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CANADIAN BREEDER

and
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER 19, 1885.

No 45.



IMPORTED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL "MOOIE," PROPERTY OF THE UNADILLA VALLEY STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, WEST EDMESTON, N.Y.

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

The Holstein-Friesian Bull, Mooie. He has been famous as a prize-winner for some time. Mooie 26, Maine Registry, Dutch-Friesian Herd Book, is owned by the Unadilla Valley Stock Breeders' Association, West Edmeston, Otsego Co., N. Y., H. Langworthy, Sec. This firm is one of the largest importers and breeders of these cattle in America, and has by fair and honorable dealing acquired an enviable reputation. The bull Mooie has justly acquired his fame, winning it in the showing in competition with the best cattle of the breed in the land. He won first prize at the Pennsylvania State Fair in 1880; first prize at the Minneapolis, Minn., Exposition in 1881, and led the prize herd and the sweepstakes dairy herd, that was awarded the \$500 prize in competition with 18 herds of all the popular dairy breeds. At the Chicago, Ill., Exposition, same year, he won first prize

and led the prize herd. At the Illinois State Fair, held at Peoria, he won first prize and led the herd that won the sweepstakes dairy prize of \$300.00, in competition with 12 herds, composed of all the popular dairy breeds. At the Tri-State Fair held at Toledo, Ohio, in 1882, he won first prize, and led the herd that was awarded the herd prize. At the Michigan State Fair, held at Jackson, Mich., he won first prize, and led the herd winning the herd prize. At the Illinois State Fair, held at Peoria, he won the first prize, and led the herd that won the herd prize; and at the great St. Louis, Mo., Exposition, he won first prize of \$100, and the sweepstakes prize of \$100.00, and led the herd that won the herd prize of \$125.00. It will thus be seen that Mooie stands pre-eminently without a peer as an exhibition bull. Mooie is now seven years old past, and on account of his great value as a stock-getter, he has been retired from the exhibition field, which position is now occupied

at the head of the Unadilla Valley Herd by his son Mooie Hartog (55 Maine Registry), an animal of great beauty and worth, and promising, if possible, to outrival his noted sire. Mooie is wonderfully prepotent, and invariably stamps his fine qualities upon his offspring. His get are exceedingly fine, and proving deep milkers. No person intending to engage in the breeding of thoroughbred animals can afford to select inferior or second-class specimens because they may be bought at low prices. Only the best animals should be bought for foundation stock, and the purchaser should know after a thorough investigation, that the claims for superiority are well founded. It is not always the case that the firm or individual that makes the greatest claims is entitled to the greatest confidence, but it may be confidently asserted that the Unadilla Association bolsters up no false or spurious claims, but they are ready to back all said in praise of their herd by a practical demonstration of the facts.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Weekly Paper, published in the stock and farming interests of
Canada.

SUBSCRIPTION, - - \$2.00 per Annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Per line, each insertion, 10 cents.
(Nonpareil measurement, 12 lines to one inch.)

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line, \$3.00 per annum.

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word, each insertion, for which cash must accompany order, as accounts
will not be opened for them.

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CANADIAN BREEDER,

COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.,
TORONTO

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19TH, 1885.

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

THE RACE OF LIFE

A sporting paper, viewing a race of life from its
distinctive standpoint, gives the following "point-
ers" to those who might wish to stake money on
the issue of this great go-as-you-please contest
against time:—

"If one could see a million babies start on a
journey, (all scratch the mark of course,) and could
follow them through life, this is about what we
would see: Nearly 150,000 of them drop out
of the ranks at the end of the first year, while
twelve months later the numbers would be further
thinned by the deduction of 53,000 more, 28,000
would follow at the end of the thirteenth year.
They would throw up the sponge by twos and
threes until the end of the forty fifth year, when it
would be found that in the intervening period
something like 500,000 had left the track. Sixty
years would see 370,000 gray headed men still
cheerfully pegging away. At the end of eighty
years the competitors in this great "go-as-you-
please" would number 98,000, but they would be
getting more shaky and 'dotty' each lap. At the
end of 95 seasons 223 would only be left in the
final 'ties,' while the winner would be led into his
retiring room, a solitary wreck, at the age of a
hundred and eight. There is something grimly
humorous in the quaint array of figures, but they
are founded on statistics carefully compiled. One
cannot help wondering what would be the betting
at the start about any one of those million babies
coming in alone at the one hundredth lap of the
great and mysterious track upon which the race of
life is run."

THE "PRACTICAL" MANIA.

In almost every avocation there are to be found
who allow a disposition to theorize, to run away
with their better judgment. When a farmer takes
some absurd notion into his head regarding the
carrying on of his farm work, he is very apt to
suffer for it financially. Very often the intelligent
and enterprising farmer in his anxiety to work
intelligently and understand the why and wherefore
of all that he has to do, spends more money in
experimenting than strict economy would warrant,
but at the same time the man who thoroughly
masters the problems that confront him in his work
as he goes along, usually succeeds best in the long
run. As we have already intimated, however, there
are some farmers who make theorizing and experi-
menting the business of their lives, and of course
such men cannot make much progress as practical
farmers. On the other hand, however, there are
not a few but very many farmers throughout
Canada to-day who persist in following such methods
as have been taught them by their forefathers
without ever asking whether or not they are suited
to the changed conditions with which they find
themselves surrounded. Such farmers are sure to
find themselves terribly handicapped in their
race for prosperity when placed alongside those
who are always ready to avail themselves of any
improvement of method which they think would
help them along the road to prosperity. The
farmer who milks a herd of nondescripts cannot
compete in the butter market with the farmer who
has nothing but Guernsey or Jersey grades or
throughbreds on his place.

And yet there are fossils who will persist in
claiming that one year with another the scrub is a
better butter cow for the farmer than either the
Jersey or the Guernsey. We are told that the
scrubs will live in colder quarters or exist on less
feed than the Channel Islanders. Now, if this be
true, what does it mean? Let us follow the "prac-
tical" man's reasoning to its legitimate finish. A
good scrub cow will consume, say a dollar's worth
of food in a week and produce five pounds of
butter. That is, of the dollar's worth of food she
consumes enough is taken out to sustain life while
the remainder makes five pounds of butter. Now,
more generous keeping will make a Jersey or a
Guernsey produce thirteen pounds of butter per
week. If she is the same size as the scrub it will
take the same amount of feed to sustain life while
the remainder is converted into butter. The
"practical" man will tell us that the scrub is the
better dairy cow of the two because she consumes
less feed. In other words, she converts less feed into
butter than the Channel Islander, and therefore
she is the more profitable of the two. At this rate
a small buck goat would be still more profitable
than either for it would take very little to feed him
and he would convert more of the food he con-
sumed into butter.

If we have not stated the case fairly, let any
advocate of scrub cattle test a few of his best
cows against as many Jerseys and Guernseys, weigh-
ing every pound of food consumed and every pound
of butter produced. He will find that the improved
breeds will give very much better results than the

scrubs in case both are fed reasonably well, though
on starvation fare there is little doubt that the scrub
would live the longer. A cow is a dairy ma-
chine intended to convert hay, grass, roots and
meal into butter, and yet the "practical" man will
tell us that the most profitable of these machines
are those which do the smallest amount of work with-
in a specified time. If the feed be worth more than
the butter it produces, then why should the farmer
make any more butter rather than sell all of his
feed? If, on the other hand, the butter be worth
more than the feed that it costs to produce it, then
why should not the cow be most valued that will do
the most work of this kind within a given space of
time?

Again and again has the value of the Channel
Islanders as butter cows been established by practi-
cal test, the reliability and accuracy of which cannot
be gainsaid, the "practical" men merely shrug
their shoulders and say "give the scrubs the same
chance and they will show like results."

If the advocates of scrub cattle for the dairy
really believe what they say regarding the race they
have decided to champion, what prevents them
from proving what they so boldly assert, by actual
test? The truth is that they know well that they
would have no chance of winning even a place in
competition with fairly good individuals of the im-
proved breeds of butter cows. At the same time
these people know that by writing and publishing
all this nonsense regarding the value of scrubs and
of old-fashioned methods in farming and stock-
breeding they are flattering the vanity of stingy
ignoramuses who have never known what the care
of a really good animal was. Such journalism is of
course unworthy of the name, and does much
harm by actually misleading the confiding and
uninformed. The "practical" cranks are having
their innings just now in a small way, but their
career will surely not be a very long one.

A QUESTION OF COMFORT.

The last issue of the organ of the scrub cattle,
rye straw and and basswood browse fraternity con-
tained an editorial solemnly warning farmers
against keeping their cattle too warm during the
winter. It accused the advocates of comfortable
winter quarters for live stock of adopting that course
just because they were prejudiced against "native"
cattle. And just here we may be pardoned for
setting our venerable contemporary right on a mat-
ter of terms. He tells us that "natives" stand the
cold better than the "improved breeds," but what
he really means is that the common nondescripts,
commonly known as "scrubs," will endure more
cold than those of any of the improved breeds. It
is quite true that these scrubs are "natives," but so
are most of the Jerseys in Mr. Fuller's herd at
Oaklands, notably the great Mary Anne of St.
Lambert. Our contemporary has been using the
term "native" without knowing its meaning, but of
course that is a small matter and in his case hardly
worth mentioning.

What is of more importance, however, is the
animus he displays when discussing anything per-

taining to progress in agriculture or stock-raising. He thinks the live stock ought to be kept shivering all winter for fear they might take cold when coming out of a warm stable. He appears to think that none but scrubs could endure such treatment as he advocates, and therefore he is all the more wedded to his system. For our own part we do not advise farmers and stock-raisers to do anything calculated to prejudice their interests in the long run, but of course this does not prevent us from pointing out to them opportunities for the investment of money in cases where the returns appear likely to be swift and sure. We know, as everybody else knows, that for beef-making and butter-making qualities the Shorthorns, Galloways, Herefords, and Polled Angus, on the one hand, and the Jerseys and Guernseys on the other, are sure to give vastly better returns for the feed they consume than the scrubs or, as our contemporary miscalls them, "natives." We also know, however, that the scrubs will endure more freezing and starving than any of the improved breeds. For fifty years and more our scrubs have been kept on starvation fare every winter, while those of them that have had the shelter of an open shed have been thought "well fixed," so far as sleeping accommodation is concerned. This freezing and starving through many generations has thickened the coat, and has developed a tendency to direct the nutriment received by the animal solely in the direction of resistance to the cold. Even the enormous growth of hair which Nature has mercifully provided for the protection of these animals is not grown without taking up its share of the food consumed by the animal. In the case of the Shorthorn, Hereford, Galloway or Angus, all the food taken by the animal, beyond that which is necessary to sustain the system, goes to beef, in the Holstein and Ayrshire it goes to milk, in the Jersey and Guernsey it goes to butter, but in the scrub to a liberal growth of hair, and to carbon expended in keeping the unfortunate animal warm.

This matter of keeping cattle warm during the winter is a very simple one. It is cheaper to keep the stock warm by means of a close, well-made stable (properly ventilated of course) than by feeding hay, grain and roots to be expended in resisting the intense cold to be endured in an open shed or a badly constructed stable.

Of course it is quite possible to carry the system of warm stabling to an extreme that is at once unnecessary and prejudicial, but any intelligent man who has travelled through Canada in winter and observed the farmyards and stables cannot have failed to come to the conclusion that where we keep one herd of cattle too warm a hundred herds are not kept warm enough.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES.

