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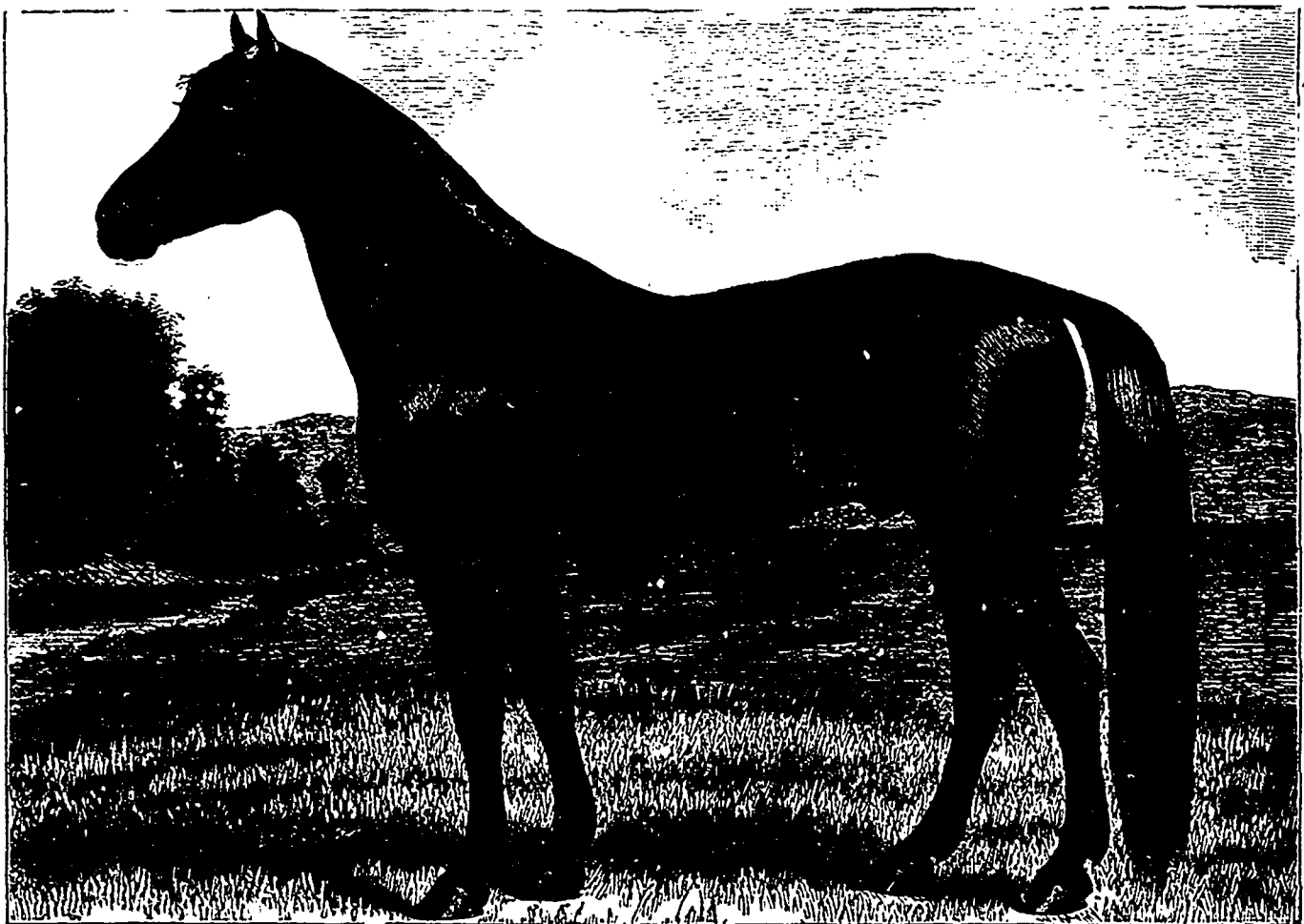
CANADIAN BREEDER

and
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, MAY 29, 1885.

No. 22



Blue Bull Trotting Stallion "BLUE VEIN," the property of Mr. E. D. Morse, Morse Stock Farm, Kewanna, Fulton County, Indiana.

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

BLUE BULL TROTTING STALLION, BLUE VEIN.

The subject of our illustration this week is the property of Mr. E. D. Morse, Kewanna, Fulton County, Indiana. From his pedigree and description he should be a grand horse. Our engraving is life-like. He is bay; black points; 15 $\frac{7}{8}$ hands; weighs 1,050 lbs.; foaled 1876, bred by F. M. Bennett, Rushville, Ind. Sired by Blue Bull; first dam Belle Morse by Grey Diomed; second dam Belle Oliver by Gen. Taylor; third dam Thoroughbred, brought from Kentucky to Rushville, Ind.

EXTENDED PEDIGREE OF SIRE.

Blue Bull (heads the list), the sire of more 2.30 performers than any horse in the world,

living or dead, and the sire of Will Cody 2.19 $\frac{1}{2}$; Silverton 2.20 $\frac{1}{4}$; Zoe B. 2.20 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chance 2.20 $\frac{1}{2}$; Richard 2.21; Bessie 2.21 $\frac{1}{4}$; Mamie 2.21 $\frac{1}{4}$; Florence M. 2.22 $\frac{1}{4}$; Gladiator 2.22 $\frac{1}{4}$; Elsie Good 2.22 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ethel 2.23; Kate McCall 2.23; May Bird 2.23; St. Dennis 2.23 $\frac{1}{4}$. Sired by Pruden's Blue Bull, the sire of many fast pacers. He by Merring's Blue Bull. Dam by Blacknose, son of Medoc, out of Lucy by Orphan; second dam Lady Grey; third dam Maria by Melzar.

Medoc, by American Eclipse, out of young Maid of the Oaks by imp. Expedition; second dam Maid of the Oaks by imp. Spread Eagle; third dam Annette by Shark.

American Eclipse, by Duroc, out of Miller's

Damsel by imp. Messenger; second dam imp. mare by English Pot-8-oz.; third dam by Guncrack; fourth dam Snap by Snap Dragon.

Duroc, by imp. Diomed, out of Amanda by Grey Diomed; second dam by Virginia Cade; third dam by Hickman's Independence; fourth dam Dolly Fine by imp. Silver Eye, etc.

EXTENDED PEDIGREE OF DAM.

Belle Morse, record 2.29 $\frac{3}{4}$; Madison, Wis. Sep. 1814. Sired by Grey Diomed, by Diomed (Benton's), also sire of Kit Freeman dam of Buffalo Girl 2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Matlock dam of Gurgle 2.20 $\frac{1}{4}$; first dam by Grey Eagle; second dam by Caldwell's Whip; third dam by imported Buzzard.

Belle Oliver, second dam; also the dam of Dr. Frank 2.27½ and Kate Bennett 2.29½ at 5 years. Sired by Gen. Taylor, by Old Gen. Taylor, Bourbon County, Ky. Dam by imp. Canadian Tom.

Old Gen. Taylor, by imp. Black Pilot. Dam by Graves' Whalebone.

Graves' Whalebone, by imported Brown Pilot.

Blue Vein has had but very limited opportunities in the stud, however what few colts he has have all shown speed. He has a bay filly that trotted as a 4-year-old in 2.35, at Shelbyville, Ind., also a pacer at Eaton, Ohio, that paced in a race at 5 years old in 2.33, and paced quarters in the same race in 35 seconds, showing him to be even a greater progenitor of speed than his world-famed sire.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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CANADIAN BREEDER,

COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS
TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, May 29th, 1885.

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

RUNNING BLOOD IN THE TROTTER.

The May number of *Wallace's Monthly* contains an article on the question, "How much running blood can a trotting stallion successfully carry?" After going through the subject after his own fashion, Mr. Wallace virtually answers with the words, "the less the better." There has been so much discussion on this subject from both points of view that it is difficult to deal with the questions involved without spending time in going over ground that has already been carefully traversed. The great difficulty with Mr. Wallace is that in spite of the hard facts which stare him in the face from the records, in spite of the performances of such animals as Maud S, Jay-Eye-See, the Electioneer—Dame Winnie colt, and many others that might be mentioned, he will persist in striving to substitute assumption for argument, and, having assumed enough facts to prove his position, he finds little difficulty in making out a very good case for himself. To begin with, his definitions are radically unfair. By "trotting bred" he means to tell us, that he draws the line not between thoroughbred and cold-blooded horses, but between horses that will

not trot and horses that will, be they thoroughbred or not. It has often occurred to us very forcibly that had breeders twenty years ago held to the opinions that Mr. Wallace and his followers now maintain the development of the trotting horse would still be about what it was then. It having been discovered that the descendants of thoroughbred Messenger have amongst them a large proportion of trotters, Mr. Wallace claims Messenger as a trotting bred horse, and all the blood in Messenger now on the trotting turf is invariably credited by him to the trotting side of the balance sheet. It is not difficult to show how radically unfair such a classification necessarily must be. Through other sources some of the descendants of Old Messenger may have absorbed what may properly be termed "trotting blood," but so far as Old Messenger is concerned everybody knows that he himself was strictly running bred. Had Mr. Wallace lived in Canada and met with descendants of Old Lapidist and those of his son Clear Grit he would ere this have been constrained to accept the Lapidist into his family of trotters. As it is, without knowing anything of the facts, he assumes that the dam of Clear Grit furnishes him and his progeny with all their speed and trotting propensities. Another difficulty under which Mr. Wallace evidently labors is his inability to comprehend the fact that the thoroughbred horse is, from a muscular point of view, vastly the superior of any other branch of the equine race. The reason for this is quite evident to even the dullest comprehension. For many generations the breeders of race horses have, by tests upon the turf, by careful selections, and judicious crossings, succeeded in producing an animal that is, from a muscular point of view, vastly superior to any other horse of his weight. This horse has been trained for running, and the result is that his instincts strongly incline him to that way of going, he has the physical ability to cover a mile in a much shorter space of time than any other horse. The alteration in the way of going becomes a matter of education. For immediate results there can be no doubt that a strictly trotting cross is desirable, for though it is much easier to effect a change of disposition than one of physical conformation, the former is not a trifling undertaking. Let us get first speed, courage, and quality, and then, if for trotting purposes we can engraft upon it a trotting disposition or instinct, we shall save ourselves a deal of trouble in educating and developing our trotters.

Another thing must always be remembered. Try as we may we cannot often produce a first-class trotter; our aim then should be to produce colts that will, if they miss being trotters, prove valuable for saddle or light harness purposes. We can never produce this sort of animal by breeding from stallions or from mares that are cat-ham'd, cow-hocked, and barrel-headed. Let us first get into our mares enough of warm blood to make them fit to produce decent foals for the general market, and then if we wish for trotters employ stallions

that have not only a trotting inheritance, but an inheritance of courage and quality as well.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION.

On Tuesday about 200 breeders of Holstein cattle assembled at the Genessee House, Buffalo. They represented the Holstein cattle interest wherever it is to be found in the Union, including nearly every State and Territory. As every cattleman is aware, two associations of Holstein cattle breeders have had an existence in the United States, and the object of this great congress of representatives of this great and rapidly growing interest was to consolidate into one harmonious whole these two rival associations. In the morning the "Holstein Breeders' Association of America" met and approved of the report of the joint committee recommending the proposed consolidation. In the afternoon the Dutch-Friesian Herd Book Association met and took similar action, and later in the day the delegates of both associations met in joint session and ratified the action previously taken by the separate associations, and thus the "HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA" sprang into existence.

THE ONTARIO JOCKEY CLUB SPRING MEETING.

We make no apology to our readers this week for giving up an unusual amount of space to turf matters. The spring meeting of the Ontario Jockey Club constitutes the leading event of the year so far as Canada is concerned, and no excuse is necessary for the full report we publish. The mission of the Ontario Jockey Club is one of the greatest importance to horse-breeders and farmers generally. Already it is making the demand for good sound thoroughbreds stronger than it has ever been before in this country. In time farmers will learn that it pays to breed thoroughbreds and half-breds, for the turf, the hunting field, and saddle and light harness purposes. As a sample of how thoroughbreds are advancing in price in this country it may be mentioned that only a few years ago the sire and dam of Curtolima could have been bought together for about half the price that would now be asked for their handsome daughter.

SCALPER SOLD.

