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CANADIAN BREEDER

and
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

VOL. II.

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 24, 1885.

No. 37.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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

SUBSCRIPTION, - - \$2.00 per Annum

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

Breeder's cards, five-line space, \$25.00 per annum, each additional
line, \$5.00 per annum.

Condensed advertisements under classified headings, one cent per
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will not be opened for them.

Contract rates on application.

All communications to be addressed to

CANADIAN BREEDER,

COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.,
TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Thursday, September 24th, 1885.

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

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

N. W. AYER & SON, Times Building, Phila-
delphia, are agents for this paper. Files may be
seen and contracts made at their office.

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

YOUNG JERSEY BULLS.

Mr. Maclean Howard, Jr., of Toronto, has
several high class Jersey bulls for sale. Particulars
are advertised elsewhere in the BREEDER.

THE IMPROVED MODEL WASHER AND BLEACHER.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of
this excellent invention for the improvement and
lightening of household labor. Mr. Dennis, the
proprietor, can furnish the best of testimony as to
its excellence.

A CHANCE FOR CANADIAN STOCKMEN.

We take the following from the *Mexican Com-
mercial Review* of August 27th, 1885:—"The
hacienda Santa Cruz Atlan, better known as Los
Planes, in the States of Puebla and Veracruz has
been purchased by B. N. E. Fletcher, of England.
Mr. Fletcher intends to convert it into a cattle
ranch, and will soon leave for Canada to purchase
fine stock. This hacienda is splendidly watered
by the river Tuxpan and other streams, it has mag-
nificent pasture lands and abundance of fine tim-
ber. The hacienda contains about one hundred
and forty thousand acres."

HAROLD (BURGESS).

Not satisfied with the possession of so good a
trotting stallion as Chicago Volunteer (sire of two
in the 2:30 list—May H., 2:26¼, and Country
Girl, 2:27¼—besides Woodstock Volunteer, 2:52,
three-year-old winner of the St. Catharines Colt
Stake of 1884), Mr. M. Burgess, of Woodstock, has
purchased one of the most fashionably bred trot-
ting colts now living. This is the bay colt Harold
(Burgess), by Harold the sire of Maud S. (record,
2:08¾), first dam Wildwood by Nutwood (record,
2:18¾), he by Belmont out of Miss Russell, the
dam of Maud S., Harold (Burgess); second dam is
Wild Rose, the dam of the sensational Duquesne,
with a record of 2:17¾ and a private trial of
2:15¼ to his credit. This youngster was foaled
in 1883, and now stands within half an inch of
15½ hands high. He is described as a beautiful
bay, with two white heels, rangy and full of quality,
having a splendid shoulder, good middle, and
heavy, powerful quarters. Although he has only
been driven a few times he can show a 50 gait. He
will be used exclusively for stock purposes, and
will probably be bred to a few mares this fall.

It is to be hoped that in this enterprise Mr.
Burgess will receive suitable encouragement from
the horse breeders and farmers in Woodstock and
vicinity. Youngsters like Harold are not to be
bought for a trifle, and if they are to be kept in
this country they must receive liberal patronage
at fairly remunerative figures. That Mr. Burgess
has already done much in the interest of stock
improvement in his locality, the presence in the

County of Oxford of many capital specimens of
the get of such good sires as Fiat, Blinkiron, Van
Dorn, Princeton, and Chicago, amply proves.

THE EXHIBITION.

In spite of the bad weather of the first day, the
Toronto Industrial Exhibition has proved a very
pronounced success and, according to current indi-
cations, it can hardly fail to be even more success-
ful than that of any previous year. One thing
is very evident, however, and that is, that the
exhibition is rapidly outgrowing the present capa-
city of the grounds and buildings. The speed
trials bring out so many entries that it is both
troublesome and dangerous to start the contestants
on the small horse-ring at present available for the
purpose. The stalls are too small, too few, and too
slenderly constructed for the purposes to which
they are devoted. If new stables are to be built,
it is to be hoped that the grounds will be con-
siderably enlarged so that other necessary im-
provements can be effected at the same time. Were
only a moderate addition made to the territory
covered by the present horse-ring, it could be
converted into an excellent half-mile track, which
would be, in all respects, vastly preferable to the
present one. But the desirability of constructing a
half-mile track is not the only reason to be urged
for enlarging the horse-ring. At present there is not
room in it to afford the judges an opportunity of
doing justice to the various classes. Last year,
when the number of entries was not so great as it
was this year, the ring was often uncomfortably,
and even dangerously over-crowded while the horses
were being judged.

It is particularly satisfactory to note that the
number of thoroughbred horses entered was very far
in excess of any other year. No doubt much of
the credit for this satisfactory state of affairs is due
to the efforts of the Ontario Jockey Club and re-
putable horsemen outside that institution to place
horse racing on a proper footing. There is nothing
like a thoroughbred foundation upon which to
rear any equine superstructure requiring speed,
courage, intelligence, and quality, whether it be
race-horse, trotter, hunter, carriage horse, or even
coach, and we are glad to see that the horse-breed-
ers of Canada are beginning to recognize this fact.

THE KIND OF HORSES WANTED.

It is not improbable that some of our readers may think we are inclined to worry them a trifle too much on the subject of breeding saddle horses, hunters, fancy roadsters and others requiring a pretty liberal infusion of warm blood. While we have striven by every means in our reach to encourage the breeding of the classes mentioned, we have been careful not to lay even a straw in the way of the breeders of heavy draught horses. What we have tried to obstruct as much as possible has been the very objectionable practice of haphazard breeding which has prevailed to such an alarming extent throughout the Dominion. Our farmers are too fond of breeding to the cheapest stallion, irrespective of merit, and the sooner they abandon this course the better for themselves and for the horse-breeding interest generally. We have laid particular stress upon the breeding of the lighter classes of horses because we were of opinion that they would command a better and a surer market than any other class, and we are glad to find that we are supported in this way of thinking by so good an authority as the (London) *Live Stock Journal*. In an editorial entitled "Riding and Driving Horses," the *Live Stock Journal* begins as follows:—

"The Fylde farmers have seen through the fallacious idea of breeding only heavy horses, and have had their eyes opened to the reality that it is necessary to supply the demand for animals for both carriage and draught purposes.' This, from a Preston contemporary, describes with tolerable accuracy what has occurred, or is occurring, in various parts of the country beyond the Fylde districts. The selling value of draught horses has declined greatly within the last two or three years. The fall has probably reached 30 per cent.; it has certainly, on the average, exceeded 25 per cent., and for third-rate animals there has been a very slow demand. On the other hand, the tone of the market for good riding or driving horses has been exactly the reverse. The supply has been limited, and in consequence prices have advanced considerably. For the better class of hunting and carriage horses prices have become very high indeed, and we are not surprised that farmers who have been breeding a moderate and almost unsalable class of draught horses should be turning wistful eyes towards the lighter-legged sorts which are more in demand."