The Commander-in-Chief of the army in India, Sir Frederick Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., dealt with this subject at a banquet in London as follows:—

"I am not one of those who think that the day for cavalry is over; on the contrary, I believe that a glorious future awaits this branch of service, but the men must be taught to fight on foot as well as on horseback. It is very satisfactory to find that

an improved rifle is about to be issued, and not only, I am glad to say, to the British, but to the Indian army, for it has always seemed to me unfair that we should call upon our native soldiers to fight alongside their British comrades while we arm them with an inferior weapon. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of artillery in war, but of all branches of the service it requires the most careful and constant attention. Its duties are very varied, and unless they can be carried out efficiently, artillery, instead of being an assistance, must become an incumbrance to an army. Artillery, if I may be allowed as a gunner to say so, is far too precious to be permitted to remain in an imperfect condition, and, above all, we must remember, it is a service which cannot be quickly augmented. The horse question is a very serious one. Our peace establishment is so small that a very large increase has to be made whenever a British army takes the field. For home purposes we could, and would have to, indent upon the 3,000,000 or so of horses which it is calculated exist in the United Kingdom, but those who have the best means of judging, say that only an exceedingly small proportion—about three per cent.—of these horses would be any use for a campaign in a foreign country. Change of climate, heavy work, and scanty food must speedily lead to a survival of the fittest, in its most alarming aspect. To go through a campaign a horse must be sound in wind and limb, and in hard condition. If we cannot depend upon finding, in the hour of need, a sufficient number of such animals in the United Kingdom, it is absolutely necessary that proper arrangements should be made beforehand, both by the establishment of reserve depots at home and by deciding on the places abroad from which a further supply could be speedily obtained. As to the non-combatant departments, I have not the personal experience which would enable me to say whether their organization is all that it should be, but I am under the impression that it would not be an easy matter to expand them rapidly and economically. The question of transport is, if possible, of still greater importance than that of horses, for even the infantry portion of an army is helpless for offensive purposes if it cannot move. Unfortunately the transport used in England is altogether unsuited to those countries in which a British army is most likely to be employed. Heavy four-wheeled wagons may do very well where made roads exist, but in mountainous districts where there are nothing better than bridle paths, or in sandy deserts, or marshy, low-lying lands, pack animals or the slightest description of carts are the only kinds of transport that could be depended upon. It is not sufficient, moreover, to collect at the port of debarkation thousands of animals, and hundreds of men to look after them; much more than this is required to render an army movable; and even when a start has been made nothing demands more experience, care, and constant supervision than the transport of animals. We have soldiers who will fight, we have officers to lead them, and the country may rest assured that its officers and men are ready to go anywhere and do anything; but unless they are equipped with an efficient transport, the best troops that ever existed could not possibly bring an expedition in a foreign country to a successful issue. To make the attempt would inevitably lead to bitter disappointment and a deplorable waste of life and money. I have said that we should always have in readiness carriage for the first reserve of infantry ammunition, and I cannot too strongly urge this. In these days of breechloaders the ammunition in men's pouches may be speedily expended, and it is absolutely necessary that the means should be at hand to replenish it. Mules are the only satisfactory description of transport for this purpose; they can accompany the troops over any kind of ground, and will thrive where other animals would starve, and it would not be very expensive to keep up the number of mules required for at least one army

corps. They could be usefully employed at our large military centres, such as Aldershot, the Curragh, etc.; and all the troops could in turn be taught how to load and look after them. In this matter, and many others connected with war, India could afford the most valuable assistance to an English army operating in Asia or Eastern Europe.

TROTTING IN ENGLAND.

Bell's Life in London.

One of the most important trotting matches ever decided in the Sheffield district was brought off at the Newhall grounds yesterday evening, in the presence of about 1,000 spectators. The contending animals were Early Morn and My Shadow, the former being the property of a local medical practitioner, Dr. McDonald, while the latter is owned by a well-known veterinary surgeon, Mr. Bryder. The conditions were that the animals should trot ten miles, owners up, for £50 a side. The match has been on the tapis for about six weeks, and has created so much interest in local trotting circles that considerable money depended upon the result. Early Morn, who is a brown mare, bred in Ireland, comes of a trotting strain of blood, is rising six years old, stands fifteen hands high, and was trained by the well-known jockey Jimmy Boothroyd, Jr.

My Shadow is a chestnut mare, and has a rather fashionable pedigree, she being bred at Sheffield Lane Top Paddocks, and is by the thoroughbred race horse Toxy, out of a trotting mare called Brightside Pet, is rising five years old, stands 14 hands 1 inch, and was trained by her owner, and driven by Mr. Brydes. It was five and one-half when the nags were driven upon the track. My Shadow going to sulky, while Dr. McDonald was on the back of Early Morn. The betting had been slightly in favor of My Shadow, but, after the nags had been driven round a lap, the talent was so well pleased with Early Morn's style that they laid odds of 7 to 4 on her. The Newhall track measures 638 yards in circumference, and in order to compass the distance the animals had to travel 27 laps and 428 yards.

The stakeholder and referee, Mr. Fred Cartledge of Intake, gave the word "Go," and Early Morn, being quickest away, passed the post in the first lap with a lead of 50 yards, which at the conclusion of the fifth lap was increased to 150 yards. In the sixth lap Mr. McDonald took a judicious pull on Early Morn, who was evidently wanting her head, but was still steadily drawing away from My Shadow, who was trotting in anything but a taking-on style. In the thirteenth lap Early Morn could have overlapped My Shadow, but her jockey contented himself with following in her wake until the sixteenth lap, when Early Morn went in front and kept there for the remainder of the race, finally winning by about 650 yards, in 40 min. 53½ sec., which time she could doubtless have beaten by two minutes had she been driven all the way.

THE HORSE MARTS.

PRICES IN ENGLAND.

English Live Stock Journal.

The Nimrods resident in London and the vicinity of the "Wen," as Cobbett used to call the great city which has now developed into double the size it was in his time, were this year much disappointed at Sir Thomas Lennard having dispensed with his annual sale of hunters at Belhus, which for several years afforded them an opportunity of getting well mounted, besides being a pleasant "outing." This year, the 15 horses he had taken some trouble to collect were sold at Albert Gate, and formed the principal feature at that great emporium. The greater number of them were high-class hunters, and were brought under the "box" in that fine hard

condition for which Belhus is celebrated; consequently, it was not surprising that there was a full yard and very lively competition for their possession. Although not "warranted," they were all believed to be sound by their vendor, with the exception of a very handsome brown mare by Citadel, whom the catalogue stated "made a noise," an announcement that caused her to return whence she came. The remaining 14 were all sold, and realized 1,258 gs., or an average of nearly 90 gs. The grey gelding Whitehaven, up to 14 stone, possessing both quality and substance, brought the highest figure, 150 gs., and was taken by Mr. Syans. For the chestnut gelding Chester, another horse of the same stamp, Mr. McCullough gave 135 gs.; and Mikado, a chestnut gelding, by Uncas, up to 15 stone, was taken by Mr. Beddard for 125 gs. Mr. Somers gave 110 gs. for Bajador, a well-bred gelding, by Mogador, his dam by Wild Dayrell, who is not unlikely to be heard of in hunters' steeple-chases during the coming season; and the same gentleman gave 110 gs. for the chestnut gelding Chiltern, by Thunderer, dam Soffinka, by Newminster, another very high-class horse, who, never having run, is qualified for hunt races. Mr. Digby gave 105 gs. for Campden, a nice 12-stone hunter, and Mr. Smith gave 105 gs. for Pinxton, a lady's hunter. Wathington, a grandson of Marsyas, made 100 gs., given for him by Mr. Digby, but nothing else ran into three figures. Besides the Belhus horses, the catalogue contained a few other good horses, for whom fair prices were realised. The grey gelding Mike, belonging to Mr. R. Leveson-Gower, brought 110 gs.; and Mr. Everard Heneage's bay gelding Merrimac 105 gs., while a brown gelding, the property of an officer ordered abroad, made 71 gs. Six other hunters were sold for between 60gs. and 70gs., and ten brought between 50gs. and 60 gs. For harness horses there were also some good prices realised. Baron William Schroder sent up from the Rookery, Nantwich, a very handsome brown team of four, three of whom were sold. For one of the wheelers Mr. King gave 100 gs., and for the leaders, a spanking pair, Mr. Hogg gave 260 gs. Altogether, 90 horses were disposed of for 4,657 gs., so there is at least no damp in the horse trade.

At Reading, on Saturday, Mr. Tompkins held an important sale, when upwards of 100 horses passed under the hammer. The catalogue included 30 of his own horses, mostly hunters, selected with his usual care and judgment, as may be inferred from some of the prices realised. Tally Ho, by Duc de Beaufort, out of Shepherdess, a splendid specimen of the thoroughbred hunter, realised 160 gs., Monarch, by Lord Gough, 6 years, 150 gs., Woldsman, by Fireaway II., 140 gs., black gelding, 6 years, pedigree unknown, 120 gs., Sensation, 6 years, by Lord Derby, 100 gs., The Cid, 6 years, by Roman Bee, 100 gs. There was also a good show of harness and riding horses, several of whom brought from 50 gs. to 80 gs.

THE DISPERSION OF THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH'S AYRSHIRES.

Correspondence of the (Chicago) National Live Stock Journal.

The reason for parting with the herd was the determination on the part of the Duke of Buccleuch to keep at Drumlanrig only one breed of cattle, the Galloways. The attendance at the sale comprised, in addition to a large number of Scotch farmers, many from England, Ireland, America, and the Continent of Europe. The bidding throughout was most spirited, and the results of the sale much exceeded expectations. Altogether 164 animals were offered and anything approaching a full record of the prices is out of the question, but a few of the more notable transactions may be chronicled. The five year old cow, Flirt of Drumlanrig, a first prize winner at Thornhill and Sanquhar, was knocked out at 40 guineas, to Mr.

Cross, Glasgow; Lady Grizel 4th, got by the national prize bull, White Prince 63, and full sister of the cow that won the cup for best female at the Highland Society's centenary show at Edinburgh, in 1884, was secured at 40 guineas by Mr. Brown, Ellerslie; Snow Drop 5th, a fine three year-old, by White Prince, made 53 guineas, the purchaser being Mr. Ferrier, Bathgate. The highest price for cows was 74 guineas, the animal being Whinflower 3rd, 1139, a four-year-old, by White Prince, dam Whinflower of Drumlanrig. She gained the first prize as a cow in calf, and the cup given by the Ayrshire Herd-Book Society for the second best female in the Ayrshire classes at the Highland Society's centenary show last year. The purchaser was Mr. Bartlemore, Netherhouses, one of the most successful breeders of Ayrshires, and the owner of those famous bulls, Hover a Blink and Silver King, the latter of which has just been secured for his herd in Kent, by Mr. E. A. Roberts. The average for 48 cows was £29 4s. 11d.

The two-year-old heifers sold capitally, the average for 30 head being £33 6s. 6d. Gem 4th, by Stanley 2nd 338, was taken by Mr. Mark J. Stewart for 40 guineas. Dewdrop 7th, by Nihsdale 250, and from Dewdrop 2nd, of a well-known prize strain, fetched 47 guineas from Mr. Young, Glasgow. Dairy Maid 2nd made 45 guineas from Mr. Stewart, of Southwick. For Favorite 4th, by White Prince, dam Favorite 2nd, Mr. Walker, Hartwood, gave 50 guineas. Mr. Wilson, Kilbarchan, paid 52 guineas for Yellow Bess 5th, by Stanley 2nd. The yearling heifers, 33 in number, averaged £23 9s., and the 30 heifer calves averaged £14, the competition for these being very spirited. For the bulls the demand was also very active. The five-year-old bull, Baron 2nd, sire White Prince, dam Favorite 2nd, went to 64 guineas, at which price he was knocked out to Mr. Ferrier, Bathgate. The yearling bulls reached the high average of £67 4s., one of the best prices being 64 guineas for Stanley 3rd, sire Prince Alfred. He was taken by Mr. Lockhart, Airies, Stranraer. Baron Sjostrom, Finland, who was an extensive purchaser, gave 57 guineas for the yearling bull, Buccleuch 4th, sire Baron 2nd, dam Diamond. The highest price obtained at the sale was 105 guineas for yearling bull, Bruce 2nd 1166, sire MacGregor of Drumlanrig, dam Eva of Drumlanrig. His sire was first at the Glasgow show of the Highland Society in 1882, and the purchaser was Mr. Hewetson, Auchenbainzie, Thornhill. For the bull calves a very lively demand was experienced, 13 averaging no less than £32 6s. 2d. Among best prices were 50 guineas for one out of Favorite 3rd, 55 guineas for one out of Heatherbell, and 40 guineas for one out of Eva 3rd. The average for 163 head was £27 11s. 1d., total, £4,491 7s. 6d.

A JERSEY SALE BADLY ADVERTISED.

The Louisiana, Missouri, *Press* says: "The Jersey auction sale of Dr. H. B. Butts took place Tuesday as advertised. There were 47 head, mostly all of which were sold. The animals were choice, and ought, it seems, to have brought better prices. The prices ranged from \$20 to \$75, the average being less than \$40. Joseph S. Barnum was the auctioneer. A splendid dinner was served on the ground. This was the largest sale of Jersey stock ever made in this vicinity, and the prices ranged lower than ever before."

It is a shame to see, or to hear of, thoroughbred Jerseys selling at such prices and the only gratification one can find in such a sale is the fact that what is one man's loss is another man's gain. There is a great want of judgment shown at times in making sales, and it is wonderful how men having natural shrewdness and business experience can make them. We have seen the same mistake made many times this year, and will probably do so again.

Men who are afraid of investing a little money in judicious advertising generally get left. As the Jersey bulletin says of another Jersey sale, "advertised very little and poorly managed," hence low prices. We have attended hundreds of sales but have yet to recall one that was thoroughly and judiciously advertised that did not pay well for the money so invested.

Messrs. John F. Finley & Son, of Breckenridge, Mo., made a sale of Shorthorn cattle and sold every head offered at an average of \$100. A near neighbor made a sale but a few weeks afterwards and withdrew one-half the stock because they were averaging less than \$50. The Shorthorn breeders in an adjacent, but much more highly favored county, sold shortly afterwards and did not realize \$60. There is a reason for this difference, and it is found mainly in the advertising.

