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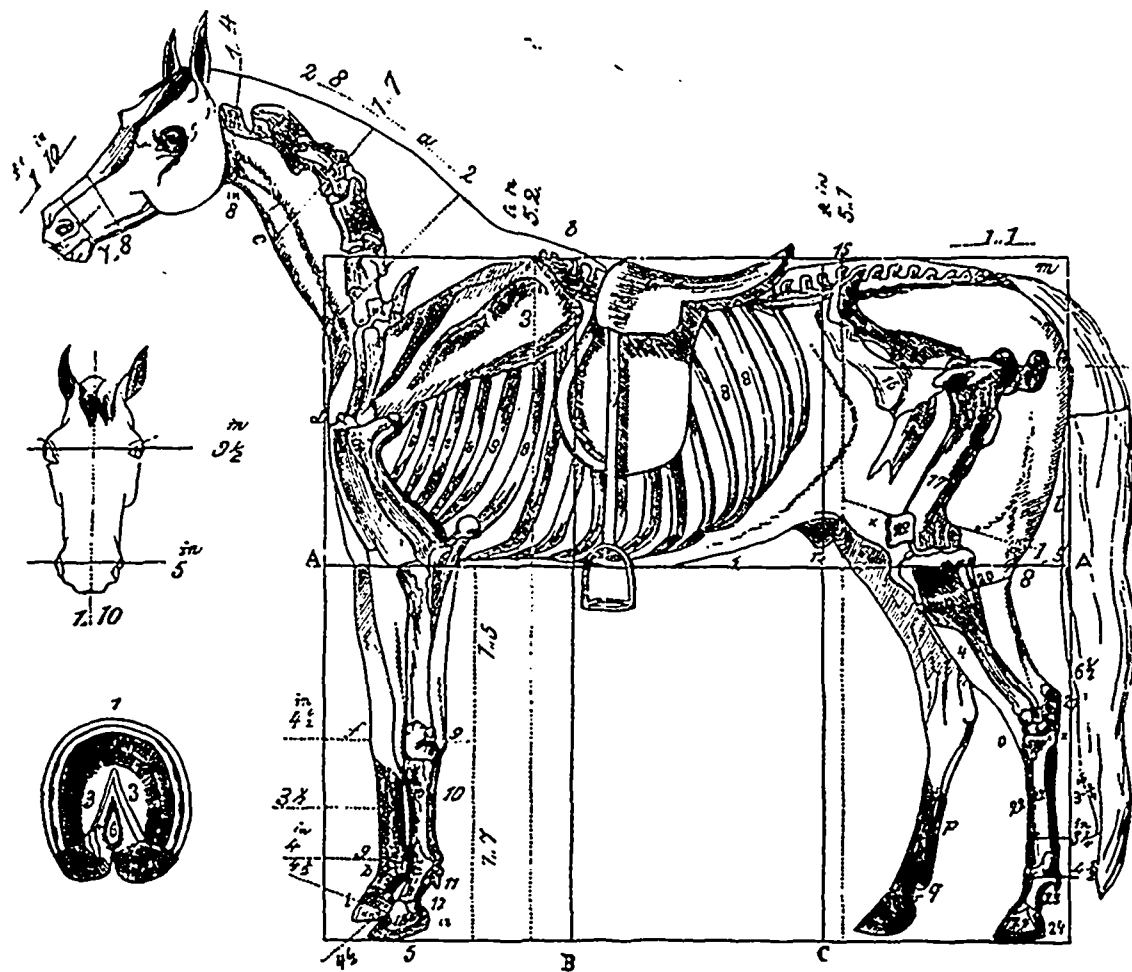
# CANADIAN BREEDER

and  
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, APRIL 10, 1885.

No. 15.



LA PORTES PROPORTIONS AND BONE STRUCTURE.

### OUR ILLUSTRATION.

These are proportions and conformation of the horse, an engraving drawn to a scale, and shows the complete outline of a perfect horse, giving name of part, proportions, and familiar terms:

TERMS GENERALLY MADE USE OF TO DENOTE THE PARTS OF A HORSE.

1. The vertebrae of the neck.
2. The sternum, or breast.
3. The scapula, or shoulder-blade.
4. The humerus, or bone of the arms.
5. The radius.
6. The ulna.
7. That part of it called the olecranon, or elbow.
8. The ribs; eight of which are called superior ribs, connected with the sternum; the others are called the false ribs.
9. The bones of the carpus.

10. The metacarpal bone.
11. The great pastern.
12. The little pastern, or coronary-bone.
13. The coffin-bone.
14. Vertebrae of the back.
15. The six vertebrae of the loins—there are eighteen bones in the tail.
16. The os innominatum, or bason-bone.
17. The femur, or thigh-bone.
18. The patella.
19. The tibiae, or greater bone of the leg.
20. The fibulae, or small bone of the leg.
21. The bones in the hock.
22. The metatarsal-bone.
23. The great pastern and the lesser pasterns.
24. The coffin-bone.

### FAMILIAR TERMS.

- a. The crest. When horses are out of condition this part wastes, and they are said to be crest-fallen.

- b. Withers.
- c. Throat.
- d. Shoulder-points.
- e. Arm.
- f. Knee.
- g. Fetlock-joint.
- h. The pastern-joint.
- i. Foot.
- ii. The coronet.
- k. Body.
- l. Quarters—over the hips is called the croup.
- m. The dock.
- n. The sheath.
- o. Hock—where curbs come.
- p. Shank-bone.
- q. Fetlock-joint.
- r. Pastern.
- s. Foot.
- t. Thigh.

### THE FOOT.

1. The toes of the foot.

2. The horn of the foot.
3. The sole.
4. The frog.
5. The heels.

THE PROPORTIONS OF A HORSE.

- AA. The line which divides the body from the legs, giving the proportion of both.  
 BC The line which divides the body from the fore and hind quarters, giving their respective proportions.

	Ft.	In.
The length of a head generally .....	1	10
Across the eye.....	0	9½
Across the nose .....	0	7
From the eye to the cheek-bone.....	0	8
The neck across the gullet .....	1	4
The middle of the neck.....	1	7
The junction of the neck to the body ...	2	0
From the withers to the ground or base line.....	5	2
From the rump, or highest part of the loins to the ground.....	5	1
From the elbow to the stifle.....	2	4
From the elbow to the knee.....	1	5
From the knee to the ground .....	1	7
From the withers to the chest, being the depth of that part of the body.....	2	2
Across the arm.....	0	6
Across the knee .....	0	4½
Across shank-bone under the knee .....	0	3½
Across the fetlock joint.....	0	4
Across the pastern .....	0	3
Across the coronary-bone .....	0	4½

We have to acknowledge the courtesy of our friends of the *Horseshoers' Journal*, Chicago, in sending this valuable engraving to THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

**THE CANADIAN BREEDER**  
 AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Per line, each insertion, - - - - - 20 cents.

(Nonpareil measurement, 12 lines to one inch.)

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

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

All communications to be addressed to

**CANADIAN BREEDER,**

CON. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.  
 TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, April 10th, 1885.

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

THE GENERAL PURPOSE HORSE.

One of the most difficult problems that breeders have to solve appears to be how to produce the general purpose horse.

One great difficulty in the way of producing such an animal is that it is well-nigh impossible to find two buyers who hold the same opinion as to what a general purpose horse should be. One man will describe him as a stout, cobby hunter, that has good pace, will jump well, is up to any weight, and kind and handy in single

harness. Another thinks a general purpose horse should be large and stylish enough for a coach horse and able to trot a mile in three minutes over a heavy track whenever called upon. Still another will describe the general purpose horse as a smallish draught horse with moderately clean legs, active enough to trot five or six miles an hour on a good road.

In dealing with this subject the *National Live Stock Journal* describes the general purpose horse very aptly as a "horse of medium weight and height, strong, compact, enduring, and possessing enough thoroughbred blood to give him spirit and stamina."

The difficulty is not altogether at an end, however, when the type is fixed upon, for the next question is, "How shall we produce that type?" In considering this point the *National Live Stock Journal* and a correspondent of its London namesake evidently hold views that can hardly be endorsed by experienced and practical horsemen. The former puts the views of both itself and its contemporary's correspondent as follows:—"These facts certainly open up a large and profitable field of enterprise for American horse-breeders whose skill in breeding would equal their enterprise. A correspondent in the *Live Stock Journal* (England) suggests that well-bred draught stallions, carefully selected, of course, as to points, should be crossed on stylish thoroughbred mares. Nowhere in the world does the opportunity exist to so great an extent as in America to raise the future horse supply of the world, but, as we have before had occasion to remark, the breeders must ascertain the character of the demand and breed to supply it."

Anybody who knows anything of the fundamental principles of breeding should know that a draught horse sire would be disproportionately large to breed to almost any thoroughbred mare. If there must be such a disparity in size as is indicated in such a cross, it would be much better to breed the small horse to the large mare. The result of breeding a thoroughbred stallion on a draught mare would be that the foetus would have plenty of room for complete development and abundance of sustenance. As a foal it would have plenty of milk to keep it fat, and thus prevent the undue development of the bones at the expense of the muscular tissues.

Another objection to the breeding of a thoroughbred mare to a cold-blooded draught horse would be the risk of staining the subsequent produce of the mare, provided it became desirable to breed her back to a race horse for the production of thoroughbreds.

But even were the cross made in the rational and proper way suggested, its propriety might still be questioned. It would be much better to bring the extremes together more gradually. A mare with one-half draught horse blood in her composition would be much more apt to nick well with a race horse sire for the production of a general purpose horse than one so essentially and widely different from him in all respects.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

The breeding stock department of the New Orleans Exposition, now drawing to a close, in the opinion of raisers, has been the successful outcome of the desire to make it the most memorable in the annals of expositions. In the sheep division the showing was not only the largest, but the most attractive the world ever saw, in which happy culmination Mr. John A. Cross, the superintendent, was so largely instrumental, that the exhibitors presented him with a souvenir album of their appreciation. While the "Merinos" made the largest display, the attendance of visitors which daily gather about the pens of the English exhibit of the Messrs. Stanford "Southdowns," bears testimony that the Southdowns constituted the chief and most interesting features in the sheep classes. The general expression heard on all sides is that so good a lot of Southdowns belonging to one exhibitor has never been shown in the Union.

In the aged ram class they won the first premium with a very complete sheep bred by his grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K. G., and for shearling rams the first and third with two very heavy and handsome sheep of their own breeding. The third premium also receiving the special prize for the best ram of any age.

In the class for ram lambs the English flock carried all before them, the Messrs. Stanford, Markham, Ontario, winning the first, second, and fourth prizes, and the third going to a lamb bred by them and exhibited by Mr. Marsh, of Canada. These lambs were all of great size and excellent quality. For aged ewes Mr. Marsh was first and Messrs Stanford second and third. In shearling ewes, which was a good class, another first and third premium went to the English exhibit for a beautiful ewe, that was afterward awarded the special premium for the best ewe of any age. In ewe lambs the Messrs. Stanford were again well to the fore, carrying off the first, second, and fourth premiums, the third going to another of Mr. Marsh's exhibits bred by Messrs. Stanford. For the best ram and five ewes over two years old, the judges, after long deliberation, gave the blue ribbon to Mr. Marsh, and the second to Messrs. Stanford, who unfortunately lost two of their best ewes on the Atlantic, which they intended putting in this class. In effecting sales it is learned the Messrs. Stanford have also been the most successful, Mr. Morris, of this city, having bought seventeen ewes and three rams at a high figure, while others have gone to Tennessee and some to Mississippi.

In addition to breeding Southdown sheep the Messrs. Stanford are the oldest and largest breeders of Sussex cattle, famous for their hardy constitution and early maturity, and which are likely soon to become one of the leading breeds of cattle in this country. They also breed Clydesdale horses, with which they rank as the most successful exhibitors in the south of England.

**NORTH-WEST CATTLE RANCHING.**

The present troubles in the North-West will doubtless have a temporarily depressing effect on the cattle ranching interest. As yet, however, the Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegans, and Sarcees are quiet, and if they remain so the ranchmen have little or nothing to fear, but should they join the uprising it is of course not improbable that they would help themselves rather liberally to range cattle. At the same time, as they have always lived on terms of friendship with the ranchers, it is not likely they would indulge in any wanton destruction of property, but rather help themselves to what cattle they happened to want for beef and leave the rest unmolested. Meanwhile, however, the red-skinned neighbors of the ranchmen are not on the war path and it is earnestly to be hoped that they will remain at peace with their neighbors. In the meantime the position of some of the white settlers in the northern part of the territory is really pitiable, and even if relief were to reach them to-morrow it would take months of patient industry to place them in as favorable a position as they enjoyed prior to the outbreak. It is earnestly to be hoped that the trouble will be confined to the localities in which it has already broken out, as in that case it ought not to take long to put an end to it.

**THE BEST DAIRY COW.**

An intelligent correspondent writes us for information as to the best "Dairy Cattle" to be found. Supposing we possessed the information necessary to furnish convincing proof as to which was the best breed of cattle for the dairy, it would be worth many a fortune to Canada and the United States. The truth of the matter is that farmers, breeders, and dairymen all over this continent are trying to solve this very problem and to-day there is no very well defined consensus of opinion on the subject. It might perhaps meet the views of a majority of dairymen, and cattlemen generally, to say that for butter the Jerseys and the Guernseys are considered to hold the lead, while in the matter of cheese and milk the Ayrshires and Holsteins are the favorites. And even this disinterested statement as to the respective qualities of our leading dairy breeds will doubtless meet with dissenting protests from individual breeders. If it does, so much the better, for, if a general discussion on the subject of dairy cattle be stirred up, our enquiring correspondent will be able to collect a great deal of valuable data, and possibly be able to answer the question he has propounded to his own satisfaction at least.

