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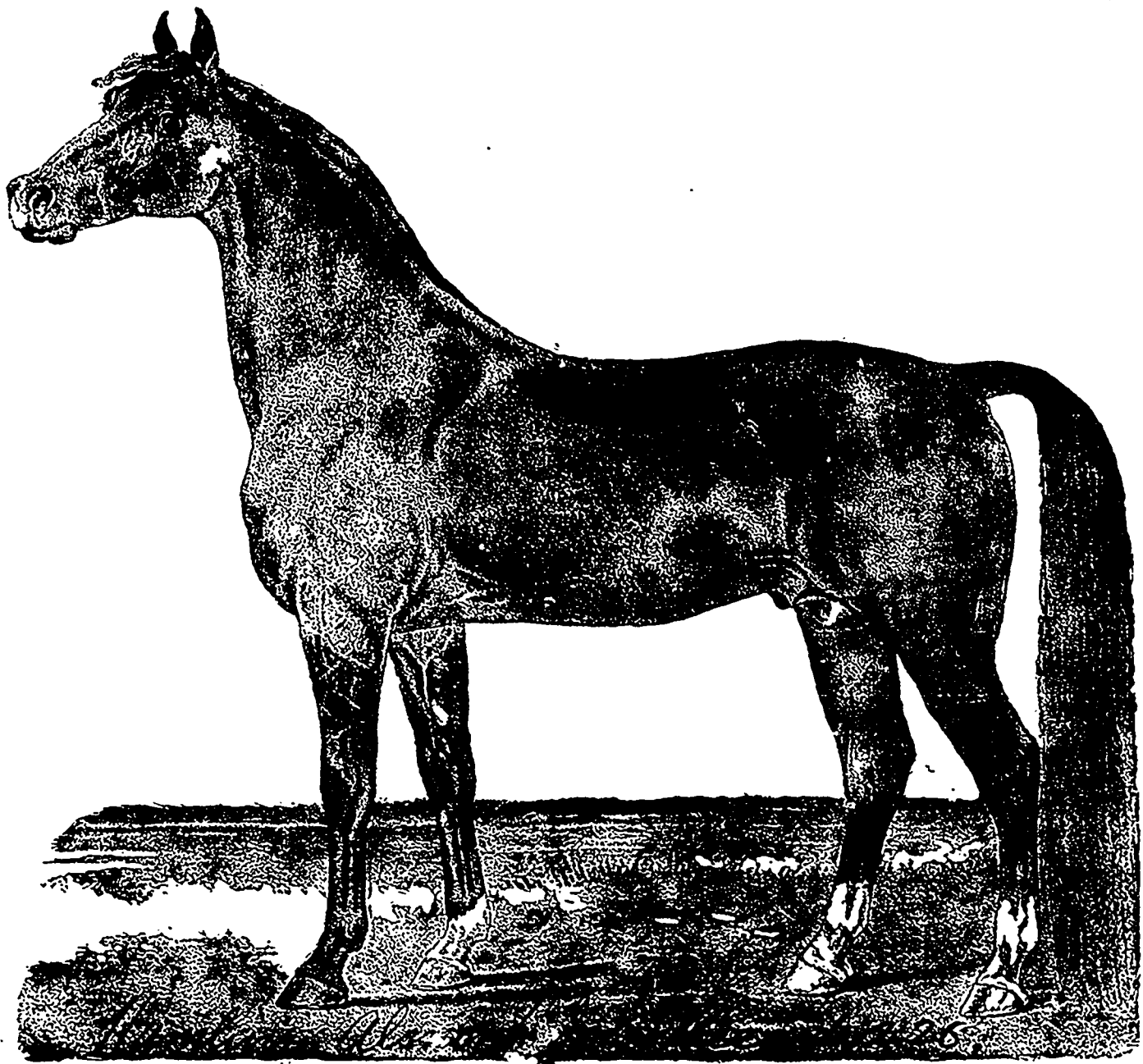
CANADIAN BREEDER

and
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, JULY 24, 1888.

No. 30.



"HAMLIN'S ALMONT, JR.," the property of C. J. Hamlin, Village Farm, Buffalo, N.Y.

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

HAMLIN'S ALMONT, JR.

Bay stallion. Foaled 1872. Record, 2.26; four-year-old record, 2.33½. Sire of Belle Hamlin, five-year-old record, 2.23½; Maud T.,

five-year-old record, 2.26; Aileene Almont, 2.27½; Justina, five-year-old record, 2.28½; Wade Hampton, 2.31½; Huon, four-year-old record, 2.42½, public trial, 2.31½; Gem, 2.47½; Blaine, three-year-old record, 2.55; public trial, 2.39½. Sired by Almont—1st dam by

Blood's Black Hawk—2nd dam by Boner's Saxe-Weimar, by Saxe-Weimar, by Sir Archy, by imp. Diomed.

Almont, Jr., last year, when only twelve years of age, had four of his get in the 2.30 list, averaging 2.26½. At the same age, his sire, the

great Almont, with all the advantage of crossing upon the high-bred mares of Kentucky, had only one colt that had beaten 2.30.

Almont, Jr., is a very handsome, showy, powerfully-built horse, and the generations between him and the Hambletonian have intensified the trotting propensities in him. According to the laws of breeding, intelligently followed, the colts of Mambrino King and Almont, Jr., should be as much superior to them as they are to their respective sires.

The claim of "Village Farm" is that the two stallions at its head possess more merit, and are more valuable as individuals and in the stud, than any other two stallions in the country, for the reason that they transmit as much, or more, speed, and, further, they stamp upon each and every one of their sons and daughters, with uniformity, their great beauty and finish, thereby commanding for them a ready sale at remunerative prices, as they are, and will be, in great demand for the turf, gentlemen's roadsters, driving and carriage purposes.

The get of a very large percentage of the plain trotting stallions now in use have no speed, and, being without beauty or other attractive qualities, can only be marketed for street railroad and other ordinary purposes at prices that do not pay to raise them.

The brood mares now in use at Village Farm are superior, or will at least compare favorably, as to pedigree or as individuals, with those on any other stock farm in this country.

Mr. Hamlin invites inspection; visitors are welcome at all times.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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

SUBSCRIPTION, - - \$2.00 per Annum

ADVERTISING RATES.

For line, each insertion, 20 cents.

(Nonpareil measurement, 12 lines to one inch.)

Brooders' cards, five line space, \$30.00 per annum; each additional line \$5.00 per annum.

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All communications to be addressed to

CANADIAN BREEDER,

COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.

TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, July 24th, 1885.

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

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

N. W. AYER & SON, Times building, Philadelphia, are agents for this paper. Files may be seen and contracts made at their office.

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

THE SUPPLY OF HORSES FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.

Mr. Albert Clayton writes the London *Live Stock Journal* regarding the supply of horses for the British Army. Like all others who are well informed on the subject, he is fully aware of the great difficulty with which suitable cavalry horses are to be procured. In this connection he remarks:—"It may be said that the weight-carrying blood hunter is a luxury, and not a necessity, but the scarcity extends further. Every year the difficulty of procuring general utility horses of size and power increases, and you look now in vain for the short-legged, sturdy, quick, true-actioned horses which were to be seen two or three decades ago in the hunting field, in harness, or as hacks. Horse shows are ubiquitous, and of almost daily occurrence, yet how few animals (and those the pick of the district) come up to the standard of excellence of a few years ago, or deserve the prizes awarded them. This is most noticeable in the heavy-weight hunter classes, and in the large harness horse classes. The cause of this scarcity is the absence of brood mares—for years past, taking advantage of our apathy and want of foresight, the foreigners have abstracted all our best mares for breeding purposes, and many of our best stallions. The result is horses are now bred in a hap-hazard way from old, undersized, ill-shaped mares, the progeny take after the dams, and the result is a financial loss, disappointment, and the abandonment of any further attempt to increase the equine population. So much for private breeding. Farmers have for many years been alive to the fact that breeding 'light-legged' horses is unprofitable, and the way they conduct it, it is hardly likely to be otherwise. In most cases their mares are not calculated to breed 'light-legged' horses of value—i.e., combining blood, bone, and size. They are mated with the only horse within reach, probably a brute, and last, but not least, they have no suitable places or attendants for the successful rearing of valuable young horses, and they grudge—and may be wisely—the expense which, after all, may be thrown away by an unpreventable accident."

Referring to private enterprise in horse-breeding, the writer hints that very few have the requisite capital and patience to bring such an undertaking to a successful issue. "Government studs" should, in his estimation, take the lead in the matter of breeding cavalry remounts, and form the nucleus of a home supply that should in time become amply commensurate with the demand. After pointing out many of the errors into which private breeders are apt to fall, he says:—"A great point is made, when horse-breeding is contemplated, in the selection of the sire, and very little is said about the mare. Now I am convinced from personal experience and observation that the mare is the most important animal, and the disappointments so common in breeding half-bred horses arise from the defects of the dam more than from the sire. It is a common error and popular fallacy that a good-shouldered sire will impart to his stock a simi-

lar conformity if the dam be wanting in that respect. Over and over again I have noticed and proved how erroneous this theory is. The same reasoning applies to legs, feet, and other parts of the equine frame. Till the stock of brood mares has been replenished the breeding of half-bred horses must remain in its present unsatisfactory state, and can only be carried on by private enterprise in a 'happy-go-lucky' sort of way. Stallions are costly animals to buy and keep (especially the latter), therefore their owners will not refuse any mare if accompanied by the service fee. The result of this indiscriminate breeding is that the markets are overstocked with under-sized, ill-shaped weeds, and that a strong, short-legged, clean-limbed, true-actioned blood horse above 15 hands high is the exception and not the rule in horse marts, fairs, dealers' yards, and other places wherein horses do congregate and dwell together."

His suggestions as to the improvement of the saddle and cavalry horse supply are chiefly contained in the following paragraph:—

"Our horse supply must be taken *ab initio*, and with that object I advocate the establishment of Government breeding studs for half-bred horses. These establishments would require a stallion and a certain number of mares, and I would suggest their being commenced simultaneously in convenient centres in England, Wales, and Ireland, not at first on too large or costly a scale. The fillies should be sold at cost price, to remain in the United Kingdom for breeding purposes, and the services of the stallions, at very nominal fees, should be at the disposal of all private horse-breeders possessing suitable mares; all others should be rigorously excluded. Half-bred mares suitable for breeding, or calculated to produce horses of value, are now so few and far between I would suggest trying the cross of a pedigree Shire horse or Norfolk trotter with thoroughbred mares. Stud-book mares, unfashionably bred, too slow for racing, or otherwise unsuitable for training, might be bought at reasonable prices. The first cross might not, and probably would not, come up to expectations; but a few powerful, roomy fillies might be obtained, and these in their turns, if properly mated, might throw good stock, and in this way a nucleus for a breeding stud on a large scale, i.e., more or less all over the United Kingdom, be found."

These suggestions have a very practical ring about them, though why a coarse-bred mare and a thoroughbred sire would not constitute a better stud foundation than a thoroughbred mare and a large coarse horse is a little difficult to understand. It is true that a Norfolk stallion might cross well upon a stout and roomy thoroughbred mare, but the merest tyro in breeding would hardly expect a satisfactory result from the union of a big, coarse Shire horse and a small-sized thoroughbred mare. The objections to such a cross are too well understood to demand repetition here. For ourselves we are distinctly opposed to violent crosses such as the union of ordinary Shires and thorough-

breeds would constitute, but we see no reason why good Norfolk mares, and even Shire mares that are not too large nor too coarse, might not with profit be united with a stout, compact, thoroughbred stallion. As Mr. Clayton remarks, if the first cross did not produce suitable cavalry horses the geldings would be of some value, while each season a certain number of ruggedly healthy, roomy, and vigorous fillies would be produced, which in time would grow into a valuable herd of first-class brood mares especially adapted to the production of cavalry remounts when mated with thoroughbred stallions of the proper stamp.

