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# CANADIAN BREEDER

and  
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, DECEMBER 31, 1885.

No. 51.



"ROSE OF STRATHALLAN II.," THE PROPERTY OF MESSRS. T. & A. B. SNIDER, GERMAN MILLS, ONTARIO.

## OUR ILLUSTRATION.

Rose of Strathallan II., whose name has become known over the whole Dominion as being the finest and most successful show animal on this continent, was bred by John Miller, Esq, Brougham, Ontario, and purchased by her present owners, Messrs. T. and A. B. Snider, when a year old. She was got by Blooming Mayflower, 555, dam White Rose of Strathallan, by Filligree Duke, 355, gr. dam, Rose of Strathallan, imported by John Miller, Esq., was bred by Lord Strathallan, Scotland. Referring to Rose of Strathallan II.'s show career, it commenced at three years old, when she took first prize at the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, and sweepstakes for best female of any age; first at the Provincial,

held in the city of Guelph, in her class, and sweepstakes as best female of any age; first at Western Fair at London in her class; first at North Waterloo County Fair, and first at South Waterloo. In 1884—she took first at the Industrial, Toronto, as best cow; first and sweepstakes at the Provincial, Ottawa, for best female on the ground; first at Hamilton, and first at North Waterloo. In 1885—she took first at Provincial as best Canadian-bred cow, silver medal as best female of any age, and sweepstakes as best Shorthorn animal on the ground; first at Hamilton as best cow, first at North Waterloo, and first at South Waterloo.

Her daughter, Rose of Strathallan III., three years old, has been her closest rival. In 1884 she took the following prizes:—first at Industrial as

best two-year-old heifer; first at Provincial, Ottawa; first at Hamilton; and first at North Waterloo. In 1885—she took first at Provincial, London; first at Hamilton, first at North and first at South Waterloo. Thus it will be seen that Rose of Strathallan II. is not only a grand show animal, but also as fine a breeder. Her gr. dam has also been a successful prize winner in her day, both in Scotland and the Dominion. She has produced in all fifteen calves, and lived to the age of twenty years; many of the calves being fine show animals, amongst them the bull Lord Strathallan, 1309, by Prowler (26662), owned by S. F. Lockridge, Greencastle, Indiana, who writes regarding him as follows:—"He became famous in all this country, "and I have still many enquiries concerning him "and his produce; as a show bull I believe I never "saw his equal, and certainly not his superior."

# THE CANADIAN BREEDER

## AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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

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

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COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.,  
TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31ST, 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 Gro. 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, England, by Mr. J. F. Reid, Chapel Walks, where contracts for advertising may be made and subscriptions sent.

### FAT STOCK SHOWS AND CHRISTMAS BEEF.

None who attended the recent Fat Stock Show at Woodstock or has inspected the display of Christmas beef at the stalls of our leading butchers, during the present holiday season, can fail to have observed that many of the animals shown at Woodstock and much of the beef exhibited in the holiday display in this city, have a greater proportion of fat than can be of practical value from a housekeeper's point of view. People will pay strong prices for "suet" sold as beef during the holiday season, but the butcher who finds himself loaded with Christmas beef after the first of January, usually finds some trouble in getting rid of it even at every day prices.

In view of these facts, people who habitually jump at conclusions are apt to condemn fat stock shows and Christmas beef, as two institutions that have outlived their usefulness, if they ever had any, and demand that they be either radically reformed or abolished altogether. No sane man would contend that either Christmas beef or the animals that produce it would be likely to yield favorable returns either to the feeder or the butcher, but there are other considerations than the mere immediate results. The breeders and feeders who win prizes at fat stock shows attain to a pre-eminence in their

lines that is real capital and tangible value to them, while the butcher who makes a grand display at Christmas and Easter is very much in the same position.

But, so far as fat stock shows are concerned, there are other and more important matters to be considered. These phenomenally fat animals, though they may not be worth anything like the feed and care bestowed upon them, furnish the key to many important secrets well worth knowing. They tell the breeder what breed matures most rapidly, what breed produces the most profit, when crossed with common stock. Are not such problems as these well worth the solving? Only a few years ago the Canadian cattleman who would dare to compare any other race of beef makers with the Shorthorns, either for feeding or grading, would have been set down by a large majority as an enthusiast, if not a lunatic. Now, however, the Herefords and Scotch Polls are both holding up their ends bravely against the hitherto invincible Shorthorn. It is not that the Shorthorns are thought the less of, but that the other breeds have grown in public favor. At the recent fat stock show in Chicago, Mr. J. J. Hill's grade Angus steer carried off the prize for the best three-year-old carcass and also the prize for showing the most edible beef, while the Hereford grade steer Joe, bred by Seabury & Sample, won the sweepstakes, the highest honor in the carcass exhibit. While on foot, however, neither of these animals was successful and had it not been for the crucial test of being brought to the block their superiority would never have been established.

In discussing the progress of early development as fostered by the English fat stock shows, the (Dublin) *Farmers' Gazette* says:—

"But for fat stock shows should we ever have heard of a two-year-old steer weighing upwards of 18½ cwt., or a lamb of the current year turning the scale at 230 lb? All praise is due to the Smithfield Club for this encouragement to the extreme of high feeding. The prizes, cups, champion prizes, and gold and silver medals, distributed this week at Islington, amount in total value to £3,465. It is possible for one beast to win £210 and a gold medal, and for a pen of three sheep to win £85 and a gold medal.

"As regards the progress of early development during the past half century, it has been remarked that between 1830 (when the show was re-opened after several years discontinuance) and 1844, the ages of the champion cattle, with three exceptions, were over four years, and on four occasions they were over five. During the next twenty-six years gold medals or cups were given for the best steer or ox and the best heifer or cow, and twenty out of the fifty-two winners were under four years of age, while seven were under three. Since 1868 a champion plate has been given for the best beast in the yard, as well as a cup for the best steer or ox, and another for the best heifer or cow. From that time to the present the champion prize has gone to animals under four years of age thirteen times out of sixteen, and twice to animals under three years."

### FARMYARD MANURE—ROTTED AND UNROTTED.

Among intelligent farmers who exercise considerable care in storing their manure, there are some singular prejudices prevailing regarding the value and use of manure. Many a farmer would think he was wasting both time and material were he to spread and plough in manure that was not properly "rotted." That such an opinion should be prevalent is not surprising. Take pound for pound and rotted manure will produce far more satisfactory and speedy results than unrotted. But this is not the only matter to be considered. A pound of green manure will not make a pound of manure that is well rotted. Rotted manure is simply green manure considerably concentrated and in a high state of preparation. If this were all it would not matter much whether the manure was used in a rotted or unrotted condition; but this is not all. While the manure has been rotting, much of its value has been dissipated in the fermentive process, while that which remains is in such condition as to yield nearly all of its plant food to the first crop that follows its application. On the other hand, unrotted or unfermented manure when once ploughed under not only yields all the ingredients that make up the more highly prepared and concentrated article, but much more beside. All the volatile portion which is driven off in the process of fermentation is now given to the land. The process of rotting progresses slowly but with thoroughness, and not a particle of available plant-food is allowed to escape.

Of course there are crops in which a limited use of rotted manure is found in practice to be necessary for the successful cultivation of certain crops. Thus, says a well-known writer, the turnip, the carrot, and the beet, which are sown in the early part of summer, require that the manure applied shall be in such a state of decomposition as to act upon and nourish them in the first stages of their growth, and if this be not so the crop may entirely fail. In these and similar cases accordingly a complete preparation of the farmyard dung is an essential point of practice. Certain plants, again, do not require the same state of decomposition of the dung. Thus the potato requires less in the first stages of its growth than the turnip, and hence it is not necessary to subject the manure to be applied to the same degree of fermentation.

But since guano, bone dust, and other portable manures became available for turnip and other crops that require immediate manurial action, it has been a well-established rule that farmyard manure had better be used before it has lost any of its fertilizing constituents, and that when kept for any length of time (as in practice it must be) it should be preserved as much as possible in the same condition as when it was taken from the stables, cow stalls and piggeries.

The common practice of carrying dung and litter daily from the various farm buildings to an open pit occasions the loss of a considerable portion of its most valuable elements, and produces other chemical changes than those which contribute to fertilization.

## GOVERNMENT AID TO AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-BREEDING.

When a government sets out to foster any particular industry others have to be in receipt of like assistance or they must suffer for the aid afforded to their neighbor. We have nothing to do with politics and do not wish to have. We have no wish to find any fault with the Government for helping the manufacturing classes by means of a protective tariff, but what we do say is, that having done so, it would only be right that something should be done for the farmers and cattle-men to make things even. Their products cannot be protected because they have a surplus which has to be thrown on the world's markets and the home-marketed product will not bring a fraction more by the pound or bushel than can be realized for this surplus. But though they cannot be protected, farmers and stockmen can be very materially assisted by government measures not involving any enormous outlay.

The project of establishing experiment stations in various parts of the Dominion is an admirable one which should meet the warmest approval by every one interested in the advancement of agriculture throughout the country. Institutions of this kind, started and managed on a large scale, while they could not fail to furnish valuable instruction to the farmers, need not be enormously expensive. Of course no one would expect them to be self-supporting, but there is no reason why the revenue arising from experimental farms should not contribute a considerable amount toward their maintenance. The success that has attended the efforts of Professor Brown and his colleagues at the Ontario Experimental Farm sufficiently proves the utility of such institutions, but what has been done at Guelph should be done at half a dozen different points throughout Ontario and Quebec, at points showing as widely varying conditions as to soil, altitude and climatic conditions, while no time should be lost in thoroughly experimenting at different points in Manitoba and the North-West, and solving questions about the probable answers to which there is now a wide diversity of opinion. There can be no doubt in the mind of any sensible man who has seen the country, that from the forty-ninth parallel away up to the North Saskatchewan the proportion of really good, rich, productive soil is very large, quite exceptional in fact when compared with any tract of equal extent to be found anywhere on this continent. The problem to be solved is, "What crops will pay best on this almost limitless area of rich prairie soil?" It is a well-known fact that the climatic conditions are not identical with those of lower latitudes, and it is for the Dominion Government to find out by practical experiments made by thoroughly competent and intelligent men just what can be done at different points throughout this vast area in the way of crop growing. Some farmers have had their wheat frozen, while others have harvested theirs in prime order. Of course the man who harvests an abundant crop of good wheat says the farmer who had his crop frozen was a "shiftless" man or a "fool," and quite possibly he is right, but of course the unfortunate victim of an early frost does not say so. He is more apt to say that the country is

"no good," and many will believe him. What is wanted is a series of careful practical experiments made in different parts of the territory upon the accuracy of which farmers throughout this country and Great Britain can implicitly rely.

In the matter of encouraging stock-breeding there is much that can and should be done by the Dominion and Local Governments. Bulls and stallions should in all cases be licensed and inspected. Breeding stations should be established, where for a moderate figure farmers could procure the services of well bred and carefully selected stallions, bulls, rams and boars. The cost of maintaining these establishments would not be greatly in excess of their revenues, and the benefits accruing to the stock-breeding interest would be well-nigh incalculable.

There can, in fact, be no doubt that there are various ways in which the Government can materially further the interests of agriculture and stock-breeding without incurring any very serious outlay.

## THE ORIGINAL HORSE.

In reviewing Wood's book on "Horse and Man" the London *Live Stock Journal* says:—

"I may here mention that even when the horse did appear, it was very unlike the beautiful animal of the present day. It was even smaller than the Shetland pony, had a head and neck very large in proportion to the body, a coarse and heavy mane, and was altogether a clumsy sort of animal. This we learn from the wonderful engravings upon bone or antler executed by those born artists the Men of the Caves. To them we are indebted for portraits of the mammoth deer, horses and other animals, drawn with a freedom, a truth, a vigor, and a fire of which our best animal artists might be proud.

"The various breeds of horses which we possess at the present day are, so to speak, artificial, and are due to the constant influence of man. When deprived of this influence, they soon display a tendency to retrograde to the ancient type, their bodies and limbs gradually dwindling, but their heads remaining of their original size.

"Every now and then a horse is born which exhibits traits of its ancestry, just as fancy rabbits of the purest lineage are apt to produce young which can hardly be distinguished from the semi-wild rabbits of our warrens. In point of size, the beautiful little pony Lady Jumbo, which was exhibited in 1882, afforded a good example of the primitive horse. When shown at Islington she was only 30 inches in height, and was brought from the London Bridge Station to Islington inside a four-wheel cab.

"Sometimes a horse is born with three toes on one foot. In the autumn of 1883, while staying in Boston, Mass., I saw a horse with eight hoofs, the second (*i. e.*, the forefinger) phalanges being almost as perfectly developed as the third and fourth. The supplementary hoof, although it did not quite reach the ground was nearly as large as the actual hoof. Unfortunately—so are we swayed by custom—the owner had shod all the hoofs alike, a piece of barbarism which I lost no time in denouncing.

