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# CANADIAN BREEDER

and  
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY 13, 1885.

No. 7.



POLLED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, "JUSTICE," 1,462. Winner of Champion Prize at the Highland Society's Centenary Show at Edinburgh in 1884, and of numerous other honours. Bred by, and the property of, Sir George Macpherson Grant, Baronet, of Ballindalloch; M.P.

#### OUR ILLUSTRATION.

POLLED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL JUSTICE 1,462.

The illustration this week is of the Polled Aberdeen-Angus bull Justice 1,462. Justice was calved in April, 1878, and was bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, M.P., Baronet, of Ballindalloch, in whose possession he has since remained. He was got by the Erica bull Elcho 595, and was out of Jilt 973, descended from the old Keillor stock. Jilt has been a remarkable breeder of bulls, having been dam not only of Justice, but of Juryman 404 and Judge 1,150, both of which were distinguished prize-winners. Justice has added to the celebrity of the strain, having been awarded first prizes at numerous shows of the national and local agricultural societies. He was the winner of the champion prize as the best male specimen of the breed at the centenary meeting of the Highland and Agricultural Society at Edinburgh last year.

He has been used as one of the sires in the magnificent herd at Ballindalloch, which has been truthfully described as the premier herd of the breed in the world.

The especial value of polled cattle has long been recognized in Great Britain by both breeders and feeders, but it is only within the past few years that they have begun to advance in public favour on this side of the Atlantic. In Britain feeders have found polled cattle much more easily handled both in stable and paddock than horned animals, and the theory has been advanced that where large numbers are fed the nutriment required to sustain the growth of horns constitutes an appreciable item. Of course the great advantage in handling hornless cattle, however, is to be found in the fact that they are much less liable to injure one another, and that they are not nearly so apt to spend their energies and needlessly excite themselves with bellicose demonstrations.

On this side of the Atlantic there is another and still stronger reason for giving an especial preference to polled cattle. Our great ranches where the supply of beef for export must be largely grown in the future, are in the far west many hundreds of miles from the Atlantic seaboard. An important item in the charges against marketed range cattle must always be the freight from the ranch to the market. Take a train load of Texas steers and the space occupied by their immense horns mounts up to something serious, when the amount of marketable meat they bring with them is taken into consideration. When competition is keen and times hard, the amount of freight saved on a season's shipment of horned cattle will be found a matter of importance.

In addition to all this it has been found that the Polled Angus grades and thoroughbreds endure the cold snaps and occasional storms incident to Montana and our North-West win-

ters remarkably well. They are early maturers, produce a large amount of beef of an excellent quality, and are, in short, about as popular with North-Western cattlemen as any of the improved breeds.

## THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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

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

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Per line, each insertion, 20 cents.  
(Nonpareil measurement, 12 lines to one inch.)

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

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**CANADIAN BREEDER,**

COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.

TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, February 13th, 1885.

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

### RECENT ENGLISH STUD BOOKS.

The sixth volume of the Shire Horse Stud Book has just been received, and as it is merely a sample of the so-called "Stud Books" with which Great Britain is now being flooded, perhaps a notice of this particular one may do for all. To say that such a publication as the one before us is absolutely useless does not fully express what we ought to say on this question. Such books as these are a positive damage to the horse-breeding interest rather than a benefit. Instead of promoting purity of breeding they actually place it at a discount, inasmuch as they place it on a level with the grossest impurity of blood. It seems that any colt can be registered in this stud book whose sire is registered. Now let us see how such a rule as this will work in preserving the characteristics of a certain breed. A farmer in Western Ontario has a herd of Walpole Island ponies. He imports a registered Shire stallion having all the prominent characteristics of the breed. This stallion covers a dozen Walpole Island ponies and gets a dozen colt foals. These scrubs, half Shire horse and half Indian pony, are eligible for registration though they are only half-bred at best. The evil does not end there. These half-breds are all "registered stallions," and they cover another batch of Indian pony mares and get colts that are one quarter Shire horse and three quarters Indian pony, and yet these colts would still be eligible for registration as Shire horses. The next cross in the same direction would produce a registered Shire horse that would be in reality seven-eighths pony. The next would be fifteen-sixteenths pony, and so on, till nothing but the name of the Shire horse would be left, and yet, on the principle

pursued in these late stud books, such an anomaly in breeding is perfectly possible.

"Fraud" is a hard word to use in such a connection as this, but is not a gigantic fraud being perpetrated upon the public by these books? In this country horsemen know more about the stud book for thoroughbreds than any other. When they are informed that a horse is registered in the Shire Horse Stud Book they suppose that to be a guarantee that the horse has no other known blood than that of the Shire horse for some few generations back, to say the least of it. Such being the case, the registered stallion might reasonably be expected to stamp his own characteristics more or less pronouncedly on all of his get. But what are the facts? The so-called Shire horse may stamp his own individuality upon his offspring or he may breed back to some weddy ancestor on his dam's side.

It is no wonder that the breeders of heavy horses in the Old Country pay but little attention to the breeding of a horse and a great deal of attention to his points and general make up. They know how utterly meaningless are the figures behind a horse's name showing his number in the stud book. It is thus that confiding buyers of draught horses are humbugged. It is not to be expected that every farmer in Ontario, Michigan, or Illinois will have a stud book at his elbow, and therefore he must content himself with the assurance that the horse is a pure-bred Shire horse because he is registered in the Shire Horse Stud Book. They do not know that they can breed this "pure Shire horse" to a Cayuse mare and then register the monstrosity they produce in the book that is ostensibly published with the object of preserving the purity of the Shire horse. English breeders should be ashamed to countenance such a travesty upon the registration system. Let the standards be so arranged that the tendency will be to breed up toward purity instead of downward and away from it. Let it be insisted upon at least that to be eligible for registration hereafter both sire and dam must be registered animals and the produce of sires and dams that are now registered. At the outset there was of course the difficulty of establishing a foundation, but now that the Stud Book has reached its sixth volume it is high time that the work of purification had commenced. It is a thousand pities that this work had not been better done at the outset and the characteristics of the breed better concentrated. With all the outside elements that have been introduced into the "Shire" family during the production of these first six volumes, it will take a long time to establish a breed of horses in which the distinctive characteristics will be sufficiently fixed to warrant their reproduction with any degree of certainty.

One has not far to go to stumble upon the reason why the usually respectable and very deliberate and methodical Englishman has resorted to the extraordinary, not to say disreputable, expedient of stamping as genuine that which he knows to be spurious. The

American buyers of heavy stallions must have pedigreed stock at any cost. A registered animal is what the American buyer wants, and so long as he has a name and a stud book number behind it he is quite satisfied on the score of breeding. It would surely be edifying to buyers of some of these "pure" registered horses to know what claim they have to registration. Usually the sire is registered, and occasionally the dam is by a registered horse, but it is very seldom that there is anything said about a second dam. Very often nothing is known about the first dam, and the claim of the colt to registration rests solely upon the fact that his sire was registered. Thus, for example, one very fine big horse that figures as a crack horse on this side of the Atlantic is registered in the stud book as a Shire horse, and as he is a good hard bay with black points it will be a wonder if his name should not yet find its way into the Cleveland Stud Book. It would doubtless take time to accomplish anything in stemming this tide of folly regarding the stud books, but it is very certain that sooner or later this system of registering all sorts of horses as belonging to a distinctive breed will work its own downfall. American and Canadian farmers will in time learn how little registration in an English Stud Book really means, and learn to buy as the English breeder now buys, solely upon the individual characteristics of the animal before him, quite indifferent as to whether he happens to be registered or not.

We would not be understood as being opposed to the practice of registering animals that are eligible, but this English system of registration has only to be pursued a few years more in order to breed out all the distinctive characteristics of the races whose purity it pretends to conserve. If the lines governing it cannot be drawn considerably tighter and its very comprehensive grasp materially narrowed, it would be much better to abandon what has been done and begin over again on a sound basis. In the meantime, however, buyers should always bear in mind that a pedigree extended only on a line of sires is comparatively valueless, and that as long as the present system of registration be pursued it will be much better to buy a horse for his strong individuality than on the fact of his having a stud book number attached to his name.

### AYRSHIRES AS DAIRY CATTLE.

Those best acquainted with the Ayrshires almost invariably speak highly of their merits as dairy cattle. Of course no one pretends that they are such butter cows as the Jerseys have proved themselves to be, but for the milk-selling dairyman they have not an equal unless it be the Holstein. They are handsome, hardy, and gentle, and besides all this they are comparatively inexpensive to the purchaser. Mr. E. Arthur Roberts writes a vigorous defence of the Ayrshires to the London *Live Stock Journal*. After referring to a prize cow of this breed who won against individuals of other famous breeds of milkers, he says:—

"I have frequently heard the remark, 'Oh, it's all very well, but she's an exceptionally good Ayrshire.' Now, I say she is not, as I have others deeper milkers and giving equally good milk, one, when in full milk, giving 24 quarts a day, another 22 quarts. Now, let me consider at what cost I obtain this quantity of milk, which is my great point in comparison with other breeds of cows. Of course, the Jerseys and the Guernseys are out of the question, as they give considerably less milk, and theirs is for butter making, not milk selling. Now for the pure-bred Shorthorns. It is well known they barely give enough to bring up their own calves. Now, having disposed of these three breeds, I come to the class of cows one finds, in nine out of ten, in every dairy farm, and which can best be described as under-bred Shorthorn cows. I have some of these, and one has given me, when in full milk, 24 quarts a day, and sometimes 25, another 22 quarts, but both these cows consume at least one-third more than an Ayrshire, and, as the chief object of a dairy farmer must be to produce the greatest quantity of good milk at the least possible cost, there can be little doubt but that the Ayrshire, being also very hardy, should be the milk-selling dairy-farmer's cow; and to partly confirm what I have written, I refer you to the account from an American farmer in your *Journal* of January 9th, which is most interesting. The Ayrshire is also highly appreciated in our colonies, and at a sale by auction held in Sydney last year, one, 3½ years old, was sold for 260 gs."

#### HARD TIMES AND BOOK FARMING.

It has always been the fashion among a large class of our Canadian farmers to decry "book farming" as being altogether the opposite of practical farming. The farmer who year after year blunders along in a hap-hazard sort of way, making up in a great measure by plodding industry what he lacks in intelligence, is pointed to as the practical farmer, while the man who goes about his work like a rational being and insists on thoroughly understanding it is called the "book farmer." Now it often happens that for the first few years of the careers of two farmers of these widely differing types the so-called "book farmer" appears to have considerably the worst of it. They are on new farms perhaps, and as the soil is of apparently inexhaustible fertility the one's care in saving manure is to all appearances thrown away, though of course it tells in his favor in the long run. In the mean time the "practical" man is skinning his farm and putting the proceeds into his pocket in the shape of dollars. And in the matter of stock the "book farmer" is spending his money in laying the foundation of a well-bred herd of cattle and a valuable flock of sheep, while the "practical" farmer is contenting himself with "scrubs" that cost him a mere trifle. To all appearances the latter has much the best of it, but any one who visits them ten years after their start in life will see that while the book farmer has been laying

deep and sure the foundations of a prosperous career, the so-called "practical" farmer has been absorbing his resources in making a mere show of prosperity.

The present season of unexampled agricultural depression in England has shown the value of "brains" to the farmer. Times are so hard there that it is only what we are pleased to call "book farmers" who can succeed at all. Every pound of manure has to be saved, and every foot of land made the most of, so that it is easy to see how quickly the so-called "practical farmer" would be left out in the cold in the practice of a pursuit based on such accurate calculations as to cause and effect.