On Wednesday the splendid race horse Scalper (whose threatened breakdown was noticed in our last issue) was sold to Mr. John Whitlaw, of Uxbridge. It is very satisfactory to know that this valuable stallion will not be lost to Canada, and the farmers in the vicinity of Uxbridge are to be congratulated on the acquisition of such a promising sire. Scalper, in addition to a brilliant turf history, has just the size, substance, and conformation to render him inestimably valuable as a cross upon common mares for the production of hunters, saddle and harness horses of the most marketable type.

NORTHLAND BROKEN DOWN

The handsome chestnut stallion Northland broke down in the Cash Handicap on Saturday. It is said that he will never again be of any use on the turf, but it is to be hoped a more useful career is open for him in the stud. We earnestly hope he will not be sold out of Canada, as we have very few stallions of the right stamp now available in the country. His breeding is decidedly good. Through imported Hurrah he gets Newminster and Bay Middleton blood, while through his dam he receives strains of blood from such good families as those of imported Bonnie Scotland, imported Monarch, and imported Trustee.

THE ONTARIO JOCKEY CLUB SPRING MEETING.

On Saturday and Monday the Ontario Jockey Club spring meeting took place at Woodbine. The attendance on both days was large, though Monday, being a public holiday, had the preference. The sport was thoroughly good, notably the steeplechases. The book-makers did a lively business, and as two strong favorites came to grief on the first day and three on the second their profits should have been fairly good.

THE RACING ON SATURDAY.

OFFICIALS.—President, Mr. William Hendrie. Executive Committee, Messrs. T. C. Patteson, A. Smith, V. S., and J. H. Mead. Starters, Messrs. J. Staunton and R. Myles. Timers, Messrs. William Christie and Charles Brown. Clerk of Course, Mr. Jos. Duggan. Assistant Clerk of Course, Mr. J. B. Morrison. Clerks of Scales, Messrs. C. T. Mead and T. W. Jones.

FIRST RACE, TRIAL STAKES, \$150.—For all ages, of which \$25 to second horse. Entrance, \$5; maidens allowed, if 3 years old, 5 lbs.; 4 years, 10 lbs.; 5 years and upwards, 14 lbs. Winners of any race value \$200 in 1883 or 1884, to carry 5 lbs. extra. Foreign-bred horses, 5 lbs. extra; 3/4 mile.

- W. E. Owen's b m Minnie Meteor (6) by Meteor—imp. Lady Glasgow, 120 lbs. (Rowe) 1
W. Hendrie's b h Inspector (6) by Berlin—Lottie B., 120 lbs. (McLaughlin).. 2
Mr. Richmond's b g Direction (5) by Disturbance—Nettie (by Luther), 117 lbs. (O'Leary) 3
B. J. Coghlin's br m Lady Lucy (4) by imp. Kyle Daly—Endeavour, 113 lbs. (Warder) 0
J. Young's b g Viron (6) by Voltigeur—Laura, 125 lbs. 0

Time, 1.25.

Table with columns: Betting, To Win, For Place. Rows include Minnie Meteor, Inspector, Direction, Lady Lucy, Viron.

THE RACE.—Minnie Meteor had a sure thing from the drop of the flag, Rowe keeping her within striking distance of the leaders but quite in hand till they were well into the home stretch, when he eased his pull and allowed the little mare to gallop to the front and win in the hollowest style in 1.25.

SECOND RACE, THE QUEEN'S PLATE, 50 GUINEAS.—For horses bred, raised, and trained in the Province of Ontario, added to a con-

ditional sweepstakes. Payable, \$5 at the time of entrance (1st January, 1885), and an additional \$5, unless declared out, on or before the 11th day of May. Entries made between the 1st of January and 11th of May, when stake finally closes, \$15 each p.p.; distance 1 1/2 miles. The Club will give \$100 to second horse. Plate and stakes to winner.

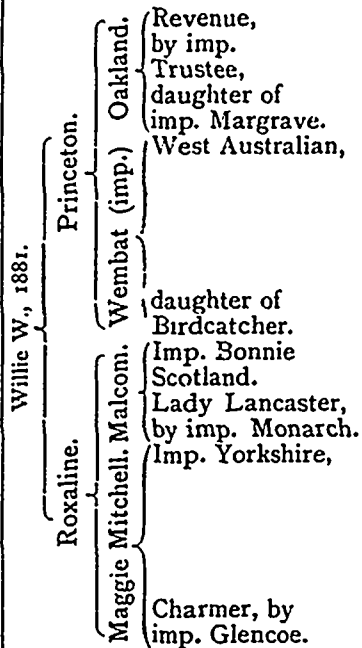
- E. Burgess' b g Willie W. (4) by Princeton—Roxaline, 115 lbs. (Jamieson) 1
Wm. Henry's ch h Fred Henry (6) by War Cry—Cheltenham Maid, 124 lbs. (Warder) 2
Ben Johnson's ch g Edmonton (5) by Stockwood—Galvantress, 120 lbs. (Butler)..... 3
R. Bond's b g Pawnbroker (5) by Vespucci—Evelyn Carter, 120 lbs. (Rowe)..... 0
R. Wilson's blk g Fisherman (4) by Judge Curtis—Fisherwoman, 115 lbs. (O'Leary)... 0
J. Dymont's ch f Lucy Lightfoot (4) by Big Sandy—Nettie (by Luther), 113 lbs. (McLaughlin) 0
J. Dymont's b m Aunt Alice (5) by Terror—Ada, 118 lbs. (Cook)..... 0
D. W. Campbell's ch f Wild Rose (3) by Princeton—Stolen Kisses, 95 lbs. (Bernard) 0
H. B. B. Alley's ch m Minnie A. (aged) by Judge Curtis—Blanche Chapman, 119 lbs. (Modeland) 0
H. Powley's b c Statesman (4) by Meteor—Minnie Campbell, 118 lbs. (Hill) 0
S. Leatherland's ch c Billie L. (4) by Hamilton (Trotter)—dam by Lapidist, 118 lbs. (Coughlin) 0
A. Frank & Son's br f Lady Dora (3) by Terror, 95 lbs. (Bennett)..... 0
Mr. Richmond's ch g Braewood (4) by Stockwood—Bonnie Brae, 115 lbs. (McLeod)...*0
*Bolted.

Time—2.58.

Table with columns: Betting, Winner, Place. Rows include Willie W., Edmonton, Fred Henry, Pawnbroker, Wild Rose, Aunt Alice, Lucy Lightfoot, Statesman, Fisherman, Braewood, Minnie A., Billie L., Lady Dora.

THE RACE.—Willie W. was fractious at the post, and as the starter thought Jamieson was not as careful as he should be to keep him back, he fined him five dollars. When the flag dropped they were all on the move and therefore all got off on fairly good terms. As soon as the ruck had opened sufficiently to afford an opportunity of individualizing and identifying the contestants, Willie W. was showing the way with Braewood, Fisherman, and Edmonton in close attendance. Before they had gone a quarter of a mile Pawnbroker and Minnie A. had both run into prominent places but the Wookstock gelding holds the lead handily, and in turning toward the head of the stretch he drew out far enough to take the pole, but Fred Henry was very close upon him on the outside. As they run down the straight to the stand, all going under a strong pull, Willie W. is still showing the way with Fred Henry a close second, Fisherman well up in third place, Edmonton almost neck-and-neck with him, and Braewood still in very close attendance. They rattle past the stand at a brisker pace than they have shown since entering the upper turn, and as they sweep past the club-house and into the grove the racing commences in earnest. At the quarter pole Willie is still galloping in the lead, but Fred Henry is at his quarters, while

Braewood is closing up outside the son of War Cry. Edmonton is still well in it, but the heavy track has already begun to tell severely on the rest of the field, which is falling off in a bunch, two or three open lengths behind the son of Stockwood and Galvantress. Along the lake side Braewood makes a rattling brush and runs into second place so suddenly that he looks almost a winner. The son of Princeton and Roxaline is still running well within himself and pulled almost double, however, and when the chestnut comes to him he has no trouble in holding his place. At the half-mile pole as they finish the first mile, Willie still leads, while Braewood and Fred Henry are struggling hard for the honors of second place. Edmonton is still to be counted in, but the rest of the lot are practically done up. On they go around the upper turn, the two sons of Stockwood fighting hard with the son of War Cry for second place, when suddenly Braewood leaves the track and gallops off into the field, giving up the struggle. And now as they sweep past the three-quarter pole and straighten into the home-stretch, Warder, on Fred Henry, sits down and begins to drive him for the final effort. He comes away gamely and has quickly collared the brother of Princess, but Jamieson has only to ease his pull a little and Willie W. takes all semblance of excitement out of the finish by bounding away from him as fresh as if the flag had just dropped, and ultimately winning by two or three open lengths, and pulled almost double at that. Subjoined is the pedigree of the winner:—



THIRD RACE, WOODBINE STEEPLECHASE, \$275.—Divided into \$200, \$50, \$25. To carry 28 lbs. above weight for age. Winners once in a steeplechase or hurdle race, 5 lbs. extra; twice, 10 lbs.; three times or more, 12 lbs. Horses not having won across country or over hurdles allowed 3 lbs. Thoroughbreds 5 lbs. extra. About 2 1/2 miles. Entrance \$10.

- John Halligan's b.g. Williams, (aged) by Terror—Ada, 101 lbs. (Butler)..... 1
W. Hendrie jr's. b.g. The Laird (6), h.b. by Hyder Ali; 145 lbs. (McLaughlin)..... 2
G. Watson's ch.h. Oakdale (6), by Tom Ochiltree—Black Slave, 169 lbs. (Curtain)..... 3
W. E. Owen's ch.g. Tally Ho (4) by imp. Great Tom—Benicida, 145 lbs. h.b. (Rett)...* 0
Geo. Hastings' ch. g. Monarch (5) by Extra, 135 lbs. (Mallins).....* 0

*Both bolted and failed to go the course.

Time—10.58.

Betting.	To win.	For place, 1-2.
Williams.....	10 to 10
Oakdale.....	10 to 5
The Laird.....	20 to 5	10 to 5
Tally Ho.....	50 to 5	25 to 5
Monarch.....	100 to 5	50 to 5

THE RACE.—Williams won after a hard race and a punishing finish, both The Laird and Oakdale being well up at the finish. In fact The Laird had led from the stone wall in the east field till they were well over the last hurdle, but Williams had gained rapidly in running down the straight and headed the son of Hyder Ali in the short run between the east hurdle and the wire.

FOURTH RACE, OPEN CASH HANDICAP, \$400.—\$5 to accompany entry, and \$10 additional to be paid by horses not declared out by 11th May. \$300 to first, \$100 to second, third to save his stake. About 1½ miles. To start at the head of the straight run in. Entries to close 1st of April. Weights to be announced 1st May. Winner of any race after publication of the weights, 5 lbs.; of two races, 7 lbs. extra.

R. Bond's br g Blanton (aged) by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Minnie Brown, 118 lbs. (Rowe).....	1
C. Boyle's b h Springfield (aged) by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Bouquet, 116 lbs. including 4 lbs. over-weight (McLeod).....	2
John Forbes' br m Zamora (4) by imp. Saxon—Zoo Zoo, 110 lbs. (Jamieson).....	3
Mr. Richmond's ch h Northland (6) by imp. Hurray—Bonnie Kate, 108 lbs. (O'Leary).....	0
B. J. Coghlin's b m Easter (6) by Vicksburg—Roxaline, 122 lbs. (Warder).....	0
D. W. Campbell's br h Marquis (6) by Terror—Nellie Lyall, 126 lbs. (A. Gates).....	0
B. Johnson's ch g Ben Bolt (4) by Judge Curtis—Galvantress, 98 lbs. (Douglas).....	0
Elam Vrooman's b g Deception (5) by Gilderoy, 96 lbs. (Tomlin).....	0

BETTING.—Springfield was favorite at 8 to 5, Zamora coming next at 10 to 5, while 15 to 5 was offered against Blanton.

THE RACE.—Had Springfield been properly ridden he could not have lost this race, but as it was the game little Blanton won very handily.

FIFTH RACE, THE WELTER CUP.—\$100 to winner. Entrance, \$5; two-thirds of which to second horse; one-third to third horse. For bona fide hacks, owned and used as such in the Province of Ontario, that have never been in a training stable. Post entries, \$10. Thoroughbreds barred. Gentlemen riders, 168 lbs. each; 7 lbs. extra on any previous winners on the flat; about 1½ miles. To start at the head of the straight run in. In cases where pedigree of horse entered is stated to be unknown or is untraced, the committee reserve the right to treat such horse as thoroughbred, and to exclude him from starting.

