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CANADIAN BREEDER

and
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, OCTOBER 1, 1885.

No. 38.

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, 10 cents.
(Nonpareil measurement, 12 lines to one inch.)

Breeders' cards, five-line space, \$30.00 per annum, each additional
line, \$5.00 per annum.

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

Contract rates on application.

All communications to be addressed to

CANADIAN BREEDER,

COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.,
TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1885.

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

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell &
Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce
Street, where advertising contracts may be made
for it in **NEW YORK.**

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

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

GRADES OF GRAIN.

Mr. W. H. Knowlton, the well-known commis-
sion merchant of this city, has published in
pamphlet form for free distribution the Grades of
Grain, as set forth by the new Inspection Act.

THE "CALGARY TRIBUNE."

The *Calgary Tribune* is a new candidate for
public favor. It is a neatly printed, well written
and carefully edited newspaper, of just the kind to
succeed in Alberta, or anywhere else where the
people are energetic, enterprising, and intelligent.
The *Tribune* is a capital paper with a first class
constituency, and it is sure to succeed.

MR. RENNIE'S HARVEST HOME.

Mr. Rennie invited to his model farm, Yonge St.
on Tuesday last, the Markham Farmers' Club and
a host of other friends. The farm was first in-
spected and admired by the visitors. Mr. Gibson,
president of the club, addressed the gathering at
length and paid a high tribute to the energy and
enterprise of their host; he was followed by Alder-
man Frankland, Prof. Brown of the Guelph Experi-
mental Farm and others. A vote of thanks was
proposed to Mr. Rennie and carried with enthu-
siasm. Mr. Rennie, in responding, said he felt
honored by the attendance at the meeting of the
Farmers' Club and at his harvest home, and if any
profit was derived from his mode of farming he
would be amply repaid. He concluded by inviting
the gathering to partake of his hospitality, which
was accepted with cordiality and thoroughly en-
joyed.

RED POLLED HERD-BOOK.

A new volume of the Red Polled Herd-book has
just been issued. The breeders of Red Polls have
not yet formed a society, as breeders of other stock
have done. The Herd-book is a private under-
taking of Mr. Euren, and he has the confidence of
the breeders and their acknowledged authority to
do the work. The introduction states that "the
first part of the third volume is the first of an
annual issue." Hitherto the parts have come out
from time to time, as they seemed to be required.
The first volume was published in 1874, and a
second part of it in 1877. Another volume, in two
parts, was brought out in 1881 and 1883. The
Red Polls have, since the first publication, increased
in numbers and importance. There were only 40
herds registered in 1874; 39 of these were in
Norfolk and Suffolk alone, and one in America.
There were none in other counties. In 1883, 92
herds had been formed, and of these 17 were in
America, and there were some in Essex, Surrey,
and Berkshire, besides Norfolk and Suffolk. There
are now 22 in America. They have extended into
Sussex, Oxfordshire, Middlesex, and South Devon,
but the whole number registered is rather less,
namely, 89 in all.

SHORTHORN SALE.

Attention is directed to an announcement else-
where in the CANADIAN BREEDER of Messrs. Cowan
and Patteson's sale of highly-bred registered Short-
horns and Shropshire sheep, on the 13th inst., at
"Clochmohr," Galt, Ontario.

Among the forty lots to be disposed of will be
found the famous Princess bull, 6th Earl of Antrim,
1212; several splendid cows of the Polyanthus and
Sanspareil families; others descending from Mr.
Cowan's great show bull, Oxford Lad, 24713, as
well as from his seven-eighths Duchess bull, Con-
stance's Duke, 7853; and others deep in the blood
of the famous old Princess cow, Red Rose 10th,
one of whose daughters and calf sold for \$5,500.
Most of Mr. Patteson's cows will be found served
by the Kentucky bred bull, Connaught Ranger,
son of the Filligree cow, Fame 3rd, and imp.
Wild Eyes Connaught. Connaught Ranger is
three-eighths Duke of Connaught, the highest-
priced bull ever sold, \$23,000 having been paid for
him by Lord Fitzhardinge to Lord Dunmore, a sum
which he fully earned in outside services while in
the Berkeley Castle herd. That grand cow Gunilda,
by 8th Duke of Airdrie, is in the list, and one of her
daughters, as are heifers by 5th Fordham Duke of
Oxford, from the daughter of a cow sold at the
sensational New York Mills sale, and several by
Baron Aylmer, he by 2nd Earl of Goodness, a son
of the celebrated 4th Duke of Clarence.

The Shropshire sheep will be rams and ewes
bred from the best imported stock, largely made
up of the prize-winning blood of Lord Chesham's
famous flock, crossed with representatives of the
Beach and Lovat flocks.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS AND PRIVATE EXPERIMENTS.

A French paper calls attention to the fact, though
the sum expended by the French Government on
agricultural education this year amounted to \$702,-
400, the work was being inadequately performed.
This sum, however, is much more than is
expended in England for a similar purpose, while it
falls considerably short of the sum devoted to that
purpose by Germany. In fact so far as agricultural
experiment stations and Government schools of

agriculture are concerned, England is worse off than almost any other European country. And yet, in spite of all this, the agriculturists in every country in Europe readily acknowledge the pre-eminence of the English farmer. Are we to conclude from this that experiment stations and schools of agriculture are not so efficient after all as they are claimed to be? Far from it. The British farmer is pre-eminent for his accurate calculations and thoroughly scientific methods. He is successful because he is well versed in the lore which schools of agriculture and experiment stations are designed to teach. He has learned the lessons, but not at Government expense, but through the outlay made in the same direction by intelligent and enterprising land-owners of practically unlimited means, who have for years been expending large sums on the conducting accurate experiments covering a very broad and comprehensive field of practical research both in agriculture and stock breeding. Thus it will be seen that in England the work which we are trying to do through the agency of Government institutions has been and is being done by private enterprise. We have not the landowners of unlimited wealth in this country to carry on practical research and conduct agricultural instruction at their own expense, and we must therefore do our best to secure the assistance of the Government to carry on the work.

At the same time every farmer can do something in this direction, no matter how limited his means. His every-day operations, if carefully noted, will furnish him many a valuable hint worth giving to the public through the agricultural press. The farmer or stock-breeder of more ample means often makes experiments for his own information, but when it is all over he stores up the information for his own use, but it never occurs to him that he might reach thousands of interested readers were he to send an account of his experiment to the CANADIAN BREEDER.

Ontario is making very good progress in the direction of agricultural instruction, but much remains to be done. The Government is doing its share nobly, and now let us hear from the farmers and breeders who will supplement the information furnished by the Government with the results of experiments of their own.

DAIRY PRODUCTS OF EUROPE.

France exports more butter than any other country in Europe—her average for ten years ending 1883 being over 90,000,000 lbs. annually, the average value being \$17,300,000. From this sum, however, must be deducted about \$3,500,000, the average value of her yearly imports. France imports four times as much cheese as she exports.

Denmark is also famous as a dairy country. Her exports of butter were well maintained up to 1883, in spite of her butterine exporting neighbor, Holland, though prices were not quite so good as ten years ago; on the other hand they were better in 1883 than in 1878. The export of Danish butter reached the lowest point in the decade in 1878, and the year before the great increase from this side of the Atlantic occurred. It has increased

regularly since until, in 1883, it exceeded that of any year in the decade in quantity, though twice exceeded by other years in value, attaining the very large amount of 37,952,842 lbs., valued at \$8,719,892; closely approximating in amount our two largest years, 1879 and 1880, and largely exceeding our largest year in value. It should be noted that Denmark is also an importer of butter on a moderate but increasing scale. In cheese the Danish export trade is insignificant and largely exceeded by the imports.

Great Britain, though producing large quantities of butter and cheese, is always ready to accept the surplus products of other countries. Her imports of butter amount to more than the aggregate exports of France, Denmark, the United States, and Canada, and a good customer, indeed, would she be for these countries were it not for the enormous amount of butterine from the Netherlands, which is included among her imports of butter. This latter country's exports, in quantity, approximate those of France, but the value shows the price per pound to be less by 25 per cent., which betrays the butterine story. Great Britain is also a great consumer of foreign cheese, for which she pays from \$23,000,000 to \$25,000,000 yearly; add to this the annual value of her butter imports, and we have a total of about \$80,000,000 yearly paid by Great Britain and Ireland for butter and cheese; her exports of either are comparatively trifling, aggregating barely \$2,000,000 yearly. Of the Netherlands butter, or rather butterine exports, we have already spoken; of cheese she exports more than any other European country, the average for five years being about 56,000,000 lbs., which is over 9,000,000 lbs. less, however, than the average for the five years preceding, while Switzerland, which comes second as an exporter of cheese, shows a steady increase.

AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL.

One of the peculiar and distinguishing features of the history of farming and stock-breeding during the past ten years has been the tendency of retired merchants, lawyers, doctors, contractors, and others of their class to take up these pursuits with the view of combining pleasure with profit. At first sight, one would suppose that, in competition with the experienced "professional" farmer, these amateurs would have but slender chances of success; but the facts of the case usually prove the reverse; for, as a rule, the amateur makes more out of the capital he has invested in the business than does the man who has been following it for a livelihood from his youth.

There are several good reasons why the amateur should succeed better than the average professional in stock-breeding and agriculture. In the first place, the amateur seldom undertakes the work without plenty of capital to carry it on.

Though he starts with little or no practical experience, the amateur has no ignorant prejudices to overcome, he is willing and anxious to learn what experts can teach him, to read standard works and periodicals embodying the experience of hundreds of intelligent and practical men, and embracing the results of valuable agricultural and stock-breeding experiments made in almost every quarter of the

civilized world. Is it surprising that such a man succeeds better than the so-called "practical" farmer, who thinks that the whole secret of success is to grub and toil with the hands from dawn till dark, and carefully and reverently to follow the methods of his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather before him. The "book farmer" is to him an alien, an apostate, and an outcast. If he succeeds better than his hard-grubbing neighbor, it is "luck, pure and simple." The book-farmer's cows yield double the quantity of butter that can be got out of the "practical farmer's" herd, but this teaches the straw-stack dairyman nothing. He scornfully but confidently asserts that his neighbor's cows consumed double the amount of feed that could be bought for the butter they made, and therefore he is happy and contented. The "book-farmer" buys more stock and adds farm to farm, but the "practical farmer" consoles himself with the reflection that his neighbor is running himself hopelessly into debt, and that next week, next month, or at the latest, next spring, the sheriff will come along and "fire him out," after which he will wander upon the highways an outcast and a terrible example to all upstart, irreverent book-farmers who dare to depart from the traditions and methods of their ancestors. Of course, this prophecy is never realized, but the prophet goes on dreaming it over and over, looking every month for its fulfilment to the day of his death.

And why should anyone wonder at the success of the average amateur as compared with the average professional farmer? The former utilizes all the available manure by means of barn-yard cisterns while the latter, if he uses the manure at all, only uses it after half the plant food it originally contained had been "leached" away in a spongy, foul smelling, undrained, uncomfortable barn-yard.

The amateur feeds and fattens with his farm produce a race of cattle that have been bred by generations of shrewd and intelligent breeders with the sole object of producing the greatest possible amount of choice beef on the least possible feed. Is it surprising that he fattens his cattle with more profit than the man who feeds the veriest scrubs, bred in the most haphazard fashion without reference to anything in particular?

In the same way the amateur makes butter from cows bred especially for that purpose, or cheese from a race of cows that have been proved by numerous carefully conducted experiments to be pre-eminently qualified for economical and profitable cheese production, while the "professional" makes butter, cheese, and beef, all from the same coarse-boned, thick-hided, hungry scrub—a "general purpose" cow with a vengeance.

We might continue the comparison all over the farm, including the horses, sheep, fowls, swine and implements, with similar results, but we have gone far enough to point the moral.

The amateur may make a few mistakes at the outset, and sometimes they are pretty costly ones, but he succeeds in the long run because he really profits by the researches, experiments, and experience of thousands, while too many of the professionals never go outside their own experience to learn anything about their calling.