**THE SHIRE HORSE STUD BOOK.**

Some two months since we criticized, with some severity, the character of the entries in a volume of the Shire Horse Stud Book then before us. We have now a letter before us from the secretary of the Shire Horse Society,

in which the writer, while admitting the laxity which characterized the entries upon which we were then commenting, calls attention to the fact that the regulations for the government of current and future entries are much more stringent in their character. An animal foaled since 1880 is absolutely prohibited from entry unless the pedigree of the dam is contained and recorded in the Stud Book as well as the sire's pedigree. After explaining this the writer says:—

"It has been impossible as yet to make stringent conditions for the old horses, but very soon it will be impossible to register any horse unless the dam's pedigree is as clear as the sire's."

**VICINO.**

On the 15th of March Mr. John Forbes' bay mare Bonnie Vic dropped a brown filly foal, with a blaze and a little white on one hind foot, by imported Strachino. The youngster will be called "Vicino." This is one of the most richly bred fillies in Canada, uniting, as she does, the blood of Parmesan through Strachino, that of Glencoe, Tranby, and Boston through her grandsire Vicksburg, and that of Queen Mary, Annandale, Catton, and Diomed through her granddam Bonnie Brae.

**CATALOGUES.**

We have received W. A. Sanborn's catalogue of trotting stock in the Larchmoore Breeding Stud, Sterling, Illinois. The list contains description and pedigree of some 80 animals of the best of their class, with Capoul, 2.28, at their head. Capoul, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by Messrs. McDonald & Pepler, Franklin county, Kentucky. Sired by "Sentinel," dam "Rose Clay" by "American Clay."

Received G. F. Taber's catalogue, Red Polled cattle, Ravinewood Farm, Patterson, Putnam county, New York, giving pedigree and description of some thirty head.

Attention is directed to the advertisement elsewhere in this paper of The Toronto Hardware Manufacturing Co. Every description of cast and wrought iron, brass, bronze, and nickel plated stable fittings, such as hay racks, mangers, horse weights, hitching rings, harness and saddle brackets, stall guards, &c., all of the best manufacture.

The catalogue of the Morse Stock Farm, Kewana, Fulton county, Indiana, is to hand, containing particulars of Imported French Percheron horses, personally selected in France by Mr. E. D. Morse in the country districts and bought directly from the breeders. Communications addressed to 804 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill., will receive attention.

**WINDMILLS ON THE FARM.**

The great value of windmills to the farmer, consists in the aid they give in pumping water for flocks and herds, and, in this respect, their services are so important that in the near future no advanced farmer will be without one. They form an ornament if properly constructed, and wherever seen, at once impress the traveller with the idea that enterprise is to be found on that farm.

It is to be regretted that so many of our farmers are intellectually indolent men, and so slow in calculating for themselves the advantages of any labor-saving machine. Regarding the introduction of such, they are more frequently guided by the action of neighbors than by judicious decisions, the result of careful calculation. How many farmers have travelled hundreds and thousands of miles in the course of a life-time in driving to and fro with languid limb their herds to the nearest stream or pond. Suppose the watering place is 200 feet away, not a great distance you will concede. Let us say nothing about the countless journeys the farmer has made during the first 20 years of his life, as then he was young and lithe, and didn't mind a tramp much. Grant that during the next forty years of his life he goes over this ground three times a day (some one must go that often), and how far has he travelled in the forty years? Only 9,954 miles! "Incredible!" you say. It is not incredible. There are 5,280 feet in a mile. Make the computation yourself. We venture to say that with a stream that distance from the barn, you have travelled 25,000 miles, or around the entire globe, as, with watering horses, cattle, etc., of different ages, more than six trips are made in a day. But you say that "this is only for the six winter months." We answer, in summer the distance is multiplied by, perhaps, a dozen fold. To the objection that "many turn out their stock and allow them to go themselves," we reply, who cuts open the ice? and remark further, that we sincerely hope that no farmer in the land is so foolish as to allow valuable cattle to meet around an icy watering place in winter without close supervision. In travelling the 9,954 miles allowing 30 miles per day of ten hours, 351 days, or almost one year in forty of constant travel have been spent in watering the stock. If 25,000 miles have been travelled, 833 days, or considerably more than two years have been so spent. The use of a self-regulating windmill would save all this travel, and would be attended with other advantages of great value. By its aid the water could be brought to a trough in the barn-yard free from taint and impurity, having a constant supply always on hand. In this way, all the droppings which rapidly accumulate around a watering place would be saved. If the water is to be brought into the stables in front of the cattle this may be easily accomplished. Pure water at seasons could be furnished, of inestimable importance to dairy stock, and, indeed, to all kinds of stock, having an important bearing also on the health of the household.

Where the farm is large and water can be secured by boring and drilling, the aid of a windmill in some one of the remote fields is of great importance in the summer season. If placed where four fields come together, with troughs in each, we get an additional advantage, and may, in this way, keep a constant supply on hand for all classes of stock, at that season when this is of the first importance. The herds are thus saved those weary tramps during summer heat, which must be made to the distant watering place when they should be lying down at rest in some inviting shade.

We do not say that every person with a few acres of land and a limited number of cattle should have a windmill, but we do say that assuredly every large farmer should. The cost is not very great—not more we think than \$100. Parties who may wish further light on this subject can refer to the announcement of the Ontario Pump Co. of this city, elsewhere in THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

As to the durability of windmills, we cannot say. We would like to hear from some one who has used them a long time, not only regarding this, but also regarding their liability to get out of order. Our impressions are that they wear well and are not liable to go wrong.

What a pleasant vision, the almost universal introduction of windmills, on the farm presents to the eye as it looks adown the vista of the future! The stately trellis work and strong, surmounted by the fans of the brightest colors, all busily revolving obedient to the farmer's will, affording pure and constant supplies to his contented flocks and herds, while he himself is undisturbedly engaged in furnishing winter supplies for these during the precious days of our brief Canadian summers. His little children have abundant leisure for gathering wild flowers in the meadows, companions of the bumble-bees and butterflies, and the larger ones no more have weary tramps after coming home from school in watering flocks tormented with thirst. His experience of stumbling through the fields after a jading journey to the market amid the evening shadows are a thing of the past, and his wife, whose cares are all too numerous at the best, has no more vexing questions to ask the children or servants regarding the watering of the flocks. Farmers, it remains with yourselves to say as to whether this vision shall ever be realized.

How abundant the resources that a kind Providence has placed within our reach! The winds of heaven, that idly sport among our shade trees, that take pleasure in shaking the ripening grain stocks, or mischievously toss our hay-heaps, are saying to us every time they fan our cheeks, "We are your friends: we want to help you: we take nothing for our services. Only allow us, and we will pump all your water and grind your corn."—Ontario Pump Co's. Catalogue 1885.

## Correspondence.

### OUR MARKET REPORTS.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

SIR,—I am highly pleased with your weekly market reports. To farmers and stock-raisers they are invaluable. Indeed, they are the best that I receive.

Your's truly,

D. S. ROBERTSON.

Wanstead, March 31, 1885.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

DEAR SIR,—I am very much pleased with the general make-up and cheerful appearance of THE BREEDER, and find it full of valuable information for all classes of agriculturists. I wish you every success, and would like to see my neighboring farmers take it *en masse*.

Very truly yours,

D. E. HOWATT, Manager.

Bay View Farm, Deseronto, Ont., Apl. 3rd, 1885.

## THE "FASHIONABLE" OBJECTION.

Geo. W. Rust in Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

Col. W. A. Harris, who owns a magnificent herd of Shorthorns in Kansas, which would be universally admired if they were only Seventeens, or "woods cattle," or something of that sort, has had occasion to write the Kansas City *Indicator* in the effort to counteract what seems like an unfavorable impression growing up in that section as regards his cattle, because they are "fashionable." And he indignantly asks what has made cattle of such breeding fashionable, and gives in answer to his own quest on an account of prize winnings, and claims to excellence quite convincing. But it will do no good. These Cruickshank cattle are "fashionable," and it does not make any difference on what this fashion is based, or what degree of individual excellence they may display, *they are henceforth under the ban*. No animal is by natural right a good one unless he be a Seventeen or something of that sort, and no one will take him then because his pedigree is not "good." If by "chance" there should be good ones of other sorts they must be hooted at because their pedigrees are not "bad." "Fashionable!" Of course the Cruickshanks must be sneered down, with the same sneers which have been directed against every other kind of cattle that have achieved anything above butcher's prices. Bates selected certain cattle from contemporary herds and bred them according to his ideas, using bulls of his own breeding or going outside for fresh bulls, according to his judgment, and the descendants are known as Bates cattle. The Booths were made up also from selections from other herds, and the combination of their bloods in the same manner according to their proprietor's ideas. And Cruickshank follows in the same line, making selections according to his own judgment, breeding them together, using bulls of his own raising and sometimes buying fresh ones, and giving the world the Cruickshank cattle. Practically they are all in the same boat, so far as I can see, and as their cattle have all become "fashionable" why should they not be "whistled down the wind" together by those who cannot tolerate "distinctions" in this democratic country? Not every man can select animals of mixed ancestry and so combine them as to develop or give any degree of permanence to their better qualities—to make, in other words, Bates, Booth or Cruickshank cattle. But if every man cannot build up, any man can tear down. "One man is as good as another," and if his work cannot be made to appear equal in one way it can in another way; if one man cannot bring his work up to another's level he can bring the estimation of the other's performance down to his own. So if a few people, or many people, think that one kind of cattle are more valuable for any purpose than the average, it is the duty and the privilege of the "democratic crowd" to sneer at them because they are so preferred. If an animal has a good pedigree it stands to reason he can have no merit, or if he happen to have it must be very grudgingly admitted, as one of those surprising and altogether exceptional and mysterious circumstances, which sometimes occur, but for which no one can imagine any possible cause, not even the accident of having been begotten in dry weather, "when all signs fail." Clarence Kirklevington achieved the highest honors ever won by a Short-horn, but as he happened to be of straight Bates lineage, instead of running to the Patton stock or the Gough & Miller importation, there must be some mistake about the award. But how grand and good a one he would have been in everybody's estimation, and what untold lustre he would have shed upon

the Shorthorn name if he had only had a pedigree through which one could throw a hat.

But the levelling down process is all right, since it is the sovereign will, and so large a number take such an infinite delight in it. After a while things will reach the bottom, and everybody will recognize that 't is improper in a democratic country like this for any man to have better cattle than his neighbors, and if a calf comes, giving better than usual promise, send the "born aristocrat" to the butcher. And if any men should arise, promising to repeat here the work of a Bates, a Booth or a Cruickshank, hoot them out of the profession for presuming to be better than the rest of mankind. They would make "fashionable" cattle, and furnish a basis upon which to build invidious distinctions quite inexcusable to our democratic tastes. We will reach the "Seventeen" level after awhile, and I guess a good many people will be suited. There are among the Seventeens the Gough & Miller and Patton stocks, and others of this kind, a goodly number of good cattle—individuals of the highest order of excellence will not be difficult to find among them. At the same time I believe that in proportion to their numbers there are fully twice as many indifferent cattle among them as can be found in any other sorts, a result which I believe is due largely to the fact that they have been very generally neglected, and mainly in the hands of people who cared little for pedigree or anything beyond a tolerable degree of individual merit. But if anyone wishes to breed cattle which will not be stigmatized as "fashionable," and which will command the unreserved commendation of the "crowd," he should start with these stocks, and then "mix 'em up," and "mix 'em up." There is nothing aside from the "idle fashion" in blood or pedigree, and there will be no difficulty whatever in securing at once just the sort of animals wanted—indeed it will be practically impossible to breed anything save the most desirable.

I shall not venture upon extending any sympathy to Col. Harris, for he is getting into precious good company. He has expended a good deal of care and money in bringing together an excellent herd of cattle in Kansas, the product of one of the most skilled breeders in the world, and must expect that some people will declare that he could have done better with the common kinds nearer home, and can only repair his first error by frequent "mixtures" with those near-by sorts. But he can console himself with the reflection, that as "big fleas have lesser fleas to bite 'em," so his neighbors who have such very *mild* ideas of what constitutes real stock improvement, are likely worse plagued in turn by another set of people, who are continually declaiming in their presence of the superlative excellence and superior quality of the unadulterated scrub. And perhaps these in turn are "infested" by neighbors who don't believe in any stock at all, and who restrict their vision and effort to grain-raising. And these in turn are badgered by those who don't believe in a farm—but there is no use in following the successive lower levels which finally ends up in the poor-house.

The spring time has come in Central Illinois, but as yet there has not been enough warm weather to make the bright flowers blossom over the lea; not even enough to tempt any one to set out early cabbage or tomato plants. Doubtless when these are put out this season they will be out to stay, for the indications are that not a vestige of winter will be left over of which to make late spring frosts.