SOUNDNESS OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HORSES.

The *Kentucky Live Stock Record* contains an interesting article in which it compares English and American race horses as to soundness, and gives the home product a decided preference. In referring to the English and American Derbies, he says:—

"Melton won the race, Paradox second, and Royal Hampton third, all more or less under suspicion as to soundness, and many others who took part in the race. This is in a marked contrast with the ten horses who took part in the Kentucky Derby at Louisville, Joe Cotton, Biersan, Ten Booker, Favor, Thistle, Keokuk, Clay Pate, Playfair, Irish Pat, and Lord Colridge, not one of whom was under the least suspicion of unsoundness."

To account for the contrast the *Live Stock Record* points out American thoroughbreds run out in pasture more than do their English rivals, and that this constant exercise during their babyhood has something to do with increasing the development of bone and sinew below the knee. He says:—

"There are a few breeders in England like Lord Falmouth, the late Sir Joseph Hawley, Mr. James Merry, and the late Count Legrange in France, who had ample range for their youngsters, which enabled their colts to get plenty of outdoor exercise, expand their muscles and bones, and they as a rule had large, well-formed, and sound animals, with plenty of bone and substance. As a general thing you can detect the difference between a horse raised at a large breeding establishment and one raised by private hands. The former is generally light of bone and ties up under the knee, while the latter has size, bone, and substance."

In proof of the claim for superiority of conditions for horse-breeding on this side of the Atlantic the writer makes out a decidedly strong case by pointing out big-boned American sons of "spindle-shanked" English sires:—

"We have had a number of English sires imported to this country who were extremely deficient in bone below the knee, so much so that many refused to breed to them on that account, but when tried, their produce possessed great bone and clean well fluted. Imp. Phaeton was a very marked example, and we cannot call to mind a single one of his get who in-

herited his faulty forelegs. His great sons Ten Broeck and King Alfonso have size, great bone, and substance, and Ten Broeck is one of the most remarkable sound and grand horses in the world. After a long and arduous turf career, knocked from pillar to post, run in and out of condition, over long courses, he retired to the stud perfectly sound in wind and limb."

He is also of opinion that our made courses afford much more trying ground for weak-legged horses than does the turf of the old country. It must not be forgotten that while our courses are nearly or quite level, many of those in England are both up and down hill. It is fair to assume, however, that our tracks are really much harder on unsound legs than are the soft, elastic courses of Great Britain. In this connection he says:—

"The English have a great advantage over us in courses. They run on soft velvety turf, which tends to break the jar, and is better adapted for horses of unsound limbs, than our tracks, which are some days soft or hard, and then deep in mud; and they have another advantage, their courses are comparatively straight, while ours are in the shape of an ellipse, the turns bearing heavily on the forelegs. Our training has to be conducted upon these elliptical dirt tracks, while the English use straight courses on the turf.

"It is the pace and consequent over-extension and concussion on hard ground during training that tells upon unsound or suspicious legs. We have seen great numbers of horses in training at Newmarket, many of whom won races with such bad legs that would not stand training a fortnight over hard and deep dusty tracks. We are satisfied they have five to one more unsound horses in training in England than we have in America, and as we said before, the only way we can account for the difference is in the want of range and outdoor exercise. It cannot be attributable to climatic causes or differences in food, and its cause is well worth the consideration of thoughtful and enlightened breeders."

Whatever the real cause of this difference is the matter is well worth considering. What is true of the best horse-breeding States in the Union is also true of Canada in this respect. Indeed, many of the best horsemen in the United States appear to think there is nothing better for the legs of a race horse than to let him run out through a Canadian winter. Many instances showing the wearing qualities of Canadian race horses, both home and foreign-bred, might be given, but a few notable instances will suffice. Kelso's legs were under suspicion when he came here as an under sized three-year-old, and yet he developed into a game, staunch, and useful race horse, and remained upon the turf so long that he came to be regarded as a necessary adjunct to every race meeting in Canada that laid any claim to a standing among those recognized by horsemen throughout the Dominion. Inspiration, after coming to Canada, had a very long and successful career, though she generally ran in very fast company.

Among the Dominion-breds that have shown the very best of useful every-day qualities very many might be mentioned. Nettie, Jack-on-the-Green, Emily, Pilot, Lady D'Arcy, Bonnie Bird, Disturbance, and Princess might all be mentioned as first-class campaigners and the heroes of many a hard-fought battle.

With these facts and examples before him, the average Canadian stock-breeder ought to be encouraged in his efforts to produce race horses, trotters, and first-class animals generally.

MORE SHORTHORNS FOR CANADA.

Messrs. T. Nelson & Son, of Bow Park, were again to the front at the recent sale of Mr. Edward Hale's Shorthorns, their purchases including the highest priced and best animals offered. We give below particulars of the four splendid cows secured in the face of the most spirited competition witnessed for many a day at a Shorthorn sale:—

Kirklevington Duchess 2nd, roan, calved March 26, 1879; sire Duke of Rowley 2nd 28441. Served April 12, 1885, by Duke of Underley 7th 46273. Kirklevington Duchess 2nd has produced five calves. Price \$250.

Lady Rosedale Barrington, red, calved October 21, 1880; sire Duke of Rosedale 6th 38176. Calved April 16, 1885, red B.C. Lady Rosedale Barrington has produced two calves. Price \$975.

Lady Underley Barrington, red, calved April 24, 1883; sire Duke of Underley 7th 46273. Served March 21, 1885, by Duke of Huntsland 4th 47769. Price \$500.

Lady Rosedale Barrington 2nd, roan, calved September 10, 1881; sire Duke of Rosedale 6th 38176. Served September 15, 1884, by Duke of Underley 7th 46273. Lady Rosedale Barrington 2nd has produced one calf. Price \$1,150.

The selection here reported is admirable, and we venture to reproduce Mr. Thornton's interesting account of the herd from which they were taken.

Shorthorns, says Mr. Thornton, have been kept at North Frith since 1858, when the bull Norman 13394 and some heifers were purchased of Mr. Robinson of Clifton Pastures. The following year those two beautiful heifers Moss Rose and Blush were bought at the Cobham Park sale for 260 gs. and 110 gs. each, and in 1861 Fourth Duke of Thorndale 17750 was privately purchased from his breeder, Mr. S. Thorne of New York, U.S.A., for 400 gs. This magnificent bull had some excellent stock, and in 1862 the herd was sold at what was considered at that time a high average, viz., £66 7s. 8d. The farm was then let for a few years, and when possession was again taken another herd was gradually established. Some favorite animals of the old Mary and Bessy tribes, as well as some Kirklevingtons, were obtained; at Mr. H. J. Sheldon's sale at Banbury, 1879, that grand cow Princess of Barrington was bought. This family has been very prolific, Princess of Barrington alone having produced five heifers and one bull calf. A few animals of the Gazelle

and Honey tribes were purchased from Lord Fitzhardinge and Col. Kingscote, as well as some from Messrs. Leney's well-known herd at Wateringbury. As in the first herd, the bulls used have been of the highest Bates blood. It should here be mentioned that the foundation of the celebrated Thorndale Rose tribe was laid at this farm. Cambridge Rose 6th was sent to North Frith for service by Fourth Duke of Thorndale, and the produce, a beautiful roan heifer, became the first Thorndale Rose. It is these two strains—the Rose and the Duchess—which have been particularly studied in the selection of the sires.

Sixth Duke of Rosedale 38176, a fine roan bull by Mr. McIntosh's Third Duke of Geneva from a Fourth Grand Duke daughter of Thorndale Rose, was purchased from the Earl of Lathom, after leaving some fine stock in the Lathom herd. He was followed by Baron Turncroft Bates 5th 41069, who was by the 3,000 gs. sire Third Duke of Hillhurst from a Fourth Duke of Thorndale cow; and at present in service and included in the sale is Lord Bective's Seventh Duke of Underley 46273, bred on both sides from the famous Geneva Duchess and Airdrie Duchess lines; the dam of this bull and the dam of his sire Duke of Underley were both publicly sold, and realized upwards of £11,000; indeed, they were the two highest priced cows either in this country or America. Duke of Huntsland 4th 47769, a Kirklevington bull bred by the late Sir C. M. Lampson, by Grand Duke 37th, has also been used with the heifers. The herd has been reared on a high-lying healthy farm, with abundant pure water, and has consequently been very prolific. A careful statement has been kept of the milk yield of each cow, and the quantity of butter made. Health, utility, and profit have been carefully studied and high feeding condemned; consequently the stock will be found in good natural breeding condition, the young animals particularly being very handsome, and of that beautiful color, rich hair, and fine quality, for which the breed has such a world-wide reputation.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Arrivals of Canadian live stock at Liverpool for six months ending 30th June, 1885, with mortality returns showing average percentage of loss each month.

Month.	Cattle.		Sheep.		Mortality		Average per cent.	
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.
January	943	541	3	23	0.3	4.25		
February	1,046		60		5.72			
March	1,188	55	6	2	0.5	3.6		
April	1,301		21		1.61			
May	2,044	166	5	3	0.24	1.8		
June	4,020		7		0.17			
	10,544	762	102	28	0.96	3.6		
Corresponding period '84	9,777	1,084	66	82	0.67	2.03		

Book Notices.

NATIONAL PIG-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, GREAT BRITAIN.

The first volume of the Herd Book of this association is published. It contains the register of boars Nos. 1 to 263, and that of sows Nos. 1 to 274, consisting of Berkshire-black-large, White-middle, White-small, White and Tamworth boars and sows farrowed prior to 1st Jany., 1883, an index of breeders and owners, a list of members of the association to 1st Jany., 1885, and an introductory article by the hon. secretary, Mr. Sanders Spencer, in which he includes a scale of points which we shall give our readers in a future issue.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ONTARIO FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

We are indebted to Mr. D. W. Beadle, of St. Catharines, the indefatigable secretary of the association, for the above report. It contains 277 pages, in which the discussions at their meetings held during the past year are reported. This is a valuable portion of the report, embodying as it does the experience of practical men in matters of importance to every cultivator of the soil; in addition to this will be found 56 pages devoted to the county reports of varieties of fruit grown in Ontario.

HOGALOAAY.

Under the above title Dr. Haas, V. S., of Indianapolis, Ind., publishes a pamphlet on the breeding and care of swine. From the preface we quote the following:—

"The following pages contain nothing that is new or unknown. The information given is compiled from various sources of authority. The aim of this pamphlet is to supply the farmer and others interested with facts concerning the breeding, feeding, and treatment of the animal whose career is of vital importance to the bank account of every farmer."

"The intention of this pamphlet, besides giving to the farmer items of information concerning other farm matters, is to place before its readers the results of experiments made by its author, whose practice for many years has been mainly directed to bettering the condition of swine and the prevention and cure of their diseases."

According to the National Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., there were in the United States on January 1, 1885, 45,142,657 swine, of the average value of \$5.02, the aggregate value of the pork producing animal being \$226,616,138.14. So that the breeding of pigs is a great interest. The pamphlet will be sent free to anyone wishing it.

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.

A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS.

The Canadian Harness Co., 104 Front St. East, are meeting with the success they deserve in return for their efforts in establishing a first-class business. Their goods are made of the very best material the market can produce; they employ only first-class workmen, and their prices are lower than any other house in Toronto. For an A 1 set of harness of latest style go to 104 Front St.

Correspondence.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

From our Special Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, July 7th, 1885.

