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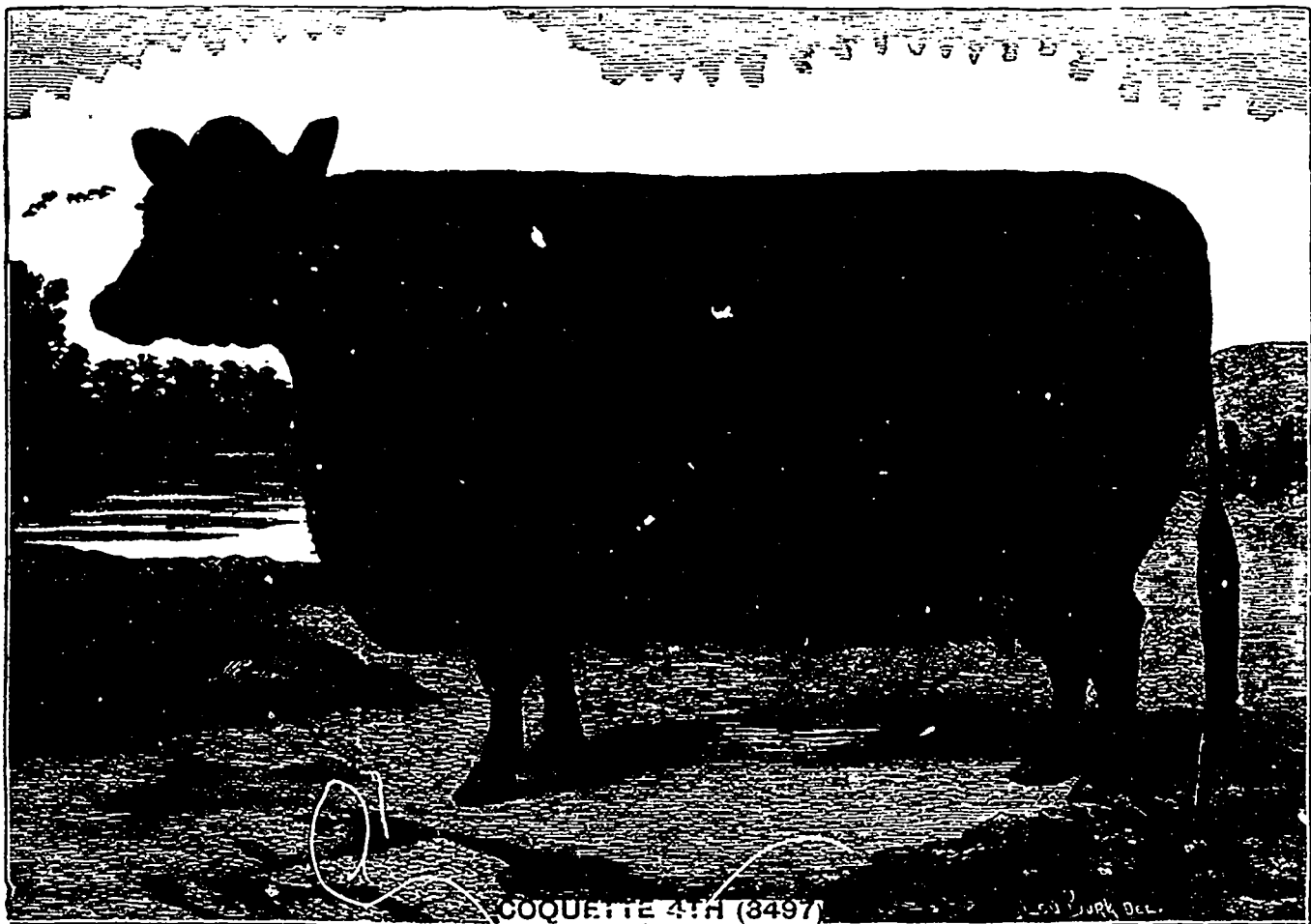
CANADIAN BREEDER

and
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, APRIL 3, 1885.

No. 14.



ABERDEEN ANGUS COW, "COQUETTE 4th, 3497." Owned by Messrs. Anderson & Findlay, Lake Forest, Illinois.

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

The picture we give this week is an engraving from a sketch from life by Lou Burk, of the Aberdeen-Angus cow Coquette 4th (3497), owned by Messrs. Anderson & Findlay, Lake Forest, Ill. Coquette 4th has gained a reputation upon both sides of the Atlantic, not only on account of her own merit, but for that of her produce as well. Her show yard career began in 1879, when she gained third prize at Banffshire Agricultural Society's Show at Banff, fourth prize at Central Banffshire Farmers' Club at Keith, and third prize as one of a pair of two-year-olds at Royal Northern Agricultural Society's Show at Aberdeen, and at same show in 1880 she was awarded third prize as one of a pair of breeding cows. In

1882 she won second prize at Banff, and second prize at the District Agricultural Association's Show at Turriff. In 1883 she was awarded first prize at Strathbogie Farmers' Club at Huntly, second prize at Marnoch, first at Banff, first as one of a pair at Aberdeen, first at Turriff, and silver plate at Turriff for best Aberdeen-Angus cow and two of her progeny (the lot consisting of herself, her yearling daughter, Coquette 11th (7838), which was last fall awarded the Smithfield (London) Club silver cup for best cow or heifer in the hall, competing with 6 Devons, 3 Herefords, 26 Shorthorns, 11 Sussex, 3 Red Polled, 10 Highlander, 7 Scotch Polled, 13 Crossbred, and 6 Extra Stock—56 in all, and her bull calf Chancellor (2609) now also in the possession of Messrs. Anderson & Findlay). Since coming to this country she has

won several prizes, among which may be mentioned the following at State Fairs last year:—First at Iowa, first at Illinois, and first at Wisconsin. She is a good and regular breeder, her last calf, dropped on shipboard while crossing the Atlantic in February, 1884, during a terrific storm, is appropriately named Cyclone, and it promises to rival her mother's show-ring record, having already been awarded several honors. Her calf of the previous year, Chancellor (2609), already mentioned, is a magnificent animal for his age, and promises to be a valuable stock-getter. He was awarded last year first prize for yearlings at the Illinois State Fair, the same at the Wisconsin State Fair, and second prize at the Indiana State Fair. The Coquette family is of Ballindalloch origin, and is spoken of as follows in the July, '82, private catalogue

of Sir Geo. M. Grant, Bart.:—"The ancestress of this family was bred at Ballindalloch in 1860, and was sired by Craigo (260) " " and was out of Dandy (794), a cow of the old Ballindalloch sort, and bred by the late Sir John Macpherson Grant. The Coquettes are a valuable milking race of cattle, and are allied to Southesk, Tillyfou, and the modern Ballindalloch strains." Coquette 4th was bred by the late Mr. Robt. Walker, Montbleton, Scotland, but her present owners came into possession of her by purchase along with about forty others from Mr. John Strachan, Montcoffer, Banff, Scotland. This large addition to the Lake Forest herd makes it the largest and most valuable, as it is the oldest, herd in the United States.

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, 20 cents.

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All communications to be addressed to

CANADIAN BREEDER,

COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.
TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, April 3rd, 1885.

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

SUPER-SENSITIVE.

Extreme self-consciousness is too often a prominent feature in the people of newly organized communities. They are as a rule too apt to think, not only that the eyes of the whole world are constantly upon them, but they often seem to be of opinion that every act of any individual in the outside world has some especial reference to, or bearing upon, the little world which, for the time, bounds their hopes and aspirations. A correspondent who signs himself "C. C. McC." writes from Fort Macleod to *The Week*, complaining of something we said about the ranching interest some weeks ago. He sets out by saying that "In *THE CANADIAN BREEDER* of February 13th is an article on 'The Ranching Interest,' which, if intended to apply to the cattle ranches of the Canadian North-West, has either been written without any knowledge of the facts or with a deliberate intention of depreciating the value of investments made in cattle in this country. 'Stockholders in large ranches, when they come to learn what sort of a year's business has been done, will be eager to sell out at any price,' predicts *THE CANADIAN BREEDER*."

Now, in the first place, any one who read the article in question could not possibly have interpreted it as applying especially to the ranches of the Canadian North-West, and as for the accusation that we were endeavouring to depreciate the value of investments made in cattle in that or any other country, a quotation from our original article will furnish the best answer. Immediately following the quotation already given is the following:—"There are among investors in ranching, as well as other enterprises, so many who are eager to throw in their money recklessly as long as a business looks prosperous, but who are always quick to take the alarm at anything that looks like disaster, that it will not be surprising if within the next six months ranches and heavy interests in ranches should be selling at whatever they may fetch. Should such be the case it will only add one more to the many thousands of cases where the patient, the strong-minded, and the cool-headed have been able to reap a crop, the seed of which has been sown by fools who were too childishly impatient to wait for the harvest. Profits in range cattle would be large if three winters out of five were more severe than this one has proved itself; but it is well known that such winters as this are very exceptional, while those during which no healthy, sound, range cattle die of the cold are the rule rather than the exception. As it is, profits on range cattle are very large, and taking one year with another singularly constant. If therefore this hard winter should scare many inexperienced investors out of the cattle business it will also give cool-headed cattle men extra chances for safe and profitable investments."

It is difficult to understand how anyone could read the above quotation and then suppose that the writer wanted to depreciate the value of the ranching interests of the North-West or, indeed, those of any country. The letter in question furnishes some very satisfactory news with regard to the cattle interest in the Fort Macleod country however, and for this reason, as well as to show this super-sensitive correspondent that we are quite as friendly toward what we have always considered to be a matchless ranching country, we will give our readers the benefit of the remainder of his letter.

"I venture to assert that the general conclusion among cattle men in the North-West will be that the winter we have just passed through (for we are practically through it) will be regarded as a very favorable one. The losses among range cattle, from all causes, in this section are not expected by the most experienced and best-informed cattle men to average two per cent. This is not difficult to account for: The cattle entered on the winter peculiarly 'fit,' owing to the very prolonged warm autumn weather, which lasted up to the middle of December. It is true the latter half of December was bitterly cold, and the snow lay deep on the ranges; but the New Year was ushered in by a very welcome Chinook, and the month of January was by no means unusually cold. The snow almost entirely disappeared, except in the coulees and side-hills, early in February, and the month was characterized by an alternation of thaws and short cold snaps until about the 20th; since the 20th

February up to to-day we have had an uninterrupted succession of warm spring-like days. The snow in the coulees is rapidly melting into pools and streams, and the ice in the rivers is beginning to break up.

"I have talked to many cow-boys, ranchers, and others, in regard to the way cattle have stood the winter, and there is a general consensus of opinion that, except among the 'Pilgrims,' the losses have been nothing to speak of, and will not average above two per cent. These are the views of the range-managers of the Oxley, Wabron, and Cochrane Rancho Companies, the largest owners in the district, and are shared by all the other cattle men with whom I have spoken in the country."

The letter is dated Fort Macleod, March 7th.

MR. SWAN ON CANADIAN CATTLE.

Mr. Swan, the great cattle dealer of Glasgow, Scotland, has been carefully studying the stock-raising interest in Ontario, and altogether he has been favorably impressed with what he has seen. Not that he thinks there is not abundance of room for improvement in the methods of many of our farmers who are cattle-raisers, but that he judges from appearances that improvement is rapidly being made. He saw the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm at Guelph, and expressed the opinion that it was not surpassed by any institution of the kind that he had ever seen in Great Britain or on the Continent. He expressed himself as particularly pleased with the thoroughly practical nature and value of the experiments that are conducted under Professor Brown's management. He was pleased with the sight of so many really excellent and finely bred bulls both at the Experimental Farm and elsewhere throughout Ontario.

On the other hand, however, he was surprised that in the face of such evidences of enterprise and intelligence on the part of some farmers, others were still found breeding scrub cattle year after year without an apparent desire to make any improvement. He had found that both in Sweden and Denmark there was a prejudice among the farmers that if they attempted to grade up a herd its milk product would be lessened, but he could assure any Canadian farmer who might believe such a doctrine that it was a thoroughly exploded theory, whose fallacy had been thoroughly demonstrated by repeated and carefully conducted experiments.

He believed that both in the United States and Canada cattle dealers had been losing heavily during the past two years, and that this season dealers were showing a disposition to be extremely cautious. He had no doubt the trade might be exceptionally quiet during the coming summer, but he hoped no farmer would think of being influenced by such a prospect to the extent of reducing his herd further than the strictest necessity seemed to dictate. It was by sticking to his business through good and bad years just as they came that the stock-raiser grew rich, and it was by forever changing his manner of farming to suit the current markets regardless of all other considerations that many farmers managed to keep themselves poor on the very land off which

their fathers grew rich. It is to be hoped that Ontario farmers will profit by the suggestions thrown out by Mr. Swan.

THE JERSEY RECORD BEATEN AGAIN.