CHANCELLOR FOR SALE.

Any one witnessing the display of hunters and saddle horses—the product of thoroughbred sires and common mares—at the Industrial Exhibition, could not fail to come to the conclusion that farmers in Ontario are beginning to be aware of the profits of breeding half-breds. Hitherto farmers have been very cautious about embarking in this business, for the reason that the colts were often very slow to mature, and not infrequently too small for the market even when fully matured. The reason of this has been that the thoroughbred stallions employed were either small themselves or else scions of families of small horses. Of late years, however, a better class of stallions have been placed within the reach of farmers. Ruric got half-bred colts, size and style suitable for saddle or dog-cart, while among his produce from thoroughbred mares he left an admirable successor in the

speedy brown horse Terror, out of Maritana. Though Terror was not an uncommonly large horse himself, he has left colts of admirable size and quality from all sorts of mares, but of the many mares with which he was crossed none appeared to suit him better than the big brown thoroughbred Nellie Lyall, by Luther out of Augusta by imported Ainderby. Nellie Lyall invariably threw large and handsome colts to Terror. Indeed, it is doubtful if any thoroughbred mare in Canada ever threw three such colts as Chancellor, Marquis and Homespun. Chancellor is now offered for sale, and it is to be hoped that he will not be allowed to go out of Canada, as it is doubtful if many of our breeders have the enterprise to go out of the country and buy a horse that combines such size, quality and breeding as Chancellor. He stands over 16 hands high, and has length and substance fully proportionate to his height, while for elegance of style and general outline he is surpassed by few if any horses in the Dominion. While on the turf he proved himself a fast and game race-horse at all distances up to two miles and a quarter, and it is extremely doubtful if his equal as a long-distance race-horse was ever foaled in Canada. As already intimated, his breeding is thoroughly good. From his sire he receives the blood of some of the best strains registered in the English stud book in short and direct lines through Ruric and Maritana, while in his dam were combined the blood of imported Ainderby with that incomparable American cross, Lexington and imported Glencoe.

Such a horse as Chancellor could not be bought in England or the United States for a very liberal advance on the price which Mr. Torrance will be inclined to accept for him, and it is to be hoped that some enterprising Ontario horse breeder will avail himself of this excellent opportunity to secure a thoroughly good sire for either half-breds or race horses.

THE TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

A brilliant success from every point of view, the Industrial Exhibition which closed in Toronto last week was not quite so great a success, so far as attendance was concerned, as that of 1884. On the other hand, the number of exhibitors was larger, and the show in some of the classes decidedly better than that of any previous year. The reason of a slight falling off in the number of admissions at the turnstiles does not require to be long looked for. The smallpox scare unquestionably did it, and the only thing to be wondered at is that the decrease was so small. Had it not been for the outbreak of smallpox in Montreal, there can be no doubt that the gate receipts would have been considerably in advance of those of last year. As it is, it is expected that the royalties received from the switch back, roller coaster little world, electric railway, and other special attractions will more than compensate for any falling off in the gate receipts.

We have already had something to say as to the advisability of paying so much attention to the side-show business in connection with the Industrial Fair, and now that it is over we have nothing to take back on that score.

The necessity of an abundant and always increasing revenue is sufficiently apparent, but according to present appearances the revenue appears likely to grow quite fast enough to keep pace with the requirements of the institution.

The pressing wants just now are more ground and better stables. All last week the grounds were uncomfortably crowded throughout every afternoon, and not only were visitors rendered uncomfortable, but the pressure at some points was absolutely dangerous. More territory should be secured before another fair is held, and as soon as the additional land shall have been acquired, no time should be lost in re-arranging the grounds. Should it be found desirable to acquire land for this purpose north of the railway, all the sheds for cattle, sheep, and swine should be removed thither at once, while whatever else, excepting the horse stables, that can be easily taken away from the present should also be taken to the new ground. This would leave not only plenty of room for ample and admirable horse stables, but would enable the directors to carry out the long-contemplated change by which the present cramped and inadequate horse-ring is to be converted into a first class half-mile track. The present track is not only a slow one, but the turns are so sharp and the grade so narrow that it is positively dangerous to start a large field of horses upon it either under saddle or in harness, while the space enclosed by the present ring is not nearly as large as it should be.

The necessity for entirely new stables is even more pressing than for an enlarged horse-ring. The stables now in use are mere apologies for what they ought to be. The stalls themselves are many of them far too small for the horses that have to be squeezed into them, while very many of them are so dilapidated as to be positively unsafe. Nor is this all. Of the stabling, such as it is, there was this year not nearly enough to meet the necessities of exhibitors. Many owners belonging to the city were obliged to keep their horses at home every night, and only bring them upon the ground as they were likely to be wanted in the horse-ring.

In spite of all these drawbacks, however, the show of horses was the finest ever seen in Canada. In the thoroughbred class the show was much larger than usual, there being no less than eight entries in the aged stallion class. First prize was taken by imported Woodstock, a brown colt, four years old, by Sir Bevy's, out of Stella. This is a large useful looking horse that in general make-up forcibly reminds one of the bay horse King Tom (son of Lexington and Tokay). He is a good horse, taken altogether, but at the same time he is a trifle slab-sided, has an upright shoulder, and has hocks that are not as well let down as they should be. How such a horse should have taken first prize over a horse like Day Star is indeed a mystery. Some said it was on account of his breeding, but any horseman who knows anything at all of pedigrees could not prefer Woodstock's to Day Star's. Sir Bevy's won the Derby, it is true, but it was in such very slow time that one is forced to the conclusion that there must have been a sorry lot of screws finishing behind him. A horse that takes over three minutes to traverse the Derby

distance in a race must be a sorry animal, be the sod upon which he gallops ever so wet and inelastic. Day Star on the other hand won the Kentucky Derby himself and traces back in two very short and direct lines to the incomparable Glencoe, thus—Day Star, Star Davis, Glencoe; and Day Star, Squeez'em (by Lexington), Skeddiddle (by imp. Yorkshire), Magnolia, Glencoe. In form there was not a point in which Day Star did not excel Woodstock, but the latter was perhaps two inches he taller of the two, while his color is one more favored among buyers of coach and hack horses than would be that of Day Star, which is a golden chestnut sprinkled with white hairs and liberally marked with white.