ABUSE OF STOCK IN TRANSPORTATION.

South and West.

Mr. Lucian Prince, the veteran worker in behalf of our dumb animals, has been employed by certain large buyers of cattle to investigate the abuses of dumb animals in transportation on the railroads. From a reason unknown to those who forwarded dressed meats to the East, it has been found that considerable of the meat thus shipped spoilt easily and was unfit for consumption. The animals were slaughtered properly, and the meat shipped in apparently good order. Yet the complaints of the character stated continued to come. It was very evident that the meat had the seeds of decay in it when the animal was slaughtered, but what was the cause? Of course diseased meat cannot be rendered good by putting it into a refrigerator car. Ice cannot do more than prevent decay. It cannot make bad meat good.

It was suspected that the whole difficulty originated in the treatment of the animals while on the cars and in the yards, and that has been found to be true. The entire trouble comes from not giving the animals water. Shippers find it to be to their interest to keep water from the stock until it arrives in Chicago, when the animals burning up with thirst are given all the water that they will drink for the sole and dishonest purpose of selling the water at so much a pound. Men that will do that sort of work are out of their place just as long as they remain out of the penitentiary. It is pocket-picking without the dangers which that kind of work usually involves. Men are sent to prison every day of the year for a much less crime. But outside of the dishonest phase of the matter, a man who will keep a poor dumb beast from slaking its thirst, commits a crime which makes him a much greater brute than the one he tortures. It is difficult for one with a heart in his breast to conceive how anything in the shape of a human being can resort to such exquisite cruelty just for the purpose of getting a few extra dollars into his pocket. And in this terribly mean, despicable business some of the railroads join with apparent zest. The reason is plain. If a railroad company will allow shippers to thus violate the law—and there is a national law against such brutality—they will patronize that road; and so we find men who manage great railroad corporations descending to the work of torturing dumb animals that they may make larger dividends for their companies. It is likely that those same men would count a dog fight brutal. But their brutality far exceeds that of any instigator of a dog or bull fight that this world ever saw. The man who lets loose two ferocious animals to fight each other is brutal enough, but the victims of his brutality are so enraged that they scarcely feel the torture that they suffer. But an animal that is compelled to go for a day without water has nothing to rob the torture of its blistering sting. It is a steady craving for water all the time, and there is no torture so

severe as that which comes from a craving thirst. Further, the animal is diseased, and as already seen, the meat of such an animal is unfit for consumption. These shippers and railroad managers, therefore, for a little gain are willing to attack the health and lives of the public. And still we keep a police force in all our large cities principally for the purpose of watching a class of men who seldom deliberately plot crime that is so black as this.

Besides all this such downright dishonesty in time always overleaps itself. It is a blind man who thinks that the great houses who buy cattle to slaughter will continue to buy cattle of this character, or that if it becomes uncertain whether they can get cattle whose meat will keep, they will not cut down the price so as to cover a possible loss. It is equally blind to expect that when it shall become known that beef is poisoned before it is slaughtered that the consumption will not fall off enough to affect the price. These people, therefore, are working directly against their own interest, but when an average man gets his eye on a dollar he will get it if he breaks his neck in doing it.

What ought to be done? Enforce the national law that provides that stock shall be watered and fed every so often. If the roads over which stock is shipped will not see that the law is complied with, summon them into a United States court and compel them to pay for their criminal indifference or their criminal design. Humane societies ought to see to this. We have one in Illinois, and we respectfully call their attention to this serious abuse of the cattle that are transported over our railroads. For the sake of the animals and for the sake of the people who consume the meats let a determined effort be put forth to stop this monstrous cruelty and wrong. The matter can be remedied if the managers of the railroads will simply issue their orders to their representatives that a failure to have stock watered and fed as the law directs, will secure their dismissal. The managers know this well enough. Some of their representatives in the yards frankly say that they can do nothing without such orders, but that with them they could act efficiently. The entire responsibility, therefore, rests upon the railroad managers.

No trifling part of a jockey's education is a knowledge of how to hold his tongue. One young man has recently had a warning, but it came too late—had he possessed this most desirable accomplishment I should have been richer myself and some of my friends would have benefited by several thousand pounds. Thus it happened. Archer was the other day riding a colt that appears to be invincible. He cantered to the post, and was joined there by a lad, a successful jockey in his way, who promptly struck up conversation by observing, "I'm going to beat you to-day!" "Are you?" Archer carelessly replied. "Yes, I am!" the other replied "You think I'm not. All right. You'll see?" The lad in truth was "as near as a toucher" doing what he said he should do, and we who were in that desirable thing which they call "the know" thought for a few comfortable seconds that our money was in our pockets. But Archer won. "He'd have done me to a certainty if he hadn't talked about his mare," Archer said afterwards, "I should have laughed at the idea of his being dangerous if he hadn't said what he did, and should have taken no notice of his getting ahead—felt sure he would come back or I would catch him when I started; but after what he said I thought I had better keep an eye on him. He astonished me I can tell you, and he would have won the race if he hadn't given me warning." Those who backed the second at from 12 to 1 to 20 to 1 are naturally delighted with the jockey. They propose, indeed, to present him with a testimonial. A muzzle is the most favored suggestion.—*English Paper.*

THE RANGEMAN.

Colorado Live Stock Journal.

The *Breeders' Gazette*, published at Chicago, assumes that because the men engaged in cattle raising in the arid belt are moving to form an International Range Association, that they propose to array themselves in an attitude of war toward the live stock men of other sections. The assumption is both false and mischievous. While the farm cattle raisers and the range stockmen are not in conflict, their methods are utterly dissimilar, and in convention they present incongruous elements. The farmers and millers, for instance, are dependent on each other, and in one sense their interests are mutual, yet a convention of farmers and millers would not bring together a body that would be harmonious in its deliberations. The interests of range men are known only to themselves, and cannot be intelligently considered and discussed by those engaged in stock-raising in the country east of the 100th meridian. To sit for hours listening to dairy statistics, or to the given number of pounds of hay or corn fed to a cow or steer during the winter months, is a source of neither pleasure nor profit to the rangeman, while the dairyman is equally indifferent to questions touching range interests. Either interest might as appropriately attend a convention of cotton growers at New Orleans. They meet on common ground only when the question of contagious cattle diseases, or that of transportation, is under discussion. So that while the rangemen are not hostile to the cattle interests of other sections, they believe that their interests can be more conveniently considered and better served by coming together at some point in the range country, where they will be glad to meet live stock men from every part of the world.

THE BEST KIND OF STOCK TO RAISE.

Iowa Homestead.

Whether horses, cattle, sheep or hogs are the most profitable is not an abstract question to be settled by discussion, but a concrete case to be determined not so much by the merits of the stock as by the character, capacity and tastes of the farmer, the kind and quality of the land, the climate and local surroundings. There are some farmers whose tastes lie in the direction of cattle. They have a natural love for them, are adepts in milking and feeding, the calves grow as if by magic, whilst others have no luck because no tact nor skill nor taste for that branch of stock-raising. Other men who have no luck, as they say, with cattle, have a natural love for horses, whilst some who have no special success with either, are perfect artists when it comes to shaping up the pig. So that whether one kind of stock is better than another depends on the adaptation of the farmer himself. There is also an adaptation of the land. Because large, heavy cattle do admirably on one farm it does not follow that with the same farmer they would do well on the adjoining farm. We have often called attention to the fact that the large breeds have their home in level, rich soils, whilst the small breeds are the product of rough, thin soils. And this arrangement of nature cannot be reversed. The man who wishes to breed Shorthorns that weigh from 1,600 to 1,800 pounds must have smooth land, free from bogs and deep sloughs. He can put Jerseys or scrubs on his rough lands, but he had better keep his Shorthorns or Herefords off them.

On the other hand, the farmer who wishes to raise horses that have wear in them, that will stand the rough work of roads and streets will find on a rather hilly farm with gravelly or even stony land, the soil adapted to them, and will succeed far better than on the level prairie or wet bottom. So

that to have the highest success there must be an adaptation of the farmer and the land and the stock to the end to be gained, and until all these factors are taken into account it is impossible to say which is best or most profitable.

All kinds of stock have their ups and downs. The farmer who has a pride in any one kind of stock, and a natural liking for it, and a farm adapted to it should not change because for a time it is under a cloud. So long as human wants remain as they are, there will be a demand and reasonably fair prices for good horses, good beef, for pork and wool and mutton. No invention can supplant them until it provides some way in which man himself can live without food or go unclothed. Inventive genius can supplant human labor, but it can't supplant the labor of the horse. So that the one thing for the stock farmer to do is to select the kind of stock adapted to his taste, his farm and his purse, and go ahead.

GREEN MANURING.

In a letter to the *Scottish Agricultural Gazette*, Sir John B. Lawes summarizes the result of eight years' experiments on the question of turning under green crops for manure, the results of which were that an acre of clover fed off by sheep, without other food, gave an annual increase in live weight of 249½ pounds, while sheep which received in addition 728 pounds of cotton cake, gave 362 pounds of live weight per acre. At four cents a pound for the increase of weight, which would be a very low price for the increase alone, the increase on an acre of clover alone would therefore be worth (in America) \$10.00, or that on clover and cotton cake \$14.48. From these experiments Sir John argues that "it is evident that wherever there is a demand for meat it is much more profitable to feed green crops with stock than to plough them under. In districts of the United States where there is little or no demand for meat, I have often advocated the ploughing under of such green crops as peas and clover, as being a much cheaper method of fertilizing the soil than can be effected by the application of nitrogenous manures. In this country (Great Britain), on the other hand, the cultivation of arable land without stock, and fertilizing the soil by ploughing under green crops, as also the continuous growth of grain crops by means of purchased manures, appear to be processes which can hardly be supported by practical science." [When it is remembered that the writer of the above has applied, during a period of more than forty years, the most rigorous tests possible to all forms of manures, including those which he denominates "purchased" manures, and that he has conclusively demonstrated that these "purchased" chemical manures may be so employed as to yield even greater crops than stable manure (though at enormous expense), his assertion that "the continuous growth of grain crops by means of purchased manures can hardly be supported by practical science" should be carefully pondered here in America, where these manures are more expensive, and the resultant crops less valuable than in England. The fact is that the farmers in America cannot afford to make a practice of ploughing under green crops, or of buying commercial fertilizers. The only excuse for temporarily following the one practice or the other is the lack of capital for handling live-stock.]

Recently in the transportation of 550 head of cattle by rail, from Colorado to Texas, all arrived in good condition, only one being trampled to death while on the cars.

The annual beef production of Scotland is estimated at 110,000 tons, which, at a value of about \$385 a ton, makes a total of \$41,250,000. The mutton production is said to reach 70,000 tons, valued at about \$33,750,000.

THE AYLESBURY DUCK.

Wright, the well known writer on poultry subjects, writes as follows concerning the Aylesbury Duck.— 'It is,' he states, 'nothing unusual to see around one cottage two thousand ducklings, and it is estimated that the annual income of the town from their sale amounts to \$100,000, it not being uncommon for a ton of ducks to be sent to the London market in a single night. A former very successful breeder of this variety, with reference to the flesh-colored bills so perfect in the Aylesbury duck, at its native place, says that 'the beautiful tint is obtained by giving the ducks in their troughs of water a peculiar kind of white gravel, found only in the neighborhood of Aylesbury, in appearance resembling pumice stone. In this gravel they constantly shove their bills, and this keeps them white. Birds intended for exhibition are seldom allowed out in the sun, as this tans their bills.' "

CONDIMENTS FOR POULTRY.

Poultry Yard.

Any sort of food for man or beast is unsuitable for digestion if flavorless and insipid, no matter how much nutritive material a chemical analysis may reveal in it. Therefore you should season regularly and uniformly all the meal, dough, or other soft feed you give to your fowls, and the seasoning will help to make what you give them food in a very essential sense. The proper condiments for poultry are salt, cayenne pepper, ginger and mustard. Change from one of these to the other. Salt and cayenne are the staples. This does not make the diet an artificial one, properly speaking, but it is coming back to food resembling the natural sustenance such as they would get at large in their primitive wild life in the spicy aromatic buds and berries of the forest. Supplying them in these concentrated forms, great care must be exercised in the matter of condiments, not to overdo, and thus spoil what we have undertaken in good faith. A good rule in the use of salt, pepper and other condiments for poultry, is to season just about the same as food is seasoned for table use. We should not seek a pampered, unnatural condition for fowls, but strive to get them just the proportion of aromatic substances in their feed that gallinaceous birds of all species are accustomed to in a wild state.

GEESE.

Breeder and Sportsman.