#### THE RANCHING INTEREST.

When the story of this winter comes to be told it will doubtless be found to have been a very severe season on the cattle ranching industry. It seems that this winter has proved an exceptionally severe one all over this continent, and if ranchmen do not lose heavily before spring it will be surprising. Stockholders in large ranches, when they come to learn what sort of a year's business has been done, will be eager to sell out at any price. There are among investors in ranching, as well as other enterprises, so many who are eager to throw in their money recklessly as long as a business looks prosperous, but who are always quick to take the alarm at anything that looks like disaster, that it will not be surprising if within the next six months ranches and heavy interests in ranches should be selling at whatever they may fetch. Should such be the case it will only add one more to the many thousands of cases where the patient, the strong-minded, and the cool-headed have been able to reap a crop, the seed of which has been sown by fools who were too childishly impatient to wait for the harvest. Profits in range cattle would be large if three winters out of five were more severe than this one has proved itself; but it is well known that such winters as this are very exceptional, while those during which no healthy, sound, range cattle die of the cold are the rule rather than the exception. As it is, profits on range cattle are very large, and taking one year with another singularly constant. If therefore this hard winter should scare many inexperienced investors out of the cattle business it will also give cool-headed cattle men extra chances for safe and profitable investments.

#### IN COLD WEATHER.

During this astonishingly severe weather there are some simple facts that the stock-breeder and feeder should always keep in mind.

He should keep his stable warm and snug, remembering that the nutriment required to put on fat and promote the growth of young animals will be wasted if it has to go toward keeping up the temperature of the animals fed.

He should remember that certain kinds of feed are much better calculated to supply the system with carbon than others, and that at a

time when the mercury is coquetting with zero for a week at a stretch, he should not be sparing in supplying the carbon to his sheep, cattle, and horses.

He should also remember that while roots and other food containing a large percentage of water are capital articles of diet for mild weather, they are not suitable for such temperatures as we have been having most of the time this year, and that they should be fed moderately if not indeed very sparingly.

#### FEEDING ENSILAGE TO DAIRY CATTLE.

Not long ago a very perceptible flutter of excitement was raised among farmers and stock-breeders on both sides of the Atlantic by the announcement that the manager of a very extensive milk-condensing establishment in London had issued a circular, or something of the sort in which he unsparingly condemned the feeding of ensilage to dairy cows. He not only condemned the use of milk from cows fed on ensilage for condensing purposes, but added the following paragraph which of course gives his letter a wider signification:—

"Both in our interest and in the interest of farmers who may contemplate the use of silage, we find it advisable to announce at an early date that our future contracts for the supply of milk will contain a clause declining to receive milk from silage-fed cows. Experiments with silage were begun in America several years since; but we are informed that agitation there regarding it has in a great measure subsided; that large numbers of silos have been thrown into disuse. The American condensed milk factories without exception decline to receive such milk, and many butter factories do the same. Milk is a peculiar substance, its soundness can scarcely be graded—it is either sound or good, or it is bad. It is our opinion that milk not good for one purpose is also not good for any other purpose. We shall much regret any diverging interests which may arise between us and farmers who have been long supplying us with milk. We shall soon be able to distribute a considerable number of extracts from American papers on the ensilage question, which will show that silage where it has long been experimented with is less favorably looked upon than formerly."

Now, this only goes to show how completely even a clever man may go astray when he attempts to jump at conclusions. No doubt Mr. Haddor had a rather unpleasant experience with some milk from silage-fed cows, but that is hardly a sufficient reason why he should hastily condemn a system which is likely to lead to a very great improvement in the material prosperity of dairy farmers the world over. It is only a very short time since farmers began using silos, and of course there are occasional mistakes made both in their construction and management. Cows in pasture will occasionally manage to find some noxious weed that will flavour two or three milkings, and it would be very easy for a farmer to make just such a

mistake were he filling a silo in a hurry. And besides this, it is well known that unless care is taken to have the material in the silo properly packed all around the edges, there will be a deep border of half spoiled ensilage next the walls. Cattle will eat this readily enough, but it is easy to understand that it could not be fed to milch cows with impunity. But though a few gallons of milk may have been spoiled by such mishaps as these, it does not follow that the practice of feeding ensilage to dairy cows should meet with such wholesale condemnation. Everybody knows what an absolutely intolerable taste will be imparted to the milk or butter of a cow that has by chance come upon a bed of leeks in her pasture, and yet no one argues from this that dairy cows should never be turned out on grass. Turnips do not in part an agreeable flavor to milk, but no one thinks of prohibiting the feeding of roots of all sorts to cattle merely for that reason.

Mr. George Barham, managing director of the Dairy Supply Company, sends to the *Live Stock Journal* the following telling reply to Mr. Haddon's letter:—

"Milk from cows fed upon several different kinds of ensilage has been supplied to this company during the last two winters, and neither our people nor our customers have found any fault, but, on the contrary, have specially asked to be supplied with it because of its superior quality. One large farmer in Warwickshire (who did not make a load of hay last summer, but, profiting by previous experience, put the whole of his grass and seeds into the silo) contracts to supply this company with 1,000 quarts of milk daily; and upon looking through our dairy report book I cannot find a single complaint all the winter, while, during last month alone, there were over thirty complaints of the objectionable taste of milk the produce of cows fed upon roots, cake, &c. I can understand that milk, if allowed to stand near a silo, or near a quantity of ensilage, would quickly take up the unpleasant odor; but this not the fault of the ensilage, but of the management, for milk, as soon as drawn from the cows, should be taken immediately to the refrigerator or the dairy, and these should be so situated as to be free from that and every other odor. Ensiled cabbage, comfrey, swede tops, and similar substances must not be given to dairy stock: neither should good materials if they have been spoilt in the silo, as they sometimes are in the stack. With these exceptions, ensilage may be freely used. When a brand of condensed milk has obtained a good reputation, I can well understand that a great injury would be inflicted upon the proprietors by a few 'brewings' of milk with an objectionable odor. In his anxiety to avoid this, it is probably a wise precaution of the manager of a condensed milk factory to veto milk which is the produce of ensilage until experience has proved—as I am sure it will do—that it may be relied upon for that as well as other purposes."

Mr. J. M. Fletcher writes on the subject as follows:—

"I have before me a letter received this morning from a friend near Melton Mowbray, in which he states that he has five cows living entirely on silage, and that they continue to do so well that he is loth to alter their diet; they give better milk and are making more flesh than they did with roots and hay. I will send a sample of their milk to be analysed and forward results to the papers. The silage consists of the second crop of clover, just coming into flower and put into the silo rather wet. These five cows eat 68 lbs. of silage a day on an average, and it weighs 50 lbs. to the cubic foot. I have some turnip-tops silage that weighs 64 lbs. to the cubic foot."

Mr. Edward F. Blunt, Blaby Hill, Leicester, writes:—

"I am keeping some of my cows entirely upon ensilage, and some on hay and roots. Each system produces about the same quantity of milk, but the ensilage-fed cows are decidedly in better condition, whilst their milk yields 4 or 5 per cent. more cream, and is as sweet and good as that from cows fed on grass in the summer. I do not advocate keeping cows altogether upon ensilage, as it will be found that an addition of cake or meal will increase the quantity of milk, and will improve the condition of the cows in the same degree as these foods do when given with hay and roots; but, to my surprise, I find that the percentage of cream from the milk of the ensilage-fed cows is higher than from the milk of cows fed upon hay, roots, flour, and cake. The following figures give the relative cost of those fed on hay and roots, and those fed on ensilage:—

"Five acres of an average crop of clover will produce forty tons of ensilage, or ten tons of hay. The cost of making it into hay, stacking, and thatching, will be 15s. per acre. Therefore, if the value of the hay is £4, the value of the crop for this purpose is £36 5s. I find the cost of making ensilage to be 4s. 6d. per ton, including a fair charge for use and depreciation of silo and press, therefore add £9 to the £36 5s., and you have £45 5s. as the value of the forty tons of ensilage; comparing it with hay at £4 per ton.

"Five cows fed entirely upon ensilage will consume 340 lbs. per day, or 1 ton 1 cwt. 1 qr. per week, equal to 39 tons 6 cwt. 1 qr. (say 40 tons) for 37 weeks, the cost of which, ascertained as above, is £45 5s.; each cow will therefore cost rather less than 5s. per week.

"The same number of cows, fed upon hay and roots, will consume 400 lbs. of roots and 80 lbs. of hay per day, or for 37 weeks 46 tons 5 cwt. of roots and 9 tons 5 cwt. of hay. The roots at 15s. per ton will amount to £34 13s. 9d., and the hay at £4 per ton to £37; total cost £71 13s. 9d., or 7s. 9d. per cow per week.

"For five cows for 37 weeks we have therefore a balance in favor of ensilage of £25 8s. 9d., or of 2s. 9d. per cow per week.

"With such facts as these before us, and also when we take into consideration that two crops for ensilage may be obtained in one year, that in making it we are quite independent of the weather, and that many crops may be grown on land now growing corn at a ruinous loss which will give a much greater return per acre of ensilage than clover, I think we may look for still better results than the above, and may confidently rely upon our arable land thus becoming a source of profit instead of loss to us.

"I requested Dr. Emmerson, the Public Analyst for the counties of Leicester, Northampton, and Rutland, to analyse the milk of those cows

which I had fed entirely upon ensilage for several weeks.

"The following is his report:—'The sample is of specific gravity 1.034, and consists of the following percentages:—Total solids, 13.120; fat, 3.300; solids not fat, 9.820; ash, .83; water, 86.880. These results represent a milk of first-rate quality; and prove that the food was nutritious, and that the cows had been in good health, so as to enable the mammary glands to secrete a milk so rich in albumen, fat, &c. The microscopic examination showed the usual abundant small oil globules, and absence of pus cells or any foreign matter.'

"In a letter accompanying his report, Dr. Emmerson says:—'The only possible objection to silos can be when they are imperfectly constructed, so as to allow more air to reach the enclosed vegetable matter than admits of oxygenation beyond a certain amount, and decomposition begins; then, of course, the food would be unwholesome.'"

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT. We are indebted to the *English Live Stock Journal* for the subject of our illustration this week.

#### MAKING GILT-EDGED BUTTER.

"Orestes Pierce," of Baldwin, Maine, thus describes the process of making and shipping butter which, he says, nets forty-eight cents per pound the year around:—

"Our cows are thoroughbred Jerseys, selected solely as individually large performers, without regard to color or form, except such points as one finds to be in common with large butter-yielders. We seek the most butter in a year—nothing else. Our barn is as warm, comfortable, and clean as it can be made; the food, after much experimenting, has become clover hay, sound corn-meal, and wheat middlings; the ration per day is 12 lbs. of hay, 8 lbs. of middlings, and 4 lbs. of corn-meal; water, with the chill taken off, *ad libitum*. This ration gives us the largest yield of butter at smallest cost. We use sawdust and ground plaster for bedding, which keeps the cows and tie-up clean and sweet, and does not soil the udders or stick to them.

"Milking is done twice each day, the twenty-four hours being divided as nearly as possible into equal periods. Each milker is required to milk rapidly in silence; to strip his cows dry, and to use no violence or harshness. The milk is strained into large cans, which at the close of the milking are taken to the dairy; there the milk is again strained into deep setting cans and set in running spring water at an average temperature of 48 deg.; it is skimmed in thirty-six hours, and the cream placed to ripen in a warm place; it is stirred twice a day in its condition judged by eye and taste; when ripe it should be slightly sour, thickened, and not sticky when lightly touched with the finger.

"Ripe cream is churned in a barrel churn (Stoddard). The churn is first scalded, then rinsed with cold water, then the cream put in and temperature taken. The temperature should be 62 deg. in summer and 64 deg. in winter; if it varies from this the cream must be heated or cooled until it is right.