Those interested in the development of the Jerseys will be pleased to learn that the butter record has been broken once more, and broken with a vengeance at that. This time Canada has not the honor of being either the home or the birthplace of the Queen of the Jerseys. The new record-breaker is Princess 2nd, 8046. She was bred by A. Le Gallais, St. Brelade's, Island of Jersey, dropped Feb. 22, 1877. She was imported in 1879, and bought at auction in New York for \$4,800 for the herd of Mrs. S. M. Shoemaker, of Burnside Park Farm, near Baltimore, Maryland. Her test was an absolutely astounding one, and there will no doubt be many to raise a howl of incredulity about it, just as there were in the case of Mary Anne of St. Lambert. As it was an officially conducted test, however, there is certainly no occasion for anyone to throw discredit upon it. The American Jersey Cattle Club is not an institution that could afford to take any chances as to the falsification of records, and there is really not the shadow of an excuse for doubting the absolute accuracy of the report of the agent of the American Jersey Cattle Club under whose supervision the test was made. The report of the Commissioner says:—

"In the following table are given the details of the test, which resulted in a total yield in seven days of 299½ lbs. of milk, from which were churned 44 lbs. 1½ oz. of unsalted butter, which, when salted at the rate of one ounce to the pound, gave 46 lbs. 12½ oz. of salted butter ready for market. The great gain by salting is due to the fact that the unsalted butter was worked so very dry that when the salt was afterwards worked in no water or buttermilk appeared in the bowl. It should have been said above that the butter was twice washed in the churn when in granular form, removing every trace of buttermilk:—

Feb. 22...6.05 p.m.	Milked dry.	
Feb. 23 3.00 a.m.	18½ lbs.	} 44½ lbs.
Feb. 23 11.00 a.m.	11 lbs.	
Feb. 23 7.00 p.m.	15½ lbs.	} Butter
Feb. 24 3.00 a.m.	17½ lbs.	
Feb. 24 11.00 a.m.	11½ lbs.	} 41½ lbs.
Feb. 24 7.00 p.m.	12½ lbs.	
Feb. 25 3.00 a.m.	13½ lbs.	} 23 lbs.
Feb. 25 11.00 a.m.	12½ lbs.	
Feb. 25 7.00 p.m.	14 lbs.	} 14 oz. ;
Feb. 26 3.00 a.m.	16½ lbs.	
Feb. 26 11.00 a.m.	12½ lbs.	} 25 lbs. ;
Feb. 26 7.00 p.m.	14½ lbs.	
Feb. 27 3.00 a.m.	16½ lbs.	} 5½ oz.
Feb. 27 11.00 a.m.	12 lbs.	
Feb. 27 7.00 p.m.	16 lbs.	} Churned
Feb. 28 3.00 a.m.	15 lbs.	
Feb. 28 11.00 a.m.	13½ lbs.	} 42 lbs.
Feb. 28 7.00 p.m.	13½ lbs.	
Mch. 1 3.20 a.m.	11½ lbs.	} 3½ oz. ;
Mch. 1 11.00 a.m.	15½ lbs.	
Mch. 1 6.05 p.m.	16½ lbs.	} 21 lbs. 7 oz.

7 day's milk299½ lbs.

Butter, unsalted, 44 lbs. 1½ oz. ; salted, 46 lbs. 12½ oz.

Mr. J. Henry Gest, under whose supervision the test was made, circumstantially describes the thorough precautions he took to secure a thoroughly fair and accurate test, and from what he says there is no room left for doubt as to the absolute correctness of the test. Princess 2nd is described as a large cow of light fawn color with white on the belly; white switch and very yellow skin. She has a large selvedge escutcheon, a large, perfectly-formed, and very symmetrical udder, with large teats; large and very prominent tortuous milk veins. She weighs 1,125 lbs. and carries no superfluous flesh, being fine in bone and muscle. Her last calf was dropped Dec. 31, 1884, seven and a half weeks before the beginning of this test. Her preparation for the test consisted of six weeks of high feeding, which so enriched her milk that during the test only 6½ lbs. of milk were required to produce a pound of butter.

With regard to her feeding Mr. Gest's report says:—

"The cow was fed at the discretion of Mr. O. Ricklesen, manager of the Burnside Park Herd, the daily ration being: twenty-two quarts ground oats, fifteen quarts pea meal, two quarts linseed oil cake, one quart wheat bran; total, forty quarts, besides carrots, beets, and good clover hay. Her appetite was constantly good; in fact she seemed always ready to eat more. The weather during the test was disagreeable, cold, and snowy, and interfered somewhat with her daily exercise."

Princess 2nd is by Khedive, P.S. 103, out of Princess, F.S. 452, being a Coomassie-Welcome cow. In a letter to the *Chicago Breeders' Gazette* Mr. Gest says:—

"The first lesson to be learned from this test and those made by Mr. Fuller is one of feeding, in which great improvements have been made. The next is that the capacity of the Jersey cow of to-day can be raised far beyond what it now averages, for these tests show what possibilities are ahead of us. They demonstrate that we can enrich the milk until only six pounds are required to carry a pound of butter. Of course this is to-day done by forcing; but it is not too much to say that by judicious breeding and proper feeding and training we may gradually develop a Jersey cow that will have a natural capacity far beyond the natural capacity of to-day. They open a future for Jerseys wider than ever. And they are the greatest possible proof that the Jersey cow is the butter cow of the world."

DRIVING UNSHOD HORSES.

Mr. Ernest Dundas, late of Toronto, now live stock editor of the *Kansas City Journal*, writes the following:—

It seems somewhat strange that because a few men try to save the expense of shoeing that so many others should think, against their own common sense, whether it is possible to use horses without shoes or not, and many have made their horses suffer pain trying the experiment. In nearly every part of the world where horses are used the attempt has been made without success, except in countries like Algeria, where the ground is sandy and soft.

Notwithstanding the fact that it has been proved to all intents and purposes that horses must be shod, people still try to work them

without shoes, and make the unfortunate animal that happens to be their property suffer needless pain. While horses suffer without shoes, it is to be feared that with them they often have to bear much pain through the carelessness of the blacksmiths. As a general rule there is too much iron put in the shoes, and what is worse, the foot is often made to fit the shoe, instead of the shoe fitting the foot. While the foot is protected by the shoes the joints have to bear the concussion caused by the hard metal and the ground meeting at the force they do, and promising young horses often turn lame from navicular and other diseases, from this fact. A new style of shoeing has been tried and found to be a great improvement, but the public, notwithstanding they know the present style of shoeing is to some extent wrong, are loth to try anything new.

The wall of the foot is really the only part that requires protection, and why is it necessary to cover half the foot with iron? When a horse is turned out into a pasture for any length of time, a careful owner will generally have tips put on, or a narrow piece of iron put half way round the front of the hoof. This prevents the wall from being broken away, as it often is when the ground is hard, and when the animal is brought in again the foot is found to be sound, the frog has become pliant and considerable expansion is to be noticed at the heels. The frog, there is no doubt, was meant by nature to save concussion and prevent slipping. Why cannot it be used on the hard and slippery roads? This has been tried and with great success, and the shoes that are used last much longer than the ones used at present, and save the horse's legs to a great extent. The shoe is let into the wall and round the sole of the hoof to within three inches of the heel, and the frog is allowed to come in contact with the ground. It has been used on both carriage and draught horses in some of the largest cities in the world, but has not become generally known, owing to the fact that blacksmiths as a rule object to give up their old style for a new one that they fancy not so profitable and difficult to learn.

The frog in its natural state is soft and like rubber, and if the knife is kept away from it will become of great benefit on slippery roads, and do away with the most injurious things of all "corking" or "heels. Lameness is often caused by contracted heels produced by careless shoeing, and if more owners would only go to the shoeing shop and see that shoes are made to fit, the noble animal that not only gives them pleasure but also puts money into their pockets would be saved many weeks of unnecessary torture.

ANNUAL SPRING SALE.—The entry books are now open for the spring sale of horses. Messrs. Grand & Walsh appeal to the farmers and breeders to forward their entries at once. By doing so much trouble and inconvenience can be averted. As the firm handle no horses on their own account now, shippers are placed on a better footing. The sale will be conducted on a strictly commission basis, and carried through in the same honorable manner that characterizes the firm's dealings.

Correspondence.

THE MEAT TRADE.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

DEAR SIR, I should like to make a few remarks re the meat trade. The American dead meat trade is a monopoly in Liverpool and London. The salesmen handle it wrongly. Much more meat could be sold if the exporters of it could send agents to sell it, and besides they would save the commission and the driving of their carriages at the expense of the exporter.

The exporters of the New Zealand mutton and other exporters of meat are getting tired of the system of meat salesmen.

Double the meat could be sold and a better price obtained if exporters would come and do their own business.

It is a very easy business to conduct, the terms being "cash with order." Everyone who buys foreign meat pays cash, the salesmen get a pull here and a pull there.

Americans, look to your interests before it is too late, and don't let the middlemen cripple your success.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE F. BOWDEN.

Uttoxeter, Derby, Mar. 21, 1885.

[Mr. Bowden is agent for the importers of the Australian, New Zealand, and River Plate Mutton and Beef, and "knows whereof he affirms." EDITOR BREEDER.]

A DEALER'S COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

SIR,—How is it that so many gentlemen find it hard to get the kind of horses they want? Where is the man to be found who enjoys the possession of a quiet, stylish, useful pair of carriage horses or of a well-broken, well-mannered hack or hunter without having had to go through the discouraging experience of trying some good-looking scrubs, patched and fixed purposely to give the "buyer a blister." Who could say, My first purchase in horseflesh was the best? Not one out of hundreds of experiences. I know personally of exceedingly few experienced dealers or gentlemen, really good judges, who never make a mistake. What can be expected then from a conceited, pretentious swell without any experience, who comes into the dealer's yard, giving himself grand airs, looks at the mouth while he does not even know the difference between horse-teeth and milk-teeth, and smiles at the dealer's word. Now, the latter most probably would have tried to be as honest as their own interests allow dealers to be, had the gentleman in question come to him squarely, and politely said what he wanted and made the candid but often well-paying confession that he knew nothing or little about a horse, and had to trust to somebody who knew more. No respectable, or, to speak in accordance with some people's ideas, no fairly decent horse-dealer would be foolish enough not to try to do his best to suit such a customer as well as the margin left to him by the purchaser's price will allow him to. But in the case of the conceited buyer, who aggravates and almost insults them, most dealers will begin to feel wicked; they hide as well as they can the imperfections of their horses, and no

one can blame them for that. How many grocers will tell the faults of their teas or sugars, and how many dry goods men will confess that such a piece of cloth is not likely to last? In every trade, wholesale or retail, the representations of the seller are very seldom perfectly reliable; not that his honor is always to be doubted, but his judgment may be at fault, or he is himself the victim of somebody else's misrepresentations. Such is the case with many horse-dealers, who do not lie deliberately but repeat what they have been told, sometimes knowing they were deceived and sometimes not knowing it.

In this country so many men will have to do with horse-dealing, whether competent or not, that the business has become very uncertain and disreputable. Every storekeeper who has to run a delivery waggon and to keep a couple of nags fancies himself a hunting man, a sportsman, and a clever horse-dealer—he sells and buys, buys and sells, indiscriminately—without any real benefit to himself, but to the great injury of the regular and professional dealer. Our wealthiest or only well-to-do men should keep away from such a class of irresponsible, unreliable jobbers, and patronise those who make horse-dealing a speciality, and really understand their business. How is it that Toronto, for instance, shows off to so little advantage as far as turnouts are concerned, while we are the centre of one of the best breeding districts in America? Our gentlemen would buy superior horses with lots of quality and action for about two-thirds of the money they cost in Montreal, and one-half of what they sell for in New York during good times. But their buying is not done in the right way. To begin with, they think they know, and they don't; and in the second place they don't employ the right class of men to buy for them. In Montreal the buying is better done, and in New York better still. The result is that good turnouts are more common. In London and Paris, where horse-dealing is in the hands of what I would call great artists, we see an extraordinary number of magnificent horses. Of course we know that these are great centres of wealth and luxury, but it is often seen that in a town of half the size of our city many more stylish pairs or single carriage or dog cart horses are to be seen than here, and one of the reasons is that the buying is better done.

We have in this city a few first-class judges, and not one really prosperous dealer, but scores of young and old who dabble in horses, never sell twice to the same customer, and finally disappear in the obscurity of the shyster trade, and that is why so many gentlemen find it hard to get the right kind of horses.

A DEALER.

Toronto, April 1st, 1885.

CART HORSES: THEIR BREEDING AND REARING.

(Continued.)

DISADVANTAGE OF SHOWING MARES AT THE LONDON SHOW.

In Mr. Sanders Spencer's excellent report of last year's London Show, he observes:

"In Class 7, the entries in this and the following class were nearly twenty-five per cent. fewer than last year. Does this portend a change in the feelings of the owners of really good brood mares, as to the wisdom of running the great risk of sending such valuable animals by rail, and exposing them to the great excitement naturally attending their exhibition at the London Show? I am inclined to think that this is the sole cause of the decrease in the number of mares exhibited. It cannot be

to the advantage of the mare or her offspring that she should be subjected to the training necessary to be sent in show form, at a time when nature requires entire freedom from excitement, and a good, but not a forcing diet."

I fully endorse the above remarks. Captain Heaton informs me he lost seven of the foals from the mares exhibited at the 1883 Show.

I believe I am correct in stating that our noble President was still more unfortunate last year in not only losing the foal, but the dam also, the celebrated "Lady Whitelock." I trust next year no prize will be offered at this Show to mares over three years old. Two of the mares that won the Champion Cup at this Show are dead, and I am not aware if either of the Cup winners have since produced a living foal.