Every woman that wants to get out of poultry all there is in it, should by all means have a nice flock of geese. Now, don't condemn the goose unheard. Ever since we could remember, men, from some cause or other, have been down on geese. We wonder if they know why. It is true, the horse may not like to drink after them, but when we consider the profit that can be made on geese, it will pay to fix a watering place for horses where geese cannot reach. Geese do not need as much water as is generally supposed. One quart each day at the pond or brook is enough, and if necessary, they can then be turned away, and the most fastidious horse be none the wiser. They are easy and cheaply kept, never unhealthy, need no elaborate house, and little, if any, grain feed, except when snow is on the ground. Toulouse geese are the largest, and in our opinion, the handsomest, but the other varieties have their good points and admirers. Figures won't lie, and here are some of them: A Toulouse goose, if given a good grass run, will, without any other feed except what she finds in the creek or pond, lay thirty or forty eggs. We must not count our goslings before they are hatched, but half these eggs ought to hatch anyway, and this will give us fifteen goslings.

With proper attention, or even half as much as it takes to raise chickens, eight of them can be raised. This is a very low estimate. Good feed and care will make those goslings weigh twenty pounds apiece by Christmas, and at the same price as pork—and it is always about twice as high—we have a pretty good summer's work for one goose. Figure it yourself. Besides she and the gander, if picked at regular intervals, have turned off four pounds of feathers and the eight goslings four more, thus all paying for their keep, and we have the old pair left. It seems to us if there is anything of "eating one's cake and keeping it too," it is in raising geese.

BLACK JAVAS.

National Poultry Monitor.

Very little is known of the early history of the Black Java breed only what comes through one source, namely, their originator. We do not know that the origin of the breed was ever questioned, simply for the reason that their history is given in a plain, straightforward and unvarnished shape; and there is no attempt to disguise any of the most important facts bearing upon their incipency and early development up to their present standing as a first-class standard fowl.

It is conceded that the Black and Mottled Javas are "home made" fowls, or in other words distinctively American breeds. And much praise is due those fanciers, who by their skill and perseverance have produced these splendid breeds which are now attracting the attention of fanciers.

It matters little to us now after the lapse of twenty years or more how a certain coachman filched from his eccentric employer (a M. D. of Missouri) a few eggs of this rare breed, which he could not procure for love or money—the result is the same, for we have every reason to believe they fell into more enterprising hands, judging by the interval of years spent in improving them before they were brought forward for recognition and favor.

It is claimed for the Black Javas that no fresh blood was introduced by crossing except what had been obtained by different matings of the same family for twenty years. This of itself is no commendation, although it proves the vitality, hardiness, stamina and quick maturing qualities of the breed, in spite of the degenerating influence of incestuous breeding.

The Black Javas possess many characteristic points wholly or in part differing from other known breeds, though the type may somewhat resemble the Plymouth Rock with the length, depth and ample tail of the Dorking. We say many of their splendid qualities are due more to their original composition than to relative mating.

The color of the breed is a rich lustrous black, with that beautiful green shading so desirable in black fowls. The comb is single and of a moderate size, ear lobes red, beak black, legs black and free from feathers, bottom of feet yellow, full flowing tail, with abundant and nicely curved sickle feathers. They are good-sized fowl and make good layers, setters and mothers.

The flesh of the Black Java is unlike that of most black fowls, being yellow, fine-grained and compact. It is tender and savory, more like that of the Dorking than any of the Asiatic breeds. They are well adapted to the farmer who gives his fowls ample range, and to the cottager who desires a combination of utility and beauty.

DUCKS AS A SOURCE OF PROFIT.

Mr. Jas. Rankin, of South Easton, Mass., in Farm and Garden.

Mr. Rankin is enthusiastic over his results with ducks during the past year, and gives his experience as follows:—

His adult ducks number 35, from which he hatched 3,000 ducklings in his incubator, making \$45 profit from each adult. He received from 18 to 30 cents per pound for the ducklings when they were about eight or nine weeks old, and at that age they weighed from eight to ten pounds per pair, growing nearly twice as fast as chicks. They were sold dressed, the feathers paying for the killing and picking. Each young duck yielded about two ounces of feathers, which sold at 50 cents per pound. Occasionally some of the young ducks would increase at the rate of a pound a week. On weighing them at six weeks old, they have averaged 2½ pounds and in one week more would attain 3½ pounds. They are fed in the same manner as young chicks, but require a little more animal food. Soft food is better for them than grain. When first hatched hard-boiled egg, with stale bread soaked in milk, answers well. When three or four days old a mixture of scalded meal and middlings, to which mashed potatoes are added, makes an excellent food. Green food and meat, however, must not be omitted. The best months for selling (Boston market) are May and June, the average price per pound, wholesale, being 22 cents. They come in at a time when chicks are depressed in price. The average cost for each duck is two cents a week for nine weeks, or about five cents a pound.

Mr. Rankin's ducks begin to lay near the 1st of February, and lay about 140 eggs each per annum, commencing when five months old. They are of the Pekin variety, the yellow legs and skin and pure white feathers being desirable. The old ducks can be kept with only a large trough for bathing purposes. As to the raising of young ducks he uses no water at all, except for drinking purposes. They are kept in little yards the same as chicks, being subject to fewer diseases, and are hardy, and grow fast. Mr. Rankin uses incubators entirely, being very successful, and literally astonished the visitors of the State Fair with his exhibit by bringing his eggs from Boston to Philadelphia, keeping them 18 hours out of the incubator, and hatching nearly all of them; although they were well shaken on the journey, many of them hatching out during transit. The figures given, as well as the fact that no water is required, solves the problem as to the profit to be expected from ducks, but, as Mr. Rankin states, the secret is in a good incubator, a good breed, and good attention during the time of incubation and up to the period of marketing the ducklings.

There is a profit in ducks, for they possess many good qualities not to be overlooked. In the first place they grow faster than chicks, and are ready for market when three months old. They are subject to fewer diseases, and need less care and attention. They usually lay early in the morning, and are regular in their habits. Ducks are gross feeders, and consume anything that may be offered. A pot of boiled turnips, thickened with meal and middlings, furnishes them with a delicacy, while the tops of vegetables are greedily devoured. They thrive best when they have access to a pond, but may be kept without water, except what is required for drinking, if desired, but in such case they should be supplied with a ration of meat every day. A large trough will serve them for bathing purposes, and if supplied with all they require will give good returns. Ducks are voracious and greedy, and unless fed judiciously, will run up an expense nearly equal to the receipts, but a large portion of their food may consist of grass and other bulky material, which is better for them than too much concentrated food. They do not scratch, and should therefore have as much room for exercise as can be allowed. The Pekins and Rouens are the largest breeds, but the Aylesburys are claimed to be the best layers.

DO THIS, THAT, AN' T'OTHER.

Farm and Garden.

Dispose of your old hens. Push your turkeys and pullets. With good care and management the pullets will soon commence to lay—at a time when one egg in hand is worth six next summer. Your late broods of chicks need a warm place; otherwise they may freeze their toes. If taken care of they may come handy for the Christmas or New Year's table, or for winter chickens or late summer layers. Do not neglect to gather some road-dust for a dust bath. Clean out the hen house, whitewash and apply kerosene oil to the roosts and nests. Spread a load or two of dry muck or soil over the hen house floor. Save the poor and loose heads of cabbage and other vegetables for winter; the hens will need and enjoy them then.

CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS.

R. H. Holterman, in American Agriculturist.

Canadian beekeepers are organizing for the purpose of having a monster display of honey at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition to be held in London next season. A display is desired of such magnitude and so rich in quality that it will attract universal attention and not without an object.

For some time we have felt the want of a larger market and we have acted the part of paralytics; we felt the want, knew that our remedy has lain in Europe but, as individuals, we have felt powerless to put forth any effectual efforts to open it. Now we have before us the opportunity of sending our honey, free of charge, and probably some one to take care of it, and it is to be hoped no one will lose the opportunity of doing all in their power to make the enterprise a success.

Once let us secure a foothold in England and Germany with our honey and we can defy these small, ignorant honey-raisers who have done so much in the past to injure our market. If we cannot secure a fair remuneration here, we ship, and the result will be an important one. A more fixed market price, therefore, less danger in handling. Employment for an unlimited number of colonies thereby increasing the wealth of Canada: directly, by the production of honey and bees, indirectly, by an increased yield of clover seed, fruits of all kinds, etc., wherever additional bees are kept.

MORE ABOUT WINTERING BEES.

HIVES IN THE CELLAR.

Prairie Farmer.

J. A. S. writes: I wrote you last winter asking directions for keeping bees in the cellar. I had good success, only for one thing, that was dampness causing the loss of swarms. Mold hindered others from doing as well as they should have done. My hives are the Improved Langstroth Simplicity—on top of which I can place a half storey, or a whole storey, as may be needed. Will you please inform me what to do? I am partitioning off a room in my cellar, as you directed me last winter. It will be 16 by 18 feet, with one window, and by opening door in partition can get others.

REPLY.—I should think the difficulty with this cellar is lack of proper ventilation. Honey without bees in some cellars will get water, burst theappings, and ooze from the comb. Bees have wintered well in cellars in which there was a flowing spring; the water no doubt purified the atmosphere. I have often thought that the cellar in which my bees are stored might be too dry, being in sandy soil upon high ground. Before this cellar had sub-earth ventilation, mold would grow upon the walls like a spreading vine, but since air has been admitted from the bottom, the mold ceased to form. I would not like to dispense with this ventilator, if no bees were stored there, for the air is so much purer

—no musty smell or mold. D. A. Jones, a prominent apiarist of the Dominion of Canada, claims that these ventilating pipes ought to be laid below the frost line, and extend 100 feet from the cellar, so that the cold air will moderate before entering it. This may not be necessary in all climates. Six inch tile answers the purpose very well, and the out-door opening should be covered with wire gauze to prevent mice or rats from entering the cellar, the in-door opening can be covered up, if the temperature gets too low for safety of the bees in severe weather.

I do not think that opening a window for the air to escape is just the right thing. When so opened it causes too sudden a change; a stove pipe extending down to about 6 inches from the floor, and entering a flue above, or better still, connecting with a pipe where there is a fire continually kept, would create a draught, drawing off impure air. I have seen wooden ventilators about 6 inches square, opening into the cellar above, having several turns, or as it were elbows, so that no light entered. A cellar so constructed that it would be a healthful abode for human beings, with the exception of sunlight, and kept at an even temperature of 45°, would be as nearly right as possible for bees. In order to keep the temperature at this point, the size of the cellar should correspond to the number of colonies stored... A bench, or a framework of scantling, a foot or so from the floor, to set the hives upon, is a good thing. Let the floor be cemented or paved, so the dead bees can be swept up, and taken out occasionally; if they are permitted to lie there all winter and decay, the noxious gases will enter the rooms above, causing a disagreeable stench, unhealthy for the inmates.

WHEN TO PUT IN CELLAR.

A bee-keeper must be governed by the latitude his apiary is in, with reference to the time of putting bees in the cellar. By a vote of the Northwestern Convention last year, it was decided that November was too soon to store them. Last season ours were stored December 1st, and two weeks of fine weather followed, when bees that were upon the summer stands flew many days. Experience teaches us that it is better to store late, and then keep them there until warm weather comes to stay... When the bees are to be carried into the cellar, I fasten them in until the next day, in the meantime leaving the cellar ventilators open. When the bees are quiet, the hives are opened. Don't confine the bees to their hives in the cellar, but leave fly entrances open, and the frames covered with "comforts," or better, with woollen blankets.

LOCATING AN APIARY FOR PROFIT.

This is perhaps one of the most important considerations to all who may contemplate going into the bee business. Not only the experienced, but the novice, are alike interested in a proper location for bees, and care should be taken in selecting a good location before too great an outlay of cash is ventured.

In the first place, let your bees be located on a dry, elevated piece of ground, which should be properly enclosed with a good hedge or board fence. Then build a good shed, seven feet wide, six and a half feet high at the back, and nine and a half feet high in front. The length of the shed can be as long as may be desired, to accommodate as many stocks or stauds as you may wish to keep, allowing about two feet of space to each stock. All materials used should be of a good quality, especially the boards used for closing in the back, which should be so arranged with ventilation under the eave as to give a free circulation of air in hot weather. The front should also receive a lining of boards, three feet and six inches long, to be put on from the roof down, in order to give a proper

shade on the hives near noonday. Your platform should be built just inside of the front posts, about eighteen inches high and two feet wide, and the full length of the shed. The entire building should have a good, durable roof.

The next consideration is that of honey-producing plants, which should be plentiful, of nature's flora; and where these are lacking the beekeeper should make an effort to supply an abundance of honey-producing crops—of which I shall at some future time have more to say. It is a well known fact that bees cannot succeed in storing up any great amount of honey unless they have good pasture to work on.