F. H. Sharpe's br g Colonna (aged) by Calogram (Mr. Lloyd).....	1
F. A. Campbell's g g Grey Friar (C) by Terror (Owner).....	2
F. Doane's br g Toronto (aged) by Thunder (Owner).....	3
Geo. Hastings' ch g Monarch (5) by Extra (Mr. Shields).....	0

Time—2.33.

BETTING.—Grey Friar was a very strong favorite.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE, THE LADIES' PURSE, \$150.—For all ages, of which \$25 to second horse. Entrance, \$5. Penalties and allowances same as in Trial Stakes, except that every winner on first day carries five pounds extra.

John Forbes' blk m Zamora (4) by imp. Saxon—Zoo Zoo (Douglas).....	1
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Wm. Hendrie's b h Inspector (6) by Berlin Lottie B. (McLaughlin).....	2
Burgess' b c Willie W (4) by Princeton—Roxaline (Jamieson).....	3
Wm. Henry's ch h Fred Henry (6) by War Cry—Cheltenham Maid (O'Leary).....	0
W. E. Owen's b g Pawnbroker (5) by Vespucci—Evelyn Carter (Rowe).....	0
Ben Johnson's ch g Ben Bolt (4) by Judge Curtis—Galvantress (Butler).....	0
Wm. Richmond's br h Disturbance (aged) by Terror—Lucy (Wise).....	*0

*Left at the post.

Betting.	To win.	For place.
Willie W.....	5 to 5
Zamora.....	10 to 5	5 to 5
Disturbance.....	6 to 5
Fred Henry.....	20 to 5	10 to 5
Inspector.....	25 to 5	10 to 5
Ben Bolt.....	25 to 5	10 to 5
Pawnbroker.....	25 to 5	10 to 5
Lady Lucy.....	40 to 5	20 to 5

THE RACE.—Zamora won by a head from Inspector, who was about a length ahead of Willie W.

SECOND RACE, QUEEN'S HOTEL STAKES, \$300.—Of which \$75 to second horse. Open to all horses. Entrance \$10. 1½ miles. The Queen's Hotel (McGaw & Winnett) subscribes \$100 of this stake.

Charles Boyle's b h Springfield (aged) by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Bouquet, 124 lbs. (O'Leary).....	1
B. J. Coghlin's b m Easter (6) by Vicksburg—Roxaline, 114 lbs. (Warder).....	2
John Forbes' b g George L. (5) by Vigil—Zea, 120 lbs. (Jamieson).....	3
R. Bond's br g Blanton (aged) by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Minnie Brown, 121 lbs. (Rowe).....	0
W. E. Owen's b m Minnie Meteor (6) by Meteor—imp. Lady Glasgow, 114 lbs. (C. Gates).....	0
D. W. Campbell's br h Marquis (6) by Terror—Nellie Lyall, 119 lbs. (A. Gates).....	0

Time—2.53.

Betting.	To win.	For place.
George L.....	5 to 5
Blanton.....	10 to 5
Springfield.....	10 to 5
Minnie Meteor.....	10 to 5	4 to 5
Marquis.....	15 to 5	10 to 5
Easter.....	20 to 5	10 to 5

THE RACE.—Springfield was admirably ridden in this race, and showed the effect of good riding by winning handily and more than turning the tables on Blanton, who, after giving him weight and beating him on Saturday, now had to succumb to him with his gelding's allowance. Springfield won very easily at the finish after waiting to make his run in the last 400 yards.

THIRD RACE, WOODSTOCK PLATE.—For three-year-olds (foals of 1882). To be run on second day of May Meeting of O. J. C. Purse \$400, of which \$75 to second, and \$25 to third. Entrance \$10; to accompany nomination on or before 1st January, with an additional \$10 from starters. Weight, 120 lbs.; fillies allowed 5 lbs. and geldings 3 lbs. The winner of the Queen's Plate and foreign-breds to carry 5 lbs. extra. Winners at two years old and winners (except on the first day of this meeting) barred. One mile and a furlong.

N.B.—Mr. John Forbes, of Woodstock, adds \$100 to the winner's money.	
T. D. Hodgins' ch f Curtolima (3) by Judge Curtis—Tolima, 115 lbs. (O'Leary).....	1
John Forbes' ch c Bonnie Duke (3) by Judge Curtis—Bonnie Bray, 120 lbs. (Jamieson).....	2

D. W. Campbell's ch f Wild Rose (3) by Princeton—Stolen Kisses, 115 lbs. (A. Gates).....	3
R. Bond's b g Marchaway (3) by Harkaway—Sunlight, 117 lbs. (Rowe).....	0

Time—2.17.

BETTING.—Curtolima was a strong favorite from first to last.

THE RACE.—This was an easy victory for the daughter of Tolima and Judge Curtis. Besides being a splendid filly she had the advantage of coming to the post in prime condition.

FOURTH RACE, RAILWAY STEEPLECHASE HANDICAP, \$400.—Open to all horses. Divided into \$300, \$100, and third to save stake. About 2½ miles. Entries to be made 1st April, and weights announced 1st May. \$5 with entry, and additional \$10 for horses not declared out by 11th May. The winner of the Woodbine Steeplechase, 7 lbs. extra; of any other steeplechase or hurdle-race, after publication of the weights, 5 lbs. extra; of two such races 7 lbs.

John Halligan's b g Williams (aged) by Terror—Ada, 150 lbs. (Butler).....	1
Shields Bros.' b g Repeater (5) by Revolver—Regards, 140 lbs. (C. Smith).....	2
George Watson's ch h Oakdale (6) by Tom Ochiltree—Black Slave, 162 lbs. (Curtain).....	3
William Hendrie jr's. b g The Laird (6) h b by Hyder Ali, 144 lbs. (McLaughlin).....	0
W. E. Owen's ch g Tally Ho (4) by imp. Great Tom—Benicia, 136 lbs. (Alexander).....	0

Time—11.11½.

Betting.	To win.
Williams.....	4 to 5
Oakdale.....	5 to 5
The Laird.....	10 to 5
Repeater.....	25 to 5
Tally Ho.....	25 to 5

THE RACE.—Williams had greatly improved in his manner of jumping and making his turns, the race of Saturday apparently having done him a world of good in the way of education. As it was, Repeater with 20 lbs. the best of the weights ran him out for about all that was in him.

FIFTH RACE, HUNTERS' HANDICAP, \$125.—Open to half-bred horses that have been regularly hunted with any established pack of hounds on this continent. Range of weights, 170 lbs. to 135 lbs. To be ridden by members of any established Hunt, or of the O. J. C., or by any gentleman approved of by the Executive Committee of the O. J. C. 1½ miles on the flat. First, \$100; second, \$25. Entrance, \$5. To close the night before the first day's racing. Weights to be announced immediately after the first day's racing.

Mr. Phalen's b g Cyclone (aged) by Astronomer, 148 lbs. (Owner).....	1
Mr. Sharpe's br g Colonna (aged) by Calogram, 168 lbs. (Mr. Lloyd).....	2
Mr. Doane's br g Toronto (aged) by Thunder, 149 lbs. (Owner).....	3
F. A. Campbell's g g Grey Friar (6) by Terror, 164 lbs. (Owner).....	0
Mr. Hastings' ch g Monarch (5) by Extra, 143 lbs. (Mr. Shields).....	0

Time—2.39½.

BETTING.—Colonna was favorite, Grey Friar coming next, and the rest of the lot, including the winner, badly neglected.

SIXTH RACE, CONSOLATION STAKES.—For horses that have run and not won during the meeting; handicap; entrance free.

Mr. Richmond's br h Disturbance (aged) by Terror—Lucy, 117 lbs. (O'Leary).....	1
George Watson's ch h Oakdale (6) by Tom Ochiltree—Black Slave, 122 lbs. (Jamieson).....	2
Ben Johnson's ch g Edmonton (5) by Stockwood—Galvantress, 114 lbs. (Butler).....	3

Time—1.57½.

Correspondence.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

From our Special Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, May 16th.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

There have been no fresh arrivals of Canadian stocks at this port; those landed ex Montreal last week were shown at Stanley, Salford, and Wakefield, and realised very fair prices, making fully 15c. per lb. This must be considered an exceptional price, as the small supply of native stock and U. S. cattle made buyers a bit easier to deal with. In London, though prices were not quite so good, yet the animals shown there participated in the slight improvement and business was fair. From Wakefield the report was "not so lively as Stanley," but all that was shown here sold early. At Glasgow they had a decent trade in spite of the increased offerings from Ireland, but here again the absence of U. S. stuff left the matter plain sailing. Anything sold this week was right, but I must again remind readers that the conditions under which they were sold were exceptionally favorable. That the same can be done next week is highly improbable, and the week after next, impossible. I see that more than a dozen steamers are now at Quebec or Montreal; when they get loaded up and sent here, we shall have more than enough to handle. Export men can't be too wary, and though freights are likely to be temptingly low, they must not reckon too much on that.

THE WEEK'S ARRIVALS.

For week ending 15th May 373 beasts were received from Boston at Liverpool; 1,167 at London from New York and Boston; 360 at Glasgow from Halifax, and 130 at Bristol from New York; in all 2,030 head. In addition to this there was also landed at Liverpool 5,138 qrs. fresh beef, and 875 carcasses of mutton.

HINDLIP SHORTHORN SALE.

Canada was again prominent this week as a buyer of fine stock. The scene of action being Hindlip Court, where Sir Henry Alsopp, Bart., has for many years had one of the best Shorthorn herds in England, comprising animals of the celebrated "Duchess," "Oxford," "Red Rose," "Wild Eyes," and "Kirklevington" tribes. Mr. John Thornton officiated as auctioneer, and prefaced the business with a few remarks anent the choice breeding and high character of the stock which were to be sold, he emphatically added, "without reserve in any form." The intense depression which still marks agriculture in England was probably never more publicly manifested than at this sale, where, in spite of the great and influential company present, competition dragged slowly from start to finish, and the average prices recorded are about the lowest on record for such high-class animals. Had it not been for the Canadian commissions held by Mr. Simon Beattie and Mr. Gray the sale would have been considerably worse, the average value of their purchases being \$1,125.00, against a general over-head average of \$575.00. The highest priced animal of the sale was secured by Mr. Gray for \$3,300, at which figure Duchess 124th may be considered dirt cheap. This animal is a beautiful light roan, out of the \$16,000 cow Duchess 117th sired by the celebrated \$22,500 bull Duke of Connaught 33,604. I give below details of the animals bought by Messrs. Beattie and Gray:—

MR. BEATTIE'S COWS AND HEIFERS.

Water Lily 2nd, red, c. Jan 19, 1878	\$1,000
Duchess of Hindlip 3rd, c. Aug. 3, 1880	1,800
Waterloo Belle, red, c. Mar. 3, 1883...	1,250
Oxford 30th, c. 1883.....	800
Belle of Worcester 3rd, c. Apl. 26, 1884	625
" " " 4th, roan c. Sept. 19, 1884	230
Duchess 125th, roan, c. 1884.....	1,600

In addition to the above Mr. Beattie also bought the Duchess bull Duke of Whittlebury 3rd 49,489 from Mr. Loader, M.P., at \$440.

MR. GRAY'S COWS AND HEIFERS.

Duchess 117th..... c. Apl. 4, 1878	\$2,150
Kirklevington Queen 5th c. 1882	750
Cambridge Rose 10th... c. 1883	1,000
Oxford 29th, roan c. Aug. 8, 1883	975
Worcester Rose, red ... c. Apl. 2, 1884	850
Duchess 124th, roan ... c. May 2, 1884	3,300

BULLS.

Duke of Cumberland	
49,439 c. Apl., 1883	700

I understand that several of the above are intended for Mr. J. J. Hill, of St. Paul, Minnesota. Messrs. Nelson & Sons of Bow Park, have, however, the best of the basket. It may be of interest to add the aggregate sum made by the 64 cows and heifers was \$39,750, the 19 bulls making \$8,160, producing an average of about \$575.

EARLY BREEDING.

From the (London) Live Stock Journal.

Last year we called attention to the evils resulting from the use of immature birds for stock purposes, and advocated that instead of breeding from pullets two-year-old hens should be taken wherever possible. From what we have heard, that which was then said has recommended itself very largely, as there can be no question but that in many poultry-yards and pigeon lofts, especially the former, much harm has been done by using very young birds for breeding. It has been contested by some that any advantage is gained from the preference given to hens over pullets, but a little reflection will, we think, show this contention to be wrong. The egg itself is an indication. As is well known, pullets' eggs are smaller, weaker in the shell, and do not hatch so easily as those from hens. This, to our mind, is a strong proof that the opinion held by us is a correct one.