Believing, as a rule, that no one can both show a mare successfully and breed successfully from her at the same time, it is a question worth pondering well over if this restriction might not be enforced beyond the Spring Shows.

On the other hand I would foster and encourage the exhibition of younger mares, say one, two, and three-year-old, by giving larger prizes, feeling assured that at no other period of life is so little mischief likely to occur, nor will they so well repay the outlay, providing they are fed judiciously.

My further remarks on feeding young animals will be made under the head of Rearing. If proof were needed that it is not detrimental to exhibit yearlings at this Show, I will instance three fillies which made their *debut* here, and have since held their own against all competitors, viz., "Chance," in 1881; "Cosy," in 1883; and "Glow," in 1884. I could also instance "Eclipse," first as a yearling, and first as a two-year-old, but sold to go abroad directly afterwards.

Again, "Spark" commenced his wonderful Show-yard career by winning as a foal, and as a yearling at the Aylesbury Show, and yet performed the unprecedented feat of twice winning the Champion Prize at the London Show.

HEREDITARY AND OTHER DISEASES.

The hereditary diseases most common are sidebones, ringbones, spavins, roaring, and ophthalmia. Remember that like produces like, and in nowise use a stallion suffering from hereditary disease. Fever in the feet is most frequently produced by that baneful practice overfeeding, but the disease is not hereditary.

Seeing so many learned veterinary professors present this evening, it would be quite out of place in me to enter further into this question.

Breeders are much indebted to veterinary science, and I cannot but think that it is a penny wise and pound foolish plan to abstain from sending for a veterinary in every case of supposed danger, but the breeder should always have curative medicine at hand. Take a case of colic or gripes: if a pint of linseed oil be given, followed by one of Day, Son, and Hewitt's colic drinks, it will often prevent inflammation. It not unfrequently happens that the duly qualified man lives miles from the farm.

JUDGES AND JUDGING.

Most judges have or ought to have an ideal animal in their mind's eye.

The success of any show depends much on its judges, but, I maintain that the responsibility rests entirely with the Council or Committee who have the appointment of judges.

Supposing one member of the council to be in favor of a light-limbed horse with no hair on its legs, he nominates a person with kindred tastes.

Another will nominate a person in favor of more weight. It is in vain the round bone,

coarse curly hair, bad joints, wide and sluggish action is pointed out to such a judge; his ideal is an animal with great top and big limbs, and one which weighs a ton, and that suffices. Whilst a third is nominated who is in favor of good feet, wide at heel, good pasterns before and behind, flat bone of good substance, long silky hair, clean flat hocks, short back, well arched ribs, deep middle, and wide chest. He will not only require style and activity; but, to please his taste, the animal must not turn his fore or hind legs in or out neither when moving or standing still at rest. Supposing three such men meet in the ring, and each swears by his own standard, the result is sure to be disappointing to all concerned.

A word or two with reference to the practice of judging in Scotch show-yards; the plan of having animals walked and trotted straight up the ring, so that the judges can see the fore and hind action, is a great improvement on the English system of going round the ring. The practice in Scotch Show-yards of doing this with every animal in the Show, seems open to objection, and strikes one as an entire waste of time. Say there are sixty entries in one class, surely one-third of the best might easily be drafted whilst parading round the ring, and the other forty sent to their boxes.

No one can deny that English judges, as a rule, have recently gone in for the points favored by our friend who nominated the supposed third judge, while those who have visited Scotch Show-yards must have observed that the tendency north of the Tweed has been not only to retain these points of excellence, but to endeavor to build up a horse of greater substance.

ON KINDNESS TO HORSES.

It grieves me to see the noble animal that ministers to man's wants ill-treated by brutes calling themselves the lords of creation; aye, and by mere boys too, who soon follow the example of their elders.

I have frequently seen sixty or more teams engaged at a ploughing match in Bedfordshire. A close observer could easily form an opinion, without entering the field, that the man who was pulling, exciting, and irritating his team had no chance of a prize; while all that was necessary for the winning man was scarcely a pull of the reins and a gentle gee-oh, or come-a-the-whoa. This appeared to be understood by the intelligent animals.

I hope the plan of giving prizes in cities and large towns to grooms taking the greatest care of the horses under their charge will be more generally adopted.

In closing my remarks on Breeding, let me point out the evil arising from the almost universal practice of offering beer to grooms leading stallions employed during the season. It is a mistaken kindness, and too often leads to the downfall and ruin of the man.

ON REARING.

Having taken up more time than I intended with the former part of my subject, fearing I may weary you, my remarks on rearing shall be as concise as possible. Let us start with a mare in foal, say at Michaelmas. It will be far better for the mare to be turned in a cool yard at night, during the winter months, than to be kept in a warm stable.

A liberal diet of oats, bran, and hay is necessary; by no means give mangolds, it makes them shoot the coat too early in the following spring.

If mares foal in early spring, or at any later period, I hold it essential for the well-being of the offspring, that the mare should be turned on pasture for at least three weeks before foaling, to get used to the change from

dry food; foals will stand what exposure the dam has been accustomed to. How often does one hear of the loss of foals, from cold, inflammation, or diarrhoea, through mares being turned out on succulent pasture for the first time after foaling.

Mares kept for breeding purposes only—not required to work—are better to have dry food given on pasture, during winter. For a time after foaling mares should have oats given them morning and evening, then grass alone will be sufficient.

I like for foals, when a month or five weeks old, to be shut away from their dams for an hour or two each day, to be taught to eat dry food, as bran and griddled oats. Before weaning the foals can be separated from the mares longer at a time, and when taken away entirely will not lose flesh to the same extent as is often the case when suddenly taken from their mothers and weaned.

I strongly recommend where practicable the advisability of young animals being raised on pasture, instead of in loose boxes or warm yards. I do not, however, wish to be misunderstood, and supposed to advocate this treatment in all cases—as in the case of backward or delicate foals. The advantage of having hedges for shelter, or suitable climate will regulate this.

I do not even care for a hovel for shelter, for however severe the weather, in ninety-nine times out of a hundred you will find the foals in the open.

I have never known a case of injury from eating frosted grass.

By this treatment the growth of bone, muscle, and hair will be encouraged, the constitution strengthened, the elasticity of action retained, whilst the danger of getting over on their joints or flying at the hocks is reduced to a minimum.

Foals require good and suitable dry food during the winter months. At no other period of life will they so well repay the outlay. Size will never afterwards be obtained, unless the foals are well grown when young.

I may add I practise the above-named plan. Nine of my earliest foals have never been under shelter other than hedges this winter, whilst the very late foals lie in a cool yard at night, and run on a pasture in the day-time.

During the summer months dry food can be omitted, grass alone being sufficient. It will be advantageous to supplement grass by giving dry food during the second or any succeeding winter.

Some may remark that this plan may be all very well for ordinary purposes, but will it answer for those animals intended for exhibition purposes?

I will remark that at the first shows in London the practice was to bring yearlings in the ring as if they had come out of a band-box, but the aim for the last year or two has been to retain the winter coat.

Judges do not favor an accumulation of fat in such young animals, but require bone and muscle with activity.

To prove that animals so treated can not only be exhibited successfully, but also disposed of remuneratively, I have only to point out to you that the Elsenham stud have been raised entirely on this principle of training. The remarks I heard when attending this wonderful sale were—when forty animals averaged over £172 each—"they were the soundest lot of animals ever brought into a sale ring." Mr. Gilbey assured me not one of the fillies had been housed for more than a few days previous to the sale.

I am pleased to see Mr. Gilbey present this evening, I trust he will give me some further

information on this important part of my subject.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

I fear I shall be accused of lightly touching on some parts, and entirely omitting others. I have purposely done this, lest I should be simply repeating what has already appeared in my book on the "History of the Shire Horse."

THE HOLSTEINS AS BUTTER-MAKERS AND BEEF CATTLE.

From the National Live Stock Journal.

The following paper had been prepared by Mr. W. R. Smith, to be read at the Holstein Breeders' meeting last week, but owing to the excess of business at the meeting he waived his right to the floor, and it was agreed, at the suggestion of the chair, that the paper be printed in the secretary's report of the proceedings. By the courtesy of Mr. Wales we are able to publish the most important parts of it, which are as follows:—

"It is now a well established and indisputable fact that the Holstein is the deepest milking cow in existence, therefore I will not inflict upon you any extended remarks on that point, but desire to briefly say that the past year has seen a progress in the gaining of milk records for Holstein cows that their most earnest advocates little dreamed of a few years back. Sixteen thousand pounds in a year is no longer a miracle, but has given way to 23,000 lbs. My opinion is, we have done quite well enough in quantity of milk for single individuals, and it now behooves us to build up the general average quantity of our herds; to not only head our herds with exceptional great milkers, but to have each and every cow in the herd a deep milker, and so proven by large, accurately kept records. There is no reason why many of us should not have a herd of cows whose records, at maturity, will all range from 14,000 lbs. to 20,000 lbs. each, and average at least 15,000 to 16,000 lbs. for every milking mature cow in the herd.

"The express purpose of this article is to draw your attention to the marked results achieved by Holsteins the past year in butter and beef—two points not so satisfactorily demonstrated to the world at large as are their capabilities as enormous milkers. It may not be known to all who hear me that this past year an effort has been made to prove to those unacquainted with the breed and to those that disbelieve in the butter qualities of the Holstein milk, that so far as tried they have not been found wanting, but in butter as in milk have exceeded the expectations of their most ardent supporters."

After referring to the wonderful records of Mary Anne of St. Lambert, of Mercedes, and some interesting herd records, including one of their own, Mr. Smith proceeds as follows:—

"Now, what do these records prove? I answer by stating that increased knowledge in breeding, feeding, and manufacturing will enable us not only to add a great number of cows to this list, but also to add materially to the general average yield per cow.

"In comparing Holstein butter records with those of the acknowledged butter breeds, we must remember that while the owners of these butter breeds have been experimenting for years in breeding and feeding their animals for butter, and in manufacturing the milk by the most scientific and thorough methods into butter, Holstein breeders have, on the contrary, been laboring to another end—the production of a large quantity of milk—and having satisfactorily solved that problem, if they turn the same amount of enterprise, intelligence, and care towards the production of butter, I

see no reason why they should not meet with reasonable success.

"To my mind, while we desire to fully and thoroughly establish the Holstein as the best combination cow for milk, butter, cheese, and beef, we cannot reasonably hope to excel those animals that are bred exclusively to any one point, but we can, at least, make a favorable showing in comparison with them. It should be the duty of every owner of a Holstein, particularly every member of this association, to make tests of their cows for butter, whether the circumstances are favorable or not, and thus in a year or two we should be able to satisfy the most skeptical of the superiority of Holsteins as butter-makers.

"Every record of twelve pounds of butter, or over, per week, is an additional proof that the milk of this breed, if not as rich in butter as that of the exclusive butter breeds, is sufficiently so to make them highly profitable as butter cows; and in this connection it should not be forgotten by us, and we should not neglect to urge upon all dairymen, the value of Holstein skim-milk over that of the exclusive butter cow or ordinary cow. It contains a percentage of casein that few milks do, and this property is of inestimable value, not only to the dairyman who manufactures cheese, and also to the farmer who sells milk, fattens calves or swine, but alike to the village milk-peddler, who sells milk for family consumption, and the city man, whose family uses the milk for household purposes. Holstein milk is better feeding, better cooking, and better drinking milk than any other I am acquainted with, and these properties make it valuable over other milk.

"There seems to be, among some, a prejudice against Holstein milk and butter, on account of its color. Naturally the sense of sight often affects the sense of taste, but as before said, with regard to the quantity of butter, the same can equally as well be said of the quality, that, with proper care in feeding and breeding, we shall be able to heighten the color where necessary. In many instances the color is quite high enough, and the light color is generally caused by not feeding butter-making foods. Whenever Holstein butter has come into competition with other butter, its quality has been commended upon and commended, and at various fairs Holstein butter has received prizes over that of even exclusive butter breeds.

"By actual test by a noted scientist and chemist, Holstein butter was found to stand the test of heat better than any other. Dairymen, grocers, experts, consumers, all concede that the quality is of a very high character. Thus far little has been done in this country towards establishing their claim as beef cattle, owing, in part, to their high price as breeders, and further as it has not been deemed necessary.

"The imported Holstein Bull Ebbo, five years old, was killed on the Remington farm, in Czzenovia. Weighed, alive, on day of killing, 2,260 lbs.; dressed beef, 1,313 lbs.; hide, 156 lbs.; rough tallow, 75 lbs.; per cent. of dressed beef, 58½.

"The imported cow Lady Clifden was killed on the farm of Hon. W. A. Russell, her owner, at fourteen years of age. Live weight, 1,800 lbs.; dressed beef, 1,211 lbs.; per cent. of dressed beef, 67.

"This showing for beef is remarkable, when the age of the cow and her long-continued and enormous milk records are considered. In 1875, in 362 days, she gave 16,274 lbs.; in 1876, in 282 days, she gave 12,243 lbs.; in 1877, in 396 days, she gave 13,227 lbs.; in 1878 and 1879, in 372 days, she gave 16,287 lbs.; in 1881, in 103 days, she gave 5,969 lbs. This runs over a period of six years, and she was dry part of the time, commencing at seven

and ending at thirteen years of age, in greater part past the prime of a milch cow's life, and still she averaged over 42 lbs. of milk for 1,515 days.