## CLIMBING POWERS OF HORSES.

"A curious instance of this capacity occurred to a friend of mine, a mighty Nimrod, who has hunted in many parts of Europe, Asia and Africa.

"He was stationed with his regiment in India, and was fond of going out alone to hunt, mounted on a little Circassian horse. On one of those excursions he lost his way and, finding himself at the foot of a rocky cliff, determined to ascend it so as to find his bearings.

"So he dismounted, and began to climb up the rock, leaving the horse with the bridle over its neck. These horses are trained to stand still while the hunter goes off on foot in search of his game. When Col. D— had mounted about half way up the precipice, he heard a scrambling sound beneath him, and on looking down saw his horse in the act of following him.

"The rock was very steep, but the horse could climb it as well as the man. There was one part of the ascent of which Col. D— sent me a sketch. In one place the rock projected into a sort of buttress, nearly smooth and perpendicular, and it was necessary to work round it before reaching a firm footing. A narrow ledge ran round it, just wide enough for the toes to rest upon, and, by means of clutching with his fingers at any irregularity of the face of the rock, the hunter managed to work his way round the obstacle.

"To his great astonishment, he saw that the horse was following the same track as himself, and had managed to sidle round the buttress in exactly the same manner. The horse reared itself upright, set the toes of the hind feet upon the ledge, clung to the rock with the sharp-edged toes of the fore-feet, and so contrived to achieve the dangerous passage. Of course the animal was unshod."

## PEACE AND PLENTY.

London Free Press.

There is no country in the world that has more indications of prosperity at the present time than the people of Ontario. There has been an abundant harvest.

A glance at our markets now, and at the classes of people who attend them, gives rise to the question, Where are the hard times? Here are people well dressed, well fed, with cheerful, happy faces, and they are prone to grumble and lament their fate that they are not richer. There may be more ostentatious wealth and flaunting prosperity in other and larger places, and our progress may appear slow in comparison, but it has the quality of permanence. There may be more equable climates, but when our seasons in their varying rounds are taken in account, where could temperatures more suitable to our productions be found? And as far as the latter are concerned, we have not only a profusion, as at present, but for quality we can compete with the world. No better beef can be found than right in our markets at this time of the year. The same may be said of mutton and pork. In the way of fruit and vegetables we have a varied supply so cheap that they come within the reach of all. Taking every point, there is no country in the world occupies such an enviable position for general prosperity as the people of Ontario do at the present time.

## A LIEN ON THE GET OF STALLIONS, ETC.

In September, 1883, the Georgia Legislature passed the following law: "That after the passage of this Act, the owner or keeper of any stallion, jack or blooded, or imported bull in this State shall have a lien upon the get thereof for the service of such stallion, jack or blooded, or imported bull for the period of one year from the birth of such get, which lien shall be superior to all other liens, except liens for taxes; *provided*, the fee for such service is not paid within said time; *provided*, the lien herein provided for shall not become operative unless the same be recorded in the office of the clerk of the superior court of the county wherein the owner of the mother resides within thirty days after the performance of the service, and said clerks shall keep a book in which all such liens are to be recorded, and said clerks shall receive twenty-five cents each for recording such liens."

## THE CIRCUMSTANCES AND CONDITIONS INFLUENCING THE SEX OF OFFSPRING.

MR. J. SANDERS SPENCER'S PAPER ON THIS SUBJECT.

(Concluded from last week.)

To the Editor of the CANADIAN BREEDER.

The system of attempting to regulate the sex by mating the female with the male as soon as the state of heat commences, with a view to the production of a female, and at a late period for producing a male, has a large number of adherents. Many apparently most carefully conducted trials have been given in the American agricultural papers, whilst some few of our own countrymen have given us the result of their experiments. Mr. John Slater of Cordell Hall, relates in a prize essay, written by him in 1871, that in a herd of 20 cows, he had for the last seven years been able to obtain a heifer or bull as desired, except with Alderney cows; the reasons for the failure with these, he stated to be that they "were timid and afraid of a big bull" (he used a Shorthorn), "so that he could not be sure of detecting when they first came into season."

In proof of this system, a very interesting report was written in the year 1863 by a M. G. Conraz, in which he states that in twenty two successive cases he endeavored to obtain heifer calves from Swiss cows by a Shorthorn bull; in every case he obtained the sex desired. He afterwards bought a pure-bred Shorthorn cow, and was anxious to breed from her a bull calf, this time the cow was served at the later period of the heat, and a bull calf was the result. M. Conraz also tried to breed six half-bred bull calves for conversion into working oxen, and was successful, in fact, had no failures. I could give several other similar cases.

As a set-off to these instances, I find in the American *National Live Stock Journal*, of November, 1881, a long letter, written by a Dr. Watt, giving the results of a series of experiments with horses, cattle, and dogs, extending over a period of more than half a century, which, according to his view, conclusively proved that an early mating ensures male offspring, and a late one the reverse. It is scarcely necessary to give these experiments in detail, but they appear to have been so carefully carried out as to be deserving of consideration.

The superiority theory, which is the one strongly supported by Mr. Starkweather, whose most interesting and instructive book on "The Law of Sex" has been of immense value to me in the preparation of this short lecture, appears to have considerable claims to be seriously thought over and discussed. Starkweather writes that there can be no doubt that the stronger, physically and mentally, of the two parents at the time of copulation, so determines the sex that the produce will be of the opposite gender. The statistics, etc., on which he relies, chiefly relate to the human species, and may not have the same relative value when applied to the animal world. At all events, the conclusion to which I have come after having carefully thought over the experiments related to me, and those of which I have read, is exactly the opposite, viz., that in the animal world the most vigorous parent at the time of mating will, in great majority of cases, have such an influence that the produce will be of the same sex. If no other evidence were available I should feel almost inclined to press into my service the theory of early mating producing a female, and the late mating a male, and argue that at the early state of heat the female would be the more vigorous, whilst at the latter stage of the *œstrum* she would have become exhausted or less vigorous owing to the state of excitement and the partial abstinence from food and rest, but I can point to several cases which seem to bear out my conclusions.

Mr. T. J. Gayford of East Wretham, Norfolk, informed me that for half a century it had been the

custom on the farm now in his occupation to select from the flock of 700 or 800 ewes about 260 of the best to put to a dark-faced ram, for the purpose of breeding ewes to replenish the flock; and that both he and the shepherd had noticed that when there was a heavy fall of lambs, the ewe lambs exceeded in number the ram lambs, and that the majority of the ewes lambed within a very short period; whereas, with a short crop of lambs, exactly the reverse was noted. Thus we find that in the former case an excessive number of the ewes being in a vigorous and thriving state came into heat as soon as the rams were placed with them. This heavy drain on the rams produced the natural result that they quickly became less vigorous than the ewes, and an excess of ewe lambs resulted. In the latter case the lambing season was protracted, proving that the ewes, not being in a vigorous or thriving condition, came into season so slowly as to enable the ram to continue to be in a more vigorous state than the ewes.

Mr. Starkweather endeavors to prove his theory by quoting the following experiment, carried out by a Mr. Charles Girou, who took a flock of some 270 ewes and divided it equally, with the avowed purpose of producing a large excess of males in one division, and of females in the other. He accomplished his end; the result was satisfactory, and as follows:—

Age of Mothers	Sex of Lambs.	
	Males.	Females.
2 years	14	26
3 "	16	29
4 "	5	21
Total	35	76
Five years and older	18	8
Total	53	84

There were two rams with this flock; one fifteen months and the other nearly two years old. Rams and ewes were all placed in the richest of pasturage—were highly fed.

Age of Mothers.	Sex of Lambs.	
	Males.	Females.
2 years,	7	3
3 "	15	14
4 "	33	14
Total	55	31
Five years and older	25	24
Total	80	55

Two strong rams, one four and the other five years old, were with this flock, and all were kept on a scanty supply of food.

Yet Mr. Starkweather, in attempting to show that this experiment proves his theory, says, "Two young rams that have gained their normal weight, and that are in fact in the very prime of their existence, and sufficiently well-nurtured to meet almost any drain upon life's fund, are placed among a flock of sheep, dull and inactive from over-feeding, and therefore 'inferior,' the young rams are not deteriorated in this way, as their food is only sufficient for them, owing to the heavy drain upon their reproductive system. Again, two rams past their prime are turned in with sheep that have to work for a living, that is, to wander about the pasture in search of food, which elevates them by stimulating them to activity. The rams have not only to search for food, but also to meet the draughts inseparable from the circumstances, and thus perhaps deteriorate somewhat, while the ewes are kept in the most favorable condition for 'superiority,' that is, with the nervous system in the ascendant." The somewhat close attention which I have given to the breeding of stock during the last quarter of a century, and the experiences of Mr. Gayford, M. Girou, and other leading flock-masters, appear to indicate that Starkweather's want of practical knowledge of sheep-breeding upon light lands, has caused him to draw totally wrong inferences and conclusions. The conditions related in the first part of

the experiment, would not tend to make the ewes dull and inactive and consequently 'inferior,' but would cause a great number of them to seek the attention of the rams, who would thus have so sudden and great a strain upon their systems, as to render them 'inferior' to the ewes, with the certain result of an excessive fall of ewe-lambs. In the second part of the experiment also, the effects would be of exactly an opposite nature to that assumed by Mr. Starkweather—the ewes would not be thriving, nor in a state likely to cause them to have sexual desires, the calls upon the rams would be very much less frequent, so that they would not become reduced in vigor, nor 'inferior' to the ewes; thus the excess of males spoken of by Mr. Girou would follow.

Mr. James Long, of Gravelly Manor, Stevenage, has by the following facts been confirmed in his belief of the truth of the theory, that the more vigorous parent at the time of coition causes the produce to be of the same sex. In the years 1881, 1882 and 1883 he mated a Swiss bull from three to five years old with strong vigorous young cows or heifers, with the result that 90 per cent. of the calves were females. He then sold the old bull, and used a strong well-grown young bull full of vigor, to three heifers, and to the cows, which would by this time have bred two calves, and be consequently somewhat reduced in vigor, especially as the pasturage was of an inferior quality; the next twenty-four calves which were dropped proved to be eighteen males and six females, three of the latter being the produce of the three heifers, which were under two and a half years old.

In a recent letter to the *Live Stock Journal*, Mr. Hilhouse mentioned "seasonal" influence on the increased births of male or female calves; this seems to be effected by the scarcity or plenty of food, which is acknowledged to have an effect on the proportion of male or female children born.

In conclusion, I would wish to apologise for the manner in which I have introduced to your notice this subject of controlling the sex in animals. The want of a professional education has doubtless been the cause of my missing many of the nice and subtle points. Notwithstanding this, I hope that the discussion will lead to a thorough ventilation of the subject, and thus once more prove how fully the council of the Institute of Agriculture are deserving of the thanks of agriculturists for continued efforts on their behalf.

As to the proper age for castrating colts Dr. Liataud says that a period between eighteen months and two years is generally preferred for horses, though according to others even a much earlier date may be chosen, some English veterinarians being accustomed to operate at as early a date as ten days from birth. It is immaterial, however, at what precise time the operation may be performed, since it is a conceded point that the earlier it is done the better.

The owners of some of our pampered stock horses can find a hint worth following in this item from the *London Stock Journal*:—"In regard to over-feeding of stallions, we are glad to notice that Professor Williams, of Edinburgh, strongly recommends that draught stallions should be worked a little later in winter. This is not only with a 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-harrow,



### THE SIRE OF "ETHAN ALLEN."

American Cultivator.

Those who have clung to the opinion for years that Ethan Allen was a son of the handsome trappy little Flying Morgan, will be surprised at the following statement of Mr. Harvey Yale, which was lately published in the *Middlebury Register*: "I once owned a half-interest in Flying Morgan. John Daniels lived on Adams' farm and raised the above horse, owning a half-interest in him. Dr. Russell doctored Daniels' family, and he and I bought the horse in the spring; he was six years old. I kept him through the season and in the fall let Dr. Russell have him to go over to the lake. The stud season was over, it was in September, and some forty or fifty mares had been bred to him; terms \$5 to warrant. This same fall Adams bought Flying Morgan back, making the trade with Dr. Russell. That was the only time Dr. Russell ever drove him to Ticonderoga. He seldom drove him. It was not the year that Ethan Allen was bred. I knew Ethan Allen well when he was two years old. I knew that Flying Morgan did not get Ethan Allen. Adams tried to have me certify that he might have been the sire. I knew at the time it was not the right year, and told Adams so."