## MANAGEMENT OF THE BOAR.

The following, on the important subject of the management of the boar, is from Mr. James Long's work on the pig:—

"The management of the boar at the present day is most imperfect. It is impossible to deprecate any system more distinctly than that of confining him to a small house. It is frequently without a court, and here, as a rule, the animal passes his existence, except when he is required for service. There is no animal so prone to fatten, when it has no exercise, as the pig, and there is nothing more objectionable in a breeding animal than fat; nevertheless, our farmers and breeders generally confine the boar to a few square feet in an undrained sty, and feed him profusely upon fattening food. To maintain health and stock-getting condition, a boar must have exercise, and it is often the lack of this which causes imperfect and small litters. His house should be strongly built, furnished with an asphalted floor, and provided with a dry and strong wooden bench. The house should lead into a large yard, court, or paddock, where he can enjoy himself, and graze as freely as other animals in the herd. If the boar is really so important a factor in breeding as we all believe, it is astonishing that more consideration is not shown him in this respect. He need not necessarily be allowed to run loose among a number of his species, but where there is any system of breeding at all, or any pretence to produce high-bred stock, a run or yard should be a *sine qua non*. It may be urged that there is always some danger to be apprehended from male adult pigs which are at liberty, but there is no difficulty in 'drawing the fangs' of the most savage, and thus rendering him comparatively harmless.

"A boar may be used with advantage from nine months to five years old; indeed, this is the best period of his life, although in all parts of the country farmers and others have no scruples whatever in breeding from much younger animals, sometimes even under six months old. This is a most unwise practice, as it prevents them from properly maturing. Some persons, however, who have watched with great keenness the effect of breeding, maintain that an old boar is not only the most prolific, but produces the most vigorous and perfect offspring, especially when he is mated with sows which approach him in age.

"There is, again, quite as much carelessness displayed by many pig keepers in their use of good boars, as in the age at which they put them to the sow. For instance, it will be admitted by all those who understand the conditions of breeding that a male should not be too frequently used for service. This question, however, never enters the mind of many breeders, who use the boar at any time or season. In addition to this they follow the old and ignorant custom of serving the sows a second time, and are compelled to grant the same privilege to those which are sent to the lord of the harem by their neighbors. We feel bound to say, in treating upon this question, that second service is not necessary—nay, more, that it does considerable harm to a boar to be in such constant use. The generality of people, however, may be excused their ignorance on this point, as many authors refrain from all reference to, and treatment of, delicate subjects of this kind, either from reprehensible prudishness or ignorance.

"The practice should be to keep the boar as far as possible from the styes of the breeding sows; otherwise, during the periods of heat, he may be troublesome, and, perhaps, on some occasions, break through or jump over the

door of his sty. Old breeders know what this means. There is probably no animal more difficult to catch, to hold, or to manage, more especially at such times, than a strong, lusty boar, although there is a great deal of difference in individual cases. We have known many animals of moderate breed which, although not positively savage, have been dangerously uncertain, and at times feared by their keepers. On the other hand, there are plenty of gigantic beasts of the Large York breed which are absolutely gentle, which are handled, even to the mouth, almost every day, by their owners or feeders, and which allow entire strangers to approach and even caress them. When a boar has developed his tusks, and is considered dangerous, an early opportunity should be taken to remove them. This may be done in one or two ways. Although it sometimes requires a bold man to take the initiative, the best plan is as follows: The attendant enters the sty with a noose which it is his object to slip over the upper jaw, behind the tusks. If this is impracticable, as is often the case, the animal should be quietly fed. While the boar is eating from his trough, he may be led unsuspectingly to put his nose over the noose, which is laid in position among his food, and is then dexterously slipped over the jaw. This noose is attached to a long rope, one end of which is run through a stout staple some five feet from the ground, in any convenient spot near at hand. Immediately the noose is fixed and tightened, a couple of men should haul the pig up slightly, and hold him; he will not attempt to do any damage, but will commence struggling to gain his freedom, by pulling at the noose. He can then be approached, and the tusks removed, one by one, with a small file saw. Sometimes the boar cannot be noosed over the jaw; in this case, it will not be found difficult to throw a larger noose over the head, and to haul him up in the same way, afterwards passing the small noose over the jaw as directed. Even then, he frequently refuses to open his mouth, which has to be forced and held open. It is at all times better to make a boar pass through this operation than to risk the possibility of damage from his tusks.

"Boars are sometimes as difficult to catch as they are to drive into a sty to which they object. Some breeders prefer to run them down, as, if fat, they soon give up; but, if in lusty, store condition, this often takes a long time. If, however, more than usual trouble is given, the first opportunity of getting a cord round a hind leg should be embraced, and as in the hunt the boar will frequently get into a corner, this will be easily managed. The leg can then be lifted, when another man will be able to slip a noose over the jaw."

## EDAM OR ROUND DUTCH CHEESE

"Horta" in English Agricultural Gazette.

In the manufacture of this cheese the milk, before the rennet is added, is strained through a sieve into a large round wooden receptacle or tub, and then carried to the cheese-room. Here is another round but higher wooden receptacle, into which the milk is then poured through a finer sieve. The rennet is next added, the temperature in summer being about 90° to 94° F., and in winter 94° to 95° or 97° F., but if, in hot weather, the milk is exceptionally warm (97° to 100° F.), it must be cooled by the addition of a little pure cold water; and, on the contrary, if the temperature of the milk in winter is lower than 86° F. it must be raised. The quantity of rennet used varies with different manufacturers, but can easily be determined by the cheese-maker himself when he has first ascertained its strength. A cheese, how-

ever, of first quality is made when the milk has coagulated in 10 to 15 minutes. Annatto is used for coloring, and this is mixed with the milk when the rennet is added, the quantity varying according to the richness of the milk, the season of the year, and from other causes. When this and the rennet are added, the whole is agitated for a minute and then left for a minute, a covering being placed on the top. In a quarter of an hour, when coagulation is complete, a brass frame with two handles at one end, having about a dozen steel wires attached, and resembling a lyre in shape, is inserted into the mass vertically, and used for breaking up the curd. After this, the whole is left covered for two or three minutes to allow the lumps to deposit themselves, when the cheeseman, by the aid of two wooden bowls, extracts the whey, properly unites the curd by working it with his hands, and places the larger bowl on the top with a weight of 20 to 45 lbs. inside for the purpose of weighting. In four or five minutes, the whey extracted is poured into a round receptacle, which, being provided with a sieve, collects the particles of curd which have not been united. The curd is then placed in the moulds. In performing this part of the work the cheeseman takes two handfuls of curd, kneads them well, and then places them at the very bottom of the mould. He then takes two more lots and treats them similarly. This continues until the moulds are full, when they are turned for about five minutes and a plug at the bottom opened to permit the escape of any whey remaining in the curd. In very hot weather a little sea-salt may be added during the kneading process to prevent excessive fermentation. A short time after placing in the mould, the cheese is taken out and plunged into a bath of fresh whey at a temperature in winter of 131° F., and in summer of 129° F. It remains here for a minute or two, when it is replaced in the mould, turned, and subsequently enveloped in a linen cloth and again put back into the mould.

It is now placed under the press to expel any whey yet remaining, and here it stays from eight to twelve hours. The pressure at the beginning is equal to double the weight of the cheese, and, in four hours, four times its weight; although, if it is to keep for a long time, two to four hours after the pressure has been doubled it is doubled a second time. The cheeses are now ready for salting. They are taken from the moulds, the linen cloths are removed, and they are then put into fresh moulds without any covering at all. On the first day a little salt is sprinkled on their exposed surface, and the whole are then placed in long rectangular troughs, or, as they are called, *coffres*, these being slightly inclined. On the following day they are taken from the moulds, rolled in a bowl filled with moistened salt, and again put back into the troughs. This is continued for nine or ten days, by which time the salt, if the process is properly conducted, penetrates the entire body of the cheese, the temperature of the apartment in which this work takes place being about 68° F. When taken out of the *coffres* the cheese are steeped some hours in the brine which has been collected during the process, dried, and finally placed with covering on the shelves in the cheese-room, where they are arranged in position on shelves according to their age. They are here usually turned daily for the first month, every other day during the second, and once a week during the third. When they have remained for 20 to 30 days they are steeped in a water bath (temperature 68° to 77° F.) for about an hour, then washed, brushed, dried, and again placed upon the shelves. In about a fortnight they

are similarly washed and dried, and then rubbed with linseed-oil and put back upon the shelves. Those cheeses intended for England are colored with a mixture of linseed-oil and a small quantity of annatto, and when well made will keep in excellent condition for a very considerable period. The temperature of the room in which they are finally placed should be, in summer, not less than 68° F., and in winter not less than 50° F. A good cheese quickly partakes, if all the details of manufacture have been properly attended to, a mouldy efflorescence and a bluish-green color, which the merchants of Holland very much admire. A hundred litres of milk (about 85 quarts) make, in the average, about 22 lbs. of cheese, and 100 kilogrammes of cheese (220 lbs.) realise at Marseilles or Brest from £6 10s. to £7 5s. The whey is used for making butter, and is also consumed by pigs.

### THE NORFOLK TROTTER.

The *Field* devotes a leading article to the subject, and says:

Till trotting becomes more or less of an institution with us, whatever light our best trotters may possess must remain under a bushel, as legislation against furious driving and the practice of trotters do not go well together. The feats of trotting performed by English horses, and reported in the *Sporting Magazine*, *Annual Register*, *Gentleman's Magazine*, and other publications, are feats of endurance rather than of speed. We may search in vain for a record of two minutes ten seconds, or anything approaching to it, though we shall find that as long ago as 1794 Ogden's mare covered four miles in twelve minutes, and thirty miles in two hours. Phenomena covered seventeen miles under fifty-three minutes. Eight miles in twenty-seven minutes, sixteen miles in fifty-seven minutes twenty-four seconds, and one hundred miles in nine hours fifty six minutes, are among the best performances; while toward the end of the last century a horse belonging to the Duke of Hamilton was reported to have trotted eighteen miles and about ninety yards within the hour.

The late Hackney Society's show has drawn renewed attention to the Norfolk horses, and the publication of the first volume of the Hackney Stud Book places on record some of the horses now alive, and the names of others from whom they are descended, besides giving a succinct history of English trotting horses in general, and the Norfolk breed in particular. The compiler of the history, naturally anxious to claim all the antiquity he can for the trotter, seems to rely on an old Act of Parliament (33 Henry VIII.) to prove that the "trotting horse," therein mentioned by name, was so designated because he excelled in that pace. A more probable construction is that the term trotting horse is applied to an animal that was light enough to trot at all, which the "cart horse or sumpter horse" could not do, at least with anything behind him. It is probable, therefore, that the term trotting horse was merely applied to distinguish between what we call light-legged horses and the heavy, ponderous animals who could do nothing but walk. Norfolk, however, seems to have been the home of the trotters for some time, though whether they resembled those we now see is doubtful. If they did, our ancestors were not so particular in their generation about their hunter sires as we are now, for we find plenty of east country trotters advertised as up to certain weights with hounds. The better explanation probably is that many of the sires advertised in the country papers of the time

were hunters rather than trotters; for their weight-carrying abilities and their lineage from well-known hunters are often given. The "hackney stallions" recently seen at Islington were deserving of great admiration, but by no possible means could they be thought fit to sire a hunter, and they could hardly have been the stamp of horse that our ancestors would have pitched upon for that purpose. The compiler of the history that forms the introduction to the first volume of the "Hackney Stud Book" is probably right when he says that "the origin of the modern type of hackney is undoubtedly to be sought for in one horse, variously known more than a century ago as the Schales horse, Shields, or Shales, the sire of the better known Scots' or Schales' horse." This original Shales, foaled, according to the "Hackney Stud Book," about 1755, was out of a hack mare by Blaze, a son of Flying Childers; and was, therefore, sprung from a race of great trotters, unless trotting happened to come from the dam's side. The Norfolk trotters, then, like our modern foxhound, are an artificial or made-up breed, and the type we now see is probably not more than from fifty to seventy years old. The employment of hacks before the invention of railways did not necessarily involve the possession of perfect hacks, with the grand action of Lord Derby II. or Star of the East. Even in those days men were, most likely, worse than their principles in the matter of horse-breeding. They had a standard of fitness, no doubt, but plenty of people could not reach it, any more than they can attain to that existing at the present day. The majority of the old hacks could doubtless trot, but it is pretty certain they did not do so in anything like show form; for even now, with all the sires we saw at Islington, we find nineteen poor-actioned horses for every good one, if not a larger proportion.

Looking at the requirements of the present day, however, it must be admitted that the saddle horses that we now use and want are a different class to anything likely to be begotten by the Norfolk breed, whose usefulness must lie chiefly in the getting of stepping horses suitable for harness. For horses with really good knee action there is always a brisk demand; and no wonder, when we remember their scarcity. At the horse shows there are always two or three far in advance of the rest of the class, and for these prices are asked that would make the mouth water of the breeder of hunters. This knee action, however, does not invariably mean pace; indeed, the contrary is generally the case. When one of the trotting stallions is mated with a mare in every respect like himself, the progeny would naturally possess both pace and action, a combination rarely found. For fast—not racing—work, horses having a nearer relation to the thoroughbred are in most favor. The teams that do duty in the summer coaches, for instance, are in many cases well-bred hunters, and the same may be said of hansom cab horses. Now that the Hackney Society has applied itself to the furtherance of the breeding of road horses, which we may attain will, in nineteen cases out of twenty, find themselves in harness, we may expect to see high-actioned horses become more common; though, as in the case of hunters, it will be necessary not to lose sight of the fact that a suitably stallion will not achieve wonders unless the mare reaches the requisite standard.

There is no better feed for young pigs, after they have learned to eat, than good threshed oats. If given dry and alone, the pigs will chew at them till they get all the kernels, but they will swallow little or none of the husks.