"When the fact that this cow belongs to the noted Aaggie family (the deepest milking family of cattle known), and, in fact, is a half-sister to the celebrated Aaggie, this record of beef is all the more remarkable.

"As the evidence of those who have had practical experience with Holsteins as beef cattle, I quote the statement of Edwards Bros., Ottawa, Ills., large dealers and butchers. They say, 'We having had practical experience with them in the London, Eng., trade, have long been aware of their desirable qualities as beef cattle, for thousands of them are cut in London markets every month. For veal calves the Holsteins stand without an equal. This is admitted without dissent, and as mature beef cattle we believe them fully equal to any others. The fat is evenly distributed over the carcass, the meat well marbled, and there is but a small percentage of waste. We have killed a great many grade Holstein calves in this city within the past two years; and although they are hardly up to the full bloods we have dressed in London, they are far ahead of the average natives and other grades. Full blood mature Holsteins are yet seldom to be had in this vicinity to kill; our first opportunity occurred last week, in the form of a four-year-old heifer. She weighed 1,705 lbs. and dressed 1,036 lbs., and had 161 lbs. of rough tallow. She was very thick on the rib, her fat evenly distributed, and the meat well marbled.'

"In grade Holsteins I might give a large amount of statistical evidence to prove the superiority of the Holstein beef, but I shall content myself with the facts already given, and think that it will be conceded that what has been stated shows well for a breed that combines so many other good qualities. But more convincing proof of their excellence as beefers is the fact that for years Holland has furnished thousands of carcasses for English and Continental markets, and they are there most highly esteemed for the size of the animal, the small percentage of offal, the finely marbled meat, its tenderness and juiciness.

"Further, the calves of the Holsteins for veal are without equal in size, growth, and quality, and Holland is only less noted for its veal than for its cheese. Among the notable instances that occur to me, touching on this point, are: Rugby Prince, commencing at three months, gained 148 lbs. in 21 days. One calf, at five months and eleven days, and another five months and twenty-three days old, each weighed 600 lbs., and another at seven months and five days old weighed 570 lbs. It is not at all uncommon for Holstein calves to gain 100 lbs. per month for the first five to seven months after birth. The calf Jaap 4th, at eleven months of age, weighed 1,200 lbs.

"In the herd of Smiths & Powell, 65 heifers, coming two years old, dates of birth ranging from February to June, averaged 1,006 lbs., the largest of the lot weighing 1,305 lbs.

"On Dec. 31, 1884, Messrs. Geo. E. Brown & Co. weighed all of one lot of Holstein yearling heifers, 44 in number, which averaged 1,024 lbs. each, the oldest and largest heifer weighing 1,235 lbs. There was but one in the lot that weighed as low as 900 lbs., and only five 950 lbs. or less. These heifers underwent the hardships of an ocean voyage, and were in quarantine ninety days of the best time in the year for growth.

"Many other weights and much more statistical evidence might be given to prove their superiority for beef, but enough has been given,

I think, to satisfy all skeptics and those so blind they will not see that, while Holsteins may not equal some of the exclusive beef breeds for the production of beef, it must be acknowledged that they compare favorably with them."

ARABIAN HORSES.

The following is from the notes of a British officer, written during the first Egyptian war, and given by his grandson to the CANADIAN BREEDER.

The horses of the Arabian race have been at all times distinguished on account of their excellent qualities and admirable figures. They are generally esteemed throughout Asia, but there are certain tribes in the desert in possession of the finest breeds; these are the Arabs who live on the banks of the Euphrates and the Tigris between Bagdad and Bussorah.

The Sheikhs take great care to preserve the races uncontaminated, and without alteration.

The horses are divided into two classes, the nobles and the plebeians; the latter are crossed in a variety of different manners, and form the most numerous species, but it is not intended to mention any other than the first. And here it will be necessary to make an observation on a singular custom, which appears in sufficient conformity with experience; it is, that the genealogy of the Arabian horses is transmitted by the females alone, the nobility of the male is only individual.

The Arabs are accustomed to say, "such a mare is the produce of such a mare," and they are at great pains to prevent the breed from being adulterated.

When the mares are horsing, they take care they shall be covered by stallions whose descent is well known; and when they are sent to grass they are carefully tethered. No sooner is a foal dropped than the chiefs attest the fact, by means of a patent drawn up in due form and signed by several witnesses.

That of the male, as we have already observed, does not pass to his descendants, but of the female makes mention of all her maternal progenitors. This certificate always accompanies the sale.

There are four distinguished races of the Arabian horses in the neighborhood of Bagdad, the names of which I have forgotten. There is some difference in their form, which of course does not escape the notice of the jockies; as for them, they have no occasion to peruse patents in order to discover either if a mare be noble or from what stud she comes.

The Arabs wean their colts after having sucked fifty or sixty days when produced in towns, or when the proprietor is not desirous to rear them himself, the females are sent among the inhabitants of the desert.

The usual mode of bargaining on this occasion is, in their language, to give one foot of the mare, and sometimes two, or in other words, they pay to the person who has had charge of her a quarter, or even one half the value, according to an estimate made by experienced judges.

The Arabs carry on a great trade in horses; they sell them at two or three years old, and for the most part keep the mares, from which they derive considerable profit. It is also pretended that they prefer these because they do not neigh, which would discover them during their nocturnal expeditions. The princes never mount any other; the Turks, on the contrary, make use of entire horses only.

The traffic in horses is not confined to strangers, they carry on a species among themselves which is singular enough, for they sell

the future produce without entirely alienating the possession; in consequence of this bargain the colts appertain to the purchaser, except the first filly, which reverts to the seller, but the former has still a certain claim on the first mare, as has also the seller on her first filly, so that the pretensions are continued for ages.

The Arabs begin to place the saddle on the colt at the age of fifteen or sixteen months, and it is never taken off after this, even during the night.

The stirrups, constructed in the form of an oblong square, are about a foot in extent and a little convex, they hang lower than the belly, which prevents the animal from lying on one side.

They soon after experience another constraint, being obliged to submit to a snaffle, which is fixed pretty near the pommel of the saddle to accustom them to hold their heads in almost a perpendicular direction; they are then left in that position during the whole of the day.

It is also, perhaps, for the same reason that the manger is constructed both high and deep.

The Arabian horse is neither accustomed to hay, nor used to the manner in which it is distributed in Europe; his food consists of six pounds of barley, avoirdupois weight, which is given at sunset. This custom renders him patient and indefatigable during the whole of the day. While kept under cover he is allowed a little cut straw, which is trodden in small lengths by the horses, which are driven about on the barley in an enclosure. This is the mode of threshing the barley all over Asia.

It follows from what I have just said that an Arabian horseman, carrying sixty pounds of barley behind him, can traverse the deserts during the space of ten days.

A few dates or some pounds of wheaten meal, which he converts into bread, contribute his sole food; these are carried by him in either a leathern or wooden box.

Another of these, passing round his belly and attached to the two skirts of the saddle, satisfies the thirst of both man and horse.

The Arabs, before they are two years old, begin by making their children mount their horses; they are perfectly well acquainted with them, as they are all brought up together under the same tent.

They give them but two paces: the walk and the gallop. They also cut the mane and shave the tail that they may become more bushy.

The saddle necessarily leans forward, on account of the position of the horseman, whose stirrups are very short. They differ greatly from the Mamelukes of Cairo in this particular, and but little from our own light cavalry. It does not belong to me to say what kind of saddle affords the firmest seat to the horseman, but on examining the arms of the Arabs of the Desert, it would appear that the manner in which they sit is advantageous. They make use of javelins, which they keep underneath their thighs, of lances, and of sabres. The management of these obliges them to be seated high in order to use them to advantage.

The Arabs, as every one knows, make war both by attack and flight. Their present position in the saddle affords them an opportunity of leaning over the neck of the horse to avoid the lance and javelin. They accustom them to gallop at full speed and stop all of a sudden, in order to wheel about with celerity and dart the pike at the enemy. One of the greatest recommendations in these horses being to know when to retire at the proper moment, they pursue while young with the lance at their posteriors, and they are so much accustomed to this management, that when they perceive a horseman

near them, it is only necessary to let the bridle go in order to be out of sight in an instant.

The lance of the Arabian is formed of the Chinese bamboo, knotty, light, and elastic, about twelve feet in length, terminating in an iron point, well tempered, and surmounted by a tuft of silk. It is not immovable in hands as it was formerly in those of our ancient warriors; when they attack, they hold it within one third of the end and allow it to glide along through their hands, without quitting it however. The Arab is so nimble that he will mount his horse with the assistance of his spear only.

These people have a most excellent custom by means of which they preserve the feet of their cattle; when they have ridden any distance and the animal is in perspiration they never tie him up until he has been walked backwards and forwards by a person leading him for at least a quarter of an hour. They afterwards leave him fastened to the saddle for an hour or two longer before they give him anything to eat.

The Arabs have a particular method of making their mares conceive. When they perceive that they are beginning to be horsing they mount them for two or three days running in order to fatigue them and diminish their ration of corn at the same time, with a view of rendering them feeble. In this they conform themselves to the opinion of Buffon; that naturalist supposes the females which are the least vigorous to be the best breeders.

The Arabs keep their stallions for the mares, and they consecrate those of from four to five years old to that purpose. They do not in general employ saddle on this occasion, as they become unruly in consequence of it.

The Arabs prepare the mare before they bring forth the stallion. After having tied her up by the feet and taken off her hind shoes, the farrier takes a piece of soap which he introduces into the vagina; he anoints it with this as deeply as possible, and also sets the entrance of the matrix straight should he perceive it to wind. It was said, and with much energy and appearance of truth, that when they find a mare barren they even remove the matrix out of the vagina, scrape the small black points which they perceive there, and sometimes actually sew up little holes. As soon as the stallion has left the female they immediately throw a bucket of water over the hind parts and make her gallop by means of a person who leads her with a halter. It is easily perceptible at the end of three or four months whether the mare be in foal. Here follows an account which actually took place: The flank of the mare is presented to the sun and it becomes warm, cold water was thrown over the belly and thighs of the animal, and the contraction experienced by the mother (in consequence of this operation) being transferred to the matrix, it caused the foetus to move.

The Arab horses scarcely ever exceed 14 hands 2 inches. They display much grace and elegance in their actions. The Arabian horse is remarkable for the smallness of his hoof and soundness of his legs, which are all muscle and bone. They are of all colors except black, but bay and grey are the prevailing colors. They do not possess the quickness of the English race horse, although I believe our first race horses were bred from Arabian blood.

Every Arab possesses a horse, which he maintains at a trifling expense. The price varies according to the certified breed, frequently as low as five or six pounds for a young and sound horse, and it is not an uncommon thing for a noble bred mare to sell for a thousand, or even much more if they are of a distinguished breed.

SALE OF MR. TOPPIN'S SHORT-HORNS.

English Live Stock Journal, March 29.

The herd of Shorthorns belonging to Mr. John C. Toppin was sold at Musgrave Hall, Penrith, by Mr. Thornton on Wednesday. There was a good local but not very large company, and a few from Scotland, Yorkshire, and Durham. Mr. Metcalfe-Gibson of Ravenstonedale presided at luncheon. The healths of Mr. Toppin, the chairman, and Mr. Thornton were drank. The chairman, in reply to his health (proposed by Rev. T. Staniforth), made a few brief but pertinent remarks on breeding and the sort to breed. Mr. Toppin's is a good herd of thick fleshy cows, some milkers being among them. There was very spirited bidding over lots 32 (Warrior's Dream) and 40 (Familiar Nymph), and in bidding for the latter Mr. Nicholson (the buyer) stood immediately below Mr. Thornton, faced about to the rostrum, and instantly put another guinea on every opposing bid, as if he meant to have her. This is a good heifer, a prize-winner, as is also lot 32. The fine old bull Cunobelin (lot 50) was offered under conditions of previous purchase, reserving to his former owner the right to send to him. No advance was made on reserve of 95 gs. The day was bleak, snowy, and windy, bitterly cold, and all agreed that Shorthorns going thence should improve anywhere. The stock showed that Mr. Toppin is a skilful breeder and manager. We add the sale list:—

