus and Ajax stood for many  
years, and where pacing dams were almost unknown,  
develops the fact that pacers were often foaled to  
the cover of these horses. The theory advanced  
by Superintendent Brodhead, of the Alexander  
Farm, that to get the best pacers it was necessary  
to breed to the Hambletonian family, is almost  
daily being strengthened by facts."

## THE POTATO ROT.

One of the evils of farming for crops alone is in  
a fair way of being illustrated this year in the very  
general destruction of the potato crop by rot.  
Though very few farmers in Canada depend mainly  
upon the potato crop, there are few who will not be  
more or less seriously inconvenienced by such a  
general destruction of the crop as is threatened this  
year. In some of the townships contiguous to the  
scenes of lumbering operations, some of the settlers  
grow large crops of potatoes on the newly broken  
soil and usually realize handsomely on them, as the  
transporting of potatoes to the lumber camps along  
with other supplies, is both costly and troublesome.  
Farmers and settlers thus operating in some of the  
frontier townships, will doubtless feel the injury  
caused by the blight much more seriously than  
those located nearer the regular markets, and who  
often grow only as many potatoes as they can use  
at home in the house and in the stable.

So far as this year's potato crop is concerned, very little can be done to save it, but much remains to be done to prevent a visitation of the same misfortune next year. Everybody who knows the history of the disastrous potato blight which visited Ireland, and the subsequent lamentable visitations of famine and fever consequent upon it, will remember that while the blight first made its appearance in 1845, the culmination of the disaster was not reached till 1847. Such a continuance of the potato rot was as preventible then as it is now, but the nature and cause of the blight were not then understood and through lack of knowledge on this point the evil instead of being stamped out was actually perpetuated. A correspondent of the *Cultivator and Country Gentleman* furnishes the following vivid picture of the first appearance of this formidable destructive agency and its attendant train of evils in Ireland:—

"This blight was precisely then what it is now. The leaves became withered and scorched as if by fire; the stems were spotted with black patches, and the decaying vines gave out a fetid odor. When the tubers were taken up, they were found to be more or less affected by rot, but not to a disastrous extent. The diseased tubers and vines were left upon the ground—as we now know, to sow the seed for a new crop—and the land was prepared for another season. This year (1845) the disease was worst upon boggy ground, and low, damp undrained soils, and where the potatoes had been continually grown in the small patches occupied by the poorest cottagers, whose cabins were of sods, or the roughest sticks daubed with mud. The next year (1846) was a wet one, and the blight was more frequent, and the crop more generally rotten. The same fatal fault of sowing for the next year was committed, and in 1847 culminated a disaster which reduced the population of Ireland from eight millions to six. Death and forced emigration removed two million souls from that unhappy but verdant and beautiful island. It was then, as a medical student passing through a course in a London College, that I was sent, with some other volunteers, to assist in aiding the starving people, stricken with a most virulent contagious fever, such as always follows famines. The whole crop of potatoes was rotten. The black putrid vines covered the soil; the earth was filled with rotten tubers, and the stench was almost overpowering, even to those who had been used to the wards of a large hospital and to the odors of a dissecting room. Dead corpses lay on the roadsides, wretched cabins became the vaults in which whole families lay dead and decomposing; dead mothers were to be seen as they had sat on the roadside, nursing their infants, which still hung upon the cold breasts."

Such a terrible affliction very naturally attracted the attention of the whole civilized world, and after careful and protracted investigations the real nature of the blight was discovered to be a parasitic fungus which first appears in a preliminary stage of growth or vegetation as mycelium or white threads, which corresponds with the foliage of other plants, and afterward in their mature state of fruit as dark spores or seeds. The blighted leaves and stalks are

filled with the mycelium, which bears the sexual organs, and these fructifying, produce the spores in the vines and tubers. It may be that in some cases the leaves are infested by spores carried in the air, while the stems and tubers are diseased through spores in the soil. This being the case and well understood, the prevention of the perpetuation of the evil should be simple enough. The parasite must be destroyed at all hazards. To destroy the parasite, every vine and tuber infested by it must be destroyed and given no opportunity to reproduce its species. The ground upon which the infected potatoes have been grown should be devoted to some other crop. Low, wet land, animal manures and everything tending to rank growth should be discouraged. The correspondent from whom we have already quoted gives the following very sensible advice to farmers who have this season suffered from the potato blight or rot:—

"The effect of the disease upon the potato is to destroy the starch cells, and cause decomposition of the albumen and nitrogenous elements, thus giving rise to the intolerable odor of the decayed vines and tubers. When the damaged potatoes are boiled, they are only injured so far as the partial loss of substance. The spores are destroyed and the tubers may be fed to stock usefully. As a precaution, every spotted potato should be thus used, and a good use for them is to feed them to swine, with a portion of corn meal. To prevent the decay of sound potatoes which may have been infected superficially by contact with spores gathered from diseased tubers, they should be kept in a dry place, and well dusted over with air-slacked lime, which, by its avidity for water, takes the moisture from the spores of the fungus, and so destroys them. This is a certain preventive of damage, and I have found it to be effective in stopping decay in those potatoes which have been partially touched by the rot. Lime has been found also to be useful when applied to the soil previous to planting; but this I have noticed in my own case to have the effect of making the potatoes harder to cook, requiring longer boiling to make them mealy. The use of perfectly sound seed—goes without saying—is advisable, and it will be a timely suggestion to those concerned that it would be judicious to select the sound potatoes now for next year's seed, and to use lime for preserving them."

The fecundity of Doll Wicks, dam of Deck Wright, almost staggers belief. A record of her offspring shows that she has produced fifteen colts in fifteen consecutive years. She is a bay mare, foaled 1859, got by Young North Briton (Kelsey), son of North Briton, dam by Fan Wicks by Young Duroc; 2nd dam old Fan, called a Messenger mare. Doll Wicks was bred and owned by Benjamin Wicks, Ox Bow, N.Y. She produced a foal each year from 1862 to 1876, inclusive. She missed in 1877 and produced foals in 1878, '79, and '80. Deck Wright was foaled in 1869, and was her first colt by The Hinsdale Horse. She was bred to this horse in 1870, and the offspring was the black horse Ira, 2:30. Since then she has dropped six foals by The Hinsdale Horse, among them the brown-stallion N. J. Fuller, foaled 1874, who has made a record of 2:28½ this season. He and Ira are brothers to Deck Wright.

## Correspondence.

### THE CHICAGO FAT STOCK AND DAIRY SHOW.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1885.

From our own Correspondent.

The universal opinion of everybody who attended the eighth annual Fat Stock Show, is that it has been the best show all the way through ever held here. In point of attendance it has certainly been the best. Your correspondent has met men here from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, Mississippi, Texas, California, Oregon and Canada. So it may be seen that stockmen came from all parts of the country to attend this great gathering of the stock clans. In point of numbers and of quality the Herefords took the lead this year.\*

The Indiana Blooded Stock Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., had the largest exhibit of Herefords and carried off a good share of the premiums.

Fowler & Van Natta, of Fowler, Ind., also had a very fine exhibit, as did also George Leigh & Co., of Aurora, Ill.; Swan & Bosler, Indianola, Iowa; B. Hershey, Muskatine, Iowa; J. S. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo.; Seabury & Sample, La Fayette, Ind.; C. M. Culbertson, Chicago, Ill.; and Adams Earl, La Fayette, Ind. The Hereford men certainly deserve a great deal of credit for the grand display they brought out. They got the lion's share of the premiums until they came to an Angus exhibited by James J. Hill, of St. Paul, Minn. This steer had things his own way for quite a while and carried off many ribbons.

The Angus men were out in better style this year than last, and they made quite a good showing.

James J. Hill, St. Paul, Minnesota, was the largest exhibitor of the Polls. He gave the Herefords a pretty hard pull and left the Shorthorns away in the shade. W. R. Estill, Estill, Mo., had a very good exhibit of cross-bred Angus cattle. Gudgeon & Simpson, Independence, Mo., and the Indiana Blooded Stock Company, Indianapolis, Ind., had two Polled animals each. The best Polled animal was Hutcheon, owned by Mr. Hill. He was the one that stopped the Herefords from taking off all the best premiums. He was a very fine specimen of the breed.

In the Shorthorn class the largest exhibitor was John P. Gillett, Elkhart, Ill. He is probably the largest feeder of cattle for market in the country and has always exhibited at the show from the start. He has never exhibited any prodigies, but has shown what can be done by crossing Shorthorn on the native stock. His cattle are a very uniform lot, in fact. I could pick out a Gillett steer anywhere I saw one, so uniform are they. John B. Sherman, manager of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Co., had a large exhibit of very fair cattle. He is also a regular feature of the show. J. R. Peak & Son, Winchester, Ill., had a very good exhibit, as did also Morrow & Renick, Clintonville, Ky.; J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.; B. Waddell, Marion, Ohio. These gentlemen are all old stand-bys of this show and always have good stocks. While the Shorthorns were comparatively few in number, what there were, were good animals.

\* The Bow Park representation was sadly missed by the Shorthorn men this year and its absence was noted by all the regular attendants at the show. But it is not to be wondered at, as it could not be expected that Mr. Hope would exert himself as he did last year, to lift up the Shorthorn, after the shabby manner in which the Shorthorn Breeders' Association treated him. It may be truthfully said, the Shorthorn men would have been beaten last year and the year before if it had not been for his exertions. Last year Benton Champion, and the year before Roan Boy, gave him a pretty hard pull, but with Clarence Kirklevington he pulled them out all right, and he alone did it.

Lucien Scott, of Leavenworth, Kansas, exhibited one pure and three cross-bred Holstein steers. The pure-bred Gottlieb has been an old stand-by of the show, having been exhibited three years. Last Chance, a cross-bred Holstein native, did not belie his name. It seems to me the Holstein men had better stop flaunting their flag as beef cattle, and feed up some steers to show their superiority. Actions speak louder than words, and the few Holstein or grade Holstein animals were a disgrace to the breed. Sandy, a West Highland ox, exhibited by John Sherman, Chicago, has grown considerably since last year, when he was a little bit of a fellow. A cross-bred Hereford-Highland steer was a very good one.

In dairy cattle the Holstein outnumbered all the other breeds two to one. George E. Brown & Co., Aurora, Ill., had the largest and finest exhibit, numbering 11 head. Smiths, Powell & Lamb, of Syracuse, N. Y., had 10 head, 3 of which were bulls, headed by Netherland Prince. John Stewart, Blackberry, Ill., had some very fine Ayrshire cattle, headed by the fine bull, Duke of Illinois. Thomas B. Wales, Jr., Iowa City, Iowa, had some fine Holsteins, among them his great bull Jaap. George F. Davis & Co., of Dyer, Ind., had a fine Jersey bull which they have bred to native cows.

In the horse department there was a large display of Norman, Clydesdale, English Shire, Cleveland Bay and Shetland ponies. Among the largest exhibitors of Norman horses were Degan Bros., Ottawa, Ill.; Dillon Bros., Normal, Ill.; John Virgin, Fairburg, Ill.; R. Nagle & Sons, Ottawa, Ill.; J. C. Duncan, Normal, Ill.; David Grant, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Bowles & Hadden, Janesville, Wis.; James A. Perry, Wilmington, Ill. George C. Brown, Aurora, Ill., showed some English Shire and Cleveland Bay horses, as did also Galbraith Bros., Janesville, Wis.; Blair Bros. & Curry, Aurora, Ill.; William M. Moffat, & Co., Paw Paw, Ill.