### ENSILAGE IN AUSTRALIA.

The following report of an ensilage experiment in Victoria, Australia, from the *Australasian*, is quoted in the *Mark Lane Express*, London. The experiment consisted of ensiling a heavy crop of oats. The process and its results are thus described:—

The silo was formed in an excavation in the rocky hillside, just below Mr. Hoyt's house. At first it was thought this rock would serve for the walls, but it was found that the action of the air made the rock crumble away rapidly. The space was then bricked and cemented on the inside. Not being sure if it was necessary, and fearing to admit air, no opening was made to draw off any surplus moisture in the ensilage. The silo is 20 feet long by 12 feet wide and 16 feet deep, and it is divided in the centre by a brick wall, forming two compartments, each 10 feet by 12 feet and 16 feet deep. The crop was mown when about fit for haymaking, 61 large loads being taken off about three acres. It was cut into chaff half an inch long by one of Mr. Buncl's No. 1 machines, driven by a portable engine hired for the work. As the silo was filled, the ensilage was well tramped down. Heavy rain fell while a portion of the crop was being cut, but the work was not stopped on that account. The work was not finished by Saturday night, and on Monday the upper portion of the ensilage was in a very strong state of fermentation, the heat being so great that the hand could not be kept in it above a few moments. It was expected from this extra fermentation that some of the material would be spoiled, but none of it was removed, and when filled the whole was well weighted down by boxes of road metal placed on boards. At first the ensilage was piled up a couple of feet above the top of the silo, a frame of boards keeping it in place, but it gradually sank fully four feet below the original level. The weighting was managed in the following manner:—Two-thirds of the surface of the silo was covered by a frame made of flooring boards, the remainder being covered by doors made of the same material. Dry earth was then placed on this boarding about a couple of feet deep. Mr. Hoyt employed earth in preference to any other material at his command, because it kept the air out well.

About three months after the silo had been closed up, the earth was removed from one of the doors and some of the silage taken out. At first the cows did not care for it, but after a short time they took to it readily, and did remarkably well on it. The smell of the silage was not at all disagreeable, the supply of milk from the cows was considerably increased, and it had acquired no perceptible flavor from the use of the ensilage. The silage was taken out by a fork and carried in baskets, and for a time the boarding was undermined, but afterwards the whole of the earth was removed, and eventually the boarding itself was taken away. A day's supply of silage was taken out at a time; sometimes two days' supply was taken out, but it was never known to go wrong, and the stock always ate it readily. To the last it remained good, and proved a most valuable addition to the food of Mr. Hoyt's herd of Alderney cows. When the first crop of oats was taken off, the ground was at once ploughed and maize sown. The crop proved a very fine one, and was just coming into ear by the time the ensilage of oats was finished. This crop of maize was chaffed as the oats had been, put in the silo, and weighted in the manner already described. Food being required for the cattle, it was opened after it had been weighted down for about a couple of months. The cattle ate it readily enough, but it gave a slightly acid taste to the

milk, and Mr. Hoyt closed it up for another month. On opening it the second time all objectionable smell had disappeared, the supply of milk was increased and enriched by its use, and no objectionable flavor could be detected in the milk, which had the rich color usually present when cows are fed on green maize.

After this experience in the use of silage Mr. Hoyt is a firm believer in the silo as a most economical way of preserving food for stock. The silage has also this advantage, that there is much more feeding in it than there is in hay, and it is particularly suitable to dairy cattle or breeding stock. Pigs are very fond of it, and Mr. Hoyt believes, from the way his pigs thrive on it, that silage is one of the finest fattening foods for pigs. Fowls also took very kindly to it, and ate up all stray pieces that were dropped. Mr. Hoyt has lately been busy getting in a remarkably heavy crop of mixed oats and wheat, which he was going to put into silo in the same way as last year's crop.

ENSILAGE FOR MILCH COWS.

From the (English) Agricultural Gazette.

A few weeks ago the corporation of Crewe instructed the manager of the sewage farm to test the relative value of ensilage and hay in the feeding of milking cattle, and the following statement was issued on Saturday:—Two milking cows, fed with ensilage, consumed in two weeks 1,130 lbs. of ensilage (41 lbs. per day each), which at 9d. per cwt. amounted to 7s. 6d.; 312 lbs. of hay, at 3s. per cwt., 8s. 4d.; 68 lbs. of turnips, 5d.; 100 lbs. of oats, at 3s. per bushel, 10s. The total yield of milk from the two cows for the fortnight was 1,007 lbs., and the cost of the food £1 6s. 3d. Two cattle fed without ensilage consumed in the same period of time 656 lbs. of hay, which at 3s. per cwt. came to 17s. 6d.; 420 lbs. of turnips, 2s. 10d.; 168 lbs. of oats, 10s. Total yield of milk for the two weeks, 917 lbs.; cost of food £1 10s. 4d. It will thus be seen that the cattle fed on ensilage produced 90 lbs. of milk more than those fed mostly on hay and turnips, and that the difference in cost (about 4s. for the two cows) was also in favor of ensilage. The farm committee regard the result as highly satisfactory.

CREAM SETTING.

The following are the results of investigations made by Prof. Ford as to the effects of the ordinary methods of cream setting in England as reported in the *Agricultural Gazette*:—

1. Shaking of the milk before setting is detrimental to a rapid separation of the cream. Of two samples of milk, one being shaken before set aside, the latter required eight hours to separate seven per cent. of cream, the time required by the other to separate the same quantity being only three hours.

2. Premature cooling of the milk before setting is more serious in its effect upon a thorough separation than the first mentioned point. When milk conveyed to a creamery in a common vehicle by centrifugal separation gave 100 pounds of butter, a sample of milk of the same quantity and quality conveyed in the same manner, and set in ice water, gave 90.8 pounds while another sample, that had been cooled, transported as before, and then set in ice water, gave only 87.9 pounds.

As a general rule, Prof. Ford found that the yield of butter grew less the lower the temperature of the milk before setting. When milk set in ice water directly after milking gave 100 pounds, milk that had been previously cooled to 68° gave 95.7 pounds, 54° gave 91 pounds, 48° gave 86.3 pounds. A means of restoring the original qualities of such milk was found in warming the milk to about 104° before setting.

3. Circulation in the milk during the setting caused by differences of temperature between the milk and surrounding medium tends to delay the progress of separation. A quantity of milk of 81° was set in a bucket of ice water. After

	½ hour.		2 hours.		6 hours.	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.
Temp. in surface...	64	64.8	50	44.8	41	37.4
Temp. in middle...	56	56.5	45.3	42.4	36.3	34.5
Temp. near bottom...	41.5	39.4	34.9	34.5	32.7	32.5

A, in the middle of the vessel; B, near the walls.

During the whole time there was a continuous circulation in the milk, and the separation of the cream could not go on undisturbed until after the expiration of about six hours.

SHEEP-RAISING PROFITABLE.

The *Chicago Breeders' Gazette* says:—"The most important fact in connection with sheep husbandry - and one that should be indelibly written across every page of our farming economy—is its peculiar adaptability for association with all branches of agriculture. The sheep stands ready for a partnership arrangement with any domestic animal or any sort of crop the farmer may choose to cultivate; and if its owner but does his duty, a well-selected flock will in a majority of instances add to the value of grain and grass crops, while supplementing such result with figures of quite satisfactory proportions on the popular side of the year's balance sheet. A majority of farmers will realize a better percentage of profit from a small number of sheep than from larger numbers. This for reasons obvious to every man who has had experience in flock management—the absence of jamming and crowding inseparable from large flocks; the readier access by all animals to food and water; comparative exemption from such diseases as are induced or perpetuated by overcrowding; and the fact that the limited attention they may require can be accorded without interference with the more pressing farm operations—may be cited as among the most prominent of such reasons. These apply equally to all breeds, leaving the farmer free to consult convenience and taste in selection of animals, as well as the facilities for turning the investment to good account. Sufficient food for the maintenance of a small flock of sheep is yearly wasted on a majority of the farms whereon those animals are not found, and the profit they would bring if given the opportunity goes for naught. Sheep in flocks of tens, twenties, and fifties, scattered through the grain-growing sections, would do wonders in the way of relieving the pressure upon farmers who have been disappointed in the quantity and value of cereals during the past few seasons. Small flocks are within the reach of all, and from them may be expected the most satisfactory returns, in proportion to investment, for some time to come, if not for all time."

DUCKS AND GEESE.

H. B. Stephens in *New England Farmer*.

Ducks and geese may be easily raised without any large body of water being provided for them. Geese live so very largely upon grass that it is a very simple and economical matter to raise geese at a good profit. It has very often occurred to me of late whether certain agriculturists who were in a position, or had the inclination so to do, could not have a large carp pond, which would furnish a supply of ice in winter, and fish in summer, in addition to which they could have the goose and duck ranch; thus killing three birds with one stone. The best variety of ducks to keep on the farm, in my opinion, is the Rouen, they at-

tain a large size, and are good feeders, rapid fatteners, and do well without a body of water, which I do not think the Aylesburys do. The best variety of geese I hold to be the Toulouse, though I can say there is not much to choose between them and the Embden. I believe there is more profit in geese and ducks than in turkeys, and strange to say the young turkeys are far more stupid than the greenest of goslings.

SOURCES OF WOOL SUPPLY.

From the National Live Stock Journal.

The sources of wool supply are undergoing considerable change, and particularly is the decrease in number of sheep noticeable in Europe. From figures given by the president of the Board of Trade in England, the decrease is large and rapid in Belgium, Hungary, Germany, and Austria; there is also a decrease, not so marked, in France and the United Kingdom. In Italy there is a large increase, and in Russia a small one, but the figures for the whole of Europe show a considerable decrease. On the other hand, there has been an increase in Australasia in the last ten years from fifty-nine to eighty millions of sheep—36 per cent. The increase in the United States has been, in eight years from thirty-six to over fifty millions of sheep. The same official referred to above goes on to give some very interesting figures regarding the growth of the wool industry in Great Britain. The total imports into that country in 1874 amounted to three hundred and forty-four million pounds; in 1884, they amounted to five hundred and nineteen million pounds, or an increase of 50 per cent. On the other hand, the wool manufactured in England now has not increased over ten years ago; now, as then, it amounts to three hundred and fifty-seven million pounds. As may be inferred, then, the re-exports from the United Kingdom to other countries show a great advance. The percentage of wool imported from Australia and New Zealand has increased from 66.66 to 75 per cent.; Europe sends now only 8 instead of 10 per cent., and South America 4 per cent. against a former 7. The total woollen exports for 1884 were \$100,655,000 against \$91,575,000 for 1883.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

- Miss Bowling, 9704, and Sallie Oxford III., 11839, W. T. Miller & Bro., Bowling Green, Ky., to W. T. Miller, Bowling Green, Ky.
- Lord Harry, 13265, W. T. Miller, Bowling Green, Ky., to E. T. Coker, Society Hill, S. C.
- Miss Bowling II., 13264, and Cedar Hill Sambo V., 13267, W. T. Miller, to C. P. Roberts & Co., River Station, Tenn.
- Reformation, 13255, Bryan & Wheaton, Agency, Iowa, to C. F. Hall, Greenwood, Neb.
- Bella Donna W., 11566, C. H. Warrington, West Chester, Penn., to R. W. Hill, Ward, Penn.
- Alabama Princess, 13285, W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky., to G. E. Geise, Dickson, Ala.
- Black Princess, 13284, and Black Prince, 13287, W. Warren Morton, to E. M. Bowman, Louisville, Ky.
- Dunbar Duke, 13288, W. Warren Morton, to J. W. Fuller, Augusta, Ark.
- Duchess Royal, 13286, W. Warren Morton, to R. A. Jones, La Grange, Tenn.
- Sturdy Derby, 13277, T. R. Proctor, Utica, N.Y., to Henry E. Knox, City Point, Va.
- Ajah of Mahwah, 13291, T. R. Proctor, to John Mayer, Mahwah, N. J.



## Ribe Stock Notes.

A despatch dated Lexington, Ky., March 30th, says:—"Alleged pleuro-pneumonia has again broken out at Cynthiana on the farm of Mr. Handy, adjoining that where the disease appeared last fall. One animal died and Dr. E. T. Haggard, of this city, to-day held a post-mortem, declaring the disease contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and that there are other animals sick."

The Cheyenne, Wyo. *Leader*, of March 26, completes its series of interviews with leading stock-growers of Wyoming, Colorado, and Nebraska, gathered here to attend the annual meeting of the Stock Growers' Association. The parties interviewed represents over 1,000,000 cattle, ranging at widely separated points. All agree that the past winter has been the finest for many years, both for range and trail cattle, and that the losses will be below the average, estimated variously at from 1 to 5 per cent., the largest portion of the losses being trail cattle that reached the ranges late in the season.

The Chicago *Drover's Journal* says:—"Rangemen from nearly all sections of the west have cause to congratulate themselves upon the light loss this spring, but there is being a great deal of hard lying done about the matter. From some reports, which come from the west, a novice might almost be led to suppose that there were more growing cattle on hand at the end than at the beginning of winter. The truth considering all things, is bright enough this year.

Eight dollars for yearlings, twelve dollars for two-year olds, and seventeen for cows, according to the best advices, is about the ruling price in Southern Texas. There is an occasional sale of yearlings reported in the local papers there at six dollars, but they are small lots of ten to fifty head, and generally, if not always, sold under pressure of necessity, and cannot be taken as indicative of the ruling price any more than the forced sale of any other class of property.—*Cheyenne (Wyo.) Live Stock Journal*.

The bull season is at hand, and we would remind ranchmen that it is a short-sighted policy to stint the supply of bulls on the range. You cannot have calves without bulls. The better the cows are served the greater the percentage of calves. That supplying bulls for a large range is quite a tax we are fully aware, but is it not better for cattle-owners to spend a little more in this direction and get an increased percentage of calves, than to cut down the bull account and gather but a half-crop of calves? It has been proved that nothing pays on the range like plenty of bulls. There is no danger of getting too many, as she cattle have been turned on the range much faster than bulls the past two years.—*Las Vegas (N. M.) Stock-Grower*.