In the absence of any other proof we have the fact that Black Hawk was a sire of trotters and imparts to his offspring the power of beginning speed, while Adams' Flying Morgan, a very handsome, compact animal, whose progeny possessed road qualities seldom excelled, never got but a single trotter that made a record, viz, Ira Allen (2:36), which in turn got Ripon Boy, (2:25), also known as Tete Mathews. A careful search of the records from beginning to end fails to bring to light any other trotter descended from this Flying Morgan in the male line that ever won a heat in a public race. Jack Horter (2:27½) and Grit (2:33), last year credited to him, were by Davis' Flying Morgan, which according to J. H. Wallace was a son of Gifford Morgan, his dam being by old Green Mountain Morgan of Greenfield, Mass. Aside from Ethan Allen, Black Hawk got twenty-five sons and daughters which won records from 2:23 down. The records also show that while a single son of Flying Morgan got only one winner, forty-five of the sons of Black Hawk besides Ethan Allen are credited with producing winners of public races. The dam of Ethan Allen produced Black Hawk Maid, which got a record of 2:37, and Red Leg 2:45, both by Black Hawk. Now if Flying Morgan could get a 2:25 trotter from a mare that only produced a 2:33 performer to Black Hawk, which from other mares got Lancet, with a record to saddle of 2:25 and to harness of 2:27¼, Belle of Saratoga 2:29, Washtenaw Chief 2:29, and the pacer Young America 2:23, it always seemed remarkable that in all his life he could only get a solitary 2:36 winner. To thinking men this fact alone was sufficient to cause them to reject the Flying Morgan story, acknowledged by its author to have been started without the least shadow of foundation, and now proved false by the above statement of Mr. Yale. Flying Morgan was foaled in 1843 and Ethan Allen in 1849, hence when Flying Morgan was at Holcomb's Ethan Allen was three months old.

### BREED MORE HORSES.

Breeders' Gazette.

There is one thing that farmers should devote more attention to, and that is the breeding and rearing of horses. There are but few farmers who are so situated that it would be inconvenient for them to raise a colt, or two or three, every year. They have the horses, or should have, for it is just as convenient to keep mares as geldings for work horses. I know good, careful farmers who work their brood-mares up to within a few days of the time of foaling, with no injurious effects resulting

to colt or dam. A few days' rest before and after foaling, good care while heavy with colt, and generous feeding while suckling the colt, and a brood-mare is just as serviceable a work horse as if she were not kept for breeding purposes. And again, if a little good judgment is exercised in regard to the time the mare should drop her colt, very little inconvenience will be experienced if one or both of the work horses are used as brood-mares. If the mare should be covered at such a time that she will drop her colt before spring work commences then no apprehension will be felt that the mare is liable to injury from morning to noon and from noon until night, and the colt kept closed up, except at feeding time and at night, and the mare and colt do very well indeed. Of course, I offer this suggestion to farmers who have no team work during the winter months. On most farms the team work performed during the winter months is of the lightest possible character, confined for the most part to hauling the year's supply of wood, drawing manure and perhaps marketing produce. It is hardly possible that a brood-mare, even if quite heavy, could be injured while performing these tasks.

### A HORSESHOER'S EXPERIENCE.

Nine persons out of ten will say that corns in horses' feet are caused by bad shoeing. My experience (says Mr. J. W. Nichols in the *Blacksmith and Wheelwright*) will justify me in saying that nine-tenths of the corns are caused by the owners of horses neglecting to get them shod as often as they ought. We are nearly all agreed that horses should be shod as often as once in every four to seven weeks, according to circumstances. Now, a great many horse owners, particularly farmers, will get a team shod, and unless the horse becomes lame, will permit the shoes to remain on until they grow off. If the horse has a round foot, and the shoe was fitted close all around, in four or five weeks the shoe will have been carried forward by the growth of the hoof, so that one or both of the heels are off the wall, and in a short time corns will be produced. Now, if the owner would take his horse to the shop on some fixed date every month, instead of leaving the shoes on from seven to twenty weeks, horses would have fewer corns. In shoeing, I prefer a wide heel, and mule the heels of the forward shoes whether they have corns or not, on horses that have flat feet. For interfering, level the foot and fit the shoe all round close. Then mule the inside heel slightly. In winter it is a good plan to turn the outside heel-caulk, as it keeps the foot out of the trough of the road. For over-reaching I have the best success, shoeing with long shoes all around. Let the heels of the forward shoe stick out an inch and the hind shoes three-quarters of an inch. As the forward foot raises, the long shoe will rise enough so the hind foot will pass under, while with a short shoe the shoe will rise just enough for the hind shoe to hit the heels, causing a disagreeable clicking. I can do a better and quicker work with knife and rasp than with buttress. If the foot is grown out very long I take the cutting pliers and nip the hoof off from quarters to toe. This ensures the removal of the stubs of nails, and with a sharp knife and rasp the foot is soon ready. I practise cold-fitting, although I do not think a thick-shelled foot is injured by touching it with a red-hot shoe that was previously fitted. A thin-shelled foot I never press with a hot shoe. Was taught to weld toe-caulks on shoes first, and heel up afterwards, but I practise heeling shoes first, and put on the toe-caulk when ready to use the shoe. If you toe last there will be heat enough in the shoe after welding the caulk to fit the shoe. I let the heels drop on the wall of the foot and hold the toe, which is red-hot, an inch away from the foot while fitting. After the shoe is fitted and level harden the toe and nail

on. I know a great many advocate heating a shoe red-hot after the foot is prepared and the shoe fitted, and press the foot for an instant with the hot shoe. But all the advantage they claim is an equal bearing, and that the shoe will be less liable to come off. Now, I can with knife and rasp get as good a bearing, and with a good nail fasten the shoe so that it will stay longer than it ought.

### FOOD FOR HORSES.

H. H. Cunningham, in *Duncan's Monthly*.

The oat is pre-eminently the food for the growing horse, and always should be used when obtainable, if you want to get the best results from him. A colt should be so fed and handled as always to be kept growing and thriving, without any checks either from want of food, food of poor quality or unsuited to his needs, or from sickness. Another extreme should always be avoided, and with as much care as poverty of flesh, and that is excessive fatness, which usually occurs from too much fat producing food, excessive feeding or want of exercise. Fatness in any animal means disease, not health, and the worst of all places is to find it on the horse. Lay on all the muscle you can, but never allow yourself to be deluded into the folly of mistaking fat for it. The best of all places to raise a horse is in a pasture with running water, with a comfortable stable, where he can go in and out at pleasure with such feeding in kind, quality and quantity, regularly given, as will keep him in growing condition at all times. If not so situated as to command the above conditions, you can modify them to suit your case.

### JERSEY BUTTER.

From *(Dublin) Farmers' Gazette*.

The quality of Jersey butter has recently engaged the attention of the Royal Agricultural Society of that island. At the annual dinner of the society, the chairman (Col. Le Cornu) made some remarks with respect to its not fetching a higher price in the market, and said that "the trade was not what it should be. Much of what was being sold as Jersey butter was nothing of the kind, and only brought discredit upon local produce. There had been cases reported in which Brittany butter had been just landed at St. Helier's, immediately shipped off to London, and stamped and sold as Jersey butter." With regard to the quality of the butter which really is made on the island, an investigation was carried out in connection with the society's last show, by Mr. F. W. Toms, the official analyst of the government of Jersey. The system generally followed in Jersey is to make butter from sour cream. In Guernsey it is made from sour milk, and these sour kinds competed at the show with butter made from sweet milk and sweet cream. The sour kind contained a larger proportion of curd, which is detrimental to the keeping quality of the butter, and Colonel Le Cornu, in reference to this subject, said: "As regards the recent public butter tests, he had just received a letter from Mr. Toms, in which he reported that the butter made from sweet milk had proved the superior, the order of the other varieties being as follows—sweet cream, sour cream, sour milk. The ordinary butter from sour milk or cream did not keep, because it allowed too much curd in the manufactured article, and if a change of system would be beneficial it should be adopted."

Buy the Boss Zinc and Leather Ankle Boots. (Others become worthless soon as wet.) The zinc lined bowl keeps the boot in shape and place in wet weather, and lasts a lifetime. Sold by Harness Makers on 60 days' trial. Manufactured by Dexter Curtis, Madison, Wis. 50-13t

## THE OUTLOOK FOR CATTLE.

Drovers' Journal, Chicago.

The outlook for the cattle trade at present is regarded by many people interested as being very discouraging. For some time past, owners of cattle have seemed to feel as if the trade was "going to the dogs" at a rapid rate. Prices are low, and this fact seems to have been taken by a great many farmers and feeders as a bad omen for the near future. In one case the present week a feeder came to market with some fat cattle which sold at \$4.25 after being on good grass all summer and on full corn feed since the middle of October. The discouraging feature of the business was that the feeder bought the cattle here in May at \$4.75 per cwt., or 50c. more than he got for them at market. Such experiences, and they have not been very uncommon of late, have had a tendency to weaken the faith of cattle growers and many of them are now apparently ready to let go even at great losses. The current receipts of cattle are much larger than were generally expected and the quality of the cattle received in December was never before so good. The cattle coming to market now are fatter and better in every way than were the cattle of last May after a winter's feeding, while the current arrivals as compared with the stock coming one year ago are in about 50 per cent. better condition. Men argue, that as the cattle are coming so good and in such large numbers now that they will surely keep it up, and the trade during the winter is likely to grow worse instead of better from the feeders' standpoint. Doubtless the number of cattle feeding in the country is large, but it probably is not more than equal to the demand. There are no more cattle in the country than one year ago, but the weather this season so far has been vastly more favorable for feeding than it was last winter. The saving in this matter alone is a great one and goes far to make up the losses which feeders sustain in the way of diminished prices for beefs.

The consumptive demand for beef just at the present time is rather light; the markets are glutted with cheap poultry and game, and the extensive winter operations of the pork packers throw upon the markets large quantities of cheap fresh pork, spare-ribs, pigs' feet, etc. As the holidays approach the variety of meats on the market increases.

Another very important consideration just at this time is the fact that the laboring classes are rather sorely pressed for work and money, and it is a generally conceded fact that it is not the millionaires, not the wealthier classes, who consume the meat. The meat-eaters are the working people; and when they are "hard up" there is always a diminished consumption of meat. The iron trade, the woollen and cotton trades, and other branches of industry, begin to operate more actively, and there are good reasons for thinking that the worst for the present has been passed.

High prices are not expected even by the most hopeful for the near future, but there is a general impression that the cattle trade at the bottom of the hollow if it has not started up, the hill.

## THE TREATMENT OF BULLS.

English Live Stock Journal.

In the management of bulls the great mistake is made by but too many in supposing that they need harsh treatment. A bull is quite as amenable to kindness as any other animal. Firm, yet kind treatment will reduce bulls to obedience, and render them easily managed. From the age of calthood they should be regularly handled and accustomed to the contact of human beings. At about one year old they frequently become playful, and this is often mistaken for vice, whereas, when used as above recommended, it is but the playfulness of youth. This is toned down by placing a ring in

the nose of a bull. Whenever practicable—and there are few cases where it is not so—bulls in service should be kept in a building where the milch cows are kept. They thus become accustomed to the regular association with human beings and are as docile as the cows. Never strike a bull without reason; they have long memories, and may retaliate when least expected. If disobedient, one quick stroke is usually sufficient, and the animal knows the reason for it. A whip is the best implement to use in connection with a bull. The best way to spoil a bull is to keep him in a place by himself, to feed him through a trap door, and never to bring out except when he is wanted for service. When so kept the getting him out is usually a formidable affair. So kept, he grows moody and savage, and it is to such bulls that we usually look for accidents. The attendants should never display fear of a bull. If the latter once perceives that his attendant is afraid of him, and they are quick to see the signs, the man should be replaced, or it is likely mischief will result, and the bull be spoiled. I have before remarked as to young bulls becoming playful when about twelve months old, that is the time when they are beginning to want service work. At this time, if you do not keep an eye on them, they will land the attendant a cropper when feeding, especially if they think he is not quick enough in supplying their food. For this a foolish attendant will thrash the animal, and probably he will take a stick with him every time thereafter that he goes to feed it, and on every such occasion the bull will come in for a few hard whacks. This is just the way to spoil him for life, for he conceives such a hatred for the human race that he is never afterwards safe. The best cure is a ring, and the putting in the ring is simple, and but the work of a few minutes. Place a rope around his neck, and draw him gently to the stoop of a gateway. Pass the rope around the stoop, and let it be firmly held. Have ready a round steel chisel, sharpened to a fine point, the chisel being a little thicker than the ring. This should be held in readiness by an attendant; also the ring, opened, the screw, and a small screw-driver. Don't alarm the bull, but soothe him. With the fingers of the left hand, feel for and draw gently down the proper place in the nostrils, taking care to avoid the bone. With the right hand, guiding the chisel by the fingers of the left, bring the point of the chisel to the place, and pass it quickly and firmly through the cartilage of the nose. Retain the hold with the left hand, take the ring in the right, pass it through the hole made by the chisel and fasten the screw, slipping it around a few times to see that it works easily. If the rope is held firmly by one or two men, and the animal is not frightened to begin with, there is no difficulty in ringing a young bull. If driven up to the spot with blows and loud shouting, then difficulty will be experienced, for the bull will resist to the utmost power, the operator becomes nervous, and probably takes off a piece of the bone, or otherwise injures it, spoiling the animal for feeding for some time after, even if no worse consequences result.