In the sheep class there were some very fine specimens of all the mutton breeds. While the Canadian delegation did not run off with the premiums in the cattle class they did in the sheep. It would have been all plain sailing for Mrs. Ann Newton's sheep, had it not been for the fact that on the second day of the show there arrived from Canada a fine lot of 16 sheep, owned by John Rutherford, of Roseville, Ont. Mrs. Ann Newton had the largest and finest exhibit, her sheep numbering 40 head; 29 of them were wethers, the balance of them ewes and rams. Among them was Brassey, the prize wether of the Royal Show last year, and a very fine animal he was. Mrs. Newton took 8 blue ribbons, 6 red and 6 white, besides several other premiums, taking away altogether \$360. John Rutherford, of Roseville, Ont., was the next largest exhibitor, showing 16 sheep. They comprised Shropshire, Hampshire, Oxford, Leicester, Lincoln, and were as fine a lot of sheep as I ever saw in any show. He carried off a large number of ribbons and cash to the amount of somewhere near \$500. Frank Willson, Jackson, Mich., had a very fine lot of sheep. B. Waddell, Marion, Ohio, also a fine lot of 11 sheep, as did also J. H. Potts & Son. E. & A. Stanford, Markham, Ont., and Steyning, Eng., had a fine lot of Southdown wethers. They also had some imported Dorset horses. To my mind they are a very fine sheep, except for the fact that they have horns, which is a bad point in any breed. They had just lambed and these were a great object of interest to the children. There were at least 30,000 children there Saturday, which was children's day. Stone & Soake, Stonington, Ill., had 11 head of very fine sheep. Frank Strout had 5 head of Cotswold and Leicesters, McLean, Ill.

In the swine department the largest exhibitor was J. A. Countryman, Rochelle, Ill., who had 19 head of Poland Chinas. Among the other large

exhibitors were Frank Strout, McLean, Ill.; Thos. Bennet, Rossville, Ill.; B. T. Waters, Rochester, Ill.; Frank Willson, Jackson, Mich.; B. T. Railsback, Hopedale, Ill.; Stone & Soake, Stonington, Ill.; T. C. Henley, Mattorn, Ill.; S. H. Tidd, Wakeman, Ohio. There were exhibited altogether about 125 head. In the dairy department there was a large and fine exhibit of dairy appliances and dairy products. There were numerous premiums for dairy products, etc. The butterine men made an exhibit of their products, which were beautified by the assistance of flowers. There are numerous firms engaged in the manufacture of this product in this city, quite a number of which had an exhibit of the stuff they turn out.

### THE CHICAGO NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW.

From our own Correspondent.

The first annual exhibition of the Chicago National Poultry Association was held at the Exposition Building, Chicago, at the time of the Fat Stock Show. There were about 1,000 birds shown altogether, comprising all the different breeds. In point of number the show was a success; financially it could hardly be called such; in point of quality it was a very good show. The State Board of Agriculture cannot be too highly censured for its action in regard to the show. In place of helping the show along by every means in its power it seemed to "sit down upon it all around," as the boys would say. The exhibition was held in the south end of the Exposition Building, while the Fat Stock Show was held in the north. There was an intervening space of about 125 feet square, through which the association wanted to cut an entrance, so that visitors to the Fat Stock Show would gain access to the poultry show without leaving the building. This the Fat Stock Show people refused to permit at first, and until Saturday, the 14th, the attendance was very small. After the passage-way was opened, however, the attendance greatly increased. Then, again, the State Board of Agriculture should have offered at least \$500 to be devoted to premiums for the show. I think the best plan would be to have the Board of Agriculture unite with the Poultry Association and hold a show. The Board of Agriculture could offer premiums for fat poultry and the association for breeding birds. By this means they could advance the interests of both breeding and market poultry. I hope, and confidently expect, to see some such plan adopted before long.

The largest display was made in the Plymouth Rock class. There were some very fine birds and some very poor ones, but taken as a whole the display was a very good one. H. W. Hill, of Decatur, Ill.; J. B. Foot, Norwood Park, Ill., (who had 103 birds on exhibition); F. M. Munger, De Kalb, Ill.; W. A. Peterson, Chicago, Ill., all exhibited Plymouth Rocks. In Partridge Cochins class there was a large display, as also in the Light Brahma. J. R. Brabazon, Delavan, Wis., had a fine display of Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Bronze turkeys, and Pekin ducks. Dr. E. B. Weston, Highland Park, Ill., had some fine imported White Cochins, also a pair of Pekin and Rouen ducks. There was a very fine display of Wyandottes, in fact about the finest I have seen. The principal exhibitors were F. M. Munger, De Kalb, Ill., and F. M. Cory, Morristown, Ind. Both of these gentlemen had some very fine birds on exhibition. There were also numerous smaller exhibitors, who contributed to the general display. Henry Davis, Dyer, Ind., had a pair each of Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese, and some Bronze turkeys. W. A. Bailey, Michigan City, Ind., had some fine Brown Leghorns, also a three-

legged hen, and a pair of Golden Friss fowls, and a pair of Sebright Bantams, which answered to the name of Punch and Judy, the former crowing when asked. Thomas W. Pottage, Indianapolis, had some Brown Leghorns, as did also O. E. Cozzens, Chicago, Ill. There were some fine Langshans exhibited.

In white Leghorns the display was very good though not large. In Houdans there was quite a large display. J. B. Webb, Dewitt, Iowa, exhibited a pair of Silver Dorkings and won 1st and 2nd in White-Crested Black Polish. There were some very good White-Crested White Polish and some Golden Sebright Bantams. There was a fine lot of Golden Spangled Hamburgs, and Whipple & Poucher, Chicago, Ill., exhibited some fine Silver Spangled Hamburgs, also a fine lot of pigeons.

There was a fine display of Bronze turkeys, numbering in all about forty. E. E. Kennicot, Chicago, Ill., had a fine display of White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas. One incubator, manufactured by C. V. Gross, Chicago, Ill., hatched out some chicks during the show. This incubator took first premium, second going to the Andrews shown by Whipple & Poucher, Chicago, Ill.

A meeting of the Chicago National Poultry Association was held during the show and the following officers elected: President, J. B. Foot, Norwood Park, Ill.; Secretary, F. M. Munger, De Kalb, Ill.; Superintendent, E. E. Kennicot, Chicago, Ill.; Treasurer, Dr. E. B. Weston, Highland Park, Ill. It was decided to hold a show next year at the time of the Fat Stock Show, if the Exposition Building can be secured. A show which, it is promised, will eclipse the late one will then be held, and it is to be hoped there will be a better Canadian representation at the next one, there not being one Canadian breeder exhibiting. There certainly never was a better time to show and sell stock and advertise, as your correspondents can testify from personal experience.

### SPAYING HEIFERS FOR BEEF.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN BREEDER.

DEAR SIR,—Having spayed a good many cows and heifers, perhaps a few words from me may be of interest to some of your many readers.

I was many years on cattle stations in Australia, and saw a good deal of spaying done there, and operated on a good many animals myself. In Queensland and South Australia the cattle ranges are very extensive, ranging from 500 to 5,000 square miles to one owner or company, consequently the cattle get in many instances very wild, and are not always to be found when the branding takes place, and so many calves are lost, and frequently one comes across some awful specimens of weedy bulls. The consequences are that the "get" from these cattle are weedy, and then the spaying knife is used on the heifers; I have spayed old cows as well and never have known the loss to exceed one per cent.; but I think that eight months is about the best age to spay a heifer, as they fatten as they grow, and during the worst seasons of drought a spayed cow or heifer, if fat before, will not lose very much beef, and will put it on again very quick. I have always found it a good plan to spay wild cows, as it invariably tames them and they become fit for beef, whereas before, they would kill their calves by running so much. Spayed cows would always fetch a good price in the markets if fat, and a good many cattle owners spay their weedy heifers in Queensland and turn them out to fatten, and I always found them to put on beef as quick as a steer would, for they always used to feed very contentedly. In Ontario I should scarcely think it necessary to spay heifers, if by keeping them by themselves and forcing beef on them they could be sold at from eighteen months to two years old. I have noticed

frequently that the beef of a grass-fed spayed cow is of a better quality than that of a steer.

Of course my experience is only that of grass-fed prairie cattle and may be of no use to stock-raisers in Ontario.

Apologising for taking up so much of your valuable space,

I am, yours, etc.,  
F. C. I.

Fort Macleod, N.W.T., Nov. 5.

### RENNIE'S DITCHING MACHINE.

HARWICH, Aug. 13, 1884.

We, the undersigned, having witnessed the working of the Rennie Elevator Ditching Machine (exhibited by Mr. R. C. Read) on the farm of Henry Walters, Esq., of Harwich, Co. Kent, have no hesitation in pronouncing it the most complete machinery for preparation of drains for laying tile, and considering the locality—it being the stiffest kind of clay, very crooked, and surface very uneven—it having made a drain of 56 rods, 2½ feet deep, and a tap 30 rods, 2 feet deep, with an even bottom, properly graded for laying the tiles. It did this work in five hours, including many stoppages of the machine for examination by spectators. Owing to the very hard and stiff clay, we consider the work worth 25 cents per rod.

A. J. C. Shaw,	John L. Williams,
J. A. Langford,	Edward Montague,
J. Carmichael,	F. Bedford,
Elias Pickard,	Lemuel Coll,
Henry Stephens,	Henry Walters,
John A. Patterson,	Richard Walters,
Walter Field,	Robert Walters,
Philip Knight,	A. E. Ripley,
S. A. Arnold,	John Goodall,
John Read,	H. E. Chatterton,
Thomas S. Smith,	Edward Phinn,
A. P. Stephens,	Gibson Osborne,
D. A. Field,	C. Haley, Tile maker,
John Filby,	Charles Snowden,
	William Walters.

Not having time on the 13th to finish the first 56 rods started, the machine was brought back on the 18th, and although the ditch was a hard pan bottom, and exposed to the weather for nearly a week, the machine went through with the work without a halt. An additional ditch of 30 rods, 2½ feet deep, was cut the same day in 55 minutes. Many of the gentlemen above-named were present on the second occasion.

POST OFFICE,  
Toronto, Aug. 11, 1885.

MR. WM. RENNIE,

DEAR SIR,—I had the honor of exhibiting your Ditcher at work in my park at Eastwood, yesterday, to His Excellency the Governor-General, who was much impressed with the ingenuity of its construction, and with the great facility with which it could be worked and turned. I hope that ere long one of your machines will be found in every neighborhood, worked on the system now adopted by the owners of stumping machines and steam threshers. I cannot conceive any greater boon to the agricultural interests of the Province. Hitherto the great difficulty in connection with tile draining has been the slowness of the operation and the impossibility of digging more than a very limited length every year. I expect to do more work with your machine after harvest this year, than I have been able to do without it in four years past, and at a vastly less expense.

Yours truly,  
THOS. C. PATTESON.

### COW FEED AND ITS DIGESTION.

In speaking of animal food and its digestion, the *Western Rural* justly says:

"Every one knows that it is only digested food that is of any value as food. As has often been pointed out, bulk to a certain degree is valuable, and hence some things that go into the stomach are valuable though not the most easily digested. In the selection of food for the cow, or for any other animal as for that matter, its digestibility must be taken into consideration. Some foods that are considered valuable, in that they contain nutrients to a large degree, are, owing to their shape, indigestible. For instance, a seed that possesses nutritive qualities even to the highest degree may be encased in an indigestible covering or shell; and in such cases some of the food will be indigested, and hence wasted when fed to the cow. Some years since we had a very exhaustive article upon feeding meal and whole corn as related to this very subject; and we sometimes receive an enquiry as to the desirability of feeding whole corn to cows. Without attempting to go over the ground covered by the article referred to at this time, we will simply say that feeding whole corn is a wasteful practice, and that it will never be done if the subject of food and digestion is intelligently considered in our feeding operations.

"Now to what extent are the foods that we usually feed digestible? In our feeding we feed more or less coarse fodder, under which head comes the grasses, hay, straw, corn-fodder, and in a word all sorts of forage. All these contain a large amount of woody fibre, which many believe to be worthless, because, whether they conceive of the true reason or not, they are supposed to be indigestible. But the supposition is an error. Crude fibre is digestible to a greater or less extent. The digestibility will depend upon the quality of the fodder, but perhaps it never falls twenty-five per cent., and it has been shown that it sometimes goes as high as seventy per cent. The cow especially digests a very large percentage of crude fibre, for the reason that owing to the large extent of alimentary canal the food remains a long time in it. The horse cannot do nearly so well with coarse fodders as the cow, and swine, while they can digest the coarse fodders to some extent, are not fully adapted to fully utilize such foods. Crude fibre contains considerable starch. It is called cellulose, but it is precisely the same composition as starch, and it is assumed that it has the same nutritive value.