Arrivals of Canadian stock for the week ending 3rd inst. consisted of 928 head ex "Mississippi" and "Brooklyn." Of States cattle there were only 562 from Boston, but there was also landed at the Foreign Wharf a consignment from Lisbon of 100 oxen. Prices have not retained the firmer tone reported last week, the native stock having been brought out by the rise in values, and both in London as well as here quotations are lower, the extreme figure 15c. per lb. being for exceptionally good sorts. Taking our market yesterday as a fair criterion to go by, I should say 14 to 14½c. was current rates. In addition to the 620 Dominion cattle shown here, a large portion of the "Carthaginian" consignment would have to be railed for Manchester and Wakefield if passed in time. [Owing to the division of the "Carthaginian" cargo between Liverpool and Glasgow it is said that the cattle and sheep discharged here will have to remain in quarantine until those landed at Glasgow have been declared clean. This is hard lines on our exporters, who, besides losing two markets, will have the extra Lairage dues to pay. Evidently the Orders-in-Council are being read with a strictness that Mr. Moore would delight in.]

In London, of the 2,220 cattle shown at Islington, only 330 were from Canada. Of the imported stock 210 came from Denmark and 60 from Gottenburg, and 116 from Scotland. A very fair show of grass-fed cattle from the rich pasture lands of Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire took the buyers off from the foreigners, and made business rather slow. Some extra good Canadian heifers made up to 15½c. per lb., but fully half a cent less was the general current rate. At Deptford there was a big show of United States cattle, demand quiet, and values from one-half to one cent lower.

The most famous flock of Southdown sheep in the world, Lord Walsingham's Merton Flock, is to be sold by auction on Thursday next, excepting the lambs of the present season, which will be kept till next year and then sold. The flock was founded about forty years ago with some of the best selections that could then be made; and in 1871, on the death of the late Lord Walsingham, the greater portion of it was sold, and the remainder was replenished by purchases from the Duke of Richmond, the late Mr. Hugh Penfold, Mr. Rigden, and Mr. Hugh Goringe. The record of the flock in the prize ring is unequalled. Up to last Christmas 241 first and special prizes, 167 second, and 50 third prizes, in addition to 111 gold and silver medals and 60 champion cups,

had been awarded to it at meetings of the great Agricultural Societies of the United Kingdom and at foreign exhibitions. Merton rams have been exported to all parts of the world in which improved sheep-breeding is carried on.

For the six months ending 30th June, 1885, there were landed at Liverpool 10,544 Canadian cattle, and 762 sheep. Compared with corresponding period of last year this shows an increase of 767 cattle, but a decrease of sheep to the extent of 3,322 head. It is worth noting that the average mortality is under one per cent. of the whole cattle carried.

One of the greatest agricultural evils of the period is the prodigious increase of swine fever. Throughout the West of England, the malady appears to be spreading with a truly alarming impetus, while in the Eastern part of the Kingdom its prevalence and the rabid virulence of fresh outbreaks are causing the greatest apprehension. The matter has been before the Privy Council, and it is said that an order will be issued dealing with this pestilence in the most summary manner.

THE WEST HIGHLANDER AT HOME.

Correspondence of the London Live Stock Journal.

Of our many British breeds of cattle, the purest as well as the handsomest, and in every way the most interesting, is that of the Hebrides and West Highlands. With the "West Highlander," as he is commonly called, most of our readers are doubtless familiar enough; but by the time he has crossed the border and settled down to English grazing, he is the West Highlander largely educated and civilized; still very handsome and very interesting no doubt, but very different from the same animal while still in the undisturbed enjoyment of his semi-savage life in his native wilds. To know the West Highlander as he ought to be known, and to see him in his beauty, you must meet with him while yet his hoof is on his native heath, and "his name is MacGregor!" Then and there only will you be fully persuaded that of all the bovine race the perfectest of symmetry, and handsomest and activist beyond compare, is the genuine West Highlander.

Gentle reader, come, take your stick in your hand, and throw that plaid over your shoulder, for the mist on yonder hills may develop into rain at any moment, and let us go up and have a look at a lot of cattle of the purest strain, genuine West Highlanders, now grazing in upper Glen Eilte.

Reaching the quaint turf-built bothy of honest Donald McEwen, the herdsman—the only human habitation within a circuit of many mountain miles—we are fortunate in finding him at home; and after kindly greeting and a drink of richest milk from the good wife, we produce our flasks, and in best "mountain dew," clasp hands in the good old Highland fashion, we drink a deep *deoch-sla nte* round, and feel all the better for it. "These Donald," we say, "are a couple of gentlemen from the south; they want to see the cattle; so come along and show us round the corrie." Donald is instantly a-foot and ready; and with stick in hand, and a couple of large rough Collies at heel, he leads the way over some intervening hillocks and hollows down to a meadow beside the stream, the favorite noonday haunt of the *crodh laidh*, as he terms them; literally the calf-cattle, or cattle with calves at foot—the nursing mothers of the herd. And there they are! 18 in number, magnificent animals every one of them; big horned, large and shaggy—the very pictures of what Highlanders should

be in the mature stage of life. The calves are extremely beautiful; from a month to three months old: black, reddish-brown, and dun, two or three almost milk-white, with black muzzles and black-tipped ears. They knew Donald, but of us, as strangers, they are manifestly suspicious, gathering into a group, and looking at us with pricked ears, and large wondering eyes. The mothers, too, know that we are strangers, and cease grazing until, making a slight detour, we pass by and disappear over a neighboring ridge.

A walk of half an hour brings us to the upland slopes of the corrie, where the queys or heifers are grazing; and how beautiful they are! 32 in number—three and four-year-olds—black, reddish-brown, mouse-colour, and dun, and grey. A magnificent dun, with jet-black muzzle and a black stripe down the back, seems to have been appointed sentinel, for, getting sight of us as we top the crest of an intervening ridge, she tosses her beautiful head stag-like, and gallops towards us as if for a nearer view and to discover whether our presence means any danger to the herd. At Donald's suggestion we strangers halt for a moment while he walks forward, and, speaking to the quey as if she could perfectly understand his meaning, he assures her in Gaelic that no harm is intended, that we are only strangers, who have come a long way up the glen to admire the beauty of herself and her companions, and go away again. The quey, having really seemed to listen, instantly puts about and gallops away to her companions, who are by this time gathered into a close phalanx on the opposite slope, their forest of long-pointed horns and pricked ears giving them a singularly wild and striking appearance. Quietly approaching, Donald leading and speaking to them in Gaelic, we get within 100 yards, near enough to be able to admire their exquisite symmetry of form, their long silken pile that almost reaches to their fetlocks; glossy on the back and flank as velvet, and parted down the spine as neatly and evenly as ever a young lady bent on conquest parted her hair in even "shed" before her mirror that tells her, as it has already told her a thousand times, that she is beautiful. As we move slowly round them they slowly shift round *pari passu*, so that their heads and horns are always towards us in readiest attitude should occasion call, either for attack or defence. There can be little doubt, we think, that the "square" formation in military evolutions was originally adopted from the way in which cattle in their wild or semi-wild state thus instantly throw themselves into a similar formation, when they apprehend and would repulse an attack. Tossing their heads threateningly, and pawing the ground, these beautiful queys seemed preparing to charge, and we felt for a moment uncomfortable, until Donald, speaking quietly to one of his Collies, it dashed forward with a loud bark which made the sentinel dun and the entire herd instantly turn tail and dash away across the glen at a swinging gallop that, under a swaying forest of horns, was in such a case the very poetry of motion.

In answer to our questions Donald confessed that it would be dangerous for a stranger to pass alone through their grazing ground; more particularly if he was accompanied by a dog; for the sight of a strange dog excites them to fury. It was only the week before, Donald said, that an unfortunate shepherd's dog, that chanced to stray into the corrie, was instantly surrounded by the herd, and in a moment gored and trampled to death. Complimenting Donald, as we bade him good-bye, on the beauty of his herd, he was much pleased, as with pardonable pride he remarked, "How, indeed, sir, could they be otherwise than beautiful, for they have never yet slaked

their thirst at any other water than the water of Eilte!"

AMERICAN VETERINARY AND AGRICULTURAL NEWS.

[If *The North British Agriculturist* had not made a distinction between America and Canada in the following article which—by the way, shows more geographical knowledge than the most of English writers for the press seem to have acquired as to this continent north of the equator—Dr. Smith, of the Ontario Veterinary College, and Dr. McEachren, of the Quebec College, might have stood up to respond. As it is they can keep their seats.]

A good deal of information is furnished on veterinary subjects in most American agricultural newspapers, and there should be numerous readers, inasmuch as nearly half the population of the United States and Canada are more or less directly connected with agriculture, while the love and interest in horses abounds as much as in the British Isles. The recent spread of contagious pleuro-pneumonia and the agitation regarding Texan fever at present direct increased attention to veterinary topics, to quarantine, and to sanitation. The bulk of veterinary teaching in American newspapers, endorsed although it often is by gentlemen styling themselves 'doctors,' is, however, rather crude, and not remarkable for accuracy. The actual nature of disease is seldom condescended upon, the important department of preventive medicine, which may be advantageously discussed popularly, is sadly neglected; treatment and wonderful prescriptions command the most popularity. Generally ignorant of medical subjects, stock-owners in America are more victimized by quackery than their brethren at home. Interminable are the pills and potions, the universal cures, the infallible heal-alls. The scarcity of competent educated veterinarians doubtless drives stock-owners to the empiric and his specifics. The three American veterinary colleges have not yet educated and sent forth trained practitioners in numbers sufficient for the wants of the Western Continent.

In illustration of the loose way in which even common diseases of animals are discussed by American agricultural papers, we may cite an article on contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle which has recently been copied into many journals, although ignorantly propounding the view that this specific lung fever is merely pulmonary consumption. Regarding black-leg, one of the inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry remarks that the disease is becoming more prevalent throughout the northern and middle States. He states it to be merely an inflammatory disorder, makes no mention of its specific anthrax and contagious character, and advises that the young animals affected should receive plenty of salt, saltpetre, and sulphur, which he avers will save 25 to 30 per cent. A mixture of pitch tar and lard, he adds, will also be found beneficial in many cases. The inspector's teaching is very misleading, for in its ordinary natural form, whether in Great Britain or America, it kills fully 95 per cent. of the subjects attacked, and is certainly not arrested in its course or cured by a dose of physic. Another authority states that he has forty-five years' experience as a breeder, and has cases of black-leg appearing every year amongst his cattle, but he at once prescribes half a tea cupful of common salt and saltpetre, "well mixed and given dry; orders severe exercise for twenty minutes;" a second dose, he adds, is seldom requisite, and never a single animal has he lost! The so-called black-leg is obviously some simple disorder, and the fortunate breeder who seeks to instruct his neigh-

bors has certainly never had a case of the fatal anthrax fever. Another frequently recurring blunder into which American newspaper writers fall is the mixing up, as it were, of strangles and glanders, and talking of them as if they were identical diseases. Strangles, as should be well known, is a simple, naturally curable, contagious eruptive fever of young horses, culminating in swelling and discharge, usually from the submaxillary glands, while glanders is a specific, malignant, incurable disease, characterised by ulceration of the mucous membrane lining the nostrils and other air passages, and of the skin, with inflammation of the lymphatic glands and vessels, and in its several forms are liable to be communicated not only to other horses but to men.

FEEDING FOR EGGS.