There is, however, another point which is well worthy of discussion, namely, that of early breeding. This was, we believe, first brought up by Mr. Lewis Wright, and at the last Dairy Show he remarked a very general reduction in size of birds throughout the large poultry classes, which he attributes very much to the modern practice of very early breeding. This has been very largely caused by the giving of chicken classes at the summer shows, to the dangers and cruelties of which we called attention twelve months ago, then urging secretaries not to include such classes if these shows are held before September or October. We regret very much that the Royal Agricultural Society should have set so bad an example as to include chickens in their show to be held next July. The result, we fear, will not be satisfactory, and even if it were satisfactory, it would do much harm by inducing other societies to copy this plan. No fowl should be confined in a small show pen until it is five or six months old, and in July it is not possible to obtain many specimens of either one or other of these ages.

The tendency of high-class breeding is to forget economic conditions and health in the search after beauty. This is found in all departments of fancy stock, whether it be cattle or cage-birds, poultry or flowers, and it requires the constant thought of the breeder to prevent its being carried to the extreme. It is very easy to discover the reason. Prizes are awarded to beauty, and the shortest road to beauty is very often antagonistic to what is awkwardly expressed in the term "natural conditions." In-breeding, forcing, hothouse rearing, all temporarily succeed, but then it is at the expense of size, stamina, and reproductive powers. As an instance of this, a well-known strain of dark Brahmas may be cited. These have been remarkable in hens for pencilling, but that was at the cost of size. Beautiful indeed in markings of feather, but so very small, and every effort made by the owner to remedy this meant loss of the characteristic which made the strain famous. This is only one instance out of many. But as our desire is to show that an unnatural system of breeding can only be followed by a compensatory loss for every gain, this one quite serves our purpose. Too early breeding, therefore, is to be deprecated, because it ultimately, though, perhaps, imperceptibly, weakens the race of fowls dealt with in that way.

In seeking for a remedy for this state of things, we are brought face to face with the same cause to which we referred a year ago—namely, the early chicker shows. So long as such shows are held there will be breeders who tempted by the prizes offered thereat, will produce early fowls and force them so as to be ready in time. In some yards there are really two breeding seasons, first, that for producing winners at the summer shows, and, second, at a more natural season for the regular winter exhibitors. The birds bred for the former are seldom of any use for the latter. They never attain the size or the full matured beauty of the latter, and it is not seldom that an April or even May hatched fowl turns out far superior in November to his brother born in January. But so long as these early shows exist so long will this system of early breeding be encouraged, to the injury of the whole poultry race. Scores of these forced birds are sold in the autumn, bringing disappointment to the innocent purchasers. They never can help to improve the breeds, and, if used for stock purposes, will do harm instead of good. We should be glad, therefore, if chickens could be kept out of shows until after the 31st of August in each year.

There is, however, one point which must be mentioned, or we may be misunderstood. What we have here been saying does not apply to the breeding of table poultry, or to the production of egg-layers, as such. The former are born to die, and very soon their existence comes to an end. They are not used for breeding, and what injury would be done to the system by the strain upon it through early breeding is not accentuated or communicated to progeny. This makes all the difference, and what may be done with table fowls may not necessarily be so with those intended as breeders or for exhibition.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

From the annual report presented to the Canadian Minister of Agriculture by Mr. John Dyke, the Liverpool agent, it is evident that the most vigorous exertions are being made to attract settlers to the Dominion. The future of the country depends upon the growth of an industrious population, for vast sums have been spent in effecting railway and other com-

munication, and these investments require rapid national development to justify them. The natural increase would be wholly insufficient, and it must be aided by a steady stream from abroad. During 1884 there was a general decline of emigration so far as the port of Liverpool is concerned. There were altogether 164,506 persons carried away, as compared with 190,025 in 1883. The proportion sailing direct to Canada was 29,345, of whom 4,588 were cabin passengers. Mr. Dyke hopes to see an early revival of the emigration activity of 1883, but he cannot overlook the fact that in England, at least, the class from which he could best expect to draw settlers is steadily decreasing. Land is going out of cultivation, and those who are deserting it do not emigrate to any great extent. Mr. Jesse Collings, M. P., in reply to a letter of inquiry, stated that the agricultural population was 2,010,454 in 1861, and only 1,383,184 in 1881. Mr. Joseph Arch stated that in 1872 there were 600,000 agricultural laborers, and he does not think there are now much more than half that total. If all those abandoning the land could and would emigrate, the outflow would be much larger than at present; but from various circumstances which need not be particularized, the majority of them drift to the towns and remain there. However, there is a practically inexhaustible supply of agricultural labor to be obtained in Europe, and much of that material is superior to any that England could contribute. The hardy and patient German will be content with a far more humble beginning than the emigrant from the British isles. Besides, the German empire, in spite of its enormous outflow, is increasing in population at a quicker rate than any other country in Europe, and concurrently there is a harder struggle for existence, which can only be waged successfully by allowing the stream of emigration to continue running freely. Better than even the Germans are the Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, and Fins, who have been reared in cold northern climes, and feel none of the inconveniences which the Canadian temperature imposes upon people of British nativity. Mr. Dyke is paying close attention to these inhabitants of the higher latitudes, and each week he takes care to supply data dealing with the progress of Canada to the British, French, Belgian, Dutch, Swiss, German, Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish press. It is calculated that the poorest German emigrant carries with him about £20, while many are somewhat considerable capitalists. In the early part of last year several parties possessed of large means went to British Columbia, and they have been so satisfied with the outlook that their example is likely to be extensively followed. The tendency of Europeans is to form colonies where they settle down, so that they may be in association with persons speaking the same language and having similar habits and traditions. This is a disposition to be encouraged, for indiscriminate mixing of various nationalities is never satisfactory to the parties concerned. But the success of any scheme which may be devised for the development of such a territory as the Dominion hinges upon the measures that are taken and the men who take them. In Mr. Dyke the Canadian Government possesses the services of a gentleman of exceptional qualifications for the important appointment he holds, and he is indefatigable in his efforts to bring the attractions of Canada under the notice of European countries. One of the observations in his report has reference to advertising, the value of which he thoroughly appreciates. The Australians leave no stone unturned to draw emigration to their shores, and Mr. Dyke's idea is to keep pace with them on be-

half of Canada. Nor does he confine himself to the work of emigration alone. Canada wants markets as well as labor, and Mr. Dyke is constant in his endeavors to familiarise consumers on this side of the Atlantic with the kind of produce she is in a position to export. So far as England is concerned, the principal purchases must necessarily be in meat, corn, and timber; but some very excellent horses have been sent over here, and as really good animals always secure buyers the experiment might be continued with advantage. At all events, Mr. Dyke has done his duty in giving admirable counsel to Canadian producers, and it rests with themselves to act upon it. There is much in this annual report of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture worthy of notice, and we purpose commenting upon some other of its leading features.

TREATMENT OF BREEDING COWS.

An Ogdensburg correspondent furnishes an English exchange with the following remarks on the treatment of breeding cows:—

There is a great deal of ignorance in reference to the needs of breeding cows, and a great deal of carelessness in treatment of such cows in consequence thereof. Breeding cows on the plains, where thousands of breeding cows are kept as a single ranche, are allowed pretty generally to take their chances. The percentage of losses from neglect of stock before and after calving must be immense where they are totally neglected. The only excuse for such neglect must be that each individual animal is worth such a small sum that it would not pay to employ men at high wages to furnish the necessary care. This argument does not hold good on dairy farms where 40 or 50 cows are kept, and usually well-bred stock at that. On a dairy farm, with such stock as is often kept, a loss of a single cow and calf means a loss of from 50 to 75 dollars. Where a few days, extra attention before and after calving will avert such a loss and insure against it, the farmer can do no better than to furnish the needed care and attention. Cows heavy with calf are much different from other animals, and require different care and management.

The physical condition of the cow must be sustained, and at the same time the cow must provide for the growth and nourishment of the unborn offspring. The food and care furnished the cow must provide for all these necessities. The cow requires more care than what is furnished in an abundant supply of food. A cow heavy with calf is not disposed to be very active, and is liable to accident from other stock, and also to slipping on icy places in the yard. Extra care should be given cows that are growing heavy with calf; they should be separated as much as possible from other stock, and as the time for calving approaches they should not be turned out with other stock. A very slight injury at such a time is apt to result seriously. A mistake common on a great many farms is that of not providing for the birth of calves. When a cow comes in after she is turned out to pasture the calf has as good a chance as is possible. Very few farmers, however, but what desire to have their cows drop their calves much earlier in the season. When butter and cheese are sold, the longer the season the more profit is realized from the dairy; and, again, early calves are more profitable than late ones. This course, however, necessitates providing for the birth of calves. An ideal method of stabling cows would be to provide each animal with a comfortable box-stall. If this practice has ever been adopted I have yet to learn the

fact, and I think the cost would operate generally against such adoption. The general practice is to confine the whole dairy as close as possible in a single stable, and when a cow drops her calf in this condition not only the calf but also the cow suffers great hardship. There is something repulsive in the idea of a cow giving birth to a calf while confined by the head or neck in close stanchions. The calf suffers from the want of necessary attentions of its mother. When a cow drops her calf in a box or stall removed from other stock, and being allowed her freedom, the calf very quickly gets on its feet and obtains needed nourishment. On the other hand, a calf that is dropped early in the night in a stable where the cow is closely confined, and in cold weather, the chances are very much in favor of the calf perishing before morning. All farmers having any experience at all can tell, within a few days at least, when a cow is going to drop a calf. She should then be put in a box-stall, and fed on grain in a warm mash at least once a day; and when the calf is dropped it should be rubbed quite dry as soon as possible, and allowed to suck as soon as it will.

The period covering a few days before and after the birth of the calf is quite an important time, both for the calf and its mother.

FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

The Chicago *Breeders' Gazette* compiles the following interesting facts from returns of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station:—

“The *Bulletin* for April is devoted to analyses of feeding stuffs made at the Station, the principal one of which is from the bran from roller milling, which is especially interesting and valuable inasmuch as ‘the extensive introduction of roller milling has resulted in bringing upon the feed market large quantities of wheat bran differing so greatly in appearance from the older kind, and so suggestive of chaff or sawdust, that a somewhat prevalent distrust of its value has arisen. The results are compared with some analytical work by the Department of Agriculture in the same field, in which was one sample of bran from spring wheat (source from whence obtained not given) and two of bran from winter wheat, grown respectively in Ohio and Virginia; and the figures show a striking similarity in the composition of the mills in different sections and from the different kinds of wheat, although the bran from the winter wheat appears slightly better than that from the spring wheat; and the sample of spring wheat bran examined at the Department was a trifle more valuable than the Minneapolis bran analysed at the Station. But these differences are not of sufficient importance to cut much of a figure. The analysis at the Station, together with the three made at the Department of Agriculture, are averaged and compared with the average of nine standard analyses of wheat bran made by the old process, and give the following, water being first eliminated:—

	Roller Process.	Old Process.
Ash	7.11	5.59
Proteine	17.64	14.79
Woody fiber	8.46	9.23
Nitrogen (free extract)	61.54	66.12
Fat	5.25	4.27

“In comparing these averages,” says the *Bulletin*, “attention should be fixed upon the proteine and nitrogen (free extract). The ash, woody fiber, and fat may be left out of the account because they are present in comparatively small quantities. By proteine is meant a class of bodies resembling white of eggs or

lean meat in their properties. They compose the muscles, tendons, a large part of the bones, and in short nearly all the working machinery of the body, and a liberal supply of them in the food is essential. In the wheat grain they are represented by the gluten of the flour and by related substances in the bran. The nitrogen (free extract) of flour and bran consists largely either of starch or of bodies related to starch in their chemical composition. Returning now to our averages, roller bran differs from the old-process bran in containing more protein and less nitrogen (free extract). * * * Now these starchy matters, while they are necessary for the animal, may be supplied more cheaply than in bran. The ordinary coarse fodders of the farm contain an abundance of them, but are relatively deficient in the important protein. * * * In spite of its unpromising appearance then the roller bran proves to be more valuable as feed than the old-process bran, since while it contains somewhat less of the starchy matters of the wheat it contains in 100 lbs. considerably more of valuable protein.

"The Station has also analysed a sample of 'stock-food cake,' manufactured in this city, which analyses very much in all essential particulars with the new-process oil-meal; but it is not made of linseed cake, neither does it contain any of this well-known substance, but appears to be compounded in about equal proportions of ground beans and cotton-seed cake. 'Such a mixture, if made of sound materials, would prove a wholesome and nutritious addition to the ordinary feed of cattle and sheep.' But it is not shown that it possesses any advantage over the new process oil-meal, although about the same price is demanded for it."