A difference of four quarts of milk per day at the low price of two cents per quart makes for 300 days \$24, which is the interest on \$400 for a year. This does not represent the entire difference in value, as the progeny of superior milkers will be worth many times as much to raise as will the progeny of the inferior animal. No farmer is rich enough to keep poor cows.

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## NORTH-WEST CATTLE INTERESTS.

A recent number of *Bradstreet's* contains an article which will attract much attention, being entitled "Northwestern Cattle Interests." It describes the rapid growth of this branch of industry and the consequent betterment of the condition of the farmers. The journal pays a high compliment to the man it believes mainly instrumental in bringing about this change, in these words:—

"The progress made is due, more than to any other influence, to the plans of J. J. Hill, President of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad. Mr. Hill, as the fortunes of the company he has built up exhibit, is a man of penetration and careful provision for the future. He saw long ago all that has just been stated. He knew the inevitable mutations of an agricultural industry. That great region which the lines of his corporation penetrate is now the granary of the nation. It has been peopled with a hardy race. He has had the intelligence, not common among those potent in railway management, to realize from the first that the interest of this territory and these people is his own—the uncommon will to use large private resources to promote the public good. What makes them prosperous will mean larger and surer dividends. No catastrophe such as has fallen on other sections in the transition from one form of industry to another could leave unscathed the financial interests of a public carrier. This road now carries a very large fraction of all the wheat transported by rail in the United States. Yet its earnings from charges on wheat are but one-fourth of its gross income. It is general prosperity, general industry, general and well-distributed traffic that pay a railroad best. Mr. Hill saw long ago the problem, with its danger on the one side and its promise on the other. He became convinced that the North-West must, for its own sake, voluntarily combine other interests with that of wheat-raising. He had the means to study the possibilities practically. After some years of experiment and an outlay of hundreds of thousands of dollars, he has brought it about that the North-West has to-day a more magnificent start in the industry of raising the finest breeds of cattle than was ever possessed by any other community in the United States in its early history."

## TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

Granite of Phoenix Park, 13541. Springer Bros., Springfield, Ill., to Hugh Campbell, Harriston, Ohio.

Max S, 14403. C. A. Brackett, Gorham, Me., to C. P. Mattocks, Portland, Me.

Roy, 14591. M. W. Bishop, Madisonville, Ky., to J. C. Tapp, Dalton, Ky.

Carter's Queen, 14592. W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia, Penn., to Jas. O. Carter, Walnut Grove, Arizona.

Sovereign Duke XXIV., 14613. N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., to M. O. Leary, Aubrey, Kan.

Lord Aubrey, 14615. N. H. Gentry to C. F. Adams, Marshall, Tex.

Sovereign Duke XXIII., 14625, and Charming Beauty, 14626. N. H. Gentry to J. F. Mason, Orson, Col.

Wood Dale Duke, 11527, Fancy Fair II., 14527 and Fancy Fair III., 14528. M. B. Keagy, Wellington, Kan., to Wm. Tilgham, Dodge City, Kan.

Jeff. Galloway, 14577. L. J. Miller, Bowling Green, Ky., to Wm. Booker, South Union, Ky.

Magna Charter, 14573. T. R. Proctor, Utica, N.Y., to Chas. E. Andrews, Somers Lane, Penn.

Braw Laddie V., 14539. D.W. Smith, Bates, Ill., to Chas. G. Elliott, Berlin, Ill.

## SHORTHORN INTELLIGENCE.

Bell's Weekly Messenger.

A great improvement has been made in the form of record of the prize awards, in the appendix to Vol. 21, Part 2 (second series) of the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England*. In former lists of awards the names of the winning exhibitors and names and heads of pedigrees of their prize animals have been given without reference to the class, or to the animals' numbers in the show catalogue; and as the reports of the judges usually referred to the classes and numbers of the animals, without giving their names, little use could be made of those reports unless the reader had before him also the catalogue of the show, which might be, or might not be, in his possession. The new arrangement makes the appendix itself as good as the catalogue for the purpose of identifying the animals upon which the judges give any special remarks, and will be found to add greatly to facility of reference, even if the reader should happen to possess the catalogue also.

The report of the judges of Shorthorns at Preston is exceptionally meagre, only thirteen lines, without mention of any animal, favorably or unfavorably, by name. The only particular reference to any animal, indeed, is when they allude to the criticism passed upon their awards in the cow class, adding, "The first and second animals in this class were shown in nice breeding condition, and we think it will be a matter of some satisfaction, not only to the society, but to breeders generally, that we were able to award these two prizes to animals in that state." Many readers of the *Messenger*, no doubt, remember the appearance of those two cows at Preston, and the credit which their condition reflected upon the able management of the Alnwick Castle herd. The same readers will also recollect that the third prize cow, Mr. J. J. Sharp's May Duchess 15th, bore an enormous weight of flesh, and that Mr. C. W. Brierley's cow, Snowflake, who had the reserved number at Preston, first prize in the cow class at the York, and first in the same class at the Shrewsbury meeting of the society, this year seemed to be a little past her best days. She had been breeding regularly, and at the time of the Preston show was milking deeply, as her morning and evening pail-filling abundantly proved. She was consequently a trifle less firm of flesh than when she carried first honors in 1883-4, her nice breeding condition having suffered from her nice breeding performances. The tone of the report is somewhat chilly, melancholy; but a class containing, as the awards tell, three cows better than Snowflake, and, as the report of the judges says, a family class in which the prizes were strongly contested, and two good classes of heifers calved in 1883 and 1884, are records upon which admirers of the Shorthorn need not give way to despondency. Mr. Jabez Turner, without avowing dissent from the comments of the judges, gives a more cheerful description than they do of the Shorthorn features of the show, especially of the male portion, relieving with flashes of light the gloomy picture drawn by the judges. Seldom, he maintains, has the championship been more honorably won than by Mr. Handley's Royal Ingram, "almost faultless in outline"; and again, "perfect in touch and hair."

## TO ADMINISTER MEDICINE TO SWINE.

Considerable trouble has been experienced in dosing the hog. The *American Agriculturist* says that if the medicine cannot be given in his food, as when he has no appetite, or is in great pain, it must be administered direct. To do this is quite difficult, and most farmers give it up, or adopt the homœopathic treatment, because it is so much easier. When properly managed, it is not very hard for the pig or the attendant. The pig is caught by a slip-noose in a strong rope, which goes through

the mouth, and holds back the tusks. He will pull back with all his might, and the rope must be made fast quite short, to the top of a post or fence, then his legs are secured so that he cannot spring forward. Now if an old shoe with a hole in the toe is given him to chop upon, he will champ away upon it as angrily as possible, and the medicine can be poured into his mouth through it--a little at a time, or he will choke, and strangle and cough. Another way is to hold the pig in the same way, or as for ringing, or to pour the medicine into one nostril through an oil can such as is used for oiling machinery. Either of these methods render it possible to give medicine to a pig as effectually as to any animal, and it is not probable that his rage will have any evil effect, as in the case of a struggling child.

## EARLY LAMBS.

Sheep Breeder.

The money taken in for his crop of early lambs is generally the first return the farm makes to its owner for the current year, and probably the most profitable when taking into consideration the amount of money invested, for it is often the case that a ewe bought in August for \$1.75 or \$2 will produce a lamb in December or January that will, in the following April or May, sell for \$3.50 or \$4. This is often the case in the local market, and if they were shipped North, therefore, would command even a better price. Much of this, of course, depends upon the time the lamb is dropped, for they must have size, but a great deal depends upon the manner in which they are handled. They must be pushed from the start. We are no advocate for over-feeding young stock of any kind that are intended to be kept for breeding purposes, but at the same time they should never suffer for feed; they should have enough always to keep them in a good, thrifty, growing condition.

But with lambs for market the case is different; our five months is the limit of their existence, and in this time you want to get them as heavy as possible. At the high price at which they sell, no food is too expensive for them that will add to their growth, and the earlier they are taught to eat the better; two or three days after they are dropped is none too soon to give them their first lesson in feeding. Let a man in charge take a little ewe's milk in the hollow of his hand, and mix in it the least quantity of meal; the little fellows will soon acquire a taste for it, and, this once established, the rest is easy enough. They should not be weaned from the ewes, however, but allowed to have all the milk they can get, and such other food as they will take that will make growth and flesh.

## IMPORTANT TREATMENT OF BARREN BROOD SOWS.

W. B. Coleman, in *Indiana Farmer*.

Permit me to give my experience with barren brood sows. To increase my herd of Poland Chinas, I purchased of Mr. Gilmour of Greensburg, Ind., first choice sow pig out of Lady King, sweepstakes sow at Indiana State Fair in 1883. Last winter I bred her and reared her to four different hogs, both young and old, and I gave up and pronounced her barren. I wrote Mr. Gilmour asking his advice, and he advised me to feed her hemp seed, saying that was Mr. Thomas' remedy. As Mr. George W. Thomas had recommended hemp seed through the *Farmer*, heretofore, I procured a half-peck, ground it, and fed a teacupful twice a day, in wet meal, for two weeks before breeding again, and continued one week after breeding. In about one hundred and twelve days she farrowed eight fine healthy youngsters.

## INDUCING THE HENS TO LAY.

*Farmer's Magazine*.

There is such a thing as inducing the hens to lay by giving them the material with which to do so. Instinct naturally teaches the hens to lay and bring forth their young under the most favorable conditions only, and hence, like all of the feathered tribe, spring is the most appropriate and proper season, for then the body is more easily kept warm, and the young more carefully nursed. As the hens are always inclined to lay on the approach of warmer weather, they may be induced to lay by giving them advantages favorable to those of spring. In the first place they must be sheltered from the cold winds and driving storms. The hen that has to hide away in some retired nook in order to keep warm cannot lay because nature refuses to admit of reproduction under adverse circumstances. Artificial warmth is as highly appreciated by her as natural heat, and she obeys the inclination induced by the conditions afforded, and, being in an atmosphere favorable to the purpose, lays her clutch of eggs and attempts to hatch out a brood. The warmth which is so essential consists of that which is created within her body by the food allowed. She is literally a stove, consuming fuel, and creating heat by consumption. When the heat is created the essential requirement is to retain it. To do this she must have a warm and comfortable place both day and night, and the food must consist of all the elements necessary to form an egg, as it is secured by her in the spring. Hence corn, wheat, oats, a proportion of meat, ground bone, ground oyster shells, and green food, such as cabbage, boiled roots, chopped onions, etc., must be given in order to afford a variety. When the hens are thus provided for and allowed a dust bath, plenty of fresh water, and a place for exercise, there is no reason why they should not be induced to lay during this season, for to them spring does not consist in a change from winter to moderate weather, but a period during which they can best promote egg production, due to better and more favorable conditions.

## PROTECTION.

*English Live Stock Journal*.

The protectionist fever seems to be quite epidemic among owners of pure bred stock in the United States. Last week we reported the imposition of a £20 registration fee on all Herefords that are in future imported from this country. The Clydesdale breeders of the States have had under consideration a similar proposal, which, as we think, was wisely "left on the table." But even the Shorthorn men are not free from the hankering after protection. At a meeting of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association which has just been held in Chicago, a resolution was offered that no foreign cattle should be permitted to enter the country. General Curtis explained that such a resolution should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as it was only by his permission that cattle were now admitted. He could, said the General, at any time when it seemed necessary, suspend his permission, and no cattle could come in. We are informed that no action was taken on the resolution, but it would be unsafe to predict how long the proposal, in probably another form will be allowed to lapse.

Many drivers fall into the bad habit when currying a horse, or when passing him, of tickling him in the flank. By this practice a sensitive, playful animal becomes in time a biting or kicking one, and has the vice confirmed. In the city, many horses are spoiled by thoughtless men or boys, who tease them as they stand by the curb-stone, hence the muzzle becomes necessary. Don't tease the horses. Owners should admonish their hired help about this and the mischievous results.



## THE SUCCESSFUL FARMER.

Indiana Farmer

The practical enquiry in every farmer's mind is: What does it require to become a successful farmer? One very intelligent and successful farmer has answered that question most truly by saying that, "successful farming does not depend so much upon what a man *has*, as upon what a man *is*." There is a world of good sense in that answer. Now a man *is* what he makes himself. Intelligence lies at the base of all success, whether in farming or in anything else. We mean practical intelligence, not a knowledge of the classics, languages, etc. Said the wisest man that ever lived: "Iron sharpeneth iron, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend."

And after all, that is the true idea of practical intelligence. We gather from each other the ideas, strength and purpose to become successful. No one person comprehends all the phases and methods leading to success. Each thoughtful man has good ideas and plans, but not on all subjects and ways. A gets from B a good practical idea on managing live stock, and B is not quite up with the best method of some other department of farming, and so he gets a better idea from A on that. And thus it is through all departments of active life.