Says Henry Stewart in the New York Times:—Necessarily everything that is in the egg must be supplied in the food, so that the feeding for eggs is a subject that the poultry keeper should study very carefully. An egg is rich in various elements that are not generally understood. For instance, it contains a large proportion of sulphur, the decomposition of which produces the malodorous sulphuretted hydrogen which gives to decayed eggs their exceedingly objectionable character. An egg also contains a large proportion of oil, phosphorus, lime, and nitrogen. The shell is nearly all lime. Moreover, the character of a hen's digestive apparatus is to be considered; for as a hen has no teeth, these necessary parts of the digestive apparatus have to be provided for in another way. This is by a part of the stomach known as the gizzard, an exceedingly strong muscular organ, which is provided with hard, rough, corrugated surfaces that act precisely as the grinding surfaces of a grain mill. To facilitate this grinding, masticating process the hen swallows gravel and small stones, by which the hardest food, first softened in the crop, is triturated and reduced to pulp. This peculiarity of the hen makes it necessary to furnish her with a supply of gravel, and if this consists of limestone, it will serve the purpose of nutriment and supply needed lime as well as perform the requisite mechanical action in the gizzard.

The greatest mistake in feeding fowls is over-feeding. Hens are gorged with food which makes fat instead of providing those elements which go to make up the egg. Corn consists almost wholly of starch and oil, and while it is a good food for fattening fowls it is one of the worst of all foods for producing eggs. No one food contains all the needed elements, and a mixture of several kinds should be given. It is quite possible that the production of eggs may be largely increased by a truly scientific system of feeding, and the ordinary poultry keeper should make a study of such a system; not being alarmed at the idea of the scientific part of it, because science is nothing more than perfectly right and exact practice, and is nothing that an ordinary sensible person need be afraid of.

The following foods contain all the elements that exist in eggs:—Oats, wheat, barley, corn, bran, linseed, hemp seed, rape seed, crushed fresh bones, mustard seed, green cabbage, and clover; and a reasonable mixture of all these varied more or less, with the aid of crushed limestone and gypsum, would afford every element called for to produce a constant yield of eggs. A large quantity of broken fresh bones is one of the most important aids, and with wheat, barley, broken linseed oil cake, and mustard seed and plenty of green vegetables and water, will provide everything that is required

CANADA SHORTHORN HERD BOOK.

Transfers from June 22 to July 20.

- b. Denfield Chief [13010], by Double Famosa Chief [6846], Donald Gillies, Nairn; Henry Boyd, Denfield.
- c. Lucy Bell [14777], by Double Famosa Chief [6846], Donald Gillies, Nairn; Duncan Gillies, Nairn.
- b. Duke of Oxford [13017], by Oxford Royal [13016], John Hickingbottom, St. Augustine; D. McIlwain, Nile.
- b. Rob Roy [13018], by Fairview Chief [9965], R. D. Dundas, Springville; R. Bowles & Bros., Springville.
- c. Lady Cohern [14786], by 2nd Duke of Moundale [13022], E. W. & G. Charlton, Duncrief; John Cohern, Duncrief.
- b. Greenholme Prince 2nd [13024], by Christmas Duke [6747], John Rowntree, Thistleton; A. Hoover, Almira.
- b. Sir Hilton [13023], by Baron Brawith (imp.) [12739], J. W. Robinson, St. Mary's; Henry Belton, Thorndale.
- b. Senator Plumb [12488], by Young Clarendon 2nd [10631], Geo. S. Inglis, Belmore; Peter Deans, Belmore.
- f. River Blanche [14801], by Duke of Bloomingdale [11988], Jacob S. Snider, Bloomingdale; Joseph Snider, Bloomingdale.
- b. Howick Prince [13032], by Duke of Bloomingdale [11988], Jacob S. Snider, Bloomingdale; Isaac W. Weber, Brotherston.
- b. Duke of Bridgeport [13031], by Duke of Bloomingdale [11988], Jacob S. Snider, Bloomingdale; Henry Erb, Bridgeport.
- f. Louise [14803], by Lorne [3563], William Lackner, Hawksville; George Lackner, Hawksville.
- f. Maple Grove Queen [14805], by Lord Morley [13033], Jos. H. Marshall, Masonville; John Rowell, Birr.
- f. Clara Belle [14804], by Lord Morley [13033], Jos. H. Marshall, Masonville; Wm. Walker, Ilderton.
- b. Lord Morley [13033], by Baron Constance 37563, J. & R. Robson, Ilderton; Gibson & Winthrop, Ilderton.
- b. Knight of the Border [13035], by Comet [6761], Wm. Porter, Lloydtown; Charles E. Porter, Wyoming.
- b. Lord L. [13036], by Marquis of Lorne [11692], George Donald, Wyoming; John Muskell, Wyoming.
- b. Sir Robert [13037], by Baron Gano 2nd [4578], A. Warnica, Craigvale; N. Jackson, Granger.
- b. Young Dixie [13039], by Lord Seaton [8896], Wm. Blanchard, Wingham; Mark Cassells, Wingham.
- f. Maple Queen [14811], by Earl of Airdrie 2nd [5159], A. Anderson, Newton; Wm. Wood, Tralee.
- b. Star of the West [13043], by Lord Monck [8875], Wm. Dawson, Vittoria; Wm. Sawdon, Tilsonburg.
- b. Melbourne Duke [13041], by Baron Surmise [6620], Lord Aylmer, Melbourne; Henry J. Gawne, Melbourne.
- b. Crown Prince of Benmiller [13047], by Duke of Maitland [10710], James Tabb, Benmiller; Wm. Hill, Benmiller.
- f. Regina [14814], by 2nd Crown Prince of Strathallan [13046], Richd. Jackson, Londesboro; James Tabb, Benmiller.
- b. 2nd Crown Prince of Strathallan [13046], by Crown Prince of Athelstane 2nd [2932], Jno. Miller, Brougham, R. Scott, Londesboro.
- b. Rob Roy [13048], by Garfield [9987], A. Aitcheson, Inverhaugh; Frederick Rader, West Flamboro.
- b. Glancer [13049], by Admiral [8061], A. Aitcheson, Inverhaugh; Usher Boyd, Stirton.

- f. Copp's Favorite [14816], by Young Doctor [9571], John Cullis, Fenelon Falls; John F. Copp, Fenelon Falls.
- b. Woodburn Prince [13052], by Senator [7836], Simeon Lemon, Kettleby; Wm. Segsworth, Monck.
- b. Enchanter [13053], by Barmpton Hero [6595], J. & W. Watt, Salem; Francis Cassidy, Ferguson.
- b. Rockwood Duke [13050], by Ed. Hanlan [7046], Wm. W. McAlister, Stoney Mountain; Donald Fraser, Emerson, Man.
- b. Jolly Jack [13054], by Gambetta [13055], John S. McGilvery, Perth; C. M. Simpson, Almonte.
- b. Gambetta [13055], by Prince Hillhurst 3rd [13056], Dalton McCarthy, Barrie; C. A. Matheson, Perth.
- b. Prince Hillhurst 3rd [13056], by Duke of Oxford 35th [9894], Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, Que.; Dalton McCarthy, Barrie.
- b. Erie Chief [13061], by Brighton Duke [9719], George Baker, Simcoe; H. M. Barrett, Port Rowan.
- f. Jessie [14818], by Earl of Kent [7033], Robt. A. Vance, Mount Forest; Wm. Caulfield, Mount Forest.
- f. Rose [7652], by Earl Goodness 2nd [3122], Joseph Watson, Greenbank; D. V. Hicks, Dresden.
- f. Lily Languish [13215], by Baron Languish [4584], B. S. Scamon, Blenheim; Wm. Nichols, Blenheim.
- f. Lady Elgin [14821], by Blake [9699], B. S. Scamon, Blenheim; Wm. Nichols, Blenheim.
- b. Gay [13064], by Earl Minto [7020], Walter Quennell, Newbridge; Samuel Johnston, Fordwich.

HOW TO OVERCOME THE HABIT OF HOLDING BACK THE MILK.

Prof. Arnold in New York Tribune.

A cow carries her milk from one meal of her calf to another, or from one milking to another, held firmly in reservoirs distributed all through the udder. The valves which open and close the passages from those reservoirs to the teats are under the control of the will, but, like the muscles which close the neck of the bladder, they are naturally and constantly kept closed, and are only relaxed and opened by a special effort of the will. At milking time these valves, by a relaxation of the cords which control them, are opened, and the milk let down in a flood upon the teats. This relaxation does not last long. After a little the special effort to hold open the valves ceases, and they instinctively close again, shutting off the flow from the reservoirs to the teats, and retaining in the reservoirs any milk which may have not passed out. The habit of not "giving down" consists in shortening the time of this relaxation, thus stopping the flow from the reservoirs to the teats before the milk is all drawn. The circumstances which tend to make a cow shorten this period of relaxation are rough treatment, fear, grief, solicitude, loud noises—in short, anything that attracts attention and makes the cow uneasy. The circumstances which produce a prolonged relaxation are comfort and quietude, and freedom from disturbance and excitement, together with the relief which the flow of milk occasions. When a cow has from any cause acquired a habit of shortening the time of "letting down" it is very difficult, and sometimes impossible, to overcome it. The best way is to avoid all occasions of disturbance, and observe well those which promote pleasure and quiet for the cow, and to milk as rapidly as possible consistent with comfort, with a view to getting the milk

before the "letting down" ceases. Milking rapidly does not mean jerking sharply or moving with hasty or irregular motions in the presence of the cow. Such a course would counteract the very thing aimed at. The motions of the milker should not be such as to attract her suspicions. They should be deliberate and cool, but when set down to the milking nothing should be allowed to interrupt or retard the work. This will induce continual letting down by giving continual relief to the udder. The milker should bear constantly in mind the fact that the letting down is short, and that every moment should be availed of to the best advantage. When the milk ceases to flow the milking should stop at once, whether it is all out or not. There is no use in hanging on after the milk stops coming, as it only cultivates and confirms the habit of "holding back." To give a cow the least possible occasion for holding back her milk is the best way to prevent her from forming such a habit, and the surest and readiest way to make her forget it after it has been formed. To break up the objectionable habit let the milking be quick, easy, and regular.

PRESERVING EGGS.

The lime process of preserving eggs is to take one pint of salt and one quart of fresh lime, and slack with hot water. When slacked, add sufficient water to make four gallons. When well settled pour off the liquid gently into a jar. Then with a dish place the eggs in, tipping the dish after it fills with the liquid so they will roll out without cracking the shell, for if the shell is cracked the egg will spoil. Put the eggs in whenever you have them fresh. Keep them covered in a cool place, and they will keep fresh for one year. Smearing the shell with linseed oil is reported to be a good way to preserve eggs. Rub the oil over the egg with the tip of the finger, and suffer it to become dry on the shell. Eggs rubbed over with flaxseed oil in three months lost four per cent. and in six months lost four and a half per cent. of their weight, and when opened were found to be fresh, with the smell of fresh eggs. Eggs not so treated lost eleven per cent. of their weight in three months, and in six months thirteen per cent.

KEEP THE PIGS AT WORK.

Pork is very low, and of itself hardly pays the cost of production, but as farmers have the sour milk from the dairy to dispose of, it is largely utilized in feeding to pigs. In this way pork and lard for home use are furnished and often a considerable surplus for sale. The pigs can be made an indirect means of profit in the making of manure, and this should not be lost sight of by the farmer. If furnished with suitable accommodations and materials for use, a large amount of the best of fertilizers can be manufactured. Some farmers have pens, either directly under their horse-stalls or adjoining, where the manure from the horses can be thrown in every day for the pigs to work over. Where there are enough pigs for the purpose they do this thoroughly, mixing their own excrements with the manure from the horses and putting it in good condition for use on the land. In winter the horse manure with the straw used for bedding furnishes a warm place for the pigs, much better than most pens commonly used. In summer these quarters should be freely ventilated and sufficient absorbents used to take up all the liquid and keep the pigs clean.