"In some experiments that have been made in feeding wheat straw it was found that the cow digested fifty-two per cent. of its crude fibre, while forty-eight per cent. was found in the excrement. This kind of fodder is about as difficult of digestion as any that would be fed to an animal, and it may be taken for granted that very seldom would the percentage of digestion be lower. Still, as already said, it does sometimes go as low as twenty-five per cent. If hay has been so badly saved, saved so that about all there is to it is the dry stalk, dead ripe when it was cut, the woody fibre is very large and it is very hard. From this we learn what almost everybody knows—though everybody does not seem to act in accordance with such knowledge—that the younger and more tender a fibre is the smaller amount of crude fibre it will contain and the more digestible the crude fibre will be. The man who leaves his grass until it is so ripe that the leaves fall off before he can get it in stack, is not working to make his ledger balance on the right side. A German experiment is recorded which brings out the superior value of grass cut before it is too ripe. In this instance the animals that were fed were sheep. The feed consisted of four cuttings of clover, cut at different periods. The digestibility of the crude fibre of the

first cutting was sixty per cent., of the second, fifty-three per cent.; of the third, forty-nine per cent., and of the fourth, thirty-eight per cent.

"Now, for the dairyman who is desirous of having the cow convert all that she eats, above what she needs to sustain herself, into milk, to be careless in saving his hay at the proper time, or to persist in feeding hay that has not been saved at the proper time, is to throw away money."

### FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP.

In discussing the subject of foot-rot in sheep, a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says that infectious foot-rot may begin from the common foot rot. Everything has had a beginning, and if a contagious disease (malignant foot rot is contagious and not infectious) ever had a beginning in the past, it can equally well have a beginning now. I have been keeping sheep for thirty years, have seen a good deal of foot-rot, and have known of cases where sheep never had been pastured previously, in which (by the neglect of the common form of rot) it developed into the malignant and contagious form, and poisoned the soil and yards, so that fresh flocks became inoculated with the virus, and sheep-keeping had to be abandoned. This experience has been common in the dry climate of Australia, where the sparse pasture grows in patches on harsh gravelly soils, interspersed with low, wet places, in which the sheep's feet are first softened and then ground down to the quick. I have seen the same thing happen in Missouri, where, by neglect, fresh mountain pastures have become thoroughly infected with the virus, and hundreds of sheep have been seen feeding on their knees at one time. These lame sheep, driven to Kansas on the salt marshes, have been wholly cured of the disease by the alkaline soil and its antiseptic properties. So that not only will this contagious disease originate from certain causes, but it will be cured and the contagion stopped when certain conditions prevail.

Foot-rot of sheep is easily contracted, by the peculiar formation of the foot. The horn of the hoof grows downward over the sole, and unless it is worn away by sufficient attrition of the soil, it turns under and forms a lodgment for mud, dung, gravel and moisture, which soften the sole and in time rot or wear it away, when the tender vascular tissues of the foot are exposed to injury and become highly inflamed. This inflammation degenerates into ulceration, and purulent matter is formed, along with fungoid granulations known as proud flesh. It is quite possible that germs of some peculiar character may find a seed-bed in the diseased tissue, or that the degenerated cell matter sloughed off from the diseased feet may furnish the virus, which comes in contact with feet which, being in bad condition through neglect, are not able to resist the contact, but absorb the poisonous matter and so become diseased in the same way. I do not think any intelligent shepherd who has had experience will doubt this.

I have examined a good many rotten feet of sheep, and though often the disease seems to begin around the coronet, yet the whole foot is in a condition of inflammation, and the sole is reduced to a soft, granular, friable condition, and is detached from the inner tissues, with pus and an ulcerated surface upon these.

The present time is an excellent one for owners of sheep to examine their feet, and to trim off all decayed horn, cleanse the sole and dress any that may be diseased with pine tar after powdering blue stone. The worst cases will be among sheep which have been running on low, wet, muddy ground, or in thick, moist pastures, where the herbage is wet enough to soften the horn. To pare away the surplus horn, and to pinch off the overgrown toes with a pair of sharp pincers will be sufficient to prevent trouble.

CANADA SHORTHORN HERD BOOK - TRANSFERS.

FROM OCT. 20TH TO NOV. 20TH, 1885.

- B. Young Napoleon, 13333b, by Oxford Gwynne. Jas. Winter, Botany; Jno. Bateman, Turin.
- B. Young Premier, 13340, by Premier, 9085. Thos. Turner & Son, Eden Grove; Henry Oelheiser, Formosa.
- B. Crown Prince, 13341, by Prince Arthur, 5912. Jno. Heron, Ashburn; Wm. Scott, Saintfield.
- B. Prince Arthur II., 13343, by Crown Prince, 13341. S. Graham, Saintfield; D. H. Evans, Evansvale.
- B. Lord Lansdowne, 13351, by Doctor, 11845. Brain Bros., Hornby; Robt. Ellis, Penville.
- B. Young Pilot, 13354, by Pilot, 5851. Henry Groff, Elmira; Wm. Weeks, Lam. 2th.
- B. Captain Jack, 13355, by Young Pilot, 13354. John Liddell, Iona; Levi Pollard, Iona.
- B. Lansdowne, 13359, by Baron Fawley IV., 10879. S. Maccoll, Cowal; Thos. Kerr, Dutton.
- F. Duchess of Newcastle VIII., 15166, by Dandy. Jos. Redmond, Peterboro'; J. H. Carnegie, Cobocok.
- B. Dandy, 13369, by Richmond Prince, 9231. Jno. Dryden, Brooklyn; W. J. Miller, Keene.
- B. General Middleton, 13374, by Prince Bismarck, 9127. W. C. Beaty, Omagh; Jas. Brown, Norval.
- F. Snowball, by Duke of Springbrook, 11874. L. McKinney, Kingsmill; J. M. Cline, Belmont.
- B. Milton IX., 13375, by Jupiter, 3766. J. Harrison, Milton West; Henry Smith, Brisbane.
- B. Highland Lad, 13363, by Premier, 9185. T. Turner & Sons, Eden Grove, D. McFavish, North Bruce.
- F. Primrose of Eden Grove, 15177, by Premier, 9085. T. Turner & Son, Eden Grove; Neil Cassidy, Port Elgin.
- B. Ellengowan Chief, 13384, by Premier, 9085. T. Turner & Son, Eden Grove; Jas. Maxwell, Ellengowan.
- F. Princess of Brant, 15178, by Premier 9085. T. Turner & Son, Eden Grove; J. C. Eckford, Dunkeld.
- B. Boreland Duke, 13381, by Arabi, 10746. Geo. Sproat, Seaforth, Jno. Modeland, Seaforth.
- F. Princess II., 15174, by British Statesman II., 8176. Geo. Sproat, Seaforth, John Reid, Varna.
- F. Moss Rose III., 15176, by Arabi, 10746. Geo. Sproat, Seaforth, Jno. McKinley, Blake.
- F. Moss Rose II., 15175, by British Statesman II., 8176. Geo. Sproat, Seaforth; Jno. McKay, Kippen.
- B. Crown Prince 13379, by Waterloo, 11605. George Staples, Lifford; Richard Arnott, Fleetwood.
- B. Sultan, 13376, by The Laird, 13295. Jno. Glenn, Lumley; David Crawford, Malton.
- F. Princess Royal, O.E.F., 15192, by Field Marshal, 47870. Wm. Duthie, Collyne, Scotland; John I. Davidson, Balsam.
- F. Baroness Wild Eyes, O.E.F., 15193, by Duke of Hindlip II., 46246. Sir Henry Allsopp, Worcester, Eng; Ont. Ex. Farm, Guelph.
- B. Sir Leonard, O.E.F., 13400, by Sir Leonard, 10500, 45613. Ont. Ex. Farm, Guelph. Jno. Lamont, Caledon.
- B. Belford Prince, 13403, by 2nd Duke of Pickering, 8456. M. Fretz, Whitevale; M. Banks, Pickering.
- F. Linwood Rose, 15201, by Toronto Duke, 2640. J. R. Williams, Linwood; Jno. Brinner, Linwood.
- B. Lord Wolseley, 13404, by Rod Barrington, 11767. Wm. Ash, St. Catharines; J. Sexsmith, Ridgeway.

- B. Lord Nelson, 13407, by Doctor, 19889. Thos. Blanshard, Appleby; Wm. Dent, Carlisle.
- B. Bright Eyes, 13416, by Doctor, 11889. Thos. Blanshard, Appleby; Wm. Emmerson, Zimmerman.
- F. Blooming Rose, 15204, by Doctor, 11889. Thos. Blanshard, Appleby; Wm. Dent, Carlisle.
- F. Red Rose of Shamrock, 15313, by Gustavus (imp), 10051. Jno. Barnard, Shamrock; Thos. Sykes, Cobden.
- F. Rose Baker, 15212, by Captain Careless, 9744, 34092. Late Hon. Jno. Simpson, Bowmanville; C. Baker, Newcastle.
- F. Nelly of Thorndale, 15309, by 8th Duke of Thorndale, 9908. J. McCurk, Thorndale, Jas. Carroll, Thorndale.
- B. Duke of Clarence, 13423, by 8th Duke of Kent, 11643, 59494. E. Fischer, Mosboro; Wm. Vance, Mosboro.
- B. Lord Churchill, 13421, by Bard of Erin, 12478. D. B. Simpson, Bowmanville; R. E. Osborne, Bowmanville.
- F. Norfolk Lass, 15217, by Valentine, 11237. Geo. Baker, Simcoe; David Stover, Springford.
- B. Duke of Alberta, 13423, by King David, 11549. Kenneth McKenzie, Burnside, Man.; A. McInnes, Calgary, Alberta.
- F. Nellie Grey, 15320, by Duke, 6857. Luke Bland, Embro; Mr. Eckford, Brandon, Man.
- B. Tom Sawyer, 13420, by Baron Woodhill XVIII., 9681. Luke Bland, Embro; L. T. Bland, Lorne.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

- Knight of Gloster II., 11,257. Wm. J. Winter, Massie, Ont., Can., to M. B. Keagy, Wellington, Kan.
- Janey, 10446. B. C. Giles, Manar, Texas, to C. D. Smith, Merriltown, Texas.
- Sallie C. II., 13710. E. R. Dennis, Ellicott City, Md., to C. C. Moore, Charlotte, N. C.
- Gift, 14431. J. A. Armstrong, Owasso, Mich., to E. A. Turner, Seattle, Wash. Terr.
- Princess, 13160. W. Corbitt, San Mateo, Cal., to A. T. Hatch, Suisun, Cal.
- Sallie Stewart, 7296, Matchless, 11362, Legal Duchess, 12930 and Royal Beauty V., 13552. N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., to Jno. B. Thompson, Plattsburg, Mo.
- Sovereign Duke XXI., 14570. N. H. Gentry to Bahutge, Kates & Co., Winfield, Kan.
- Leinster Duchess, 24566, and Sterling Cheraner, 14569. N. H. Gentry, to Gideon Blackstone, Red Oak, Iowa.
- Royal Lucille, 14453, Randolph Queen, 14454, and Proctor's Randolph, 14455. T. R. Proctor, Utica, N. Y., to Moulton Bros., West Randolph, Vt.
- Lady Millbrook, 14456, and Lord Gloucester 14457. T. R. Proctor, to John D. Wing, Millbrook, N.Y.
- Proctor's Bovina Boy, 14437. T. R. Proctor to Archibald Foreman, Bovina, N.Y.

KELLOGG'S SALE OF JERSEYS.