As a race-horse Day Star was a very successful individual of an excellent family. It is presumable then that Woodstock won the honors on the strength of his color, his size (or rather on the amount of daylight under him), and the fact that he was bred in England by the Rothschilds. And here arises a question that is well worth discussion. "What are we awarding this prize for?" Are we desirous of encouraging the importation of thoroughbred stallions for the purpose of breeding race-horses and steeple-chasers out of thoroughbred mares; or are we trying to encourage people to raise or import stallions that will cross well upon our coarse bred mares? Any sensible horseman will readily come to the conclusion that we should do both. And this brings us to the question, "Should we not have two classes of thoroughbred on our prize lists?" As it was, however, the judges had only one class of stallions to which to award the prizes. Had they decided that a sire of race-horses and steeple-chasers was what was wanted they could not have overlooked Day Star, but had they wanted to award the prize to a horse to cross on coarse mares the question is, should Woodstock have taken first prize over Chancellor? In outline, size and quality the son of Terror surpasses the imported horse, but in the matter of bone below the knee Woodstock has somewhat the best of it. It may be asked, however, if it be necessary that a thoroughbred horse intended for crossing with coarse mares should be particularly heavy in the bone below the knee? It is at all events questionable if Woodstock had any right to win first prize, in any event Day Star beating him in one direction and Chancellor in the other.

The other horses in the thoroughbred stallion class were the chestnut horse Galway, by Concord, out of Mandina (daughter of imported Australian and imported Maud by Stockwell), chestnut horse Scalper, by War Dance out of Ella Breckenridge by Colossus; bay horse Terror, by Alarm out of Lady Wallenstein; chestnut horse Northland, by imported Hurrah out of Bonnie Kate by imported Bonnie Scotland; chestnut horse War Cry, by War Dance out of Eliza Davis by imported Knight of St. George.

The award in the yearling colt class was one that took some judges a little by surprise and occasioned some complaining. First prize was awarded Mr. Hendrie's chestnut colt Lucky Star, by Big Sandy out of Beautiful Star, and second to Mr. Robert Wilson's chestnut colt Trapper, by Long Taw out of

Evelyn Carter. Lucky Star is a handsome colt with considerable size, substance and quality, but Trapper is an altogether exceptionally good colt, a great rangy fellow, with style and quality enough to suit the most fastidious of horsemen. Indeed, he is such a yearling as would be hard to beat in any show ring.

The display in the road and carriage classes was excellent, and the judges had a great deal of difficulty in determining where the first honors should go. There were several grand looking carriage stallions, among the rest a very handsome "coachman," imported from France by Mr. J. L. Patterson, of Port Hope. In the big class, however, Mark Twain, a magnificent bay, son of the trotting stallion Moonstone, carried off first honors. In big carriage pairs first prize went to a very imposing but somewhat coarse pair of bays, shown by Mr. S. C. Tumlin, of this city. They were both a shade over 16½ hands high, and for big horses were uncommonly good steppers. Mr. Arthur B. G. Tisdale, of Brantford, showed a pair in this class which were universally admired, but unfortunately one bruised his knee and so lamed himself in the car that the pair was practically thrown out of the competition. One of these was a cross of a Royal George sire on a Cleveland bay mare, the other being by a son of Clear Grit. In the lighter classes the competition was very keen, some of the speed trials being particularly interesting.

In the saddle classes there were no easy victories won, as the half-breds were out in strong force.

There was as usual a fine display of heavy draught, the Clydesdales coming first in point of numbers, with the Percherons next, and the Suffolks last. Messrs. Jeffrey Bros., of Whitby, captured first prize in the aged stallion class among the Clydesdales with a very large bay horse, liberally marked with white. This was a fine, massive horse, with good quarters and a majestic looking fore-end, but he was a trifle long and possibly a little slack in the middle. He is a horse of enormous bone, however, and altogether a good one of his class.

Among the three-year-olds first and third prizes were taken by Graham Bros., of Claremont, the second falling to Mr. S. Beattie, of Markham. The first prize colt was a slashing big bay, massive and compact, and having enormous bone, but he was not nearly as light of foot as the handsome brown that was placed third. In fact the third prize colt was an exceedingly fine one, and had he not been open to the charge of being a shade light in the bone just below the knee, he could hardly have failed to capture first honors. Mr. Beattie's colt was a thoroughly good one, a useful looking bay, with plenty of size and substance everywhere. Mr. J. Davis, of Windsor, though comparatively young as a breeder and importer, was particularly successful as a prize winner this year. His handsome three-year-old fillies took first and second prizes in their class, while in the competition among brood mares with foal at foot, he also secured first and second.

The display of Percherons was unusually good. Mr. J. P. Fisher, of Auburn, took first prize in the aged stallion class with "Duke of Percheron," a

beautiful dapple-grey horse, about 16 hands high, set on extremely short legs. He is, in all respects, one of the handsomest and most highly finished draught horses ever shown in Canada.

The only competitors among the Suffolks were Young Hero, the grand looking bright chestnut owned by Mr. Wm. Sadler, of Galt, and winner of first prize, and "The Palmer" (owned by Mr. John Carson, of Kingston), a very large and handsome dark chestnut, winner of second.

The cattle exhibit was a grand one in all respects. The Shorthorns were well represented, Mr. John Hope having Bow Park represented with a small herd of rare quality and breeding. Among the Herefords there was also a good display; Mr. Frank Fleming had an exceptionally fine exhibit, as had also Mr. F. W. Stone, of Guelph, and several other prominent Hereford breeders. The Polled Angus and Galloways were out in strong force, as were also the Devons and Ayrshires, but the prettiest show was among the Jerseys, Mr. Valancey Fuller, of Oaklands, and Mr. A. Maclean Howard, of Glen Duart, being among the leading exhibitors.