Sometimes yards are made outside of the pens, and the horse manure or other absorb-

ents put into these. This works well if enough is supplied to prevent the mass from being wet or muddy, but hogs should not be compelled to remain in these yards in a state of filth and uncleanness. I have covered pens adjoining those in the hog-house, which are occupied during the warm season, being furnished as needed with fresh material upon which to work. In this way the hogs are kept clean and are protected from the sun. Each pen in the house where they are fed has a corresponding one in the covered shed with floor, and I find this arrangement to work well, both for the comfort of the animals and making or composting of manure. This manure is mostly used for corn in the hill, and where thoroughly worked over, with not too great a proportion of strawy horse manure mixed in, it makes the best of fertilizers for the purpose, many farmers using only this small amount for the crop, putting on none broadcast, and generally with excellent results.—E. R. T., Franklin County, Vt.

GREEN CROPPING FOR SHEEP IN FALL.

The *Rural New Yorker* thinks that our farmers could very profitably borrow from their English cousins some system of green cropping and feeding on the ground for such fields as are intended for the fallow. The thick growth of the feeding plant would smother and prevent all weed growth, and the eating off of such a heavy growth by sheep would, while fattening the latter, greatly enrich the ground, and especially so if with the green crop the sheep were given a daily feed of grain or oil-meal. For this purpose the fields should be ploughed early, thoroughly cultivated, and sowed to some such crop as mustard, rape, or spring vetches, or if sown at intervals, possibly oats and peas would make a good crop. When the crop has made suitable growth, the sheep should be put on one side of the field, and so kept as to eat the crop clean as they advance. In England a portable hurdle is used. This hurdle is light and movable and not expensive. It is made in sections six or eight feet long, and the legs or supporters are spread three feet, having a brace near the centre. It can be made of any light, strong wood, and for the upper piece and the uprights between which the sheep eat wires can be substituted. The panels or sections are attached together by wire links, which allow each one to be drawn along into the crop as the sheep have cleanly eaten as far as they can reach between the wires or slats. Of course sheep so kept will eat every green thing, nor will they allow any weeds to spring up in that part of the field over which they have fed, and on which they are allowed to run. By ploughing the field for the green crop into suitable lands for the wheat; and after it had been completely eaten over by the sheep, by using cultivator and harrow to mellow and mix the sheep manure with the surface two inches, the field would be put in the best possible condition as a seed bed for the wheat.

PULLING AT HALTER.—A farmer gives his experience in the management of a horse that pulls at the halter. He says he had a four-year-old that pulled at the halter, and she was cured of the habit by taking a rope four feet long, fastening one end around her body just back of her shoulders, and passing the other end through the ring of the halter and tying to the post. She lay back for her usual pull for a few times when fixed in this way, but soon found she was drawing from her body instead of her head, which she did not relish, and soon gave it up entirely.

LAWN MAKING.

From the *American Cultivator*.

The most important element of the ornamentation of premises in late years is the lawn. Lawn making has become an art, and it has reached great perfection. The principles of lawn making are simple, but they must be wrought out thoroughly. Those who are inexperienced in the matter nearly always begin by grading the grounds into a perfect plane. Such grading is expensive, and in grounds of any size is an erroneous practice. Sharp eminences or depressions should not be allowed on the lawn, but natural and gradual swells in the surface, gentle undulations, and easy slopes should always be preserved. On small city grounds everything must be reduced to one plane, but on the premises which should attend a country home the gentle undulations left by nature should be preserved. The lawn is the foundation, the groundwork, for a beautiful place. The same amount of shrubbery and of flowers will have double the effect on a good lawn that it will on an unkempt surface. Even if one does not plant shrubbery and flowers, a simple, clean lawn is a beautiful ornament. The lawn should never be much cut up with flower beds and groups of shrubs. A simple, natural, unbalanced arrangement is most pleasing.

HEALTHFULNESS ESSENTIAL TO GROWTH.

Chicago National Live Stock Journal.

There are a few points to be carefully noted by the farmer who is raising hogs, and every farmer should raise some. The condition of the brood sows that are still nursing a litter; these must be kept in good order, supplied with such food as if fed directly to the young pigs would not affect their bowels injuriously. The mammary glands will at once take up any injurious element in the food of the sow, and transmit it with the milk to the young pigs. The adage, "Make hay while the sun shines," applies strictly to the summer care of pigs.

Put on the flesh while summer lasts. In order that they may do so, the healthful condition of the sows that are to bring the young pigs into the world, both before and after parturition, is a matter of the greatest interest. Having had a good supply of healthful milk until eight or ten weeks old, the young pig is in a fair way to take advantage of the summer privileges if you will let him, including the run of a good pasture, access to fresh water, and a diet consisting of a combination in the following proportions: 100 lbs. of linseed meal, 200 lbs. of wheat middlings, and 100 lbs. of corn meal. Peas, oats, or corn ground together also make a good combination for summer food, and will provide an essential to healthfulness which, though sadly neglected, especially in the case of hogs, is as desirable for them as for any other class of stock.

OVER-FEEDING STALLIONS.—In regard to the over-feeding of stallions, we are glad to notice that Professor Williams of Edinburgh strongly recommends that draught stallions should be worked a little in winter. This is not only with the view of preserving the horse's procreative powers, but his health; as now, when attacked, his organs not being in a very healthy condition, he is unable to withstand the usual veterinary remedies when in trouble, and succumbs suddenly. The late Mr. Drew was of the same opinion, and every spring-time he gave his famous stud horse Prince of Wales good sweating work in the chain-harrows.—*London Live Stock Journal*.

PROTECTING MANURE.

Mobilo Register.

There is much difference of opinion as to whether or not manure should be sheltered from the weather. The *German town Telegraph*, talking on this subject, says sun, wind, and rain certainly damage the exposed manure heaps. The writer is sure that unlimited exposure to the weather will prove highly injurious to the quality of the manure. A leading farmer told us some time ago that he regarded the complete exposure of the manure heap through the winter and until it can be used in the spring to damage it fifty per cent. In other words, one load of well-protected manure is worth two of the exposed. This seems almost incredible, but it may not be far from the truth.

There is no question that a subject which so vitally concerns the farmer as this one of manure, and causes him to give so much attention to it, possesses great merit. His straw is not to be sold because it is to be converted into manure. Stock is fed through the winter for the express purpose of accumulating manure. Articles that scarcely pay to send to the city are nevertheless hauled there in order that manure may be brought back as a return load; and yet the whole of the manure gathered is frequently all the season exposed to the sun, wind, and rain until it is greatly diminished in value—one-half, according to the opinion of our agricultural informant. The trouble is that few really believe that exposed manure under goes this serious loss. Hence, in arranging farm buildings—and we know many that are so arranged—it will pay well to look as much to the preservation of the manure as of the hay or grass; and those whose buildings have no provision for this purpose, cannot spend twenty-five or fifty dollars better than in putting up a shed under which the manure heap may be protected against these adverse influences.

RAW EGGS.

National Live Stock Journal

Many experienced breeders testify to the beneficial effects of raw eggs in the case of scours with young stock. They may be administered plain, but if any trouble is found in getting the animals to eat them, they can be broken up in milk that has been boiled. One egg makes a good dose. This remedy has a great advantage of being harmless and wholesome, and endorsed by practical breeders of long experience. As the time is at hand when young stock will have to supplement the maternal nourishment with other, or to be weaned altogether, it is well to be prepared with some simple remedy, to be used on the first appearance of any disturbance of the bowels.

SEPARATE YOUR FOWLS.

The time for separating the cocks from the hens has about or will shortly arrive. We think during the heated months of June, July, and August it is decidedly best to separate the roosters from the hens. By so doing you give them both rest and prepare them for the coming fall, winter, and spring. As a general rule the hens lay very few eggs in the summer, and what are laid are never used for hatching purposes, for the reason that nine times out of ten chicks hatched out in summer, unless carefully watched, will die from the heat of being stunted. Then again, it is best for the hen that she is not bothered or annoyed by the cock during the hot weather. Keep them separate until

the moulting season has about or quite passed, then pick your best and choicest stock and mate them for breeding purposes. It would be a good idea to throw all of the hens of different breeds together, or let them have a clear range in one field, excepting where a breeder raises black Cochins and Langshans; in this case it would be most difficult to separate the two, as they are much alike. If this plan is carried out you will find that the result will be very satisfactory, and fifty per cent. better than if you let the rooster remain with the hens all summer.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Our late Illinois Legislature may not have been a model of perfection in a popular sense, but it will be known in history as a pioneer worker in the extirpation of contagious or infectious diseases from among the live stock of the country. It has given us a good law, and under this law the Governor has appointed a good board of live stock commissioners in the persons of J. M. Pearson, D. W. Smith, and Hiram McChesney. The regular meetings of the board will be held in Springfield, on the first Wednesday in each month. And now the cattle interest looks up once more, as the feeling of safety under the new order of things pervades the land.

Another importation of Cleveland Bays will reach this city (Springfield, Ill.) by the 21st of this month. The *London Live Stock Journal* mentioned them as they left Liverpool, the first of the month, as "five grand two-year-old stallions and several mares of the best Cleveland blood, most of them being entered in the 'blue book' of the new Cleveland Bay Society." Central Illinois has in times past welcomed to its broad rich pastures improved stock of every kind. Now that the Cleveland Bay is fast coming into favor in America, we are glad that Messrs. Stericker Bros. are making for him a home at this point.

PHIL. THRIPTON.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

Sovereign Duke IX., 13633, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., to P. F. Hauenstein, Tuscomb, Mo.
Sovereign Duke X., 13634, N. H. Gentry, to J. J. Douglas, Chester, Ill.
Sovereign Duke XIV., 13638, N. H. Gentry, to C. L. Sampson, Iowa Point, Kan.
Lord Riley, 13737, J. J. Mails, Manhattan, Kan., to J. J. Meyers, Leonardsville, Kan.
Baby Mine, 10307, Geo. W. Hardin, Ashland, Nebr., to J. B. Lyon, Lyons, Nebr.
Ashland Duke II., 13850, Hardin & Chamberlain, Ashland, Nebr., to A. D. Hale, Shelton, Nebr.
Bessie Hood, 13848, Daub & Mathers, Jacksonville, Ill., to Cass & Burns, Buffalo Hart, Ill.
Miller's Choice, 13817, S. W. Macy, Colfax, Iowa, to Phil. D. Miller's Sons, Panora, Iowa.
Brutus, 13905, Clifford & White, Wellington, Ohio, to W. S. Miller, Elnore, Ohio.
Epsilon V., 12042, Lady Epsilon, 12043, and Wib's Gem, 12071, Wib F. Clements, Agency, Iowa, to Mrs. Henry C. Meredith, Cambridge City, Ind.
Washing, 13822, W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky., to L. M. Offutt, jr., Washington, D. C.
Lord Marfduke Beckwith, 13821, W. Warren Morton, to Ni. B. Morton, jr. Auburn, Ky.

POSSIBILITIES WITH BEES.

Prof. A. J. Cook in South-Western Poultry Raiser.

A thoroughly good beekeeper can easily care for 100 colonies, with no help. Except from middle of May till July 1, he could care for 200 colonies, which to do well would need to be separated into two apiaries, which should be at least four or five miles apart. Thus, by hiring an assistant for two or three months during the season of storing, a good apiarist could care well for 200 colonies. In a good bee region which abounds in such honey-plants as white clover, basswood, raspberries, and abundant fall plants such as asters, thoroughworts, and goldenrods, it is not too much to expect as the year's average 50 pounds of comb honey per colony, increase to double the colonies. This estimate is below rather than in excess of what has been secured by our best beekeepers

BUILDING UP A HAY STACK.

American Agriculturist.