The third consideration for the new beginner is a good beehive, and to be sure you have just the hive in which you can manage your bees with ease and profit. This should be of the latest style of movable frames, so arranged as to have the brood frames independent of the surplus box, and to enable you to manage your bees at any time without interfering with any other department. No honey boards or boxes to remove or replace when you desire to examine the brood nest. All such fixtures should be arranged differently or discarded. It is no easy task to lift off the top part of a hive and have the same to replace each and every time you have occasion to look after your bees. Time is money to the beekeeper, and should be utilized to the best advantage in handling bees as well as any other stock. Besides all this, you do not want to make your bees as mad as hornets in taking off boxes or honey boards. Hence, I say, do away with all such movable traps. I do not use them, nor do I recommend others to use them.

J. M. H.

THE ENSILAGE PROCESS.

The London Times says that the evidence taken by the Private Ensilage Commission and the preliminary report based upon it have put beyond all doubt the value of the ensilage process as an auxiliary to farm practice. The commissioners were willing to give a hearing to all witnesses, to the opponents of ensilage no less than its friends and advocates. But in whatever quarter they applied, they heard no expression of any decidedly unfavorable views:—The ideal silo, as described by one of the scientific witnesses, is simply a closed chamber from which atmospheric air is excluded, the air space within it being filled with some neutral, such as carbonic acid gas. This admits of being realized with more or less approach to perfection in a great variety of ways. There is no definition of the material from which the walls of the silo are to be made, and we find accordingly all sorts of material employed. Bricks, stones, slabs of clay, iron, wood, sometimes coated internally with cement, sometimes uncoated—there were advocates for every one of them. Then as to the food contents of the silo, there was nothing excluded which cattle could be induced to eat, and a good deal put in which was not fit to be eaten until it had been subjected to the process of fermentation which went on inside the silo. The stalks of maize are naturally an indigestible food, but they improve under fermentation. The chief thing necessary with almost all green food in order to ensure good results seems to be that it shall be cut before it is fully ripe. Grass must be cut before it seeds; maize before the ears are developed and before the stalk is fully hardened. The mixed mass of green stuff from which the ensilage is to come is found to shrink in bulk very considerably. The general method is to put it in by degrees, and to tread or press down each day's addition, so as to fill the silo to the top and to reduce the shrinkage to a minimum. The result aimed at is simple enough. The mode of attaining it, as described to the commissioners, was different in almost every instance.

Various forms of elaborate machinery for compression were in favor with some of the witnesses. Others were content with putting earth or bricks at the top of the silo. One ingenious person used old petroleum casks filled with water up to the point which gave them the desired weight. Closely connected with this part of the subject is the roofing of the silo, and here again comes a fresh subdivision of method. That the silo must be made thoroughly air-tight was allowed on all hands. That it must be well filled was the opinion of every witness but one, who was satisfied with having his silo air-tight, since it was only by the intrusion of atmospheric air that any harm could come to the contents. On the question of cost there was a marked difference between one method and another as on most other points. One form of silo was shown to be capable of construction at 7s. 6d. per ton of inside space. For another form the cost rose to 30s. In many instances it was found impossible to give an estimate of cost. Sometimes no distinct account had been kept. Frequently, too, some old material had been taken as it stood and put to new use as a silo. The whole system is clearly in the experimental stage. The adverse claims of efficiency and economy have not yet been reconciled. Some of the witnesses, indeed, who went to work on the least expensive plan, declared themselves satisfied that it was as good as any other, and that no advantage could be gained, worth speaking of, by any increase of cost. On the cheapest of all the methods of producing ensilage—that of stacking the fodder and doing without a silo in any form—the commissioners have not been able to pronounce favorably as yet. The system has been tried on Lord Crawford's estate, and a practical witness considers the results as equivalent to so much dung. Mr. R. J. Wilberforce has made an unintended experiment in the same direction, and one which he has no wish to repeat. He was trying to stack hay green, and to dry it by an exhaust fan. This he so entirely failed to do that he gave up the stack as so much waste stuff. But when he came to cut it down, he found the outside waste to a depth of about three feet, the next layer fairly good food, and the centre sweet ensilage. On the advantages of the ensilage system the variations of opinion are in degree rather than in kind. We may claim for it, as admitted, that it gives the means of supplying cattle with green food of excellent quality at all times of the year, and that in a climate like our own it enables food to be preserved with certainty which would be liable to be wasted otherwise. The ensilage system has been so lately introduced into this country that there has been no time as yet for its practitioners to come to an agreement about it. It has established itself so firmly, and has gained ground so rapidly, as to prove its value in the opinion of those who have given it a trial or who have been witnesses of their neighbors' success and have begun to experiment for themselves.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD FARMER.

Agricultural Epitomist.

Intelligence is essential to the farmer, for he must direct his own labors, and successful farming does not depend so much upon what a man has as upon what a man is. Certainly it depends not so much upon having things or that as on intelligence, industry and economy. There are innumerable matters pertaining to soils, climate, crops, stock and markets that he should know all about. There are also practical details with which he must be thoroughly familiar, or his capital and strength will not be properly applied. If he lacks industry and is self-indulgent, and loves his own ease more than the comfort of his stock or the growth of his crops he will not secure success in farming. To be a good farmer and ensure success, a man must not only economize his products and his money, but he must learn to economize his time and opportuni-

ties, not only to raise good crops and stock, but to know their cost and be able at any time to determine whether profitable or otherwise, and to see that nothing be lost for want of system. The general struggle for wealth, even among farmers, might lead one to suppose that money makers and prize winners at exhibitions are the most successful farmers. This may sometimes be true, but not true invariably nor of necessity, and for the reason that fat cattle or fat horses or anything else for which premiums are offered are not the most important results of farming. The farmer himself and the farmer's family are by far the most valuable of these results, and hence the first question to be asked is: "Is the farmer himself a success?" "Is he a well developed and well trained man in all the departments of his being?" The next question would be, "Is the farmer's family a success?" So far as these are true, his farming in the most important particular may be considered a success. That farmer who neglects what is due to himself and family cannot be regarded as a successful and good farmer. It is not that which looks alone at material results, but that which in addition to fair returns for capital and labor uses all the processes of the farm as a means of culture and improvement which means success. Perhaps one will be inclined to ask how is this possible? In the first place, the farmer can record his business transactions, however small, so as to become a neat and accurate bookkeeper. If the way to do this was not learned at school, it can be learned afterwards by the help of friends or books. When he can do this systematically he is prepared to extend his own business or to transact business for others or the public. He is practically interested in the soil he cultivates but he can hardly understand his own without comparing it with others. If he continues his enquiries in this direction until he has learned the character, origin, composition and capabilities of the soils in his vicinity, he will have made considerable progress in geology, and if he pursues the subject still further it will add greatly to his general intelligence. The farmer is interested also in all changes of the weather, and in all the characteristics of the region where he lives. He ought not to be satisfied with old proverbs or what he finds in his almanac, when he can study the subject exhaustively in books and papers on this and similar subjects, which he can easily obtain, and at no great expense. If the farmer is as curious to learn all about his crops as we would suppose, he will want to know the natural history and relationship of the plants he cultivates, and also of every weed with which he has to contend, and all this he can obtain from observations and the study of botany. If he is an intelligent manager and desires to be an improver of stock, he must observe closely and read a good deal of the laws of animal life, both in health and disease. Such enquiries will not only result in pecuniary profit, but may have a good effect on the farmer's own health and that of his family. Then, before he can understand the indications and fluctuations of the market and the laws of supply and demand, he must look into and more or less comprehend the subject of political economy.

Now, in all this, the farmer uses his ordinary farming operations to open his way into various interesting and profitable fields of knowledge; but better than all the knowledge he has obtained is the fact that he has learned to think systematically and has acquired methods and habits of investigation which will give him the mastery over any other subject that demands his attention. Are you inclined to say that the farmer has no time for all this, and cannot afford the expense? I venture to think otherwise. It costs less of time and money to get the news of the day and prices current at first hand from a good newspaper than to pick up news and prices at second hand at the blacksmith shop and corner store. Information on all the subjects I have named may be obtained from papers

or books, and they will cost vastly less than what anyone may easily lose through ignorance. Farming needs a "new departure," with a higher aim and purpose, so that it may not only be remunerative and secure competence, but also secure that social position and influence which men expect to gain through the learned professions, making agriculture the most elevating and ennobling because the most intellectual pursuit of man. The sober downhill of life dispels many illusions while it develops and strengthens within us the attachments for that dear old hut, our home, which in various ways we should endeavor to embellish and make attractive, and in the afternoon of life, when its sun, if not high, is still warm, may we be able to realize the serene joy which shall irradiate the farmer's vocation, when a fuller and truer education shall have refined and chastened his animal cravings, and when science shall have endowed him with her treasures, redeeming labor from drudgery while augmenting its efficiency, and crowning with beauty and plenty our bounteous, beneficent earth.

FARMERS' COMBINATIONS.

From London Truth.

Several statements, which farmers would do well to study, have recently been published in the daily papers. In Westmoreland and Cumberland, for instance, prices for stock have been so abnormally low that farmers have been compelled to accept fourpence per pound for well-fed cattle. On the other hand several Durham farmers have taken to killing sheep themselves and retailing legs of mutton at sevenpence-halfpenny per pound; while in Kent a farmer, finding that he could get no more than thirty-one shillings a quarter for his wheat, has had it ground himself, and has retailed it at ninepence a gallon, a price which brings up the value of his wheat to forty-two shillings a quarter. The moral of which is that if farmers would have the common sense to combine themselves into large retail firms, and thus do away with the innumerable middlemen who interpose between them and the public and extort immense profits from both, they might still, in spite of the universal depression, be able to make a fair profit out of their holdings. The British farmer is, as a rule, a somewhat lethargic individual, but if bad times have the effect of galvanizing him into a course of action which will benefit both himself and the public, they will prove a blessing in disguise.

A RAM FIGHT.

In connection with the sale of blackfaced rams at Glenbuck a curious fact transpired, which seems to indicate a disposition on the part of tups, at any rate of the black-faced breed, to attack and injure each other. Among the rams intended for sale was "The Sweep," a two-shear sheep, which appears to have been exceedingly fierce and quarrelsome, and to have been actuated by a determination to domineer over the other rams of the flock. He was, it is said, often creating disturbances, and running amuck among his fellows, not unfrequently giving and receiving severe bruises. Three weeks ago he attacked "Kilmartin," a shearling ram, also intended for sale, so savagely that it died of its injuries. The day before he seems to have again given way to a bit of temper, but on that occasion the *melee* which he created proved fatal to himself. Evidently provoked by his repeated attacks upon other sheep, a number of his brother rams appeared to have turned on him, and to have inflicted injuries which, it is understood, have since resulted fatally. The shepherds were at another part of the estate when the fight took place, and no one saw the occurrence; but, from the appearance of the bruises on the forehead of some of the animals, the battle would seem to have been severe.

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY NOTES.

According to a report by the president of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, the number of cows in Wisconsin is estimated at 560,000; product of cheese, 30,000 pounds; butter, 38,000,000 pounds; total value, \$20,000,000.

The New York Legislature has passed a law that declares that "milk drawn from cows within 15 days before and five days after parturition, or from animals fed on distillery waste, or any substance in the state of putrefaction or fermentation, or upon any unhealthy food whatever, shall be declared unclean, impure, unhealthy, and unwholesome milk."

The purchase of nearly 300,000 acres in Mexico, by Messrs. Cran & Scobell, is one of many made in that country by English and Scotch capitalists. The property is described in glowing terms both as to location and character, being well watered and well wooded, and covered with the most nutritious grasses. It is described as bounded on the northeast by Ojitas, the property of Lord Beresford and J. W. Corbett.

The Santa Fe *New Mexican* reports that some three or four extensive stock-raisers, including Col. Holt, of Denver, and Capt. Lee, of Missouri, have devised a practical method of providing a supply of water on the plains of southern New Mexico. This consists in damming up the ravines, which are thus converted into large reservoirs, holding the water in a body, while the cattle are allowed to "puddle" it, thus rendering the bottom water-proof. By this means the *rancheros* can provide vast water holes, as it were, provided they will be prepared for the rainy season when it comes. Another plan, adopted by the El Capitan Cattle Company is to run a system of pipes from Capitan Mountain, some 20 miles out into the plain and into large reservoirs. The pipes will consist of large, straight pine logs, which can be procured in abundance on the mountain, and which are bored in sections 20 feet long by means of a huge auger.