Never in the history of wool-growing in Montana have our flocks come through the winter with a smaller percentage of loss and in better condition than they do this spring. The loss as estimated by owners themselves is not more than one per cent., which is less than is generally estimated to be the loss from natural causes during the summer months. The ewe flocks are in remarkably good flesh, and with anything like an average spring, the percentage of lambs should be unusually large, and these things combined will place the industry on a very solid basis, notwithstanding the low price of wool. Had these low prices been followed by a disastrous winter and a bad lambing season, wool-growing would have indeed been at a very low ebb, but happily this is averted.—*Rocky Mountain Husbandman*.

## Horse Notes.

The thoroughbred mare "Morena," dam of Oriole, owned by Mr. St. George, of Oakridges, Ont., gave birth to a fine colt by "Milesian" last week.

Mr. Eddington, of Woodstock, has just sold to a gentleman in Boston three very handsome cobs with extra action, fine jumpers, and up to great weight. They are sired by the celebrated horses Vicksburg, Judge Curtis, and Ivanhoe.

Mr. C. C. Walker, of the firm of Fry & Walker, of Keosauqua, Iowa, has bought from Mr. John McCague, of Victoria Square, county of York, Ontario, Clydesdale stallion Waiting Lad No. 102. Sire "Wait on Me," dam "Maggie of Almira."

We heard a few days ago of the signal failure of a breeding experiment. Blonde, wagon record 2.29½, was bred to Jay Gould, 2.21½, and the produce was united with that of Sunnyside, 2.30, and Aberdeen, record 2.46, and sire of Hattie Woodward, 2.15½, and Modoc, 2.19½. Every line was one of demonstrated speed, but the blending was not harmonious. The outcome of the combination was tried at all the gaits, and it could neither trot, run, nor pace a mile in 4 min. 30 secs. The logical deduction is that speed lines do not produce speed unless they are brought together right—unless they nick well. In breeding, it is necessary to study form and temperament, as well as blood.—*Turf, Field, and Farm*.

## Dairy Notes.

MILKING.—"STRIPPING" AND "NIEVELING."—A good milker never confines himself to either of these modes of milking. If a cow has very short teats and her udder is "hogged," as it frequently is for some days after calving, it is almost, if not altogether, impossible to milk her except by "stripping." If a cow has big teats and is hard milched as well, it is almost impossible to milk her except by "nieveling," and a milker's own common sense will tell him when to milk after one fashion and when after the other. When a cow is stripped, or when her teats are sore, the teats ought invariably to be greased with hogs' lard, or something of that kind which has no salt in it. On no account, if it can possibly be helped, ought one man constantly to milk the same cow. If he does, it often happens that the cow becomes attached to him, and if anything occurs that he is away there is frequently quite a scene in consequence. If a cow shows partiality for any one, he should milk her as little as possible.—*John Naden in English Agricultural Gazette*.

Sow's MILK.—Everybody knows the value of milk as liquid food for the young and weak; but everybody does not know that of all milks that from the sow is the richest and most nutritious. It contains 50 per cent. more of solid constituents, such as butter, cheesy matter, and sugar, than does the lacteal produce of the cow. This is shown in an analysis by Professor Cameron of Dublin. He appears to be only the second chemist who has examined the secretion. Curiously, the sow's is generally absent from lists of milk analyses, the reason being doubtless the difficulty of securing specimens. Your porcine mother strenuously resists the appeals of the fairest of milkmaids; beauty cannot induce nor dexterity compel her to yield a drop of her offspring's legitimate food, even for the benefit of science. So unless these scruples can be overcome, there is little chance of the rich diet coming to market.—*S. G. in Agricultural Gazette*.

## The Kennel.

### MR. SCHOLES GOES TO BOSTON.

On Monday Mr. John F. Scholes left for the New England Dog Show, which is to be held in Boston, on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of this month. He took with him the following dogs: Bedlington Terriers—Blucher and Lillie. Black-and-Tan bitch—Champion Bessie. Pug dog—Champion Echo. King Charles' spaniel dog—Toronto Charlie. " " bitch—Toronto Princie. Two pug puppies.

### JUDGES FOR THE TORONTO DOG SHOW.

The following judges have been selected to officiate at the Toronto Dog Show to be held May 13, 14, and 15:—

John Davidson, Esq.—For setters, pointers, collies, and hounds.

J. S. Niven, M.D.—For spaniels, Scotch, Irish, Dandie Dinmont, and rough-haired terriers.

Ronald H. Barlow, Esq.—For mastiffs, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, bulls, pugs, and terriers (other than above).

The judges in concert will judge the foreign and miscellaneous classes.

Entries close May 6.

### THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

The following is a list of the judges selected by the managers of the Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show:—

Mastiffs, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, greyhounds, deerhounds, English retrievers, spaniels, all classes, basset hounds, dachshunde, bulldogs and terriers, all classes (except fox-terriers), pugs, Italian greyhounds, and miscellaneous class—Hugh Dalziel, England.

Pointers and Irish setters—J. M. Tracy, Greenwich, Conn.

English setters—John C. Higgins, Delaware City, Del.

Black-and-tan setters—H. Clay Glover, New York.

Chesapeake Bay dogs—Isaac Townsend, New York.

Foxhounds—A. Belmont Purdy, Long Island.

Beagles and collies—Dr. J. W. Downey, New Market, Frederick county, Md.

Fox-terriers—L. M. Rutherford, jr., New York.

Poodles—John G. Heckscher, New York.

### HIGH-FIGURED DOGS

Kentucky Live Stock Journal.

Mr. Percy C. Ohl, the representative of Mr. Pierre Lorillard, of New York, has just completed the purchase of the black-white-and-tan bitch Lavalette, who whelped the celebrated Paul Gladstone, for the large sum of \$1,500. Lavalette is now with pups with Gladstone, and this fact has served to bring Mr. Lorillard's consent to her purchase at such an enormous price. While here Mr. Ohl enjoyed a hunt with Mr. H. H. Bryson and others, over such famous dogs as Gladstone, Sue, Paul Gladstone, Gladstone's Boy, and Stanton. Mr. Ohl's surprise and enthusiasm were unbounded. He stated that he expected much, but not so much; that all America could not produce five dogs the equal of those he hunted over. Mr. Ohl wished to buy Paul Gladstone, and offered \$2,000, but Mr. G. W. Gates, his

owner, it is understood refused the offer. Mr. Bryson wanted \$3,500 for Sue and would put no price on Gladstone. Lavalette will be taken to the Lorillard kennel, in New Jersey.

A BANDIT'S DOG.

The following incident, related by a foreign contemporary, illustrates the cunning of trained canines, and the readiness with which they adapt themselves to circumstances:—"A troop of soldiers, under the command of the Neapolitan Government, was marching at night toward a little wood, which was supposed to be the lurking place of a horde of banditti. Just at daybreak, when the soldiers had almost reached the wood, they saw a little dog, who had been lying down and keeping watch, rise and begin to bark at the top of his voice. The soldiers followed him, thinking that he would give the alarm; and, indeed, when they had reached the middle of the wood, they found that the brigands had fled. The officer in command, in his anger, shot the dog, who had just made him lose his prey. The animal howled fearfully, and fell, to all appearance, dead. The soldiers went on their way, but in a few minutes saw the very dog who had just been 'killed' stealing behind the trees, tacking like a ship, and intently watching the direction which they had taken. They ran after him and caught him, and saw that he had not been in the least hurt. His instinct had taught him to feign death, that he might be able to keep at his sentinel's post. His remarkable intelligence and cunning air won the love of the soldiers, who adopted him and trained him to hunt the banditti, for whom he had been so faithful a watchman."

BRITOMARTIS.

From the London Bazaar

Champions and otherwise famous dogs are now so numerous, there must be something exceptional to justify special attention being given to one over another. The bull bitch Britomartis claims the right at present, from the fact that this country is about to lose her, as she has been sold to Messrs. R. & W. Livingstone, of New York. Britomartis has had the most successful career of any bitch of her breed, she was brought out as a wonder, and has well maintained the prominent position she took at once on being exhibited. She is a brindle bitch, very compactly built for the breed, immensely muscular, low set, broad-chested, thick-necked, and with a marvellously grand head—one such we expect to see on a dog rather than gracing a specimen of her sex—and that probably has largely contributed to her victories over acknowledged good dogs. Britomartis was bred by Mr. J. C. Lyell, of Dundee, an old bulldog fancier and breeder, although better known to the *Bazaar* readers as an authority on pigeons. She was whelped July, 1881, and purchased by her present owner, Mr. Alfred Benjamin, Vice-President of the Bulldog Club, for £100, entirely on his own judgment—and therefore the more to his credit—before she was brought out as a show dog; and the following list of her winnings proves how well he was justified in giving a long price for a novice. She has beaten the following well-known dogs and bitches:—Monarch, Monarch III., Bellissima, Nell Gwynne, Ida, Gladstonekoff, Diogenes, Rhodora, Sweetbriar, Acme, Lorne, Redowa, Ariel, Lady Stuart, Wheel of Fortune, Maritana, Farewell, and has won the following prizes:—First prizes—Aston, May, 1883; Bulldog Club, Knightsbridge, May, 1883; York, July, 1883; Dundee, November, 1883. Champion

prizes—Frome, September, 1883; Bulldog Club Show, Hackney, December, 1884; Crystal Palace, January, 1884; Crystal Palace Bulldog Club Show, May, 1884; Crystal Palace, July, 1884; Crystal Palace, January, 1885. Extra prizes—Aston, Five Guinea Cup; Dundee, Five Guinea Cup; Bulldog Club, Hackney, Ten Guinea Cup; Bulldog Club, Crystal Palace, Five Guinea Cup; Bulldog Club's Fifteen Guinea Challenge Cup, twice. Seven Medals and Bulldog Club's Challenge Cup eight consecutive times. The foregoing is a record not often reached; indeed, it has never yet been anything like approached and in so short a career. Britomartis is by that grand brindled dog Monarch that Mr. Oliver, of Bristol, brought out some years ago—a brother to the noted Gamester, that was reported to have died rabid, but we think without proof—and her dam was Mr. Lyell's Penzie, by Angus out of Topaz, a bitch full of old Cribb blood.

RUSSIAN HORSES.

From the Chicago Breeder's Gazette.

An interesting account is given in Consul-General Stanton's last report of horse-breeding in Russia. He says that the horse has played an important role among the inhabitants of the steppes from the earliest period of the history of the Slavonic breeds. Oley, and succeeding princes, took measures to improve the breeds, and Yaroslaff punished horse-stealing by loss of liberty and fortune; but until the middle of the thirteenth century the Russian Government was lukewarm in the matter of encouraging the breeding or improving their breed of horses. From the time of Ivan III. Government measures became more systematic, imperial studs were established, thoroughbreds purchased, and stallions were lent to boyars and monasteries for breeding purposes. At the present time there are six imperial studs: The Orloff, where English thoroughbreds, trotters, and saddle horses are reared; the Novo-Alexandrofsk, for English half-breeds and large horses; the Strelitz, for Oriental saddle horses; the Derkuls, for farm and carriage horses; the Tanoff, for large saddle horses and English half-breeds. Besides these there was, until 1881, a stud at Orenburg for breeding steppe horses. There are fifteen covering stations, which are open to all. The stallions are distributed each year from Feb. 15 to June 15 among these stations, and here mares are served by thoroughbred stallions at a fixed rate. In 1881 there were 1,077 stallions at the fifteen stations, and thirty-nine stallions were placed at the disposal of the agricultural establishments at separate stations. The imperial studs, after replenishing their stock, dispose of their increase by auction every four years. The purely-bred Orloff colts are, however, sold each year. In 1880, 555 horses and fifteen foals were sold for £11,480, and in 1881, 687 horses realized £10,064. Three thoroughbred English and two Arabian stallions were added in 1880, and eight English thoroughbreds in 1881. The department receives annually about £11,450, to be spent in encouraging private breeding establishments. At present there are eight jockey clubs and twenty-seven trotting establishments. There are 3,430 private studs, with 9,560 stallions and 92,971 mares. Besides these, a large number of horses are bred in herds on the steppes, chiefly in the Governments of Semipalinsk and Akmolinsk. The total number of horses in European Russia, exclusive of Poland, is 17,785,975. In the Caucasus there are about 500,000, in Siberia about 2,500,000, and about the same number in Central Asia.

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, TORONTO, April 9th, 1885.

The slight improvement in the condition of the British cattle trade which was cabled a week ago has developed into a substantial gain both in values and in the general situation of affairs. The receipts from this side have been light, no Canadian cattle having been received, and the supplies from other sources have been small. This, together with a steady demand, has produced a strong market, and values have advanced one cent per pound. Monday's cables report a steady and fairly active demand at the advance, but there were no Canadian cattle offering.

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

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

Dressed beef and mutton in Liverpool are cabled unchanged at 4½d. and 5d. per lb. respectively.

TORONTO.

The Toronto live stock market has continued quiet this week. The receipts have been light; but are sufficient for the demand. They consisted mostly of cattle, the majority of which were shippers. Prices are unchanged.

CATTLE.—Trade in butchers' cattle owing to the light run has been quiet, but is an improvement on last week. The demand is a shade better but prices are unchanged. Best cattle have brought in the neighborhood of 4¼c. per lb., and the majority of the sales have been made at prices ranging from that figure to 3¾c. The demand for shippers is very fair, some seven loads having been bought on Monday and Tuesday. The best price paid was 5c., being for choice steers and heifers weighing up to 1,400 lbs. Mixed loads consisting of cows and bulls were bought as low as 4c. Bulls are not wanted. A few sales have been made at 3¼ to 4c. Milchers are in fair demand but there is little doing. There is not much enquiry for stockers. One load changed hands at a little over 4c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—There has not been much enquiry and the movement has been very light. Sheep alone are not wanted, but lambs continue to find a pretty satisfactory market.