CATTLE SALE AT THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The eighth annual Experimental Farm sale of live stock came off at the farm, near the city of Guelph. Though the season was a busy one with farmers, there was a larger attendance than usual of visitors from all sections of the Province, with not a few outsiders from other parts of the Dominion. The offerings comprised a varied lot of thoroughbred, grade, and fat animals, chiefly cattle; the usual year's surplus of the farm, and the first brought to sale since the extensive importations of 1884. A good many of the young cattle catalogued were the produce of those importations. The breeding stock was in fair growing condition, fed on pasture and green fodder alone, without any special fitting up for the sale. In point of merit and breeding there were a few really good animals which deserved a better reception than was accorded them at the sale; but the lot, taken as a whole, could hardly be said by the most favorable critic to be of more than fair quality. The Shorthorns were represented by the five-year-old imported Booth bull, Sir Leonard, bred by Hugh Aylmer, and a young bull got by him and bred at the farm. Neither of these bulls were at all up to the standard which a careful breeder should look for in a sire, and, considering age in the case of the elder one, they sold well enough at \$140 and \$125 respectively. An eight months' heifer calf of the Wild Eyes strain, imported in dam from the Hindlip Hall herd of Mr. Henry Allsopp, ran up to \$280; and Mr. Davidson, of Whitby, secured a yearling heifer of his favorite Aberdeen blood on his lone bid of a like figure. The remaining Shorthorn, a seven-year-old cow, bred by Mr. Aylmer, was knocked down at \$190, a price which, notwithstanding her being under size and evidently a light milker, was considerably below what she would have brought a few years ago. The demand all through was far from active, and with the exception of an occasional spurt between a couple of buyers for some coveted animal, the bidding went along slower and with less spirit than usual. A better result would probably have been secured if the 28 head of thoroughbred cattle sold had all been of one breed instead of being as they were, divided up among seven different breeds, as in that case a larger number of the fanciers of the one particular breed would probably have been induced to attend the sale. Among the Herefords, Mr. Stone secured a promising young imported bull at \$225, and Mr. Sorby should have no cause to regret his purchase of a fine young cow, "Sunflower," imported from the Royal Windsor farm, with calf at her side, for \$350. This cow was regarded by many as the best bargain of the day. The Aberdeen polls comprised a number of good young animals, principally of the Tillyfour and Portlethen strains, and they were pretty widely distributed at moderate prices. The Holsteins were imported from New Hampshire, U.S. In the case of several of the offerings, private bids had been received during the summer from breeders at a distance, at figures far beyond what was realized on Friday, but the Government has wisely adhered

to its determination to dispose of all the surplus breeding stock of the farm only by public auction to the highest bidder. The following is the result of the sale:—

SHORTHORNS.	
Sir Leonard, 5 yrs., imported; P. Bathgate, Eramosa.....	\$140
Sir Leonard, O.E.F., 2 yrs.; J. Lamont, Caledon.....	125
Beta, 6 yrs., imported; A. Taylor, Dromore.....	190
Baroness Wild Eyes, 8 mos., imported; A. Cutler, Coldstream.....	280
Princess Royal, 1 yr., imp.; J. I. Davidson, Balsam.....	280
HEREFORDS.	
Conqueror, 1 yr., imported; Dr. Alloway, Montreal.....	250
Cronkhill Monarch, 1 yr., imp.; F. W. Stone, Guelph.....	225
Sunflower, 4 yrs., imp.; H. Sorby, Guelph.....	350
Bloomer, 1 yr., imp.; H. Sorby, Guelph.....	230
ABERDEEN POLLS.	
Ethelred, 1 yr., imported; Chas. Cumming, Troy.....	200
Forsyth, 1 yr., imp.; Geary Bros., London.....	100
Kabul, 1 yr.; H. Stairs, Halifax, N.S.....	340
Strathglass, 1 yr., imported; Thos. McRae, Guelph.....	180
Strathglass, O.E.F., 3 mos.; Mossom Boyd, Bobcaygeon.....	60
Kyma, 4 mos.; Geary Bros., London.....	120
Mavis, 3rd, 6 yrs., imported; Geary Bros., London.....	300
Minnie, 5 yrs., imp.; M. Boyd, Bobcaygeon.....	325
HOLSTEINS.	
Atlantic, 8 mos., imported; J. Jackson, Weston.....	100
Maximilian, 5 mos., imported; Wm. Leeds, Toronto.....	65
AYRSHIRES.	
Campbell, 3 mos.; H. G. Clark, Brampton.....	30
Campbell 2nd, 3 mos.; Frank Kean, Orillia.....	35
Stately, 1 yr., imported; A. Cairns, Flesherton.....	80
Peggie, 3 yrs., imported; A. Cairns, Flesherton.....	90
Jeanie of Auchenbrain, 3 yrs., imported; A. Kains, London.....	100
JERSEYS.	
Prince, 1 yr., imported; J. Jackson, Malton.....	90
Rosie, 1 yr., imported; Wm. Leeds, Toronto.....	65
Rosie 2nd, 4 mos.; Wm. Leeds, Toronto.....	75
GUERNSEYS.	
Ruth 1st, 1 yr., imported; F. W. Stone, Guelph.....	45
Goldleaf, 1 yr., imported; J. Idington, Stratford.....	65
Ruth, 4 mos.; Geary Bros.....	30
FAT CATTLE.	
Hereford Grade Steer (first cross), calved 6th October, 1882; weight, 2,005 lbs.; C. J. Alloway, Montreal.....	150
Aberdeen Poll Grade Steer (first cross), calved 24th June, 1882; weight, 2,080 lbs.; C. J. Alloway, Montreal.....	230
Shorthorn Grade Steer, calved 21st December, 1882; weight, 1,915 lbs.; W. West, Guelph.....	220
Shorthorn Grade Steer, calved April, 1882; weight, 2,325 lbs.; J. Simpson, Guelph.....	150
Shorthorn Grade Steer, calved April, 1882; weight, 2,095 lbs.; J. Simpson, Guelph.....	135

A number of grade cows sold at from \$40 to \$90 each, and about thirty lots of Cotswold, Leicester, Down, and grade sheep, mostly home bred, went at from \$10 to \$47. Several lots of swine, and one or two surplus working horses were also disposed of at ordinary figures.

GOVERNMENT AID TO HORSE-BREEDING.

The London *Live Stock Journal* publishes the following valuable extract from a paper read by Mr. Simpson, M.R.C.V.S., Maidenhead, before the Royal Counties' Veterinary Association:

"If the Government of this country decided to interest itself in this question of horse-breeding, it occurs to me that the system adopted in India, with some slight alterations, might very well be copied. "I think no stallions but those who have been certified to be free from hereditary disease should be purchased, and no mare should be allowed to have the services of these horses unless her owner also could produce a certificate to the same effect. Two classes of stallions would probably be provided for certain districts, as in India, and the owner of the mare, with the assistance of the person in charge of the stallions, could select the horse best suited to his mare. No fee should be charged for the services of the stallion except in those instances

where the services were required for a thoroughbred mare. I can foresee that this would be necessary, or a horse whose produce was popular on the 'turf' would be called into requisition to cover these mares with a view to racing the produce. This would exclude from his services the class of mares that would produce stock beneficial to the country and with profit to the owner, and on that account breeding thoroughbreds from public stallions should not be encouraged. From the fact that so many of our best mares have gone out of the country I should not hope for great results until the produce obtained in this way had attained the age of three years, when doubtless their superiority over the class which farmers had for years past been breeding would be evident, and after that I should not be at all surprised if farmers and others bought good half-bred mares, as they would a good cart mare, with the main object of obtaining a few foals from them. On all sides it is admitted that the travelling stallion of the present day is a failure, and the speedy thoroughbred is not so much sought after on account of his qualifications as a hunter-getting sire, but simply because he has won so many important races. I am, of course, aware that the horse which looks most competent to get hunters, with good looks and plenty of bone and muscle, frequently gets stock the reverse of this. In such a case I would say, castrate and sell him rather than allow him to beget stock which is of no use to the country. This would be doing what I am told is done in Germany.

"Prizes should be given at every agricultural show in the kingdom for the best brood mares and young stock up to three years old.

"The stallions of a private individual should not be allowed to cover unless he possessed the certificate of a Government inspector stating that he was free from hereditary disease, but if he possessed this certificate he should be encouraged in every possible way. Thus, if he covered, say, fifty mares annually at a low price compared with his value, his owner should be subsidised in some way, thus imitating the plan adopted by the Austrian Government, who, as I have told you, give amounts of from £10 to £30 annually to all such stallions.

"The reason given by the House of Lords' Committee for not recommending that the Government should possess stallions of their own was that the Government would, if such a plan be adopted, place itself in the invidious position of competing with private owners of stallions, and that compulsion would be regarded as an undue interference with the liberty of the subject.

"I can hardly think that such considerations as these influence the Government of our time, otherwise it is difficult to conceive why the interest of the small country parcel carriers, as well as the larger business of carrying companies, were not first considered before the Parcels Post was allowed to be introduced. If, however, a committee of enquiry decided that the business of private owners of stallions would be interfered with, I can understand that nothing would be easier than dealing with such a state of things by the buying up of these animals, retaining those which were good enough, and castrating all the unsound brutes which are ruining the country, as regards horses, by their existence as stallions."

A Western paper has the following, without quoting its authority for the figures given: "France slaughters about four millions of beef cattle annually, the average weight of which is only about 200 pounds. In England about two millions are annually slaughtered, but averaging 500 pounds each. Thus, while France requires four millions of cattle to produce her 8,000,000 cwt. of beef, England obtains 10,000,000 cwt. from only two millions of cattle. Verily, there is great gain in securing good stock."

Correspondence.

GONE INTO CATTLE.

Our old friend Weston, well known to many in Toronto, writes as follows for the BREEDER:—

"OURAY, COLORADO, Sept. 23rd, 1885.

"MR. EDITOR:

"Enclosed is \$3. Please send me your blooming BREEDER addressed to: Thomas James, Montrose, Colorado. He's my pard in the cattle business, and we've started with 400 head—fourteen bulls, twenty-four steers, and the rest cows.

"If Valancey Fuller has a Mary Anne of St. Lambert or two that would do to cross on my short-tailed Texas steers, I would send him an order if he thinks the whelps would be fair grade cattle. Perhaps I'm somewhat mixed on breeding, but I'll soon learn, as I've got two fiery untamed cowboys of the typical sort working for me.

"They wear two rows of fringes all round their buckskins, and huge six shooters to keep the cows from biting them. They're wild and woolly, and were never combed, and could ride one of Fuller's tame Mary Annes to death or jerk the supreme stuffing out of her with their lariats in two twos.

"Yours truly,
"W. WESTON."

A REMARKABLE BROOD MARE.

P. E. I. Agriculturist.

Mr. Richard Bagnall, of Clyde Mills, New Glasgow, has a remarkable brood mare, sired by "the old McGinnis pony." She has now by her side a promising colt, being her *fifteenth* colt in *fifteen* years, all of which she has raised successfully. Twelve of her colts sold, at ages ranging from one to four years, for amounts aggregating \$1,600, which speaks well for the prolific old mare. She is yet in good health, and bids fair to raise many more of her kind.

THE PERSIAN HORSE.

Dublin Farmer's Gazette.

The Persians have from earliest times been noted for horsemanship. The Persian horses, although full of spirit, are generally far more gentle in disposition than American horses. The usual paces are a very fast walk, a canter, and a run. The trot is not a favorite gait in the East, and it is the opinion of the Orientals that it is a gait far more fatiguing for long rides than the gallop, and only fit for carriage horses. A strong horse, six years old, can be bought at Teheran for £9. A very superior blood horse can be bought for £70 to £80. The average price for a good and handsome hack is £12. The stables are generally very primitive affairs, each horse having a separate manger composed of stone and mud, built against the garden wall, with a few branches thrown over to keep off the sun, for during nine months there is scarcely any dew or rain. Each horse is also tethered by the hind foot to a spike driven into the ground. But the greatest care is taken, notwithstanding, in regard to the health of these horses. They are always carefully blanketed, and in cold weather or after nightfall hardly anything can be seen of them but the ears and tail, they are so completely muffled with blankets of felt. The royal stables of Persia have always been stocked with hundreds and thousands of picked steeds, fit for state pageants, hunting, and war. The importance attached to this branch of the king's household brought about the custom which existed from time immemorial until within the present reign, that a fugitive from the wrath of the king could

find a sanctuary in the royal stables. So long as he remained there he was safe. The present Shah has 2,000 mares in the valley of the Lar alone. This is a remarkable winding depression in the mountains, forty miles from Teheran and 11,000 feet above the sea.