The Holsteins were also out in full force and made a most attractive showing.

The sheep and swine exhibits were good, though in the former it is said the show was not equal to that of last year.

BOTH SIDES OF IT.

In an article headed "Encouragement of Horse-Breeding," the English *Live Stock Journal* gives the views of Mr. Albert Clayton and Capt. Fife for and against Government breeding studs. The following extracts are worthy careful reading:

"It is now generally acknowledged to be desirable that State encouragement should be given to horse-breeding in some form or other. As to the form in which the support should be given there is much difference of opinion. By some the establishment of Government breeding studs, to be maintained and conducted exclusively by the State, has been suggested as the only means likely to ensure the desired results. Others think that the State support should be given rather in the shape of premiums to private breeders and owners for select horses. Both these schemes have been ably advocated in our columns by correspondents who are well entitled to a hearing on the subject, and whose views are worthy of respectful consideration. In to-day's paper the two schemes are well championed by Mr. Albert Clayton and Captain Fife, and our main object in referring to the matter here is to emphasize the importance of the subject, and to direct attention to the definite proposals made and discussed by our correspondents.

"Mr. Albert Clayton claims to have proved that 'private enterprise, horse shows, premiums, prize medals and registration have all been tried and failed,' and therefore, as a last resort, he would go directly and deeply into Government breeding studs. He remarks that 'for the last fifty years our breed of half-bred horses have been steadily retrograding, whilst in all other countries where there have been Government breeding studs it has correspondingly advanced and improved'; and he asks, 'Is it necessary to adduce any other argument than this in favor of Government protection and State assistance?' Mr. Clayton makes some pertinent remarks as to the doubtful influence of some 'little local shows,' which have, in his opinion, done more harm than good to private horse-breeding.

There is, unfortunately, reason to doubt if all shows are conducted as prudently as is desirable. That the system of judging is often unsound was well shown last week by our correspondent 'Hants,' who is entitled to speak with authority.

"Captain Life argues ably the case against Government breeding studs, and suggests, instead, that the importation of horses should be checked by a tax of £10 a head, and ultimately entirely prohibited; that the Army horses be purchased direct from the breeders, thus saving the profit of middlemen; and that the Government should spend, say, £5,000 a year on premiums for stallions to be stationed in various parts of the country. This is a bold and definite scheme, and we shall be glad to afford opportunity for its discussion, alike in its principles and details. Full and free discussion of the subject is calculated to do good, and we have therefore no hesitation in opening our columns for the interchange of opinion and experience.

"It is argued that the aim of the State should be to stimulate and support, rather than to supplant, private enterprise, and those who take this as an article of faith are necessarily opposed to the scheme for the establishment of Government breeding studs. Has private enterprise really done its best? If, with the aid of shows, prizes, and registration, private enterprise has still been found wanting, might not private enterprise with substantial aid from the State be trusted to do the needful? Should it not at any rate have a trial—such a trial, for instance, as Captain Life suggests? But is the interference with importation, the tax of £10 a head, really a necessary part of the scheme? Would it not be better to concentrate attention upon the quickening of native efforts, and leave the foreign trade to the ordinary influence of supply and demand? These are questions which seem worthy of consideration, and the discussion of them at this time might be useful."

COACH HORSES.

C. A. Leach in *Home and Farm* on this important subject writes as follows:—

"I have nothing to recall of what I have said of the profits of draught horse breeding. Where a large circle of live farmers take hold of it together, it is the most profitable of all branches of farming.

"But yet, for a horseman of intelligence, reading, and special capacity, there is something twice as good, that an extensive breeder can much better carry on alone, independent of his neighbors. It is raising large, stylish, fleet, and powerful carriage or 'COACH HORSES.'

"These are very scarce and in great demand. The demand is a hundred fold greater than the supply. The home demand, for any not sent to market, is better than for any other class of horses. The stock to breed from is scarce and high priced, and liable to prove treacherous and an entire disappointment. The chances for failure are numerous and startling. The road to success is almost untrodden and untried, and the work of the pioneer must yet prove that it can be followed.

"If there are those who are making a practical test of the matter with a definite purpose and intention to devote all their energies to it until they succeed, I do not know who they are, nor where, unless certain parties in Kentucky, of whom I know little, are so doing.

"The horse I speak of is the ordinary American roadster of 1,000 pounds, found in every New England livery stable, ready to take two men in a buggy twenty miles in two hours, this horse, enlarged to 1,400 pounds, and prepared to take six men in a carriage the same distance in the same time. He must lose nothing of the beauty, symmetry, intelligence, docility, spirit, courage, resolution, power, health, and longevity of his trappy lit-

tle rival; and must have more length, dignity, majesty, and reserved power.

"For such horses there is a demand, for all have work, and for carriage, express, transfer, omnibus, binder, and transportation work everywhere. For the single and double carriage in our cities many are needed. While there is an unlimited foreign market for them at from \$600 to \$2,500 per pair. Buyers are scouring the country to pick up a span of such horses at whatever cost and pains may be required.

"How shall this demand be met? The horse that was formerly the exclusive coach horse of Great Britain was the CLEVELAND BAY.

"This was a horse originated and developed from a larger farm horse in Norfolk County, a county noted for its fine horses and sharp jockeys, for purposes of long-distance travel before the days of rail ways. The farmers were all fine horsemen and, when good roads made rapid travel possible, they developed from their choicest mares a class of long distance horses of unrivalled speed, combined with pace.

"They were bays, 16 hands high, about 1,250 pounds, and three of them could travel, carrying on their backs a long ton (2,240 pounds) sixty miles in a day four times each week. Or they could draw a carriage load the same distance or carry a man seventy miles a day for a week together. The mares became in great demand for crossing with thoroughbreds to raise hunters of the greatest vigor and endurance.

"Imported Messenger is supposed to owe his superiority to a Cleveland mare, and Black Warrior, the first Royal George (the Black Hawk of Canada), sired in England and foaled in Canada, was from a Cleveland dam, and was said to have been sired by a Morgan, 'Mountain Sprout,' taken from Canada to England by an officer of the 'Royal George' Regiment. So successful were the mares as dams that they were bred to fast horses and run out.

"And, when the railways ended long-distance driving, there came a demand for long-legged coach horses, and they were stretched up and ruined. Then mines were opened in Norfolk. Larger horses became more salable, and the Cleveland were bred out still more. It is supposed that they can be found in Ireland, Canada, and France purer than in England.