CALVES.—The demand is not quite so strong. A fair number are offering, and prices rule from \$2.50 per head for very common to \$12 for choice.

HOGS.—Supplies continue light. The demand is not quite so good, and sales have been made at a shade under 4½c. per lb.

The receipts of live stock at the western market here for the week ending April 4, with comparisons, were:—

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending April 4...	663	124	54
Week ending March 28.....	1,320	84	50
Cor. week, 1884.....	434	141	136
Cor. week, 1883.....	637	51	92
Total to date.....	10,113	2,525	611
To same date 1884.....	8,829	4,346	1,706
To same date 1883.....	8,330	3,776	1,037

Quotations are as follows.—

Cattle, export choice .....	4½ to 5	per lb.
" " mixed .....	4 to 4½	"
" bulls.....	3½ to 4	"
" butchers', choice.....	4½ to 0	"
" good.....	3¼ to 4	"
" common .....	3 to 3¼	"
" stockers .....	3½ to 4¼	"

Sheep and lambs, choice, per head... 5 00 to 5 50  
 " secondary qualities, per head 4 50 to 5 00  
 Lambs, extra choice, per head.....\$5.50 to \$6.50  
 Hogs, fat, off the car..... 4 1/2 to 4 1/2 per lb.  
 " store ..... 4 1/2 to 4 1/2  
 Calves .....\$2.50 to \$12 00

MONTREAL.

There were about 50 head of butchers' cattle offered on Viger Market, but there seemed to be no demand for them and any sales made were at ruinously low prices. Besides these there are over 600 head held at Point St Charles until there is some chance of selling them without serious loss. Several of the drovers complain that they lost heavily on their late transactions. Calves are also dull; fat sheep are in demand as very few are offered. Live hogs are slightly higher in price, or from 5/4 to 5 1/4 c. per lb.

THE HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Trade continues very good. The inquiry for all kinds of horses has been active and the supply has been hardly up to the demand. Messrs. Grand & Co. look for a good many buyers at their large spring sale, which begins on Monday next. At their auction sale this week 40 horses, chiefly workers, were sold at \$95 to \$150. Five heavy workers, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs each, sold at \$175 to \$200, a pair of black geldings, 16 hands 2 in. at \$375; pair dark iron greys at \$350, and a large bay mare 16 hands 2 in. at \$200.

MONTREAL.

Business in the local horse markets is increasing daily. Traders and proprietors of the markets state that they have been doing a larger business lately than for six months past. About twelve traders from across the lines are in the city, which helps to enliven business considerably. High prices are asked, and in many cases horses bring more than their actual value. During the past week the following horses were shipped to the States: 10 mares for breeding purposes valued at \$1,055; 2 do at \$345; 2 do at \$325; 11 do at \$1,164; 15 do at \$2,540; 11 do at \$1,444; 2 do at \$280; 2 do at \$270; 12 do at \$1,473; 1 stallion at \$425; 17 horses at \$2,075; 11 do at \$1,328.50; 17 do at \$2,075; 7 do at \$752; 4 do at \$417; 2 do at \$450.

PRODUCE.

The half-holiday character of the week has tended to keep business quiet; and to this unfavorable influence may, perhaps, be added excitement concerning North-West troubles and certainly the pre-existent influence of continued small offerings. Prices have generally been steady and wheat firmer in sympathy with outside markets, though the rise in these has yet been small. Stocks in store stood on Monday morning as follows: Flour, 4,375 barrels, fall wheat, 195,977 bushels; spring wheat, 148,427; oats, 7,015; barley, 106,189; peas, 25,333; rye, 3,084. Wheat in transit for England shows a decrease on the week, standing on the 1st inst. at 2,975,000 quarters, against 3,100,000 on the 26th ult. In the States the visible supply of wheat has stood at 43,660,000 bushels, against 43,660,000 in the preceding week, and 27,941,000 last year. English wheat quotations show a rise on the week.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

	Mar. 31.	April 7.
Flour.....	11s 6d	11s 6d
R. Wheat.....	7s 1d	7s 1d
R. Winter.....	7s 2d	7s 3d
No. 1 Cal.....	7s 3d	7s 4d
No. 2 Cal.....	7s 1d	7s 1d
Corn.....	4s 6d	4s 6 1/2 d
Barley.....	5s 6d	5s 6d
Oats.....	5s 3d	5s 3d
Peas.....	5s 10d	5s 10d
Pork.....	61s 0d	61s 0d
Lard.....	35s 6d	35s 0d
Bacon.....	32s 6d	32s 0d
Tallow.....	32s 3d	32s 3d
Cheese.....	58s 0d	58s 0d

Flour.—Offerings small and insufficient and prices tending upwards. Superior extra seems to have sold at close of last week for equal to \$3.50 here and this figure has since been freely bid for guaranteed, though some is stated to have sold by sample at \$3.75. Extra has been wanted at \$3.60 to \$3.65 but inactive.

Bran.—Has sold at about \$16.00 here, closing with \$16.50 asked.

WHEAT.—The tendency of prices has been upwards, but the sales have been small. No. 2 fall sold at 85c, but this was for a very choice sample, and inspected was offered subsequently at 85c. f.o.c., with 84c. the best bid; No. 3 fall not much wanted, nor very likely to go over 81c. No. 1 spring steady at 84c., and No. 2 spring at 82c. f.o.c. Street receipts small and prices steady, closing at 81 to 82c. for fall and spring, and 71 to 73c. for goose.

OATS.—Steady and in fair demand, cars on track sold at 36 1/2 and 37 1/4 c. on Saturday, at 36 1/2 c. on Monday, and at 37 1/4 and 38c. on Tuesday, the latter being for milling oats. Street prices closed at 39 to 40c.

BARLEY.—Receipts very small, and prices unsettled. No. 1 has been offered at 72c. but not taken; No. 2 stood about 65 to 66c., and extra No. 3 at 61 to 63c., the latter being for choice round lots; No. 3 nominal. Street receipts small; values from 60 to 72c.

PEAS.—Steady and scarce; No. 2 lying outside have sold at equal to 62c. here, at which price more would have been taken. Street prices 60 to 63c., the latter for seed.

RYE.—None offered, but would have brought 63 to 65c. on the street.

SEEDS.—Clover has been scarce and wanted at rather firmer prices; job lots have sold at \$5.80 to \$5.90, and dealers lots usually at \$6.00 per bushel. Alsike has been dull and unchanged at \$4.50 to \$7 for fair to choice, but poor qualities still going off down to \$3; timothy quiet but steady at \$1.65 to \$1.80 for job lots, and \$1.90 to \$2.00 for dealers' lots.

HAY.—Pressed scarce and firm at \$13.00 to \$14.00 for choice. Market receipts small and insufficient until the close, when there was an increase, but all still taken at \$12 00 to \$14 00 for clover and \$15 00 to \$18 00 for timothy.

STRAW.—All offered has been wanted at steady prices, at \$6 00 to \$7 00 for loose and \$9 00 to \$11 00 for sheaf.

POTATOES.—Cars more steady, with sales at 37c., and rather a better demand heard. Street receipts very small, and prices firmer at 50 to 55c.

APPLES.—Any few lots of really good winter fruit yet offered have been in demand at \$2.50 to \$3.00. Street receipts very small and steady at \$1.75 to \$2.00 for medium, and \$2.25 to \$2.75 for good to choice.

POULTRY.—No ducks nor geese offered; fowl have usually brought 75 to 85c. per pair, and sometimes even \$1.00; turkeys less wanted, but hens still worth \$1.00 to \$1.50 and gobblers \$1.50 to \$2.50.

TORONTO MARKET.

Flour, p. brl. f.o.c. Sup. extra.....	\$3 80	to	\$5 00
" " Extra.....	3 60	to	3 65
" " Strong Bakers'.....	3 55	to	3 60
" " S.W. Extra.....	0 00	to	0 00
" " Supertine.....	0 00	to	0 00
Oatmeal.....	4 12 1/2	to	4 25
Cornmeal.....	0 00	to	3 50
Bran, per ton.....	16 00	to	0 00
Fall wheat, No. 1.....	0 00	to	0 00
" No. 2.....	0 84	to	0 00
" No. 3.....	0 82	to	0 00
Spring Wheat, No. 1.....	0 83	to	0 00
" No. 2.....	0 82	to	0 00
" No. 3.....	0 80	to	0 00
Barley, No. 1.....	0 00	to	0 00
" No. 2.....	0 65	to	0 66
" No. 3 Extra.....	0 61	to	0 62
" No. 3.....	0 58	to	0 00
Oats.....	0 37	to	0 38
Peas.....	0 61	to	0 62
Rye.....	0 59	to	0 00
Corn.....	0 00	to	0 00
Timothy Seed, per bush.....	1 65	to	1 80
Clover.....	5 80	to	5 90
Flax, screened, 100 lbs.....	0 00	to	0 00

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—Has relapsed into inactivity; no further demand for medium for shipment has been heard, though there has been plenty obtainable at 9 to 10c., and choice seems to have been in increased supply and easier at about 17c. Rolls, also, have been offered more freely during the present week and have been pushed off at 14 to 15c. for choice and 10 to 13c. for inferior to medium. Street receipts of pound rolls fair and prices unsettled at 18 to 23c., but tubs and crocks scarce at 15 to 18c. for good to choice.

EGGS.—Were in active demand at close of last week, which left market bare on Monday and Tues-

day, when round lots of fresh stood at 16c.; but this was expected to last only for a day or two. On street fresh brought 17c.

CHEESE.—Has remained unchanged, small lots selling at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 c. for medium and common, and 12 to 12 1/2 c. for choice.

PORK.—Small lots have been selling slowly at \$15.50 to \$16.00.

BACON.—Inactive but held steadily and small lots going off as before at 8 to 8 1/2 c. for long-clear, the latter an extreme price; at 9 1/2 to 10c. for rolls; at 11 to 12c. for bellies; at 8c. for shoulders and 7 1/2 c. for Cumberland but scarcely any of the two latter selling.

HAMS.—Small lots of smoked have sold fairly well usually at 11 1/2 c., but beyond this nothing doing.

LARD.—Dull and weak at 9 1/2 to 9 3/4 c. for tinnets and 9c. for tierces, with pails slow at 10c. in small lots.

HOGS.—Few offered and all taken at \$5.75 to \$6 00 but receipts apparently sufficient.

SALT.—Inactive and unchanged. Canadian moving very slowly at 95c. for small lots. Liverpool nominal at 55c. by car and 65c. in small lots for old coarse; new Liverpool fine has been offered at \$1.45 to \$1.50.

DRIED APPLES.—Quiet but seem steady at 4 to 4 1/2 c. for lots and 5c. for dealers' lots of barrelled.

HOPS.—Have been inactive at simply nominal prices, nor is any early improvement expected.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Butter, choice dairy.....	0 17	to	0 00
" good shipping lots.....	0 09	to	0 10
" inferior, &c.....	0 05	to	0 07
Cheese, in small lots.....	0 10 1/2	to	0 12 1/2
Pork, mess, per brl.....	15 50	to	16 00
Bacon, long clear.....	0 08	to	0 08 1/2
" Cumberland cut.....	0 07 1/4	to	0 07 1/2
" smoked.....	0 00	to	0 00
Hams, smoked.....	0 11	to	0 12
" cured and canvassed.....	0 00	to	0 00
" in pickle.....	0 10	to	0 00
Lard, in tinnets and pails.....	0 09 1/2	to	0 10
" in tierces.....	0 09	to	0 00
Eggs.....	0 15	to	0 16
Dressed hogs.....	5 75	to	6 00
Hops.....	0 10	to	0 15
Dried apples.....	0 04	to	0 05
White beans.....	0 75	to	1 25
Liverpool coarse salt.....	0 55	to	0 65
" dairy, per bag 56 lbs.....	0 50	to	0 00
" fine.....	1 45	to	1 50
Goderich, per barrel.....	0 95	to	1 00
" per car lot.....	0 90	to	0 00

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Green have shown little change; offerings few in number and poor in quality; prices as before at 8 1/2 c. for cows. Cured unchanged and have sold by car at 8 1/2 c.

CALFSKINS.—Receipts increasing but all readily taken at former prices, with some sales of cured at 15c.

SHEEPSKINS.—Prices still showing a wide range, and all purchases made according to quality; city green have ranged from \$1.30 to \$1.40, and country lots at \$1 to \$1.20, the latter for green only; offerings fully sufficient.

WOOL.—The only movement in fleeces has been in the coarse grades, and in these not a large one, as the sort wanted has been scarce; and seems to have been held rather high; still some business seems to have been done in it at about 15 to 18c. Super, also, has changed hands slowly at about 21c. from dealers and factories have continued to enquire for it at about 22c. Extra inactive and almost nominal.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 6 1/4 c. for rendered and 3 1/2 c. for rough with stocks said to be accumulating.