The following are the conditions of a match, which, according to the *Stock Growers' Journal*, Miles City, M. T., concluded a recent round-up at the Capital X ranch, to determine the merits of the different cutting horses: "Each contestant was to cut out ten steers from the round-up, and a man was put into the herd to show the contestants the particular steer to cut, and in all cases the steer should be at least twenty feet from the edge of the round-up. The prizes were to be awarded to the men who should cut the required number of steers in the smoothest and easiest manner with the least amount of running. The time in which it was done not being the deciding point, but simply one of the points to be considered in deciding the match." The fastest time made was 4 minutes 30 seconds, and the slowest 10 minutes. The time made by the cow-boy to whom the first prize was awarded, was 5 minutes 10 seconds; he of the fastest time receiving the second prize. A roping match was held at the same place a few days earlier to decide who could throw and tie a steer in the shortest time after the animal was cut out of the round-up. The best time was 2 minutes 10 seconds; the next best 2 minutes 40 seconds, but in this case the cow-boy had to rope the animal twice; his first rope breaking he had to untie a second from his saddle.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

Promise, 14419. Clifford & White, Wellington, Ohio, to H. F. Fitzpatrick, Hyde Park, Ark.
 Watchman III., 14275. James Honk, Industry, Mo., to W. W. Redford, Urich, Mo.

Ruby Gem, 14408. Wib. F. Clements Agency, Iowa, to M. L. Kennedy, Winfield, Iowa.
 Nocomis, 14408 and Epsilon V., 14409. Wib. F. Clements to Wm. Johnston, Montrose, Col.
 Bellaire Boy, 14421. Geo. W. Barnes, St. Clairsville, Ohio, to A. A. Wise, Bellaire, Ohio.
 Fair Lady, 14440. W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky., to F. L. Waller, Hopkinsville, Ky.
 Lady Newport, 14458. John D. Wing, Newport, R. I., to Wm. H. Mayer, Newport, R. I.
 Lord Newport, 14461, John D. Wing to Edwin Snyder, Hellerton, Penn.
 Western Carlisle, 14425. T. R. Proctor, Utica, N. Y., to A. T. Brown, Boston, Mass.
 Proctor's Western Fleet, 14427. T. R. Proctor to Henry L. Fleet, Catchoqui, N. Y.
 Northampton Queen, 14451. and Duchess of Hadley, 14452. T. R. Proctor to Bishop Huntington, Syracuse, N. Y.

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER
 AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.
 TORONTO, Nov. 18th, 1885.

Cables concerning the British cattle markets indicate a more satisfactory state of affairs, and the advance at Liverpool now amounts to 2c. per lb. from the extremely low point touched three weeks ago. The principal cause for the improvement has been the decreasing volume of supplies. During the past week the receipts from Canada and the United States have been light, while the supplies from other quarters also have shown a notable falling off. There has been a fair demand from buyers, which has given the situation a more satisfactory tone. At Liverpool on Monday there was a fair enquiry at the higher range quoted, and a steady business was done, which produced as good a clearance of the offerings as could be expected.

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

Cattle—	\$ c.	£ c.	per lb.
Prime Canadian steers.....	0 12	10 00	
Fair to choice grades.....	0 11½	10 00	
Poor to medium.....	0 10½	10 00	
Inferior and bulls.....	0 08	10 09½	
Sheep—			
Best.....	0 13	10 00	
Secondary qualities.....	0 11	10 12	
Merinoes.....	0 10½	10 11½	
Inferior and rams.....	0 08	10 09½	

TORONTO.

The condition of the local live stock trade is very much the same as it was a week ago. The receipts are a shade heavier, but not sufficiently so to make any change in values. Butchers' cattle are a little firmer, and so also are lambs, owing to a scarcity of good stock.

CATTLE.—The market for shipping cattle yesterday was dull; there were not any properly termed shippers in; some mixed lots of good butchers' however, were taken for that purpose at prices varying from 3½ to 4c. per lb.; the season for the present is over, though later on, if prices in Great Britain improve, shipments will be made by Halifax and Portland. Good butchers' cattle were scarce and firmer, there being not enough to supply the demand; quotations are nominally unchanged: a load of mixed butchers', in which were some shippers, the whole averaging 1,200lbs., sold at \$45 each; good beasts, weighing 975 to 1,075lbs., sold at \$35 to \$40 each; 900 to 975lbs. at \$26 to \$32 each, and 750 to 925lbs. at \$18 to \$25 each. Feeders steady and unchanged; there are still several hundred head wanted to complete the demand for the local stables; neighboring farmers also are buying a few for winter feeding; for one load 3½c. was paid, but the majority ruled at 3 to 3¼c. per lb.; bulls sold in small lots at 2 to 3c. per lb., according to quality. Stockers quiet, buyers only appearing willing to purchase when they

could be got at their own price. Milch cows and springers were quiet; there are not many wanted at the moment, although all offering found buyers.

SHEEP.—The season for export sheep is virtually over; a load was bought yesterday at 3c. per lb.; butchers' sheep unchanged.

LAMBS.—The run has been light for some time past, and yesterday there were not enough to supply the demand; prices were firmer but not notably higher, best averaging 80 lbs. sold at \$3.

CALVES.—Steady and unchanged; choice find a ready sale at \$6 to \$8 each.

HOGS.—The receipts during the past couple of days have been about 300 head, which sold at an average of 4 to 4¼c. per lb.; straight bunches of good, light, fat are scarce and wanted at 4¼ to 4¾c. per lb.; heavy, fat and stores are not wanted; the former have sold at 3½ to 3¾c., and the latter at 3¼c.; a few stags changed hands at 2½ to 3c.

Quotations are:

Cattle, export, 1,200 lbs. and upwards,	
heifers and steers, choice.....	4½ to 4¾ per lb.
" Mixed.....	3½ to 4 "
" Butchers' choice.....	3¾ to 4 "
" " good.....	3¼ to 3½ "
" " inferior to common.....	2½ to 3 "
" Milch cows, per head.....	\$30 to \$50
" Stockers, heavy.....	2¾ to 3½ per lb.
" " light.....	2 to 2¾ "
" Bulls.....	2 to 3¼ "
" Springers, per head.....	\$25 to \$45
Sheep, export, choice.....	3 to 0 per lb.
" inferior and rams.....	2 to 2½ "
" Butchers' per head.....	\$2.50 to \$3.25
" Lambs, choice, per head.....	\$2.75 to \$3.00
" " inferior to common per head.....	\$2 to \$2.50
Hogs, heavy fat, weighed off the car.....	3½ to 3¾ per lb.
" Light fat, " " ".....	4¼ to 4¾ "
" Store " " ".....	3¾ to 0 "
Calves, per head, choice.....	\$5.00 to \$8.00
" Common.....	\$2.00 upwards.

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

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending Nov. 14.....	1,282	802	977
Week ending Nov. 7.....	2,017	1,453	1,154
Cor. week 1884.....	1,612	1,637	178
Cor. week 1883.....	734	855	857
Total to date.....	50,455	56,974	14,833
To same date 1884.....	36,484	56,256	11,058
To same date 1883.....	30,966	46,031	7,229

MONTREAL.

The close of navigation is finding the export cattle trade an unprofitable one to carry on, which is in strong contrast with the bright promise with which it opened. Prices in the British markets have undergone severe depreciation, and here they are much lower. The total exports of cattle this season to date were 60,767 head—an increase of 4,510 head over 1884, an increase of 10,848 over 1883, an increase of 32,409 over 1882, an increase of 22,493 over 1881, an increase of 19,939 over 1880, an increase of 39,397 over 1879, and an increase of 45,044 over 1878. The total exports of sheep to date were head—a decrease of 21,099 head from 1884, a decrease of 52,116 from 1883, a decrease of 25,188 from 1882, a decrease of 16,879 from 1881, a decrease of 33,685 from 1880, a decrease of 24,071 from 1879, and a decrease of 6,638 from 1878. Cattle freights on Monday were quoted at 40s. to 50s. The rate from Boston was 20s. The market for export cattle was quiet, with light offerings, which were not of desirable quality. Buyers held off as the last steamers will not load for a day or two. Prices for the cattle offered were quoted at 3¼ to 4¼c. per lb. live weight. Butchers' cattle were in good demand at 3 to 4c. as to quality. Sheep were in light supply, with a few sales at 3c. Live hogs were firmer and a shade higher at 4¼c. per lb.

EAST BUFFALO.

Nov. 16.—Cattle—Arrivals about 195 loads, in point of quality was about on a par with those of last week, while the attendance of country and out of town buyers was considerably better. For good fat butchers' stock and better grades of shipping cattle and fancy export steers the market ruled fully as strong as at the close of last week, or 10 to 12¼c. better than on last Monday, but there was no advance whatever for coarse, half-fat stock and common mixed butchers' stuff; on the other hand, latter kinds ruled very dull; best steers, averaging 1,420 to 1,500 lbs., sold at \$5.30 to \$5.37½; good to choice steers, 1,350 to 1,400 lbs., \$4.85 to \$5.10; medium shippers' steers of 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., \$4.50 to \$4.75; light to good butchers' of 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$3.60 to \$4.40; some coarse, rough lots of 1,100 lbs. selling down to \$3 to \$3.25; mixed butchers', common to good, \$2.25 to \$3.50; stockers were in fair supply; about 50 loads all told, and prices were no better, selling at \$3 to \$3.40; common light yearlings, \$2.50 to \$2.75, while few choice feeders brought \$3.60 to \$3.90; fat bulls steady at \$2.50 to

\$3; stock do. at \$2.25. Milch cows about steady, but in better demand, more buyers being present; sales at \$3.10 to \$3.45 per head; veals firm at \$5 to \$6 and up to \$6.50 for prime lots; coarse, heavy calves dull at \$2 to \$2.50; a few loads of Canada stockers sold at \$2.75 to \$3.40. Sheep and lambs—Arrivals sales sheep were about 80 loads, of which 17 loads were Canada lambs; market ruled with fair demand, but prices irregular, as some county and adjoining town and city buyers who are only here on Monday, paid fully 10 to 15c. more than could be obtained for same class of stockers from regular shippers and Eastern buyers; New York reports were steady for sheep, and lower for lambs; sales of common to fair sheep were at \$2.60 to \$3.25; good to choice, \$3.40 to \$3.85; few lots of extra tops selected out by feeders brought more; culls, \$1.75 to \$2.25; Western lambs, \$3.75 to \$4.60, with few extra Michigan at \$4.75 to \$4.80; sales of choice Canada lambs, \$5.10 to \$5.15; fair to good, \$4.90 to \$5, and a few loads of common, \$4.60 to \$4.8c.

PRODUCE.

The local market seems to have shown some increase of firmness during the past week with offerings rather small in nearly all goods. This may have been partly due to decreasing stocks, which in grain show a decline of close on 100,000 bushels for the week; but it seems also to have been due to disinclination to sell at ruling prices on the part of holders who have been encouraged to this policy by firmness outside; and by the near approach of the close of navigation in the case of barley. Stocks stood on Monday morning as follows: Flour, 375 bbls.; fall wheat, 136,524 bu.; spring wheat, 53,452 bu.; mixed wheat, 1,294 bu.; oats, nil; barley, 207,906 bu.; peas, 32,925 bu.; rye, nil. Wheat in sight on this continent on the 14th inst., 47,067,000 bushels against 46,797,000 in the preceding week, and 35,594,000 last year. Wheat and flour afloat for the United Kingdom on the 12th inst., 1,550,000 qrs., against 1,561,000 in the preceding week.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED

Table with columns for Flour, R. Wheat, R. Winter, No. 1 Cal, No. 2 Cal, Corn, Barley, Oats, Peas, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Tallow, Cheese and rows for Nov. 10, 17, 24, 31.

Flour.—There cannot be said to have been no demand at all as in the preceding week but the enquiry has been very slack. Sales, however, were made on Saturday at equal to \$3.80 for superior extra and \$3.70 for extra; and on Monday at \$3.80 and \$3.85 for superior and \$3.70 for extra, closing with more offered for these prices at the close but no demand.

BEANS.—Inactive and rather unsettled at about \$10 50.

OATMEAL.—Quiet and easy; has sold at \$3.75 on track, but choice brands are held higher; small lots \$4 to \$4.25.

WHEAT.—Scarcely any business doing; there really seems to have been very little either offered or wanted. Choice No. 2 fall has sold at 85c f. o. c., but beyond this there seems to have been nothing doing. At the close prices were nominal at \$5 to \$6c. for No. 2 fall and \$7 to \$8c. for No. 2 spring, and no movement reported. Street receipts have been small but prices firm, closing at \$5 to \$5c. for fall and spring and 75 to 77 1/2c. for goose.

OATS.—Rather scarce and generally held firmly. Cars on track sold at 32 1/2c. on Friday; at 33c. on Saturday; at 32 1/2c. on Monday, closing with 33c. bid. Street prices closed at 35 to 36c.

BARLEY.—Has been active and generally steady in price. No. 1 very scarce and wanted all week at \$5 to \$6c. No. 2 also very scarce but has sold at 76 to 77c. f. o. c. Extra No. 3 sold at 68c. f. o. c., last week at 69c. and at something over that figure on Monday. No. 3 choice has sold at 68c. and No. 3 at from 58 to 59c. At close No. 2 sold at 76 to 77c.; extra No. 3 at 69 1/2c. and No. 3 at 58 to 59c. f. o. c. Street receipts small and prices firm at 60 to 87c.