"The breed as such is regarded in England as practically extinct. The *Mark Lane Express* says:—'If there be such a breed'; and the *English Live Stock Journal* says:—'If there be such a thing as a pure Cleveland, the owner should stick to him; the breed, it is possible, may be resuscitated.'

"For ten years past, while Cleveland bays have been forgotten in England, they have been imported in great numbers into America; and how? With perfect ease. The theory of the importers is, that the Cleveland bay is not a distinct breed at all, but is merely a cross between the thoroughbred and the draught horse. So, wherever there is a well-shaped, half bred, small draught horse, there is a 'Cleveland Bay' good enough for Americans. We have the testimony of one importer against another that a large proportion of them 'have not a drop of Cleveland blood, and others very little.'

"And there is no other imported stock, so far as I know, that has so mixed, doubtful, so many-colored, heterogeneous and unsatisfactory progeny as these 'Cleveland Bays.' The best results that I have found are from horses raised here and crossed with earlier importations. About forty years ago the New York State Fair gave premiums to Clevelands. And it is told of a county fair long ago that sixteen pairs of horses from one Cleveland brought from Canada had not a white hair on

them. If there are such results now produced, where are they found?

"The most profitable business in Europe is raising stock for America, and, since the demand has arisen, a 'Cleveland Bay Society' has been formed to register the animals. Mares are admitted to registry without proof of a drop of the blood; and horses with very little—so little, that a chief speaker at the meeting advised breeding the mares to thoroughbred stallions. This shows that he thought that the horses were of little account, and the mares had too much draught blood; and this is likely to be the case when the horse exceeds 1,250 pounds, is dark in color, or has feather on his legs, or has had it sheared off; also, if he waddles like a cow, or requires five or ten minutes to trot a mile.

"Of course the blood has not all disappeared. Doubtless some of the best bred large ones are brought to this country. But the demand for size outweighs every other quality, and compels a large admixture of draught blood.

"If a Cleveland Bay can be found with no clumsiness, sluggishness, feather or other signs of draught blood in himself or his offspring, and with no laziness, temper, white hairs, or other symptoms of racing blood, and with the soundness, speed, and power essential to a good sire, and with proof of three-sixteenths of the old Cleveland blood, let the owner stick to him and utilize him to the utmost.

"But to breed a fat draught horse simply because he came across the ocean and is called a Cleveland Bay, or to pay \$2,000 or \$200 for such a horse, that cannot for an hour or a day keep up with a common American livery horse, is the height of folly."

HORSE-TRAINING IN SOUTH AMERICA.

In various parts of the world there are some curious methods of breaking in horses and rendering them obedient to the will of man. Amongst the several methods employed by different people, perhaps there is no rougher one in use than that which is generally practised on the vast plains or pampas in South America. Professor Crawford, in his recently-published work, "Across the Pampas and the Andes," describes the process he noticed in force on the estancia of Dr. Francia, which is the method generally used in the La Plata districts. He says:—"It is a most primitive operation of the rough-and-ready order. The young animal selected to undergo the ordeal is lassoed, and a headstall having been put upon him, he is tied up short to strong posts firmly secured in the ground, and then left without food or water till he is well-nigh exhausted. Then a native saddle, or rather a series of pads and rugs, is put upon him, and secured by a surcingle; next comes a stronger bridle, provided with a bit of the most powerful kind, having a ring attached to it passing through the mouth and under the lower jaw, and acting as a curb worked with great leverage. The horse is then freed from the stakes and led about if he will go quietly; the trainer, after a turn or two, springs on his back with great agility. An attendant mounted upon a steady horse rides up alongside, and tries by the inducements of companionship to coax him to go quietly along, which, as a rule, he seldom does just at first; and then the real struggle begins. Fair means not succeeding, the jockey drives the large rowels of his massive spurs into the horse's flanks, and is answered by a 'buck' that is terrific to behold, followed by a succession of similar desperate efforts of the frightened and infuriated animal to free himself from his unwelcome rider. Every time he stops the attendant pushes up against him behind, and bumps him along till at last he starts off in a gallop, madly at first, 'bucking' as he goes, but soon he gets blown, and finds the pace too fast to last. His

merciless tormentor, however, has no notion of relaxing speed, and flogs and spurs him to increased exertions till he is almost ready to fall down. There are no fences or obstacles in the way, and, by a skilful use of the whip always on one side of the head, the horse is gradually worked round till he faces towards home; and back he comes, after a couple of hours, jaded and blown, and scarcely able to stagger along, his head down to the ground and nostrils dilated, heaving flanks, and quivering in every muscle, up to the post, to be tied to it again, but not so close this time as before, and with a little grass thrown to him as if in mockery of his misery. Exhausted nature can stand it no longer, and in a few minutes he sinks upon the ground and stretches himself as if about to die, lying in that position sometimes as long as 24 hours without moving. When he is able to stand up the process is repeated, but with very much less spirit on the horse's part, and, after half a dozen lessons of this kind, his education is considered finished. Of course, in many instances the training has to be continued much longer; but very frequently horses that have not been backed half a dozen times are sold as 'broken in.' Such is the simple and rough training given to horses in a country where the riders are celebrated for their bold and daring fearlessness and the freedom and skill they acquire in the saddle.—*Exchange.*

CLEVELAND BAYS.

Geo. G. Brown, of Aurora, Ill., writes as follows to the *Breeders' Gazette*: "I am willing to endorse much of 'Close Observer's' article on Cleveland Bays in the *Gazette* of Aug. 27. On some points he is in error, however. A notable one is the location of the 'Cleveland District,' which lies not in the 'East,' but North Riding of Yorkshire, and is composed of the *Vale of Cleveland* and a few immediately surrounding parishes, and is well known as such throughout Yorkshire. I have driven all over it time and again and visited nearly every farm. There originated the justly celebrated breed of horses known the world over as Cleveland Bays, taking their name from this district and their rich bay color.

"Before making my first importation, in 1874, I thoroughly informed myself as to what a real Cleveland Bay should be by reading all available published accounts of them, and also by consulting with well-informed Englishmen from that locality.