TRAINING VERSUS BREAKING COLTS.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* gives his experience in training colts so that they will not require breaking, as follows:—

"I have two Norman colts, one yearling and one three-year-old. When the latter was nine days old I made a halter for him, bedded a stall by his mother, and tied him in it. He gave a long, steady pull, fell two or three times, got up and shook himself, and that was the end of it. He has never tried to break away since. I petted him, gave a little bran and oats, and never permitted him to follow his mother when at work. In a few weeks he would go to his mother for his milk and then march back to his stall to be haltered. I fed him regularly as I did the other horses, and he soon began to paw and ask for food with the rest. I placed the feed sack on his back and let him stand and eat, until he grew accustomed to it. Next I put on the saddle, and next the harness, and by the time he was a year old he was not afraid of anything. I tied him to the work horses to go to and from water. When twenty months old I hitched him with another horse to the sled—good sleighing, no load, drove moderately, and he never scared. He was so thoroughly accustomed to the harness that there was no trouble whatever. I now work him on the near side with checks. He takes a fair, straightforward pull, which I regard as one of the highest qualities in a work horse. I consider him a better worker and more reliable at three than many that have been in bad hands for ten years—under the whip, half fed, half harnessed, and poorly trained; do not let a colt run till three or four years old, and then half kill him in breaking, and perhaps ruin him for life."

HORSE NOTES.

Philadelphia Press.

Three years ago Commendatore Vincenzo Stefano Breda, of Padua, Italy, some thirty miles west of Venice, sent over and purchased the fast stallion, Elwood Medium, with a record of 2:24 $\frac{3}{4}$, and the fast mares, Belle Oakley, 2:24 $\frac{1}{4}$, and America. Last month he added to his American stock the following:—The standard young stallion, Grandmont, 2:17; Zoe B., 2:17 $\frac{1}{4}$; Amelia C., 2:19 $\frac{1}{4}$; Clarinda, by Cassius M. Clay, out of Lad Reynolds, and Decorah, by Mambrino Time, out of Kate Forrest, by Edwin Forrest. The first and the last two were purchased of General Withers. In addition to this choice American blood, General Breda has some Orloffs, and among them two stallions of that breed. Here is the nucleus of what may grow into a breeding establishment, and we will watch with no little interest to see what comes from it. Elwood Medium is well bred, and with his record of 2:24 $\frac{3}{4}$ he would be a desirable horse among the best. But Grandmont, although untried, should make a great stallion, for his breeding is remarkably strong, being by Almont, and out of Badura, by Cassius M. Clay, Jr., g.d., Puss, the dam of Lorelle, by Alexander's Norman, g.g.d., by Toronto, son of St. Lawrence. When American horsemen visit the grand old city of the Doges, they should take a little run out to Padua, and see how American blood flourishes under the bright skies of Italy. It is just possible that this may prove another California as a breeding and developing region, for certainly California does not surpass Italy in equability of climate. "Is it

not strange," asks Mr. Wallace, "that when this Italian gentleman wished to form a stud of trotting-bred horses he had to go to the only two countries on the face of the earth—America and Russia—where the pacer had not been exterminated either by breeding or neglect?"

BREEDING FOR SEX.

American Dairyman.

With the certainty of the recurring seasons, and far more often, does the man with a new or old recipe in disguise, come forward to teach us how to breed for sex at will. Knowing how anxious cattlemen are to get females, they find them easily duped with any plausible theory. The notion that is just now going the rounds is that the right testicle begets males and the left females. Under this rule we should think the entire bull would beget hermaphrodites. But the fact is, the male is just as potent with one as with two testicles, and begets male and female just the same. Where the point of determining the sex lies has not yet been discovered, much less has it been brought under man's dominion. It is very questionable if nature will ever let us into that secret; for, if it should, fashion or some other whim of man might destroy the species by making all of one sex.

A theory so plain as the above ought not to impose upon any one, for, if true, it would have been found out thousands of years ago; for it is a common accident for bulls to lose one of their testicles, when the peculiarity of begetting but one sex, under such conditions, would be patent to the most unobservant. It may be set down as a rule that this secret will never be found out, except through the science of physiology and by men who are expert in the anatomy of the bull and cow. Blind credulity may occasionally hit upon a remarkable coincidence, but its fallacy will soon come to the surface and disabuse your mind with a rude shock. Whatever may be accomplished in the future, one thing is certain, and that is, at present, under any state of the case, taking one season with another, the sexes will be just about even, male and female, each after its kind.

THE SUCCESSFUL BREEDER—SOME ESSENTIAL POINTS OF HIS CHARACTER.—It is said that "the man who establishes himself as a breeder of any class or kind of pure bred stock at once assumes more responsibilities than is generally found in a superficial examination of such a position. In him centres not only the success of the individual enterprise, but also the reputation of the entire field which he enters, and is affected to a greater or less extent by his integrity, honesty, and general manner of doing business. Egoism is always ready and anxious to rejoice over the failure of one who has broken from its ranks, and because such failures sometimes do occur those who have taken the initial step in the right direction should, with more care, guard against anything that has even the semblance of failure. Untiring perseverance alone is no assurance of success when the merit of an enterprise is measured by public opinion, and is in a great measure dependent upon the general public for support. To produce stock for the market should not be the entire object of a breeder, when the value of his animals depends so much upon the many different things connected with their production. It is not difficult to see why the value of an animal is often changed by the transfer of ownership. It is well for beginners in such a laudable work as the improvement of live stock to study these points well, and to remember that the character of the stock depends to no small degree upon the character of the breeder."—*Exchange*.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT HORSEMEN AND HORSES.

W. W. Hunter, in the National Stockman.

One of the great advantages of newspaper correspondence is the means it furnishes for comparing the thoughts, observations and actions of others with our own. When I read Dr. Horne's article on "The Horse to Breed" in the *Stockman* of August 20th, I concluded that he and I had been viewing American people as well as American horses from a different standpoint.

He says: "We, as a nation, drift to extremes. We go with the popular crowd. We do not stop to think what is best under the circumstances, etc." My limited knowledge of the human family has led me to think there is as much independence of thought and action among us as among any people on the globe, and probably as much among the farmers as any other class. One of the best evidences of this we find in every number of the *Stockman*, and other leading farm journals. We see page after page of advertisements of every kind and breed of stock, adapted to our soil and climate. Surely farmers are not running to extremes after one kind or breed, else the breeders of the many other kinds and breeds could not pay for the printers' ink they are using. At the last annual meeting of the Washington County, Pa., Thoroughbred Breeders' Association, our President reported six thousand animals registered, or eligible to registry, owned by the members of the association. This comprises four or five breeds of horses, seven breeds of cattle, six breeds of sheep and four breeds of swine. This variety of twenty or more pure breeds in one county does not seem as though there was any one popular crowd to go with.

These are only a few of the many facts, patent to all, which go to prove that the American farmers and stock breeders do think and act independently.

I fully agree with the doctor that a great many small horses have been bred: but that most of them are fit for quick, light road work I cannot admit, not having been bred for any special purpose, with perhaps a very little thoroughbred, trotting and draught blood, mixed with a good deal of scrub blood, that they have neither instinct, style, action or endurance for fast road work. These horses have been bred not because of a popular craze for small horses, but because improved breeds had not yet proved themselves worthy of patronage, and because cheap scrub or grade stallions were numerous. Everyone, familiar with the history of horse breeding, knows that wherever really good, well-bred horses have been introduced (either roadster or draught) that the business has increased, just because farmers have found it profitable.

Two farmers went to a gentleman in Pittsburg who had, at the time, one hundred and fifty horses of different kinds in use in the city, and asked his advice as to how to breed their mares to be most profitable. He said, "Breed your good, common farm mares to those large imported horses, and I will pay you from \$175 to \$250 apiece for your colts at three years old." Another farmer asked a responsible horse dealer in Pittsburg, who was a friend of his, how he had best breed his mares to make the most money. He told him to breed them to a good Clydesdale horse if he had to go forty miles to find him. These men had no interest in boosting any one breed, but valued a horse by the only true standard, the service that is in him, and the markets can be depended on to settle that question. That there is a demand for carriage horses of larger size than is usually found in roadsters, there is no doubt, and many others as well as your correspondent are watching the results of breeding Cleveland Bays and French Coach horses with common mares. If this course of breeding should prove as satisfactory as the breeding of the various draught breeds, we will be

ready to buy them and raise some coach horses, as well as draughts and roadsters. In the meantime it is useless to try to push the heavier horses out, to make room for the Cleveland Bay, because he can never fill their place; but in due time he will find his own place, regardless of what may be said for or against him; for every true horseman can see, and is willing to recognize real merit in a good horse, by whatever name he is called.

AN AMERICAN AT THE LONDON PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

Correspondence Michigan Farmer.

Of neat cattle the leading breed of Canada to-day is most emphatically the beautiful reds and roans of the Shorthorns, although the Holsteins as milkers are gaining very rapidly and are strongly arresting the attention of the milk dairyman, while the beautiful little Jersey has already gained a foothold on Canadian soil which (owing to her ability to stand at the head of all classes as a butter cow) will not be easily eradicated. The above breeds were all very well represented at this fair, as were also the Herefords, Polled-Angus, Galloways and Ayrshires. Of Devons there was but one herd. The show of sheep was very good. Indeed I doubt if there was ever a better on this continent; and all breeds were represented, even to the Dorset Horned, the first I ever saw in this country. But unmistakably the coming sheep for Canada is the Shropshire-down. Of swine, there were as many as any one could see, as good swine ought to be seen, in a full half-day. Of all breeds the Berkshire is still the favorite with Canada's best and most intelligent farmers.

HOW TO DETERMINE GOOD COWS.

Colman's Rural World.

Every owner of a herd of cows should know what they are individually worth to him. Very few herds can be found in the country but will contain cows that not only do not yield any profit to their owners, but are even kept at a loss, which loss must be made up by the profitable cows. Many cows will give a good quantity of milk while fresh, but will hold out so poorly as to be unprofitable in the end. A cow giving a smaller quantity per day but holding out nine months in the year, will often prove to be the more profitable cow. Again, a cow giving a large mess of milk, but of poor quality, may not be worth her keep, especially if butter-making is the object. There are many points to consider in determining the value of a cow; the quantity of milk given in a year, its value for the purpose for which the cow is kept, the amount required to keep her, her disposition, ease of milking, etc. It is attention to such points that will often turn a losing business to a paying one. In these times of low prices and small profits, business men of all classes expect to watch all corners, stop all leaks, and use less expense, and utilize everything. Manufacturing interests which a few years ago yielded a large profit, now often depend for profit on utilizing what was then wasted. The agriculturist in the various departments must not expect to succeed unless he pursues a similar policy. The dairyman then should have his scales and record book, and should weigh and record what he gives his cows, and what they give him in return, until he knows what each cow is capable of doing, then knowing the unprofitable ones, he can weed them out.

Farmers do too much guessing in their business, and trust too much to chance, luck and the moon, and do too little close figuring. Figures are wonderful eye-openers, and form mighty interesting reading sometimes.

GUERNSEY COWS FOR THE DAIRY.

Hon. Lewis F. Allen, Buffalo, N. Y., in Prairie Farmer.

In your paper of 5th inst. I note a photo-engraving of a Guernsey bull—a fair representation, so far as a photograph usually gives, of a bovine animal. But a photograph seldom, if ever, affords a perfect likeness, as in the human production of the instrument, the forward parts or limbs of the person nearer the lens are made larger in proportion than they should be, and of course the likeness is more or less distorted. So in the bull of your plate. The head is thrown forward and made too large; the legs also are too coarse, and the brush of the tail enormous....The Guernseys are about one-third larger than Jerseys, carry better flesh, and are a fair beef animal when fattened; much preferable to Jerseys in that quality, and equal to them in the high quality of their milk and butter, and, on the average, with equally good keeping, yielding a larger quantity of both. They are also somewhat hardier in constitution. Yet I would not depreciate the Jerseys in any of the qualities for which their owners value them....You speak of my action in crossing my dairy herd of cows with a Guernsey bull. For dairy purposes solely, I prefer high grade Guernsey cows. Mine are crosses on high grade Shorthorns, which I have kept many years, as being more persistent milkers, in frequent instances hard to dry off before the succeeding progeny; breeding early; calving at two years old; having large, square, well-placed udders and sizable teats; kind in temper—in fact, a satisfactory cow in all particulars. I am grading up my heifers as high in Guernsey blood, now having many of three-fourths, and shall breed them still higher as the younger ones progress. The Shorthorns originally were, as a rule, large milkers, but that quality has been so much neglected in their general breeding for the production of beef—a quality so largely possessed by hardly any other cattle—that it is now difficult to select a herd of uniformly good milkers of the Shorthorn breed.

FEEDING JERSEY CATTLE.