PEAS.— seem to have been selling in lots lying at outside points at prices equal to 61c. here closing with more wanted at same figures. Street receipts nil.

RYE.—None offered and prices nominal.

HAY.—Pressed has been in rather better demand at \$12 to \$13 for cars. Market receipts still small and insufficient, with prices firm at \$10.50 to \$14 for cow-hay and \$15 to \$17 for timothy.

STRAW.—Offered at slowly as ever and selling as firmly at \$7.50 to \$9 for loose and \$14 to \$16 for sheaf.

POTATOES.—Cars sold last week at 50c. but at close stood about 45c. Street prices unchanged at 60 to 65c. with receipts small.

APPLES.—Car lots still inactive and street offerings selling as before at \$1.25 to \$1.75 for good to choice with poor going down to 75c. per barrel.

POULTRY.—Box-lots have sold well at 10 to 12c. per lb. for turkeys; at 6 1/2 to 7 1/2c. for geese; at 50 to 60c. per pair for ducks and at 50 to 45c. for fowl.

TORONTO MARKET.

Table listing various commodities like Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Bran, Fall wheat, Spring wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Corn, Timothy seed, Clover, Flax, and their prices.

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—Receipts increasing and may be said to have been large. Selections have still sold well but rather easier at 15 to 16c. Medium offered freely at 12 to 13c. but no buyers at any price, the only movement reported all week being a sale of one lot of medium store at 10c. and one lot of culls at 4c. Rolls offered slowly and really good taken readily at 15 to 16c. On street pound rolls closed at 20 to 22c. and tubs and crocks of very choice at 15 to 17c.

EGGS.—Fresh still in good demand and taken readily at 20c. for round lots; pickled offered freely and slow at about 16c. On streets really fresh scarce and firm at 22 to 24c.

CHEESE.—Fairly steady at 9 1/2c. for the finest qualities, but medium and inferior going at 7 to 8c., sales of them being very small.

PORK.—Firm at \$12.50 with a fair demand maintained in consequence of the scarcity of bacon.

BACON.—Small quantities of new are being cured and sold readily but it seems unlikely that large quantities would have gone off so easily. Long-clear has sold at 7 1/2c.; rolls at 9 1/2 to 10c. and bellies at 11 1/2 to 12c. Cumberland seems worth the same price as long-clear.

HAMS.—New smoked have sold at 12c. and a few old at 11c. with canvassed offered at 7 to 10c.

LARD.—New in tins has sold at 9 1/2c. and old at 9 to 9 1/2c. for tin acts and pails; but nothing doing in tierces.

HOGS.—Receipts have increased and prices closed at a decline to \$5.75 to \$6.

SALT.—Liverpool coarse, scarce and held firmly at 75c. for small lots; but all else inactive and unchanged.

DRIED APPLES.—Have again been taken in trade lots at 4c. with dealers selling small lots at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c.; evaporated quiet with trade-lots worth 7 1/2 to 8c. and small lots 5 1/2c.

HOPS.—Scarcely any business doing; brewers are stocked for the present, so the only sales are a few single bales at 9 to 10c.

WHITE BEANS.—Quiet and scarce; dealers holding at \$1.25.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table listing various commodities like Butter, Cheese, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Eggs, Dressed hogs, Hops, Dried apples, White beans, Liverpool coarse salt, Golerich, and their prices.

THE HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO.

The demand continues quiet, there being only a local call for cheap workers. A few good carriage and saddle horses could be sold but there are none offering. There were three American buyers in the market Monday and Tuesday, but left without any stock, prices asked being too high. Mr. W. D. Grand sold twenty by auction on Tuesday, principally

workers and streeters. In most cases prices were satisfactory for the time of year. The following were sold by private sale: Sixteen heavy workers, 1,250 to 1,400 lbs., for \$2,128, an average of \$133; shipped to Messrs. Douglas Bros., Lancaster, Pa.; pair Indian ponies, 14 hands, \$160; Shetland pony, 11 hands, \$135; heavy draught horse, 1,400 lbs., \$175; saddle horse, 15 hands, \$165; single driver, 15.3 hands, \$120; single driver, 16 hands, \$140; single driver, 15 hands, \$100; single driver, 11 hands, \$90; dog-cart horse, 16.1 hands, \$275; six aged workers for lumber woods, \$540.

MONTREAL.

The horse market has ruled more active during the past week. There has been a fair demand for carriage, saddle, and working horses. At Mr. James McGuire's yard, College Street, the following sales were made: One chestnut horse, 6 years, at \$210; one bay mare, 5 years, at \$140; one chestnut mare, 9 years, at \$120; one bay mare, 5 years, at \$140; one bay mare, 10 years, at \$75; one brown horse, 14 years, at \$50; and one bay pony, 4 years, at \$60. Mr. James McGuire shipped by the SS. Buenos Ayrean, for Scotland, seven coach horses and one Clydesdale stallion for Mr. A. Wilson, of Ohio.

BOSTON.

The demand the past week was considered quite fair, and prices generally sustained. A good many horses were sold at private sale, single and in car-load lots, to take to various parts of the State. One lot of sixteen head went into the country. They were brought from Indiana by A. K. Wilson, and said to be a mixed lot of good "chunks." The lot were sold at \$155 per head. A lot of seventeen Iowa horses by Charles Fletcher; they were also a mixed load, some good, fair business horses for single driving, and some 1,300 lb. draught horses, the lightest in the lot weighing 900 lbs. The range in prices is \$150 to \$300 per head. A pair of nice family greys, weighing 2,400 lbs. at \$400.

CHICAGO.

The receipts of horses were very light last week. The shipments exceeded the receipts, showing that a number of left-over horses were shipped out. It is now too near the winter season to justify the expectation that we shall see any life in the trade before next spring, that is, according to the way the trade generally runs.

Late representative sales of horses in Chicago were as follows:

Table with columns: Description, Years, Hands, Lbs., Price. Lists various horse types like Carriage team, Bay driver, Bay road horse, etc.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Green have been taken readily at former prices and closed firm; cured have sold at 9 1/2c. by the car and 9 1/2c. in small lots, but cars were usually held higher at close.

CALFSKINS.—Nothing doing; prices nominal.

SHEEPSKINS.—All offered readily taken; country-lots have been offered rather more freely and brought usually 60 to 75c., the latter for green; prices of city green have at the last moment been advanced to 85c.

WOOL.—Has continued scarce, firm and wanted. Selected fleece has changed hands at 20 to 21c. and mixed lots have ranged from 16c. for very coarse up to 19c. Southdown, nothing doing. Dealers have been taking super at 22c. whenever they could get it and factories have been buying it largely at 23 to 24 1/2c. and pickings at 11c. Extra inactive, there being scarcely any offered.

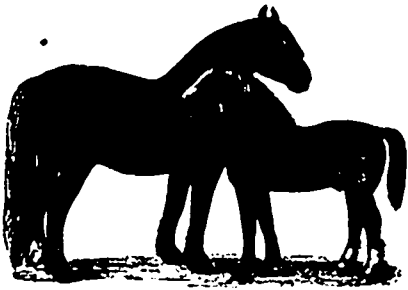
TALLOW.—Unchanged, at 3c. for rough and 6c. for rendered with the demand very slack; one small trade lot sold at 6 1/2c.

Hides and Skins—

Table listing various types of hides and skins like No. 1 steers, Cows, Cured and inspected, Calfskins, Sheepskins, Lambskins, Pelts, Tallow, and their prices.

Wool—

Table listing various types of wool like Fleece, comb'd ord, Southdown, Pulled combing, super, Extra, and their prices.



GRAHAM BROS.,

BREEDERS AND DEALERS IN
Clydesdale Horses,
STALLIONS & MARES,
OWNERS OF

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

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

GRAHAM BROS.,

Clydesdale Horse Importers,
CLAREMONT, Ontario, Canada.

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

A Handsome Span of Dark Bay Mares,
well-matched—standing fifteen hands three
inches—full sisters, five and six years old.
Sound in every respect, stylish, prompt drivers,
reliable and safe.

Apply to
SAM. BEATTY,
"CANADIAN BREEDER" Office,
Toronto, Ont.

**"CHANCELLOR,"
THE CELEBRATED STALLION,
FOR SALE CHEAP.**

Dark Brown Horse Foaled in 1878. Sired by "Ter-
ror," Dam, Nellie Lyall, by Luther. Chancellor stands
fully sixteen hands and one inch—a very handsome
horse of great substance, weighed, at end of a very
successful season, 1,203 pounds. As a race-horse, was
very fast at all distances. His colts, from mares of all
descriptions, are very promising. For particulars
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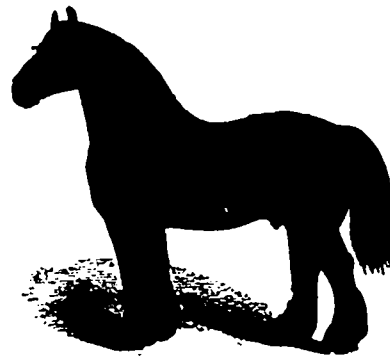
GEO. W. TORRANCE,
Cooksville, Ont.
Or to "CANADIAN BREEDER" Office, Toronto, Ont.

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STEYNING, SUSSEX, ENGLAND,

AND
MARKHAM, CANADA,
Breeders and Importers
OF

CLYDESDALE HORSES, PONIES,
Sussex Cattle, Southdown Sheep,
Sussex Pigs, Game and
Dorking Chicken.

A good selection of either now for sale.
Enquire of
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BREEDER AND DEALER
—IN—
English Shire Horses,

STALLIONS AND MARES,
OWNER OF

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

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

Correspondence solicited. Address,

JAMES FORSHAW,
SHIRE HORSE STUD FARM,
BLYTH, near Workop,
ENGLAND.



Jas. F. Crowther,

BREEDER AND DEALER
—IN—
ENGLISH SHIRE

—AND—

**Cleveland Bay Horses,
STALLIONS & MARES.**

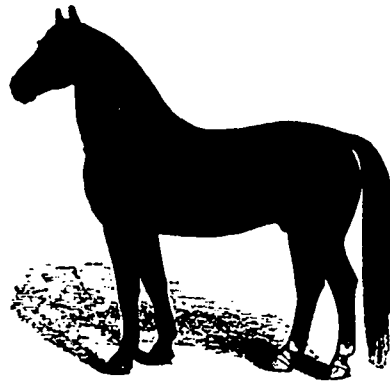
During the last twenty years, has won over
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in England.

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

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SHIRE HORSE STUD FARM
MIRFIELD,
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N.B.—Five minutes walk from the station.



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STANDARD BRED
TROTting STOCK STALLIONS

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**YOUNG STOCK
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SHIRE HORSES**

Can be secured from farmers here, by
MESSRS. BOWDEN & CO.,
OF UTTOXTER, ENGLAND,
For Cash or American Products,
at rates below.

Heavy Bred Entire Colts,	£10 to £20
1 year old "	16 to 25
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Stud book certificate with each animal.
Clydesdales, Thoro. Breeds, Cleveland Bay
Coaching Class, New York Cob,
and Shetland Ponies.

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

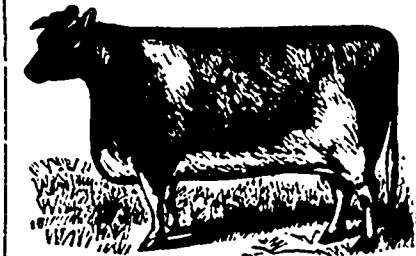
Would exchange entire horses:
MAGNUM BONUM, 3 years old, for 1000 bus.
maize.
WANTED THE MOST, 4 years old, for 1500 bus.
maize.
MINERAL WATER, Cardigan Trotting Pony, 4
years old, for 800 bus. maize.
Free on Steamer in both cases.
Agents could be appointed on both sides.

Importers of Frozen Mutton and American Beef.
BANKERS: THE BIRMINGHAM & DUDLEY
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IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
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And Shropshire Down Sheep.
Herd headed by the Imported Bulls Corporal, 4175
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Choice Herefords and Shropshire Sheep for sale.
Address,
THE PARK, WESTON, ONTARIO.
Ten minutes' walk from Grand Trunk and Can-
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Have always on hand a very fine
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BULLS and BULL CALVES.

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ACTOR, \$250.

First prize two-year old class, and Silver Medal best
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First Prize Toronto, 1885, eleven animals in the
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BULL CALF, \$40; 9 months old.