"On landing in England I was recommended to an extensive 'Coach-horse' dealer in the 'East Riding' of Yorkshire. I spent considerable time and money in his company looking up a lot of little mongrel half-strained Hackney stallions near Hull and Goole. They stood from 15½ to 16 hands, with no indications of even good breeding. I finally told my guide in disgust that if no better horses could be found I would go home without buying, for I could find plenty better at home.

"I cut loose from him and went into North Yorkshire and there found what I wanted—pure Cleveland Bays, standing 16½ to 16¾ hands, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., stylish, symmetrical all over, and capable of ten miles per hour with perfect ease.

"My first purchase was the mare Maud and the grand young stallion Criterion. Maud is still in our possession, having bred regularly every year since, and whose colts can be seen at our farm, a credit to the breed. I showed Criterion at leading fairs in Illinois and Iowa, and took first premium every time, and at Illinois State Fair at Ottawa took *first* and *sweepstakes*. He proved an excellent sire, but was unfortunately killed at the commencement of his second season. Probably no other horse ever made more friends in so short a time as did he.

"At first I advertised my horses as 'English Coach,' but finding the prospect good for opening up a large trade I realized the necessity for starting right, and that to call them simple coach horses would open the field to all the mongrel bay horses in England that are entitled to the term. I therefore used their proper name in my subsequent advertising.

"The difference between the two cannot be more concisely given than to say Cleveland Bays are English Coach horses, but *all* English Coach horses are not Cleveland Bays.

"The name Coach horse in England has no more significance, so far as breeding is concerned, than the term draught horse has in America. Coach horse means simply a large, stylish horse, suitable for coach purposes. He may be pure Cleveland Bay, or a half blood, or he may be from a Cart mare, or a large Hackney mare by a thoroughbred or a Hackney sire. A great many stallions of the latter breeding have been brought to the United States and palmed off as pure Cleveland Bays.

"In 1874, and for a few succeeding years, it was not very difficult to procure first-class pure Cleveland Bays if the buyer was willing to pay the prices, and I secured a large number, among them Vanguard, Bay Splendor, Buckingham, Duke of York, Leversham, Leo, British Splendor; and many others of the same stamp, who have proved uniformly good and true breeders.

"For many years government agents and private buyers from France, Germany, Spain, Italy, and Austria have made large annual purchases of pure Cleveland Bay stallions for crossing on the native mares of their respective countries, and when the additional demand was made from the United States it soon had the effect of nearly depleting Yorkshire of its best parent stock, so that now one needs to be well posted to secure the good ones.

"If 'Close Observer' was misled, as I was on my first visit, and has been induced to make his purchases in the East Riding, near 'Hull and Goole,' his impressions and preferences are easily accounted for.

"I secured this year a fine lot of registered Cleveland Bays, but I left behind quite a number also registered, and took in their stead some with a strain of blood which renders them ineligible, because I preferred them to second-rate pure bred.

"I think the English Society will make a success of its stud book; but I also think they will yet see the necessity and propriety of adding a class for what may be termed improved Cleveland Bays having a recent dash of blood, for it is a fact that some of the best sires are now excluded under present rules, owing to a strain of blood; but the business needs close watching to prevent unscrupulous breeders from mixing Cart and Hackney blood. There are families of pure Cleveland Bays that would be greatly improved by infusion of blood, but there are others quite good enough without.

"I intend showing quite a string at Chicago and other fairs. Some of them are eligible to registry; others are not on account of the 'blood,' and it will take a very close observer to distinguish one from the other. I cordially invite 'C. O.' and other critics to examine and judge whether his description of pure Cleveland Bays is correct or not.

"'Close Observer's' assertion that 'English and French coach horses are the same' is correct only so far as it applies to the cross or mixed-bred coach horses of England. The pure Cleveland Bays and mixed blooded coach stallions taken to France have been crossed on the native mares to breed coach and harness horses, and no doubt the former have there, as in this country, produced much stock that strongly resembles the sires."

SOWING GRASS SEED ALONE.

Z. Mass in Country Gentleman.

Farmers as a rule do not give sufficient care or attention to their grass lands. The whole tendency of agriculture just now, and for the future is, and will be, to the cultivation of more grass and the establishment of permanent meadows. For several years past I have abandoned the seeding of grass and clover, or either alone, with grain crops; on two occasions I have sown turnips with summer sown grass with advantage, but I have always sown the seed in August. There are many reasons why this is better than spring sowing upon grain, and I think there are less risks in the summer seeding than in spring sowing. The most important advantage in summer sowing is that a year is saved, and that a stubble may be prepared in good season, and a good stand secured before winter. This is quite important, for the loss of use of the land for a year is a loss of money. Another advantage is, that there is time to fit the land in the best manner, and this proper fitting cannot be urged too strongly as an exceedingly important element in the case. My method for some years past has been as follows: As I have long considered our present four-course rotation entirely too short, too exhaustive of the soil, and as giving too little fodder for supporting sufficient stock to keep the land in requisite fertility, I take the oat stubble, or a wheat or rye stubble, or both, for grass seeding. The land is manured as soon as it is cleared, and the manure is ploughed under with narrow lap furrows, and not more than five inches deep. This is worked immediately with the Acme harrow (and I would here beg permission to say that for this work this implement is invaluable), the manure and soil being worked well together, and the land being smoothed and made quite mellow and fine, as well as firm. The surface is then well brushed with a brush harrow so as to obliterate every furrow or harrow mark. This is important, especially when grass is sown alone, as when orchard grass is used, a more even stand is secured. The seed is sown in two ways, one across the other, so as to get an even distribution, and a final brush harrowing completes the work. The result depends on the perfection of the work. The ploughing must be even, and the harrowing thorough and often repeated, to get the requisite fine tilth and firmness of the soil. It will not do to scatter the seed upon the surface and leave it uncovered, or to be covered in by the first shower. A sufficient depth of fine soil over the seed—at least half an inch—and a firm bed for the roots, are required for the successful germination of the seed. A final rolling is simply ruinous. It packs the soil, makes a crust, and causes the surface to dry out so that the young grass is destroyed. If the soil is rough, and a roller is to be used, it should be after the plough, or between the harrowings; but this is rarely needed if the stubble is ploughed as soon as the land is cleared. In a month after sowing, the field will be covered with a green sheet, and, as a rule, the grass will be high enough to be pastured with sheep in the fall. It is not advisable to turn anything heavier than sheep on the land. The next season a crop of hay may be taken, which will be as much as could be done had the seed been sown with grain, and with much greater chance of getting an even and strong stand.