EGGS CONSIDERED AS FOOD.

The egg of a bird, says *Le Poussin*, contains in a small volume a larger quantity of nutritive substance than most other articles of food, which, considering its abundance, the ease with which it is preserved, and the advantage it claims to be inaccessible to fraud, makes it one of the most precious resources for alimentary purposes.

The egg of the hen, by its digestibility, its delicacy, and its eminently restoring properties, is the egg, *par excellence*. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, has extolled its praises. Hen's eggs were in great veneration with the ancients. The Romans exhibited them with great reverence in their festivals of Ceres. The Greeks equally honored them.

The Japanese are very fond of eggs. They eat them at dessert like fruit, and very often with oranges. The rich Japanese are very particular concerning them; they will not eat those of fowls which have full liberty and live on what they pick up; they must be fed on rice, and they must lay their eggs in rooms prepared for that purpose.

With us, eggs of fowls fed on barley and other grain are most esteemed, and numbers of people find those of fowls fed on worms and insects detestable.

Next to fowls', pheasants' eggs are considered the best. The Romans thought a great deal about peahens' eggs, which were sold in Rome at about 4d. apiece. They are certainly very delicate, as also are plovers' eggs. Make a dish of "œufs brouillés" (jumbled eggs) or an "omelette" with them, and the epicure would show very bad taste if he did not find them exquisite.

The turkey and Guinea-fowl's eggs are also very delicate, and are the nearest approach to hens' eggs. As to those of the goose and duck,

they are far from being so delicate. They are strong and indigestible, but the larger volume of yolk in them makes them sought after by confectioners.

Finally, the giant eggs of the ostrich, which are each equal to about three dozen of ordinary hens' eggs, do not deserve the eulogy given to them by certain travellers, who, when they wrote about them, were in all probability hard pressed by hunger.

The substance of the egg is without consistence—so much so that if an omelette is made with it, it would fall to pieces. Under these circumstances, the natives and colonists only employ them for ordinary purposes, such as for pastry.

PROTECTION TO BREEDERS OF FINE HORSES.

The following Bill is before the Illinois Legislature, with a probability of speedy passage:—

Section 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois:—That, in order to protect the farmers in this State against damage resulting from breeding to stallions advertised with bogus or fraudulent pedigrees, and to secure to the owners of stallions payment for service, the following provisions are enacted:—That the owners of stallions charging a service fee, in order to have a lien upon the mare served or foal of such stallion under the provisions of this Act for said service, shall file a statement with the clerk of the county court in which county said stallion is stationed, giving the name, age, description, and pedigree, as well as the terms and conditions upon which the stallion is advertised for service.

Section 2.—The Clerk of the County Court, upon the receipt of the statement, as specified in section 1 of this Act, duly verified by affidavit, shall issue a license to the owner or owners of said stallion. A copy of said license shall be posted by the owner in a conspicuous place, where said stallion may be stationed, and shall give the name, age, description, pedigree, and ownership of said stallion, and state that the provisions of this Act, so far as relates to the filling of the statement by the owner or owners of the stallion, have been complied with.

Section 3.—The owner or owners of any licensed stallion, in order to obtain, perfect, and hold such lien upon the mare served, or the get of any such stallion for the period of one year, shall within three months of the time of rendition of such service by any licensed stallion file for record a statement of account, verified by affidavit, with the Recorder of the county where the service had been rendered, of the amount due such owner for the said service, together with a description of the mare served.

For filing statement, issuing license, making copy of such affidavit or the certificate of the date of such filling, the Clerk or Recorder shall be entitled to same fees as are provided by law for like service in regard to chattel mortgages.

JERSEY COLOR.

"Scraps" in the *Live Stock Journal* has the following regarding the color of Jerseys:—"The yearly issue of particulars about their herds, sent in by Jersey breeders to the office of their own herd-book, is one of the most praiseworthy contributions made, in any season, towards an efficient system of agricultural statistics. As yet no thorough system, of these, is introduced into this country, nor, indeed, into any country; but the English deficiency of facts is the worst of all. As one turns over the pages of these Jersey birth sheets one notices what a difference exists as to the proportion of whole-colored

calves bred on the mainland and those bred on the island. Of bulls entered as island-bred, almost every one 'is broken in color;' whilst hardly an instance occurs of an animal bred in England and reserved for stock which is not also returned as being whole-colored. There are few prejudices stronger, and few more irrational, than those arising out of color. The Americans to this day are under a delusion that the Shorthorn—notoriously a compound breed to which the big white contributed the most valuable peculiarities—must always be best when bred from a red sire. And the Englishmen who seek to profit by the character which the Jersey breeders have won for their pretty parti-colored cattle, cannot see any merit in these so important as the absence of white. There really is some reason for the impatience shown towards the whole race of amateurs by the practical farmer of the old school, when frivolities of this type are so continually coming to the top. Who profits by this craze for a whole color? The men who, on the sly, introduced a cross with the Swiss (or Bernese) greys; and have managed in England to get the cross accepted, as having 'true Jersey character.' The Jersey men themselves, who ought to know something about true Jersey character, never have made the blue-grey tint, or the whole-color, test points at all."

FROZEN RABBITS.

Mark Lane Express.

"The people of England are anxiously waiting, with tears in their eyes and their mouths watering, the arrival of frozen rabbits." So says an advertisement which, according to the *Anglo-New Zealander*, it is proposed to insert in the Melbourne and Sydney papers. "Surely," the advertisement goes on to urge, "these rabbits can be caught, and their bodies frozen and packed inside the sheep to economise space." According to the same journal, moreover, an appeal has been made to the Governor of Victoria by the Frozen Produce Coy. at Uttoxeter, England, who are concerned in the frozen meat trade, in the following form:—

"The people of this country petition, through this company, that the Government of Victoria will do their utmost to satisfy the hunger of thousands of persons starving in this land (while there is abundance and to spare in the colonies); that is to say, will the Government catch Australian rabbits, have them frozen, and packed inside the refrigerated sheep? There would be a great demand for them and their skins, and they could come free of carriage. Waiting your Excellency's reply to this petition,—Your most humble servant,

"GEORGE F. BOWDEN, Uttoxeter."

No doubt the Governor, if he makes any reply, will tell his funny applicants that it would not pay to incur the great expense of preparing and exporting rabbits. As to packing them inside the carcasses of sheep, it is not at all likely that the shippers of mutton would be foolish enough to risk damage to their meat by so risky an experiment, even supposing that the ship-owners would carry the rabbits free of expense. Apart from the question of expense, however, there is one still more serious, and that is the danger of poisoned rabbits being sent here, if rabbits come at all, as it is well known that the mischievous little animals are poisoned by thousands in Australia. On the whole, it is to be hoped that the people of England will dry their eyes and keep their mouths from watering for Australian rabbits, which are not at all likely to come to satisfy their starving stomachs.

COACH HORSES.

Chicago Live Stock Journal.

An inquirer into the profits of breeding coach horses, if he has been a careful reader of *The Journal* for a considerable period, should be pretty well informed by this time on *The Journal's* views on this point. Like a great many other readers, however, he has probably read only such articles as he happened to be interested in at the time, and perhaps has not preserved the paper, as every reader should do, for reference; we therefore cheerfully reply, in the hope that, in so doing, we shall interest a good many readers besides himself.

There is a great deal of profit unquestionably in breeding coach horses—if you succeed; and, not to be too discouraging, it may be stated that even where you do not succeed in raising a typical coach horse, the result of your efforts may still turn out a very useful general-purpose horse, what the English call "Hackney," that will prove profitable, though by no means as much so as the coach horse. With the latter the highest profit can be obtained by raising them in pairs. A well-matched pair of fine carriage horses will be nearly if not quite double the value of both animals, if unmatched or sold separately.

That the profits in coach horses are great is certain, and for the very best reason—namely, that the demand exceeds the supply. The rapid growth of large fortunes in this country is continually increasing the demand for a class of horse suitable to bear the rich harness and draw the magnificent equipages of the wealthy.

The first and most direct form of improved horse-breeding is naturally the grade draught. It is the easiest, the cheapest, and the surest in its results, but necessarily, while its profits are most satisfactory and certain, it should not be expected to yield the exceptional profits attending the far more difficult, more costly, and more uncertain operation of breeding coach horses. A well-matched team of fine coach horses, having the requisite style, height, and color, will readily bring \$3,000 or \$4,000, and indeed it might almost be said that they will readily find purchasers at almost any price in proportion to their perfection.

WHAT WE EAT AND DRINK.

Chicago National Live Stock Journal

An American statistician and political economist has been making some interesting calculations of what we eat and drink; in other words, what was the average cost incurred per individual in this country for food. While we have no idea such a calculation could be so closely made as to give us the exact figures, yet Mr. Atkinson is generally esteemed a capable statistician, and is probably able to get as near the truth as any man in the country, and near enough to the truth to deduce some very interesting results. Assuming the population of the United States to be 55,000,000, he makes the average cost for the whole country 23.85 cents a day, or \$86.81 a year for each individual; the total food consumption amounting to \$4,340,000,000. Of this amount, over two-fifths goes to pay for meat, poultry, and fish, and 25 per cent. more for dairy products and eggs, wherein we cannot help thinking our statistician is a little at fault. Flour and meal figure for but little more than ten per cent. of the total, while the three items above mentioned figure in the yearly bill of fare of each individual at a yearly cost of \$64.79 out of the total of \$86.81, leaving only \$22.02 for sugar, syrup, vegetables, tea, coffee, fruit, salt, spices, ice, etc. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the tobacco smoked and chewed is worth

\$4,500,000,000, within \$5,000,000 annually of what is paid for flour and meal, which, considering that at a liberal estimate only 25 per cent. of the population use tobacco, gives a pretty fair allowance—say \$36 a head—and the liquors drunk amount to twice as much as the tobacco bill, or \$900,000,000.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

Roderick Dhu 13453, T. R. Proctor, Utica, N. Y., to Douglass Merritt, Rhinebeck, N. Y. Philadelphia Belle 13432, and Sir Derby 13454, T. R. Proctor, to W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

Liberty Belle 13480, Mrs. E. M. McVickar, Collinsville, N. Y., to W. Atlee Burpee & Co.

Lulu Clermont 10430, W. T. Hill, Belmont, Ky., to J. J. Hunter, Columbia, Ky.

Fanny M. 13441, L. W. Ashby, Calhoun, Mo., to E. E. Finney, Fremont, Nebr.

Lucy Hubbard 13442, L. W. Ashby, to R. E. Bradford, Troupe, Texas.

Lady Crown 9702, W. T. Miller & Bro., Bowling Green, Ky., to W. T. Miller, Bowling Green, Ky.

Lady 13458, and W. T. Hood 13459, W. T. Miller, Bowling Green, Ky., to W. T. Flora, Oakland Station, Ky.

Sambo 12161, M. D. Palmer, Mendota, Ill., to Geo. A. True, Utica, Ill.

Union Daisy 13451, A. W. Norman, Waverly, Ky., to B. F. Carlisle, Slaughterville, Ky.

Model 12119, Clifford & White, Wellington, Ohio, to Wiley Bros., Warren, Ind.

Nora 13462, Clifford & White, to W. S. Miller, Elmore, Ohio.

Gipsy 13463, Clifford & White, to Thomas A. Crow, Fredericksburg, Ohio.

Live Stock Notes.

Some of the leading farmers and stockmen in Sangamon county, Illinois, have obtained license for a new Fair Association, with capital stock to the amount of \$10,000. They propose holding a fair the coming season, September 29th to October 2nd.

Hon. Frederick Billings, Woodstock, Vt., has become a member of the American South-down Association, and has sent for record the pedigrees of his imported and American-bred Southdowns. The above named Association meets at Springfield, Ill., June 3rd, 1885.

Parties who expect to use recorded Short-horn rams on their flocks next fall will do well to look them up soon. The supply among breeders now is far less than the demand will be in August and September next. Buyers who defer waiting until then will have to be content with unrecorded rams or the loss of early spring lambs.

Corn planting in Central Illinois was about half finished by the middle of May. The spring being late and cold farmers broke their ground before it was dry enough to work well. Hence much of the corn planted before the 15th of the month was not as well put in as it should have been. The ground has been working better since then, and the later plantings have been more carefully done. Seed corn generally believed to be good.