- Considering the hard times and the prejudice raised against Jerseys by the ravages of pleuropneumonia in the Western States the prices realized at Kellogg's recent sale of Jerseys in New York were altogether very re-assuring.
- Una Flash, 15057, cow, calved March 3, 1881—J. Thaxter, Kittery, Me. \$125
  - Gilderoy's Mystery, 14732, cow, calved Dec. 15, 1881—Moulton Bros., West Randolph, Vermont. 400
  - Scituate Maid, 14729, cow, calved Feb. 10, 1882—Same. 260
  - Brown Berry, 22130, cow, calved Dec. 17, 1882—E. Thayer, Lancaster, Mass. 310

- Royal Rioter, 15095, bull, calved July 13, 1885—B. F. Case, Canton Center, Conn. \$230
- Strata 2nd, 20329, cow, calved May 3, 1883, —O. Ricklefsen, Metuchen, N. J. 105
- King's Belle, 31138, heifer, calved April 11, 1884—R. S. Andrews, Richmond, Va. 310
- Arawana Saffron, 15099, cow, calved March 15, 1882—C. Wellington, E. Lexington, Mass. 100
- Saint Lucia, 30362, heifer, calved March 20, 1884—C. B. Wood, New York City. 110
- Romeo's Polly, 30367, heifer, calved Dec. 17, 1884—A. F. Ross, Rome, Ga. 160
- Romeo's Canossa, 34279, heifer, calved Jan. 13, 1885—J. H. Walker, Worcester, Mass. 160
- Romeo's Corona, 34280, heifer, calved Jan. 21, 1885—J.V. N. Willis, Marlborough, N.J. 200
- Perrot's Baroness, 22508, heifer, calved July 19, 1883—Webster & Morrow, Columbia, Tenn. 130
- Cora Bonne, 28883, heifer, calved Dec. 7, 1883—Bayard Thayer. 290
- Augusta's Favorite, 28884, heifer, calved April 20, 1884—Mrs. G. J. Geer, Jr., Summit, N. J. 170
- St. Phillip's Juno, 28885, cow, calved April 26, 1884—A. F. Ross. 130
- Philometa, 32152, heifer, calved March 29, 1885—J. F. Foot, Morristown, N. J. 110
- Bessie Bradford 2nd, 7271, cow, calved Dec. 20, 1877—Webster & Morrow. 160
- Chrome Bessie, 22759, cow, calved June 27, 1883—A. Hemmingway, Milton, Mass. 205
- Austerfield Fanny, 34197, heifer, calved July 23, 1884—B. F. Case. 110
- Flower of Maple Grove, 28593, cow, calved Feb. 4, 1884—James Buchanan, New York City. 165
- Catono's Columbine, 27804, cow, calved March 6, 1884—R. S. Andrews. 110
- Edith Darlington 3rd, 26185, cow, calved Oct. 22, 1883—T. S. Cooper, Coopersburgh, Pa. 160
- Duchess Darling, 34428, heifer, calved Sept. 25, 1885—J. A. Frye, Marlborough, Mass. 250
- Chlona, 13927, cow, calved Nov. 10, 1881—Webster & Morrow. 240
- Gradde, 22564, cow, calved Feb. 12, 1883—O. Ricklefsen. 160
- Catono's Rosebud, 23674, heifer, calved Dec. 1, 1883—Webster & Morrow. 260
- Catono's Duchess, 34277, heifer, calved May 1, 1884—Webster & Morrow. 300
- Lotta Golddust, 22932, cow, calved July 6, 1881—B. Thayer. 290
- Maud Golddust, 22934, cow, calved Dec. 15, 1882—W. A. Wood, Hoosick Falls, N. Y. 150
- Marapo, 20049, cow, calved Oct. 18, 1882—Mrs. E. C. Purton, Johnson's, N. Y. 200
- Maid of Dundee, 25826, cow, calved May 11, 1883—B. Fellman. 100
- Nettie Artiste, 31653, heifer, calved March 13, 1884—A. B. Darling, New York City. 225
- Chief's Princess, 25781, cow, calved April 5, 1882—A. R. Ball. 130
- La Bergorette, 31214, cow, calved April, 1882—Webster & Morrow. 270
- Lady Marius, 34265, heifer, calved June 8, 1884—G. S. Hutchinson, New York City. 160
- Hugo's Damsel, 34266, heifer, calved May 12, 1885—J. H. Walker. 130
- Brie's Violet, heifer, calved Aug. 11, 1885—J. L. Shallcross, Louisville, Ky. 150
- Breladina, 24553, cow, calved Oct. 3, 1881—Moulton Bros. 370
- Brie's Beauty, heifer, calved July 9, 1885—L. E. Cabot, Brookline, Mass. 135
- Tormoda, 23406, cow, calved Oct. 8, 1883—Webster & Morrow. 250
- Albert's Fawn, 34004, heifer, calved Nov. 12, 1884—A. B. Darling. 300

Albert's Gem, 34006, heifer, calved Dec. 12, 1884—W. C. Whitney, Washington, D. C.	\$340
Albert's Bess, 34003, heifer, calved Nov. 6, 1884—J. D. Ripley, New York City.	215
Edith Darlington, 4th, 34005, heifer, calved Dec. 8, 1884—Same.	155
Albert's Annie, 34011, heifer, calved Feb. 4, 1885—Same.	110
Albert's Frankie, 34017, heifer, calved March 17, 1885—A. B. Darling.	280
Rose Bunker, 3407, heifer, calved Dec. 23, 1884—J. D. Ripley.	150
Exiana, 34009, heifer, calved Jan. 24, 1885—F. R. Procter, Utica, N. Y.	120
Bessie Pearl Rex, 34012, heifer, calved Feb. 7, 1885—J. D. Ripley.	200
Dell Rieter, 34013, heifer, calved Feb. 15, 1885—B. F. Case.	310
King Rieter's Miss, 34014, heifer, calved March 8, 1885—A. B. Darling.	320
Lily Rieter, 34015, heifer, calved March 9, 1885—Same.	385
Witch of St. Lambert 2nd, 34020, heifer, calved April 10, 1885—B. F. Case.	460
Lady Ann Rieter, 34021, heifer, calved April 28, 1885—D. F. Appleton.	260
King Rieter, 4th, 15112, bull, calved March 22, 1885—Charles Holt, Wiburtha, N. J.	150
First Call, 26953, cow, calved April 6, 1881—Moulton Bros.	180
Cultured Cream, 29196, cow, calved April 30, 1883—J. B. Pomeroy, West Stockbridge, Mass.	330
Copyright, 32358, heifer, calved Feb. 9, 1885—J. V. N. Willis.	140
Liberette, 20324, cow, calved May, 1881—G. L. & A. C. Davis, Port Jefferson, L. I.	130
Coquette Minnie, 34323, heifer, calved Oct. 27, 1884—A. B. Darling.	200
Allie Lorne Pogis, 34324, heifer, calved Jan. 15, 1885—J. H. Walker.	160
Lady Lorne Pogis, 34325, heifer, calved March 11, 1885—A. B. Darling.	110
Lorne Pogis, 3rd, 15119, bull, calved Jan. 31, 1885—H. A. Palmer, New York City.	105
Queen of Powhatcong, 17334, cow, calved Feb. 26, 1882—Moulton Bros.	525
Quarter Albert, 23221, cow, calved Sept. 21, 1883—Same.	165
Weitmamoo, 34192, heifer, calved Sept. 1, 1885—J. Henry Gest, Cincinnati, O.	140
Ella Roserie, 27882, heifer, calved Dec. 5, 1883—W. A. Wood.	140
Kitty Ward, 27887, heifer, calved March 18, 1884—W. Carpenter, Jun., Salem, N. J.	160
Princess Chrysantha, 34191, heifer, calved Sept. 7, 1885—D. F. Appleton, Ipswich, Mass.	380
Hawthorn Pansy, 27879, heifer, calved June 4, 1884—A. S. Hawes, Providence, R. I.	110
Una Pogis, 34441, heifer, calved Nov. 23, 1884—J. H. Walker.	140
Hawthorn Leaf, 34442, heifer, calved Jan. 20, 1885—J. A. Frye.	220
Dian Pogis, 34444, heifer, calved May 20, 1885—Same.	190
Betsy Hugo, 34445, heifer, calved July 17, 1885—J. L. Shallcross.	170
Euroletta, 34447, heifer, calved July 16, 1884—J. H. Walker.	170
Redbreast, 17436, cow, calved Feb. 27, 1880—E. Worth, Wawa, Pa.	120
Columbine of Maple Grove, 14379, cow, calved May 5, 1881—J. H. Van Schoik, Jr., Farmersdale, N. J.	110
Lass Edith 3rd., 10038, cow, calved May 3, 1880—James Buchanan.	120
Fancy of Brierclyff, 26622, heifer, calved May 13, 1884—C. B. Wood.	105
Fancy Alpha, 13890, cow, calved May 29, 1881—B. Thayer.	190

Royal Fern, 29144, heifer, calved May 1, 1883—H. Pierce, East Baldwin, Me.	\$105
Gem of Franchville, 29163, heifer, calved Jan. 1, 1884—Wm. Carpenter, Jr.	150
Jersey Orange, 29167, heifer, calved Jan. 15, 1884—J. H. Walker.	170
Viviana, 29147, cow, calved July 26, 1884—G. F. S. Shenck, Freehold, N. J.	105
Elsprita, 18459, cow, calved March 20, 1882—B. Koffman.	270
Elsprita 2nd, heifer, calved Feb. 22, 1885—A. F. Ross.	185
Truelove, 22657, cow, calved April 2, 1880—E. Worth.	200
Thalma's Lucilla K., 26605, cow, calved Jan. 22, 1884—L. Cabot.	130
Fair Corinne, 31410, cow, calved December, 1881—R. S. Andrews.	250
Moggy Bright II., 2774, heifer, calved May 21, 1884—A. F. Ross.	130
Golden of the Valley, 31760, heifer, calved Nov. 1, 1884—S. W. Robbins, Wethersfield, Conn.	150
Belle of Wolcott, 8938, cow, calved March 21, 1878—Moulton Bros.	200
Jenninori, 30783, heifer, calved Feb. 24, 1885—A. B. Darling.	195
Fame of St. Peters, 14242, cow, calved 1876—Edward Worth, Wawa, Pa.	120
Lilly Lu, 7527, cow, calved May 25, 1877—A. J. Stack, Albany, N. Y.	110
Rustic Russy, 6501, cow, calved May 9, 1877—C. Wellington.	200
Isabelle of Avon, 13428, cow, calved Jan. 3, 1879—R. A. Potter.	110
St. Peter's Pride, 22046, cow, calved May 1, 1880—Sterling Farm, N. J.	145
Carlo Belle, 23091, heifer, calved Sept. 20, 1883—E. Burnett, Southboro, Mass.	170
Buffer's filly, heifer, calved March 10, 1885—A. F. Ross.	100
Buffer's Lily, heifer, calved March 10, 1885—J. H. Walker.	140
Heifer, calved January, 1885—B. F. Case	300
Seaside Belle, 11665, cow, calved Feb. 16, 1881—Webster & Morrow, Columbia, Tenn.	230
Hilda, 2nd, 14967, cow, calved Oct. 21, 1880—Same.	120
Young Pedro 2nd, 15011, bull—N. Robbins, Metuchen, N. J.	115
Ben's Columbine, 10422, cow, calved Aug. 29, 1880—Moulton Bros.	125
Edith 4th, 817, cow, calved May 1, 1869—C. W. Mulford, Hempstead, L. I.	100
Pride of Richmond 2nd, 11257, cow, calved April 19, 1879—Moulton Bros.	160
Delaware beauty 2nd, 27921, heifer, calved Jan. 27, 1884—J. Kaemp, Great Neck, L. I.	130
Dr. Jump's Carrie, 30138, heifer, calved May 27, 1884—Webster and Morrow.	110
May Rose, 19606, cow, calved May 5, 1884—Moulton Bros.	140
Farmer's Tidy, 14432, cow, calved Feb. 12, 1880—Same.	245
Coomalpea 22255, cow, calved Aug. 2, 1883—Webster & Morrow.	200

MR. BATES AS A BREEDER.