H. Bradford Stephens.

The manner of feeding in order to produce rich and sweet milk is a thing that to the ordinary agriculturist would appear at first sight easy of solution, but it is not so. It should be remembered that the animal whose capabilities are for milking becomes lean on the same quantity of food that will make the feeding cattle fat. The consequence of this is that the milking cow is more affected by the changes of temperature than the fat one. Jerseys should always have a dry, clean shed; should always be protected from cold winds, and not be allowed to drink cold water if the best results are desired, though the St. Lambert herd had cold water and cold winds, but were housed every night from September to June; during the months of June, July, August and September they were housed on wet nights or days, and though the Jersey is hardy, as our experience has most indisputably proved, there is a great difference between obliging an animal to endure hardship unnecessarily, and taking care to keep it in a good, healthy, vigorous condition to endure hardship, should circumstances make it necessary; and as more food is required where animals are not properly housed and taken care of, it may truly be said in effect that warmth is food. And in the spring the cold nights are hurtful to the Jerseys, and all high-blooded animals, as it must be confessed that the extremes to which breeding for points has been pushed have been rather conducive to an increased delicacy of constitution and physical sensitiveness, though we maintain and can prove that the Jersey is much less susceptible to this failing than are other famous breeds which have,

without doubt, decreased in value on this account.

The Jerseys should be curried daily with a curry card, especially during winter. A few minutes devoted to each animal every day are profitably spent in currying it, and the benefits are soon apparent. The first requisite in feeding is, of course, abundance of food; there should be no stinting. We fed usually cut hay and large quantities of straw, which they carefully picked over. In the early part of the winter we fed meal and chaff—but little corn meal—but later, about the end of December or beginning of January, we fed cut mangels. These are not good for Jerseys when first gathered, and we took care always to throw out all roots that showed any signs of decay or rottenness, as any impurity or imperfection in the food is sure to affect the milk and butter injuriously. We fed about a bucketful daily of cut mangels to each cow, half a bucketful to those that were young, or not, for any reason or other, giving a yield of milk. It is a good plan to mix meal or shorts with the cut roots when feeding, as it corrects the loosening effect of the mangels.

We do not believe at all in carrots or turnips for Jerseys, or in fact for any milk or butter cattle. We know that many are opposed to mangels as a food for the dairy cow, but it is only necessary to use a little care and judgment in their use. They should not be fed till January, should not be fed in too large quantities and should have a small quantity of meal mixed with them, and then mangels are right royal food for Jerseys, and we strongly advise their use in preference to other roots.

AYRSHIRES IN NEW ZEALAND.

An Ayrshire cattle breeder, Mr. Jas. Gemmill, recently read a paper on the above subject before a farmers' club in New Zealand. We give below an extract from his interesting address:—

"From my first Ayrshire cow, Milkmaid, I got six calves, five of which were prize-takers at Oamaru, Dunedin, and other shows. The unsuccessful one was exhibited only once, when a calf. From the six calves I had only two heifers (Ayrshire Lass and Mary). The former was well-known in the Oamaru show-ring. She had three times twins in succession (bull and heifer), and carried them only seven months, it being only about eighteen months from the time she had the first two till the last (six calves in eighteen months). One of the two heifers bred, but she had had only two calves when something went wrong, and she had to be fattened for the butcher. The bull-calves were mostly sold when young to caver breeders at a distance, and were not exhibited. She had two heifers, prize-takers, including the twin. The twin bulls all bred. Ayrshire Lass died of milk fever. Mary is a cow I have in my possession at the present time. She had nine calves. Six of them have taken prizes at Oamaru and other shows. The others have not yet been exhibited. Queen Mary (Mary's daughter) has had seven calves. Six of them have already taken prizes, the seventh being only about six weeks old. Ruby, another daughter of Mary's, had seven calves, all prize-takers with the exception of her last, which is a few months old.

"It will therefore," he said, "be seen how desirable it is to start with first-class animals, and how like produces like. I admit that sometimes good animals are got from a secondary cow after being mated with a first-class bull, but in general good judges can see a flaw or weak link in them, and although they may look passable, I have always found their progeny varied in character for generations after. My experience has also gone to prove that when a breeder has a class of animals that cannot be beaten outside his own herd, it is unwise for him to cross with others of inferior quality. I

therefore recommend in such cases in-breeding—that is, mating together animals of the same blood. But in no case would I recommend such a course should there be any hereditary defect or glaring weak points in both the sire and the dam; for, whatever the defect may be, it will come out worse in the progeny. On the other hand, when you breed from parents of the same and pure blood, you secure in the young stock a family likeness that could not otherwise be obtained.

"I may here state that Queen Mary, the cow I have already mentioned, is about nine years old. She was seven years old before being beaten in a show-ring, having taken championship prize at Oamaru, Dunedin, and other shows; and at Oamaru show twelve months past she was placed before the imported champion cow that was first this year in Dunedin, even though she was four years older and slightly broken down. She also took this year in Oamaru and Dunedin first prize for cow and progeny, and first at Blueskin for cow bred by exhibitor. I may also state that, from the time I started to breed from Milkmaid my mind was made up to the course I have pursued as being the best. I considered Milkmaid the best cow I had seen in New Zealand, she being champion cow in Oamaru when fourteen years old, beating what was supposed to be the best cow in the colony at the time. I also considered the same strain of blood the best (the Ayrshire Jock breed), and that by going out of that strain I was sure to degenerate the young stock. I therefore always, with one exception, mated her with sires blended with the same blood as herself, and, as soon as I got bulls from her, I mated them with her daughters. The result was successful beyond my expectations, having got Queen and Ruby, besides a few champion prize bulls. The old cow died, and, to a certain extent, cut short my plans. But in every case, when I mated the above-mentioned cows with animals of the same blood, their progeny turned out prize-takers. Queen's sire was more than half-brother to her mother, and out of her grandmother, they being related for generations back on both sides to Ayrshire Jock.

"As there is a large number of cross-bred cattle in this country I would recommend those who wish to improve them with either Ayrshire, Shorthorn, or other breeds, that, in selecting a bull, preference should be given to an in-bred one, if good, and the young stock should be mated with animals of the same strain as their sire, and the cross blood would be worked out in a few generations. There is great judgment required in selecting a bull. The breeder should understand the defects of his cows, and endeavor to secure a bull exceedingly good in those particular points, to counterbalance the defect. Great mistakes are made by many breeders of the Ayrshire cattle in selecting bulls. They run away with the idea that the more the bull has the appearance of a cow the better. They prefer one small in the head, with a ewe neck and shelly appearance, and very likely mate him with cows of the same stamp. The consequence is that the progeny are more like half-bred goats than good Ayrshires. If a bull is like a cow, what may you expect the cows from the bull to be? A bull should always have a masculine appearance, with substance and quality combined."

THE VALUE OF SKIM MILK FOR FEEDING CALVES.

Dublin Farmer's Gazette.

Among other practical work undertaken during the last year by Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, was an experiment to determine the value of skim milk for feeding calves. To this end several calves were fed for a period of twenty-one weeks, their weight at the commence-

ment of the experiment having been accurately taken. To determine the value of the milk fed he estimated the value of gain in weight by the calves at four cents (2d.) per pound. The total gain of six calves in twenty-one weeks was 1,544 pounds, representing a value at four cents per pound of 61 dollars 76 cents = £12 7s. 4d. From this was deducted the value of all other foods consumed at their market value, and the balance was credited to the skim milk fed, amounting to twenty-four cents per one hundred pounds. This, he admits, is not a large sum, but he claims is quite respectable in view of the fact that whole milk for butter and cheese is at the present price of those commodities not worth more than fifty cents per one hundred pounds. The conditions under which the calves were fed (during winter) were, so far as relates to shelter and comfort, not above those which would be furnished in the barn of any average farmer. The professor concludes his report with the following practical suggestions on calf feeding:

Feed skim milk lightly. Eight to nine quarts in three feeds is sufficient to make a thrifty calf gain from twelve to fourteen pounds a week.

More calves are killed by over-feeding than under-feeding.

Feed three times a day if you wish good results.

Never let the milk go into the calf's stomach colder than 98 degrees, Fahrenheit. Use the thermometer regularly in determining the warmth of the milk.

Make lime water by putting a lump of lime the size of a hen's egg into a jug of water and shaking. When the water is clear it is ready for use. Keep the jug corked tight at all times. A tablespoonful of the clear lime water may be given with each feed if the calf shows any signs of scours. If scouring occurs reduce the amount of milk at once. An egg stirred in the milk and parched flour are both excellent remedies. Over-feeding, not feeding often enough, irregularity, and cold milk are the principal causes of scouring.

Teach the calf to eat whole oats by the time it is three weeks old, by slipping a few small handfuls into its mouth just after it has drunk milk. When it has learned to eat them, keep a supply before it in a little box. If you have not oats enough for the horses and calves both, let the horses go without rather than the calves. Do not waste time grinding the oats. Bran, oil meal, and other articles are good, but oats is the most satisfactory of all. I never knew of a calf eating too many. While young, keep each calf tied by itself, and if the flies are troublesome, darken the stable. Do not put the young things out into the hot sun with the idea that the little grass they may eat will compensate for the blood sucked by the myriads of flies that pester them. We have had less trouble and better results with winter calves than with those that come in the spring.

Dismiss all prejudice that a skim milk calf must be a stunted, unsightly thing. We are making a great advancement in calf rearing as in butter or cheese making, and old ideas must be put away.

In Ireland the Kerry breed is much esteemed as suitable for small villa farms, as the cows, although naturally active, are very gentle, and do well when tethered on confined bits of grass. They also thrive when kept constantly house-fed. A Kerry cow has been kept for five years in a dark stable in Dublin without injury to her health. About twelve quarts of milk daily is an average yield for a Kerry cow when she is fairly kept, and some cows give as much as sixteen quarts daily for a considerable time after calving. The yield of butter is 1 lb. from 11 quarts of milk; but we have known a higher percentage of butter to be obtained.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

A STANDARD WANTED FOR THE LITTLE JERSEY.

The *Country Gentleman* has a correspondent who writes very sensibly about the little Jersey. He says that the plan "of breeding from any Jersey cow, regardless of individual merit, is just what prevents a more rapid improvement of this useful breed. But this error is not only committed by breeding from worthless cows, but from worthless bulls. A Jersey cow whose individual merit does not give her value has no value, except her weight of carcass. There is no rational plan of improving a breed but to weed out the bad and indifferent and breed only from the good of both sexes. To insure the proper reform in this matter, and a rapid improvement of the Jersey breed, the American Jersey Cattle Club must take a step in advance, and allow the registry of no animal without a stipulated degree of merit, individual or in both its sire and dam. There must be a fixed standard, below which there shall be no registry."

WHY BUTTER DOESN'T COME.

Asa, in N.H. Mirror.

- 1st. Because of some disorganized or unhealthy condition of the cow.
- 2nd. On account of the unwholesome food and water supplied.
- 3rd. Want of proper cleanliness in milking and setting the milk.
- 4th. Lack of right conditions in the raising of the cream—pure air and proper temperature.
- 5th. The cream not raised and skimmed in due time.
- 6th. Cream not churned at the proper time—kept too long.
- 7th. Cream allowed to freeze—injured still more in thawing.
- 8th. Cream too warm when churned.
- 9th. Cream too cold.
- 10th. Churn not a good one.
- 11th. Lazy hand at the churn. Some persons have the churn around nearly all day, summer or winter; take a few turns and then stop; fool around and begin again. Cannot make good butter so. Use a box or barrel churn; begin moderately and continue so till no more vent is needed, and then go on at a good pace, without stopping till the butter comes. When the cream is perfect and the temperature right, about 65 degrees in winter, for a batch of butter weighing 20 to 35 pounds, 20 or 25 minutes should be ample time for churning in the manner described. Since this complaint in butter-making is more common in the winter season, I should expect to find the cause in the reasons given above in Nos. 4 to 9.

THRIFTON NOTES.

Enthusiastic swine-breeders, of a statistical turn of mind, occasionally try to show by figures the comparative importance of the hog growing interest of the country. But no great array of figures is needed to satisfy the farmer of moderate means, that hog-raising is one of his surest and quickest ways of making money. It takes less capital than in the rearing of horses or cattle, and it brings returns much sooner.

The greatest drawback in swine-breeding is the liability to losses from the epidemic diseases which so frequently sweep through the country. Yet the great prolificacy and rapid growth of hogs, render it possible to soon recover from these losses and still come out ahead of even the fast horsemen. A friend recently remarked that he had followed the showing of horses at fairs for many years, though from a lack of sufficient capital, not as largely as he would have liked. At the same time he kept a

lot of good hogs at home, and almost immediately, on returning from the fairs in the fall, he had to sell hogs to pay his horse showing expenses. Since then he handles fewer horses and more hogs. Now, instead of standing near the foot of the roll as a breeder of good horses and hogs, he has advanced to the foremost rank as a breeder of improved swine.