The excitement among cattle-breeders caused by the outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia in Mis-

souri having subsided, the Springfield Jersey Cattle Club yields to the desire of many Western breeders of Jersey cattle, and decides to hold its annual sale at Springfield, Illinois, on Wednesday, June 24, 1885. As heretofore announced, this will be strictly a breeders' sale of healthy, well-bred, and useful A. J. C. C. animals.

A fast walk in a horse is the most valuable gait that training can acquire. It is valuable in a plough horse, in a team horse, and particularly so in a driving horse. Some horses will trot along very well until they come to ascending ground, when you wish to relieve him by letting him walk up grade. He then falls into a slow, lazy walk, that is very trying to the driver's patience; but a well-trained walker will step off briskly at the rate of four miles an hour, and the driver feels that he has been detained very little by letting his horse walk up the hill, as he starts off at his usual trotting speed, being relieved by the change of walking up the hill. Colts should be trained to walk fast before there is an attempt made to improve them in any other gait. This may be accomplished by commencing very young, and leading at a walk by your side, urging additional speed little by little, without letting it break into a trot; but this must not be continued long at a time, so as to weary or tire. One or two short lessons a day will soon show a wonderful improvement, but after-lessons will be required to prevent a relapse.

Joe Cotton, winner of the Kentucky Derby last week, is a chestnut colt by King Alfonso, out of Inverness. He stands a trifle under fifteen hands two inches, with a deep chest, rather small barrel, good loins, and small, bony legs. His marks are white hind feet and a blaze in the forehead. He was bred at Woodburn, and bought in his yearling form by Mr. Williams for a comparatively small sum. He has run five times this year without a defeat. In his two-year-old form he started twelve times and won twice. His further engagements this season are the Runnymede, Clark, and Moet & Chandon Stakes at Louisville; the Hindoo, Himyar, Springbok, and Falsetto Stakes at Covington; Street Railroad and Brothers Stakes, St. Louis; the Drexel, Oakwood, Woodlawn, and Great Western at Chicago; the Tidal Stakes and Coney Island Derby at Coney Island; the Choice at Monmouth Park; the Traverse, Iroquois, Foxhall, Kenner, and Congress Hall at Saratoga.

Cattle Notes.

Vol. XVIII. of the American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register carries the bull numbers from 13901 to 14300, and cows from 29001 to 31000. We notice two new features have been added, viz.: an index of breeders and an alphabetical list of official butter tests brought down to date. It may be ordered from Thomas J. Hand, Secretary, 1 Broadway, New York.

A London exchange of May 1st says:—"A Liverpool correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says that the enormous supplies of American and Canadian cattle at Birkenhead during past ten days had so glutted the market that sales were almost impossible. Values for best classes of Liverpool killed beef were quoted at 5½d. to 5¼d. per lb. For week ending April 24th, 3,075 cattle were landed at the Foreign Animals Wharves in Liverpool, including 750 from Canada and 80 from Portugal. During same period 13,125 qrs. beef and 1,694 carcasses of mutton were received from the United States."

The Kennel.

A COLLIE FARM.

Correspondence of the (London) Live Stock Journal.

Several years ago, the Countess of Bective conceived the idea of establishing an association for improving the usefulness of shepherd's dogs—the Collie. The utility of these faithful companions can only be realised by those who are conversant with the extent and wildness of the mountain sheep runs of the northern counties. Miles and miles of unenclosed mountain lands are grazed by the hardy Herdwicks, Scotch black-faces, half-breeds, and Cheviots, and were it not for the intelligent four-footed Collies, the labor of collecting the sheep would be impossible to the tenant-farmers who depasture their flocks upon the mountains. The sweetness of the mutton of these breeds of sheep have formed themes for the lake poets. On many of these farms a flock of heath-going sheep, varying from 100 to upwards of 1,000, are let with the farm, and the tenant, breeding from the same year by year, is required to leave the same number on giving up his farm. It may be asked how is the lambing time got over, and the clipping of these flocks accomplished, in districts where frequently the farmer's own family supply the whole work of the farm, and where extraneous labour is difficult to meet with. The reply to the first is that, owing to the hardy nature of the breed, they require little or no attention in parturition; and at clipping times the dogs bring down the sheep from the mountains, and the farmers hold what are known as "boon" days—that is, a certain day is set apart for the clipping of the flocks of each farm, and all the farmers, and their men, for miles around attend, and give their aid, making short work of the denuding of the fleeces. The tenant on whose farm the clipping takes place provides food and refreshment, and the night generally winds up with a dance for the younger folk, and cards for the elders. Thus kindly feelings and neighborhood are promoted. When the work of clipping is in progress there are no laggards or bunglers, each outvies the other in celebrity and deftness, and quick eyes are eager to discern "scamping" in clipping, and no delicacy is felt in exposing such.

Realising the necessity of improving the breed and training of the Collies, the Countess of Bective's initiative was quickly taken up by the leading landowners of the northern counties, and for several years past the Northern Counties Association for the improvement of Sheep-dogs have held trial days in Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, and Yorkshire alternately—working trials, at which handsome money prizes and silver cups have been distributed. Thus it came to pass that Collies have risen in public estimation in these northern counties, and thus it happened that whilst spending a brief Easter holiday at Kirkby Lonsdale, near to Underley, the country seat of Earl Bective, I learnt that the place possessed a Collie farm.

The news that Dr. James was a successful exhibitor of Collie dogs was no new news, but I had no idea of the dimensions of his possessions in that line. I found that he had rented a small farm, called the Lime Kiln Farm, a short distance from Kirkby Lonsdale, and that his stock of Collies was now upwards of 40 head. The kennels occupy considerable space, with the exercise grounds. One building is devoted to the preparation of the food for the dogs—certainly a not over savory one for the olfactory nerves; "but," said Blamire, the attendant, taking a knife and cutting into a hanging round of beef, "there are thousands of human beings who would enjoy a slice of that."

We agreed with him, although acknowledging that it was a trifle "gamey," just as many like their venison and winged game. One kennel is the Irish patent one, with every convenience as to water, facility of feeding, ventilation, &c. The other is larger, the centre being composed of a railway passenger coach, the seats forming the beds for the dogs, with smaller iron kennels at each end. Each compartment has yards railed off, some five yards by three, with floors of concrete, and are kept scrupulously clean, the dogs being bedded with clean straw, and both kennels have an extensive grass run surrounding them, for exercise, being enclosed by walls of corrugated iron some six feet high, and these have circular-topped iron railings, about ten feet high, so that it would require a wonderful jumper to escape.

The Collies comprise both smooth and rough-coated, the latter being numerous. There are also black-and-tan, and sable, the latter color predominating, as being more fashionable. Amongst the smooth-coated are Lady Help, we believe never yet beaten, and she is in beautiful condition; and Gazelle, also a young bitch, as to which some law proceedings are pending between Dr. James and Mr. Geo. Hall of Kendal, relative to the purchase of the same. Of rough-coated Collies, Highland Chief is certainly a gem of the first water, rich sable color, with splendid white frill; a sweeter head and better tempered face it would be difficult to conceive; he has won many prizes. Amongst other well known prize winners, are Our Friend, Clover, Lingo, and Wolf, all stud dogs. In bitches we found some beauties in Marigold, Frounce, Slyne, Snowflake, Tony Lass, and many others, most of which, we suppose, will be for sale. Thus, it happens, that having retired from the practice of his profession, Dr. James finds pleasure, and, we hope, profit, in his Collie farm, to which he adds the breeding of poultry, geese, and ducks. Our time did not permit an inspection of the latter, but as we left the Lime Kiln Farm we saw three grey geese disporting themselves in a small pond, and which we were informed had won the first prize at the Crystal Palace two years in succession.

SHORTHORNS AND ENSILAGE.

A correspondent of *The Agricultural Gazette* says:—"I had a look through the Underley Shorthorn herd, and, to my regret, found that the venerable and fine old dairy cow and regular breeder, Underley Darling, had died in October last. She was a grand old cow, and has left behind her a numerous and promising family. Under the care of the new bailiff, Mr. Ormiston, who hails from Midlothian, the whole of the cattle are looking well, and should the owner decide upon a sale this autumn there will be some choice young stock for disposal. There was an unmistakable odor of ensilage about the building, and Mr. Ormiston reports favorably of its use. Various experiments are in progress, but it is yet too early to report definite results. There are four silos, composed of seed-grass and clover, meadow grass, and oats, all of which were put in after being cut, and all having turned out well. The oats have a somewhat strong acid taste. The fourth was filled with rough park grass, uncut, and some turnip-tops were also put in. The latter were not useable, and the rough grass has a stronger smell than the other, and is cut up and used with other foods. Mr. Ormiston is of opinion that sweet silage can be made without pressure, by simply excluding air, and as the silos are to be extended another year, and as expense is not allowed to stand in the way with Earl Bective when experimenting for the

benefit of his tenants, no doubt this also will have a trial. On taking off the silage from the Shorthorn cattle and substituting roots, the milk was tested, and the cream was found to have decreased from 13 to 11. A similar experiment was tried with some ordinary dairy cattle, amongst which was the milk of a Jersey cow, and the cream dropped from 16 to 13. It is also claimed that there is a great improvement in the butter when ensilage is fed. Experiments have been made with calves, by substituting calf meals, &c., for whole milk, and to all appearance the calves which have been fed from birth on Bibby's preparations, and have never tasted whole milk, are doing just as well as the others. At Underley, nice plots of land are set apart for gardens for the laborers on the estate."

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER
AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW,
TORONTO, May 28th, 1885.

There has been no change of an important character in the British cattle markets since the date of our last report. The Whitsuntide holidays have not improved the trade, in which a generally dull feeling has prevailed. The tendency has been towards weakness, although not to a quotable extent, the demand having dragged along slowly at the late decline. Latest cables report trade dull and the demand very weak owing to the holidays, but make no change in values.

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

Cattle—	£	s.	¢	per lb.
Prime Canadian steers.....	0	14	to 0	00
Fair to choice.....	0	13½	to 0	00
Poor to medium.....	0	12½	to 0	00
Inferior and bulls.....	0	9½	to 0	11½

TORONTO.

Monday being a public holiday, business in the Toronto live stock market has been very quiet this week. The run so far has been the smallest for months; the receipts on Monday and Tuesday being about seven loads. Tuesday's market was quiet, and owing to the light supply prices were generally firm. Butchers' cattle sold about ¼c. per lb. higher. Other quotations show no change.

CATTLE.—The demand for shippers continues good and in consequence of light offerings prices are firm. Choice cattle have been selling readily at 5¼ to 5½c. per lb. and good at 5c. The sales were generally in small lots. Only one load was reported as being sold; it consisted of fifteen head averaging almost 1,500 lbs. each at 5½c. Butchers' cattle also sold in small lots bringing for choice 4¼c. and the general run of good 4¼ to 4½c. A few common were bought at 3¼c. It is probable that for an extra choice lot 5c. could have been obtained. The advance is however not likely to continue as heavier offerings will cause an easier market. There were not many milch cows in the fresh arrivals, but a number which had been left over from last week were offered, making about 30 in all. The demand was rather better and sales were made at \$30 to \$50 a head.

CALVES.—Continue plentiful. The demand is fair and prices unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The market shows no change. The supply is light, but a large movement would cause a decline from present prices, which are the same as they were a week ago. The offerings yesterday were a few small bunches of sheep of fair quality which sold at \$6 each. Spring lambs are not offering and are wanted at prices quoted below.

HOGS.—Continue in good demand. Stores are wanted. Supply is light. Prices are unchanged. Stores sold yesterday at 5, 5, and 5½c. per lb.

Following are the receipts of live stock at the Western Cattle Market here for the week ending Saturday, May 23, with comparisons:—

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending May 23.....	1,290	79	180
Week ending May 16.....	1,468	150	181
Cor. week, 1884.....	628	109	102
Cor. week, 1883.....	398	35	132
Total to date	17,601	3,119	2,024
To same date 1884.....	12,963	4,709	2,536
To same date 1883.....	12,019	4,435	1,827

Quotations are as follows :-

Cattle, export choice...	5 1/4	to 5 1/2	per lb.
" mixed.....	0	to 5	"
" bulls.....	4	to 4 1/2	"
" butchers', choice.....	4 1/2	to 4 3/4	"
" good.....	0	to 4 1/4	"
" common.....	3 1/2	to 3 3/4	"
" stockers.....	3 3/4	to 4 1/2	"
Sheep and lambs, choice, per head	5 50	to 6 50	
" secondary qualities, per head	4 00	to 5 25	
Spring lambs, per head.....	3 00	to 4 50	
Hogs, fat, off the car.....	5	to 0	per lb.
store.....	5	to 5 1/4	
Calves, choice, per head.....	\$8 00	to \$10 00	
" common.....	2 00	to 4 00	

MONTREAL.
The demand for cattle for shipment has continued active, and exporters have bought freely. The quality of the receipts has been of a very satisfactory kind, and fair prices have been paid, although less by about 1/2 c. per lb. than was paid a year ago. Transactions amounting to about 400 head of good to choice grades were made at 5 to 5 1/2 c. per lb. live weight, and there have been sales of exceptionally choice up to 5 3/4 c., which, it should be understood, is an extreme. Nearly all the stall-fed cattle have been sent in, but it will be some time before any grass-fed stock will arrive. Freights were quoted at 50s. to 60s. per head, against 60s. this time last year. The exports from Boston last week were 1,318 head, with freights quoted at £2.