	COWS AND HEIFERS	Gs.
Lily, c Sept. 23, 1873—Mr. Edwards.....		28
Familiar Warlaby, c July 11, 1874—Mr. Ridsdell		29
Wave Queen, c May 6, 1876—C. Emerson .. .		37
Bridesmaid, c March 14, 1878—F. Hudson.....		25
Her calf, Jan. 24, 1885—J. Hogarth.....		10
Veracity, c Nov. 1, 1878—E. H. Moss.....		40
Fair Lady, c June 6, 1879—Canon Wilkinson,		
Durham		21
Warrior's Gift, c Nov. 13, 1879—R. Hetherington		50
Golden Butterfly, c Nov. 27, 1879—Mr. Hudson...		28
Generous Butterfly, c Jan. 31, 1880—R. Howard		33
Lancaster Belle, c Feb. 14, 1880—Mr. Edwards		34
Polly Gwynne, c May 12, 1880—J. Harris.....		52
Her c c—W. Savage .. .		6
Amy D'Eden, c Nov. 21, 1880—J. Hudson.....		25
Barbara Booth, c Nov. 24, 1880—Mr. Parker..		35
Beautiful Butterfly, c Dec. 13, 1880—Canon Wil-		
kinson.....		40
Christmas Gem, c Dec. 23, 1880—J. Paddison...		20
Her white c c, by Vice-President, 48859—J.		
Paddison		5
Lancaster Lady, c Feb. 1, 1881—Mr. Armstrong		34
Bridal Ring, c March 5, 1881—Mr. Cobbett.....		38
Lady Fair, c April 14, 1881—Mr. Stamper.....		25
Costly Pearl, c May, 15, 1881—Hon. Mr Maxwell		52
Alice Gwynne, c Oct. 30, 1881—T. P. Dodds.....		40
Veronica, c Dec. 21, 1881—R. Howard.....		22
Warrior's Gem, c Feb. 4, 1882—J. Hesketh		34
Golden Wreath, c May 9, 1882—T. Hudson		31
Lancaster Bloom, c May 10, 1882—W. Graham..		28
Bride Elect, c June 29, 1882—Canon Wilkinson..		31
Gay Lass, c Sept. 3, 1882—J. Close, Holmscales		21
Brilliant Bride, c Sept. 19, 1882—Canon Wilkinson		22
Prairie Flower, c Sept. 22, 1882—J. Close		30
Waterloo 36th, c Sept. 26, 1882—T. P. Dodds...		37
Vain Wave, c Nov. 22, 1882—J. Musgrave.....		25
Warrior's Dream, c Jan. 10, 1883—R. Hethering-		
ton		100
May Queen, c May 18, 1883—T. P. Dodds.....		25
Gay Lady, c Aug. 15, 1883—H. Williams, Harro-		
gate.....		30
Gay Butterfly, c Oct. 30, 1883—T. P. Dodds.....		38
Dowager Lady, c Nov. 10, 1883—J. Musgrave...		16 1/2
Wave Lady, c Dec. 9, 1883—J. Kirkbride.....		15 1/2
Lady of the Border, c Dec. 27, 1883—Mr.		
Graham		24
Venetia, c March 24, 1884—Mr. Musgrave.....		14 1/2
Familiar Nymph, c March 28, 1884—J. Nicholson		76
Agnes Gwynne, c May 15, 1884—Mr. Ellis.....		13 1/2
Gay Queen, c Aug. 10, 1884—T. Kirkbride.....		13 1/2
Golden Bloom, c Sept. 13, 1884—Col Hutton ..		17
Farewell's Queen, c Sept. 30, 1884—Mr. Ellis...		26
Lady Paulina, c Oct. 14, 1884—J. Close.....		27
Golden Star, c Nov. 6, 1884—Mr. Ellis.....		14

Blooming Butterfly, c Nov. 8, 1884 Mr. Met calfe-Gibson	26
Lady of Cumbria, c Nov. 15, 1884 Mr. Ellis ...	6
BULLS.	
Vice-President 48,859, c June 12, 1882 Mr. Threlkeld	40
Lord Chancellor, c March 30, 1883-- Mr. Jackson	38
Model Butterfly, c July 19, 1883 Miss Milne, Otterburn	45
Lord Randolph, c Sept. 1, 1883--Mr. Atkinson...	35
British Warrior, c Feb. 12, 1884 - Mr. M'Murragh	23
Butterfly's Farewell, c March 9, 1884- Mr. Elliott	24
Gladiator, c April 6, 1884 J. Holmes.....	38
Prince Rupert, c April 7, 1884 Mr. Forster.....	20
Lord of the West, c June 10, 1884 Dr. Mont gomery	124
Lord of the Lune, c Aug. 7, 1884--Mr. Ellis ...	14
General Butterfly, c Aug. 20, 1884--Mr. Harris...	164
Averages-- 47 cows, &c., averaged £32 17s.; 11 bulls, £29 5s. 1d.; 58 animals, £32 3s. 4d.	

VALUABLE CATTLE FOR AMERICA.

From the London Live Stock Journal

There has just been shipped by the s.s. *Venetian* a very valuable collection of pure-bred cattle for America. The lot comprises 120 animals, 40 being Shorthorns and 80 Polled Aberdeen or Angus. We give below some details regarding the animals. We may state here that those purchased for Mr. J. J. Hill, of St. Paul's, Minnesota, have been selected by Mr. Robert Bruce, Great Smeaton, Northallerton. As mentioned last week, the late Mr. H. D. Adamson came over to this country expressly for the purpose of selecting the cattle for Mr. Hill, but his health failing he asked Mr. Bruce to execute the commission. This, it is unnecessary to say, has been done most efficiently, Mr. Bruce being one of the best judges of both breeds in the United Kingdom. He has succeeded in gathering together a very choice lot of animals that will contribute materially to the improvement of the live stock in the extensive section in which Mr. Hill is interested.

There were shipped for Mr. Hill 44 Shorthorns, 40 of them being yearling bulls bought in the north of Scotland and selected from the principal herds there, as follows:—From Kinellar 2, Stralochr, Saphock 2, Bogtown 1, Mill of Dumbreck 1, Cullerlie 2, Waterside 1, Lofthillock 1, Jackstown 1, Pitdoulis 1, Cairnhill 1, Shethin 1, Boghead 1, Broadland 10, Rottie 9, Mains of Orton 3, Priesmill 2—40. The bull Goldfinder was acquired from Mr. James Bruce, Burnside. He is an animal well known by Shorthorn men, and we understand looks well, having grown a great deal since he headed the Two-year-old class at Edinburgh last summer; and the three heifers purchased from Mr. James Bruce are said to be short-legged, thick, and good.

The Polled Aberdeen or Angus cattle purchased for Mr. Hill number 62. They are all yearling bulls with the exception of two Heatherbloom heifers from the herd of Mr. G. Dickenson, Roos, near Hull, and two Polled steers. They were bought from the following herds:—Collithie 7, Balliol College Farm 7, Bradley 3, Knockolochie 9, Skene House 2, Waterside 1, Wellhouse 1, Portlethen 6, Ballindallock 3, Overhill 6, Mill of Gellan 2, Craskins 1, Tomnakiest 1, Roos 4, Smeaton 2, Blairshinnoch 4, Netherton 1. The two Polled steers bought for Mr. Hill are from Aberlour Mains, having been bred by Mr. William Robertson. One of them is a very good one, and would have made it hot for exhibitors of this breed at Smithfield in December had he been kept at home.

Mr. John R. Harvey, son of Mr. J. W. Harvey, Turlington, Nebraska, has just shipped by the s. s. *Venetian* perhaps as pretty a lot of animals of the Aberdeen-Angus breed as have yet left this country. The lot consists of one bull and 14 heifers, and such a lot could only be got together at very considerable outlay.

The bull is Errant Knight, bred by Mr. O. C. Wallis, from Errantine 4546, by Sea King 2334. He was calved 11th July, 1883, and is one of those thick-fleshed deep bulls, as straight and pretty as one could wish. His breeder intended him for the Royal in summer. The heifers are five from Mr. C. Stephenson's herd, and are Benton Heather 7775, the first-prize heifer at Newcastle in July last, when she was spoken of in our pages as being one of the best we had seen: Pride of Northumberland 9270, a great beauty; Lizzie of Balliol 9267, a Queen Mother; Forgiveness 7779; and Abbess of Balliol 9262, a heifer that formed one of the group that won the cup at Newcastle against all breeds. Five heifers are from Bradley Hall, and consist of Antelope 7931; Mistletoe, from Mayflower 2nd, by Artic 1945; Merry, from Merrymaid 6252, by Challenger 1260; Hardee, from Hecuba 3,637, by Sea King 2334; and Progress, from Penuel 3755, also by Sea King. They were selected from a large lot of beautiful heifers from the above herd, and are all straight and pretty. Three heifers were drawn from the Waterside herd, and one of them deserves more than a mere mention. We refer to Waterside Matilda C. 9463, one of the group that gained the family prize at the Centenary Show of the Highland Society at Edinburgh last summer. She is a youngster of extraordinary promise, and was acquired at great cost. The other two heifers from Waterside are Queen 12th 9476 and Susy 8011, both splendid individuals. This, with a Heatherbloom heifer from Roos, makes up as pretty a lot as one could wish to see.

In the same ship, Mr. R. Simpson, formerly of Cobard, Huntly, now in Winneshick County, Ohio, takes over a Sybil bull, and two Aberdeen-Angus heifers bought from Mr. James Bruce, Collithie.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

Cedar Hill Sambo 13242, W. T. Miller, Bowling Green, Ky., to Wm. Booker, South Union, Ky.
Royal Windsor 2781, Miller Bros. & Potter, Bowling Green, Ky., to W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky.
Buxom Belle 11865, John T. Wrinkle, Plattsburg, Mo., to J. P. Baker, Heyworth, Ill.
Nelly Bly 12125, John T. Wrinkle, to J. E. Lee, Richmond, Mo.
Duchess of Clinton 12127, John T. Wrinkle, to J. J. Renfro, Collinsville, Ill.
John T 12961, John T. Wrinkle, to J. S. Hall, Edgerton, Mo.
Guy 12573, Longstreet & Cahn, Grenada, Miss., to A. A. Gattis, Duck Hill, Miss.
Elsdene's Prince 12572, and Elsdene's Princess 12574, Longstreet & Cahn, to James C. Longstreet, Grenada, Miss.
Grover Cleveland 12579, A. W. Cooley, Coldwater, Mich., to Ad. Burch, Coldwater, Mich.
Princess of Guthrie 13252, Phil. D. Miller & Sons, Panora, Iowa, to C. W. Perkins, Onowa, Iowa.
Gloster's Kingscote IV. 13250, Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio, to C. A. Kellogg, Charidon, Ohio.
Star Princess 13198, C. T. Ayres, Osceola, Iowa, to A. P. Young, Osceola, Iowa.
British Princess II., 13200, C. T. Ayres, to J. W. Kelley, Osceola, Iowa.
Iowa Boy 12041, Wib. F. Clements, Agency, Iowa, to C. F. Hall, Greenwood, Neb.

Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio, has engaged a page in the forthcoming volume of the American Berkshire Record for the illustration of his three recently imported Berkshires.

Live Stock Notes.

Mr. R. Bruce shipped on s.s. *Toronto*, for Halifax (along with 17 Herefords selected by Mr. Urwick), for the Hon. J. M. Cochrane, the pretty red Shorthorn bull we noticed a few weeks ago as being bought at Mr. Duthie's sale at Collinie, Aberdeenshire. He also shipped the Aberdeen-Angus Jilt bull Judex 3880, bred at Ballindallock from Judy 2996, by Sir Evelyn 2340, as a stock bull for the Hillhurst herd. This youngster is a splendid specimen of the Jilt family, having a clean cut head, good shoulders, thick flesh, and great quality.—*London Live Stock Journal*.

An English exchange says:—We are pleased to see that Mr. Chaplin has given notice in the House of Commons of his intention, on an early day, to call attention to the continued admissions into this country of live animals from Germany, and to move:—“That this House, having regard to the fact that the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease in Germany is admitted by the Government, is of opinion that the administration by the Government of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1884, in permitting the continued landing in this country of foreign live animals from Germany is contrary to the spirit of that measure, and it further considers that the circumstances of a foreign country in which foot-and-mouth disease is known to prevail are not such as to afford the reasonable security against the importation of diseases which is contemplated by that Act.”

The *London Live Stock Journal* says:—Breeders of Shorthorns will have observed with regret the announcement of the death of Sir Curtis M. Lamson, which took place on Friday, the 13th March. Sir Curtis, whose name is intimately associated with the laying of the Atlantic cable, was a born American, but a naturalised Englishman. He was fond of farming, and rather proud of farming in about the poorest parish in the poorest farming county in England. He kept Shorthorns for about 30 years at Rowfant, and has had many first-class Bates animals. A sale took place in 1868 which was remarkable, Fancy, a Surmise cow, going to Mr. A. J. Robarts for 300 gs., which was said to be then the highest-priced cow ever sold in this country. After the sale Sir Curtis continued breeding, and bought some Oxfords and other high-class Bates animals from the late Mr. George Moore, the Earl of Bective, the Duke of Devonshire, and others; some Airdrie Duchesses from Mr. Cheney and Mr. Holford; and some Grand Duchesses at Mr. Oliver's. He used Duke and Oxford bulls. The present herd consists of about 40 head, and Grand Duke 37th 43307 is in service. Sir Curtis did not confine his attention to Shorthorns. He had also a good flock of Hampshire Downs. He fed wonderful cattle under covered sheds, and grew very heavy root and cabbage crops on stiffish clay with high farming and liberal manurial dressings.

Horse Notes.

Mr. Lucas, of Toronto, has purchased b. g. George L., by “Red Wilkes,” dam half sister to “Lady Thorne,” said to be very fast.

The American Clydesdale Association will hold its next annual exhibition at Chicago, in connection with the Illinois State Fair. In addition to the liberal premiums to be given in the pure bred classes, the Association offers premiums also for best half blood Clydes, by recorded sires.

The Kennel.

LOSS OF A VALUABLE ST. BERNARD.

The London *Live Stock Journal* says:—In the death of Thisbe with her 14 puppies by Plinlimmon, the St. Bernard world has sustained a more than ordinary loss, as there ran in her veins the blood of Alpenstock, to whose typical line she displayed a marked resemblance. In the twenty months that she lived her career on the show-bench was one of brilliant success. At nine months old she was first in bitch puppies at Warwick, and obtained the cup for the best St. Bernard in the show bred by the exhibitor. At the Crystal Palace she again took first prize in puppies, and her final success was at the last St. Bernard Club Show, when she was first in rough bitches between twelve and eighteen months old, and secured the £10 cup offered for the best St. Bernard in the show, dog or bitch, bred and exhibited by a member of the Club.