"We churn slowly at first, stopping frequently to allow the gas to escape; then faster to forty revolutions per minute. As soon as the butter-granules come we add water, revolve a few times and draw off the buttermilk; then add more water and draw off until it runs clear. In drawing off we use a sieve of small meshes, for more or less butter is apt to start out and bother at times; with the sieve it can be

caught without trouble or delay. The butter is taken from the churn with a wooden ladle into a wooden bowl, weighed and placed upon the worker; salt is used at the rate of half an ounce to the pound. The butter is rolled out in a sheet, salt sprinkled over it, the sheet folded up and rolled out; more salt sprinkled on and the process repeated; so on until the salt is all worked in, but with as little working as possible, care being taken to have the salt evenly distributed through the butter.

"Next we print the butter into half-pound pats, do each pat up in a separate piece of muslin, then wrap it in waxed paper and put it in a tin box just its size—a box much the size and appearance of a seidlitz powder box."

### SOME SUGGESTIONS UPON ENSILAGE.

James Long, in *London Live Stock Journal*.

In view of the very probable erection of a large number of silos during the coming season, I venture to make one or two suggestions which have occurred to me after opening my own silo and witnessing the opening of those of Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., during the past week, for there are two or three points which have often been treated as of minor importance, but which in my judgment have immense influence on the result. For the sake of a proper comparison I will take my own case first. The silage is made from exceedingly coarse grass, which Professor Fream, to whom I sent samples of all the plants unknown to me, kindly shows is entirely destitute of any one of the best grasses. The meadow only taken in hand last year, and which is to be ploughed, was divided into two parts. Eight acres were made into hay and nine were mown for the silo. The grass was coarse and wiry and the silo was filled in two days. Not being chaffed it did not pack well, and was most uneven in spite of extra treading and pressure. The sides were unusually well trodden and weighted, and the body of the silo was weighted with bags of stones to the extent of 80 lbs. per square foot placed upon  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch boards. The walls of the silo were partly of brick and partly of wood, the wooden sides being lined with Willesden paper, which is stated to be water-proof and air-proof. The floor is of beaten earth, and the roof that of the barn. After opening the silo I found that the bottoms of the bags had completely rotted in spite of the dryness of the boards, and, when moved, the stones fell through. The springiness of the grass had prevented its packing close at the sides, and consequently the spoiled edges were thicker than is usual with ensilage which is chaffed; and the same may be said of the top. The fodder next the wall is quite rotten, while that immediately adjoining is only half destroyed, and is eagerly eaten by pigs. Then comes a dry piece (these, sections as it were, being, of course, very small), which is not fragrant but somewhat musty in smell, although, when chaffed it is readily consumed by the cattle. The whole of the remainder is equal in fragrance to the finest sample of clover hay I ever saw, and is ravenously eaten not only by cows, but by pigs, calves, and horses; and yet, he it remembered, this is made from grass of so common a description that of itself is not worth growing, the hay from the same field being almost refused by the cows, which infinitely prefer good oat straw. The wooden section I find quite as successful as the brick, although most of the paper lining is completely saturated with moisture, and is apparently of little use in excluding either water or air.

Mr. Smith's silos, three in number, are about 14 ft. deep (being 5 ft. below ground), massive-

ly built of brick within a barn, and smoothly faced with cement, the 2-ft. doors from the floor to the top being sealed up with concrete blocks. These pits were filled with vetches and rye, vetches and oats, meadow grass, clover, and maize respectively, and every sample was of the finest description, the clover being very sweet and fragrant, and the maize as perfect as the many samples I have seen abroad. The tares and oats were sour ensilage, the tares and rye distinctly sweeter, and the grass fragrant and good. The whole of these fodders were chaffed fine, and the solid walls they present after being well cut are a most convincing proof that, however successful one may be with unchaffed silage, there is no comparison as between the one system and the other, for there is a decided risk of a large percentage of loss in the one and none in the other. In one of the silos of vetches, the food was perfect right up to the very wall, and in the others, the spoiled edges were very small. The same may be also said of the tops, which were covered with 2-in. planks and weighted to the extent of 112 lbs. to the foot with hard bricks. I regard a success of this kind with such a food as tares as of immense importance to the stock-feeder. Mr. Smith kindly told me that one lot of tares was from five acres, and that it yielded 50 tons of ensilage. I have considerable faith in this fodder, and hope to grow maize after my spring vetches, when, should I be fortunate enough to get 10 tons an acre, followed by 15 or 20 tons of maize, I shall more than ever think that our means are being apportioned to the exigencies of the times. But it is possible to go beyond this, for I have seen as heavy a crop as 35 tons to the acre, which was grown after vetches. At this rate there is no knowing what stock good land will carry.

My chief object, however, in making these remarks is to state, that, in spite of opinions to the contrary (and I have felt bound to change my own), I believe it is by far the most economical system to chaff everything that is put into the silo. The fodder in this case occupies a smaller space, it can be packed evenly, and the sides can be made almost perfect, which, more than anything else, tends to prevent a very large loss. I believe also that the walls should be thoroughly well cemented and smoothed, and then there is little or no fear of loss of any kind. A small sum of money, too, expended upon weighting material will be well laid out, and although stones and guano bags cost a mere nothing, I would infinitely rather have used concrete blocks with handles fixed in making, pig iron, or hard bricks. These are much more cleanly, present greater facilities in working, permit of far more even weighting, and are always worth their money. I hope some of the many gentlemen who have tried trifolium, tares, lucerne, and such grasses, will give readers of the *Live Stock Journal* the result of the experiment in preservation of its value as food for dairy cows. On behalf, too, of the Ensilage Committee of the British Farmers' Association, I would ask any gentleman who has had special experience with ensilage in connection with milk in any form to give the public the benefit of it.

### A WORD FOR WINTER COLTS.

From the *National Live Stock Journal*.

The time of foaling has a positive influence upon the size of the colt. The breeders of the blood horse manage to have their foals dropped as soon after New Year's Day as possible, because their age during that entire year dates, by arbitrary turf usage, from the first day of January, without reference to the exact day or month of their birth. To this one fact, as

much, if not more, than to any other, must be attributed the great size of the race-horse. Being foaled so early in the year gives him time for growth before the midsummer heat brings the swarm of flies that almost eat up alive the young and tender colt, only a few weeks old, that has not strength enough to fight successfully these persistent pests. Coming so early in the year, he receives strong nourishment from his dam, that is generously fed. As his growth keeps pace with the advance of the season, her flow of milk is increased by the growth of the spring grass and the warmth of the returning sun, and his growing appetite is thus abundantly supplied. When weaning time comes, in the autumn, he has grown so large and strong that he can eat and digest strong dry feed, without suffering the least check in his growth, provided always he has abundant exercise, with a sheltered and warm bed. The proper time for weaning the colt, with reference to his future growth, has long been a mooted question. The universal practice has settled upon the age of six months, but the writer knows of a breeder who never weans his colts till the mare is within a month or six weeks of her succeeding parturition. He claims that when the dams are well cared for, this practice is not too great a drain upon their physical capacities. Moreover, if it was, then nature or instinct would force them to wean the colt without the interference of man, which is never the fact. His brood mares, even to old age, are strong and healthy, and constant breeders. But the effect upon the size and stamina of the colts is remarkable. Nearly every one of them overtops both sire and dam, while their depth of girth and fullness of flank and breadth of quarters, with strong limbs and ample muscles, would indicate that his practice of weaning them in the eleventh hour is productive of great size and strength in the offspring. The beneficial result upon the colt, at least, is susceptible of scientific explanation. Nothing in the form of nourishment that men can devise for the colt is equal to his mother's milk. It produces more sustenance for the bones and muscles and nerves and blood and the general system than anything else the colt can eat.

That which produces size and power in the colt must all be taken in at the mouth before it can be assimilated to the up-building of his physique. If the dam, therefore, is generously fed on strong, wholesome, nutritious food, it follows that both in quality and quantity her milk is the most nutritious food the colt can receive. But while climate and soil contribute largely to the bone, muscle, and growth of the colt, yet generous feeding and comfortable quarters are necessary to insure the desirable size; care during the first two winters generally determines the future form of the colt. Especially is this true with reference to the attention he receives during the first winter after he is weaned. If he has only rough fodder, and is subjected to constant exposure, he is sure to be stunted. His growth and prosperous condition then seem to stop suddenly after he is weaned, and he remains at a standstill throughout the winter and spring, till the early grass again starts his growth. But then much valuable time has been lost in the period of his growth that can never be recovered. Moreover, his system has been stunted, and his subsequent growth is, like that of the pony, more in breadth than in height. All this is remedied if sufficient food and shelter are given to the young colt during the first winter of his existence; and if the same generous treatment is continued during the second winter, then the possibility of stunting has passed away. Every consideration, monetary and useful, of value and beauty, favors the horse of fine size.

Whatever specialty the small horse may fill, the larger horse will serve much better.

Our farmers, and breeders of horse stock generally, should make it a special point to exclude from the harems dwarfed stallions and diminutive mares. Then they should give heed to the proper care and feeding of the colts during the years of their more rapid growth, and they would not only benefit themselves pecuniarily, but would contribute to the permanent value of the horse stock of this country in the future ages.

#### THE MERITS OF GUERNSEYS.

Mr. R. H. Hodgson read the following paper at a recent meeting of the Guernsey Cattle Club of Chester Co., Pa.:

"In answering the question, why I keep Guernseys, I would say that my conclusions are the result of investigation and experiment. I always had a fondness for a good cow, and when a boy with my father I commenced to breed the Durham, and when I started the dairy I stocked up with grades of that family. They were of course large and good milkers for a short season, but were not rich; would go dry one-third of the time. I next bought a few Jersey heifers and a Jersey bull. The heifers were rich, but had small teats and were by no means favorites with the milkmen. They were small in size, delicate in constitution, and not at all able to care for themselves in the herd; and our grade Jersey bull calves were laughed at by the butchers, and branded as 'tooth-picks' and 'red-lights.' The loss on the veal calves, and their objectionably small teats, and their inability to care for themselves—I sold my Jerseys (retaining their grades) and stocked up again with grade Durhams. But, seeing some Guernsey cows, I was impressed with their general appearance and adaptation for dairy purposes, and I purchased the first I saw offered, and the investment proved very satisfactory. I have always used the best bulls I could get, and have brought up a herd of over thirty head of model dairy cows. They are large and strong, good feeders, carry a good proportion of flesh, are finely developed, with large udders and well-spread, good teats; are deep, rich milkers and milk up well to their calving (frequently have difficulty to get them dry), and the full-blood bull calves fed for veal are fully up to the common average, and the grade calves from common cows are not objected to by the butchers. A neighbor of mine a few winters since took two calves (half-bloods) to Penn Station, that weighed over 200 pounds at six weeks old, and they were pronounced by the agent the best two calves that had been received there that winter, and another neighbor of mine told me the other day that he had just sold a calf of Roderick, five weeks old, that weighed over 200 pounds. I doubt, gentlemen, if any of you ever saw a lot of calves of the same age (that were not Durhams) that would excel in size those shown us by friends Kent and Hughes. I have crossed largely by using the Guernsey bull on the native and grade Durham cow, and find the grades a marked improvement on their dams in richness and time of milking. The Guernsey bull has a strong prepotency or tendency to reproduce himself or his ancestors, and a very fine type of the Guernsey is produced on the grade. Hence I do not hesitate to say there are more desirable points in the Guernsey cow and her grades adapted to the wants of the American farmer and dairymen than can be found in any other breed. The Guernsey cow will equal the Jersey in richness and in time of milking, and will excel her in size and constitution. She is as strong and vigorous as the

ordinary cow and is able to care for herself in the common herd; will compete with the Durham in beef, as her oxen have weighed over 2,000 pounds, and her heifers under four-year-old have made from 700 to 900 pounds of dressed meat, and during the year will give as much milk, make more butter, and consume less provender than the Durham. My neighbors have used my bulls and I have never been able to buy them at anything like an ordinary price, and a high-grade cow will bring at public auction from thirty to fifty per cent. premium."