THE HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO.
The demand for workers continues good. There is also a fair demand for well-bred saddle and carriage horses. The weekly sale at Grand's Tuesday was well attended, but there were only about 20 horses offered, principally workers, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs., most of which sold at prices ranging from \$80 to \$140 each. The second spring sale of horses takes place at Grand's repository June 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th. Over 200 work horses from the Canada Pacific railway works are now on the way down from the north shore of Lake Superior. They will be sold at the sale without reserve.

MONTREAL.

There has been a moderate demand for horses, but the supply is not large. Sales reported at the Horse Exchange were :- One pair horses at \$350; one pair \$370; and one pony at \$100. At the Exchange the offerings include eleven fine carriage horses valued at \$400 to \$700 per pair.

PRODUCE.

The records of Toronto markets show few duller weeks than that under review; very few have been inclined either to buy or to sell, and weak prices outside have shaken confidence in values. There is thus scarcely anything to say of the market beyond dull and declining nearly all over. Stocks in store stood on Monday morning as follows :- Flour, 2,000 barrels; fall wheat, 158,509 bushels; spring wheat, 63,549; oats, 10,336; barley, 22,922; peas, 28,855; rye, nil. Wheat in transit for England shows a decrease on the week, standing on the 21st inst. at 3,225,000 quarters, against 3,375,000 on the 14th inst. In the States the visible supply of wheat stood at 36,768,000 bushels against 37,042,000 in the preceding week, and 17,978,000 last year.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

	May 19.	May 26.
Flour.....	00s od	00s od
R. Wheat.....	7s 4d	7s 6d
R. Winter.....	7s 9d	8s od
No 1 Cal.....	7s 2d	7s 3d
No. 2 Cal.....	6s 9d	6s 10d
Corn.....	4s 11d	4s 10d
Barley.....	00s od	00s od
Oats.....	00s od	00s od
Peas.....	6s od	5s 11d
Pork.....	59s od	59s od
Lard.....	35s od	34s 6d
Bacon.....	31s od	30s 6d
Tallow.....	32s od	32s od
Cheese.....	54s od	52s od

FLOUR.--There has been scarcely any demand heard all week, and the tendency of values has been decidedly downwards; in the latter part of last week very choice superior extra sold at equal to \$4.45, and choice extra at equal to \$4.30. Since then no movement has been reported; at the close superior extra was offered at \$4.40, and extra seemed obtainable at \$4.25, but there was no demand heard.

BRAN.--Inactive and weak, with cars on track offered at close at \$11.00, but no sales.

OATMEAL.--Cars inactive; held above buyers' views at \$4.40 to \$4.45, small lots quiet and unchanged at \$4.75 to \$5.

WHEAT.--There seems to have been scarcely any movement effected all week although purchases could have been made at a decline on previous prices. There has been no movement reported all week, any business done being on p.t. At close some demand was heard and sales could have been made at 92 to 93c for No. 2 fall and 90c for No. 3, at 95c for No. 1 spring and 92 to 93c for No. 2. On street fall and spring closed at 92 to 93c. and goose at 81 to 82 1/2 c.

OATS.--Abundant and easier but slow of sale, as dealers have been well supplied and felt inclined to hold off in hope of a further decline. Cars on track sold last week at 40c. and at 38c., and at close another changed hands at 38c., but holders generally stood out for 39c. Street prices have gone on declining and closed at 43c.

BARLEY. Neither offered nor wanted and nominally unchanged at about 65c. for No. 2; at 60c. for extra No. 3 and 55c. for No. 3. Street prices nominal at 50 to 60c.

PEAS.--Inactive and weak; buyers refuse to pay over 68c. for No. 2, and holders usually stand out for 70c., so no business has been done. On street 67 to 68c. has been paid.

RYE.--Nothing doing, but worth 70 to 71c.

HAY.--Pressed has been scarce, firm and really good wanted at \$16 to \$17 for cars on track. Market receipts have been all wanted, prices closing much as before at \$12 to \$15 for clover and \$16 to \$20 for timothy.

STRAW.--Receipts small and prices steady at \$10 to \$11 for sheaf with loose worth about \$7 but not offered.

POTATOES.--Cars have been offered freely and have sold at 35c. and 33c. on track, closing weak. Street receipts also easy at about 40c.

APPLES.--Nothing doing save on the street where all offered have been taken at \$2 for common of sound quality, and \$2 50 to \$3 for really good winter.

POULTRY.--Unchanged with few a fowl sold at 75 to 90c. and spring chickens at 50 to 60c. per pair.

TORONTO MARKET.

Flour, p. brl., f.o.c., Sup. extra.....	\$4 35	to \$4 40
" " Extra.....	4 25	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.....	4 40	to 4 45
Cornmeal.....	0 00	to 3 50
Bran, per ton.....	10 50	to 11 00
Fall wheat, No. 1.....	0 00	to 0 00
" No. 2.....	0 92	to 0 93
" No. 3.....	0 90	to 0 00
Spring Wheat, No. 1.....	0 95	to 0 00
" No. 2.....	0 92	to 0 93
" No. 3.....	0 00	to 0 00
Barley, No. 1.....	0 00	to 0 00
" No. 2.....	0 65	to 0 00
" No. 3 Extra.....	0 60	to 0 62
" No. 3.....	0 55	to 0 60
Oats.....	0 38	to 0 00
Peas.....	0 68	to 0 70
Rye.....	0 70	to 0 00
Corn.....	0 00	to 0 00
Timothy Seed, per bush.....	2 00	to 2 15
Clover.....	6 75	to 0 00
Flax, screened, 100 lbs.....	0 00	to 0 00

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.--Decidedly dull; new dairy is not giving satisfaction and the little offered has sold slowly at 12 to 13c.; rolls have been in fair supply and remain unchanged at 10 to 13c. for good to choice with poor offered still lower. Shipping-lots purely nominal; offered freely at 8c. with no buyers and prospects of finding a sale for them rather gloomy. Street receipts of pound rolls large and prices weak at 13 to 16c.

CHEESE.--New selling at 9 1/2 to 10c.; old of fine quality scarce and firm at 11 to 11 1/2 c., but inferior neglected and nominal.

EGGS.--Unchanged at 12c. for round lots with offerings sufficient; street prices weak at 13 to 14c.

PORK.--Easy at \$15.50 for small lots at the close.

BACON.--Long-clear quiet and seems rather easy, with sales principally in case-lots at 8c.; Cumberland 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 c., with 150 sides of sweet-pickled sold at latter figure. Rolls and bellies in good demand and steady at 11 to 12c. for bellies and 9 1/2 to 10c. for rolls.

HAMS.--Still in good demand and steady at 11 1/2 to 12c. for smoked and small lots of pickled 10 1/2 c.

LARD.--Inactive and unchanged at 9 1/2 to 9 3/4 c. for tinnets and 9 1/2 to 10c. for pails in small lots.

HOGS.--Scarce but sufficient at \$6.25 to \$6.50.

SALT.--Inactive; Liverpool coarse in cars held at 65c., and small lots sold at 70c.; fine unchanged at \$1.45 to \$1.50 and dairy wanted but none offered.

DRIED APPLES.--Steady at about 4 1/2 c. for trade-lots and 5c. for small lots of barreled, with evaporated about 8c. generally.

HOPS.--Still nothing doing, but for some trade-lots offered bids have been made and rather an improved feeling seems to have ruled.

WHITE BEANS.--Unchanged; dealers holding firmly at \$1.00 to \$1.20 for hand-picked in small lots with inferior offered down to 50c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Butter, choice dairy, new.....	0 12	to 0 13
" good shipping lots.....	0 07	to 0 08
" inferior, &c.....	0 05	to 0 00
Cheese, in small lots.....	0 09	to 0 11 1/2
Pork, mess, per brl.....	15 50	to 0 00
Bacon, long clear.....	0 08	to 0 08 1/2
" Cumberland cut.....	0 07 1/2	to 0 07 1/2
" smoked.....	0 00	to 0 00
Hams smoked.....	0 11 1/2	to 0 12
" cured and canvassed.....	0 00	to 0 00
" in pickle.....	0 10 1/2	to 0 00
Lard, in tinnets and pails.....	0 09 1/2	to 0 10
" in tierces.....	0 09	to 0 00
Eggs.....	0 12	to 0 00
Dressed hogs.....	6 00	to 6 50
Hops.....	0 10	to 0 15
Dried apples.....	0 04 1/2	to 0 05
White beans.....	0 75	to 1 20
Liverpool coarse salt.....	0 65	to 0 70
" dairy, per bag 56 lbs.....	0 45	to 0 50
" fine.....	1 45	to 1 50
Goderich, per barrel.....	0 95	to 0 00
" per car lot.....	0 90	to 0 00

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES.--Green have been improving in quality slightly, and selling at former prices. Cured in good demand, with sales of car-lots at 3 1/2 c.

CALFSKINS.--Green abundant and taken as before; cured have gone off readily at unchanged prices.

SHEEPSKINS.--Have been offered very slowly, and sold much as before at \$1.40 for the best green, and \$1 to \$1.25 for country-lots of fair to good quality.

LAMBSKINS.--Prices unchanged at 20 to 25c. for the best green, with receipts increasing but all taken.

WOOL.--Has been very quiet; a couple of street lots of new fleece, not of very fine quality, have changed hands at 17 to 18c.; country-lots of old have been held at 18 to 19c., but dealers have held off from them. Pulled wools equally inactive and seem to be weak; the only movement reported is that of some small sales to factories at 22c. for super and 26c. for extra.

TALLOW.--Seems to have been offered rather more freely, but all taken readily at 6 1/2 c. for rendered and 3 1/2 c. for rough as before; no round lots moving.

Hides and Skins.		
Steers, 60 to 90 lbs.....	\$0 09	to \$0 00
Cows.....	0 08 1/2	to 0 00
Cured and inspected.....	0 08 1/2	to 0 08 1/2
Calfskins, green.....	0 11	to 0 13
" cured.....	0 13	to 0 15
Sheepskins.....	1 00	to 1 40
Lambskins.....	0 15	to 0 25
Pelts.....	0 00	to 0 00
Tallow, rough.....	0 03 1/2	to 0 00
" rendered.....	0 06 1/2	to 0 00

Wool.		
Fleece, comb'g ord.....	0 15	to 0 19
" Southdown.....	0 21	to 0 22
Pulled comb'g.....	0 17	to 0 18
" super.....	0 21	to 0 22
Extra.....	0 25	to 0 27

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY STOCK YARDS AT MONTREAL.



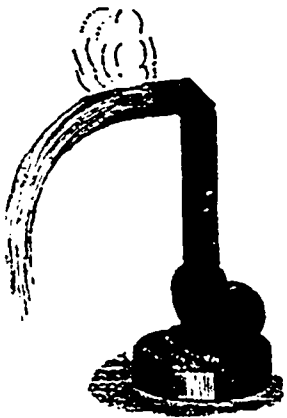
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Exceeded by no Yards in the World.