CANKER IN THE EAR.

An instructive article has lately appeared in the *American Field*, by "Ashmont," on canker in the ear. There can be no doubt that the disease is an important factor in the decline of health, and the breaking up of the constitutions of many dogs, more particularly of the larger breeds. When an animal is affected with canker the strain on the system is very great, the body becomes emaciated, and, in many cases, death ensues before half the natural life of the dog is attained. From its hidden nature, the disease often escapes the eye of the uninitiated, and ineffectual treatment is used to restore health without attacking the primary cause, which would have been easily detected by a skilled vet.

THE PERIOD OF GESTATION.

From the London *Live Stock Journal*.

Now that the breeding season is coming on, we would draw attention to the fact that it is not safe to put too much dependence upon bitches in whelp going the full time of 63 days. Experience has taught us that nine out of ten have their puppies at least two days before the recognized period of gestation. There are, however, cases where the opposite is the case; but at the end of 61 days after service we have always found it advisable to watch the bitch, as a little skilful treatment opportunely afforded will often avert disaster.

NOTES.

An instructive article has lately appeared in the *American Field*, by "Ashmont," on canker in the ear. There can be no doubt that the disease is an important factor in the decline of health, and the breaking up of the constitutions of many dogs, more particularly of the larger breeds. When an animal is affected with canker the strain on the system is very great, the body becomes emaciated, and, in many cases, death ensues before half the natural life of the dog is attained. From its hidden nature, the disease often escapes the eye of the uninitiated, and ineffectual treatment is used to restore health without attacking the primary cause, which would have been easily detected by a skilled vet.

In contradiction to the opinion of many writers on the disease that a low diet should be

given during its treatment, "Ashmont" directs that whilst combatting with the local affection the tone of the blood should be improved, the body nourished, and the strength of the animal sustained. With his opinion we quite concur, as we have found in dealing with bad cases of canker a more speedy cure has been made when a nourishing diet has been used. This article is only one of a series which the author intends to have published in connected form, and will be a most useful work for owners and breeders of dogs.

The committee of the Royal Zoological Society, Dublin, have fixed upon April 10th to 13th for the third annual dog show, which will be held, under Kennel Club rules, in the Phoenix Park. The schedule, which is on a much more extended scale than that of last year, contains 64 classes, which are distributed amongst the best known breeds, there being challenge classes for the most important varieties. The prizes, of which there are three in most of the open classes, are liberal, with an entry fee 10s., which, with the certificate properly filled up, must be sent by intending exhibitors to Mr. E. S. Snow on or before March 26th, on which day the entries close.

Special cups and prizes are given by the Irish Red Setter Club, the Irish Fox-terrier Club, and the Irish Terrier Club, whilst the St. Bernard Club offers a cup, as also do the Collie and Great Dane Clubs. In addition to the above the council of the Society give extra prizes. Private members also contribute in this division, and Spratts Patent, who is to bench and feed the dogs, have promised a cup for the best non-sporting dog in the show. The judges appointed are Dr. Emms, Messrs. W. Lort, W. W. Thompson, and F. Gresham. —*English Live Stock Journal*.

THE BIRMINGHAM SHOW AND SALE.

English Live Stock Journal, March 20.

The following is a tabulated statement, received from the auctioneers, of the prices realised at the recent Shorthorn Show and sale at Bingley Hall:—

Class.	Description.	No. entered.	No. sent.	No. sold.	Highest price.	Average.
1	Cows, including calves	120	107	99	66	31 13 0
2	Heifers under 3, including calves	28	27	24	50	29 2 6
3	Heifers under 2	23	23	22	40	28 14 0
4	Heifer calves	9	9	9	40	20 13 6
5	Bulls over 30 months	18	18	18	110	40 0 6
6	Bulls between 21 and 30 months	45	42	41	61	32 2 6
7	Bulls between 14 and 21 months, with reserves up to £105	22	22	13	88	51 15 6
8	Bulls over 15 months, and not exceeding 21 months	89	85	79	70	34 13 0
9	Bulls, 12 to 15 months	128	120	115	100	38 1 6
10	Bull calves	163	155	136	105	32 14 6
	154 females					30 0 8
	402 bulls					35 12 6

The average for the bulls, on the whole, is lower than that of last year. The animal which realised the highest price, 110 gs., was the Prince of Wales' bull Beauchamp.

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, TORONTO, April 2nd, 1885.

There has been some improvement in the condition of the British cattle market, since our last cable advices, as during that period not only have the receipts of Canadians and Ameri-

cans fallen off, but the supplies from elsewhere have shown a material decrease. In fact, receipts at all the principal markets have been light, but without producing any change in values. The latest cables report steady markets at former prices.

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

Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.
Prime Canadian steers.....	0 13	10 0 00 per lb.
Fair to choice.....	0 12½	10 0 00 "
Poor to medium.....	0 11½	10 0 00 "
Inferior and bulls.....	0 8½	10 0 10 "

Dressed beef in Liverpool is cabled lower at 4½ d., against 5½ d. last week. Mutton has also declined to 4½ d. to 5d

TORONTO.

There is not much to be said about the live stock market this week, business being very dull. During the latter part of last week supplies continued very heavy but so far this week they have been light. On Monday and Tuesday only about a dozen car-loads were received. The attendance of buyers was small, nearly all of them having gone to the Montreal Easter market. A few local dealers were trying to buy at a decline on the week before. Sellers did not seem inclined to part with any of their offerings at lower prices and consequently trade was very slow.

CATTLE.—The demand for butchers' cattle was rather poor and sales were made at a decline of about ¼ c. per lb. The ruling prices paid were equivalent to 3½ to 3¾ c. per lb. for good beasts and about 4¼ c. for choice. Among the sales were 3 steers averaging 1,150 lbs each, at \$144; 19 cattle, 1,050 lbs., at \$39 each; 17 do., 1,050 lbs., at \$42 each. Trade in export cattle was quiet, there being but a light demand. A few good shippers were bought at 4½ to 4¾ c. per lb. and bulls at 3½ to 4c. per lb. Stockers continue in good demand at 3½ to 4c. per lb. One load averaging 1,050 lbs. was bought on Tuesday.

CALVES.—A fair number are offering. Demand continues good and prices unchanged. A few extra weighing 350 lbs. have been held at \$20 each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Are not in much demand in mixed bunches. Only one such bunch was offered this week. Sheep, alone, also are not inquired for. This is due to the supplies of mutton that are being brought here from Kingston. The mutton is sold at such low prices that the live stock cannot compete. Lambs are in good demand and the few offering have found a ready sale. Choice, weighing 110 lbs each, brought \$5.50 per head.

HOGS.—Continue quiet. The demand continues good but the supply is light. Two small bunches only were received this week. These sold at \$4.50 and \$4.62½ per cwt.

The receipts of live stock at the western market here for the week ending March 28, with comparisons, were:

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending March 28.....	1,320	84	50
Week ending March 21.....	760	157	31
Cor. week, 1884.....	570	114	185
Cor. week, 1883.....	468	297	43
Total to date.....	9,450	2,401	567
To same date 1884.....	8,395	4,205	1,570
To same date 1883.....	7,693	3,725	945

Quotations are as follows:—

Cattle, export.....	4¾	to 0 per lb.
" bulls.....	3½	to 4 "
" butchers', choice.....	4¾	to 0 "
" good.....	3½	to 4 "
" common.....	3	to 3¾ "
" stockers.....	3½	to 4 "
Sheep and lambs, choice, per head... 5 00 to 5 50		
" secondary qualities, per head 4 50 to 0 00		
Lambs, extra choice, per head.....\$5.50 to \$6.50		
Hogs, fat, off the car..... 4½ to 4¾ per lb.		
" store..... 4½ to 4¾ "		
Calves.....\$2 50 to \$12 50		

MONTREAL.

At the Easter cattle markets there was a fair display of prime, well fattened stock, but the prices realized were much below last year, there being no disposition among buyers to pay fancy prices. There were about 100 head of prime heifers and steers shown at Point St.

Charles, of which the weight ranged from 2,000 to 2,600 lbs. each. The prices paid were from 5 to 6c. per lb. live weight, the latter for the best.

THE HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Trade continues very good here. In fact it has recently been better than for years past at this season.

MONTREAL.

In Montreal the enquiry has been pretty fair but prices are low. As in Toronto, the demand is chiefly for light working horses.

PRODUCE.

The market as before has been quiet with business checked by small offerings and firmness on the part of holders, and reluctance to advance prices on that of buyers.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL. ON DATES INDICATED.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Mar. 24, Mar. 31. Rows include Flour, R. Wheat, R. Winter, No. 1 Cal., No. 2 Cal., Corn, Barley, Oats, Peas, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Tallow, Cheese.

LOUR.—There has been little doing as holders generally stood out for an advance which they could not obtain; still a few cars have changed hands at equal to \$3.75 for superior extra; at equal to \$3.60 for extra and at \$3.55 and \$3.60 for strong bakers, market closing rather easy.

BRAN.—Steady; has sold at about \$16, which price was still obtainable at close.

OATMEAL.—Cars held higher at \$4.25; small lots advanced to \$4.40 to \$4.50.

WHEAT.—Has been offered very slowly and held higher; red winter and spring lying outside sold last week at equal to 85c. here; No. 2 fall on spot sold at

85c. on track, and No. 2 spring at about 84c. f.o.c. The feeling at the close was easier, but sales were made at 84c. for No. 2 fall and 82c. for choice No. 3 fall f.o.c., the latter price being about the value of No. 2 spring, and the former that of No. 1 spring.

OATS.—Much as before with sales of car-lots on the track at 36½ and 37c, but offerings small and held steadily at close. Street prices 39 and 39½c.

BARLEY.—Rather more doing but at rather unsettled prices. No. 2 sold last week at 66c for cars and 67c. for round lots, and extra No. 3 at 63c.; but at close No. 2 sold in car-lots at 65c. and a round lot at 67c., and extra No. 3 at equal to 62c.

PEAS.—No movement reported but values steady at 61c. for No. 2 in car-lots on spot or equal to this price for lots outside. Street prices 58 to 59c.

RYE.—Unchanged at about 59c.

SEEDS.—Job-lots have been quiet: the chief movement in them has been in clover, which has been firm at \$5.70 to \$5.85 with all offered wanted: dealers, lots selling at \$5.90 to \$6.00 per bushel.

HAY.—Pressed has been in improved demand and firmer at \$12.00 to \$14.00 for cars of good quality on track. Market receipts have been very small and prices firmer at \$12.00 to \$14.00 for clover and \$15.00 to \$18.00 for timothy.

STRAW.—Supplies small and insufficient; prices firmer at \$9.00 to \$11.00 for sheaf and \$6.00 to \$7.00 for loose.

POTATOES.—In rather better demand; cars have changed hands at 35c., which price would have been paid at close. Street receipts small and prices firmer at 45 to 50c. per bag.

APPLES.—In good demand at firm prices; job-lots of very choice have sold outside at \$2.75 to \$3.00; street receipts small and all taken at \$1.75 to \$2.00 for medium and \$2.25 to \$3.00 for really good to very choice.

POULTRY.—Scarce, firm, and in good demand. Fowl firm at 75 to 90c. per pair; turkeys \$1.25 to \$1.50 for hens and \$1.50 to \$2.50 for gobblers, or 15c. per lb.; geese none offered, but worth 80c. to \$1.10, or 10 to 11c. per lb., and ducks 80c. to \$1.00 per pair.

TORONTO MARKET.

Table listing various commodities and their prices. Rows include Flour, Oatmeal, Bran, Fall wheat, Spring Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Corn, Timothy Seed, Clover, Flax, Butter, Cheese, Eggs.

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—Some demand has been maintained for shipping lots of medium with white thrown out, and a few sales have been made of these at 9 to 10c. but more obtainable at the same figures and the culls for 5c. at close.

CHEESE.—Unchanged at 10½ to 11½c for common to medium and 12 to 12½c. for choice in small lots.

EGGS.—Went on declining until 15c. for round lots was reached when a stop set in and market closed at this figure. On street really new-laid down to 15 to 17c.

PORK.—Firm, with small lots sold at \$16. BACON.—Inactive all over and prices generally unchanged. Long clear in car-lots offered at 8c. and not taken; a few sales of tons and cases 8 to 8½c. and sometimes 8½c.; Cumberland in cases held at 7½c.; rolls 9½ to 10c. and bellies 11 to 11½c., but little or nothing doing in any.

HAMS.—A few more have been selling but at former prices, or 11½ to 12c. for smoked, with pickled offered at 10c.

LARD.—Dull, inactive and unchanged at 10 to 10½c for tinnets and pails and 9½c. for tierces, the latter being scarce.

HOGS.—Street receipts small but probably sufficient; prices unchanged at from \$5.75 to \$6.00.

SALT.—Little or nothing doing; prices unchanged. Canadian moving only slowly at 95c. for small lots. Liverpool almost nominal at 55c. by car and 65c. in small lots for old coarse; new Liverpool fine has been received and is offered at \$1.45 to \$1.50. No dairy offered.