#### CLYDESDALES AND SHETLANDS.

Dumfries and Galloway Courier, Jan. 21, 1885.

Mr. Simon Beattie, Annan, has just despatched from Glasgow to Canada via Boston an extensive and valuable shipment of Clydesdale horses, &c., by the Allan Line Steamer "Carthaginian." The consignment comprises seventeen Clydesdale stallions and mares, and two Shetland ponies, purchased from the popular stud of Mr. A. McCowan of Newtonairds. They include the black stallion "Roderick Dhu" by "Corsewall" (1,420), winner of the silver medal, two first, and two second prizes at the Highland Society's shows, and of several honors at district shows. "Roderick Dhu" is half-brother to "The Douglas" (2,060), both being out of Mr. Houston's prize mare "Bet" (1,338). "The Douglas" was first at Edinburgh and Dalbeattie and second at Ayr as a yearling; first at the York Royal Show, second at Dumfries Union, and fourth at Ayr, as a two-year-old. We believe he cost Mr. McCowan £1,000. "Roderick Dhu"—which has only competed once in the show ring, and which won the first prize—is a stylish horse with superior action and a grand appearance, standing over seventeen hands high. He has also a fine head and neck, a good back, and good pasterns and feet. Mr. McCowan has remarked that he has had many tempting offers for him at home, but he was desirous to let him go to Canada, where if all goes well he will no doubt give a good account of himself. The other three horses consist of "Cavalier," bred by Lord Arthur Cecil, and got by the far-famed "Macgregor," dam "Cerises" (1,091), a promising bay colt of superior size and immense bone; also the bay colt bred by Messrs. Mitchell, Alloway, which is a large, stylish colt, well up forward, with clean flat bone, and a wonderful mover. His dam was "Rosie" (593) by "Emperor" (277), one of the best bred horses in the stud book; another one is "Morgan," a bay colt, bred by Mr. Morgan, Blairlogie, from "Darling" (3,810). He is a colt of great size and substance, of great bone, deep ribs, strong back, and looks like making his mark as sire in any country. The two last-named colts are from "Corsewall" (1,420). Another famous horse is "The Border Chief" (3,242), got by "Good Hope" (1,679), a son of the renowned "Darnley" (222). "The Border Chief" is a dark brown horse, with black legs, stands over 17 hands high, has a fine head, neck, shoulders, and back, ribs well sprung from his back, with plenty of clean, flat bones, good pasterns and feet, and a fine mover. He was purchased from Mr. J. Crawford, Brydekirk Mains, Annan, and has gained a number of first and second prizes both as a yearling and a two-year-old. There were included in the consignment six horses from the stud of Mr. J. Drummond, Dunfermline, consisting of two, three, and four-year-olds, by such sires as "Baron Pollock" (1,183), "Gold Dust" (1,677), "Farmer's Fancy" (302), "Prince of Keir" (1,795), and others. The remaining stallions and mares were picked up from local breeders. Mr. Beattie informs us that this is his third

shipment since August last, the stock sent numbering 36 stallions and mares, 26 cattle, and 106 sheep. He expresses the opinion that the "Carthaginian" is one of the most suitable ships for carrying stock he ever saw, having all the latest improvements, good height between decks, and effective ventilation. We may add that this is the second shipment from Newtonairds this winter. In November Mr. Beattie shipped 21 head of Galloway cattle, consisting of a picked lot of ten young bulls, three cows, and eight heifers. They all landed safely, and are doing well across the water, where they are much admired. Calloway cattle is a popular class of stock that is now finding its way to the North-West, the bulls crossing well with other cattle. The females are good breeders and good nurses, and the ranchmen are buying them up at fair prices.

#### STEAMED FOOD FOR CATTLE.

Correspondence of (English) Farm and Home.

When inspecting a farm recently I was very pleased to find the tenant carrying on an experiment in cattle feeding which must be interesting to stock farmers. From particulars given me it appears there was a partial failure of the turnip crop on the farm, and the sheep requiring every one grown, the farmer—seeing the difficulty of providing during the winter, without the usual aid of turnips, for some seventy head of cattle, which would be desirable to keep for grazing in the next summer—decided on purchasing linseed for boiling, and mixing it with his own ground screenings of barley and chopped straw. To show what simple apparatus may be turned to account, a trough, holding a hundred and twenty gallons, which was used for watering stock in summer, was provided with close-fitting lids; this formed the receptacle for water and linseed, and into this was fitted a steam pipe, with wheel valve, from a small boiler.

The linseed is boiled for three hours, at the end of which time it has become thick with mucilage, and the boiling mass is thrown on chopped straw on an impervious floor in this manner:—The chopped straw is levelled down to the depth of about one foot, and the mucilage is then applied with buckets from the tank for another foot in depth, and above this chopped straw is again levelled up. After waiting ten minutes the whole is thrown together in one heap, and in turning over it is dusted with barley meal. The mass shortly commences to steam through the chaff and becomes thoroughly incorporated, and it is then given in a steaming condition to the cattle. The stock each receive per day on an average one and a half pounds of linseed, five of barley meal, and one bushel of chopped straw. The calves get the mucilage mixed with their milk, and thrive well on it. The cost for linseed is three halfpence per pound, and the barley, although of a fair quality, could not be sold for more than twenty-four shillings per quarter of thirty-two stones. The finest Sicilian linseed is used on account of its larger quantity of mucilage and less oil than the St. Petersburg linseed. In addition to the steaming apparatus and boiler a six-horse power engine is used for chopping straw, grinding meal, crushing, and pumping, and the whole has not cost the tenant fifty pounds.

After three months' trial the result is perfectly satisfactory; the cattle are in a greatly improved condition and quite healthy. The stock comprises twenty eighteen months', twenty two-year-olds, and thirty cows and heifers, with six young calves. If any of these had been sold lately in consequence of the short supply of turnips on which they are usually fed

the price would have been low, and the result would have been that last summer's grazing would have been lost. The farmer fitted up the apparatus, boiler and engine, with his own hands, without the help of an engineer. In this case a large barn is utilized, one end for machinery, the other for storing the chaff pulls or cavings, which are carried there on threshing days, and as a mixing floor. The coal slack consumed in the boiler for steaming purposes was one ton per month, costing eleven shillings. As the boiler and engine are necessary for the work of grinding, &c., it would appear that the steaming apparatus should only be charged to feeding. A man and lad can prepare the mixture and feed the stock. As an economical method of using home produce, combined with a cheap and valuable purchased food, the above experiment might with advantage be adopted by many farmers.

THE SMOKY-FACED MONTGOMERYSHIRE CATTLE.

The following letter was addressed to the *London Live Stock Journal* by Lieut.-Col. Platt, of Gorrddinog, Bangor:—"A letter appears, signed M., referring to a protest lodged at the late Royal Agricultural Show, held at Shrewsbury, by Lord Cawdor and Captain Best—who, by the-by, is not the secretary of the Black Cattle Society—and repeated since by the last-named society, against the old Smoky-faced Montgomeryshire cattle being exhibited as Welsh. Perhaps I may be allowed briefly to give my reasons for objecting to them as being considered not Welsh, but of the old Welsh breed—which latter breed our society was formed to perpetuate and improve. Professor Nilsson, in a paper on 'The Extinct and Existing Bovine Animals of Scandinavia,' remarks that the old Celtic ox is descended from the *Bos longifrons*, otherwise *Brachyceros*. Cæsar himself alludes to the ancient inhabitants of Wales and their cattle. Of the latter he says: 'They were small, and everywhere present in a domestic state, and of a black color.' Further, in a Latin translation of the Welsh laws, subsequent to the Dimetian code of the tenth century, 100 white cows with red ears were considered equal to 150 black cattle. Mr. Storer, again, an eminent authority, enumerates, in his book 'The Wild White Cattle of Great Britain,' the parts of Wales where the white cattle were found, and says: 'They did not occupy the intermediate and far larger and more mountainous parts of Wales; on the contrary, the smaller black breed—the native cattle of Wales—possessed the country as a whole, and has finally exterminated the others.' I now wish to point out that Montgomeryshire was a county thoroughly over-run with different tribes of conquerors, and, therefore, its ancient inhabitants—the 'Celts'—and their cattle were driven westward and northward into the fastnesses of the mountains of Merionethshire and Carnarvonshire. Wherever the conquerors could penetrate, whether Romans, or, after them, the fierce tribes from Jutland and Holstein, &c., they brought their families, household goods, and cattle, which last, in the natural course of events, were crossed with the remaining native breed; and this was particularly the case as regards Montgomeryshire. Mr. Davies, in his 'Book of the Agricultural and Domestic Economy of North Wales,' written in 1810, describes the Welsh runt as of a 'coal-black color;' of Montgomeryshire he says 'the real breed of the county are brindled, finch-backed, and a short leg kind. Another, which has of late become very numerous in the Severn Valley, are the long-legged, light brown

color, without any mixture, and smoky or dun faces, and said to have been originally from Devonshire.' To conclude, I am willing to admit that the old smoky-faced Montgomeryshire cattle are an old breed peculiar to the county, having for their ancestors the *Bos urus*, whereas the old and original breed of Wales are the black cattle, claiming the *Bos longifrons* as their progenitors. It, therefore, follows the former are inadmissible in a herd-book registering the pedigrees of an ancient and pure black race."

IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Farm and Home.

The following, showing the variation in our imports of farm produce for 1884, as compared with 1883, will be read with interest. In the year 1884 we effected a saving of £23,191,892 in our expenditure under this head, and the following table, compiled from the Board of Trade Returns, shows how the amount is obtained:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals for food.....	—	£ 1,454,121
Meat .. .. .	—	1,212,580
Corn, flour, and pulse...	—	19,477,479
Butter and buttermine..	£ 770,874	—
Cheese.....	115,392	—
Lard.....	—	711,667
Eggs.....	180,531	—
Poultry and game.....	78,234	—
Fruit.....	—	37,007
Hops.....	554,279	—
Onions .. .. .	93,149	—
Potatoes.....	—	761,193
Other vegetables.....	27,253	—
Horses.....	54,928	—
Oilseed cakes.....	94,858	—
Clover and grass seeds..	—	94,226
Cotton seed.....	—	263,636
Linseed .. .. .	—	983,488
Rapeseed .. .. .	—	165,993
Totals.....	£1,969,498	£25,161,390
		1,969,498

Net decrease.....£23,191,892  
It is not a little remarkable that our increased expenditure was chiefly on articles which, it is generally admitted, are profitable to produce at home—such as butter, cheese, eggs, onions, various market-garden vegetables, and horses. Hops need not be included in this category, because the increased expenditure was due to the failure of an uncertain crop. The greatest saving effected was on wheat and flour, amounting to no less than £13,762,001. Two good crops of potatoes in succession enabled us also to effect a considerable saving in our expenditure upon that important article of food.

MUTTON AS FOOD.

From the Prairie Farmer.

In the production of good mutton, much more depends upon feeding than upon the breed. The flesh of well-fed sheep, of every variety, from the Merino to the Downs, is palatable and delicious. The reason that Merino mutton is not better is because of age, bad feeding, and ill-treatment generally. A prominent agricultural editor who has for years said that Merino mutton was not fit to eat was recently presented with two quarters of a pure Merino, which were served upon his table and received the following comments: "Never, anywhere, or of any breed, have we tasted mutton more sweet or tender, and we have eaten the best of Southdown, thousands of

times, upon its native heath. The mutton was from a four-year-old pure Merino ewe, weighing 117 pounds, and dressing 65 pounds. She was entirely free from wrinkles and would have sheared 18 pounds at the spring shearing. A sample of her wool was one of the best we ever saw, showing both length and quality, and an even texture throughout. No mutton equals a chop from a fat, well-fed young sheep."