The following letters speaking of Mr. Bates as a breeder, found in the *London Live Stock Journal* of October 30th, will doubtless prove of interest to our readers. The first writer says:—

'Looking over some papers beside me, I find a letter from Mr. Bates, dated 1838, that has not yet been published. In it he remarked that his Duchess cow calved 7th June, 1807, on grass, and going in a field with 19 other cows, and no other food but grass, made 14 pounds of butter per week (21 oz. per lb.), which was sold in Newcastle market at 2s. per pound; and with the sale of milk, giving 14 quarts twice a day, she made about two guineas per week, and she continued giving a great quantity of milk for ten months—making more money than I ever knew any other Shorthorn cow make.' These facts I am sure will be welcomed by Mr. L. F. Allen, as in his history of the breed he expresses regret that on this particular matter no details were available. In the same letter Mr. Bates observes, that Duke of Northumberland weighed 100 stones (14 pounds to the stone) when he left Kirklevington for York Show in August, 1838. He had been fed on tares, and with change of place and travelling he would eat nothing the first three days of his journey, when they obtained tares for him, and Mr. Bates hesitated whether he would show him or not. One would scarcely imagine that, accustomed to such accuracy in his proceedings as a breeder, Bates could have been altogether an indifferent farmer. It may be true that Duke of Northumberland was killed by injudicious diet. Does any one know differently? The Duke was calved in 1835 and died in 1845, so that he had reached a pretty good age before he became the victim of Mr. Bates' alleged incapacity."

"SIR,—Referring to the *Live Stock Journal* of October 23rd, under the heading 'Scraps—A Glimpse at Kirklevington,' and with reference to the bull mentioned, Duke of Northumberland, 1940, I may mention that I have the picture of this animal in my possession, and I should certainly say that he is one of the handsomest bulls that ever was bred. He appears to have been exhibited at the undermentioned shows only, viz.: 'This superb animal won the head prize of 30 sovereigns given at the English Agricultural Society's meeting held at Oxford, July 17, 1839, for the best Shorthorned bull, open to all England. Also the highest prize for the best two year-old bull at York, August 29, 1838. Premiums were likewise awarded to him as the best bull of any age at the Stockton and Cleveland meetings in September, and at Darlington in October, 1838, having only been exhibited on these four occasions. This noted Shorthorned prize bull was bred by and property of Thomas Bates, Esq., of Kirklevington, near Yarm, Yorkshire. Age three years and eight months. Live weight, 180 stone of 14 lbs. For pedigree, etc., see Herd Book, Vol. III., No. 1,940. HENRY SLEEMAN.'

"Parkhurst, Isle of Wight."

At the sale of Messrs. C. Taylor & Son's Shorthorns at Lincoln, Nebraska, Nov. 11th, twenty-six females averaged \$94.42½ and eight bulls \$76.

The sale of Mrs E. J. Byram's herd of Shorthorns at Abingdon, Ill., showed an average of \$81 for 14 bulls, and \$111.55 for 32 females, the total proceeds for 46 animals being \$4 700.

The second annual sale under the auspices of the Inter-State Shorthorn Breeders' Association, was held at Kansas City, Nov. 3rd and 4th; 96 females averaged \$95.88 and 8 bulls averaged \$277.50.

The chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports the total value of exports of domestic cattle and hogs, and of beef, pork, and dairy products from the United States as follows: September, 1885, \$9,994,690; for 1884, \$7,509,246. For the eleven months ending September 30th, 1885, the value of exports was \$80,300,069; for 1884, \$77,552,936. The value of dairy products sent to foreign markets in the five months ending September 30th, 1885, aggregated \$6,553,446, while for 1884 the amount was \$9,426,739.



## THE CULTURE OF HOPS.

Mr. James Ferris, of Otsego County, New York, in answer to a correspondent of the *Cultivator and Country Gentleman*, furnishes the following admirable and comprehensive article on hop culture:—

"Hops are now raised with varying success in nearly every Northern State and Territory, and quite well south also, but I believe there are very few sections which are truly adapted to their culture. Chief among these sections which may be peculiarly adapted to the growth of that plant, stands Central New York, whose four counties, all right here together—Otsego, Oneida, Schoharie and Madison—now produce 60 per cent. of all American hops grown, and have always been the main supply of hops in this country. Likewise, the county of Kent for 100 years has been the producer of three-fifths of all the hops grown in England. A variety of causes have worked to produce this, but I believe certain physical conditions especially fit these sections for the culture of the hop.

## "LOCATION—SOIL—PLANTING.

"The hop does not require too warm weather, for the quality is not good when it is forced too rapidly. It rather requires a section where the summers are cool. Viewing the map, we find Bavaria situated at the head waters of the Danube and Rhine in Central Europe, cool in its high elevation; Kent tempered from excessive warmth by its proximity to the ocean; Central New York, a watershed dividing the rivers flowing in one direction from those flowing in another, elevated, and consequently cool; and may this not be the very reason why hops from Washington Territory are worth two cents more a pound than those from California, as Emmett Wells states?

"J. W. F. asks if much experience is required in raising hops. I would answer yes, more than for most any other crop; but with proper directions in the business, I know no reason why a green hand should not succeed. A good treatise on hop culture would be an invaluable aid.

"The soil on which hops most delight is a rich loam or calcareous sand, and when these are situated on a calcareous bed, the plants will continue to flourish much longer than they would otherwise. A deep soil is preferable, for in this the roots of the hop will extend in some instances to a depth of eight or ten feet, and heavy manuring may be done. Manures which contain potash and lime are best suited. In autumn, growers usually place on each hill from one to three shovelfuls of barnyard manure, which serves not only to enrich the soil, but as a mulch, protecting the plants during winter. This is removed in spring.

"In securing the location for a hop yard, choose one not situated low, nor near buildings, hedges or bushes, or woods, for so sheltered, there is liability to lice and mould. Nor is it best to have the location too much exposed, heavy winds being very damaging. Judging from my experience, the best of all locations in this section, owing to our prevailing winds, is a hillside facing the east.

In planting a hop yard, there are three important things to be considered: First, the soil should be well prepared, made mellow and rich to a good depth. Second, sets of a good variety—as there are always lots of inferior varieties or of regular male hops upon the market—should be chosen. These are cuttings from the heavy root-stocks; they should be trimmed off in autumn or early spring, and cut a week or two before planting into pieces containing two eyes each, all portions which are poor being closely rejected. Third, planting should be done as early as the season will permit, to be attended with the best results. Three of these pieces of the root, or root-stock, should be placed in each hill, covered two inches deep, and the hills in straight rows about eight or nine feet apart each way. The cultivation the first year should be

perfect to ensure a good growth of the plants. No hops are expected the first year, and potatoes or corn may be planted between the rows. But I have an objection to corn, and would prefer potatoes, as the former may injure the hops by its excessive shade.

"As the hop starts with the first shoot of vegetation in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground the work should begin on the hop yard, with full force. Poles should be set, or what other means are employed for training, should be arranged immediately. The hops should be ploughed and grubbed at once, so that the ground may warm up to hasten the growth.

## "TRAINING AND HARVESTING.

"Various devices are employed in Central New York for training hops. Formerly two poles to a hill were almost exclusively used, but since poles have become more scarce, various substitutes have been used. One arrangement uses stakes about 7 feet long, over the top of which strings are run each way of the row. This plan has not been received very favorably, as the hop vine prefers climbing up, instead of climbing horizontally. Various and complex methods of using twine have been gotten up and patented, but they have pretty generally proved inefficient. The simple system of using one pole to the hill, and twine running obliquely from the bottom of one pole to the top of the next, down to the next, and so on, by the test of time, seems to stand ahead, and is, I believe, the cheapest, most practical, and best way to grow hops to-day.

"A new method of training hops employs large poles and wire, and does away with the common hop pole entirely. These large poles are to stay in the ground the year round. They are placed at about every fifth hill, and for good results should be 20, or at least 18 feet above ground; but they are often used less. A wire is stretched on the top of these poles over each row, to which twine is fastened from each hill. Stakes are driven in the ground at each hill to tie the twine to. It is better when these stakes are about 4 feet long, but they may be only long enough to tie to. The wire rests in a hook, and when the hops are harvested it is let down. There is no patent on this, and it is rather cheaper than poles. However, some serious objections are urged against it. The strings are liable to break from the wire, and the vines killed by whipping in the wind. But I believe if good, strong twine is used, the wire is stretched tight, and stakes 4 feet long are used at the bottom, there will be little trouble. J. W. F. speaks of fence stakes to run the wire over. These would not answer at all, as the wire must be up high to give the hop plenty of run-way, or the yield will be materially reduced.

"When the vines arrive at sufficient length, those which are intended to grow are immediately selected and tied to the pole about which they are to twine. The rest are carefully trimmed off. The vine should always be kept closely twining, as it grows much faster when it has something to cling to. All the season, up to harvest time, or when the growth becomes so dense as to prevent it, the ground between the rows should be kept mellow, with cultivator or plough; and hoeing usually occurs about three times; first, in early spring, second, when the unnecessary vines are trimmed off, and lastly, just before blossoming, when some growers make a practice of hilling up their hops, which does not accord with my notion, and which is fast going out of practice.

"It is a difficult matter to tell just when the hop is fit to harvest. This should be determined by the smell, quantity of lupuline, moisture, etc. As some ripen sooner than others, it is best that some become slightly red by being over-ripe, before all are picked. Eight hundred pounds to the acre may be considered a fair yield, but on fertile soil, with ordinary management, 1,200 and 1,500 pounds are often grown.

"The picking is done in boxes, at a stated price per box. The hop box of New York State generally holds ten bushels, with the following dimensions: Four and a half feet long, two feet deep, and one and a half feet wide. Two of these are generally built together for convenience in carrying, and two boxes so built are arranged together, to accommodate four pickers, and are tended by one box-tender.

"The curing is done in a kiln. The kiln usually occupies about half of a building devoted to this purpose, the rest serving for storage. This apartment is tightly plastered, though air is admitted freely below, and passes off through large ventilators above. In the first storey large stoves are placed directly on the ground, capable of maintaining a heat of from 140° to 160° without difficulty. At from 15 to 20 feet overhead, a good height being an advantage, is placed the floor which is to receive the hops. This consists of slats, covered with a cloth admissible of heat. In drying, brimstone is used when the hops are yet moist, as it is needed, and no art should be spared to secure just the right color and the right degree of dryness."

## MAKE SHELTER FOR YOUR HOGS.

In speaking of the importance of shelter for hogs the *National Live Stock Journal* says:—

"We suppose there has been improvement made in feeding places of swine during the last ten years, but we fear there are many farms yet where hogs must dive in several inches of mud for their feed. The price paid for fat hogs is not as remunerative as it has been, and farmers would naturally be expected to avoid all unnecessary losses in the process of fattening. If pigs are exposed to the weather, they must be warmed by extra food; if they sleep in a wet place, they must constantly supply heat to warm up this nest. A dry bed will remain warm when once warmed up, but a wet bed is constantly carrying off heat, and all this heat is supplied by the food, and this food is all lost for want of a little care. We have known many cases of this kind where one-half of the food was thus thrown away for the want of a little enterprise in giving the hogs shelter and a dry bed. The corn, to warm the pig, is burned as effectively as wood in a stove, and is wholly expended in keeping up heat. The weather is sometimes so cold that it requires all the pigs eat to keep them warm. Can any farmer afford to throw away his food in this style? We have no doubt that, in certain cases, more is thus lost in one year than it would cost to furnish the shelter for ten years.

The feeding place should have a plank floor as it cannot otherwise be kept dry and clean. It should be cleaned as regularly as a cattle stable. There is no more reason for cleaning a cattle stable than a pig-pen. In new places, where lumber is difficult to obtain, a shelter may be made with thatched corn-stalks or straw on roof and sides, and a few barbed wires will protect the sides from injury two feet up from the bottom. Such a shelter, well made, will be warm and serviceable for several years.