The weather in Central Illinois during the fourth week in September has been all that farmers could wish. The cutting and shocking of corn has begun in earnest; although hay is more conveniently fed in winter than corn fodder, more of the latter will be saved than usual, because many of our farmers think that cattle and horses winter better on corn fodder than on hay.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHbred STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

- Windsor, 14255, and London Duke, 14256, W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky., to Rodgers & Ritchie, London, Tenn.
- Lucky Sallie, 14260, Monroe Boyd, Kelly, Ky., to John H. Boyd, Kelly, Ky.
- Duke of Mendota, 14285, Geo. Elliott, Harristown, Ill., to M. D. Palmer, Mendota, Ill.
- Baron of Claverack, 14248, John C. Taylor, Great Barrington, Mass., to B. S. Messick, Claverack, N. Y.
- Huntsman II., 13631, Wm. J. Hale, Shelton, Neb., to J. Bucklen, Cameron, Mo.
- Daisy Dean, 13154, Geo. W. Barnes, St. Clairsville, Ohio, to W. W. McMonies, same place.
- Decide, 14297, Clifford White, Wellington, Ohio, to Philip Snider, Marysville, Ohio.
- Vine, 14298, Clifford White to C. H. Gost, Wellington, Ohio.
- Riverside Chief, 13415, Chas. F. Thompson, Wadley's Falls, N. H., to Jos. Stott, Newmarket, N. H.
- Onarga Chief, 10343, Liverpool VI., 10418, and Butterfly, 11086, S. B. Tinkham, Chariton, Iowa, to Maxwell & Tinkham, Chariton, Iowa.

Live Stock Notes.

There are 256 varieties of cheese, more or less distinct in their character, made in Europe, says a German authority.

One hundred head of horses, raised in Colorado, were recently shipped to London, to be sold there for street service.

Mr John Forbes, of Woodstock, has purchased a two-year-old by Bullion out of Explicit by imported Phaeton out of Annie Laurie.

It is estimated that 100,000 Texas cattle have been sold into Colorado the present season; of these about two-thirds were oxen.

The amount invested in the cattle industry in the United States has increased during the past twenty years from \$1,000,000 to about \$100,000,000.

For the first six months of this year, 32,844 head of cattle have been exported from New York, 27,764 from Boston, and 21,399 from Montreal.

In one district in France the milk of 250,000 sheep is annually made into cheese. From two to three thousand tons are produced, and it brings the highest price in European markets.

About 2,400,000 acres of turnips are annually grown in England, which makes an average of about twenty-one tons per acre. These are, as a rule, fed off on the ground where grown.

Many of the ills to which domestic animals are heir are directly traceable to damp and unsuitable quarters. Keep this in mind, and repair and relieve of dampness all the stabling of the stock before bad weather comes.

The cost of the production of butter in Georgia has been figured out by a dairyman in that State at 12½ cents a pound, where good pasturage can be obtained for ten months of the year on easy terms. It can be sold at 25 cents a pound.

Said Mr. Hudnall: "The finest milker that has ever grazed our pasture fields at West Las Animas, is an imported Galloway. We have had Shorthorns, Jerseys, Guernseys and Kerries, but Madam Galloway, for quantity and quality of milk, beats them all."—*Colorado Record*.

At Berlin, Germany, there is a hospital where overworked or sick horses may recruit their health. In the management of it are a first-class veterinary surgeon, an ex-captain of artillery; and a farmer. The grounds contain nearly 100 acres of good pasturage, well watered, and with bathing facilities. Ambulance wagons are in readiness to carry horses, when necessary, to the hospital.

The *American Dairyman* says: Let a drop of fresh milk fall into a glass of pure water. If the milk promptly disseminates itself through the water the cow that yielded that milk is not with calf, but if it sinks to the bottom of the glass as it falls upon the water, and does not produce but little of a milky cloud, the cow is pregnant. The specific gravity and viscosity of the albuminous milk being heavier than the water, thus retains the drop of milk and causes it to sink.

At the public sale in New York City, of the herd of Jerseys owned by the late Mr. Shoemaker, of Baltimore, the average on twenty-seven head was about \$600. Mr. Recklesen, former manager of the herd, bought the bull calf out of Princess 2nd for \$3,000, and the bull Black Prince of Linden was taken by Mr. J. Roth for \$1,750. Oxford Kate brought \$3,250, the highest price of the sale. Westphalia sold for \$1,100, and Fillpail 2nd for \$1,000. There were about two hundred people present.

Dairy farming adds \$1 per acre to the value of land, while it saves a \$1 per acre of the value of land as against grain farming. This is \$3 per acre—good rent. Twenty of the poorest milch cows in the country, that two men can milk in one hour and a half in the morning and an hour and a half in the evening, will pay the wages of the two hired hands and furnish groceries for a good-sized family by selling cream at ten cents a gage. The skim milk will raise twenty hogs that will be worth \$5 each, \$100, and to this may be added \$300 worth of calves, as clear profit over and above the crop raised by the two hired men. Don't calculate on simply the price of cream, but take results to the end of the year.—*Minnesota Farmer*.

Mr. Valancey Fuller, of Hamilton, writes the *Colorado Live Stock Record*, to correct some errors that have gone abroad in reference to the feeding and product of his famous cow Mary Ann of St. Lambert. Writes the gentleman: "It is rarely that I pay any attention to any communications not attested over the author's proper signature, but the 'rumors' referred to by your correspondent a few weeks since, in regard to the feeding of my cow, were erroneous. I state most emphatically and positively that the food of Mary Ann of St. Lambert was as was stated in the report of the official testers at the time of making their report, and no other. That no oils, fats, sugar, butter, milk, cream, or anything of a like nature, was placed in her food or given in any way to her during her great test, or that her yield was the result of other than a natural one of proper food and care. She was kept in general health, and her food prevented from cloying by a tonic of gentian, but that it could produce an increase of the butter in itself is an absurdity. The analysis of the butter made by the club, and published, shows of what the butter was composed."

Poultry.

LANGSHANS.

The Poultryman.

A nephew of the late Major Croad, of the British service was, some years ago, upon an exploring expedition under orders of the English Government, in the north of China, where he discovered this fine variety of fowls, in the province of Langshan, and sent home the first that were ever seen in England. So many stories got into circulation about the appearance of extraordinary fowls in recent years, and so rapidly of late do nominal "new varieties" multiply, that we take all these accounts that are set afloat, without what appears to our view good authority, with many grains of allowance and more or less doubt as to their accuracy. In the instance of the Langshans, (so called because they were discovered and sent out from the district in China bearing this name,) we have become convinced, by abundant evidence, that they are a valuable and distinct variety, such as but rarely finds its way among us, and which will prove a real acquisition eventually to our already large list of first-class fancy poultry.

The discoverer of this variety in China was a scientist, in the employ of the British Government, and not a "chicken fancier," particularly. Thirteen years ago he wrote from China thus to his English friends:

"* * I send you some fine fowls by the steamship Achilles, of Hall & Holt's line. They are clean black, and are called 'Langshans.' Look out for their arrival, and send for them without delay."

A second letter stated that, "The fowls I am sending you are very fine. Their plumage is of a bright glossy black. I have never seen any like them before, and I am told their flesh is excellent. The Chinese say they are allied to the wild turkey: they are very valuable birds. You must be very careful of them, and get them acclimatized by degrees."

Upon the arrival of the Achilles in England, Major Croad lost no time in sending for the birds; and the messenger, on his return, informed him that the new arrivals had received quite an ovation at the docks, people crowding to have a look at them, asking what breed they were, and whether they were for sale, etc. The captain of the ship told him that, although he had been several times to China, he had never met with any fowls like these before.

The Langshans were publicly exhibited the next year at the Crystal Palace and other leading shows, and were bred successfully for three or four years, the stock being kept closely under the supervision of the agents of the original importer.

In 1876 so famous had become the reputation of the Langshans in England, that letters were received from M. St. Hilaire, the director-general of the Acclimatization Gardens in Paris, and M. Pierre Amadée Pichot, the editor of the *Revue Britannique*, himself an ornithologist and the author of a valuable work illustrative of the various plants and animals acclimatized in the society's gardens. These gentlemen asked for further particulars of the Langshan. After some correspondence, a pair of Langshans were sent to the Acclimatization Society's Gardens, Paris. The director-general replied, acknowledging the receipt of these birds in very flattering terms, concluding his letter as follows:—

"We consider the Langshans an interesting and precious addition to our collection; they are assigned to our 'poulerie,' a portion of the garden devoted to domestic fowls, of which we have fifty varieties."

Soon afterwards the celebrated *savant*, Monsieur Pichot, of France, wrote:

"We esteem the Langshan fowls a very remarkable addition to our collection; all the amateurs who have seen them have admired them and recognized their merits. The head keeper of the poultry department is positively in raptures to be able to show such a fine addition, and will take the greatest care of them."

In the succeeding month of May the unsolicited honor of the society's medal was awarded to the importer of the Langshans in England.

Until 1877 Englishmen stood alone as breeders of the Langshans. They have been highly applauded everywhere, on both sides of the Channel and in France, from the outset; all who saw them acknowledged this to be a new, pure, distinct and clearly valuable breed of superb poultry.

Many complimentary letters are still constantly being published in the English and French papers, in praise of the Langshan, but we have not the space to give more than the one following, which was written by a Paris correspondent:—

"My Langshan hens are most determined layers; the pullets commenced when only five months old, and they have been laying nearly every day for nine months, only resting for about a fortnight or three weeks. Two of my hens have now (in May) taken to the nest, the others are still laying. I think the Langshan superior to any breed I have ever met with. I have always kept fine birds, and several of my relatives have been amateur poultry breeders on a large scale. My aunt, the late Countess of M—, was a great poultry fancier, and possessed a large number of very valuable prize birds; she gave and also received high prices for them, but in all her costly collection I do not remember to have seen any so beautiful as the Langshan. I consider them superior in every respect; for besides being most attractive in appearance, their flesh is delicate, they are capital layers—in the winter, too—of excellent eggs; in fact, they seem to me to possess every good quality."

In this country the Langshan is now quite common. At first it was exceedingly difficult to obtain genuine Langshans in England. As they resemble the Black Cochins in many points, unscrupulous dealers in Great Britain would get a cockerel or two of the real Langshan, which they would breed to Black Cochins. These mongrels readily sold for genuine birds, and at exorbitant prices.

The general appearance of the Langshan greatly resembles the Black Cochins, but it has a longer tail and larger comb; between the toes the scales are pinkish purple, and the plumage is of a beautiful greenish-black color, with vivid blue and purple reflections.

They have proven themselves to be extremely hardy, so much so that a brood of chicks which were hatched in January, and were exposed to all the severe weather of the winter, survived its inclemencies without the loss of a single bird. The Langshan can be summed up thus, briefly: They possess extreme hardiness, rapid growth of chicken, great size, combined with small bone, full breast, delicacy of flavor, and possessing none of that dryness so common to most of the large breeds. As prolific winter layers of large, rich eggs, the Langshan hens will hold their own against all comers, whilst they lack that intense desire to sit, which is so essentially a characteristic of the Cochins.

LINDSAY SHOW.—The show in Lindsay attracted a fair attendance from this section. The cattle exhibit is said to have been particularly good, marking great progress in breeding. Mr. Fairbairn was a large exhibitor of live stock, and obtained several first prizes and two or three seconds. The Big Island Stock Farm thoroughbred herd of course took prizes in their classes. The attendance was fair, and the number of entries decidedly larger than usual.—*Bobcaygeon Independent*.

MANURE AND ITS APPLICATION.

M. F. Vidalin, in L'Agriculture.

Manure, in the form of litter and of solid and liquid excrement, does not in the dung heap undergo a sufficient degree of decomposition to reduce it to a state in which it may be assimilated by plants. It is well that the ultimate stages of decomposition should be continued and completed in the mold of arable or upon the surface of grass land, and that it should be accomplished only gradually, to meet, as it were, the demand; for thus is best avoided the loss of the fertilising elements of the manure by evaporation or by being dissolved and drained away by water.

This incomplete fermentation, however, on the one hand, leaves intact a portion of the seeds contained in the dung, while on the other, its fertilising constituents have the effect of promoting the germination of such seeds, and the growth from them of weeds and irrelevant vegetation, which tend to exhaust the soil. There are two plans for meeting this evil—one is to heavily manure cleansing crops and then grow one or more crops without again manuring; the other is to put on the manure before sowing time, slightly cover it in, allowing time enough for the weeds to appear, and then to uproot them by vigorous cultivation.

The ground having previously received the requisite preparation, deep trenches are opened, and manure abundantly placed in them. The crop is sown or planted there also, and covered by lightly ploughing. In this way the manure is neither evaporated nor drained off by water, but continues to decompose and at the same time to nourish the plants growing about it, while the soil is cleaned by weeding. The subsequent gathering of the crop and preparation of the ground for a cereal complete the incorporation of the manure with the soil for the succeeding grain crop, which is not further manured.