If some shelter for the grass is thought necessary, I would choose turnips. Millet should never be used for summer seeding. It is an exacting crop, and would "foster" the grass to death, robbing it of all the soil has to give it. Turnips are not so exacting, and their broad leaves shade the grass, and preserve it from the hot sun in a dry fall. They fall down and cover it in the winter, and in the spring they decay, with the roots, and afford considerable fertilizing matter, which greatly

helps the grass. If any fertilizer is thought necessary I would use 400 pounds of superphosphate of lime or fine bone flour per acre. I have used 1,000 pounds on two or three occasions per acre with great benefit, when there was no manure to be had. The fertilizer, I think, is most effective when it is brushed in with the seed.

All this care is well repaid when a field can be kept in grass for thirty years or more. Thirty years ago I sowed forty acres with orchard grass. The land was manured with ten loads of tannery waste, fleshings, hair and lime, and ashes from the bark waste, mixed together. It has been top-dressed with manure every third or fourth year; has been limed every fifth year, and is now yielding two tons of hay per acre, and has been masted every year from September until the winter closed in. It went out of my possession a few years ago, but the owner still cherishes that field, which he says is the most profitable on the farm. It was the first field of grass I ever sowed in August, and the seed was sown upon an oat stubble prepared as I have above described. The present year I have cut over twenty-five acres of fine timothy which was sown last August in a similar manner.

RAIN-WASHED DUNG AND COVERED-IN YARDS.

Correspondence of English Live Stock Journal.

Whilst continual discussion is taking place respecting the value of different artificial manures, of the insufficient knowledge farmers generally have of chemistry and science to apply them in the right place and at the right time, it also behoves all agriculturists to make the best of, and to prevent any waste that can be avoided in the farmyard dung. It so strikes one when, after a heavy fall of rain, in attempting to get the cleanest way through a farmyard to have hard work to avoid getting up to the knees in slush, and to see at the lower part of the yard the discolored water running at a good pace into a pond or ditch, carrying away the real essence and goodness. A considerate mind may here calculate how many hundredweights of artificial manures would require to be purchased to make up for what is here wasted. Numerous are the farmyards in which this takes place year after year, the farmer drawing out the wet straw, minus the very properties which are required to feed the land. Although this waste cannot be always prevented, it can in a measure be avoided. In the first place, all the buildings should be eave-troughed to take away the water that comes off them. The outlay for this would not be much, but it would save a great deal of flooding, especially where the old-fashioned barns exist, which cover a large space the yard side only. The troughs will require to be cleaned out occasionally, to prevent them from getting blocked, so that they overflow.

A great many farmyards are much too big, containing a quantity of unnecessary space. In the yards too much dung should not be left before it is taken away to the field, or clumped somewhere handy to where it is required, or the labor will not be altogether lost if it is thrown in a heap in the middle of the yard, so that the rain cannot wash through it. By doing this, it will save part of the labor when it is carted away, as it will not require so many hands to put it into the carts. Another reason why it should be thrown up in a clump, it will ferment, so that the seeds of weeds and rubbish that are amongst it will be killed. There will also not be the water to haul on to the land. I do not approve of allowing it to remain in a clump till it dwindles into nothing, for here I believe a great deal of the properties which are a benefit to the crops are lost.

I should say nothing would repay a landlord better than having farmyards partially or wholly

covered in. The cattle, I am certain, would derive greater benefit, would thrive and get on better, with less cost than they would do standing up to the bellies in mud. And quite as much benefit would be gained in the dung made under these conditions. It would be of far greater value than that pictured at the commencement of this article. The tenant would be able to grow more corn, making the farm pay better, which means that he would afford to pay a more reasonable rent.

AUTUMN MANAGEMENT OF EWES.

English Agricultural Gazette.

It is well known to practical sheep-farmers that the present is a most important period of the year in the management of breeding ewes. Yet not a few flockmasters are in the habit of treating their ewes rather carelessly during the last four months of the year. They try to keep them as cheaply as possible, which is commendable; where they err is in not keeping them straight on through autumn into winter in the same even condition.

After the lambs are weaned, the ewes may be kept for ten days or a fortnight on rather bare pasture, till the milk goes off them. There is then less danger of garget; and to make sure that none of the ewes are ruined at this stage, the shepherd ought to look out for any that seem to suffer from inflamed udders, and take the trouble to draw a little milk from them every other day. That sort of attention pays, and it is humane. When the milk has left them, the draught ewes should be taken out and put on rape and other improving feed, whether they are to be sold lean or fattened for the butcher. The keeping ewes may have a few days' run on the newly-cleared stubbles. They will pick up any heads of grain left, and get off all the grass by the sides of fences; and while this lasts the pastures are freshening up a bit.

The tupping season is now approaching—for early spring lambs the sooner the better—and it is well to have the ewes in good thriving condition before then. It should not, however, be accomplished by a process of hurried and temporary stimulation. The improvement should be gradual, and not above what it is intended to sustain. The practice of supplying the ewes with turnips, cake, or corn two or three weeks previous to putting out the rams is open to grave question. It certainly goes against nature to feed the ewes extra well one month at this stage, and then put them on mere sustenance diet for the next three months. It is from mismanagement at the period of conception, and subsequently, that we can trace, months hence, the causes of abortion, of weak and dead lambs, and other disastrous results. Nor is this the only evil of "flushing" the ewes when they are put to the rams. From actual test we are convinced that ewes which have been flushed one year are never so prolific the next. Few shepherds can have failed to observe this fact. And, indeed, the extra number of lambs raised in any year by this system is, on the average, not very great. Twenty lambs per 100 ewes is about the most we would expect to increase the yield of lambs, by a month's extra keep costing say £15 per 100 ewes. This is a heavy tax on the twenty lambs; and if, on the other side, we throw in a little extra for the better quality of more single rams, the better average condition of the whole flock, and a little more wool there remains little, if anything, to be credited to the practice of "flushing" the ewes put to the rams—even when no injury follows from subsequently letting them down in condition. We are not to be understood as advocating a poor diet at tupping-time—by no means; give them as good a diet as can be sustained through the autumn and winter.