Whenever you find a man that believes he "knows it all," and has nothing to learn from others, you can put him down as an egotistical nobody, and always a miserable failure on the farm. The successful man you will find to be bright, quick, looking here and there, and laying all men, and all nature under tribute to his work and purposes in life. We have in mind scores of such men. Recently one of them remarked to us that, no odds what kind of times we had, while he might miss it this year or that, in his farm plans, yet taking any period of five years, in the last 40 of his farm life, he had averaged during such period a profit of more than ten per cent. net, on his farm productions, after deducting interest on amount invested in land, taxes, labor, seed and marketing. That man has left no stone unturned to acquaint himself and qualify himself for all his farm duties, and that too before we had agricultural colleges or agricultural schools. He says that he takes and reads five or six agricultural periodicals and papers, devoted to his own interests, and considers it the best annual investment he ever makes. In this way he becomes thoroughly conversant with the thoughts and methods of all engaged in the same pursuit, for in these periodicals and papers he finds the contributions and current writings of thousands of other successful farmers, who have been wide awake like himself. And thus he utilizes in his own plans all that seems good to him which he has not already adopted.

And so we conclude with the sensible quotation above: "Successful farming does not depend so much upon what a man *has*, as upon what a man *is*," for one must be intelligent in order to turn to good account what he has.

## IDEA. PRACTICAL AND FANCIFUL.

Mr. B. Hinsdale, in Poultry Nation.

There are some ideas relative to the breeding of all kinds of stock for practical purposes that should never be lost sight of by the business poultryman.

On the contrary there are a great many ideas almost solely and exclusively applicable by the breeder whose desire it is to gratify fancy.

The ultimate end of ninety-nine head out of a hundred of cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry is the butcher's block. After a cow has passed her breeding and milking period of life she is prepared for the shambles; after a hen has survived her usefulness as a producer of eggs her head is chopped off and her carcass dressed for the table.

This is a decidedly *utilitarian* view of animal life. Applying this principle to business the breeder will usually select for his favorite, the variety that in his judgment will yield the greatest profit. A fowl that will lay a hundred and fifty eggs during her first eighteen months of life and then bring a half dollar in market is preferable to one that will do less. One that will do more than this is proportionately the more profitable. This is the theory on which the most of poultry raising is based. It is the one that the market farmer and poulturer needs to apply. While in applying this it is possible to steer pretty well clear of "fancy stock" it is pleasant to have things look well and attractive as well.

The class of breeders whose chief aim is to gratify fancy are the ones who care not for size or weight as an end. What they want is a gratification of taste. They are more "spiritualistic" than "utilitarian." They are the breeders of "points," feathers and marks. They are the perfectors of the breeds, the fanciers of pigeons, the raisers of birds and the breeders of pets. They study the standards more than the prices of eggs and of meat. They look to the fairs and shows for the culmination of their happiness and not to the market stalls.

While the breeding of market poultry will always be a pleasant and profitable industry, the fostering of fancy poultry will to the enthusiast be equally so, and the two with many persons will go hand in hand.

Having thus made some statements of what the writer presumes to be facts, he begs to make a suggestion. The breeders of nearly all kinds of large stock have associations and meetings for the discussion of topics relating to the particular breeds which they keep. They are not fairs, shows, and are not necessarily connected therewith. They are simply conferences where ideas may be exchanged, suggestions made and things learned.

Outside the American Poultry Association there is scarcely a poultry club, that is based upon the ideas above referred to. Poultry shows are necessary and common, but meetings of breeders for the exchange of ideas, the reading of papers upon some particular phase of the industry and discussions thereof are what we need and what I wish to suggest.

## GEESE IN WINTER

Should be supplied with food adapted to their natural wants, as far as it is possible to furnish it. These birds are more herbivorous than any of our domestic fowls. As a matter of course, a diet coming nearest their summer grass forage suits them best. Fine hay, soaked in warm water and sprinkled with meal or bran is acceptable. Boiled potatoes, mixed with meal, serves well. Beets, turnips, potatoes or apples, chopped fine, are good. Cabbage is a favorite food, and ought to be generously supplied. With good quarters and plenty of water, they will winter contentedly and begin to lay early. Corn is relished by them, but too much makes them over-fat.—*Poultry World*.

In no way can land be improved faster than by judicious pasturing. This does not consist in allowing stock to eat the grass off until the sod is bare and brown, and exhausting the grass plants, or in extracting all the substance from the soil. Enough growth should always be left on the sod to protect the roots from the action of the frost and the scorching sun rays. This slight growth will keep the ground moist and mellow, and the grass will really make a larger growth and more pasture than when cropped too closely. In fact to pasture a sod so closely as to expose the grass roots to the action of sun and frost is poor management.—*National Stockman*.

## Veterinary Department.

F. A. CAMPBELL, V. S., EDITOR.

[All communications desired to be answered through this column should be addressed to the "Veterinary Editor, CANADIAN BREEDER, corner of Front and Church Streets, Toronto."] ]

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. H. W.—I have a promising colt that strikes his front shoes with his hind ones whenever he is trotted. He has worn the toes off the hind feet. Can it be stopped? **Ans.**—Have him shod with heavy shoes on his front feet and very light ones behind well set back from the toe. The front ones should not project behind the heels. As he gets older he will grow out of the habit.

H. R.—I have a horse that has been ailing for some time. His coat stares, is hidebound, small eruptions on his skin, which he rubs and tries to bite. His appetite is good, but he keeps thin and has no life in him. If he is driven he tires after going a short distance. **Ans.**—Your horse has worms of some kind. Give him night and morning a tablespoonful of the following: sulphate of iron, 3 oz.; pul. gentian, 2 oz.; arsenious acid, 90 grs. After you have given the above, drench him with 2 oz. of spirits of turpentine and a pint of raw linseed oil.

G. C.—I have an eight-year-old horse that has great difficulty in passing urine. He strains very much and only passes a little at a time. His health is all right every other way. Have given him nitre but it does him no good. **Ans.**—Your horse has a collection of matter in the opening of the head of his yard. Break it down with the fingers well oiled, which will give instant relief, allowing free passage of urine. Keep his sheath well washed in future.

S. G. P.—I have a horse that has had a disease of the skin all fall. He broke out in spots about the head and neck; the hair has fallen off on these places. **Ans.**—Your horse has got eczema, which is a very obstinate disease to treat. After washing the parts well apply the following wash:—Mercurius bi-chloride, 1 drachm; alcohol, 8oz.; water, 1 gal. Give internally, night and morning, half an ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic. Feed well and see that he is well groomed.

L. R.—I have a very good colley dog that has a very offensive discharge from his ears. He has been bad about a month. Can he be cured? **Ans.**—Your dog has canker of the ears. If properly attended to, can be cured in a short time. Sponge the ears out every day with the following:—permanganate of potash, 2 drachms; water, 1 pint; put tablespoonful of this in a pint of hot water. If, after using this, the ears are not well, drop in the ears every day a few drops of the following: sugar of lead, 30 grains; laudanum, 2 drachms; water, 4 oz. Attend to the general health by feeding well, and allow him plenty of out-door exercise, and give a tonic pill once a week, composed as follows: sulphate of quinine, 2 grains; sulphate of iron, 5 grains; extract of nyoscyms, 3 grains; glycerine, a sufficiency to make a pill.

W. G. T.—A very well bred Scotch terrier pup of mine, three months old, has not been very well of late. He was quite lively up to about a week ago, when he suddenly commenced to champ his jaws and froth at the mouth and run around, but that would stop and he would appear all right, but only to have the same thing occur again. Now he is getting dull and losing his appetite, and has a slight discharge from the eyes. **Ans.**—The cause of trouble in your dog is worms, more particularly one or more of them in the stomach. Give a quarter of a grain of tartar emetic in a little milk poured down, and on the following day, when the irritability of the stomach is allayed, give ten grains of arca nut and 1 grain of santonine in a little milk. Feed on soft and easily digested food, such as milk porridge, rice and milk, and a little raw meat.

### Live Stock Notes.

Begin to improve the stock by improving the grass land.

An Arab proverb says, "The two greatest enemies of the horse are rest and fat."

Keeping good stock, and giving them good keep, are the secrets of successful stock farming.

The economical, profitable feeding of stock is almost a science. Make a careful study of it while practising this winter.

The best manure machines are ewes used for winter lamb-rearing on the high pressure system. One load of this sheep manure is worth three of the ordinary barn-yard kind.

It is believed that a cow kept by herself will give a better result than if kept in a herd with others. The single cow will be better fed and more butter obtained from the milk.

I have seen two or three articles about kicking cows. I send you the following remedy, which I have tried and found successful. Take a strong cord or small rope, make a slip-noose in one end and draw tight round the cow, just front of the udder; I was told this by an old man. I had a large heifer that kicked badly, I applied the rope as above and sat right down and milked without any further trouble. I only applied it three times and she never kicked afterward. This is a simple remedy and worth knowing.

The sale of Clydesdale horses recently made by the Clydesdale Horse Company at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, while not as satisfactory as might have been desired, shows there are still some men who have money and are willing to invest it in good stock. Sixty-two horses sold for \$22,200. The highest price paid was \$1,355, for Queen of Quality, Nancy Lee, purchased by the Galbraith Bros. of Janesville, Wisconsin, brought \$1,155. From \$75 to \$900 was the range of price paid for the other animals.

### Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

TORONTO, Dec. 30th, 1885.

This week's cables report no change in the British markets for live cattle. Supplies have not been so large and trade is steady at the decline of last week.

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

Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Prime Canadian steers	0 12½	to 0 00	per lb.
Fair to choice grades	0 12	to 0 00	"
Poor to medium	0 11	to 0 00	"
Inferior and bulls	0 08	to 0 9½	"

TORONTO.

The local live stock continues quiet as is to be expected at this season of the year. There has been a little more activity this week but the total amount of business is still small. Values on the whole remain steady and unchanged; excepting in the case of hogs where they are slightly firmer. Next week will probably see a larger business but it is not likely that there will be any change in prices unless caused by an over-supply.

CATTLE.—Shippers were in fair demand but no loads were offered; one dealer succeeded in picking up a load at 4 to 5c. per lb. and of an average weight of 1,375 lb. These were all that were bought for export; outlook for next week is not good. About 100 head of butchers' were offered; they were generally of very fair quality and all sold at 3 to 4c. per lb.; the demand was not large and the offerings were quite sufficient; two loads were taken for shipment to Montreal; among the sales were 22 head averaging 1,000 lbs. each, at 4c. per lb.; 20 do., 950 lbs., at \$30 each; 21 do., 1,100 lbs.,

at \$39 each and 21 do., 925 lbs., at \$31 each. Milch cows were quiet and unchanged; the demand was fair and prices were firm.

SHEEP.—For export there were none wanted yesterday and for the butchers' trade there is also almost no demand; the few that were sold were in bunches with lambs.

LAMBS.—Only a few were offered yesterday; the demand is light and likely to continue so for a while; choice lambs are worth \$3.25 to \$3.50 per head and extra at \$3.75 per head; one very choice bunch averaging close to 100 lbs. each was sold at \$3.50.

CALVES.—Nominal; only one or two inferior were offered; none are wanted.

HOGS.—Are somewhat firmer; demand is good and supply light; one bunch of choice light fat averaging 140 lbs. sold at \$4.10 per cwt., yesterday. Mixed are quoted at \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt. and heavy fat at \$3.75; stores are in good demand and scarce at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.

POULTRY.—Nominal, with turkeys at 9c. and geese at 6½c.

Quotations are:

Cattle, export, 1,200 lbs. and upwards, heifers and steers, choice	4 to 5	per lb.
" Mixed	3½ to 4	"
" Butchers' choice	3¼ to 4	"
" " good	3¼ to 3½	"
" " inferior to common	2½ to 3	"
" Milch cows, per head	\$25 to \$50	
" Stockers, heavy	2¼ to 3½	per lb.
" " light	2 to 2½	"
" Bulls	2 to 3	"
" Springers, per head	\$25 to \$45	
Sheep, export, choice	3¼ to 3½	per lb.
" inferior and rams	2¼ to 3	"
" Butchers' per head	\$2.50 to \$3.75	
" Lambs, choice, per head	\$3.00 to \$3.50	
" " inferior to common per head	\$2.25 to \$2.75	
Hogs, heavy fat, weighed off the car	3½ to 3¾	per lb.
" Light fat	4 to 4½	"
" Store	4 to 4½	"
Calves, per head, choice	\$5.00 to \$8.00	
" Common	\$2.00 upwards	

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

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending Dec. 26	172	341	14
Week ending Dec. 19	1,555	1,187	564
Cor. week 1884	36	45	33
Cor. week 1883	203	135	320

Total to date	57,497	64,028	18,712
To same date 1884	42,228	60,416	13,903
To same date 1883	34,807	49,015	11,619

MONTREAL.