The great point to be secured in stacking hay is to keep the centre the highest. If this is done, water cannot penetrate into the stack, but will find its way to the outside under the most unfavorable circumstances. If on the other hand the centre is hollow, the water must drain into the centre and so ruin the stack. An excellent way to build a stack is to set a tall sapling firmly on the ground with a foundation of rails around it; then begin at the centre and place the hay about the pole, gradually spreading until the edge of the base is reached. Continue building up the stack, the highest in the centre around the pole, the builder standing in the centre so as to tread the hay firmly there. As the stack settles, the outside sinks more than the centre and helps to make the stack better. The top of the stack is finished by fastening a covering of hay to the pole, with hay bands wound firmly around it. A stack so made will not leak, and even clover hay may be safely stacked in this manner, because the water must make its way to the outside by the force of gravity, and escape there by dropping to the ground clear of the stack.

Bible Stock Notes.

Six heifers and three bull calves of the famous Oxford family have recently been added to the Duke of Devonshire's Shorthorn herd at Holker Hall, England.

Mr. John Boyd's two-year-old Jersey heifer Marie C. Magnet 22903 lately yielded 15 lbs. 8 oz. of butter in seven days.—*Chicago Breeders' Gazette*.

At a sale of Shorthorns by Dr. Patton at Hamlin, Kansas, on the 1st inst., 49 females averaged \$111.20 each, while the whole herd of 70 head brought an average of \$93.60.

It is reported that the herd of some 2,500 head of cattle, belonging to the Seven Rivers Cattle Company, and a Mr. Adams, which have been held in quarantine for some days near Pueblo, Col., suddenly disappeared on the night of the 7th. During the night the herders moved out with the whole outfit without attracting attention. They are said to have come out by the way of Chico and thence northward toward the Bijou Basin and the divide on the way to Montana. So far as learned nothing had been done to arrest the progress of these herds after they left the quarantine, established by the Southern Colorado Stock-Growers'

Association. The owners claim that the stock were not Texas cattle, and that although the cattle came from below the thirty-sixth parallel they were free from contagion and should have been allowed to pass. We cannot say what the outcome of the case will be.—*Cheyenne (Wyo.) Live Stock Journal.*

A veteran Clydesdale breeder has just passed away at the age of 75 years. Mr. Peter M'Robbie of Sunnyside, near Aberdeen, was a familiar figure at the shows of the Highland and Agricultural Society, Royal Agricultural Society of England, and Royal Northern Society. It was only in March last that Mr. M'Robbie's Clydesdale stallion Laird of Urie won the first prize of £80 at the Royal Northern Show at Aberdeen. Mr. M'Robbie was the first Clydesdale breeder in the north to send horses to the Glasgow Stallion Show, where in 1870 Black Prince and Scottish Chief obtained the Border Union prizes. Although he never secured the blue ribbon of that Clydesdale gathering, still Mr. M'Robbie's horses always managed to obtain a fair share of district premiums. In 1883 Mr. M'Robbie's Gilderoy was next in order to the Glasgow premium horse St. Lawrence, and immediately thereafter he was secured to travel in the Inverness district. Mr. M'Robbie was highly esteemed in agricultural circles, and his death will be much regretted by a large number of friends and agriculturists.—*London Live Stock Journal.*

It has been known for some time past that dissatisfaction existed in the Palo Blanco Cattle Company of New Mexico. This Palo Blanco Company is the company organized by ex-Senator Dorsey, and originally known as the Dorsey Company. It is the largest outfit—lands, cattle, and improvements considered—in New Mexico, if not in the South-west. Its location is in Colfax County, of that territory, but for grazing purposes extends into Mora and San Miguel Counties, and even into No Man's Land or the border of Texas. The tally sheets of the company, lately computed, show some forty odd thousand head of cattle. These are largely fine-bred animals, with the Durham blood predominating. A division of the property between the company and Mr. Dorsey has been agreed upon by which Mr. D. gets half of the cattle and horses, half of the landed property and the home improvements. The land is to be appraised and divided equally, as near as can be. The southern half, that bordering on the Panhandle country, is to be Mr. Dorsey's. With this settlement he obtains in his own right twenty odd thousand head of cattle, a few hundred head of horses, and a landed possession larger than Connecticut and Rhode Island combined.—*Colorado Live Stock Record.*

A most important study on the farm is how to save labor and economize time. There should not be any attempt to save, or rather to avoid, any labor required to do everything well, but the point is not to waste time and strength in doing things really unnecessary. Yet much time is often lost in doing necessary work. Perhaps more time and labor is really lost in the cultivation of crops than in any other way. Often the implements used are nondescript and ill-shaped. The plough and hoe are often used too much and the drag and harrow not enough. Time is always lost and labor spent, at least partially, in vain whenever the crops are not cultivated sufficiently to insure their highest yield, and whenever any piece of work is done in such a manner as to necessitate it being done over again in a short time. Labor is never spent in vain when it leads to the accomplishment of good results.

The Kennel.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE BED-LINGTONS.

R. H. Betts writing to the *London Live Stock Journal* thus champions the cause of the Bedlington's:—

"SIR,—As a Bedlington fancier, I am up in arms at your correspondent Linehunter's assertions in reference to this grand breed. I am afraid he has never had a pure-bred one, or he must be singularly unfortunate in his system of breaking. I have had many, and have always found them very quick at hearing, very keensighted, and far superior to any other breed of Terriers in powers of scent. All my dogs, too, have been very fond of 'scoughing,' or going to ground, when there was anything to go for. I have one dog now, over twelve years, as quick now at rapping as most young Terriers of any breed—can hold his own even now with anything his own weight. And if Linehunter has a fancy dog of any breed about 22 lbs. weight, he shall, if Linehunter is willing, demonstrate on him whether he can glue on or not. Certainly, for holding on like grim death, they are only second, and a very good second too, to Bull-terriers. And my old dog, when in his prime, beat many of those gentry at their own game.

"I have, on many occasions, to show friends my dogs' powers of scent, put them on the trail of a dead rabbit over two miles, and, allowing ten minutes' law, after a hare that has been seen to cross a road or field, and they have always found.

"As a breed they are remarkably intelligent, and can be taught to retrieve to the gun equal to any Retriever. They can also be taught tricks very easily. A gentleman in Clitheroe has one that will fetch his letters, paper, slippers, &c., is one of the fastest ratters living, and will retrieve to the gun; but she is no exception. They are invariably good at water-hunting, will stand any amount of work, can follow a trap for many miles daily, and never shirk work because it is wet and cold. I only hope the show-bench will not spoil them in years to come."

HIGH PRICES FOR EARLY SHORT-HORNS.

"Scraps" in the *London Live Stock Journal* says:—'Here are a few odd pickings from a pamphlet, issued by Mr. R. Parry, 'Shipston-on-Stour,' to celebrate his sale of the celebrated cattle and sheep stock of the late Mr. Robert Fowler, of Little Rollwright.' Mr. Parry, who has a lusty crow, as befits a man who had acted as auctioneer on such an occasion, 'questions if tradition or history can furnish such another account in Europe.' The account comes to this—Fifty-one head of Longhorns fetched £4,269 6s., i.e., averaged £83 14s. 3d. The flock sold with the cattle made far less astonishing prices. But an average of £83 14s. 3d. a head for cows and calves must have seemed a wonderful price in March, 1790, the date of the auction. Mr. Fowler began with two cows purchased of Mr. Webster, of Canby, and for these he hired the bull 'Twopenny' of Mr. Bakewell. He laid down a rule never to sell 'a superior cow so long as there was any hope of her breeding.' Yet the produce of Nell fetched 1,000 gs. Fowler had bulls from Bakewell up to 1778, but for the next 12 years he had used his own stock exclusively. The highest priced lot was Lot 30, Brindled Beauty, by Shakespeare, which was a cow bred like R. Booth's Sir Samuel or

Duke of Northumberland—i.e., begotten from parent and previous produce. She fetched £273 in calf to Garrick, which was her own brother in blood. Garrick fetched £215 5s. The Nurse cows averaged about 88 gs. apiece, which gives excellent value."

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER
AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW,
TORONTO, July 23rd, 1885.

The condition of the British live stock trade has not changed in any important particular. Latest cables report trade moderate at unchanged values, with ample offerings. Receipts of cattle from Canada and the United States have continued heavy, while the supplies from Ireland and the Continent have been fair. Demand, however, has proven somewhat brisker, which has kept values fairly steady. Sheep continue in heavy supply with the tone of the market easy, although without quotable change.

Quotations at Liverpool on Monday, being calculated at \$1.80 in the £, were:—

Cattle—	£	s	c	per lb.
Prime Canadian steers.....	0	14	to	0 00
Fair to choice grades.....	0	13½	to	0 00
Poor to medium.....	0	12½	to	0 02
Inferior and bulls.....	0	9½	to	0 11
Sheep—				
Best.....	0	15	to	0 00
Secondary.....	0	13	to	0 14
Merinoes.....	0	12½	to	0 13½
Inferior and rams.....	0	10	to	0 11½

TORONTO.

The offerings of live stock continue heavy. The receipts on Monday and Tuesday were 32 loads, nearly all being butchers' cattle and sheep and lambs. Prices were generally lower than a week ago.

CATTLE.—There has been nothing doing in shipping cattle this week. There have been a few purchased, but in small lots. For loads of choice, exporters would have been paid 5½c per lb. For butchers' cattle the demand has been rather slow, the beef trade in the city being dull at present. The offerings of inferior cattle have been excessive and prices are easier; several loads went without buyers yesterday there have been, however, a few good loads offered, and these have sold well at about 4c. per lb.; mixed loads have averaged 3 to 3½c. per lb., but a good many inferior changed hands below these figures; for a few choice 4¼c. per lb. has been paid. Among the sales were 21 head averaging 1,100 lbs. at \$42 each; 13 do. 900 lbs. at \$32; 21 do. 980 lbs. at \$30 50 each; 18 do. 1,100 lbs. at \$45; 8 do. 900 lbs. at \$27; 19 do. 950 lbs. at \$34, and a small lot at 4¼c. per lb. Milk cows have been slow; there have not been many offering and the demand has been light.

SHEEP.—The market for export sheep is easier although there has been no quotable change in the figures at which transactions have been made. The demand has not been so good, there being fewer buyers in the market. Culled sheep have been in poor demand at lower prices.

LAMBS.—There has been a good demand for lambs, this being the class of meat which is at present in best enquiry by consumers. The offerings have been large enough but yet they have not been a drug on the market. Prices are somewhat easier. Culled sheep have been selling in bunches with lambs; a bunch of 44 lambs and 16 sheep changed hands yesterday at \$3 per head.

CALVES.—Have been in poor demand with plenty offering.

HOGS.—Trade has been quiet, there being very few offering. Bunches of heavy fat sold yesterday at 4¼c. and light fat at 4¾c. per lb. Light fat and stores ranging from 95 lbs. to 125 lbs. are wanted at 4¼ to 5c. per lb.

Quotations are as follows:—

Cattle, export, choice.....	5 1/2 to 5 1/2	per lb.
" mixed.....	4 1/2 to 5	"
" bulls.....	3 1/2 to 4 1/2	"
" butchers', choice.....	4 to 4 1/2	"
" good.....	3 1/2 to 3 1/2	"
" common grass fed.....	2 1/2 to 3 1/4	"
Milk cows.....	\$25 to \$45	
" stockers.....	3 to 0	per lb.
Sheep, export, per lb.....	3 1/4 to 4	
" inferior and rams.....	3 to 3 1/2	"
" butchers, per head.....	3 00 to 3 75	
Spring lambs, per head.....	2 75 to 3 50	
Hogs, heavy fat, off the car.....	4 1/4 to 4 1/2	per lb.
" light fat.....	4 1/4 to 5	"
" store.....	4 1/2 to 5	"
Calves, choice, per head.....	\$6 00 to \$8 50	
" common.....	2 upward.	