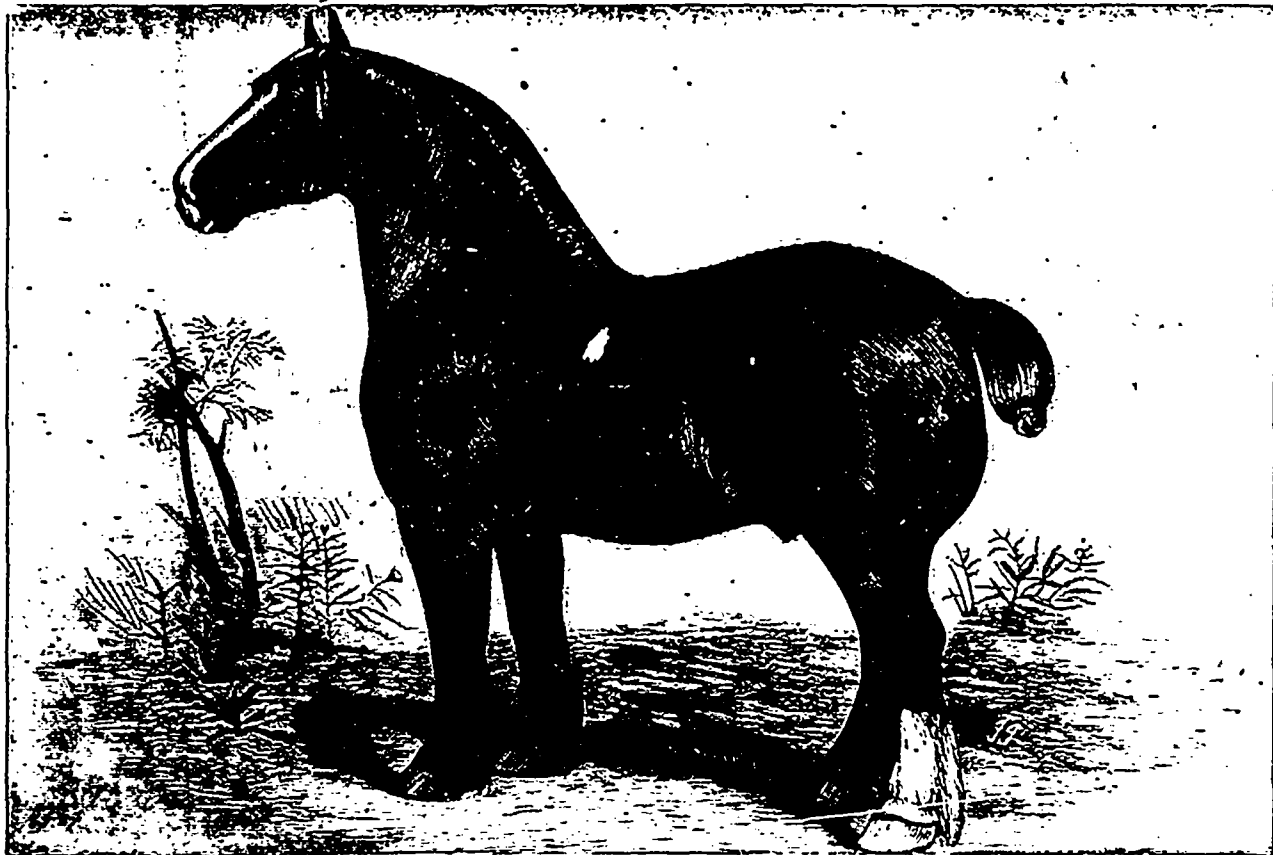
Hides and Skins.

Steers, 60 to 90 lbs.....	\$0 09	to	\$0 00
Cows.....	0 08 1/2	to	0 00
Cured and inspected.....	0 08 1/2	to	0 00
Calfskins, green.....	0 11	to	0 13
" cured.....	0 14	to	0 15
Sheepskins.....	0 90	to	1 35
Lambskins.....	0 00	to	0 00
Pelts.....	0 00	to	0 00
Tallow, rough.....	0 03 1/2	to	0 00
" rendered.....	0 06 1/4	to	0 06 1/2

Wool.

Fleece, comb'g ord.....	0 15	to	0 19
" Southdown.....	0 21	to	0 22
Pulled combing.....	0 17	to	0 18
" super.....	0 21	to	0 22
Extra.....	0 21	to	0 25

IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES



IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES

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

TENTH IMPORTATION OF DRAUGHT STALLIONS.

MESSRS. HENDRIE & DOUGLAS

BEG TO INFORM

BREEDERS OF DRAUGHT HORSES

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

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

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

HENDRIE & DOUGLAS, HAMILTON, ONT.

When replying to this advertisement mention CANADIAN BREEDER.

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IN ALL ITS BRANCHES Manufactured and sold at lowest rates for best goods.

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J. H. BONNELL & CO.

BLACK AND COLORED

Printing Ink Manufacturers,

7 SPRUCE ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING,

NEW YORK CITY.

Factory: Long Island City.

JOHN S. WILSON,

General Agent.

BRITISH EMPIRE LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Established - - - 1847

Assets nearly - \$5,000,000

New Policies issued in Canada for 1883:

520 POLICIES FOR \$1,159,000.

GENERAL AGENTS } J. E. & A. W. Smith.

IN TORONTO: Special Agent: JNO. DENNIS.

WESTERN Assurance Company.

HEAD OFFICES: TORONTO, CAN.

INCORPORATED 1851.

Cash Assets, - - - \$1,166,000.00. Annual Income over \$1,500,000.00.

DIRECTORS:

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Fire and Marine Insurance effected at moderate rates on all classes of property. Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in Canada and the United States.

# THE PARK HEREFORD HERD.

PRIZE HEREFORDS.



PRIZE HEREFORDS.

## PRIZE HEREFORDS.

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

**FRANK A. FLEMING, Importer and Breeder,**

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

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**W. ROSE & CO.**

Successors to J. ROSE & CO.

(Established 1862.)

6 Wellington Street East,  
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Have the most approved appliances for  
Removing

FURNITURE, BAGGAGE,  
PIANOS, GLASSWARE,  
MACHINERY, SAFES,  
BOILERS, ETC.

**WATERPROOF COVERS**  
All Work Guaranteed.

Telephone Communication with all offices.  
City and Country orders promptly at-  
tended to.

**W. ROSE & CO.,**

6 Wellington St. E., Toronto.

NOTE.—We are always open to buy teams of  
heavy draught or express horses, if they are first-  
class and suitable.  
W. ROSE & CO.

**QUETTON ST. GEORGE & CO.**

WINE

—AND—

**Spirit Merchants.**

FAMILY TRADE A SPECIALTY.

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

Orders by letter will have our very best and  
prompt attention.

VAULTS:

10, 12, 14, 16 & 18 KING ST. WEST,  
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THE TORONTO

**Brewing and Malting**

COMPANY.

SIMCOE ST., TORONTO.

**MALTSTERS,  
BREWERS,  
BOTTLEERS.**

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

**India Pale Ale & XXX Stout.**

ALEXANDER MANNING, President.

A. F. MANNING, - - Sec.-Treas.

*Produce.*

**G. L. KAVANAGH,**

DAIRY PRODUCTS,

Pork Packer & Commission Merchant,

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Correspondence with factories solicited.

**W. H. KNOWLTON,**

27 Church St., Toronto,

FLOUR AND PRODUCE DEALER,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Feed of all kinds, Cotton Seed and Linseed  
Meal, Chopped and Ground Corn and Oats, Pea  
Meal and Oat, Hay, &c., &c., at Lowest Cash  
Prices.

All orders and consignments will receive  
prompt attention.  
Prices for large or small lots quoted by wire or  
letter on application.

### DOMINION LINE. OF STEAMERS.



Rates of passage from Toronto:—Cabin, \$57.25, \$67.25. Return \$100.83 and \$118.83. All out, side rooms and comfortably heated by steam. Storage at very low rates. Prepaid certificates from Great Britain and Ireland at lowest rates.

For passage apply to SAM OSBORNE & CO., 40 Yonge street; G. W. TORRANCE, 45 Front street east, Toronto, or to David TORRANCE & CO., General Agents, Montreal.

### WHITE STAR LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

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.

Apply early to the local agents of the line, or to

T. W. JONES, General Agent,  
23 York St., TORONTO.

### INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

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

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

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

Close connections made at Point Lewis or Chaudiere Junction with the Grand Trunk Railway, and at Point Lewis with the Kitchellou and Ontario Navigation Company's steamers from Montreal.

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

First-class refreshment rooms at convenient distances.

### IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS

Will find it advantageous to use this route, as it is the quickest in point of time, and the rates are as low as by any other. Through freight is forwarded by fast special trains, and experience has proved the Intercolonial route to be the quickest for European freight to and from all points in Canada and the Western States.

Tickets may be obtained, and all information about the route and freight and passenger rates, from

ROBERT B. MOODIE,  
Western Freight and Passenger Agent,  
33 Rossin House Block, York St. Toronto.

D. POTTINGER, - - Chief Superintendent.  
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### "ROYAL" CALF MEAL

(TRADE MARK)  
EARS FINE CALVES  
For 20 Cents per Week.

The only genuine milk substitute in Canada. Send \$5 for 100 lb. bag, to the sole proprietors,

THORLEY CONDITION POWDER CO.,  
122 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO.

### The Excelsior Condition Powders

are positively guaranteed to cure Heaves, Distemper, Inflammation, Founder, Dryness of Hair, Gravel, &c., and are the best known remedies for improving the condition of animals.

Try them. Sample 25c.; 12 powders, \$1. Free by mail.

THE EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,  
No. 3 WELLINGTON ST. E., TORONTO.

### NOTHING CAN EQUAL CROFT'S BLOOD CLEANSER, FOR PUTTING HORSES and CATTLE

In Marketable Condition.

PRICE, 50 cts. per Package of Six Powders

Solo Agents for Dominion of Canada,

LOWDEN & CO., 55 Front Street East,  
TORONTO.



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

CORTLAND VILLAGE, N.Y.

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

DEAR SIR,—I have had no opportunity of testing your "Tick Destroyer" in my own flocks—there being no Ticks on my sheep—but I placed some of the preparation in the hands of my friend and neighbor, F. H. Hibbard, Esq., on the accuracy of whose experiments I can fully rely, and after testing it in several cases, he informed me that it thoroughly exterminated Ticks. I have, therefore, no doubt that it will do so.

Yours truly,  
HENRY S. RANDALL.

No flock master should be without it. Price—35c., 70c., and \$1 per Tin. Reliable

### WHOLESALE AGENTS WANTED

to handle this well known, valuable preparation in the United States.

Refer to CANADIAN BREEDER, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

HUGH MILLER & CO.,  
Agricultural Chemists, 167 King St. East, Toronto.

### "HARTLAND'S" ANTI-TYPHOID COMPOUND

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

Call at 19 Adelaide Street East, or address  
THE HARTLAND CHEMICAL CO.,  
27 WELLINGTON ST. EAST, TORONTO.  
Please mention this paper.

Nothing upon Earth will Make Hens Lay like

### COCK of the WALK HEN FOOD, A POULTRY SPICE.

25 cents per package. Send for circulars.  
THORLEY COND TION POWDER CO.,  
122 Queen Street East, Toronto, Ont.

GO TO THE

### Great Rubber Warehouse,

10 AND 12 KING STREET EAST,

For Genuine Goods, such as are sold by an

### EXCLUSIVE RUBBER HOUSE.

Rubber Belting, Packing and Hose,  
Hydrant Hose,  
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Lacrosse Shoes, Hose Reels  
Rubber Gossamer Circulars,  
Rubber Clothing of all Kinds.

### INDIA RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

It will be your gain to purchase from us.

### THE GUTTA PERCHA and RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

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WAREHOUSES—TORONTO, 10 and 12 King St. East; NEW YORK, 33 and 35 Warren St.; CHICAGO, 159 and 161 Lake St.; SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., 501 Market St. PORTLAND, Oregon, 68 and 70 Front St.

FACTORIES—Toronto, Brooklyn, San Francisco, Cal.

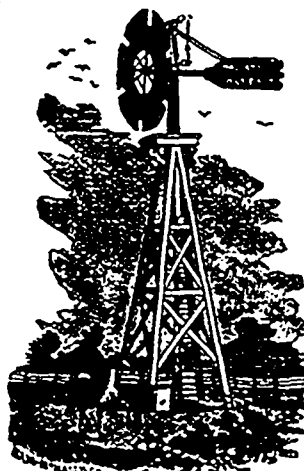
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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

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

State what you want and send for Illustrated Catalogue.



Halliday's Standard Wind Mills,  
17 Sizes.

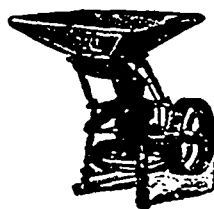


Gearred Wind Mills, for Driving Machinery, Pumping Water, etc. From 1 to 40 horse power.

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ONTARIO PUMP CO., Toronto:

GENTLEMEN:—I bought one of your 16-foot Gearred Wind Mills in February, 1884; and have run it since then grinding, sawing wood and pumping water for 35 head of stock without one cent for repairs, except for grinding plates. I have ground upwards of 7,000 bushels of mixed grain with it for custom, besides my own grinding. Two weeks ago to-day we had a tornado, which up-rooted trees and blew down fences, but my mill stood the gale all right. We were sawing wood that day, cutting logs one foot in diameter, hard maple at that, with the mill about 3 opened out. I could have got power enough to have run the feed grinder and two circular saws all at the same time. With regard to the grinder I bought some flax seed for my calves, and run it through the grinder and ground it to powder. I am so well pleased with it that I would not take double the price I paid for it. Yours truly,  
EDWIN KELLER,  
Mattham P.O.



I. X. I. FEED MILLS,  
the cheapest, most durable, and perfect iron feed mill ever invented.

State where you saw this advertisement.