For full particulars as to pedigree, etc., apply to
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**Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdale Horses,
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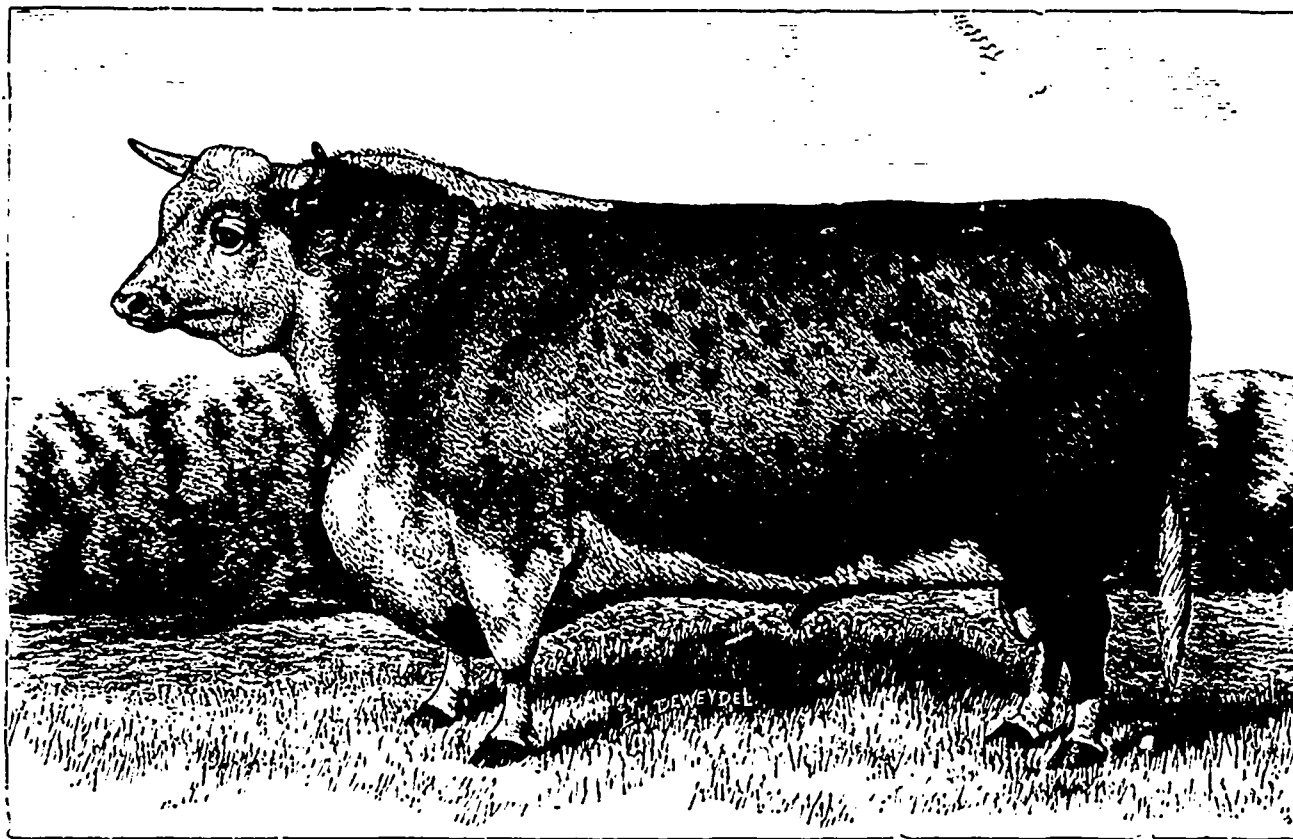
"Hampton Hero," 278-58813, and Imported "Lord
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Herd numbers 60 head of choice animals.

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

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FOR SALE.

Herd of Registered Shorthorns,

CONSISTING OF

Bull, 3 Cows (in calf), 2 Bull Calves, 1 Heifer.

APPLY **MAJOR LLOYD,**
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J. G. WRIGHT,
BREEDER OF
Pure-Bred Shorthorn Cattle.

SENATOR 1783, at head of herd. Has always a few choice animals of both sexes for sale.
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Blue Ribbon do.	18.00	"	35.00
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High Grade Jersey Cows
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FROM THE CELEBRATED
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We have a few Choice
HIGH GRADE JERSEY COWS,
Fresh in Milk, of good individual merits, which
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PRICE \$100 EACH.

The Jersey is the great Cream and Butter Cow.
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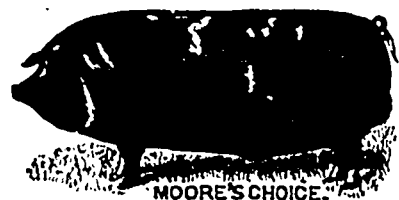
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A good yearling Short Horn Bull and a few
Heifers of Bates' Blood for sale. Also, a su-
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Correspondence solicited.

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THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS,

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Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We
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We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred
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We are raising 1000 pigs for this season's trade.
We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding
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Come and see our stock; if not as represented
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SUFFOLK PIGS.

Bred from imported stock—the boar in use
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SEVERAL PRIZE WINNERS

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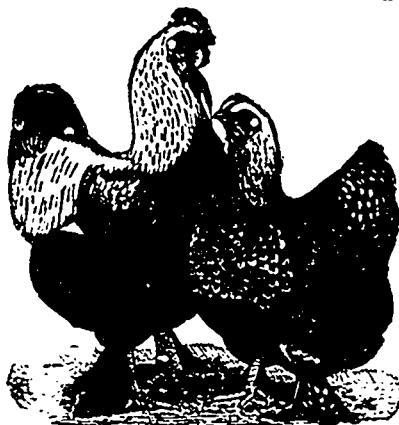
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Send for terms. I want 2,000 pounds of
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MEAN WHAT I SAY AND SAY WHAT I MEAN.

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It will put your hogs in fine condition.
It will increase their appetite.
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It is the only remedy that relieves a hog when smut poisoned.
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It will arrest disease in every instance.

Those getting it (whether diseased or not) will gain more than
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Beware of Imitations claiming to be the same as Haas' Remedies, enclosed in
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WHAT THE REMEDY HAS DONE.

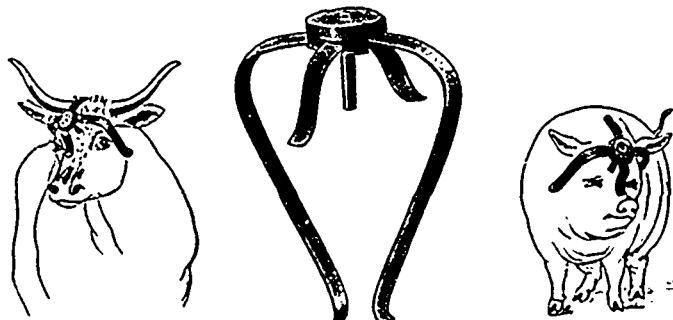
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I have used Dr. Jos. Haas' Hog Remedy, and can recommend it as a sure cure for Hog Cholera. I lost eight
hundred dollars (\$800) worth of hogs last spring out of a herd of over three hundred head. I began feeding
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PRICES, 50c., \$1.25 and \$2.50 per box, according to size. 25 lb. can, \$12.50.

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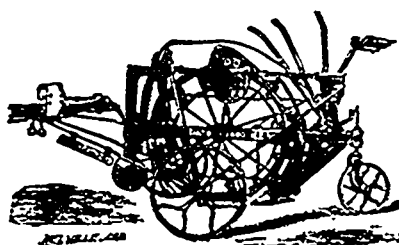
Instantaneous and Painless Slaughterer of Cattle, Pigs, etc.

By using this instrument the animal is instantly and painlessly deprived of sensibility to
pain, owing to the brain being pierced. To deprive animals of life in the speediest way is
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A sample, with full instructions, will be sent, carriage paid, for 75 cents, by the makers,

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A liberal discount will be allowed to agents.



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One man with The Elevator Ditching Machine
can do more work than thirty men with spades.
Manufactured by **WM. RENNIE, TORONTO.**

N.B.—Machines delivered now will be
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PRINCIPAL, - PROF. SMITH, V.S.

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SPURIOUS THORLEY FOOD,

We will, for one month, send to any address
ONE 10 lb. can of the only genuine for 75 cts.,
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and inexpensive cure for Colic in horses. Never
known to fail.

THORLEY CONDITION POWDER CO.,
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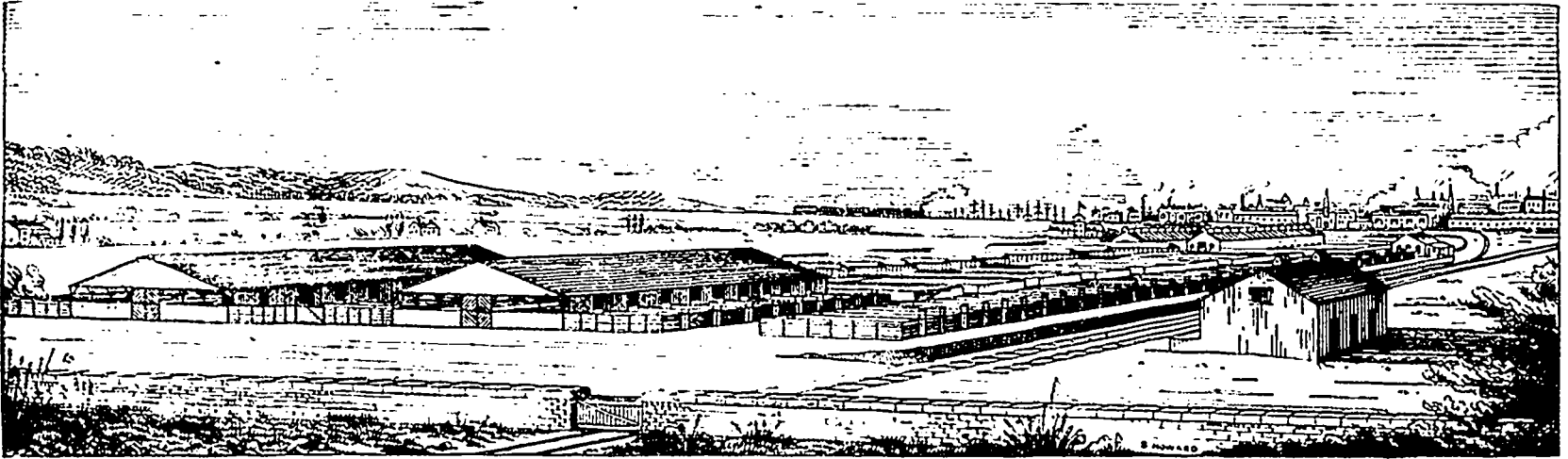
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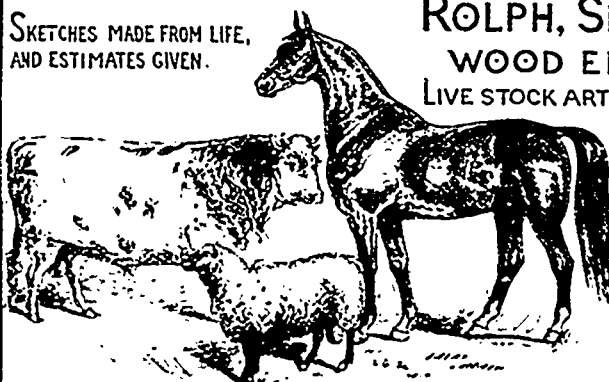
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All Canadians of all parties and classes are invited to come forward and vie with each other in endeavouring on this great occasion to put Canada in her true place as the premier colony of the British Empire...

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

By order, JOHN LOWE.

Sec. of the Dept. of Agriculture.

Ottawa, Sept. 1st, 1885.



Contract for Supply of Mail Bags.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General (For Printing and Supply Branch), and marked "Tender for Mail Bags," will be received at Ottawa until 12 o'clock, noon, on MONDAY, the 2nd NOVEMBER, 1885, for the supply of the Post Office Department of Canada with such Cotton Duck, Jute and Leather Mail Bags as may from time to time be required for the Postal Service of the Dominion.

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

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

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

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

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

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

WILLIAM WHITE, Secretary.

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

N.B.—The time for the reception of Tenders for the supply of Mail Bags has been extended by the Postmaster-General for one month (until noon on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd DECEMBER, 1885), certain changes having been made in the form of tender, as shown in the amended form of proposal, to be had from the Postmasters of the following places: Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Man., Victoria, B.C., or at the Post Office Department at Ottawa.

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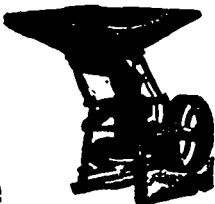
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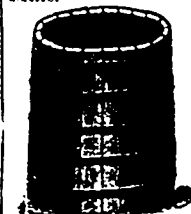
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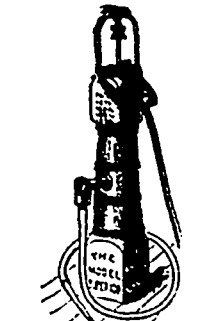


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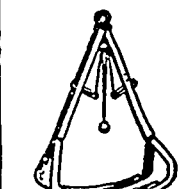
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