"It will be found necessary to look closely after all the economies of the business of feeding pigs this year, and where warm shelter is not provided, the fattening should be pushed as rapidly as possible, to fit them for market before severe cold weather comes. More can be done in one month of mild weather in the fall than in three in cold winter weather without protection. In all localities where flax-seed is raised pig feeders should supply themselves with a few bushels, to be given in small quantity, say one-half pint to each pig per week, to keep the digestive organs in good order. Flaxseed is both laxative and cooling, and is an antidote to many diseases. It is much better than cathartic medicines. It is both food and medicine."

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

At the sale of Walnut Grove Shorthorns held at Riverview Park, Kansas City, Nov. 5th, 8 bulls averaged \$285 and 21 females averaged \$239.

At the sale of the Ballywalter Shorthorns by Mr. John Thornton, at Ballywalter, County Cork, Ireland, Oct. 14th, seventeen bulls sold for an average of a little over \$185, and eleven heifers brought an average of about \$128.

A small draught of Herefords from the Bovine Park Herd of W. E. Campbell, of Caldwell, Kansas, was sold at Riverview Park, Kansas City, on the morning of Nov. 5th.; 2 bulls averaged \$195, and 13 females averaged \$226.15.

At the sale of the Lownes Shorthorns at Lincoln, Neb., on Oct. 29th, Col. Judy secured \$3,045 for twenty-seven females and \$865 for a dozen bulls; which figures were considered satisfactory for the quality of the animals sold. At the Winn and Duncan sale, at Edgerton, Mo., Oct. 27th, fifty-three females sold for \$5,270 and five bulls for \$455.

At the sale of Hereford, Sussex, Angus and Galloway cattle, the property of Messrs. Burleigh and Bodwell, at the Kansas Fat Stock Show, Nov. 2nd, the averages were as follows:—Six Hereford bulls averaged \$176.21, Hereford females averaged \$247.60. Four head of Sussex averaged \$170. Eight head of Angus averaged \$195.60, and of the Galloways, three bulls averaged \$198, and ten females \$172.

The *Western Sportsman*, in speaking of the "blood of Mambrino Chief," says that "it was a great misfortune to the breeding public when Woodford Manbrino died. Judged by his own get, and that of his sons that have been tried—Pancoast, Princeps, and Mambrino Dudley—he must be regarded as one of our greatest and most prepotent sires who transmits his speed and gameness with great uniformity. We have four of his sons doing service at the stud in Kentucky—Pancoast, Princeps, Mambrino Russell, and Abdalbrino; the latter is an own brother to Princeps," and adds that all the winners at Lexington have a cross of Mambrino Chief.

The formal announcement is made that Harry Blaylock will be chief jockey of the famous Preakness stable next season. Blaylock is one of the best known and most highly esteemed jockeys in the country. He comes from Canada, making his first appearance in the East eight years ago, when he won the Manhattan handicap at Jerome Park on Inspiration. Since then he has steadily progressed in his profession, and during the season just closed was first jockey for Mr. George Lorillard, with whom, however, he did not get along well. Ed. Corrigan, having lost the services of Isaac Murphy, made Blaylock an offer for next season, but he preferred to ride for the Preakness stable.

The *St Louis Globe Democrat* thus describes E. J. Baldwin's (the California millionaire) palace horse-car "Santa Anita." "The car is the most costly and gorgeous of the kind in the United States, being valued at \$10,000. It was built by the Pullman Company, and is patterned very much after their sleepers. It has accommodations for twelve horses, while Mr. Baldwin's private apartments are of the drawing-room style and fitted up with every modern convenience. A kitchen and cook are also located on the car, where the meals for the proprietor and his men are usually served. The horses' quarters are likewise supplied with many costly appliances, affording the most comfortable stalls, while it is an impossibility, owing to the thick and heavy padding, for any of them to be bruised or injured."

The Percheron Horse Breeders' Association held a meeting and sat down to dinner at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago, Wednesday evening,

Nov. 11th. The meeting was largely attended, and the following officers were elected: President, T. W. Palmer, Michigan; vice-president, R. B. Kellogg, Wisconsin; treasurer, J. F. Studebaker, Indiana; secretary, S. D. Thompson, Illinois. Directors, T. Slattery, Illinois, G. E. Case, Minnesota; G. W. Stubblefield, Illinois, M. W. Dunham, Illinois; T. Snider, Ontario; Ezra Stetson, Illinois, J. I. Bowman, Iowa; M. E. Post, Wyoming; W. C. Lemert, Ohio. The breeders of Percheron horses are multiplying all the time, and the interest is now one of great importance. The grade Percheron has all the substance, bone and docility required for a general-purpose horse; and the demand for general-purpose horses was never so great in this country as now. The Association decided to hold at some point in the West next Autumn an exhibition of full-bloods and grades. Liberal prizes will be distributed, and an imposing array of ponderous horses, doubtless, will move the public to admiration. Special inducements will be held out to the ranch breeders of grades, as it is the desire to give the people a chance to see what has been done in this direction.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER

AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

TORONTO, Nov. 25th, 1885.

Since last cable advices the British cattle markets have further improved on prices, which at Liverpool amounted to a gain of half a cent per pound. The situation, however, has not improved, in fact Monday's cables indicate a possible reaction as the supplies have again loomed up in formidable style. Receipts from Canada and the United States, although no more than fair, have perceptibly increased, while the arrivals from Ireland and the Continent have been heavy, which has operated unfavorably on the attitude of buyers, who, seeing the increasing supplies, have held back. During the early part of the week there was a fair demand and a proportionate amount of business, but latterly it has fallen off considerably. At Liverpool on Monday there was a weaker feeling, due to the increased supplies, and demand was slow and irregular, which resulted in a dull, dragging trade, buyers refusing to pay the advance. In the afternoon the market was unsteady and tending lower, with large numbers left unsold.

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

Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Prime Canadian steers	0 12½	to 0 00	per lb.
Fair to choice grades	0 12	to 0 00	"
Poor to medium	0 11	to 0 00	"
Inferior and bulls	0 08½	to 0 10	"
Sheep—			
Best	0 13	to 0 00	"
Secondary qualities	0 11	to 0 12	"
Merinoes	0 10½	to 0 11½	"
Inferior and rams	0 08	to 0 09½	"

TORONTO.

So far this week there has been a somewhat larger run of live stock here than for the same period of the past couple of weeks. On Monday and Tuesday receipts were twenty-four loads of cattle, one of hogs, and one of sheep and lambs. The condition of trade is very much the same as it was a week ago. St. Lawrence navigation having closed and shipments from Halifax and Portland not yet having commenced the export trade is nominal. Cattle are steady and unchanged; lambs higher and hogs easier.

CATTLE.—Shipping cattle are nominal at the moment; one load offered yesterday but none of the local buyers were anxious purchasers, and the holder shipped to Montreal hoping

to sell to better advantage. Butchers' ruled steady and for the better grades prices were firm; offerings were larger than a week ago and of better quality but the demand was better; all the good grades sold well but inferior were rather slow; one choice load sold at 3¼c., but picked lots of choice heifers and steers were taken readily at 4c. per lb.; among the sales were 23 head averaging 1,050 lbs. each at \$40 each; 9 do. 1,000 lbs. at \$32; 16 do. 900 lbs. at \$22; 10 do. 1,125 lbs. at \$45; 11 do. 850 lbs. at \$25; 4 do. 1,100 lbs. at \$41; 23 do. 950 lbs. at \$28; 21 do. 1,000 lbs. at \$34.50; 23 do. 1,050 lbs. at \$37.50; 20 do. 1,050 lbs. at \$34. Feeders were unchanged; about 200 head are yet wanted; demand was good at former prices; for some very good 3½c. per lb. was paid but the general run averaged 3 to 3¼c. Stockers quiet and almost nominal. Milch cows were in good demand but only a few were offered: for two very choice \$50 each is said to have been paid; \$42 was paid for another one; and a strip-per sold at \$26.50.

SHEEP.—Nominal; there was an enquiry for good export at 3c. but none were offered; butchers' grades sell with lambs but are not in much demand.

LAMBS.—Scarce, in better demand and higher; yesterday 200 head were offered which was not enough for the requirements; and prices advanced some, extra choice averaging 95 lbs. selling at \$3.75 each, with a bunch weighing 90 lbs. at \$3.62½ and 85 lbs. at \$3.20; a large bunch to arrive was purchased at 4c. per lb.

CALVES.—Dull and nominally unchanged; the demand is not good but everything good offering is selling

HOGS.—Quiet, not so many offering this week; feeling generally easier; mixed lots sold yesterday at 4c.; light fat weighing 150 to 200 lbs. are in good demand at 4 to 4¼c. Stores are firmer with sales at 3¼ to 4c.; heavy dull at 3½c.; stags and sows sell at 2½ to 3c.

Quotations are:

Cattle, export, 1,200 lbs. and upwards,			
heifers and steers, choice	nominal	per lb.	
Mixed	nominal	"	
Butchers' choice	3¼ to 4	"	
good	3¼ to 3½	"	
inferior to common	2½ to 3	"	
Milch cows, per head	\$25 to \$50		
Stockers, heavy	2¾ to 3½	per lb.	
light	2 to 2½	"	
Bulls	2 to 3¾	"	
Springers, per head	\$25 to \$45		
Sheep, export, choice	nominal	per lb.	
inferior and rams	nominal	"	
Butchers' per head	\$2.50 to \$3.25		
Lambs, choice, per head	\$2.75 to \$3.00		
inferior to common per head	\$2 to \$2.50		
Hogs, heavy fat, weighed off the car	3½ to 4	per lb.	
Light fat	4 to 4¼	"	
Store	3¾ to 4	"	
Calves, per head, choice	\$5.00 to \$8.00		
Common	\$2.00 upwards		

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

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending Nov. 21	1,716	1,091	1,085
Week ending Nov. 14	1,282	802	977
Cor. week 1884	1,793	773	475
Cor. week 1883	743	609	776

Total to date	52,171	58,065	15,918
To same date 1884	38,277	57,021	11,533
To same date 1883	31,709	46,640	8,005

MONTREAL.

The last steamer has gone from this port for the season, and we append a complete statement of the exports of live stock with comparisons and distribution. The figures are certainly very interesting and show the rapid strides which the cattle trade has made within the past decade. The figures for sheep are equally instructive, as they show the effect of the competition recently developed in the shape of frozen mutton from the antipodes. The total exports of cattle were 61,947 head—an increase of 4,656 over 1884, of 11,266 over 1883, of 33,589 over 1882, of 22,411 over 1881, of 20,217 over 1880, of 40,321 over 1879, of 45,984 over 1878, of 55,007 over 1877. The total exports of sheep were 39,301 head—a decrease of 23,649 head from 1884, a decrease of 53,605 from 1883, a decrease of 24,366 from 1882, a decrease of 17,237 from 1881, a decrease of 35,291 from 1880, a decrease of 22,749 from 1879, an increase of 7,460 over 1878, and an increase of 29,792 over 1877. The value of the cattle exports was about \$4,500,000, the greatest in the history of the trade. The value of sheep exports was about \$275,000—the smallest since 1878. As compared with 1883 the number of cattle has increased 17 per cent. while the value has increased only 6 per cent. Compared with the same year the number of sheep has decreased 135 per cent. while the value has decreased 227 per cent. At the cattle market Monday morning there was little doing in export stock, the supply being small with a very slow demand from export buyers, owing to the closing of navigation. Prices, however, were steady at 3¼@4c. per lb. live weight. There

was a lively trade done in butchers' cattle, the supply being large and of a fair quality, consequently there was a good demand at higher prices, and some round lots were bought at from 3@3 1/4c. Hogs were quiet, the enquiry being slow at easier prices. A few sales were made at from 4 1/2@4 3/4c. The demand for sheep was slow, the receipts being light and buyers held off, the supply not being large enough to pick from. Prices were steady at 2 1/2@3c. Calves were in light supply, and a few sales were made at from \$3@ \$10 each as to quality.