I do not insist that Merino mutton is as good as that from the strictly mutton breeds, but I do contend that any sheep will make good and profitable mutton, if properly fed and cared for, an item which will go a long way in piecing out the short profits of wool-growing. None of the objections urged against the use of pork can be brought against that of mutton. It has never been known to impart disease to its consumers. Trichinæ, tape worm, and scrofula are produced by eating other meats. The sheep abhors mire, and will taste nothing that is not clean and cleanly served. It is wholly herbaceous, and very neat in its habits. Mutton is as wholesome as any meat, and may be variously prepared for the table. For steady diet it is superior to pork and costs no more. I have reference to *mutton*, for, in my estimation, only those sheep which are fat and healthy are muttons. Old, decrepid, broken-mouthed, foot-diseased animals, such as fill the general market, are not fit for food and do much to prejudice people against mutton. The majority of farmers do not kill a sheep once a year, because custom has made the American people great pork and beef eaters.

WINTER CHURNING.

From the American Dairyman.

First, be sure and churn your cream not less than twice a week in winter, three times in summer. Put some sour milk in the cream-pot the first day, and keep the cream below sixty degrees. When ready to churn raise the temperature to about sixty-five and churn in a warm room. So soon as the butter begins to come (and keep looking under the lid of the churn so as not to be fooled on this point), stop the work when the butter forms in granules. Now have some water warmed to about sixty-five degrees; be sure about the temperatures; draw off the buttermilk and wash the butter thoroughly in the churn. After it is taken out and spread on the butter worker, and while still in the granular form, salt it much stronger than you would after it was worked, for the water in it will carry off much of the salt. Now work the butter until it is quite dry and set it away for two hours in a room where it will not get hard; mind that. Butter that once gets hard can never be re-worked without spoiling the grain. At the expiration of the two hours, re-work the butter until the mottled appearance has departed, and not one stroke longer. The less working you can do and secure a clean, smooth appearance, the better. Pack or mold immediately, and then let it get just as hard as you please. There may be plenty of other ways to make good butter, but the above is a safe and simple plan, and, in our experience, the best. We never had any more trouble getting the butter to come in winter than in summer, and if the temperatures are correct, we do not believe anybody else will. This matter of temperatures is not only a much more important matter than most dairymen believe, but it requires much more care to get them right than most men are willing to take. They would far rather be careless, and then lay the blame to the cows or the cold weather. Stir the cream and use the thermometer with just as much care as though you were taking an observation at sea.

### TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

#### American Berkshire Record.

Proctor's Lucille, 12,956, T. R. Proctor, Utica, N. Y., to Peter T. Brown, Negley, Ohio.  
 Western Flower, 12,038, and Lord Maybreeze, 12,976, T. R. Proctor, to Thos. Andrews, Geddes, N. Y.  
 Beauty, 10,047, E. J. Stanton, St. Louis, Mich., to C. W. Martin, St. Louis, Mich.  
 Hawkeye Duchess II., 13,005, Gideon Blackstone, Red Oak, Iowa, to R. C. Harrington, De Soto, Kan.  
 Miss Russell, 13,001, and Benny Stewart, 13,006, Gideon Blackstone, to Wm. McAdams, Harvard, Neb.  
 Diadem of Derby, 10,433, J. F. Ferris, Portland, Me., to E. Kent & Son, New Market, N. H.  
 Hibernian Queen IV., 12,012, L. A. Felton, Hubbardstown, Mass., to E. Kent & Son.  
 Black Diamond, 13,021, R. B. Crane, Westfield, Mass., to John Clary & Sons, Westfield, Mass.  
 Mattie I., 12,986, H. L. Moyer, Port Jefferson, N. Y., to Isaac Hawkins, Port Jefferson, N. Y.  
 Moyer's Dark Gloucester II., 12,988, H. L. Moyer, to Oscar C. Jackson, Jamaica, N. Y.  
 Sovereign Duke IV., 12,939, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., to McDaniel & Morrow, Carthage, Mo.  
 Duchess XXVIII., 12,932, and Dick Stewart, 13,936, N. H. Gentry, to Jno. H. Traylor, Granbury, Tex.

### Horse Notes.

The shipment of Clydesdales and Shetlands made by Mr. Beattie by the Allan steamer "Carthaginian" has arrived safely and are now stabled at the Commercial Hotel, Markham.

### Live Stock Notes.

Mr. J. A. Desreux, of the Island of Jersey, owner of the Perry Farm herd, informs the *London Agricultural Gazette* that he shipped, on January 7th, on board the *Persian Monarch*, for New York, 20 head of Jersey cattle. Many of these heifers were in calf to the celebrated first-class bull Queenie's Boy. This consignment was entirely selected by the shipper and owner, who is well qualified for the work, his name being well established in the Island as a breeder.

The celebrated herd of Ayrshire cattle, the property of Mr. Andrew Hoggan, Busby Farm, has been disposed of in the presence of a large number of breeders. Barring some uncertainty as to the dates of calving, the animals were exposed in fair condition, but bidding was stiff and prices disappointing. For 22l. 5s., the highest price paid, Mr. Bartlemore, Paisley, obtained the handsome cow which won prizes last summer at Glasgow, Ayr, Hamilton, Edinburgh, and Kilbride. The same breeder purchased other two animals of considerable promise—the one a heifer rising 3 years of age, probably the finest animal of the lot, named Dundonald of Busby 2nd, at 20l. 5s.; and the other, Carnigillan, a stylish cow, at 19l. 15s. The next highest-priced cow was Dundonald of Busby, dam of Mr. Bartlemore's Dundonald 2nd, which went to Mr. Drennan at 20l. Prices for two-year-old heifers ruled so low that only four of them were sold. Captain Black, Peebles, got the Murdyke heifer at the very moderate price of 16l. The average for forty-eight cows was 13l. 1s. 6d. Twelve heifers, rising 3 years

old, averaged 12l. 13s. 6d.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger*.

A discussion has been going on in reference to the outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia at the Glasnevin Model Farm, Dublin. Mr. Clare S. Read, M.P., has addressed a communication to *The Norwich Mercury*, in which he states that he learns from a veterinary surgeon of high standing in Dublin that the dairy yards of that city are still hot-beds of pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Read adds that while we are submitting to all sorts of restrictions and going to no end of expense to get rid of foreign diseases, we have more lung disease in Irish cattle this autumn than for many years past. Professor Baldwin, formerly superintendent of the Glasnevin Model Farm, proposes that the proper authorities be invited to kill out the disease. For a long time it has been confined to a limited area. The number of animals diseased is very small. His suggestion is that all animals affected and all animals in contact with them be slaughtered forthwith, and that the owners be compensated out of a special general rate, and not at the expense of the ratepayers of Dublin, on whom the disease has inflicted a heavy tax for some years. In this way, and in this way only, he says, will the disease be stamped out. Last year there was a proposal before the Dublin Board of Guardians to stamp out the disease, but it was rejected on account of the large expenditure that would have been involved. Professor Baldwin's scheme would obviate this difficulty, and it is to be hoped that, while the subject is under discussion, a serious effort will be made to grapple with this grave danger to the stock of the United Kingdom.

Alluding to Mr. Walter Gilbey's recent experiments as to the relative merits of Dutch versus Jersey cows, the *Agricultural Gazette* says:—"The narrative of the competition at Elsenham between these two prominent rivals for honors as 'the cow of the future' will not be complete until the results are told of analyses conducted by Dr Paul Vieth of the Aylesbury Dairy Company. On December 24th he writes that he received, on the 23rd, two samples of milk, the produce of December 22nd. One sample, to which he gives the number 15,417, he states was labelled 'Dutch'; the other, labelled 'Jersey,' is ticketed by him No. 15,418. He proceeds to report that, whilst 100 cubic centimeters of the Dutch milk gave 12.15 of solids of all kinds, the same quantity of Jersey milk had 15.36 of solids. This shows an advantage in solids for the Jersey of 26 per cent. Of these solids the Dutch milk yielded but 2.80 of butter fat, whilst the Jersey had 5.05, thus proving that the latter gives 80 per cent. more butter fat than the former. Dr. Vieth ascertained that the specific gravity of the Dutch milk was 1.0324, whilst that of the Jersey was 1.0355, showing that a gallon of Jersey milk is noticeably different in weight from the same measure of the produce of the Dutch cow."

A correspondent at Miller's camp, Indian Territory, says:—"I started from Caldwell, Kan., on the 27th ult. for Oklahoma in a spring wagon, with a guide, two runners, and four horses. The trail was snowed up and there were no land marks to go by. Scattered all along the trail are hundred of carcasses of dead cattle. The first night we stopped at ranch 101, known as George Miller's. Mr. Miller is considered the richest cattleman in the Indian Territory, having upward of fifteen thousand cattle. Many of them are starving. He now has a large number of extra cowboys gathering them up and is shipping them to the State to feed. Ranch 101 is twenty-two miles from Caldwell and ten miles from the Salt Forks

River. It is stated that there are about one million head of cattle in the Cherokee strip. If the present cold weather holds out a week longer one-half of them will perish. Over a third of a million are already dead."

### Swine.

A correspondent of the *London Live Stock Journal* in writing of the British Berkshire Society says:—"The demand for well-bred stock, from America, the Continent, and our colonies, is rapidly increasing, and to attempt to breed such stock, and maintain its perfection successfully without a herd book, is to attempt to steer a ship without a compass."

Now, while pure-bred hogs can be had at moderate cost, is a good time for the farmer to buy one or more pure-bred sows. If, as is well known, a pure-bred Berkshire boar impresses on his half-bred get in a high degree certain good qualities for which he is himself noted, why not use also pure-bred sows, and thus secure in full the excellences of the breed? Why breed for half of what is good when the whole may be so easily had?

### Poultry.

#### MALAYS FOR CROSSING.

Mr. Charles Venables, in the *English Agricultural Gazette*, gives his experience during eight years with the various Malay crosses, beginning with Malay cock and brown-red hens; brown-red cock and Malay hens; Malay cock and black red hens; black-red cock and dark Malay hens; duckwing cock and wheaten Malay hens; Malay cock and duckwing hens; Plymouth Rock cock and Malay hens. In every case he found the Malay sire inferior to the Game sire; they are larger in bone, coarser skinned and yellow, ugly heads, not good layers, and very pugnacious. The cross with the brown-reds very much resemble the West of England Indian Game on the other side—they take after the Game cock, smaller in bone, fine heads, thin skin, very plump, good layers, and altogether an excellent cross, also very hardy and easily reared, and resist disease better than any other variety he has ever bred; but the fowl *par excellence* is the cross between a duckwing cock and wheaten Malay hens; by that cross you get lovely plumage, splendid shape, good layers, and table fowls with an abundance of fine white juicy flesh. The Malay and Plymouth Rock cross is not to be despised, they are good winter layers of a fair-sized tinted egg and plenty of them, also immense size, weighing, when fully grown, from 10 to 12 lbs., with an abundance of meat—just the fowl to set a hungry man down to—but the skin is yellow and rather coarse, but flesh very juicy; plumage, grey and red mixed, with yellow legs, eyes, and beak—a very taking bird about a farmyard, very hardy, and will bear confinement well.

G. J. Hagerty & Sons, Hanover, Ohio, recorded thirty-four of their best sheep in volume I. of the *American Southdown Record*. Since the volume is published they have sent for record twenty-one more. There is good demand for well-bred recorded Southdown sheep.

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

Correspondence.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

SIR.—On an affair already so nebulous as Mr. Bulmer's turf genealogy it is not well that any additional and avoidable cloud should rest in future. I, therefore, write to point out an error in your article of last week. Meteor, the sire of Minnie Meteor, is not Mr. Shedden's horse by *Thunder*; but it is a chestnut horse by Asteroid out of Maria]Tunis, by imported Yorkshire, whose first foal was Bulletin. The Meteor by *Thunder* out of *Verge* was a sickle-hocked brown, and a most undesirable brute. Toronto, 10th Feb., 1885. P.