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

*Breeders' Directory.*

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HEREFORD CATTLE,

COTSWOLD SHEEP,

BERKSHIRE PIGS,

**BEECHER,**

ILLINOIS.

Come and see us.

**BOW PARK.**

**Thos. Nelson & Sons**

Have always on hand a very fine selection of

**Bulls and Bull Calves.**

*PARTIES ON BUSINESS WILL BE MET AT THE DEPOT.*

For further information apply to  
**JOHN HOPE,**  
Bow Park, BRANTFORD, Ont.

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—AND—

MARKHAM, CANADA,

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**CLYDESDALE HORSES, PONIES,**

*Sussex Cattle, Southdown Sheep,*

*Sussex Pigs, Game and*

*Dorking Chicken.*

A good selection of either now for sale

Enquire of

**E. STANFORD,**  
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**High Grade Jersey Cows**

—FOR SALE.—

FROM THE CELEBRATED

**OAKLANDS JERSEY STOCK FARM.**

We have a few Choice

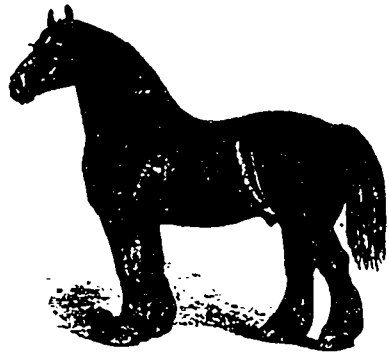
**HIGH GRADE JERSEY COWS.**

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

**PRICE \$100 EACH.**

The Jersey is the best Cream and Butter Cow  
Apply to

**H. H. FULLER,**  
Manager of Oakland Jersey Dairy  
151 YONGE ST., TORONTO



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**BREEDER AND DEALER**

—IN—

**English Shire Horses,**

**STALLIONS AND MARES,**

OWNER OF

"What's Wanted," "Bar None," "London Tom," "St. Ives," all Islington Winners.

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

Correspondence solicited.

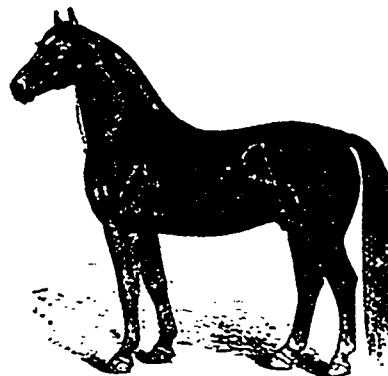
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**JAMES FORSHAW,**

**Shire Horse Stud Farm,**

BLYTH, near Worksop.

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**JERSEYVILLE STOCK FARM.**

*Standard Bred Trotting Stock  
Stallions and Young Stock  
For Sale.*

Send for Catalogue.

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**PEDIGREE SUSSEX CATTLE**

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**Cows, Heifers and Bulls**

Particularly hardy and great  
Flesh Producers.

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**HORSES, STALLIONS & MARES.**

During the last twenty years has won over 200 prizes, at all the leading Agricultural Shows in England.

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

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**SHIRE HORSE STUD FARM,**

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From Lord Cheston, Mr. Parry, Lord Lovatt, Sir H. Alsopp, Mrs. Beach, &c., &c.

Ewes and Rams for sale.

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**First Prize Jersey Cattle.**

Has always on sale First Class  
Cows and Heifers.

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**F. A. FLEMING,**

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

**HEREFORD CATTLE**

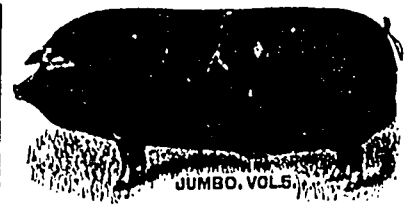
*And Shropshire Down Sheep.*

Herd headed by the Imported Bulls Corporal

4175, and Earl Dorvinton 1277.  
Choice Herefords and Shropshire Sheep for sale. Address,

**THE PARK, WESTON, ONTARIO**

Ten minutes walk from Grand Trunk and Can. Pacific R'y Stations. Eight miles from Toronto.



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**THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS,**

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



**J. R. BOURCHIER,**

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**Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs.**

A FEW YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.  
Pedigrees on application.

SUTTON WEST ONTARIO, CANADA



**SUFFOLK PIGS.**

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

SEVERAL PRIZE WINNERS

in stock. Address:

**GEORGE BUNBURY,**

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Ontario, Canada

SPANISH

**JACK DONKEYS**

FOR SALE.

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

**ROBERTSON & CO.,**

Exporters. (Established 1864.)

WOKING SURREY ENGLAND.

**FRANK L. GASTON,**

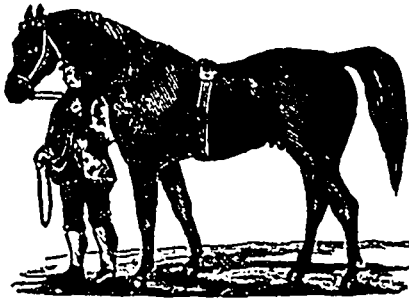
Breeder and Importer

—OR—

**JERSEY CATTLE.**

NORMAL, Illinois.

**THE STALLIONS**



**MILESIAN**

AND

**ORIOLE**

WILL STAND FOR MARES AT THEIR OWN STABLES,

**OAKRIDGES.**

**MILESIAN**, by Imported "Micker Fee," dam "MAHA HAMPTON," has been the best horse over hurdles in America, and his record in this style of racing has never been beaten either on this Continent or in England.

**ORIOLE**, now 5 yrs. old, by "ERIN CHIEF," dam thoroughbred mare "MOHENA," by imported "THE TESTER," grand dam by "VAL-PARADISO," is for appearance and speed admitted to be superior to his celebrated sire.

**TERMS:**

To insure a Foal, . . . . . \$15  
Single Leap, . . . . . 10

Mares taken to pasture and carefully attended to on reasonable terms.

H. QUETTON ST. GEORGE,  
OAKRIDGES P.O., ONTARIO.

**ESSEX STOCK FARM.**

**12 Stallions for Sale**

To reduce stock we will sell

Six Young Percheron Stallions,

three of which will be fit for service this season

THREE TROTting BRED STALLIONS,  
of the best trotting families in the world; all fit for service.

ONE CARRIAGE STALLION,  
suitable for breeding park or coach horses.

One Three-Quarter Bred Clydesdale,  
(a good one), and

One Three-Quarter Thoroughbred,  
very stylish and handsome.

Apply to  
JOHN DIMON, Manager,  
Walkerville, Ont., opposite Detroit.

**DIMON CREEPERS.**

IN THIS

**NEW BREED OF FOWLS**

are combined MORE DESIRABLE QUALITIES than any other variety extant.

They are the "No plus ultra" of all domestic fowls.

Eggs can be obtained from the originator for \$3 per setting.

Orders received now and booked as received.

All enquiries will be promptly answered.

Address,  
JOHN DIMON,  
Walkerville, Ont.

**C. I. DOUGLAS,**

Late of TORONTO, CANADA,

Begs to announce to Breeders and Importers of all kinds of Farm Stock that having taken up his Residence in LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, he is now prepared to purchase and sell on commission all kinds of Farm Stock. From over twenty years' experience in the Canadian import and export trade of horses, he is in a position to offer unusual advantages both in purchasing and shipping. Parties wishing to dispose of Canadian horses in England can have them disposed of to the very best advantage. Shipping rates can be now had on the most favorable terms. Correspondence solicited.

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

23 CATHERINE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

**Ontario Veterinary College,**

40 Temperance St., Toronto.

PRINCIPAL, - PROF. SMITH, V.S.

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Pupils to learn Telegraphy. Operators in demand. Fifty to seventy-five dollars per month, when competent. Address with stamp Dominion Telegraph Institute, 32 King St. East, Toronto.

JAMES THORNE, Manager.

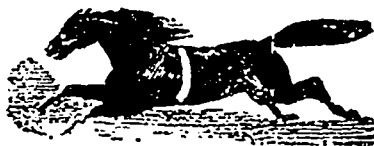
**Root Seeds FOR FARM CROPS.**

RENNIE'S SELECTED STOCKS OF Mangel, Carrot & Turnip

Seeds have produced the best specimens and crops on record. All the leading varieties at lowest prices. Send for Illustrated Seed Catalogue for 1885.

WM. RENNIE. - TORONTO

**GRAND'S REPOSITORY**



ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

The Great Annual Spring Sale WILL COMMENCE

MONDAY, April 13th, and Continue for Two weeks.

All the leading agricultural, sporting, daily and weekly journals throughout Canada, Manitoba, and the United States contain notices of the sale. Thousands of posters and circulars are being distributed, in fact no expense is being spared and nothing left undone that will bring the sale under the notice of buyers in all parts, who will gladly respond and avail themselves of such an opportunity to purchase stock by the car load.

Not a single animal of any description will be offered for sale on our own account. We depend entirely upon the farmers, breeders, and others having stock to dispose of (to whose interests we shall devote our whole energies), to supply the great demand.

Intending shippers should communicate with us at the earliest possible moment, and enable us to allot stable accommodation, which will prevent an endless amount of trouble and confusion that must necessarily occur if entries are received at the last moment. Besides, we are daily receiving communications, both by letter and telegram, from buyers in all parts asking for information, which we can give them with better satisfaction as soon as all entries are in.

Sale at 10 a.m., sharp, each day. Mention CANADIAN BREEDER. GRAND & WALSH.

**R. W. PRITTIE, Real Estate Agent,**

COMMISSIONER, VALUATOR, TRUSTEE, AND FINANCIAL AGENT,

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Money to Loan. Estates Managed. Properties Exchanged.

**Real Estate Agency, Conveyancing, &c.**

COLLECTIONS MADE,

Money to Loan, Commissions Solicited,

C. H. MACDONALD,

53 Arcade, Yonge St., Toronto.

**J. P. SULLIVAN,**

14 & 16 Allee St., Toronto,

Manufacturer of

**First-Class Carriages**

WAGONS AND SLEIGHS

in the latest styles. All work warranted. Superior material used in all branches. Call and examine.

THOMAS SYMONS,

**Carriage Builder**

166 YORK ST TORONTO.

High Class Work a Specialty. All Work Guaranteed.

**"DRESSMAKERS' MAGIC SCALE."**

The most simple and perfect tailor system of cutting, taught in 3 or 4 days for \$5; board for pupils from a distance, 50c. a day. Miss E. CHUBB, 17 King street west, two doors from St. Andrew's church.

**FREE BY RETURN MAIL Full Description of Moody's New Tailor**

SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING.

PROF. MOODY, Toronto, Ontario.

**"COLD WATER DIP"** Manufactured

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**CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW** The duty of a paper devoted to the all-important interests of Horse and Cattle Breeding and farming is not without its responsibilities and obligations. It must at all times yield to the overwhelming influence of right and present a stern, uncompromising resistance against wrong.



**INTERNATIONAL AND COLONIAL EXHIBITIONS.**

ANTWERP IN 1885.

LONDON IN 1886.

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

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

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

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

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

By order,

JOHN LOWE,  
Secy., Dept. of Agric.

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



**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

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

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

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

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

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



**GRAVING DOCK. BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Gaisson Graving Dock, B.C.," will be received at this office until MONDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE, 1885, inclusively, for the construction, erection, and placing in position of a

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According to plans and specification to be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and on application to the Hon. J.W. Trutch, Victoria, B.C.

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 for the sum of \$2,000, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

A. GOBELL,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 20th March, 1885.



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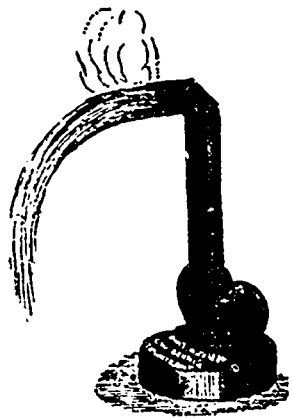
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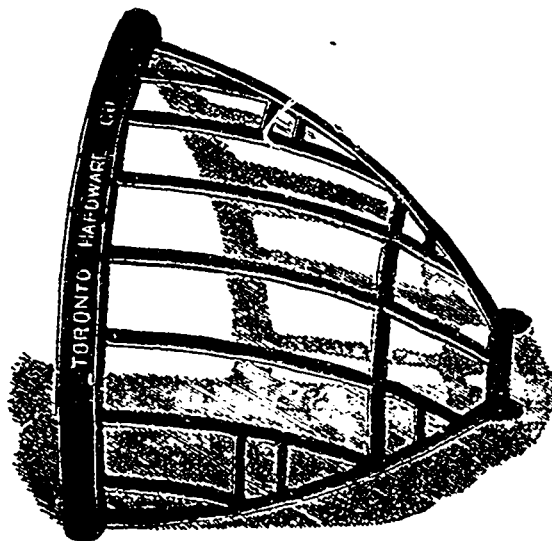
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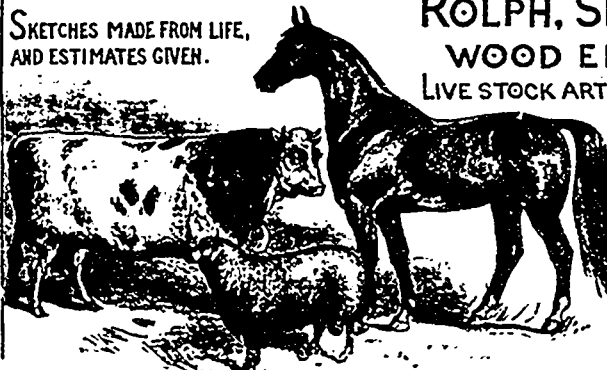
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