Dec. 28.—The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk Railway:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Calves.	Hogs.
Week ended Dec. 26	510	1,505	80	451
Previous week	1,460	3,769	45	520
Since May 1	72,415	57,076	4,589	13,139

The cattle market has ruled quiet, as might be expected after the activity incident to the Christmas trade has passed, and as butchers have considerable supplies left over from recent purchases. Receipts have fallen away, but the offerings were more than sufficient to fill all wants. There was no demand from exporters. The market Monday was dull and inactive, with prices somewhat nominal. The best butchers' cattle were quoted at 4c. per lb, live weight, with inferior down to 2c. There were fair offerings of sheep, but demand was slow. Prices, however, were steady at 3 to 3½c. per lb., live weight. Lambs were quoted at 4 to 4½c. Live hogs were quiet and steady at 4½c. per lb.

EAST BUFFALO.

Dec. 28.—Cattle—Receipts very light for Monday, only 80 cars all told. There was an early prospect of a brisk market and strong prices, and a few sales that were bargained for yesterday and this morning early went at free strong ¼ to ¾c. higher than last Monday, but as buyers were very light in attendance, both from adjoining country towns and eastern points, salesmen were only able to advance prices on the bulk of sales of good cattle, from 15 to 25c. per cwt. on last Monday's prices, while in commoner grades the advance was about 15 to 20c. Although the New York markets are reported strong, with 130 cars on sale, regular New York buyers stationed here had no orders to purchase. Offerings ranged fair; a moderately good supply of good stock—all that the market demanded, and a fair average amount of medium to good grades, with the usual supply of common thin stuff. There were no fresh offerings in stockers; a few loads held over from last week, for which the demand was very light, \$2.50 to \$3 being the range for

fair to best lots; cows were in only fair enquiry. No eastern buyers here. About 120 loads were offered; sales ranging from \$35 to \$50 for common to fair milkers, and \$38 to \$45 for springers; veals ruled steady. Sheep and lambs—The market opened fairly and active; 42 cars were on sale, the demand being principally from eastern buyers, of whom the attendance was good, and as New York reports were more favorable, being rated at ¼c. stronger than the close of last week, sales were readily made at the following range:—Choice to extra sheep, \$4.25 to \$4.60; good 90 to 100 lbs. \$3.92 to \$4.25; medium to good grades, \$3.75 to \$4; Western lambs, choice, \$5.50 to \$6; fair lots, \$4.75 to \$5.50; common grades, \$3.50 to \$4; Canada lambs, in light supply, selling at \$6 to \$6.25 for prime; a few Eastern at \$6.50; offerings, as a whole, were of a fair quality, and the bulk of the stock changed hands. Hogs—The market opened active and strong, with 42 cars on sale; on account of the light run and fair demand the bulk of the offerings changed hands early at the following range: Yorkers, good light mixed to best, late, \$4 to \$4.15; medium graded, \$4.10 to \$4.15, a few selected bringing \$4.25; good ends, \$3.25 to \$4.10; common ends, \$3.25 to \$3.35; market closed weak.

PRODUCE.

The holiday season has cast its usual damper on trade since our last. None have been anxious either to buy or to sell; indeed, they seem very willingly to have accepted the holidays as an excuse for stopping trade for a few days to see in what way the markets were tending. Holders of grain have generally been very firm and unwilling to push sales. Stocks have consequently gone on increasing and stood on Monday morning as follows: Flour, 500 barrels; fall wheat, 142,762 bu.; spring wheat, 78,506 bu.; mixed wheat, 3,946 bu.; oats, 700 bu.; barley, 156,643 bu.; peas, 6,734 bu.; rye, nil; corn, 8,985 bu. Wheat in transit for England had increased on the 23rd inst. to 1,775,000 quarters, against 1,700,000 in the preceding week. In the States the visible supply of wheat stood at 58,431,000 bushels on the 26th inst., against 58,761,000 in the preceding week.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

	Dec. 22.	Dec. 29.
Flour	os. od.	os. od.
R. Wheat	7s. 2d.	7s. 2d.
R. Winter	7s. 2d.	7s. 2d.
No. 1 Cal.	7s. 2d.	7s. 2d.
No. 2 Cal.	6s. 11d.	6s. 11d.
Corn	4s. 8d.	4s. 8d.
Barley	os. od.	os. od.
Oats	os. od.	os. od.
Peas	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Pork	49s. od.	49s. od.
Lard	31s. 6d.	31s. 6d.
Bacon	29s. 6d.	29s. 6d.
Tallow	26s. 6d.	26s. 6d.
Cheese	47s. od.	48s. od.

FLOUR.—The previous dullness and inactivity have remained unabated, while prices have been increasingly weak. Superior extra has sold at equal to \$3.65 and \$3.70, and extra at equal to \$3.60 here, closing with more offered at the latter figures.

BRAN.—Scarce and could have found buyers at \$11.75 to \$12.

OATMEAL.—Inactive at \$3.75 to \$3.85 for car lots and \$4 to \$4.25 for small lots.

WHEAT.—Inactive, but held steadily with offerings very small. No. 2 fall has been held at 85c. with buyers at 84c. f.o.c., and last week offered for May delivery at 91c., with 90c. bid, but bids refused in both cases; but a sale made on Tuesday at 90¼c. Spring wheat scarce and almost nominal at 85 to 86c. for No. 2, but scarcely any obtainable. On street good fall and spring have sold at 82 to 84c., but inferior spring has gone off as low as 65c.; goose closed, 69 to 70c.

OATS.—Seen in rather better supply and somewhat easy with sales of cars of mixed on track at 32½ to 33½c., closing at 33c.; and of milling at 34c. Street prices, 34 to 35c.

BARLEY.—Very little doing; higher grades scarce and firm, but lower, abundant and weak. No. 1 seemed worth 92 to 93c., and No. 2 from 80 to 81c., f.o.c., with extra No. 3 about 70c., and No. 3 offered at 58c., but not wanted. Street receipts small and prices steady at 58 to 92½c., anything over 90c. being for No. 1 only.

PEAS.—Seen rather easy at about 60c. for car lots, at which figure some seem to have been sold. Street prices, 58 to 61c.

SEEDS.—Nothing moving except alsike; good to choice firm at \$6.50 to \$7, but this is very scarce; medium and inferior abundant, but some going down to \$4.50 per bushel.

HAY.—Pressed rather easy at \$12 to \$13 for cars of timothy. Market receipts large and sufficient at \$10.50 to \$12.50 for clover and \$13 to \$14 for timothy, with a very few at \$15.

STRAW.—Offerings equal to the demand, but prices fairly steady at \$7 to \$8 for loose and \$10.50 to \$12 for sheaf.

POTATOES.—Cars inactive with sellers at 50c. Street receipts quiet and unchanged at 60 to 65c.

APPLES.—Quiet; a car of golden russets sold at \$2; and on street prices have ranged from \$1.50 to \$2.25.

POULTRY.—Abundant and slow of sale at \$ to 10c. per lb. for turkeys, and 6c. for geese, with 50 to 60c. per pair for ducks, and 25 to 40c. for fowl.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Flour, p. brl., f.o.c., Sup. extra.....	\$ 3 65	to \$ 3 70
“ “ Extra.....	3 60	to 0 00
“ “ Strong Bakers’... ..	0 00	to 0 00
“ “ S. W. Extra.....	0 00	to 0 00
“ “ Superfine.....	0 00	to 0 00
Oatmeal.....	3 70	to 3 80
Cornmeal.....	0 00	to 0 00
Bran, per ton.....	11 50	to 12 00
Fall wheat, No. 1.....	0 00	to 0 00
“ No. 2.....	0 84	to 0 85
“ No. 3.....	0 00	to 0 00
Spring wheat, No. 1.....	0 00	to 0 00
“ No. 2.....	0 85	to 0 87
“ No. 3.....	0 00	to 0 00
Barley, No. 1.....	0 92	to 0 93
“ No. 2.....	0 81	to 0 82
“ No. 3 Extra.....	0 70	to 0 71
“ No. 3.....	0 56	to 0 58
Oats.....	0 32 1/2	to 0 34
Peas.....	0 60	to 0 00
Rye.....	0 60	to 0 00
Corn.....	0 00	to 0 00
Timothy seed, per bush.....	0 00	to 0 00
Clover.....	0 00	to 0 00
Flax, screened, 100 lbs.....	0 00	to 0 00

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—Very quiet; may, indeed, be called very flat. Country offerings increasing and refused—good shipping lots with white out would have been sold here at 10c. could any buyers have been found. Selections still in good demand and steady at 15 to 16c., with all offered wanted. Rolls more abundant and easier at 12 to 14c. for good to choice, and 10c. for poor. Street prices 20 to 22c. for pound rolls, and 14 to 17c. for tubs and crocks of dairy.

EGGS.—Rather unsettled at 19c. for strictly fresh, and about 16c. for salted. Street prices 22 to 25c. for fresh and new-laid, with all of these offered wanted.

CHEESE.—Quiet but steady at 9 to 9 1/2c. for choice, with common to medium offered at 7 to 8c., but very few taken.

PORK.—Small lots have continued to sell slowly at \$13.50.

BACON.—Offerings on the increase and the feeling rather easy; long clear obtainable, in lots not under 100 sides, at 6 1/2c., with small lots going slowly at 6 1/4 to 7c.; Cumberland almost nominal and held usually the same as long clear. Rolls and bellies in fair demand, and selling at 8 1/4 to 9c. for rolls, and 10 to 11c. for bellies.

HAMS.—In steady demand, and going at 11 to 11 1/2c. for new smoked, which seem to be the only sort offered.

LARD.—Has been in less active demand, but steady in price at 9 to 9 1/2c., the latter being for small lots of pails.

HOGS.—Were scarce and firm last week, but at close were offered freely by telegraph asking for the best bid, with \$5.25 the reply, and with damp weather a fall from this bid probable. Street receipts small; prices closed \$5.25 to \$5.60.

SALT.—No change in the situation. Liverpool coarse in car lots to arrive held at 65c.; fine selling slowly at \$1.45 and dairy in 50lb. bags at 40c. Canadian inactive at Soc. 6c. car lots and 55c. for small lots.

DRIED APPLES.—A few trade lots have sold as before at 4c. and barrelled going off slowly at 4 1/4 to 5c.

WHITE BEANS.—Hand-picked scarce and wanted at \$1.15 to \$1.25; and dealers selling small lots at \$1.00 to \$1.35, according to quality.

HORS.—Nothing whatever doing; prices purely nominal.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Butter, choice dairy.....	\$ 0 14	to \$ 0 16
“ good shipping lots.....	0 10	to 0 11
“ inferior, etc.....	0 03 1/2	to 0 04
Cheese, in small lots.....	0 06 1/2	to 0 09 1/2
Pork, mess, per brl.....	13 00	to 13 50
Bacon, long clear.....	0 06 1/2	to 0 07
“ Cumberland cut.....	0 00	to 0 00
“ smoked.....	0 00	to 0 00
Hams, smoked.....	0 11	to 0 11 1/2
“ cured and canvassed.....	0 07	to 0 10
“ in pickle.....	0 00	to 0 00
Lard, in tinnets and pails.....	0 09	to 0 09 1/2
“ in tierces.....	0 00	to 0 00
Eggs.....	0 16	to 0 19
Dressed hogs.....	5 25	to 0 00
Hops.....	0 07	to 0 10
Dried apples.....	0 04	to 0 05
White beans.....	1 00	to 1 35
Liverpool coarse salt.....	0 00	to 0 00
“ dairy, per bag 50 lbs.....	0 40	to 0 00
“ fine.....	1 50	to 0 00
Goderich, per barrel.....	0 85	to 0 90
“ per car lot.....	0 80	to 0 00

THE HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO.

There has been no feature in the market during the past week; horses are neither numerous nor easy to purchase. There is a fair demand for workers but they are scarce, and

as the enquiry is small for other classes it leaves business dull. There are no foreign buyers in the city. The horses offered at Grand's, Tuesday, were principally cheap workers; 18 were sold at prices ranging from \$60 to \$130. Mr. W. D. Grand reports the following private sales: pair of carriage geldings 5 years 15.3 at \$400; 13 aged workers for the lumber woods at \$1,300.

BOSTON.

The supply was large and in excess of the demand, coming from all sections. There were several car loads over the Boston and Albany, five loads over the Fitchburg Railroad and seven head from an Eastern railroad, besides a number by steamers from the East. Sales were made at the former range, but were few, and many horses are still on sale. Saturday's auction sale for good, sound horses, were at \$1.25 to \$1.55, weighing 1,000 to 1,300lbs. each. The dullness of the trade was attributed by some to the Christmas season, and the buying of horses must be postponed. Heavy draught horses were selling at \$175 to \$250 per head. P. H. Dardis had in market a mixed lot of Canada horses at prices ranging from \$150 to \$250 per head.

MONTREAL.