If a fodder undercrop is sown with the corn, and eventually the sod turned over, another crop may be obtained without again manuring.

The plan of manuring previous to sowing is practised on land which is allowed to lie a year fallow after two consecutive cereal crops, and is subjected to repeated ploughing and harrowing in August or September, to prepare it for the cereal crop which is to be sown in October.

It is in many parts, indeed, the traditional practice to sow and manure at the same time. But the land is often so dirty that the crops are often from this cause not unfrequently diminished by half. No method could be conceived better suited to favor the growth of weeds than these repeated manurings at seed time. It must, however, be acknowledged that the delay in the preparation of the land is too often caused by continued bad weather, and the limited amount of land left fallow renders it difficult to carry out this plan in the present state of agriculture.

Cereals need not, as a rule, be manured when they succeed potatoes or roots, on account of the heavy manuring which may be given these crops.

Manure then should only be put on the land in proportion as the ground can be freed from weeds, whether by actual weeding or, as above described, by manuring before sowing. This practice necessitates less frequent but more abundant manuring than is usual, and answers well with heavy, strong soils, in which the clay absorbs the fertilising constituents of the manure and keeps them in reserve for the nutrition of successive crops.

Light sandy or gravelly soils, on the other hand, do not retain the manure, and consequently require its addition more frequently. Still, however, judgment must be used in this respect, and it must be remembered that such land, especially when it is on a declivity, is better suited for wood or pasture than for tillage, which promotes the formation of gutters and the draining off of the fertilising substances down the slope.

BEAUTIFY THE FARM.

Exchange.

Make your rural home beautiful. Lay out spacious grounds about the farm house, plant shade trees, lay gravelled roads and plant flowers. Don't lay up all your net earnings for the benefit of your heirs and the lawyers, but spend some of it in beautifying your home. The farmer who always shuts his eyes to the æsthetic features of this life and screws himself down to the task of making money, loses a large portion, and the biggest portion too, of his existence. His home should be attractive to himself, to his wife, and above all to his children. Unpleasant homes in too many instances drive the sons of farmers to the towns, to excitement and dissipation, and to wreck. Such sons do not generally leave pleasant and beautiful homes.

FALL FAIRS.

Peninsular	Chatham	Sept. 29.	Oct. 1.
Central	Peterboro'	Sept. 29.	Oct. 1.
Peel	Brampton	Sept. 29.	Oct. 1.
North Simcoe	Collingwood	Sept. 29.	Oct. 2.
South Lanark	Perth	Sept. 30.	Oct. 2.
Tuckersmith	Seaford	Oct. 1-2.	
West Huron	Goderich	Oct. 1-2.	
South Grimsby	Smithville	Oct. 1-2.	
Somerville	Cobocok	Oct. 1-2.	
Dufferin	Orangeville	Oct. 1-2.	
West Durham	Bowmanville	Oct. 1-2.	
East Lambton	Wyoming	Oct. 1-2.	
Blenheim	Drumbo	Oct. 1-2.	
Kincardine	Kincardine	Oct. 1-2.	
Georgina Union	Sutton	Oct. 1-2.	
Port Elgin	Sauvee	Oct. 1-2.	
Chesley	Chesley	Oct. 1-2.	
Glencel	Markdale	Oct. 1-2.	
West Middlesex	Strathroy	Oct. 1-3.	
Greenock	Pinkerton	Oct. 2.	
Esqueving	Georgetown	Oct. 2.	
South Norwich	Otterville	Oct. 2-3.	
Southwold	Iona	Oct. 3.	
Dunwich	Dundalk	Oct. 5-6.	
East Simcoe	Orillia	Oct. 5-7.	
South Oxford	Ingersoll	Oct. 5-7.	
Palmerston	Palmerston	Oct. 6.	
Cramahe T'p.	Castleton	Oct. 6.	
Holland	Chatsworth	Oct. 6.	
Elma	Newry	Oct. 6.	
Nassagaweya	Brockville	Oct. 6.	
South Perth	St. Mary's	Oct. 6-7.	
South Simcoe	Cookstown	Oct. 6-7.	
Union	Baillieboro'	Oct. 6-7.	
Pickering	Pickering	Oct. 6-7.	
Tara	Tara	Oct. 6-7.	
West Elgin	Wallacetown	Oct. 6-7.	
North Ontario	Uxbridge	Oct. 6-7.	
Melancthon	Shelburne	Oct. 6-7.	
Haldimand	Cayuga	Oct. 6-7.	
North Brant	Paris	Oct. 6-7.	
North York	Newmarket	Oct. 6-7.	
Northern	Walkerton	Oct. 6-9.	
Mornington	Milverton	Oct. 7.	
Prince Edward	Pictou	Oct. 7-8.	
Southern	Brantford	Oct. 7-9.	
West Simcoe	Barrie	Oct. 7-9.	
Puslinch	Puslinch	Oct. 8.	
Osprey	Maxwell	Oct. 8.	
Stanley	Bayfield	Oct. 8-9.	
East York	Markham	Oct. 8-9.	
South Waterloo	Galt	Oct. 8-9.	
Northumberland	Warkworth	Oct. 8-9.	
Halton		Oct. 8-9.	
Wallace	Li-towel	Oct. 8-9.	
Euphrasia	Rocklyn	Oct. 9.	
Rosemont	Rosemont	Oct. 9.	
Harwich	Blenheim	Oct. 12-13.	
Brighton T'p.	Brighton	Oct. 13.	
Fullarton	Fullarton	Oct. 13.	
Forest Union	Forrest	Oct. 13-14.	
East Riding Peterboro'	Norwood	Oct. 13-14.	
Morris	Blyth	Oct. 13-14.	
King T'p.	Schomberg	Oct. 13-14.	
Asphodel, Belmont, and Dummer	Norwood	Oct. 13-14.	
Essex		Oct. 13-14.	
Eramo	Eramo	Oct. 13-14.	
Reach	Port Perry	Oct. 13-14.	
Manver	Bethany	Oct. 13-14.	
Norfolk Union	Simcoe	Oct. 13-14.	
Murray T'p.	Wooler	Oct. 14.	
Uxbridge	Goodwood	Oct. 14-15.	
Caledonia		Oct. 15-16.	

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

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

This week's cables contain more satisfactory news of the British cattle trade, which for the last three weeks has been completely demoralized. The improvement is due to smaller receipts from Canada and the United States and a better enquiry, while supplies from other sources have fallen off somewhat. At Liverpool the market is visibly better. On Monday there was a steady demand, and a fair volume of business was done at higher prices, the advance being equal to half a cent per lb. A better clearance was effected than for some time.

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

Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Prime Canadian steers	0 12½	to 0 00	per lb.
Fair to choice grades	0 12	to 0 00	"
Poor to medium	0 11	to 0 00	"
Inferior and bulls	0 07½	to 0 9½	"
Sheep—			
Best	0 13	to 0 00	"
Secondary qualities	0 11	to 0 12	"
Merinoes	0 10½	to 0 11½	"
Inferior and rams	0 08	to 0 09½	"

TORONTO.

Receipts of live stock at the Western Cattle Market yesterday were 42 loads, the majority of which were shipping and butchers' cattle. A good steady trade is being done. Shipping cattle and sheep are somewhat better, lambs a shade firmer, hogs easier.

CATTLE.—Owing to the improvement in the British live cattle market, shippers are in better demand this week. Offerings yesterday were between 150 and 200 head, prices were about the same as last week; among the sales were 20 head, averaging 1,225 lbs., at \$56; 20 do. 1,250 lbs. at \$57; 20 do. 1,225 lbs. at \$56; 6 do. 1,250 lbs. at \$54; 20 do. 1,240 lbs. at \$52; 15 do. 1,200 lbs. at \$56 each, less \$6; 21 do. 1,200 lbs. at \$51. Butchers' cattle continue in plentiful supply, but offerings contain too many common grades; market yesterday was steady; best loads sold at equal to 3½c. per lb., while best picked lots ruled at 4 to 4¼c.; many of the loads were broken up and sold at \$18@38 each, for animals averaging 750 to 1,100 lbs.; among the loads sold were: 18 averaging 1,125 lbs. at \$37; 22 do. 800 lbs. at \$24.50; 22 do. 1,000 lbs. at \$34; and 23 do. 1,025 lbs. at \$35.

SHEEP.—In better demand at higher prices in consequence of the cheapness of space from Montreal. Best sheep have sold at 3½c. per lb., and rams at 2½c. Offerings are not large.

LAMBS.—Yesterday's offerings were about 700 head which was somewhat more than was wanted; prices were better than a week ago; sales reported were: 165 averaging 75 lbs. at \$2.65; 78 do. 80 lbs. at \$2.75; 31 do. 85 lbs. at \$3.15; 41 do. 80 lbs. at \$2.85.

CALVES.—In fair supply but not too many offering; prices unchanged; 1 weighing 170 lbs. sold yesterday at \$8 and another 130 lbs. at \$6.

HOGS.—Market easier; stores not wanted, have been selling at 4¼@4½c. per lb.; heavy in light demand at 4¼@4½c. per lb.; light wanted at 4¼@4½c. with choice at 5c. Receipts are fair. Light hogs are offering in lots in which are a few heavy, and prices obtained are not so high.

Quotations are:

Cattle, export, 1,200 lbs. and upwards,	
heifers and steers, choice	4¾ to 5
choice mixed	4¾ to 4½
Bulls	3½ to 4
Butchers' choice	4 to 4¼
good	3½ to 3¾
inferior to common	2½ to 3
Milch cows, per head	\$30 to \$45
Stockers	3 to 3½ per lb.
Springers, per head	\$35 to \$50
Sheep, export	3¾ to 3½ per lb.
inferior and rams	2½ to 3
Butchers' per head	\$3.00 to \$3.50
Lambs, choice, per head	\$2.85 to \$3.15
inferior to common per head	\$2.30 to \$2.75
Hogs, heavy fat, weighed off the car	4¼ to 4½ per lb.
Light fat	4¾ to 5
Store	4¼ to 4½
Calves, per head, choice	\$5.00 to \$8.00
Common	\$2.00 upwards.

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

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending Sept. 26	1,361	2,650	805
Week ending Sept. 19	1,018	2,188	1,018
Cor. week 1884	1,392	3,398	599
Cor. week 1883	561	1,920	51
Total to date	37,221	43,681	8,237
To same date 1884	25,958	44,431	6,192
To same date 1883	23,352	34,883	3,217

MONTREAL.

The total exports of cattle this season to date were 51,403 head—an increase of 8,257 head compared with 1884, an increase of 9,705 compared with 1883, an increase of 28,398 compared with 1882, an increase of 14,759 compared with 1881, an increase of 15,196 compared with 1880, an increase of 31,466 compared with 1879, and an increase of 38,080 compared with 1878. The total exports of sheep this season to date were 34,086 head, a decrease of 11,104 head compared with 1884, a decrease of 43,749 compared with 1883, a decrease of 19,065 compared with 1882, a decrease of 17,438 compared with 1881, a decrease of 32,221 compared with 1880, a decrease of 24,825 compared with 1879, and an increase of 10,871 compared with 1878. Cattle freights remain steady at 40s. Insurance is firm at 2¼@3½ per cent. on cattle and 5@6 per cent. on sheep. Freights from Boston are quoted at 35s. There has been a more lively trade in shipping cattle at steady prices. A good supply was offered Monday morning, of which exporters bought freely, and a good business was done at 4@5c. per lb. live weight as to quality. Last year at this date freights were at 70s. with export cattle at 4¼@5¼c. The export trade in sheep continues dull and inactive, with prices nominal at 3@3½c. per lb. live weight, against 3½@4c. at this date last year. Good butchers' cattle were in better request and firmer, selling up to 4½c. per lb. live weight, the range being down to 3c. Lambs sold at \$2@3 each. Live hogs were in good demand and moderate supply at 4½@5½c. per lb. Calves were in fair demand and lower at \$2@4 each.

PRODUCE.