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

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending July 18.....	1,039	4,381	168
Week ending July 11.....	1,007	2,880	324
Cor. week, 1884.....	626	3,805	104
Cor. week, 1883.....	561	2,625	29
Total to date.....	26,144	14,486	3,527
To same date 1884.....	17,791	14,143	3,280
To same date 1883.....	16,214	10,143	2,228

MONTREAL.

Receipts of cattle last week were heavy, and the export movement has continued very satisfactory, having been greater than in the corresponding weeks in former years. The season's exports to date continue largely in excess of previous years, being 29,173 head—an increase of 5,387 head compared with 1884, an increase of 5,059 compared with 1883, and an increase of 14,009 compared with 1882. The exports of sheep have considerably increased. The total to date is now 14,531 head—an increase of 6,106 head compared with 1884, a decrease of 4,259 compared with 1883, and a decrease of 10,319 compared with 1882. The market for shipping cattle has been well sustained. At Point St. Charles an active demand has existed, and shippers bought freely at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 c. per lb. live weight for desirable beasts. Messrs. Thompson Bros. bought over 725 head, besides which the firm had orders for considerably more. Last year at this date shipping cattle were quoted at 5 to 5 1/4 c., and in 1883 at 6 to 6 1/2 c. There was a fair shipping demand for sheep at 4 1/4 to 4 1/2 c. for good to choice per lb. live weight. Live hogs were steady at 5 1/4 c. per lb. At Viger market the receipts of cattle were fair, there being 400 head offered, which met a good demand, although the quality averaged poor. Common to choice sold at \$3.50 to \$5 per 100 lbs. live weight. The offerings of sheep were larger, there being 500, for which there was a good demand at steady prices. Choice brought \$4.50, while inferior sold at \$2.50 each. There were 500 lambs offered, which were picked up quickly at \$3.50 to \$5 each, as to quality. The receipts of calves were 250, which sold from \$3 to \$6, according to quality. Pigs brought \$1 to \$4. Live hogs sold at \$3.50 to \$7.50 each, as to quality.

PRODUCE.

There has still been very little business done in flour or grain on the spot; but we suspect that grain lying at outside points has been changing hands for shipment and at fairly good prices. Certain it is that holders of anything on the spot have been firm and generally indisposed to push sales. Crop reports have continued to be generally encouraging; and this being the case at such an advanced date as the present is, in the ordinary course of events, almost equivalent to the realization of a good harvest. English markets have been fairly steady and States' markets rather unsettled. Local stocks show a slight decrease, and stood on Monday as follows:—Flour, 3,125 barrels; fall wheat, 107,705 bushels; spring wheat, 89,824; oats, 19,858; barley, 4,671; peas, 11,619; rye, *nil*. Wheat in transit for England shows a decrease on the week, standing on the 16th inst. at 2,225,000 quarters, against 2,560,000 on the 9th inst. In the States the visible supply of wheat stood at 3,000,000 bushels, against 36,960,000 in the preceding week.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

	July 14.	July 21.
Flour.....	00s 0d	00s 0d
R. Wheat.....	6s 11d	6s 11d
R. Winter.....	7s 1d	7s 1d
No. 1 Cal.....	7s 3d	7s 3d
No. 2 Cal.....	6s 11d	6s 11d
Corn.....	4s 6d	4s 5 1/2d

Barley.....	00s 0d	00s 0d
Oats.....	00s 0d	00s 0d
Peas.....	5s 8d	5s 8d
Pork.....	55s 0d	54s 0d
Lard.....	34s 0d	34s 3d
Bacon.....	28s 9d	30s 6d
Tallow.....	29s 0d	28s 0d
Cheese.....	40s 0d	42s 6d

FLOUR.—Very dull and slow of sale all week; at the close, however there were some small transactions at equal to \$3 for superior extra and equal to \$3.75 for extra, closing with more obtainable at the same figures.

BRAN.—Has been quiet and easier; being offered at \$10.50.

OATMEAL.—Quiet but steady; ordinary brands have been offered at \$4.00, but the same figure bid for choice; no sales reported; small lots \$4.25 to \$4.50.

WHEAT. Seems unsettled in value, scarcely any business reported, but we believe that some has been done on p.t. No. 2 fall has been held at 90c., with buyers at 88c., and No. 3 fall worth 86c. Red winter seems to have been selling up the line on p.t. Spring scarce, No. 1 worth 89 to 90c. and No. 2 about 88c. for carlots. Goose sold at 76c. f.o.b. for a cargo of No. 2. Street receipts very small, but prices firmer at 86 to 87c. for fall and spring, and 71 to 72c. for goose.

GRAIN. Abundant and easier, cars on track sold last week at 34c., and on Monday at 33 1/2 and 33c., and on Tuesday at 33c. On street prices closed at 36 to 37c.

BARLEY.—Nominally unchanged, there being none either offered or wanted on cars or on the street.

PEAS.—Only a few cars offered at 67c., but these not much wanted, though 66c. would probably have been paid. On street prices nominal at 64 to 65c.

RYE.—Nothing doing, and prices nominal.

HAY. Receipts were light all week until the close when they increased to a sufficiency. Prices have been steady at \$10 to \$13 for new and \$15 to \$19 for old, the latter being paid only in a very few instances.

STRAW.—Receipts very small and decidedly insufficient; loose worth \$7, and sheaf sold at \$10.50 to \$11.50.

POTATOES.—Old finished; new selling usually about \$1.50 in lots, and at \$1.50 to \$1.60 per barrel on the street.

APPLES.—A few imported have sold at \$2.50 to \$3.00.

POULTRY.—A few spring chickens have sold at 40 to 65c.; fowl at 55 to 70c. and ducklings at 70 to 90c. per pair.

TORONTO MARKET.

Flour, p. brl., f.o.c., Sup. extra.....	\$3 95	10 \$4 00
" " Extra.....	3 75	10 0 00
" " Strong, Bakers'.....	0 00	10 0 00
" " S. W. Extra.....	0 00	10 0 00
" " Superfine.....	0 00	10 0 00
Oatmeal.....	4 00	10 0 00
Cornmeal.....	0 00	10 3 50
Bran, per ton.....	10 50	10 00 00
Fall wheat, No. 1.....	0 00	10 0 00
" No. 2.....	0 88	10 0 80
" No. 3.....	0 85	10 0 86
Spring Wheat, No. 1.....	0 89	10 0 90
" No. 2.....	0 87	10 0 88
" No. 3.....	0 00	10 0 00
Barley, No. 1.....	0 00	10 0 00
" No. 2.....	0 60	10 0 00
" No. 3 Extra.....	0 55	10 0 00
" No. 3.....	0 50	10 0 00
Oats.....	0 33	10 0 00
Peas.....	0 66	10 0 67
Rye.....	0 70	10 0 00
Corn.....	0 00	10 0 00
Timothy Seed, per bush.....	2 00	10 2 15
Clover.....	6 75	10 0 00
Flax, screened, 100 lbs.....	0 00	10 0 00

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—There has been very little change in the market, really good new has continued in demand for city use at 12 to 13c., the latter figure being exceptional, but inferior is either unsaleable or goes down to 9c.; old has sold in some instances at 3 1/4 c. for inferior but this seems to be the only bid for any sort. On street pound rolls have sold readily at 14 to 16c.

CHEESE.—Quiet but firm at 8 1/2 to 9c. for small lots with factories steady.

EGGS.—Offerings have been sufficient and prices much as before but with an easy feeling at 12c. On street 14 to 15c. paid for fresh.

PORK.—Quiet and unchanged at \$15 for small lots. BACON.—Sales small and generally at easy prices. Long-clear in car-lots offered freely at 6 1/4 c. but no demand; cases selling slowly at 7 to 7 1/4 c. and Cumberland at much the same figures, save for summer-cured which has brought 8c. Rolls advanced to 10c. and bellies 11 to 11 1/2 c. but sales falling off.

HAMS.—Still in active demand; smoked have sold at 11c. for heavy-weights and 11 1/2 c. for light with canvassed rather unsettled but usually 12 to 12 1/2 c.

LARD. Quiet at 9c. for tinnets and usually 9 1/2 to 9 3/4 c. for pails in small lots.

HOGS.—Very few indeed offered and values firmer at \$6.75 to \$7 with a good demand.

SALT.—Quiet all over at unchanged prices Canadian held at 50c. for car-lots and sold at 85 to 90c. for small lots per barrel. Liverpool coarse sold slowly at 70c for small lots, and dairy quiet at 40c. for round lots and 45c. for small 50 lb. bags.

DRIED APPLES. No movement reported in trade lots and dealers selling at 4 1/2 c. for common and 7 1/2 to 8c. for evaporated.

HOPS. There seems to have been some little stir. Sales of lots of 9 and 11 bales of good fair quality are reported at 11c. and one lot of 50 bales is rumored to have sold at 9c.

WHITE BEANS.—Very quiet at \$1.10 to \$1.15 for choice.

TORONTO MARKET.

Butter, choice dairy, new.....	0 12	10 0 13
" good shipping lots.....	0 00	10 0 00
" inferior, &c.....	0 03 1/2	10 0 04
Cheese, in small lots.....	0 08 1/2	10 0 09
Pork, mess, per brl.....	15 00	10 0 00
Bacon, long clear.....	0 07	10 0 07 1/2
" Cumberland cut.....	0 07	10 0 00
" smoked.....	0 00	10 0 00
Hams, smoked.....	0 11 1/2	10 0 12
" cured and canvassed.....	0 12	10 0 12 1/2
" in pickle.....	0 10	10 0 00
Lard, in tinnets and pails.....	0 09	10 0 09 1/2
" in tierces.....	0 09	10 0 00
Eggs.....	0 12	10 0 00
Dressed hogs.....	6 50	10 0 00
Hops.....	0 09	10 0 12
Dried apples.....	0 04	10 0 04 1/2
White beans.....	0 75	10 1 10
Liverpool coarse salt.....	0 65	10 0 75
" dairy, per bag 50 lbs.....	0 40	10 0 45
" fine, ".....	1 45	10 1 50
Goderich, per barrel.....	0 85	10 0 90
" per car lot.....	0 80	10 0 00

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Green have been offered rather sparingly and all offered wanted with prices steady at last week's advance; cured scarce, wanted and firmer with sales of car-lots at 8 1/4 c.

CALFSKINS.—Offerings moderate and all readily taken as before.

PELTS.—Prices are steady at 35c. for the best green which have been almost the only sort offered, country lots being very few.

LAMBSKINS.—Very like pelts in feeling; choice green selling readily at 40c. but nothing doing in other grades.

WOOL.—Trade-lots have been offered rather slowly as country dealers have been rather inclined to look for a rise. Sales of some small lots have been made at firm prices, or 16 to 17c. for coarse and 18c. for fine Leicester, with Southdown firm at 22c., but scarcely any offered. Pulled wools inactive but super steady at 22c.

TALLOW.—Abundant, slow and weak at 6 1/4 c. for rendered and 3 1/4 c. for rough, with trade-lots offered at 6 1/4 c. without buyers.