The horse market has been more active during the past week, there being a fair demand from local buyers for heavy workers and drivers, of which there is a fair supply on the market. At the Horse Exchange the following sales were made: One brown mare at \$160; one chestnut horse at \$125; one bay horse at \$100; one bay mare at \$140; one bay horse at \$110; one pair black horses at \$475; and one bay horse at \$100.

CHICAGO.

The horse trade has shown no particular change during the past week. It has dragged along under the winter and holiday influence usual at this season of the year. The receipts and shipments have been tolerably fair for the period for the season.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Both green and cured have been in good demand at steady but unchanged prices; cured have gone off at 9 1/2c. for car lots of cows' and 10c. for small lots of steers'.

CALFSKINS.—Little or nothing doing; prices as before.

SHEEPSKINS.—In fair supply but readily taken at \$1.00 for city green, and 75 to 90c. for country lots.

WOOL.—Fleece offered only in small lots, and even in these seldom; they have been readily taken at 20 to 21c. Super has sold in round lots at 22c., and extra at 26c., at which prices dealers would have taken more had it been offered. Puled combing not yet offered.

TALLOW.—Rendered has gone off in trade lots at 6c., which has led to a fall to 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c. in dealers' prices; rough unchanged at 3c. Receipts large.

Hides and Skins—

No. 1 steers.....	\$ 0 09 1/2	to \$ 0 09 1/2
Cows, No. 2 and No. 1.....	0 07 1/2	to 0 08 1/2
Cured and inspected.....	0 09 1/2	to 0 09 1/2
Calfskins, green.....	0 11	to 0 13
“ cured.....	0 13	to 0 15
Sheepskins.....	0 75	to 1 00
Lambskins.....	0 00	to 0 00
Pelts.....	0 00	to 0 00
Tallow, rough.....	0 03	to 0 00
“ rendered.....	0 05 1/2	to 0 05 1/2
Wool—		
Fleece, comb'g ord.....	0 19	to 0 21 1/2
“ Southdown.....	0 22	to 0 23
Puled combing.....	0 18	to 0 19
“ super.....	0 22	to 0 23
Extra.....	0 26	to 0 27



Welland Canal Enlargement.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on MONDAY, the 25th day of JANUARY next (1886), for raising the walls of the locks, weirs, etc., and increasing the height of the banks of that part of the Welland Canal between Port Dalhousie and Thorold, and for deepening the Summit Level between Thorold and Rainey's Bend, near Humberston.

The works throughout will be let in sections. Maps of the several localities, together with plans and descriptive specifications, can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY, the 11th day of JANUARY next (1886), where printed forms of tender can be obtained. A like class of information relative to the works north of Allanburg will be furnished at the Resident Engineer's office, Thorold; and for works south of Allanburg, plans, specifications, etc., may be seen at the Resident Engineer's office, Welland.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars or more—according to the extent of the work on the section—must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The amount required in each case will be stated on the form of tender.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,

Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals. )  
Ottawa, December 9, 1885. )

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor and Manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

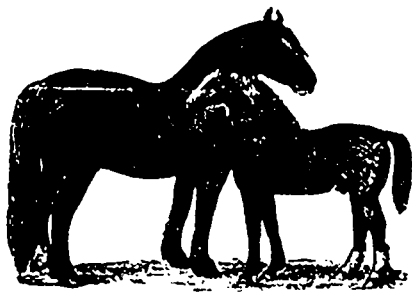
CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.—Thoroughbred Stock.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE



Is the best general purpose wire fence in use. It is a strong net-work without bars. Don't injure stock. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as horses and cattle. The best fence for Farms, Gardens, Stock Ranges and Railroads. Very neat, pretty styles for Lawns, Parks, School-lots and Cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint, or made of galvanized wire, as preferred. It will last a life-time. It is better than boards or barbed wire in every respect. Give it a fair trial; it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Gates made of wrought-iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in lightness, neatness, strength and durability. We make the best, cheapest and easiest working all-iron automatic or self-opening gate, and the nearest cheap iron fence now made. The best Wire Stratcher, Cutting Pliers and Post Augers. For prices and particulars ask Hardware Dealers, or address, mentioning paper.

SEDGWICK BROS., Richmond, Ind.



**GRAHAM BROS.,**

BREEDERS AND DEALERS IN

**Clydesdale Horses,**

STALLIONS & MARES,

OWNERS OF

Manfred, Cheviot, and Doubtnot,

All First Prize Winners.

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

**GRAHAM BROS.,**

Clydesdale Horse Importers,

CLAREMONT, Ontario, Canada.

**PERCHERON HORSES.**



Island Home Stock Farm, Grosse Ile, Mich., is very conveniently located for Canadians, being on an Island in Detroit River, ten miles below Windsor, Ont. Purchasers will find a large number of pure bred and grade stallions, brood mares and colts of all ages to select from. All pure bred stock, registered in the French and American Stud Books. Prices reasonable, stock guaranteed. Large illustrated Catalogue free. SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.

**E. & A. STANFORD,**

STEYNING, SUSSEX, ENGLAND,

AND MARKHAM, CANADA,

Breeders and Importers

OF CLYDESDALE HORSES, PONIES,

Sussex Cattle, Southdown Sheep, Sussex Pigs. Game and Dorking Chicken.

A good selection of either now for sale.

Enquire of

**E. STANFORD,**

Markham, Ont., Can.

**J. & W. B. WATT,**

BREEDERS OF

Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdale Horses, Southdown Sheep, and Berkshire Pigs.

"Barnpton Hero," 273-58813, and Imported "Lord Lansdowne" at head of herd.

Herd numbers 60 head of choice animals.

Address

**J. & W. B. WATT,**

Salem P. O., Ontario.



**JAMES FORSHAW,**

BREEDER AND DEALER

—IN—

**English Shire Horses,**

STALLIONS AND MARES,

OWNER OF

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

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

Correspondence solicited. Address,

**JAMES FORSHAW,**

**SHIRE HORSE STUD FARM,**

BLYTH, near Worksop,

ENGLAND.



**Jas. F. Crowther,**

BREEDER AND DEALER

—IN—

**ENGLISH SHIRE**

—AND—

**Cleveland Bay Horses,**

STALLIONS & MARES.

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

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

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

**SHIRE HORSE STUD FARM**

MIRFIELD,

Yorkshire, England.

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



**F. A. FLEMING,**

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

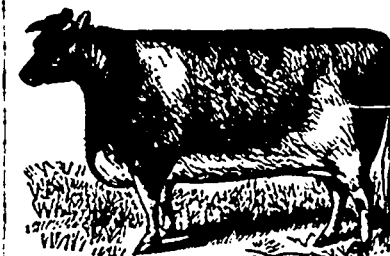
**HEREFORD CATTLE**

And Shropshire Down Sheep.

Herd headed by the Imported Bulls Corporal, 4175 and Earl Downton, 12759. Choice Herefords and Shropshire Sheep for sale. Address,

THE PARK, WESTON, ONTARIO.

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



**BOW PARK.**

**Thos. Nelson & Sons**

Have always on hand a very fine selection of

**BULLS and BULL CALVES.**

PARTIES ON BUSINESS WILL BE MET AT THE DEPOT.

For further information apply to

**JOHN HOPE,**

Bow Park, BRANTFORD, Ont.

**Jersey Bulls For Sale.**

American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register.

**ACTOR, \$250.**

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

**CARLO, OF GLEN STUART, \$150.**

First Prize Toronto, 1885, eleven animals in the ring.

**BULL CALF, \$40; 9 months old.**

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

**A. McLEAN HOWARD, JR.**  
Toronto, Ont.

**J. G. WRIGHT,**

BREEDER OF

**Pure-Bred Shorthorn Cattle.**

SENATOR, 1788, at head of herd. Has always few choice animals of both sexes for sale.

Address

**J. G. WRIGHT, Shorthorn Breeder,**  
GUELPH, ONT

**NOAH'S ARK**

A FOR-SALE

**REGISTER**

OF ALL ANIMALS

THAT

ON EARTH DO DWELL.

Every Reading-room in the World Will Have It.

**Messrs. Bowden & Co.,**

PROPRIETORS.

**UTTOXETER, ENGLAND,**

IMPORTERS OF

**Corn, Frozen Wheat,**

AMERICAN,

AUSTRALIAN

& NEW ZEALAND

PRODUCE,

IN EXCHANGE FOR

**SHIRE CART HORSES,**

AND ALL OTHER BREEDS DOWN TO A SHETLAND PONY.

Pedigree Stock, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry and Dogs.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE ANSWERED.

REFERENCES ON APPLICATION ON BOTH SIDES.

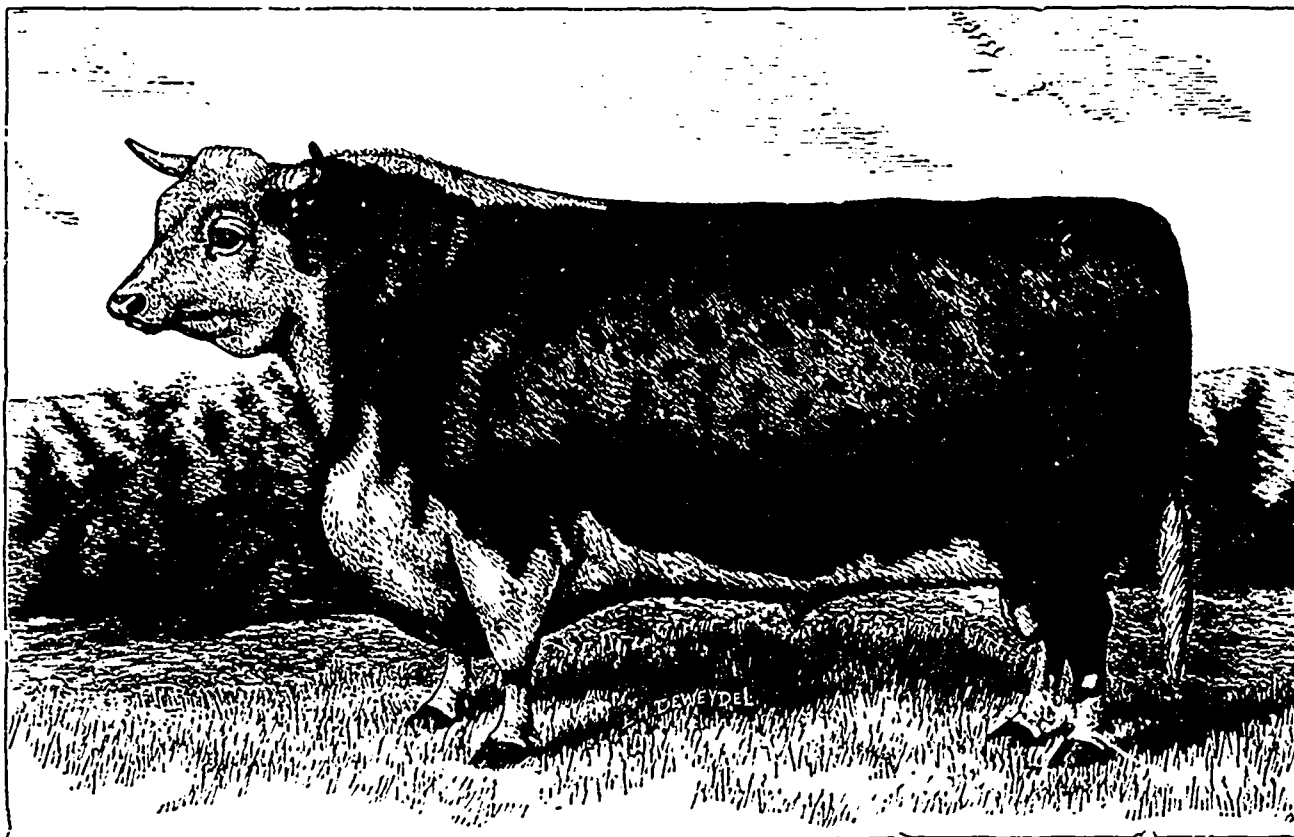
**FREE TRADE.**

Stud Books and Herd Books all kept at this office. Commission 5 per cent. on business. Pedigree research, 2/6.



# THE PARK HEREFORD HERD.

PRIZE HEREFORDS.



PRIZE HEREFORDS.

## PRIZE HEREFORDS.

I have still for sale a few young HEREFORD BULLS from recently imported stock, all eligible for or already entered in the American Hereford Record. Stock Bulls in use now are CORPORAL, #175 (A.H.R.), 1st prize Ontario Provincial Exhibition, Ottawa, 1884, and my last importation EARL DOWNTON, bred by Mr. Thomas Fenn, Stonebrook House, Ludlow, Herefordshire, England, and sired by his grand bull "Auctioneer."

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

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

In replying to this advertisement mention the *Canadian Breeder*.

### W. HERON & SON, JERSEY CATTLE.

Breeders and Importers of

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES

AND

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

A NUMBER OF RAMS AND EWES FOR SALE

Correspondence Solicited.