FRANKHOLME, TORONTO, FEBY. 7th, 1885.

To the Editor CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

SIR.—In your issue of Feby. 6th appears the famous Jersey Mary Anne of St. Lambert. In calling attention to this extraordinary *butter* cow, it is not with a desire to further Mr. Fuller's theories or to advertise him, but to call the attention of our Ontario farmers to the admirable manner the points of an animal are brought out by good artistic work—such as THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW presents to its readers each week. Indeed, the expression of the eyes and the distinct curve of the nostril of Mary Anne, together with the shape of the ears and horns of this famous cow, deserve preservation. I only find fault with the elaborate tail. However, her build and make as she appears on the front page of your journal must create a desire to know more about her.

But, sir, my object in writing you this communication was not so much to praise your worthy efforts to make your journal a success as to say how much I am in accord with your article on Intellectual Co-operation. Get our hard-working, thoughtful farmers to read and to write on the benefit of an exchange of ideas, and you will have a page of printed matter in your journal that will create such an interest in the well-doing of every toiler on our lands that cultured cultivation and the deep study of the best means to be adopted would be a labor of love, and the consequence would be that a greater number of the rising generation, instead of leaving the lands of their fathers for the risky chances of gaining a livelihood in the overcrowded cities, would resolve to stay on their farms. Extend your circulation and go on and prosper.

G. F. FRANKLAND.

EXHIBITIONS.

Editor CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

DEAR SIR.—As I believe the "to be or not to be" of the Provincial Exhibition is now being considered, will you allow a novice at farming to air his views on the subject in your valuable and widely read paper. I have seen it stated that the exhibition is not as influential as formerly, and that the large exhibitions at Toronto, Hamilton, and elsewhere have taken the wind out of its sails. That may be. I cannot tell, as I am a new comer and never knew the Provincial in its palmy days; but I have been in the country whilst its two last exhibitions have been held, and I can truly say that I consider it far ahead as an agricultural show of the other shows. In comparing its last year's prize list with that of Toronto I allow it is behind in the total of money added, more especially in the horse classes. In the cattle it is also behind, but it is ahead in the sheep

and swine classes. It is also ahead of Hamilton, London, &c. But besides the question of prize money to my mind, the most important thing is, *What is an agricultural show, and which exhibition more closely approaches that ideal?* With all due deference to the energetic and successful management of the Toronto Exhibition, I must say I consider the show partakes more largely of the character of a monster circus than of a simple agricultural show. "The Little Wonder," the Beckwith champion swimming, the firemen's competitions, the procession of men arrayed in wondrous uniforms, have all, no doubt, far greater powers of "drawing" than Mr. Fothergill's famous bull "Prince James" or Mr. Valancy Fuller's still more famous (indeed world-renowned) cow Mary Anne of St. Lambert. But, sir, I maintain that whilst those two wonderful beasts are in their right places, all the above-mentioned items are in their wrong place. Now, from my experience of the Provincial, these irrelevant shows are absent to a great extent from it. My own humble opinion is that whilst the Provincial has no doubt done great things for Canadian agriculture, it has a still more important and valuable future before it. Let it abjure the "arts" part of its show and fall back upon the agricultural. Let it wipe out from its prize list its "arts and manufactures department" and devote all its energies to the encouragement of things useful to agriculturists, and to the furtherance of the objects to which you and many of your fellow-editors devote your attention and labor. It will be said it will never succeed, but I say try it. Persevere in that line and it will and must succeed. At the Royal Agricultural Society of England's show there is none of the circus business, but farmers attend in thousands: Canada is more thoroughly agricultural than England, with her enormous urban population, and will people tell me that Canadian farmers will not attend a purely agricultural show, but only a show which is half agricultural and half "humbug"? I know no other word which will express the contempt which many feel for the adjuncts to the shows in this country. One word more. I do not want anyone to think I am opposed to the Toronto show; on the contrary, I think it a wonderful show, and have never seen its equal as a pleasant sort of show for the amusement and instructions of the multitudes who flock to it. "C'est magnifique, mais cen'est pas la guerre." *Let us have an agricultural show as well.* I must apologize for the length of this effusion, and I trust you may see fit to let it appear.

I am, your obedient servant,  
"BREEDER."

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

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, TORONTO, Feb. 12th, 1885.

The severe depression which has signalized the British cattle trade during the past three weeks has received additional emphasis and has become of a very acute nature, which has resulted in the lowest prices for many a day. In brief the trade is thoroughly demoralized and gives no sign of a change for the better. Special cables from the principal markets this week chronicle a most depressed condition of affairs,

together with a further break of half a cent per pound in values, which are now 1½c. lower than three weeks ago, which, it must be admitted, is a disastrous decline. The demoralized state of the trade is due to the continued excessive supplies, which glut the market. The receipts of Canadians and Americans have been heavy and the supplies from all sources fair. Notwithstanding the heavy reduction in values the demand continues to drag, and there is nothing in the situation that can have a stimulating effect. At Liverpool offerings are heavy and the demand weak at the decline, the trade being of a very slow character. The dressed beef market has been depressed and values have made a heavy decline. In Liverpool it dropped to 4½d., but later rallied to 5d. In London it declined to 3½d. @ 4d., owing to the fact that English cattle are coming on the market more freely.

Quotations at Liverpool are as follows, being calculated at \$4.80 in the £:—

Cattle—	\$ C.	\$ C.	per lb.
Prime Canadian steers.....	o 13	to o oo	"
Fair to choice.....	o 12½	to o oo	"
Poor to medium.....	o 11½	to o oo	"
Inferior and bulls.....	o 8½	to o 10	"

TORONTO.

Under the conditions which usually govern the live stock trade here, business should have shown some improvement this week. The receipts last week were lighter than for some time, and this week they continue small. Stocks in butcher's hands should, therefore, have been pretty low. But the trade has not improved. This is due to the large receipts of dressed meats, for the movement of which the present weather is very favorable. These meats sell at easy prices, and butchers do not therefore require but a small quantity of live stock. Trade is therefore inclined to be quiet and is in the same condition as it was in our last report, prices being unchanged.

CATTLE.—The receipts are the smallest for some time. The demand is quiet and the supply ample. The export trade is not quite so good in consequence of a further depression in the British markets. Dealers are not anxious to make purchases but when they see anything suitable they buy. Prices are 4½ to 5c. per lb. Higher figures have been offered for extra choice animals, but there are none coming in. Butchers' cattle are mostly of good quality, there being but few choice among the offerings. The majority average 1,050 lbs., and sell about \$43 per head.

CALVES are being asked for a little more freely, but the supply is light. Sales have been made at \$6 per head for a 130 lb. animal to \$8 for heavier ones.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The demand continues easy and the supply quite large enough. Mixed bunches of choice weighing 125 lbs. each have changed hands at \$5 per head. One bunch, all sheep, weighing 150 lbs. each sold at \$5.25 per head. While the present supplies of dressed mutton and lamb continue there is not much prospect of an improvement.

HOGS.—Nothing doing, the severe weather preventing any movement. The demand is good, more especially for store hogs. Prices are nominally at 4½ to 4¾c. per lb.

The receipts at the western market here for the week ending Feb. 7 were 576 cattle, 247 sheep and lambs, and 13 hogs, against 876 cattle, 421 sheep and lambs, and 36 hogs the week before, and 607 cattle, 317 sheep and lambs, and 41 hogs for the corresponding week in 1884.

We quote as follows:—

Cattle, export,.....	4½ to 5	per lb.
Cattle, butchers', choice...	o to 4½	"
" good.....	3½ to 4	"
" common.....	3 to 3½	"
Milch cows, per head.....	\$30 to \$60	
Springers.....	30 to 60	
Sheep and lambs, choice, per head...	o oo to 5 oo	
" secondary qualities, per head...	4 50 to 4 75	
Hogs, fat, off the car.....	4½ to 4¾	per lb.
" store.....	4½ to 4¾	"
Calves, dressed,.....	6 to 8	"

MONTREAL.

Considering the season and despite the demoralized condition of the British markets there has been a fair trade in export cattle, shippers having bought at 4 1/2 to 5c. per lb. live weight, and as high as 5c. has been paid for choice. A fair number has been received at Point St. Charles on through shipment. Prices of export cattle are considerably lower than at this time last year, the difference being about \$20 per head, which is not surprising in view of the depression on the other side. At Viger market to-day the receipts were somewhat less than 300 head, for which there was a moderate demand and rather slow trade, as sellers were disposed to ask an advance from last week's quotations. Good to choice cattle were at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 c per lb. live weight, and very fair lots in good condition sold at 4c. Medium grades went at about 3 1/2 c. Calves continue in light supply and fetch good prices. Good sheep sold at \$4 to \$4.50 each. Live hogs were firm at 5c. per lb.

THE HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Trade is quiet. At Messrs. Grand & Co.'s sale on Tuesday fifteen working horses were offered. They were of an inferior order and sold at \$70 to \$150 each. There is a pretty fair demand for general purpose animals weighing about 1,250 pounds. There are not many American buyers in the city, but a number are expected to attend Messrs. Grand & Walsh's sale of working horses on March 10th to 14th.

MONTREAL.

In Montreal there is a good demand, particularly for export animals. But owing to light offerings there is not much business doing. Since the first of the month 65 animals have been shipped to the United States, 12 to Springfield, Mass.; Thornton, Indiana; Mount Upton, N. Y.; Munroe, N. Hampshire; South Fairlee and West Rutland, Vermont. The selling prices were:—Two mares for breeding purposes, \$270; two do., \$775; one do., \$140, and one do., at \$300. Ten horses at \$1,397; sixteen do., at \$1,777; eleven do., at \$1,165; fourteen do., at \$1,699; five do., at \$500; two do., at \$310, and two do., at \$200. At the Point St. Charles Exchange a good business was done. The sales were:—Team general purpose horses, \$325; one pair drivers, \$565; one pony, \$100; one good worker, \$150; one pair common workers, \$200; three drivers at \$112, \$90, and \$140 respectively, and one yearling stallion at \$425. The receipts for the week were fifteen horses.

PRODUCE.

There has been little animation in flour or grain, save in barley, during the week. Holders have not been anxious to sell and offerings have continued small. Hence although the movement has been limited prices have been fairly well maintained and in some instances show an upward tendency. Stocks on hand have varied but little and stood on Monday morning as follows: Flour, 2,750 barrels; fall wheat, 136,884 bushels, spring wheat, 133,715; oats, 2,346; barley, 154,287; peas, 21,543; rye, 1,642. Wheat in transit for England shows a slight increase, standing on the 31st inst. at 2,500,000 quarters, against 2,456,000 on the 22nd ult. In the States the visible supply of wheat has increased to 45,535,000 bushels, against 42,653,000 in the preceding week, and 32,131,000 last year.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

Table with columns for Flour, R. Wheat, R. Winter, No. 1 Cal., No. 2 Cal., Corn, Barley, Oats, Peas, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Tallow, Cheese. Rows show prices for Feb. 3 and Feb. 10.

Flour.—Inactive with buyers and sellers apart all week. Holders have stood out for \$3.50 for superior extra and \$3.60 for extra, guaranteed, but buyers bid five to ten cents below these figures until Monday, when extra changed hands at equal to \$3.60.

Bran.—Very scarce and very firm with sales of cars at \$12.50 and \$12.60, the latter for bagged, here.

OATMEAL.—Rather firmer; a car of choice sold at \$3.77 and a car of granulated at \$4.00, delivered in Toronto. Small lots \$4.00 to \$4.15.

WHEAT.—Has shown little change since our last. Offerings have been small and all wanted by exporters when obtainable at their own prices, which have stood much as before at 82c. for No. 2 fall and No. 1 spring and 80c. for No. 2 spring and No. 3 fall, with 81c. for red winter. No. 2 goose has sold at 66c. on track. Market closed steady with buyers at these prices. Street prices 80 to 82c. for fall and spring and 66 to 68c. for goose.