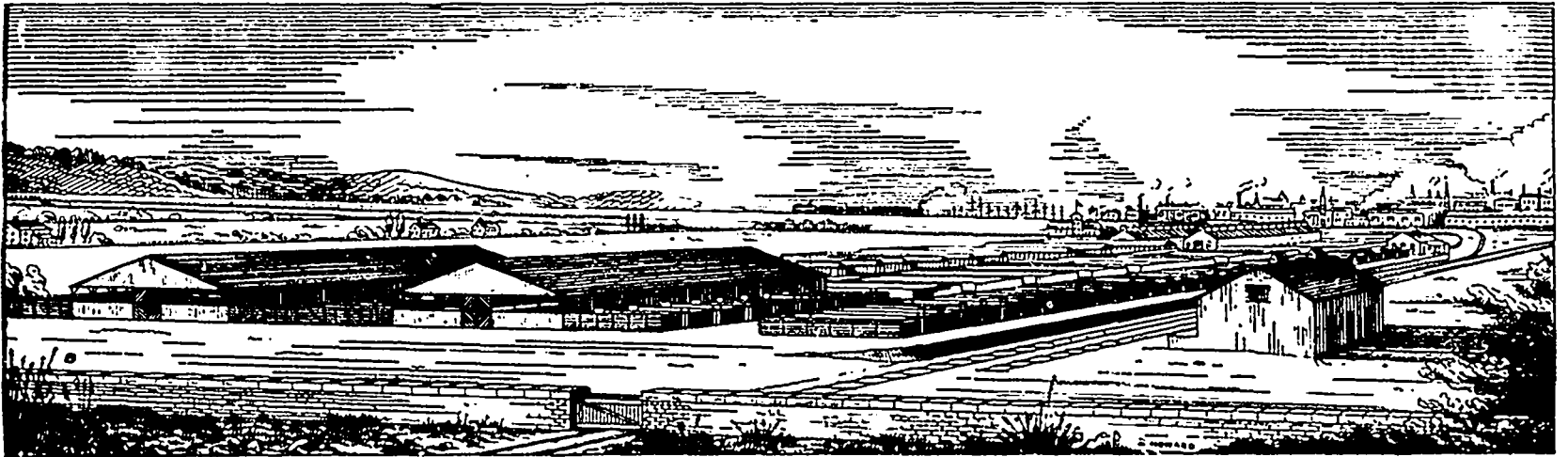
Hides and Skins.

Steers, 60 to 90 lbs.....	50 08 1/2	to 50 00
Cows.....	0 08	10 0 00
Cured and inspected.....	0 08 1/2	10 0 00
Calfskins, green.....	0 11	10 0 13
" cured.....	0 13	10 0 15
Sheepskins.....	0 00	10 0 00
Lambskins.....	0 40	10 0 00
Pelts.....	0 35	10 0 00
Tallow, rough.....	0 03 1/2	10 0 00
" rendered.....	0 06 1/2	10 0 00

Wool.		
Fleece, comb'g ord.....	0 16	10 0 18
" Southdown.....	0 22	10 0 00
Pulled combing.....	0 17	10 0 18
" super.....	0 21	10 0 22
Extra.....	0 25	10 0 27

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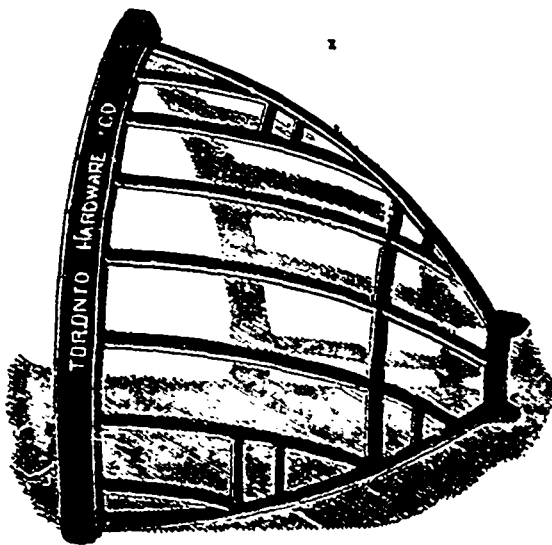
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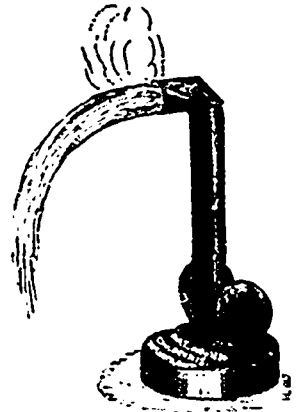
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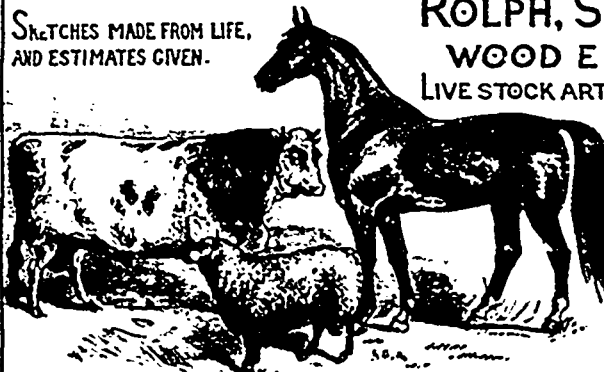


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Specifications, form of Tender, and all necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after Monday, the 13th instant.

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...

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

A. GOHEIL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 13th July, 1885.



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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.

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By order, JOHN LOWE, Secy., Dept. of Agric.

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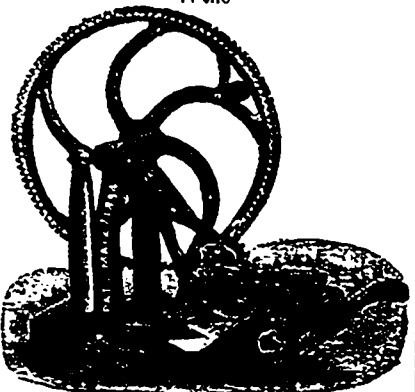
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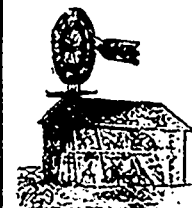
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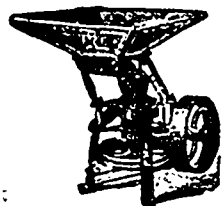
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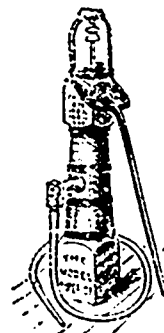


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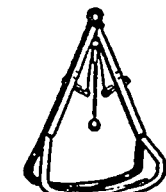
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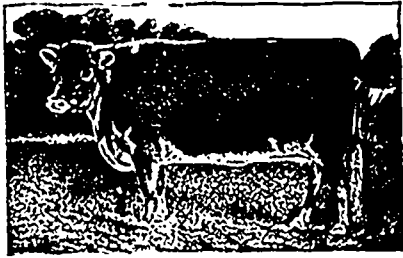
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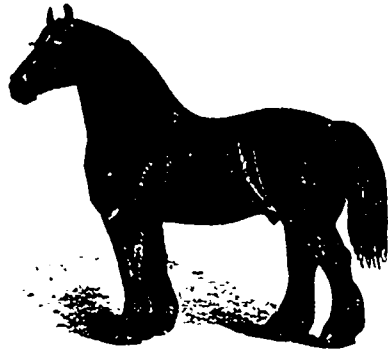
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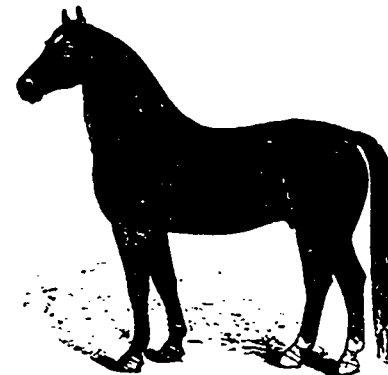
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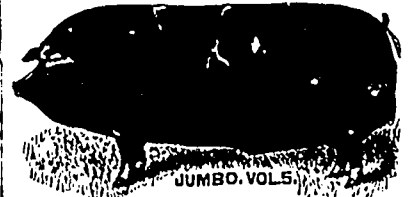
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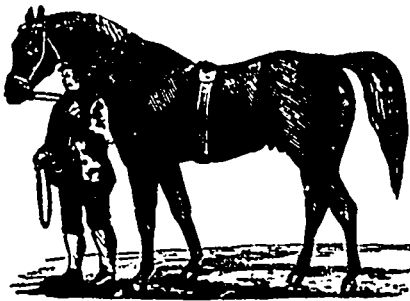
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Horticultural Products, Ladies' Work, Fine Arts, etc., on or before August 29th.

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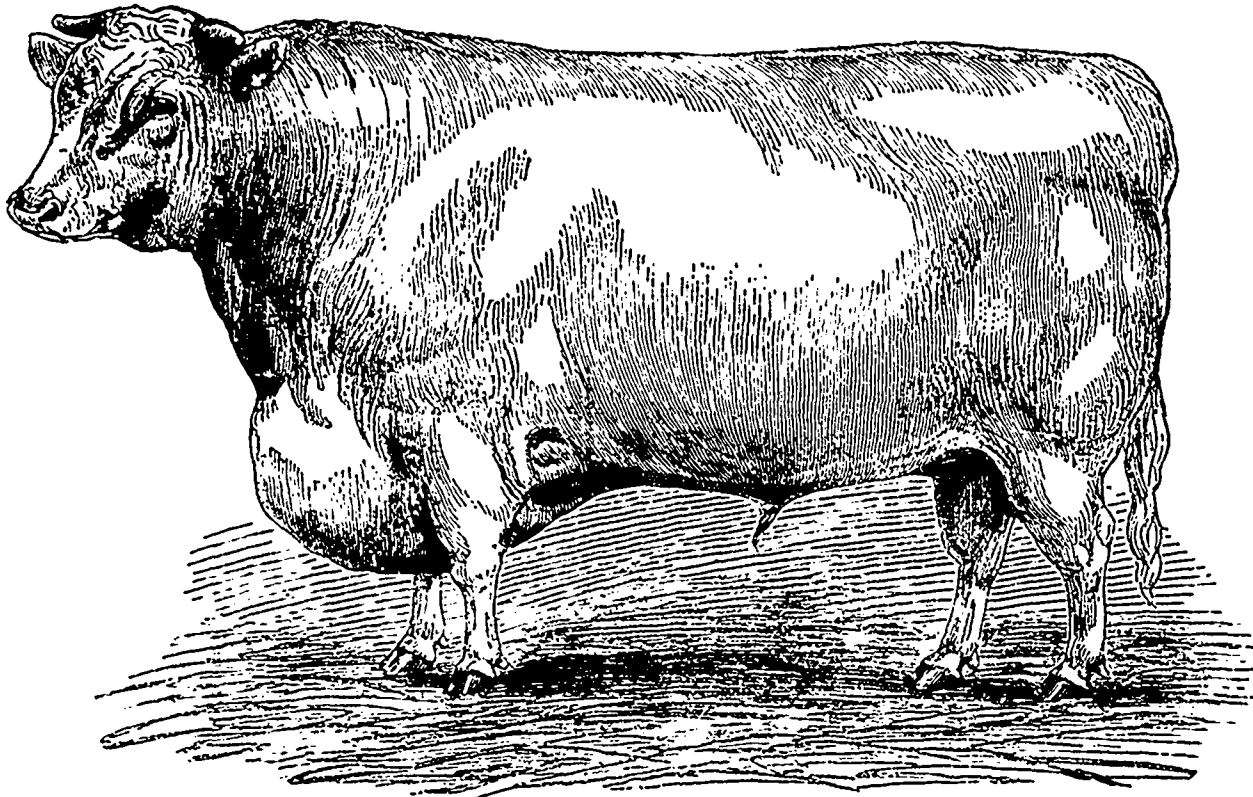
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Catarrh is a mucous purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amœba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favorable circumstances, and these are: Morbid state of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

Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalations and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucous tissue. Sometime since a well known physician of forty years standing, after much experience, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients, which never fails in absolutely and permanently eradicated this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or for forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease should, without delay, communicate with the business manager of MESSRS. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, and get full particulars and treatise free by enclosing stamp.—Mail (Canada.)

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