EAST BUFFALO.

Nov. 23—Cattle—Arrivals of sale cattle about 175 loads; when all were yarded, market opened fairly active, the attendance of buyers being good, but salesmen were not able to advance prices any from those from last week for either good butchers' or shipping grades, and at former prices all were sold at close; the general average quality of supply was about the same as for two weeks past, but there were not as many good tops as were offered last week; best steers on sale, 1,450 to 1,600 lbs. brought \$5 25@ \$5 55; good to choice shippers, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs., \$4.60@ \$5.10; and fair to medium steers, of 1,010 to 1,175 lbs., \$3.65@ \$4; mixed butchers' stock, \$2@ \$3.50, as to quality; oxen, \$3@ \$4 for coarse rough to good; stockers and feeders were in good demand, and good feeders and well-built good stockers sold at 10@15c. advance, but light and thin lots were no better; fat bulls, \$2.50@ \$3; extra, \$3.25@ \$3.50; stock do., \$2@ \$3.40; milch cows, a shade easier, with a poor attendance of buyers for this class; good fresh cows sold the best; common to choice veals brought \$4 75@ \$6.50, and \$2.25@ \$2 75 for coarse to fair heavy calves; sales included Canada stockers, 605 to 784 lbs. average, at \$2.50@ \$2 65, and \$05 to \$80 lbs. average, at \$3.20@ \$3.30. Sheep and lambs.—There were about 20,000 head on sale this morning, the largest run of the season; the market was from 10@15c. lower, owing to unfavorable reports from New York and the heavy run; sales of fair to good 80 to 90 lb. sheep ranged from \$2.50@ \$3; good 90 to 100 lbs., \$3.15@ \$3.75; good 110 to 115 lbs., \$3.35@ \$3.50; a few feeders were selected out at a shade better prices, but were the tops of full loads; lambs \$3.50@ \$4.65; Canada lambs, \$4.50@ \$5.10; all were not sold and the prospects do not look any too good; average sales of Canada lambs at \$4.90@ \$5; two or three loads of the choicest sold at \$5.10; good 50 lb. lambs quotable at close at \$4.85 and sold earlier at \$4.90.

PRODUCE.

The week has been marked by making up barley cargoes before the close of navigation, and consequently an active enquiry has prevailed for that grain, whether lying here or outside. Having said this much, however, we have little else left to say of produce, as nearly all else in the market has been neglected and dull. Stocks have been decreasing, and stood on Monday morning as follows: Flour 500 bbls.; fall wheat 90,364 bu.; spring wheat, 43,850 bu.; mixed wheat, 1,294 bu.; oats, nil; barley, 179,121 bu.; peas, 25,792 bu.; rye, 444 bu.; corn, 1,499 bu. Wheat in sight on this continent on the 21st inst., 54,535,000 bushels against 47,067,000 in the preceding week, and 36,576,000 last year. Wheat and flour afloat for the United Kingdom on the 19th inst., 1,600,000 qrs., against 1,550,000 in the preceding week.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

Table with columns for Flour, R. Wheat, R. Winter, No. 1 Cal, No. 2 Cal, Corn, Barley, Oats, Peas, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Tallow, Cheese and rows for Nov. 17 and Nov. 24.

Flour.—The demand has remained very slack, and prices have been increasingly weak. Superior extra has sold at equal to \$3.50 here, and \$3.70 could probably have been obtained for extra; but at the close holders would have sold at the above figures, with no demand heard.

Ryan.—Quiet and easy, and has sold at about equal to \$10.40 here for a car lying outside.

Oatmeal.—Car lots have been sold at \$3.75 and \$3.86, the feeling being easy; and small lots unchanged at \$4 to \$4.25.

Wheat.—Neglected and weak, with scarcely any business doing. There seems to have been some little movement in red winter lying outside on p.t.; and we should regard it as worth \$5 to \$6c. here. No. 2 fall has sold at \$5c. on track, and No. 2 spring has been worth \$7 to \$8c., f.o.c. There was no improvement at the close, when the above figures would probably have still been paid. Street prices steady at \$7 to \$8c. for fall and spring, and 77 to 77 1/2c. for goose.

Oats.—Have been offered rather slowly and held firmly. Cars on track sold at 33c., and 33 1/2c. last week; bagged brought 33 1/2c. on Monday, and milling oats 34c. on Tuesday, closing quiet. Street prices closed firm at 35 to 38c.

BARLEY.—In active demand at firm prices all week. No. 1 wanted at \$6 to \$7c., but none offered. No. 2 sold last week at 77c. f.o.c., and extra No. 3 lying at lake ports and on the spot was active at 70c. No. 3 sold at 58c., at 58 1/2c., and 59c., f.o.c. At the close \$7c. was paid for No. 1; from 78 to \$0c. for No. 2, and 58 1/2 to 60c. for No. 3, closing firm. Street prices ranged from 60 to 88 1/2c.

PEAS.—Quiet, with some movement of lots lying outside at prices said to have been equal to 60c. here. Street receipts nil, and prices nominal.

RYE.—Inactive, at nominal prices.

HAY.—Pressed seems fairly steady at \$12.50 to \$13 50 for cars. Market receipts all wanted and taken at \$11 to \$13 for cow-hay, and \$14 to \$16 for timothy.

STRAW.—Still very scarce, and very much wanted at very high prices. Loose has sold at \$9.50 to \$11, and sheaf at \$14 to \$16.

POTATOES.—Cars have sold at 45 and 47c. on track, but there has been an abundance available. Street receipts fair at 60 to 65c.

APPLES.—Cars quiet, but we should say that they look likely to sell well if of good quality. On street good to choice have sold as before at \$1 25 to \$1.75.

POULTRY.—Large quantities offered, and box lots easier, at \$ to 10c. per lb. for turkeys, and 6 to 6 1/2c. for geese, with ducks 50 to 60c., and fowl 30 to 40c. per pair.

TORONTO MARKET.

Table listing various commodities like Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Bran, Fall wheat, Spring wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Corn, Timothy seed, Clover, Flax, and their prices.

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—Medium and inferior accumulating, and dealers writing to stop shipments of them; but selections still taken readily at 15 to 16c., being about the only grade wanted. Rolls have been in fair supply, and have sold when choice at 15c. On street pound rolls have brought 20 to 22c., and tubs and crocks of dairy 15 to 17c. for very choice.

EGGS.—The quality seems scarcely holding up, and in consequence prices have been rather easy, at about 20c. for lots of really fresh, and at 16 to 17c. for pickled. On street fresh have sold at 20 to 21c.

CHEESE.—Much as before at 9 to 9 1/2c. for the best, and down to 7c. for the worst, but very little of the latter selling.

PORK.—Again firmer, with sales at \$13, at which figure a fair demand was maintained.

BACON.—Nothing offered but small curings of new, and these rather easy with long clear going at 7 to 7 1/2c., and Cumberland worth the same. Rolls rather easy at 9 to 9 1/2c., and bellies at 11 to 11 1/2c., with a quiet trade.

HAMS.—A steady demand has prevailed for new smoked at about 11 1/2c., with old canvassed offered from 7 to 10c. without finding buyers.

LARD.—Quiet and unchanged at 9 to 9 1/2c. for new tinnets and pails, and a few tierces occasionally selling at \$1 1/2c.

HOGS.—Rail lots have been offered to a small extent, and sold usually at \$5.25 to \$5.37, with some inferior going at \$5. On street from \$5.50 to \$6 has been the range.

SALT.—Quiet and unchanged, with Liverpool coarse held in small lots at 75c.

DRIED APPLES.—Steady and in fair demand, with trade lots changing hands at 4 to 4 1/2c., and dealers selling about 4 1/2c.

HORS.—Nothing doing beyond the sale of a few single hales, usually at \$ to 9c.

WHITE BEANS.—Scarce and wanted, with \$1.20 paid for a really choice sample of new.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table listing Butter, Cheese, Pork, Bacon, and smoked items with their respective prices.

Table listing Hams, Lard, Eggs, Dressed hogs, Hops, Dried apples, White beans, Liverpool coarse salt, Dairy, Fine, Goderich, and per car lot with their prices.

THE HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO.

There is a better demand now than for some weeks past. Heavy draught and general purpose horses are about the only classes finding ready sale. Mr. John Arthur and Pierce Immel each shipped a load of heavy horses to Pennsylvania this week. The sale at Grand's, Tuesday, was largely attended, and bidding was spirited throughout. Thirty horses were sold, prices ranging from \$70 to \$165. Mr. W. D. Grand reports the following private sales:

Table listing horse sales including Pair of draught mares, Heavy draught gelding, Single driver, and Aged workers with their prices.

CHICAGO.

Hardly enough horse trade now to be worth reporting. Fat stock show week diverted what little attention might otherwise have been given the trade. The receipts were light, but very few horses are wanted so near winter as we now stand.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Green in good demand at steady, but unchanged, prices. Cured wanted at firmer prices, with sales by car at \$3 1/2c.

CALFSKINS.—Nominally unchanged; little or nothing doing.

SHEEPSKINS.—All offered readily taken at last week's advance to \$5c. for best green, and 60 to 75c. for the general run of country lots.

WOOL.—The movement has been small but made at firm prices, in consequence of exhausted stocks. Combing-fleece has been readily taken when obtainable at 21c. for selected, and 17 to 19c. for mixed lots. Super has been steady, with sales of a few lots at about 22c., and some small movement has occurred in extra at 26c. Very little doing with the factories.

TALLOW.—Much as before; dealers taking it as before at 6c. for rendered and 3c. for rough, and offering trade lots at 6 1/2c.

Hides and Skins—

Table listing Hides and Skins like No. 1 steers, Cows, Calfskins, Sheepskins, Lambskins, Pelts, and Tallow with their prices.

Wool—

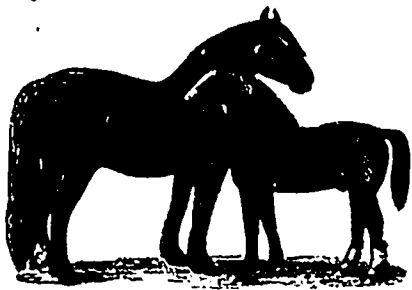
Table listing Wool like Fleece, Southdown, Pulled combing, and Extra with their prices.

CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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

CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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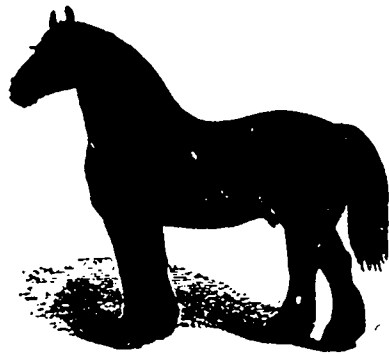
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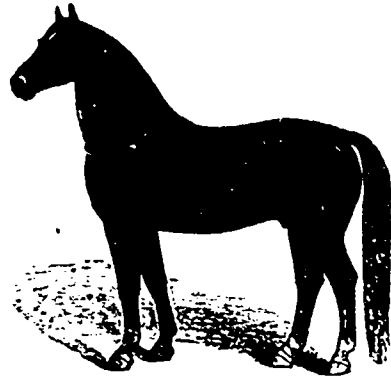
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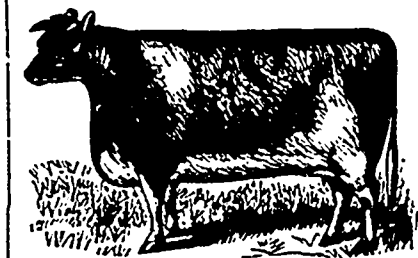


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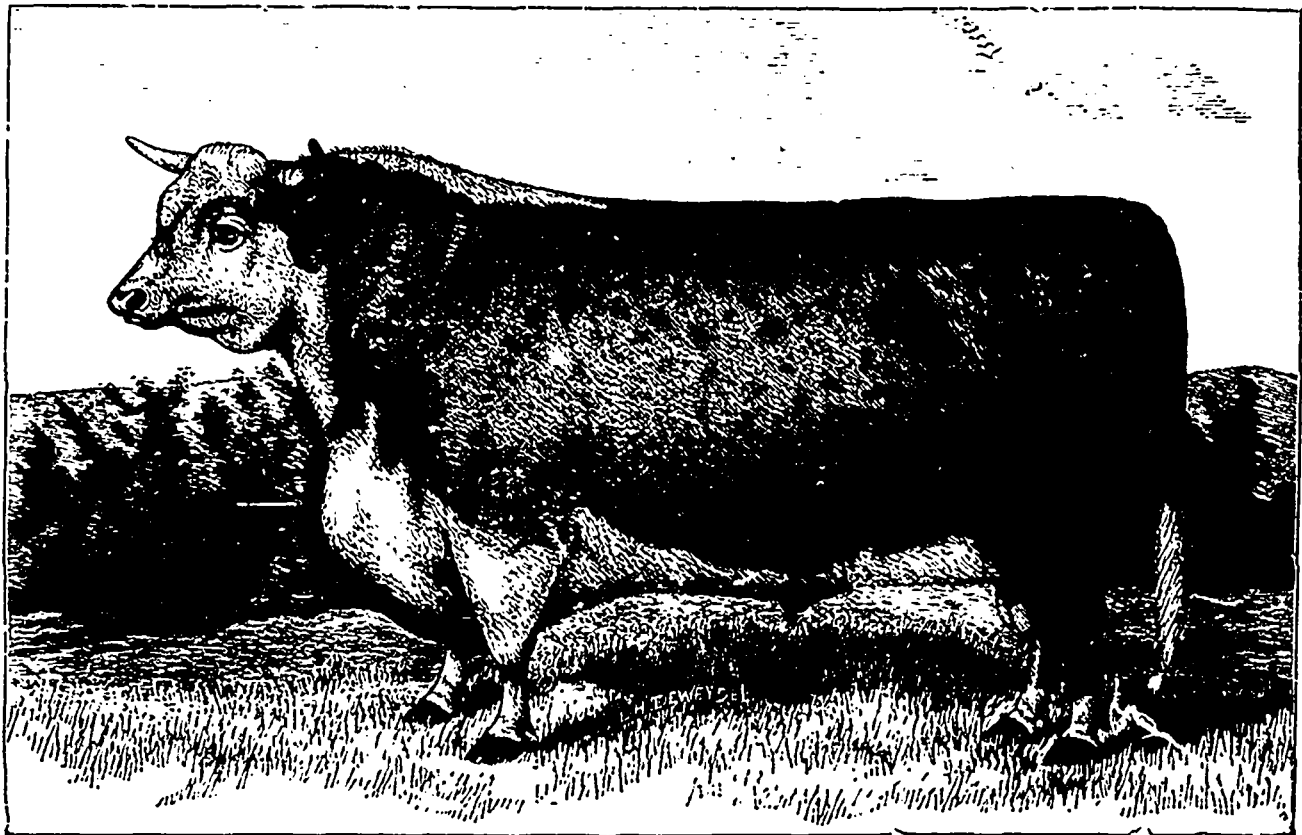
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Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures.

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

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

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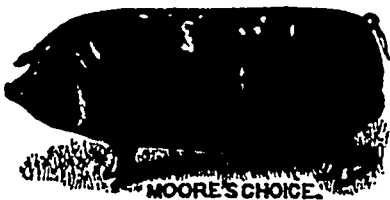
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(None genuine without this Trade Mark). Beware of Imitations claiming to be the same as Haas' Remedies, enclosed in  
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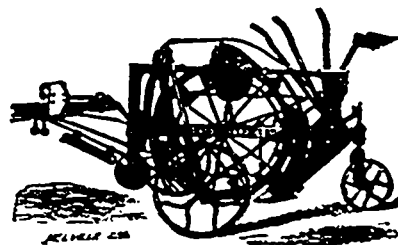
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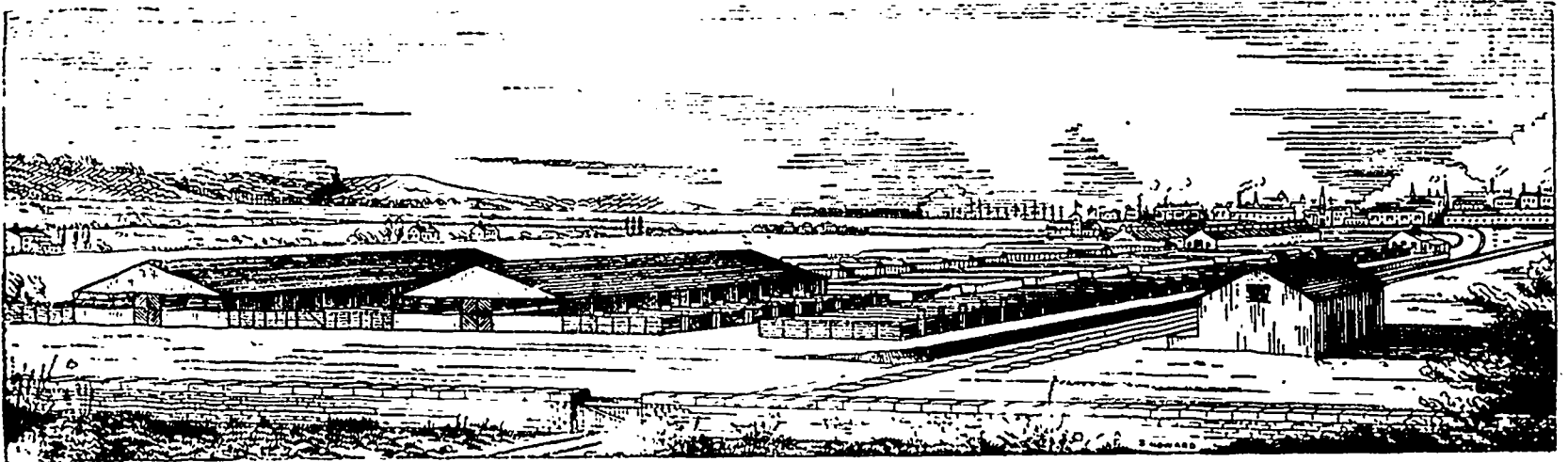
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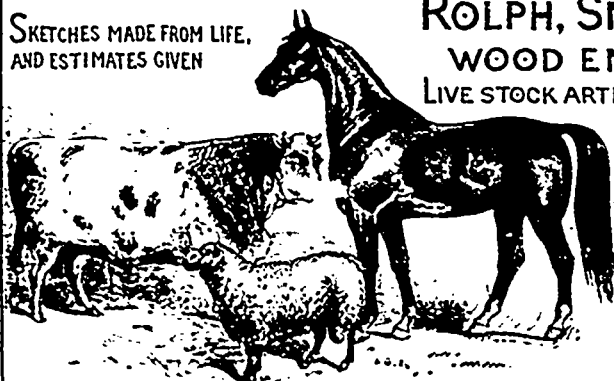
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Address in Canada, BREEDER Office, Toronto, and in England,  
**23 Catherine St., Liverpool.**

**What is Catarrh?**

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

Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalations and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucous tissue. Sometime since a well known physician of forty years' standing, after much experience, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients, which never fails in absolutely 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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Have removed their Canadian Head Office from Cobourg to this City,  
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Mexican Agricultural, Fruit, Timber and Grazing Lands.

Having more land than I can well do with, I will

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Within ten minutes' walk of the City Hall of one of the best Cities in Ontario. Splendid residence, barns, stables, etc. This property will be sold cheap and on easy terms.

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

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

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

**CHOICE WILD LAND**

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

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

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FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND FEET RESERVED FOR CANADA.

First Royal Exhibition Commission Since 1862.

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

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

This exhibition is to be purely Colonial and Indian, and no competition from the United Kingdom or from foreign nations will be permitted, the object being to exhibit to the world at large what the Colonies can do. The grandest opportunity ever offered to Canada is thus afforded to show the distinguished place she occupies, by the progress she has made in AGRICULTURE, in HORTICULTURE, in the INDUSTRIAL and FINE ARTS, in the MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, in the NEWEST IMPROVEMENTS IN MANUFACTURING MACHINERY and IMPLEMENTS, in PUBLIC WORKS by MODELS and DESIGNS, also in an adequate display of her vast resources in the FISHERIES, and in FOREST and MINERAL wealth, and also in SHIPPING.

All Canadians of all parties and classes are invited to come forward and vie with each other in endeavouring on this great occasion to put Canada in her true place as the premier colony of the British Empire, and to establish her proper position before the world.

Every farmer, every producer, and every manufacturer, has interest in assisting, it having been already demonstrated that extension of trade always follows such efforts.

By order,

JOHN LOWE.

Sec. of the Dept. of Agriculture.

Ottawa, Sept. 1st, 1885.



Contract for Supply of Mail Bags.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General (For Printing and Supply Branch), and marked "Tender for Mail Bags," will be received at Ottawa until 12 o'clock, noon on MONDAY, the 25th NOVEMBER, 1885, for the supply of the Post Office Department of Canada with such Cotton Duck, Jute and Leather Mail Bags as may from time to time be required for the Postal Service of the Dominion.

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

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

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

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

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

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

WILLIAM WHITE, Secretary.

Post Office Department, Canada, Ottawa, 1st October, 1885.

N.B.—The time for the reception of Tenders for the supply of Mail Bags has been extended by the Postmaster-General for one month (until noon on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd DECEMBER, 1885), certain changes having been made in the form of tender, as shown in the amended form of proposal, to be had from the Postmasters of the following places: Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Man., Victoria, B.C., or at the Post Office Department at Ottawa.

WILLIAM WHITE, Secretary.

Post Office Department, Canada, Ottawa, 24th October, 1885.

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN WIND MILLS, I X L FEED MILLS,

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GEARED WIND MILLS.

For Driving Machinery, Pumping Water, etc. From 1 to 40 horse power.

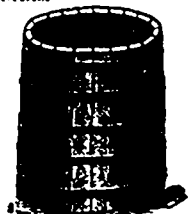


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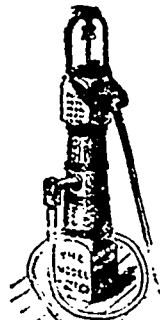
We, the undersigned, are using one of your Geared Wind Mills, and take pleasure in stating that they are fully up to your representations, and meet our most sanguine expectations in every particular. Geo. Ludlow, Victoria Road, Ont.; John L. Howard, Sutton P. O., Ont.; Thos. Benson, Scarborough, Ont.; J. P. Cass, L'Original; J. R. Keyes, St. Catharines; C. Wilson (of Wilson & Young), Seaforth; Jno. Row, Belleville; Peter Timmons, Enterprise; R. Ball, Millbrook; John T. Barley, Mitchell; O. T. Smith, Bimbrook; 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, Bimbrook; Peter Timmons, Enterprise; R. Ball, Millbrook; J. R. Keyes, St. Catharines; George Ludlow, Victoria Road; Thomas Benson, Scarborough.



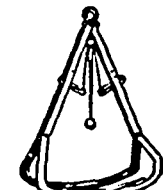
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HALLADAY'S STANDARD WIND MILLS.

20 sizes.

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Elegant first-class, Pullman and smoking cars on all through trains.

First-class refreshment rooms at convenient distances.

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

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A Monthly Periodical devoted to the interests of Farmers and Clydesdale Horse Breeders in Great Britain, America and the British Colonies. Annual Subscription, Post Free, 10s., payable in advance; Price 1s., Post Free, 1s. 2d.

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- 1. The Sanders of Ravenwood.
- 2. The Operation of the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland), October, 1885.
- 3. Reminiscences of Clydesdale Horse-Breeding, by D. Riddell, Blackhall, Paisley.
- 4. Agricultural Depression.
- 5. The Law of Horses, by a member of the Faculty of Procurators, Glasgow.
- 6. The English Cart Horse.
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