The week has not witnessed much increase of activity in the local market; but an improved feeling certainly prevailed during the greater part of the week, with more demand for flour and grain; offerings small, and held firmly with prices firm. Rail receipts have continued to come forward very slowly, and stock, save of barley, decreasing. They stood on Monday: Flour, 470 barrels; fall wheat, 36,546 bushels; spring wheat, 47,940 bushels; oats, 4,613; barley, 22,711 bushels; peas, nil; rye, nil. Flour and wheat in transit to the United Kingdom decreased to 1,375,000 qrs.; markets of U. K. firmer, closing at a slight advance. In the States the visible supply of wheat stood at 43,047,000 bushels against 42,248,000 in the preceding week.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

	Sept. 22.	Sept. 29.
Flour	os. od.	os. od.
R. Wheat	7s. od.	7s. 1d.
R. Winter	7s. 1d.	7s. 1d.
No. 1 Cal.	7s. 4d.	7s. 4d.
No. 2 Cal.	6s. 10d.	7s. od.
Corn	4s. 7½d.	4s. 7d.
Barley	os. od.	os. od.
Oats	os. od.	os. od.
Peas	5s. 11d.	5s. 11d.
Pork	52s. 6d.	52s. 6d.
Lard	33s. od.	32s. 6d.
Bacon	31s. 6d.	31s. od.
Tallow	29s. od.	28s. od.
Cheese	39s. od.	40s. 6d.

FLOUR.—The demand has improved considerably, but there seems to have been little on hand to offer, and that little has been held very firmly. Superior extra sold on Thursday and Friday at \$4, and at close the same figure was freely bid for it, and \$3.80 to \$3.85 for extra, and \$3.70 to \$3.75 for spring extra, but holders stood out for an advance in view of light supplies and a probable rise in rail rates.

BRAN.—Scarce and firm; has sold at equal to \$12 on track.

OATMEAL.—Seems unsettled; one sale reported at \$4, and more offered at \$3.82; small lots quiet at \$4 to \$4.25.

WHEAT.—Offerings small and prices rather unsettled, with sales made chiefly on p. t. No. 2 fall brought 88c. at the close of last week, when No. 2 spring seems to have sold about 90c. This week the demand has been less active, and the upward tendency has been checked, closing with No. 2 fall on track offered at 90c., with 87c. bid for it; and No. 2 spring worth 90c. f.o.c. On street, prices have been firmer, closing with 84 to 85½c. paid for fall and spring, and 75½c. for 90c.

OATS.—Scarce and firm, with sales of cars on track in latter part of last week at 34 and 34½c.; holders this week generally stood out for 35c., but at close one car was offered at 34c. and 33½c. bid. Street prices closed at 32 to 33c. for new, and 36c. for old.

BARLEY.—Increased enquiry has been heard but offerings have been small, and any little sold has brought firm prices. Extra No. 3 sold at 61c. f.o.c. on Monday, which price would have been repeated at close, or 63 to 64c. paid for No. 2. On street, prices closed at 55c. to 73½c.

PEAS.—None offered either by car or on street, and prices purely nominal.

RYE.—Nothing doing; nominal, about 60c.

HAY.—There has been very little doing in pressed hay, and cars have been quiet and easy at \$12.50 to \$13.50. Market receipts have been fair, but all wanted at steady prices, closing at from \$10.50 to \$15.

STRAW.—The scarcity has remained unabated, and all offered has sold readily at high prices. Loose has gone off at \$7.50 and \$8, but sheaf has brought from \$12 to \$14.

POTATOES.—Sad complaints of the crop are heard on all sides; no cars offered, and street receipts ranging from 35 to 40c. per bag, the latter for single bags.

APPLES.—Have been offered very freely on the market, where they have sold rather lower, the range extending from \$1 to \$1.75 per barrel, the former being for windfalls.

POULTRY.—Spring chickens have been offered freely, and selling at 45 to 55c., with ducks also abundant at 60 to 75c. per pair; and a few turkeys at 10c. per lb.

TORONTO MARKET.

Flour, p. brl., f.o.c., Sup. extra	\$ 4 00	to \$ 4 10
“ “ Extra	3 80	to 3 85
“ “ Strong Bakers'	0 00	to 0 00
“ “ S. W. Extra	3 70	to 3 75
“ “ Superfine	0 00	to 0 00
Oatmeal	3 80	to 4 00
Cormeal	0 00	to 3 50
Bran, per ton	11 75	to 12 00
Fall wheat, No. 1	0 00	to 0 00
“ No. 2	0 88	to 0 89
“ No. 3	0 85	to 0 86
Spring wheat, No. 1	0 00	to 0 00
“ No. 2	0 90	to 0 00
“ No. 3	0 00	to 0 00
Barley, No. 1	0 00	to 0 00
“ No. 2	0 63	to 0 64
“ No. 3 Extra	0 61	to 0 00
“ No. 3	0 00	to 0 00
Oats	0 33½	to 0 34
Peas	0 00	to 0 00
Rye	0 00	to 0 00
Corn	0 00	to 0 00
Timothy seed, per bush	2 00	to 2 15
Clover	6 75	to 0 00
Flax, screened, 100 lbs.	0 00	to 0 00

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—The only demand has been that for the supply of the local market, and the only sort wanted for that has been choice. Select dairy or very choice rolls have been readily taken at 14 to 15c., but for medium or shipping lots there has been no sale and prices have been nominal with stocks accumulating, although receipts cannot be said to have been on the increase. On street there has been rather more offered, and prices closed somewhat easier at 16 to 18c. for pound rolls, and 14 to 16c. for tubs and crocks of dairy.

CHEESE.—Steady and in fair demand at \$½ to \$¾c. for choice, and inferior to medium obtainable from 7 to 8c.

EGGS.—Receipts decreasing and prices advancing, closing at 15½ to 16c. for round lots, and 17 to 18c. on the street, with all offered wanted.

PORK.—Has sold fairly well at about \$17.

BACON.—Stocks very low, and sales necessarily very small. Long clear unchanged at 6½ to 6¾c., and Cumberland at 6¼c., with some new offered at \$½c. for both. New rolls moving at 10½c., and bellies at 12c. with a few old ones at 11c.

HAMS.—Still in good demand and steady at 11c. for trade lots of heavy weight, and 11½ to 12c. for small lots; pickled have sold in trade lots at 10c.

LARD.—Much as before at 9c. for tinnets, and 9¼ to 9½c. for pails, with tierces offered at \$½c.

HOPS.—More in, but all taken at \$7 to \$7.25 for light weights, and \$6.75 for heavy.

SALT.—Quiet and unchanged, with a few sales of Liverpool coarse at 65 to 70c. for small lots.

WHITE BEANS.—Scarce and firm at 90c. to \$1 for trade lots, and \$1.25 to \$1.35 asked by dealers.

HOPS.—One sale of exhibition hops was made at 10c. but more new offered at 9 to 10c., and not taken.

TORO TO MARKETS.

Butter, choice dairy, new	\$ 0 14	to \$ 0 15
“ good shipping lots	0 09	to 0 12½
“ inferior, etc.	0 03½	to 0 00
Cheese, in small lots	0 08	to 0 08½
Pork, mess, per brl	12 50	to 13 00
Bacon, long clear	0 06½	to 0 06¾
“ Cumberland cut	0 06½	to 0 06½
“ smoked	0 00	to 0 00
Hams, smoked	0 11½	to 0 12
“ cured and canvassed	0 12	to 0 12½
“ in pickle	0 10	to 0 10½
Lard, in tinnets and pails	0 09	to 0 09½
“ in tierces	0 08½	to 0 00
Eggs	0 15½	to 0 16

Dressed hogs	6 50	to 7 25
Hops	0 08	to 0 09
Dried apples	0 04	to 0 04½
White beans	1 00	to 1 35
Liverpool coarse salt	0 55	to 0 70
“ dairy, per bag 50 lbs.	0 45	to 0 00
“ fine	1 45	to 0 00
Goderich, per barrel	0 85	to 0 90
“ per car lot	0 80	to 0 00

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

HIDES.—The market has shown very little change; green have been taken as before, and cured have sold at 9c., but with more offered at this price.

CALFSKINS.—Green almost nominal; cured have sold slowly as before at 13 and 15c.

SHEEPSKINS.—Close with an advance of ten cents on the best green, leaving them at 70c., and country lots from 45 to 60c., according to quality. All offered have been readily taken.

WOOL. The previous improvement has been fully maintained; combing fleece has been selling in lots at 16 to 19c., the latter for selected only. Southdown has been worth 22 to 23c., but scarcely any of it offered. Pulled wools firm, with dealers taking super at 22 to 22½c., and bidding 27c. for extra, but scarcely any of it offered. The increased firmness seems due to a sudden enquiry from the States.

TALLOW.—Inactive, with unchanged prices with holders not pressing sales.

Hides and Skins—

No. 1 steers	\$ 0 08½	to \$ 0 00
Cows, No. 2 and No. 1	0 07	to 0 08
Cured and inspected	0 09	to 0 00
Calfskins, green	0 10	to 0 12
“ cured	0 13	to 0 15
Sheepskins	0 40	to 0 70
Lambskins	0 00	to 0 00
Pelts	0 00	to 0 00
Tallow, rough	0 03	to 0 00
“ rendered	0 05¼	to 0 06¼

Wool—

Fleece, comb'g ord.	0 16	to 0 19
“ Southdown	0 22	to 0 23
Pulled combing	0 17	to 0 18
“ super	0 22	to 0 23
Extra	0 27	to 0 00



Contract for Supply of Mail Bags.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General (For Printing and Supply Branch), and marked “Tender for Mail Bags,” will be received at Ottawa until 12 o'clock, noon on **MONDAY, the 23rd NOVEMBER, 1885**, for the supply of the Post Office Department of Canada with such Cotton Duck, Jute and Leather Mail Bags as may from time to time be required for the Postal Service of the Dominion.

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

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

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

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

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

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Secretary

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1885.

WANTED.

JERSEY COWS

IN EXCHANGE

FOR WILD LANDS.

Address,
BREEDER OFFICE,
TORONTO.

Mexico, the Coming Country.

Mexican Agricultural, Fruit, Timber and Grazing Lands.

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

SELL ABOUT 20,000 ACRES

of my Hacienda, consisting of agricultural, fruit, coffee, sugar, India rubber, fibre and grazing lands, well watered. Delightful and healthy climate; no winters, first-class markets, excellent hunting and fishing.

This valuable property is situated in the very heart of the garden of Mexico. To be sold very cheap and on easy terms. Titles perfect. Apply to

B. N. E. FLETCHER,
Woolstock, Ont.

W. HERON & SON,

Breeders and Importers of

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES

AND

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

A NUMBER OF RAMS AND EWES FOR SALE.

Correspondence Solicited.

DALMORE FARM,
ASHBURN, ONTARIO.

STALLION WANTED.

Wanted to exchange, a Two-year Old Thoroughbred Colt, entered for all the important racing events of next season; also a Bay Cob by “leveler,” for an ARDEN STALLION, thoroughbred, or with two crosses of thoroughbred, who would weigh about 1,300 pounds.

For particulars in regard to pedigree and terms, address

F. R. C.,
Care of Canadian Breeder,
Toronto.

Harness at Wholesale Prices!

WE CARRY THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE DOMINION.

Look at our Prices—

Maud S. Harness,	\$23 00	worth \$45 00
Blue Ribbon do.	18.00	“ 35.00
Single Strap	18.00	“ 35.00
Blue Rib'n Double	36.00	“ 45.00
No. 2	11.50	“ 20.00
No. 2 Double	25.00	“ 35.00
No. 3	9.00	“ 15.00

All Hand Stitched No. 1 Stock used. Call in examine or send for catalogue.

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104 FRONT STREET,
Opposite Hay Market, Toronto.

HARNESS! HARNESS!

40 years in the country is the test that tells.
No Cheap Yankee or Auction Work.

Send for a set of our \$12.50 Nickel Harness on trial. Privilege of inspection.

Harness at all prices. Send for price list.

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Most Modern arrangements for Feeding
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Convenient to City Markets and Shipping
Excelled by no Yards in the World.

Large Easy-riding Stock Cars, Fast Trains, Best Facilities for Loading and Unloading, No extra Charges for Feed and Prompt Attention at the Yards.
For the Convenience of Shippers an Hotel, with all modern improvements, will be built at the Yards so as to be ready for use about July 1st.
For Information about Rates, etc., apply to

G. M. BOSWORTH,

General Freight Agent (East'n Div'n),

MONTREAL.

E. TIFFIN,

Gen'l Freight Agent, (Ont. Div'n),

TORONTO.



GRAND.
Colonial Exhibition in London, Eng.
1886.

FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND FEET
RESERVED FOR CANADA.

First Royal Exhibition Commission
Since 1862.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION to be held in LONDON, England, commencing MAY 1st, 1886, is intended to be on a scale of great magnitude, having for object to mark an epoch in the relations of all the parts of the British Empire with each other.

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

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

This exhibition is to be purely Colonial and Indian, and no competition from the United Kingdom or from foreign nations will be permitted, the object being to exhibit to the world at large what the Colonies can do.