DALMORE FARM  
ASHBURN, ONTARIO.

### FRANK L. GASTON

Breeder and Importer

OR

JERSEY CATTLE.

NORMAL, Illinois.

CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW—WEEKLY.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.  
POSTAGE FREE.

BEST STRAINS  
BRED AT

Elm Park Farm, Markham, Ontario,

Breeding Farm established by the Hon. D. REESOR.

Young animals of both sexes for sale.

FRED. LEATHERS,  
FARM MANAGER.

### THE ALLODIAL ARGUS.

Giving valuable information to intending purchasers of lands and houses.

R. W. PRITTIE & CO.,  
Real Estate Agents, Commissioners, Valuers, Trustees and Financial Agents,

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Send 3 cent Stamp for a Copy of the above Paper.

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BLACK AND COLORED

Printing Ink Manufacturers,

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NEW YORK CITY.

Factory: Long Island City.

JOHN S. WILSON,  
General Agent.

### HARNESS! HARNESS

40 years in the country is the test that tells.

No Cheap Yankee or Auction Work.

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

Harness at all prices. Send for price list.

Stevenson Manuf. Co.,  
No 55 Jarvis Street

Brewster's Patent Rein Holder.  
Your lines are where you put them—not under horses' feet. One sent sold 12 doz. in 5 days, one dealer sold 6 doz. In 15 days. Samples worth \$1.50 FREE. Write for terms.  
E. E. BREWSTER, Holly, Mich.



### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Scaled tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Public Buildings, at Peterborough, Ont.," will be received until TUESDAY, the 20th day of January next, inclusive, for the erection of Public Buildings, for the

POST OFFICE, AND THE CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE OFFICES, AT PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of J. F. Heleher, Architect, Peterborough, on and after FRIDAY, the 18th day of December next.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. Tender for each building to be separate, and forms will be supplied for each.

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

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. GOBELL,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 7th December, 1885.

Sibley's Tested Seeds  
Catalogue free on application. Send for it.  
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.,  
ROCHESTER, N. Y. AND CHICAGO, ILL.



**J. R. BOURCHIER,**

BREEDER OF

**Shorthorn Cattle & Berkshire Pigs.**

A FEW YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.

Pedigrees on application.

SUTTON WEST, ONTARIO, CAN.

H. SORBY.

WM. McCRAE.

**Alton Hall Stock Farm.**

**SORBY & McCRAE,**

Importers and Breeders of

**Galloway and Hereford Cattle.**

A Choice Lot of Bulls and Young Cows for Sale.

**BERKSHIRE PIGS,**

Young stock of all ages for sale

**Plymouth Rock Fowls,**

Choice young birds for sale.

SORBY & McCRAE.

Gourock P.O.,

Near Guelph, Ont



MOORE'S CHOICE.

**THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS,**

As produced and bred by A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 730 pigs in 1884 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P. C. Record. Photo card of 43 breeders free. Swine Journal, 25 cents, in 2-cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expense. Special rates by Express.

**High Grade Jersey Cows FOR SALE.**

FROM THE CELEBRATED

**OAKLANDS JERSEY STOCK FARM.**

We have a few Choice

**HIGH GRADE JERSEY COWS,**

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

PRICE \$100 EACH.

The Jersey is the great Cream and Butter Cow.

Apply to

H. H. FULLER,

Manager of Oaklands Jersey Dairy,

131, Yonge St., Toronto.



**SUFFOLK PIGS.**

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

**SEVERAL PRIZE WINNERS**

in stock. Address:

**GEORGE BUNBURY,**

SUFFOLK LODGE, OAKVILLE,

Ontario, Canada.

**FAIRVIEW HERD**

OF

**POLAND CHINA HOGS,**

BENSON & WIKOFF, Proprietors.

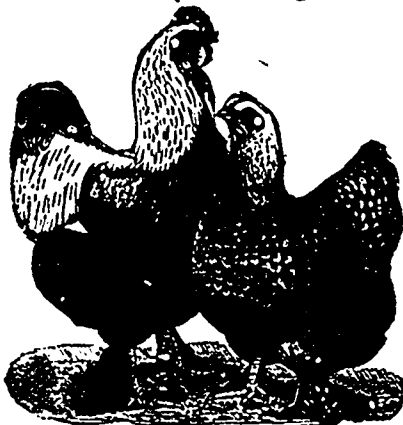
Groves, Fayette Co., Ind.

All stock recorded in C.P.C.R. Our Motto: Individual Merit and Gilt-Edge Pedigrees. All stock guaranteed to be as represented. Low rates by Express. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

BENSON & WIKOFF.

**LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!**

Look at these Bargains!



**O. E. COZZENS,**

Breeder of all kinds of

**Fancy Poultry, Geese, Ducks and Turkeys.**

All Stock of the Very Best and Most Fashionable Strains.

Offers the following bargains till February 15th: - 6 trios Brown Leghorns, \$5.00 a trio; 5 trios White Leghorns, \$5.00 a trio; 10 trios Plymouth Rocks, \$5.00 a trio; 3 trios Houdans, \$4.00 a trio; 3 trios each, Light and Dark Brahmas, \$6.00 a trio; 5 trios Wyandottes, \$6.00 a trio; 2 trios Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, \$6.00 a sitting; Orders for Eggs of any of the above varieties booked now at \$2.50 and \$3.00. Also 6 Bronze Turkey Gobblers and 24 Hens, at \$3.50 each for the Gobblers, and \$2.50 for the Hens; also 6 trios of Pekin Ducks at \$3.50 a trio

Send for what you want. Remember these prices are only good till the 15th of February. Address:

O. E. COZZENS.

72 & 74 W. Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

P.S.-Send 50 cents for sample of my Folding Shipping Coop, and you will use no other.

**WHEN I SAY I WILL INSURE YOUR HOGS,**

I MEAN WHAT I SAY AND SAY WHAT I MEAN.

THE ONLY SCIENTIFIC SWINE REMEDY IS

**DR. JOS. HAAS' HOG & POULTRY REMEDY.**

Sold by all respectable Druggists and General Storekeepers.



**WHAT THE REMEDY WILL DO.**

It will put your hogs in fine condition. It will increase their appetite. It will expel the poison from their system. It is the only remedy that relieves a hog when smut poisoned. It will stop cough among your hogs. It regulates the bowels.

It will arrest disease in every instance.

Those getting it (whether diseased or not) will gain more than [None genuine without this Trade Mark] double the pounds of pork while others are gaining one.

Beware of Imitations claiming to be the same as Haas' Remedies, enclosed in wrappers of same color, size and directions of my well known Remedies.

**WHAT THE REMEDY HAS DONE.**

HANNIBAL, Mo., June 20, 1884.

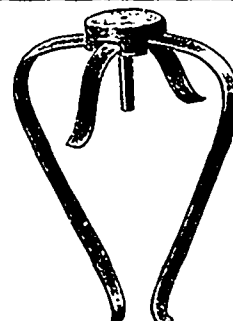
I have used Dr. Jos. Haas' Hog Remedy, and can recommend it as a sure cure for Hog Cholera. I lost eight hundred dollars (\$800) worth of hogs last spring out of a herd of over three hundred head. I began feeding the Remedy while they were dying at the rate of two or three a day, and from the first day of feeding the HAAS' REMEDY, I have not lost a hog, in fact, they have improved right along, and it has only cost me \$27.50, and I am sure it has saved me from \$800 to \$1,000.

FRANK LEE.

PRICES, 50c., \$1.25 and \$2.50 per box, according to size; 25 lb. can, \$12.50.

JOS. HAAS, V.S., Indianapolis, Ind.

For sale by HUGH MILLER & CO., Toronto, Ont.



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OR

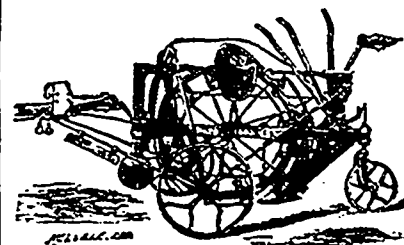
Instantaneous and Painless Slaughterer of Cattle, Pigs, etc.

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

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

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

A liberal discount will be allowed to agents.



**ELEVATOR DITCHING MACHINE FOR UNDERDRAINING.**

One man with The Elevator Ditching Machine can do more work than thirty men with spades.

Manufactured by WM. RENNIE, TORONTO

N.B.-Machines delivered now will be sold on next spring's terms

CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW-Dairy.

CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW-Pigs and Poultry.

CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW-Farm.

CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW-Manures.

**Ontario Veterinary College, 40 Temperance St., Toronto.**

PRINCIPAL, - PROF. SMITH, V.S.

CHATHAM, August 31st, 1885.

Thorley Condition Powder Co.

SIRS,-This is to certify that having used

DR. VON STROMBERG'S HORSE-WORM KILLER

in our stables, we find it the MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for expelling Worms and Bots that we have ever tried, and we can confidently recommend it to all owners of horses, as being the best as well as the cheapest worm medicine in existence-costing only about 6 1/2 cents a dose. CHARLES CRAW, JOHN ETCHES, SHELDON BROS., JOHN HALES, D. McKELLAR and ORVILLE I. DOISEN.

# Canadian Pacific Railway. STOCK YARDS AT MONTREAL.



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

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

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

**G. M. BOSWORTH,**

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

**MONTREAL.**

**E. TIFFIN,**

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

**TORONTO.**

## J. & J. TAYLOR, Toronto Safe Works,

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of

### TAYLOR'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

WITH NON-CONDUCTING STEEL FLANGE DOOR.

We are now making

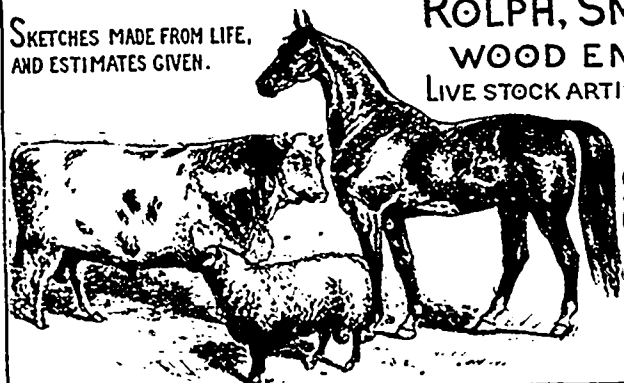
**FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.**

Specially adapted for Jewellers' use, having a complete lining of steel throughout, and inside Steel Door.

Catalogue and Prices on Application.

**117 AND 119 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.**

SKETCHES MADE FROM LIFE,  
AND ESTIMATES GIVEN.



**ROLPH, SMITH & Co**

**WOOD ENGRAVERS,**

**LIVE STOCK ARTISTS & ENGRAVERS**

FOR THE

**ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE**

AND

**CANADIAN BREEDER**

**AGRICULTURAL**

**REVIEW.**

**TORONTO.**

# CATARRH.

## A NEW TREATMENT

### CATARRH.

A new treatment has been discovered whereby a permanent cure of this hitherto incurable disease is absolutely effected in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. This remedy is only applied once in twelve days, and does not interfere with business. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp by  
**A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 KING ST. WEST,  
TORONTO, CANADA.**

**Produce.**

**W. L. KAVANACH,**  
DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Pork Packer & Commission Merchant,  
22½ CHURCH STREET,  
TORONTO.

Correspondence with factories solicited.

**W. H. KNOWLTON,**  
27 Church St., Toronto,

**FLOUR AND PRODUCE DEALER,**  
and  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT.**

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

**C. I. DOUGLAS,**  
Late of TORONTO, CANADA,

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

Address in Canada, BREEDER Office, Toronto, and in England,  
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**What is Catarrh?**

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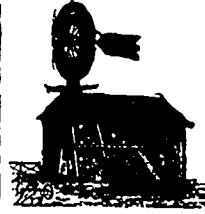
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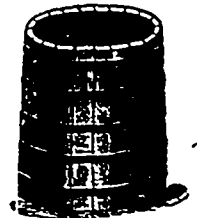
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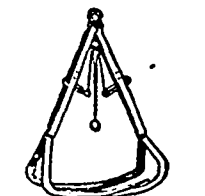


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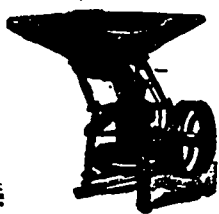
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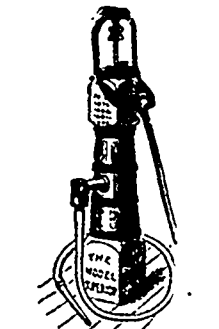


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- 2. The Slanders of Havenswood.
- 3. The Operation of the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland), October, 1883
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- 6. The Law of Horses, by a member of the Faculty of Procurators, Glasgow.
- 7. The English Cart Horse
- 8. Report of the Select Clydesdale Horse Society of Glasgow.
- 9. General Agricultural News

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**JOHN LOWE,**  
Sec. of the Dept. of Agriculture.  
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