DRIED APPLES.—Job-lots quiet at 4 to 4½c.; dealers selling small lots at 5c.; and evaporated at 7½ to 9c.

HOPS.—Some few lots of good quality have changed hands at 12, 11c. and at 12c.; but these sales seem to have been made to get rid of old stocks.

WHITE BEANS.—Job-lots of hand-picked have sold at 80c. to \$1.00 and dealers have been selling barrelled of same quality in small lots at \$1.10 to \$1.20.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table listing various commodities and their prices. Rows include Butter, Cheese, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Eggs, Dressed hogs, Hops, Dried apples, White beans, Liverpool coarse salt, Goderich, Hides, Skins, and Wool.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Green have remained unchanged, all offered being taken as before. Offerings still of poor quality; cured have sold at \$½ and \$¾c., the latter for small lots.

CALFSKINS.—In fairly good supply and steady at 11c. for No. 2 and 15c. for No. 1 green, cured have sold to a small extent at 15c.

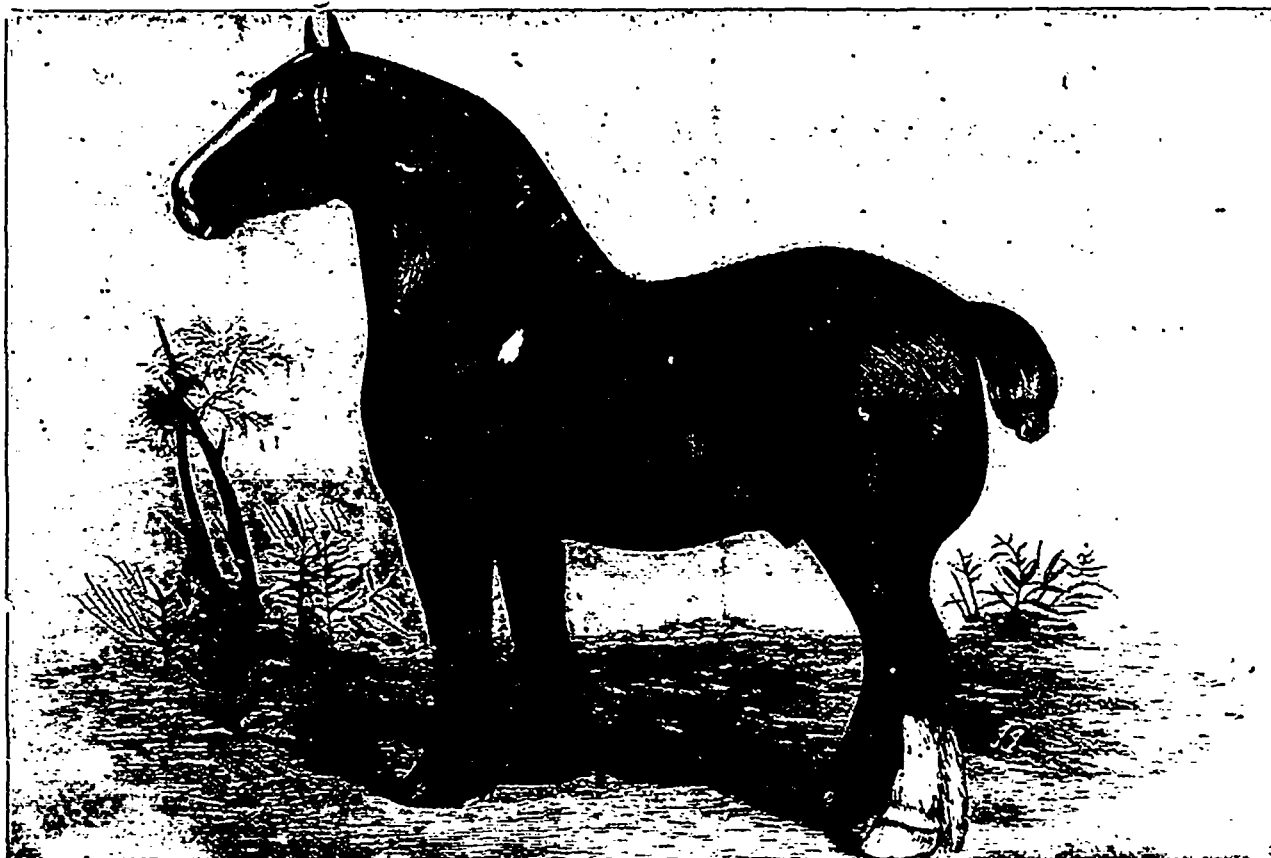
SHEEPSKINS.—Prices still irregular but tending upwards; the best green have been going at \$1.25 to \$1.35 and country lots at \$1 to \$1.20 for good quality.

WOOL.—Quiet all over; fleece offered slowly and prices of country lots nominally unchanged. Super has sold to a small extent in lots of 1,000 to 2,000 lbs. at 21 and 21½c. Extra inactive. Factories have been wanting low grades of fleece at prices not exceeding 18c., but seem not to have been getting any.

TALLOW.—Offered freely but held usually at prices above views of buyers, who would have taken rendered at 6½c. and rough at 3½c.

Table listing various commodities and their prices. Rows include Hides and Skins, Steers, Cows, Cured and inspected, Calfskins, Sheepskins, Lambskins, Pelts, Tallow, Wool, Fleeces, Pulled combing, Extra.

IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES



IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES

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Owned by HENDRIE & DOUGLAS, Hamilton, Ont.

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Fire and Marine Insurance effected at moderate rates on all classes of property. Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in Canada and the United States.

THE PARK HEREFORD HERD.

PRIZE HEREFORDS.



PRIZE HEREFORDS.

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

FRANK A. FLEMING, Importer and Breeder,

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

In replying to this advertisement mention CANADIAN BREEDER.

W. ROSE & CO.

Successors to J. ROSE & CO.

(Established 1862.)

6 Wellington Street East,
TORONTO,

Have the most approved appliances for
Removing

FURNITURE, BAGGAGE,
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BOILERS, ETC.

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All Work Guaranteed.

Telephone Communication with all offices.
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tended to.

W. ROSE & CO.,

6 Wellington St. E., Toronto.

NOTE.—We are always open to buy teams of
heavy draught or express horses, if they are first-
class, and suitable. W. ROSE & CO.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE & CO.

WINE

—AND—

Spirit Merchants.

FAMILY TRADE A SPECIALTY.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c., CAREFULLY
PACKED IN JAR, KEG
OR CASK.

Orders by letter will have our very best and
prompt attention.

VAULTS:

10, 12, 14, 16 & 18 KING ST. WEST,

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THE TORONTO

Brewing and Malting

COMPANY.

SIMCOE ST., TORONTO.

**MALTSTERS,
BREWERS,
BOTTLERS.**

The attention of the Trade is directed to our
Celebrated Ale and Porter in Wood and
Bottle.

India Pale Ale & XXX Stout.

ALEXANDER MANNING, President.

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G. L. KAVANAGH,

DAIRY PRODUCTS,

Pork Packer & Commission Merchant,

22½ CHURCH STREET,

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Correspondence with factories solicited.

W. H. KNOWLTON,

27 Church St., Toronto,

FLOUR AND PRODUCE DEALER,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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

All orders and consignments will receive
prompt attention.

Prices for large or small lots quoted by wire or
letter on application.

**DOMINION LINE.
OF STEAMERS.**



Rates of passage from Toronto:—Cabin, \$57.25, \$67.25. Return \$100.50 and \$113.88. All out, side rooms and comfortably heated by steam. Steerage at very low rates. Prepaid certificates from Great Britain and Ireland at lowest rates.

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

WHITE STAR LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

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

Apply early to the local agents of the line, or to
T. W. JONES, General Agent,
23 York St., TORONTO.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

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

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

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

Close connections made at Point Levis or Chandler Junction with the Grand Trunk Railway, and at Point Levis with the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's steamers from Montreal.

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

First-class refreshment rooms at convenient distances.

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS

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

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

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

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

"ROYAL" CALF MEAL

(TRADE MARK)
BEARS FINE CALVES
For 20 Cents per Week.

The only genuine milk substitute in Canada. Send \$5 for 100 lb. bag, to the sole proprietors.

THORLEY CONDITION POWDER CO.,
122 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO.

The Excelsior Condition Powders

are positively guaranteed to cure Heaves, Distemper, Inflammation, Founder, Dryness of Hair, Gravel, &c., and are the best known remedies for improving the condition of animals.

Try them. Sample 25c.; 12 powders, \$1. Free by mail.

THE EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 3 WELLINGTON ST. E., TORONTO.

NOTHING CAN EQUAL

CROFT'S BLOOD CLEANSER,
FOR PUTTING
HORSES and CATTLE

In Marketable Condition.

PRICE, 50 cts. per Package of Six Powders

Solo Agents for Dominion of Canada,
LOWDEN & CO., 55 Front Street East,
TORONTO.



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

CORTLAND VILLAGE, N.Y.

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

HENRY S. RANDALL.

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS WANTED
to handle this well known, valuable preparation in the United States.

Refer to CANADIAN BREEDER, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

HUGH MILLER & CO.,
Agricultural Chemists, 167 King St. East, Toronto.

**"HARTLAND'S"
ANTI-TYPHOID COMPOUND**

A positive preventive for Typhoid and Intermittent Fevers and all Fevers of a Malarial type. It is composed of the extract of the leaves of the Australian Fever Tree (eucalyptus) and of other Leaves and Barks of definite antiseptic properties. It is not a cure all, but a certain health restorative in all cases where endemic or miasmatic poison is the cause. Put up in 20 cents and \$1 bottles, sent on receipt of price to any address.

Call at 19 Adelaide Street East, or address
THE HARTLAND CHEMICAL CO.,
27 WELLINGTON ST. EAST, TORONTO.
Please mention this paper.

Nothing upon Earth will Make Hens Lay like

COCK of the WALK HEN FOOD,

A POULTRY SPICE.
25 cents per package. Send for circulars.
THORLEY CONDITION POWDER CO.,
122 Queen Street East, Toronto, Ont.

GO TO THE

Great Rubber Warehouse,

10 AND 12 KING STREET EAST,

For Genuine Goods, such as are sold by an

EXCLUSIVE RUBBER HOUSE.

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

INDIA RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

It will be your gain to purchase from us.

THE GUTTA PERCHA and RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

T. MCILROY, JR.

WAREHOUSES—TORONTO, 10 and 12 King St. East; NEW YORK, 33 and 35 Warren St.; CHICAGO, 139 and 161 Lake St.; SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., 501 Market St. PORTLAND, Oregon, 68 and 70 Front St.

FACTORIES—Toronto, Brooklyn, San Francisco, Cal.

ONTARIO PUMP CO.,
LIMITED.

TORONTO, ONTARIO

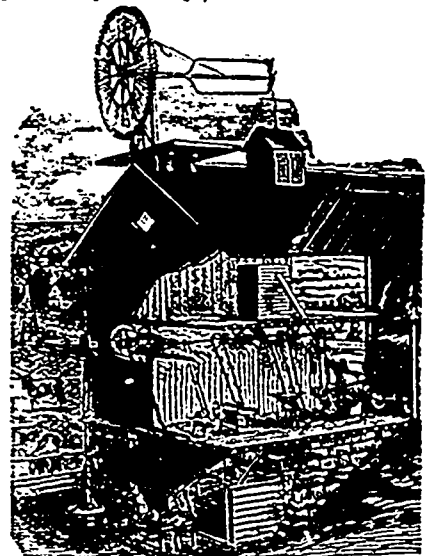
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

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

State what you want and send for Illustrated Catalogue.



Halliday's Standard Wind Mills, 17 Sizes.



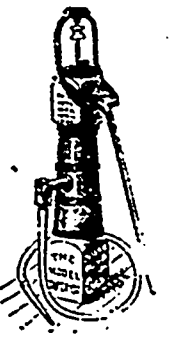
Geared Wind Mills, for Driving Machinery, Pumping Water, etc. From 1 to 40 horse power.

Jan. 31st, 1885

ONTARIO PUMP Co., Toronto :

GENTLEMEN, I bought one of your 16-foot Geared Wind Mills in February, 1884; and have run it since then grinding, sawing wood and pumping water for 38 head of stock, without one cent for repairs, except for grinding plates. I have ground upwards of 7000 bushels of mixed grain with it for custom, besides my own grinding. Two weeks ago to-day we had a tornado, which up-rooted trees and blew down fences, but my mill stood the gale all right. We were sawing wood that day, cutting logs one foot in diameter, hard maple at that, with the mill about 3/4 opened out. I could have got power enough to have run the feed grinder and two circular saws all at the same time. With regard to the grinder, I bought some flax seed for my calves, and run it through the grinder and ground it to powder. I am so well pleased with it that I would not take double the price I paid for it. Yours truly,

EDWIN KEELER,
Maitland P.O.



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



I. X. L. FEEDMILLS, the cheapest, most durable, and perfect iron feed mill ever invented.

State where you saw this advertisement.

Breeders' Directory.

T. L. MILLER & CO.,

BREEDERS OF
HEREFORD CATTLE,
COTSWOLD SHEEP,
BERKSHIRE PIGS,
BEECHER,

ILLINOIS.

Come and see us.

BOW PARK.

Thos. Nelson & Sons

Have always on hand a very fine selection of

Bulls and Bull Calves.