The grandest opportunity ever offered to Canada is thus afforded to show the distinguished place she occupies, by the progress she has made in AGRICULTURE, in HORTICULTURE, in the INDUSTRIAL and FINE ARTS, in the MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, in the NEWEST IMPROVEMENTS in MANUFACTURING MACHINERY and INSTRUMENTS, in PUBLIC WORKS by MODELS and DRAWINGS; also in an adequate display of her vast resources in the FISHERIES, and in FOREST and MINERAL wealth, and also in SHIPPING.

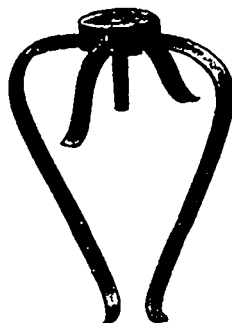
All Canadians of all parties and classes are invited to come forward and vie with each other in endeavouring on this great occasion to put Canada in her true place as the premier colony of the British Empire, and to establish her proper position before the world.

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

By order,
JOHN LOWE,

Sec. of the Dept. of Agriculture.

Ottawa, Sept. 1st, 1885.



THE STUNNER,

OR

Instantaneous and Painless Slaughterer of Cattle, Pigs, etc.

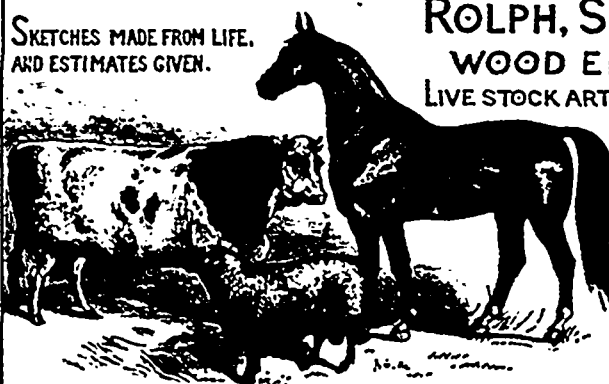
By using this instrument the animal is instantly and painlessly deprived of sensibility to pain, owing to the brain being pierced. To deprive animals of life in the speediest way is surely humane and economical, as well as a moral duty; for while the Creator has given to man the power of life and death over the inferior animals, it must be wrong to exercise it otherwise than in the most humane manner.

A sample, with full instructions, will be sent, carriage paid, for 75 cents, by the makers,

STRATTON BROS., 401 Gerrard St. East, Toronto.

A liberal discount will be allowed to agents.

SKETCHES MADE FROM LIFE.
AND ESTIMATES GIVEN.



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Low rates by Express. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

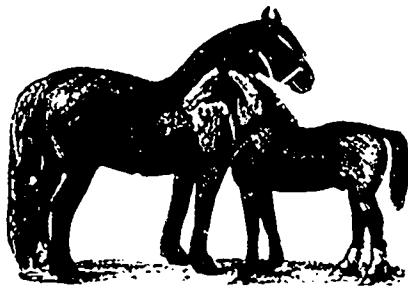
BENSON & WIKOFF.

What is Catarrh ?

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

Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalations and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucous tissue.

Sometimes since a well known physician of forty years' standing, after much experience, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients, which never fails in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or for forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease should, without delay, communicate with the business manager of MESSRS. A. H. DIXON & SON, 303 King Street West, Toronto, and get full particulars and treatise free by enclosing stamp.—Nail (Canada).



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Manfred, Cheviot, and Doubtnot,
All First Prize Winners.

Have always on hand, Stallions of the now
most fashionable breeds for sale.
Correspondence solicited. Address,

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THE CELEBRATED STALLION,
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Dark Brown Horse Foaled in 1878 Sired by "Ter-
ror" Dam, Nellie Lyall, by Luther Chancellor stands
fully sixteen hands and one inch, a very handsome
horse of great substance, weighed, at end of a very
successful season, 1,205 pounds. As a race-horse, was
very fast at all distances. His colts, from mares of all
descriptions, are very promising. For particulars
apply to

GEO. W. TORRANCE,
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Or to "CANADIAN BREEDER" Office, Toronto, Ont.

**Well-Matched Carriage Horses
FOR SALE.**

A Handsome Span of Dark Bay Mares,
well-matched—standing fifteen hands three
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Sound in every respect, stylish, prompt drivers,
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Apply to
SAM. BEATTY,
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Jersey Bulls For Sale.

American Jersey Cattle Club
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ACTOR, \$250.

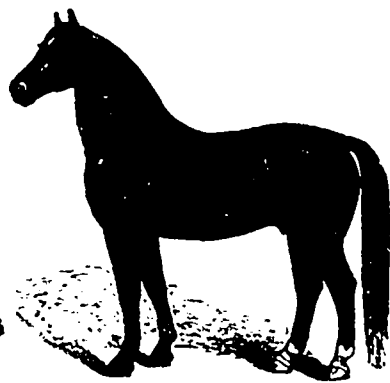
First prize two-year old class, and Silver Medal best
Jersey bull any age, Toronto, 1884.

CARLO, OF GLEN STUART, \$150.

First Prize Toronto, 1885, eleven animals in the
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BULL CALF, \$40; 9 months old.

For full particulars as to pedigree, etc., apply to
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STANDARD BRED

TROTting STOCK STALLIONS

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SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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SHIRE HORSES**

Can be secured from farmers here, by

MESSRS. BOWDEN & CO.,

OF UTTOXTER, ENGLAND,

For Cash or American Products,
at rates below.

Heavy Bred Entire Colts,	£10 to £20
1 year old	16 to 25
2 years old	25 to 40

Stud book certificate with each animal.

Clydesdales, Thoro. Breeds, Cleveland Bay
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MESSRS. BOWDEN & CO. are bringing out
a paper called "Noah's Ark," which is a For-
Sale Register of Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Sheep,
Pigs and Poultry, exclusively for this purpose,
no other matter or advertisement accepted. The
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Commission for all business done, 5 per cent.

Would exchange entire horses:

MAGNUM BOXER, 3 years old, for 1000 bus.
maize.

WANTED THE MOST, 4 years old, for 1500 bus.
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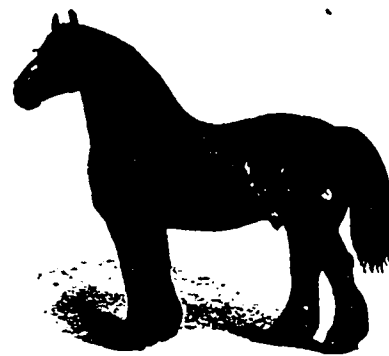
MINERAL WATER, Carligan Trotting Pony, 4
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Free on Steamer in both cases.

Agents could be appointed on both sides

Importers of Frozen Mutton and American Beef.

BANKERS: THE BIRMINGHAM & DupleY
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English Shire Horses,

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Has always on hand Stallions and Mares of
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Correspondence solicited. Address,

JAMES FORSHAW,
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in England.

Has always on hand, STALLIONS, MARES
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the best strains in England.

Mirfield is on the direct line between Liver-
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N.B.—Five minutes walk from the station.



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Herd headed by the Imported Bulls Corporal, 117,
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Choose Herefords and Shropshire Sheep for sale
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THE PARK, WESTON, ONTARIO.

Ten minutes' walk from Grand Trunk and Can-
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Have always on hand a very fine
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PARTIES ON BUSINESS WILL BE
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Herd numbers 60 head of choice animals.

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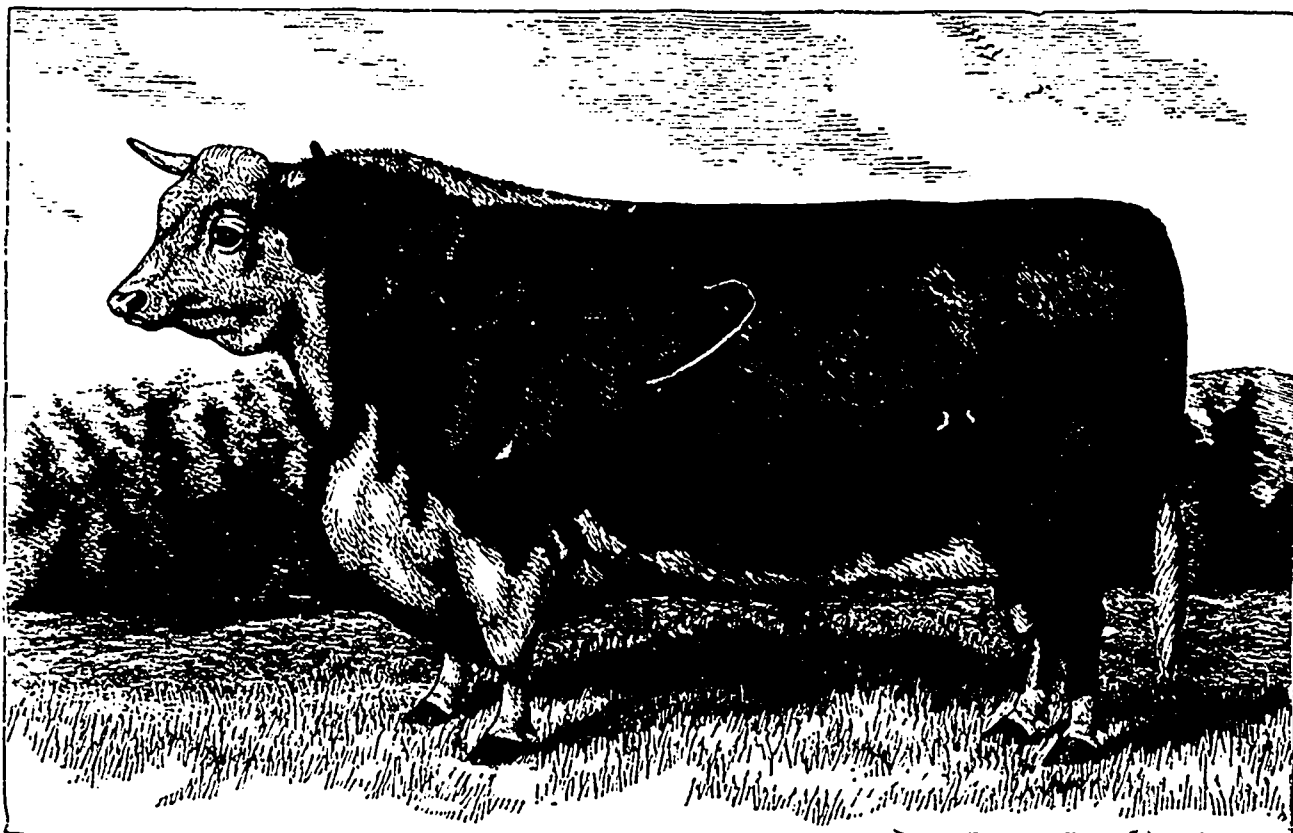
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I have still for sale a few young HEREFORD BULLS from recently imported stock, all eligible for or already entered in the American Hereford Record. Stock Bulls in use now are CORPORAL, 4175 (A.H.R.), 1st prize Ontario Provincial Exhibition, Ottawa,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

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Feed of all kinds, Cotton Seed and Linseed Meal, Clopped and Ground Corn and Oats, Pea Meal and Meal, Hay, &c., &c., at Lowest Cash Prices.
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PRINCIPAL, - PROF. SMITH, V.S.

With a view to driving out of the market every pound of

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We will, for one month, send to any address ONE 10 lb. can of the only genuine for 75 cts., (regular price \$1.50). Also send free a simple and inexpensive cure for Colic in horses. Never known to fail.

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

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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,

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"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. CRUBB, 170 King street west, two doors from St. Andrew's Church.

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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.

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Had ten years' experience planning and superintending the erection of Farm Buildings, and has visited many of the best Farmsteads in New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, and other States. Correspondence invited.

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JOHN HOPE, Esq., Bow Park, Brantford.

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Manufacturer of

First-Class Carriages,
WAGONS AND SLEIGHS

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

Call and examine.

"COLD WATER DIP" Manufactured and used successfully in England since 1873, awarded Gold Medal, London, England, 1881. The Best and Cheapest Sheep Dip known. Cures all skin diseases on Horses, Sheep and Cattle. Sure cure for scab.
Send stamp for circular to

F. J. PRIOR,
750 CRAIG STREET,
MONTREAL.

Insurance.

WESTERN Assurance Company.

HEAD OFFICES: TORONTO, CAN.

INCORPORATED 1851.

CASH ASSETS, - - - \$1,166,000. ANNUAL INCOME OVER - \$1,500,000.

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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.

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ESTABLISHED - - - 1847. ASSETS NEARLY - \$5,000,000.

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