OATS.—Very scarce and prices firmer; cars on track sold at 32c.; at 32 1/2 and 33c. last week, and this week at 33c. to arrive with more wanted at 33c. on track. Street price 35c.

BARLEY.—All offered wanted and readily taken at still advancing prices. No. 1 not offered. No. 2 has sold at 68 to 69c. and at close was held at 70c. Extra No. 3 sold at 63 to 64c. for cars, and at 65c. for a round lot last week, while 65c. was paid for a car lot this week. No. 3 rather slow of sale; but has changed hands at 58 to 59c. Market closed steady with a good demand at former prices. On street prices closed at 60 to 68c., but No. 1 would have brought 72 to 73c.

PEAS.—Quiet but firm, with sales of lots outside at equal to about 60c. here with cars on the spot probably worth 61c. Street prices 57 to 60c. for all offered.

RYE.—Inactive and unchanged at 56c.

SEEDS.—The only demand has been for choice shipping alsike at \$6.00 to \$7.00 per bushel; inferior has sold at \$3.00 to \$5.00. Clover has moved slowly at \$4.75 to \$4.80. All else nominal.

HAY.—Pressed quiet and values much as before for car lots. Market receipts abundant last week, but since then next door to nothing. Clover was worth \$7.50 to \$10.00 and timothy from \$11.00 to \$14.00 at close.

STRAW.—Receipts small, but prices low and closed at \$7.00 to \$8.50 for sheaf; loose not offered but probably worth \$6.00.

POTATOES.—Cars have begun to move; a couple of cars sold at 35c. Street receipts very small and prices unchanged at 40 to 45c. per bag.

APPLES.—Some demand for country-lots for shipment at about \$1.50. Street supplies small and prices much as before at \$1.25 to \$1.50 for inferior and common, and \$1.75 to \$2.00 for good to choice.

HOGS.—Rail receipts small and sold at \$5.75 to \$5.90. Street receipts also few; prices ranging from \$5.75 to \$6.25, the latter for choice, at close.

TORONTO MARKET.

Table listing prices for Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Bran, Fall whe., Spring Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Corn, Timothy Seed, Clover, Flax, screened, 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—Really choice dairy and really good rolls have sold well for city consumption at 17 to 18c. for tubs and 14 to 15c. for rolls; but no other sort wanted, save that a small lot of curls sold at 8c. and one small lot of old medium at 9c. and another at 10c. Beyond this and a bid of 3 1/2 c. for a lot of 65 tubs of medium there has been no change in medium and inferior grade. On street poor pound roll have sold at 20c. and good at 22 to 24c., with 16 to 18c. for good tubs and crocks.

CHEESE.—Steady but unchanged at 11 1/2 c. for medium to 12 1/2 c. for choice in small lots.

EGGS.—Newly gathered steady at 20 to 21c. for round lots; but lined abundant, slow, and weak at 16 to 17c. On street fresh have brought 21 to 22c. and new-laid 25 to 26c.

PORK.—Small lots unchanged at \$16.00 with a half-car lot sold at \$15.50.

BACON.—Inactive; tons and cases selling very slowly at \$4 to \$4 1/2 c. for long-clear and 7 1/2 c. for Cumberland; with buyers and sellers widely apart for round lots; rolls 10 to 10 1/2 c. and bellies 11 1/2 to 12c. for small lots, but these inactive also.

HAMS.—Almost as dull as bacon and unchanged in price at 11 1/2 to 12c. for small lots of smoked.

LARD.—Steady and selling fairly well at 9 1/2 c. for round lots; and 10 to 10 1/2 c. for small lots of tinnets and pails.

DRIED APPLES.—Job lots offered at 4 1/2 c. but no sales reported, and dealers selling small lots at 5 to 5 1/2 c.

HOPS.—Nothing doing and prices of all grades almost entirely nominal.

WHITE BEANS.—A few small lots of hand-picked have been going off to \$1.00 to \$1.20, but no movement reported in job-lots.

POULTRY.—Box-lots not offered.

SALT.—Has stood as before, nothing doing; values unchanged. Cars of Liverpool and lots not under 50 bags held at 62 to 65c., with small lots 70 to 75c. Fine unchanged at \$1.45 to \$1.50 and dairy at 50c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table listing prices for Butter, Cheese, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Eggs, Dressed hogs, Hops, Dried apples, White beans, Liverpool coarse salt, Goderich, per barrel, per car lot.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Green in fair supply, but rather poor in quality in a good many cases. Cured have sold at 8 1/2 c. and 8 3/4 c. in car-lots, and we believe that they are still held at these figures according to quality.

CALFSKINS.—Quiet and almost nominal; scarcely anything doing.

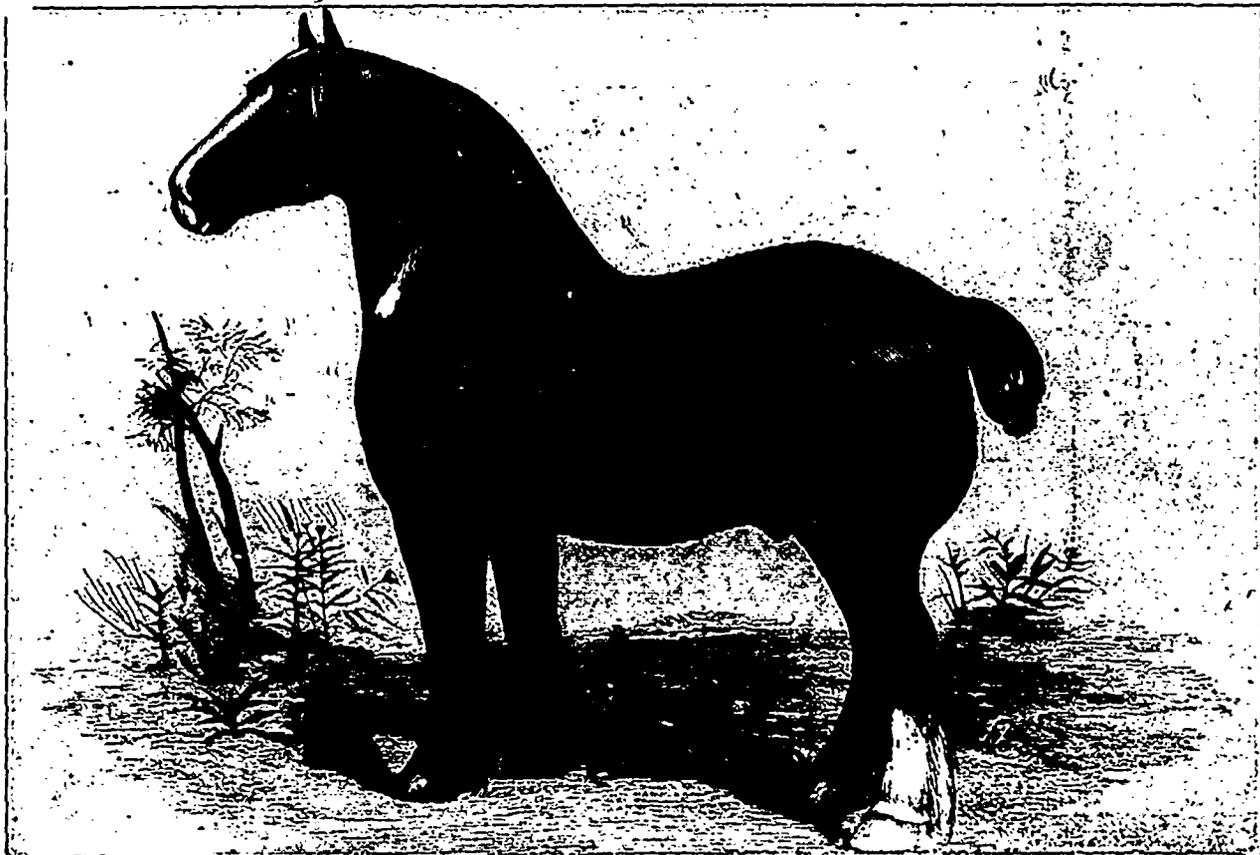
SHEEPSKINS.—Have been in good supply, but have found a ready sale; the best green seem firmer and have been bringing \$1.00 to \$1.05, while country lots have stood as before at 70 to 90c.

WOOL.—There has been some enquiry for fleece heard from the States, and it has imparted some little improvement to the market, but as buyers and sellers have continued apart there has been very little business done; dealers have sold here, but as is usually the case, on p.t.; indeed, we understand that one firm sold about 50,000 lbs. while it reports "nothing doing," or "some little always doing." Pulled has been still wanted by the factories, but only to a small extent; small lots have been taken by them at 22c. for super and 27 1/2 c. for extra.

TALLOW.—Rather more offered and all readily taken at 3 1/2 c. for rough and 6 1/2 c. for rendered, but any advance steadily refused.

Table listing prices for Hides and Skins, Steers, Cows, Cured and inspected, Calfskins, Sheepskins, Lambskins, Pelts, Tallow, rendered, Wool, Fleece, combed, Pulled combing, Extra.

IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES



IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES

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

# TENTH IMPORTATION OF DRAUGHT STALLIONS.

MESSRS. HENDRIE & DOUGLAS

DEG TO INFORM

# BREEDERS OF DRAUGHT HORSES

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

They have all been personally selected by MR. DOUGLAS, specially selected to suit this market and the modern taste. **Bone, Hair, Action and Color** have all been specially considered. EVERY HORSE IS ENTERED IN THE STUD BOOK, and all purchases have been made regardless of expense so as to insure having only animals of acknowledged merit. Representative animals are among this importation from the Studs of LORD ELLESMERE, JAMES FORSHAW, JOSEPH WALTHAM, etc. Intending purchasers will be met at the Hamilton Station by special conveyance upon giving notice one day ahead, addressed,

**HENDRIE & DOUGLAS,**  
HAMILTON, ONT.

When replying to this advertisement mention CANADIAN BREEDER.

### Horses Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE 75 GOOD, SOUND first class cart horses; highest prices paid for such as suit; will pay as high as \$250. Apply at office, corner of Bathurst and Front Streets. P. BURNS.

### HORSES WANTED.

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

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### SAMO.

### FURNITURE

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

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# THE PARK HEREFORD HERD.



PRIZE HEREFORDS.

PRIZE HEREFORDS.

## PRIZE HEREFORDS.

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

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

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

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First-Class Artists and Engravers  
HAVE BEEN ENGAGED TO FURNISH  
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ANIMALS.

Agricultural Machinery,  
PATENTS,  
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AT REASONABLE RATES.

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WINE  
—AND—  
**Spirit Merchants.**

FAMILY TRADE A SPECIALTY.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c., CAREFULLY  
PACKED IN JAR, KEG  
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Orders by letter will have our very best and  
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**10, 12, 14, 16 & 18 KING ST. WEST,**  
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## Brewing and Malting

COMPANY.

SIMCOE ST., TORONTO.

## MALTSTERS, BREWERS, BOTTLEERS.

The attention of the Trade is directed to our  
Celebrated Ale and Porter in Wood and  
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**India Pale Ale & XXX Stout.**

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22½ CHURCH STREET,  
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Correspondence with factories solicited.

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27 Church St., Toronto,  
FLOUR AND PRODUCE DEALER,  
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COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Feed of all kinds, Cotton Seed and Linseed  
Meal, Chopped and Ground Corn and Oats, Pea  
Meal and Oflal, Hay, &c., &c., at Lowest Cash  
Prices.  
All orders and consignments will receive  
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Prices for large or small lots quoted by wire or  
letter on application.