PARTIES ON BUSINESS WILL BE MET AT THE DEPOT.

For further information apply to
JOHN HOPE,
Bow Park, BRANTFORD, Ont.

E. & A. STANFORD,

STEYNING, SUSSEX, ENGLAND,
—AND—

MARKHAM, CANADA,

Breeders and Importers

—OF—

CLYDESDALE HORSES, PONIES,

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

A good selection of either now for sale
Enquire of

E. STANFORD,
MARKHAM, ONT., CAN

High Grade Jersey Cows

—FOR SALE.—

FROM THE CELEBRATED
OAKLANDS JERSEY STOCK FARM.

We have a few choice

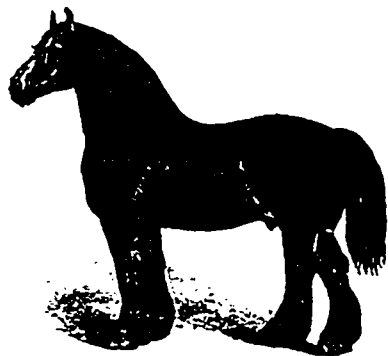
HIGH GRADE JERSEY COWS,

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

PRICE \$100 EACH.

The Jersey is the great Cream and Butter Cow
Apply to

H. H. FULLER,
Manager of Oskanda Jersey Dairy,
151 YONGE ST., TORONTO



JAMES FORSHAW,

BREEDER AND DEALER

—IN—

English Shire Horses,

STALLIONS AND MARES,

OWNER OF

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

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

Correspondence solicited.

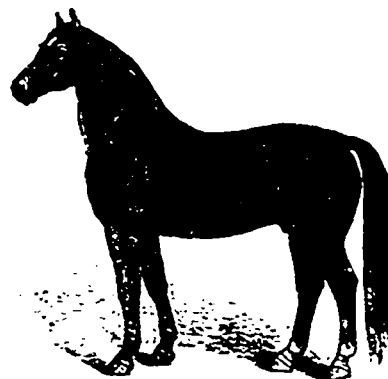
Address,

JAMES FORSHAW,

Shire Horse Stud Farm,

BLYTH, near Worksop,

ENGLAND.



JERSEYVILLE STOCK FARM.

*Standard Bred Trotting Stock
Stallions and Young Stock
For Sale.*

Send for Catalogue.

J. V. STRYKER,
JERSEYVILLE,
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PEDIGREE SUSSEX CATTLE

(Registered in Herd Book)

Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Particularly hardy and great
Flesh Producers.

ROBERTSON & CO.,
EXPORTERS,

Established 1864. WOKING, SURREY, ENGLAND



Jas. F. Crowther,

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IN

English Shire & Cleveland Bay

HORSES, STALLIONS & MARES.

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

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

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

SHIRE HORSE STUD FARM,

MIRFIELD,

YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND.

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

T. C. PATTESON,

BREEDER OF

BATES' SHORTHORNS,

AND

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

THE LARGEST FLOCK IN CANADA.

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

Ewes and Rams for sale.

Vansittart House, - - Eastwood, Ont.

JERSEYS.

MR. J. A. DESREAU,

OWNER OF

First Prize Jersey Cattle

Has always on sale First Class
Cows and Heifers.

Address **PERRY FARM,**

ST. MARY'S, Island of Jersey



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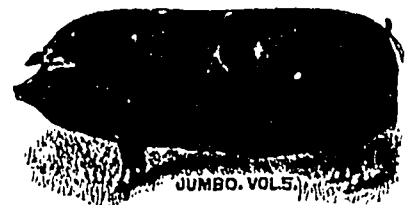
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE

And Shropshire Down Sheep.

Herd headed by the Imported Bulls Corporal 4125, and Earl Downton 1277.

Choice Herefords and Shropshire Sheep for sale. Address,
THE PARK, WESTON, ONTARIO
Ten minutes' walk from Grand Trunk and Can. Pacific R'y Stations. Eight miles from Toronto.



JUMBO. VOL. 5

THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS,

As produced and bred by A. C. Moore & Sons Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of *thoroughbred Poland-Chinas* in the world. Shipped over 750 pigs in 1884 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 100 pigs for this season's trade. We have 100 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in *American P.C.R. Record* Photo card of 43 breeders. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expense. Special rates by Express.



J. R. BOURCHIER,

BREEDER OF

Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs.

A FEW YOUNG BULLS FOR S.I.E.
Pedigrees on application.

SUTTON WEST ONTARIO, CANADA



SUFFOLK PIGS.

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

SEVERAL PRIZE WINNERS

In stock. Address:

GEORGE BUNBURY,

SUFFOLK LODGE, OAKVILLE,

Ontario, Canada.

SPANISH

JACK DONKEYS

FOR SALE.

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

ROBERTSON & CO.,

Exporters. (Established 1864.)

WOKING SURREY ENGLAND.

FRANK L. GASTON,

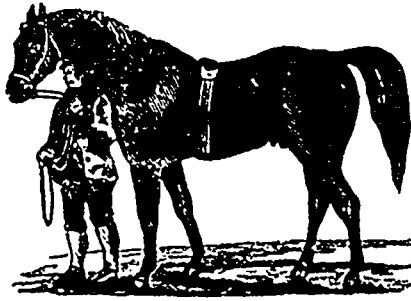
Breeder and Importer

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JERSEY CATTLE.

NORMAL, Illinois.

THE STALLIONS



MILESIAN

AND

ORIOLE

WILL STAND FOR MARES AT THEIR OWN STABLES.

OAKRIDGES.

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

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

TERMS:

To insure a Fowl, \$15
Single Egg, 10

Mares taken to pasture and carefully attended to on reasonable terms.

H. QUETTON ST. GEORGE,
OAKRIDGES P.O., ONTARIO.

ESSEX STOCK FARM.

12 Stallions for Sale

To reduce stock we will sell

Six Young Percheron Stallions,

three of which will be fit for service this season
THREE TROTTER BRED STALLIONS,
of the best trotting families in the world; all fit for service.

ONE CARRIAGE STALLION,
suitable for breeding park or coach horses.

One Three-Quarter Bred Clydesdale,
(a good one), and

One Three-Quarter Thoroughbred,
very stylish and handsome.

Apply to:
JOHN DIMON, Manager,
Walkerville, Ont., opposite Detroit.

DIMON CREEPERS.

IN THIS

NEW BREED OF FOWLS

are combined MORE DESIRABLE QUALITIES than any other variety extant.

They are the "No plus ultra" of all domestic fowls.

Eggs can be obtained from the originator for \$3 per setting.

Orders received now and booked as received.

All enquiries will be promptly answered.

Address: JOHN DIMON,
Walkerville, Ont.

C. I. DOUGLAS,

Late of TORONTO, CANADA,

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

Address in Canada, BREEDER Office, Toronto, and in England,

28 CATHERINE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Ontario Veterinary College,

40 Temperance St., Toronto.

PRINCIPAL, - PROF. SMITH, V.S.

TELEGRAPHY!

Pupils to learn Telegraphy. Operators in demand. Fifty to seventy-five dollars per month, when competent. Address with stamp Dominion Telegraph Institute, 32 King St. East, Toronto.

JAMES THORNE, Manager.

Root Seeds FOR FARM CROPS.

RENNIE'S SELECTED STOCKS OF Mangel, Carrot & Turnip

Seeds have produced the heaviest specimens and crops on record. All the leading varieties at lowest prices. Send for Illustrated Seed Catalogue for 1885.

WM. RENNIE, - TORONTO

GRAND'S REPOSITORY



ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

The Great Annual Spring Sale

WILL COMMENCE

MONDAY, April 13th, and Continue for Two weeks.

All the leading agricultural, sporting, daily and weekly journals throughout Canada, Manitoba, and the United States contain notices of the sale. Thousands of posters and circulars are being distributed, in fact no expense is being spared and nothing left undone that will bring the sale under the notice of buyers in all parts, who will gladly respond and avail themselves of such an opportunity to purchase stock by the car load.

Not a single animal of any description will be offered for sale on our own account. We depend entirely upon the farmers, breeders, and others having stock to dispose of (to whose interests we shall devote our whole energies), to supply the great demand.

Intending shippers should communicate with us at the earliest possible moment, and enable us to allot stable accommodation, which will prevent an endless amount of trouble and confusion that must necessarily occur if entries are received at the last moment. Besides, we are daily receiving communications, both by letter and telegram, from buyers in all parts asking for information, which we can give them with better satisfaction as soon as all entries are in. Sale at 10 a.m., sharp, each day. Mention CANADIAN BREEDER.

GRAND & WALSH.

R. W. PRITTE,

Real Estate Agent,

COMMISSIONER, VALUATOR, TRUSTEE, AND FINANCIAL AGENT,

Room C, Arcade, Yonge St.,

TORONTO.

Money to Loan. Estates Managed. Properties Exchanged.

Real Estate Agency, Conveyancing, &c.

COLLECTIONS MADE.

Money to Loan, Commissions Solicited,

C. H. MACDONALD,

53 Arcade, Yonge St., Toronto.



Notice to Contractors

Sealed Separate Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for hot water Heating Apparatus, Berlin, Ont." will be received at this Department until Monday, 6th proximo.

Copies of the plan and specification can be seen at the Clerk of Works' Office, New Dominion Building, Berlin, Ont., and at this Department, on and after Monday, 3rd instant.

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

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

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

By order, A. GOBEL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 23rd March, 1885.



GRAVING DOCK.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Caisson, Graving Dock, B. C.," will be received at this office until MONDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE, 1885, inclusively, for the construction, erection, and placing in position of a

CAISSON FOR THE GRAVING DOCK

ESQUIMALT, B. C.,

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

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$5,000, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

A. GOBEL, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 20th March, 1885.

CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW

The duty of a paper devoted to the all-important interests of Horse and Cattle Breeding and Farming is not without its responsibilities and obligations. It must at all times yield to the overwhelming influence of right and present a stern, uncompromising resistance against wrong.

Notice to Contractors

Sealed Separate Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Hot Water Heating Apparatus, Saint Thomas, Ont." will be received at this Department until MONDAY, 6th proximo.

Copies of the plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Edwin Ware, Architect, St. Thomas, Ont., and at this Department, on and after Monday, 3rd instant.

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

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

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

By order, A. GOBEL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 23rd March, 1885.



INTERNATIONAL

AND

COLONIAL EXHIBITIONS.

ANTWERP IN 1885.

LONDON IN 1886.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

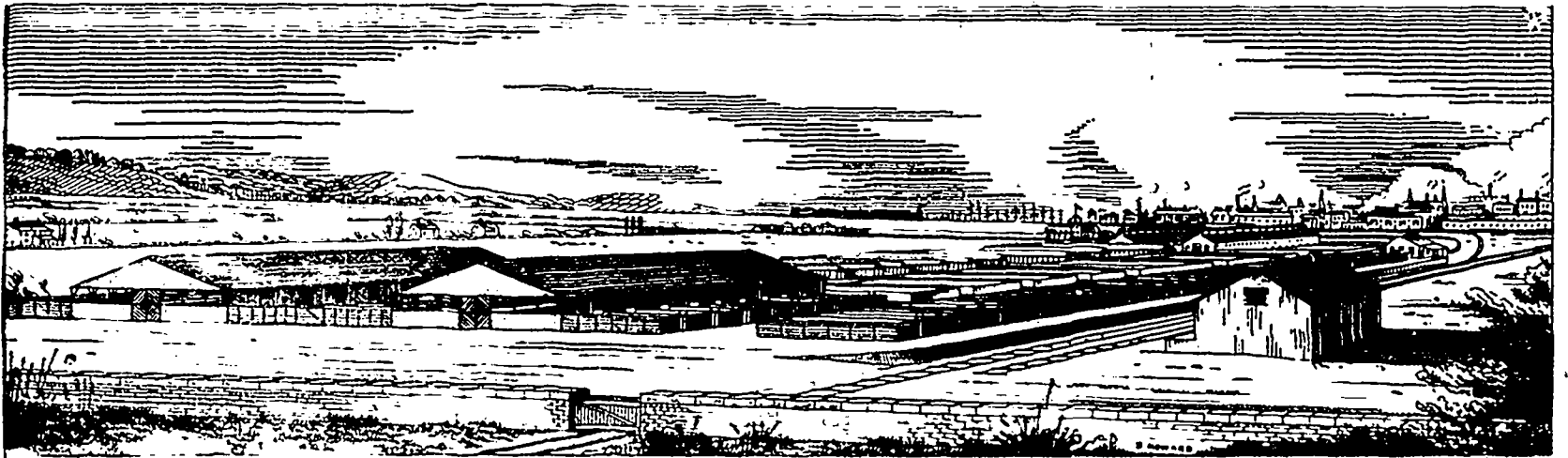
(Signed) A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

STOCK YARDS AT MONTREAL.

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

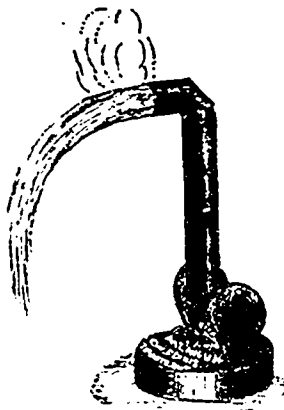
Convenient to City Markets and Shipping.
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