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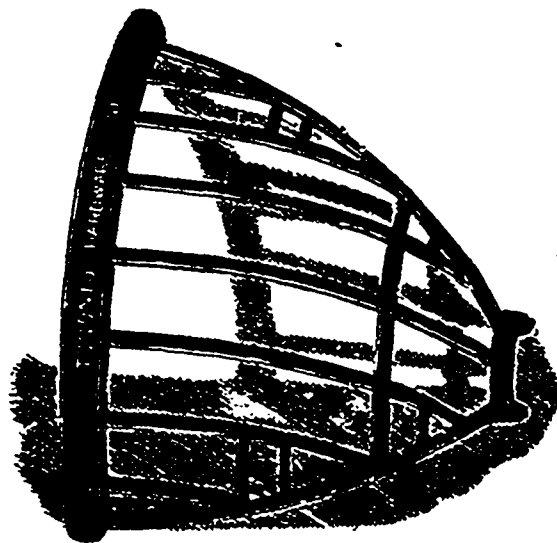
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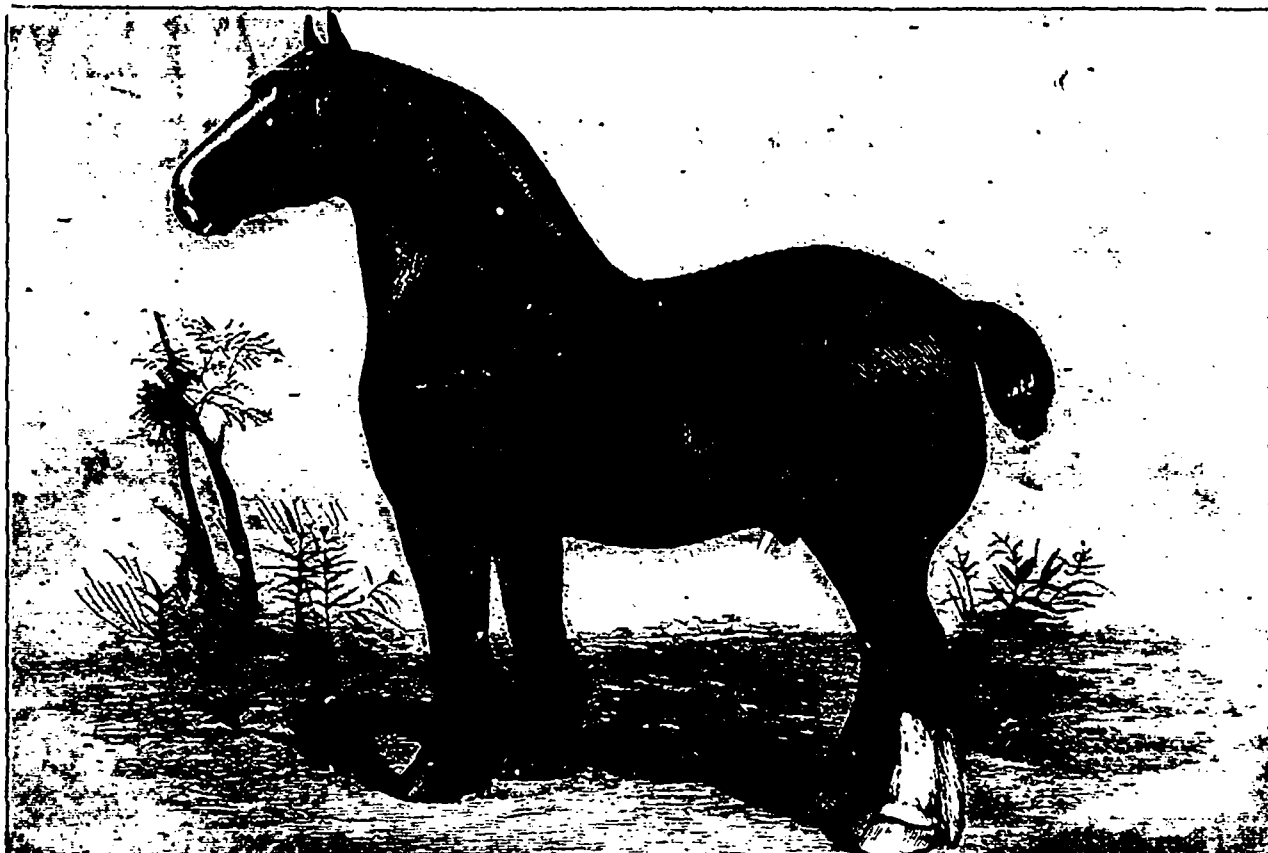
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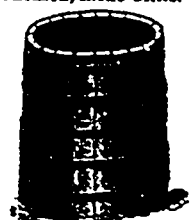
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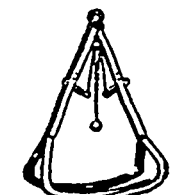
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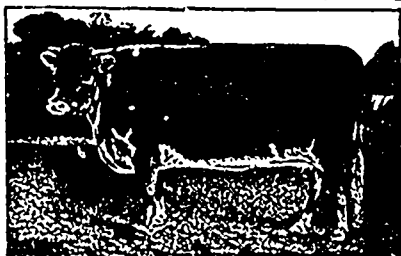
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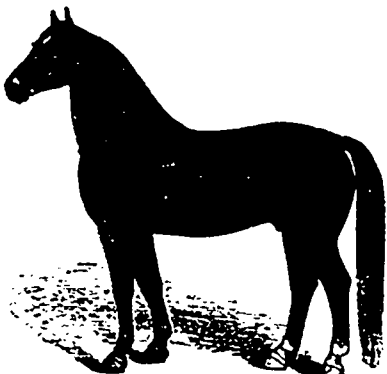
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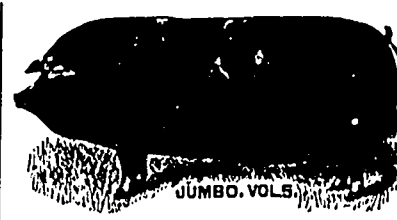
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Bred from imported stock—the boar in use was bred by the Earl of Ellesmere, and won first prize in his class at the chief shows in Canada this year.

SEVERAL PRIZE WINNERS

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This property will be sold cheap and on easy terms.

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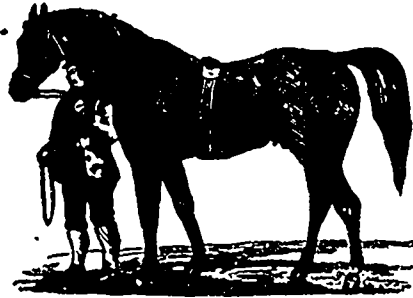
Stone Dwelling, Barns, Stables, Sheep Sheds.

5 1/2 clay loam. Water good and abundant. All in good order.

This farm is in one of the best counties in Ontario, near the City of Guelph.

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MILESIAN AND ORIOLE

WILL STAND FOR MARES AT THEIR OWN STABLES, OAKRIDGES.

MILESIAN, by imported "MICKY FREE," dam "MARIA HAMPTON," has been the best horse over hurdles in America, and his record in this style of racing has never been beaten either on this Continent or in England.

ORIOLE, now 5 yrs. old, by "EMM CHIEF," dam thoroughbred mare "MORONA," by imported "THE TESTER," grand dam by "VALPARAISO," is for appearance and speed admitted to be superior to his celebrated sire.

TERMS:

To insure a foal, \$15. Single Leap, 10. Mares taken to pasture and carefully attended to on reasonable terms.

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IMPORTED STALLIONS YOUNG HERO (SUFFOLK PUNCH)

AND ST. ELMO (NORFOLK COACH HORSE.)

NOTICE.

Having met with a severe accident a few weeks ago, I will not be able to travel my Imported Stallions, "Young Hero" and "St. Elmo," over the route which I had intended during the coming season.

They will be kept for service, however, at their own stables, at the IMPERIAL HOTEL, GALT, where every facility will be afforded those who wish to breed from these fine animals.

Galt, April, 1885. WM. SADLER.

THE OLD HORSE TERROR

Will Stand at his own Stables,

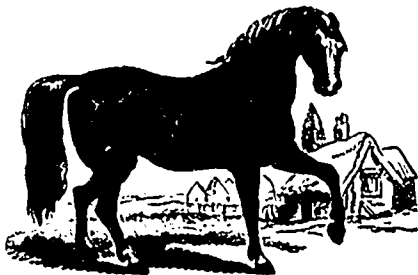
IN GALT,

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To insure foal \$20 00. Thoroughbred 25 00. Single Service 10 00. Season Mare 15 00.

\$5.00 to be paid at the time of service. Pasture provided. Will not be responsible for escapes or accidents.



SEASON OF 1885.

CLEAR GRIT STALLION

The Major.

Sorrel horse foaled June 16th, 1881; bred by Mr. James McMullin, of Senforth, the horse of old "Clear Grit," sire of Amber, 223; Little Billy, 225; St. Patrick, 226; Clothes Pin (trial) 227; Flora F., 224; Billy M. (pacer), 219; Fuller (pacer), 213. The Major is a beautiful golden sorrel, with white on all of his feet and white blaze on face, stands 15 1/2 hands high and weighs 1,100 lbs., being a splendidly developed horse of great bone and muscle, with the fine, slashing gait characteristic of the great family of Clear Grits. He also took second prize last fall at the Industrial Show against a field of eighteen. He has never been handled, but a brother of his, twenty months old, trotted 1 mile this winter in 45 seconds.

The Major's dam, Aunt Betsy, by Harper by Lexington, out of a Black Hawk Morgan mare, Aunt Betsy being one of the best roadsters in Western Canada, and being recently sold to Mr. George Jackson, of Minneapolis, U.S., at a large figure, for breeding purposes. The Major is considered by the best judges to be the finest brood colt left from his renowned sire, old "Clear Grit."

The Major will be located at the CITY HOTEL STABLES in GUELPH, for the season of 1885, where he will serve a limited number of mares, being stinted to 25 mares.

TERMS.—To insure, \$20, payable in January, 1886, if mare proves in foal. Season service, \$15, payable at end of season. Single service, \$10, payable at time of service. Insured mares must be returned regularly to the horse, or they will be charged for as with foal. Groom's fee, fifty cents. Best attention given, but all accidents at risk of owners.

WM. JOHNSON, Groom. JOHN HUNYAN

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THE STANDARD BRED TROTTER SIRE Chicago Volunteer.

DESCRIPTION.

Bred by H. C. Goodrich, on the Farm of Alden Goldsmith, Orange County, N.Y., the owner of "Volunteer." A dark mahogany bay, 16 hands high, and weighs 1,227 lbs.

PEDIGREE.

By Goldsmith's Volunteer; first dam Lady Diamond, by Billy Rix, by Gifford Morgan, by Woodbury, by Justice Morgan; second dam by Gamble's Grey Eagle, Grey Eagle by Woodpocker, first dam Ophelia by Wild Modley, second dam by Sir Archy, third dam Lady Chesterfield by Imp. Dioned, fourth dam Lady Bollingbroke by Imp. Pantaloon, fifth dam Cades by Wormsley's King Herod. Goldsmith's Volunteer by Rysdyk's Hamblontian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by Messenger, &c., dam by Young Patriot.

Terms.—For the Season, \$20, payable 1st of January, 1886. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge, providing Chicago Volunteer is living and in my possession. All accidents at owner of mare's risk. Good pasture at \$2.50 per month. All escapes at risk of owner of mares. Mares from a distance will be met at train.

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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.

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REFERENCES:

GEO. LAIDLAW, Esq., 26 Brock Street, Toronto. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Bow Park Brantford.



INTERNATIONAL AND COLONIAL EXHIBITIONS.

ANTWERP IN 1885. LONDON IN 1886.

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

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

All Exhibits for Antwerp should be ready for shipment not later than the first week in March next. These Exhibitions, it is believed, will afford favourable opportunity for making known the natural capabilities and manufacturing and industrial progress of the Dominion.

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

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

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



NOTICE.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of MONDAY, 25th May, 1885, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1886, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., duty paid in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender containing full particulars relative to the supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately, or for all the goods called for in the schedule.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, on a Canadian Bank, for at least Five per cent of the amount of the tenders for Manitoba, and ten per cent of the amount of the tenders for the North-West Territories, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract which 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.

Tenders are required to make up in the money columns in the schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway station to their destination in the Government warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANROUGHNET, Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 10th March, 1885.

GO TO THE Great Rubber Warehouse, 10 AND 12 KING STREET EAST,

For Genuine Goods, such as are sold by an

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

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FACTORIES—Toronto, Brooklyn, San Francisco, Cal.

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

FRANK A. FLEMING, Importer and Breeder,

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In replying to this advertisement mention CANADIAN BREEDER.



GRAVING DOCK.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Scaled tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Caisson, Graving Dock, B. C.," will be received at this office until MONDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1885, inclusively, for the construction, erection, and placing in position of a

CAISSON FOR THE GRAVING DOCK
—AT—
ESQUIMALT, B. C.,

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

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$2,000, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

A. GOBELL,
Secretary.

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

QUETTON ST. GEORGE & Co.

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

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