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**100 ACRES.**

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

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**RENNIE'S SEEDS are THE BEST**

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Containing description and prices of the choicest

FIELD, GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS

Mailed free. Every Farmer and Gardener should

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

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

SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING.

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ANNUAL  
**Auction Sale**

OF PURE BRED

**SHORT HORN CATTLE**

Under the Auspices of the

British American Short Horn Assn.

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

**CITY OF TORONTO,**

—ON—

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

For further information apply to

R. L. DEN SON,  
64 King St. East, Toronto. Secretary.

**NOTHING CAN EQUAL**

**CROFT'S BLOOD CLEANSER,**

FOR PUTTING

**HORSES and CATTLE**

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PRICE, 50 cts. per Package of Six Powders

Solo Agents for Dominion of Canada,

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

CORTLAND VILLAGE, N.Y.

From Hon. H. S. Randall,  
Messrs. Hugh Miller & Co.,  
DEAR SIR, - I have had no opportunity of testing your "Tick Destroyer" in my own flocks - there being no ticks on my sheep - but I placed some of the preparation in the hands of my friend and neighbor, F. H. Hibbard, Esq., on the accuracy of whose experiments I can fully rely, and after testing it in several cases, he informed me that it thoroughly exterminated ticks. I have, therefore, no doubt that it will do so.  
Yours truly,  
HENRY S. RANDALL.

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

**WHOLESALE AGENTS WANTED**  
to handle this well known, valuable preparation in the United States.  
Refer to CANADIAN BREEDER, Toronto, O. C., Canada.

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GO TO THE  
**Great Rubber Warehouse,**

10 AND 12 KING STREET EAST,

For Genuine Goods, such as are sold by an

**EXCLUSIVE RUBBER HOUSE.**

Rubber Belting, Packing and Hose,  
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Rubber Sporting Goods, Lawn Sprinklers,  
Lacrosse Shoes, Hose Reels,

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Rubber Clothing of all Kinds.

**INDIA RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**

It will be your gain to purchase from us.

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

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

First-class refreshment rooms at convenient distances.

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

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

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

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent,  
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.

OF STEAMERS.

Dates of sailing from Portland:

Brooklyn,	12th Feb.	Montreal,	12th March.
Ontario,	19th Feb.	Oregon,	19th March.
Toronto,	26th Feb.	Brooklyn,	26th March.
		Ontario,	2nd April.

Rates of passage from Toronto. - Cabin, 257 2/3, 267 2/3. Return \$100.50 and \$118.88. All outside rooms and comfortably heated by steam. Steerage at very low rates. Prepaid certificates from Great Britain and Ireland at lowest rates.

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

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Successors to J. ROSE & CO.

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Have the most approved appliances for Removing

FURNITURE, BAGGAGE,  
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MACHINERY, SAFES,  
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NOTE. - We are always open to buy teams of heavy draught or express horses, if they are first-class and suitable.  
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ILLINOIS.

Come and see us.

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Have always on hand a very fine selection of

**Bulls and Bull Calves.**

PARTIES ON BUSINESS WILL BE MET AT THE DEPOT.

For further information apply to

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**CLYDESDALE HORSES, PONIES,**

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Dorking Chicken.

A good selection of either now for sale

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**FRANK L. GASTON,**

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**SUFFOLK PIGS.**

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

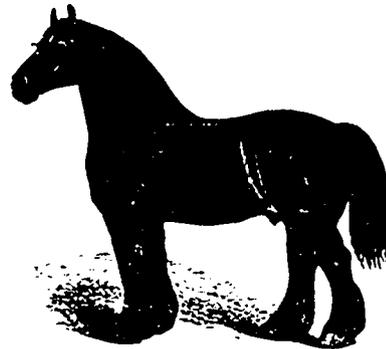
SEVERAL PRIZE WINNERS

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—IN—

**English Shire Horses,**

STALLIONS AND MARES,

OWNER OF

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

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

Correspondence solicited.

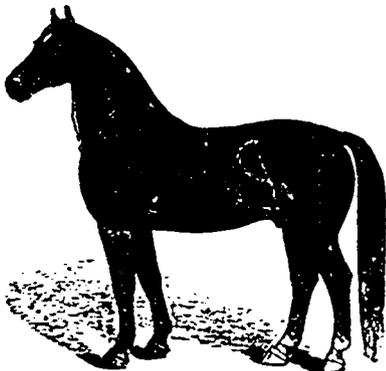
Address,

**JAMES FORSHAW,**

Shire Horse Stud Farm,

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**JERSEYVILLE STOCK FARM.**

Standard Bred Trotting Stock Stallions and Young Stock For Sale.

Send for Catalogue.

**J. V. STRYKER,**

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**PEDIGREE SUSSEX CATTLE**

(Registered in Herd Book)

**Cows, Heifers and Bulls**

Particularly hardy and great Flesh Producers.

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Established 1864. WOKING, SURREY, ENGLAND



**Jas. F. Crowther,**

BREEDER AND DEALER

IN

**English Shire & Cleveland Bay**

HORSES, STALLIONS & MARES.

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

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

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

**SHIRE HORSE STUD FARM,**

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YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND.

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

**T. C. PATTESON,**

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**BATES' SHORTHORNS,**

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**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.**

THE LARGEST FLOCK IN CANADA.

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

Ewes and Rams for sale.

Vansittart House, - - Eastwood, Ont.

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**JACK DONKEYS**

FOR SALE.

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

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Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs.

A FEW YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE

Pedigrees on application

SUTTON WEST ONTARIO, CANADA

**High Grade Jersey Cows**

—FOR SALE.—

FROM THE CELEBRATED

**OAKLANDS JERSEY STOCK FARM.**

We have a few Choice

HIGH GRADE JERSEY COWS,

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

PRICE \$100 EACH.

The Jersey is the great Cream and Butter Cow Apply to

**H. H. FULLER,**

Manager of Oaklands Jersey Dairy,

131 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

**JERSEYS.**

**MR. J. A. DESREAU,**

OWNER OF

First Prize Jersey Cattle.

Has always on sale First Class

Cows and Heifers.

Address **PERRY FARM,**

ST. MARY'S, Island of Jersey

**POULTRY FOR SALE.**

I have about Fifty Trios of

**Brown and White Leghorns**

FOR SALE,

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

**BEST QUALITY OF STOCK**

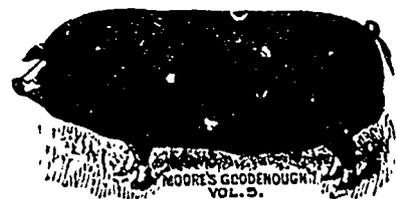
For prices, etc., address

**O. E. COZZENS,**

363 34th Street,

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Mention CANADIAN BREEDER.



**THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS,**

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

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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.

"HARTLAND'S" ANTI-TYPHOID COMPOUND

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

Call at 19 Adelaide Street East, or address

THE HARTLAND CHEMICAL CO., 27 WELLINGTON ST. EAST, TORONTO.

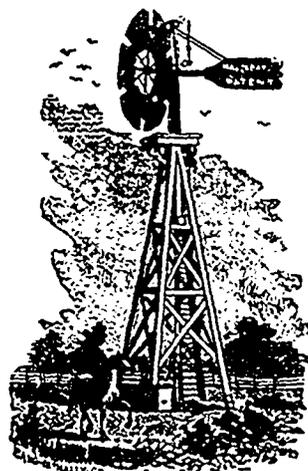
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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

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

State what you want and send for Illustrated Catalogue.



Halliday's Standard Wind Mills, 17 Sizes.

GRAND'S REPOSITORY,



47, 49, 51 and 53 Adelaide St.,

TORONTO GREAT COMBINATION SALE

OF

Thoroughbred Cattle

200 WORK HORSES,

STALLIONS AND BROOD MARES

OF ALL CLASSES.

March 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th,

Entries of Jerseys, Short Horn, Ayrshire, and Cattle of all Breeds are now being received. Correspondence respectfully solicited. Write for catalogue.

GRAND & WALSH, Proprietors and Auctioneers.



Notice to Contractors

Sealed Separate Tenders (including plans and specifications), addressed to the undersigned, and addressed "Tenders for Hot Water Heating Apparatus, Brockville, Ont.," will be received at this office until Monday, the 16th proximo.

Plans, specifications, etc., can be seen at this office, and at the Clerk of Works' office, New Post Office Building, Brockville, on and after Monday, 2nd proximo.

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

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

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

By order,

A. GORELL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 29th January, 1885.



INTERNATIONAL AND COLONIAL EXHIBITIONS.

ANTWERP IN 1885.

LONDON IN 1886.

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

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

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

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

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

By order,

JOHN LOWE, Secy., Dept. of Agric.

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



PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

DOMINION OF CANADA.



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

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

On the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, and under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada 42 Victoria, chapter 23, intitled "An Act to provide against infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals" made applicable to the North-West Territories by Proclamation in 1883;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Quantity of animals and fee per animal. Includes rates for 1 animal (\$1.00), 5 animals (60 cents each), 10 animals (30 cents each), 20 animals (20 cents each), 50 animals (12 cents each), and over 50 animals (10 cents each).

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

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

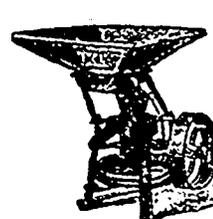
10. Every car containing such cattle in transit between the points above mentioned shall be kept, as far as possible, apart from cars or trains containing Canadian cattle or Canadian goods.

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

12. Every car or train carrying cattle in transit from West to East between the points hereinafter named, shall stop at such fixed places as shall be named by the Minister of Agriculture for the purpose of rest, feeding and watering, and such place or places shall be declared "infected" within the terms of "The Animals Contagious Diseases Act, 1870," being strictly isolated and all communication with them prohibited, except by the officers and men in charge of the trains or in charge of such infected place or places.

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

JOHN J. MCGEE, Clerk Privy Council



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

State where you saw this advertisement.

ONTARIO PUMP CO.

GENTLEMEN: In regard to the 16-foot geared Wind Mill I bought of you, I can say it more than fills my expectations in every respect. In a fair to good wind I can saw wood at the rate of four cords of hard wood per hour cut once in two. In a stiff wind I open the fans just half way and get all the power I require. In regard to your Feed Mill it is just grand. I have ground peas and oats at the rate of a bushel in three and a half minutes and ground it as fine as one would wish for I can grind fine oat-meal, also Graham flour. Have ground since the 1th of February, 325 bushels of grain for customers, besides doing my own work with it. One man brought a grist of screenings, such as small wheat, mustard and pussy grass seed, thinking that I could not grind it, but I ground it to powder, looking just like ground pepper. Your 13-foot Geared Mill I think, is quite large enough for any farmer to do his own work.

Yours truly,

EDWIN KIEHLER, Maitland P.O.

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



# CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY STOCK YARDS AT MONTREAL.

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

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



Large Easy-riding Stock Cars, Fast Trains, best facilities for Loading and Unloading, Moderate Charges for Feed and Prompt Attention at the Yards.  
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**



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 8th October, 1884.  
Under arrangements recently concluded Money Orders may, on and after 1st November, 1884, be obtained at any Money Order Office in Canada, payable in France and Algeria, up to the amounts and for the fees specified below.

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

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

W. H. GRIFFIN,  
Deputy Postmaster-General.

**J. P. SULLIVAN,**

14 & 16 Alice St., Toronto,

Manufacturer of

**First-Class Carriages**

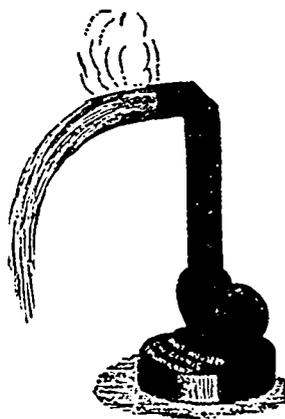
**WAGONS AND SLEICHS**

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

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