When the grass begins to get scant in October, the time when many of the rams go out, it would indeed be false economy to allow the ewes to be

losing in condition just then. If there is any fear of their falling away they should get something extra, and it could not possibly be begun at a better time. Commence gradually, and do not go beyond what will be kept up, or nearly so. In fact, we could not advise a lowering of diet at all, and would rather choose a smaller but steady supply all the time.

As to the nature of the food best adapted for breeding ewes, when it is intended to augment the failing grass—rape, cabbage, turnips, or any other green food is preferable to grain. Very little of the grain crop will keep the ewes going along nicely and at small cost. A load or two thrown to them on the pastures daily is better than folding the ewes on the crop. When the weather gets keener, and the pastures afford no support, then, in addition to the green food, each ewe should have half a pound of good hay daily. There is no better winter food for sheep than good, sound, fresh hay, and in ordinary years we question if there is any cheaper. In Canada and the Northern States of America, large numbers of sheep are kept, and in many cases they get nothing but hay the whole winter, or nearly six months in the year. Those who have gone in for ensilage, may bring their ewes equally well through the winter and cheaper on silage alone, without either roots or hay.

WHEN TO WATER HORSES.

The best time to water a horse is an hour before or an hour and a half after eating. If watered immediately before eating the temperature of the stomach is lowered beyond the digestive point, and the food is not acted upon till the temperature gets back to where it ought to be. Suppose his master takes him to the watering trough immediately after eating and his stomach is full of food and he drinks a pail or two pails of water. The consequence is that a portion of the food is forced out of the stomach and is swept along into the larger intestines without assimilation. In France some years ago I saw some horses that were going to be killed. They were fed coarse beans, and immediately after they were allowed to drink all the water they would, and were then killed and dissected, and some of these beans were found 26 feet distant from the stomach itself in the intestines.—*Secretary Russell.*

The English *Live Stock Journal* thus discusses draught horse action: "There are two kinds of action always to be considered in draught-horses; first, the natural action one sees before him; second, the ideal action of the horse in the work which he has been produced to do. The former is the one in which young colts and fillies may be awarded their places of honor with safety, the latter must be used in considering aged animals. If a horse has the fault of narrow hocks, without leverage, no matter how well he may be bred, no matter how clever he may move, consider him as a gelding on the face of a hill with three tons behind him in a wagon. This want of street study on the part of breeders is always what suggests itself to us in looking over successful show-ring animals. 'If he is not sound, he is fit for nothing,' says one; 'If he has no hoof, he is no horse,' says another; and, we may add, if he is mechanically mis-shapen in any essential point, he is just worth his price per pound in cats' meat."

Many farmers of western New York, where the Hessian fly has been very abundant this season, are planning to sow late as a preventive of its ravages next year. This is a very wise precaution. It was found by sowing small plots of wheat each day at this college a few years since, that all sowed after September 20th were entirely free from the insects. It is the wisest to sow early and give

every care to hasten growth by good tillage, etc., or else sow late and thus avoid the insects. Perhaps it would be still better to sow the outer part of the field early, and later, about September 20th, sow the remainder; then if the early part has been stocked with eggs, as close observation will readily show, plough that under and sow it again. It is a well-known fact that the Hessian fly is not likely to be very destructive two years in succession, or more than two or three years at most. So where destruction was serious this year there may be almost entire exemption next year.—*Pro. A. F. Cook, Michigan Agricultural College.*

Do not forget, says an exchange, that when stock comes to market that it is for sale, and that there are nine chances out of ten that it cannot be sold so well at any time after, as on the day of arrival.

FALL FAIRS.

Central	Hamilton	Sept. 21-25.
Mitchell		Sept. 22-23.
Hay	Zurich	Sept. 22-23.
Southern	St. Thomas	Sept. 22-25.
Lindsay	Lindsay	Sept. 22-24.
Osnabruk	Osnabruk	Sept. 23.
Collingwood T. p.	Collingwood	Sept. 23-24.
Union	Belleville	Sept. 23-24.
North Lanark	Almonte	Sept. 23-25.
North Perth	Stratford	Sept. 24-25.
Hullett	Clinton	Sept. 24-26.
London Township	Ilderton	Sept. 25.
Union	Woodstock	Sept. 25.
South Ontario	Whitby	Sept. 28-29.
Saltfleet	Stoney Creek	Sept. 28-29.
Central	Guelph	Sept. 28-30.
South Huron	Exeter	Sept. 28-29.
Horticultural	Cannington	Sept. 28-29.
Huron	Ripley	Sept. 29.
Stephenson	Utterson	Sept. 29.
Peninsular	Chatham	Sept. 29, Oct. 1.
Grey	Durham	Sept. 29-30.
Lincoln	St. Catharines	Sept. 29-30.
Northern	Ailsa Craig	Sept. 29-30.
East Grey	Flesherton	Sept. 29-30.
North Bruce	Paisley	Sept. 29-30.
Western	Westminster	Sept. 30.
Central	Peterboro'	Sept. 29, Oct. 1.
Peel	Brampton	Sept. 29, Oct. 1.
North Simcoe	Collingwood	Sept. 29, Oct. 2.
South Lanark	Perth	Sept. 30, Oct. 2.
Tuckersmith	Seaforth	Oct. 1-2.
West Huron	Goderich	Oct. 1-2.
South Grimshy	Smithville	Oct. 1-2.
Somerville	Coboconk	Oct. 1-2.
Dufferin	Orangeville	Oct. 1-2.
West Durham	Bowmanville	Oct. 1-2.
East Lambton	Wyoming	Oct. 1-2.
Blenheim	Drumbo	Oct. 1-2.
Kincardine	Kincardine	Oct. 1-2.
Georgina Union	Sutton	Oct. 1-2.
Port Elgin	Saugeen	Oct. 1-2.
Chesley	Chesley	Oct. 1-2.
Glennel	Markdale	Oct. 1-2.
West Middlesex	Strathroy	Oct. 1-3.
Greenock	Pinkerton	Oct. 2.
Esquesing	Georgetown	Oct. 2.
South Norwich	Otterville	Oct. 2-3.
Southwold	Iona	Oct. 3.
Dunwich	Dundalk	Oct. 5-6.
East Simcoe	Orrilla	Oct. 5-7.
South Oxford	Ingersoll	Oct. 5-7.
Palmerston	Palmerston	Oct. 6.
Cramahe T. p.	Castleton	Oct. 6.
Holland	Chatsworth	Oct. 6.
Elma	Newry	Oct. 6.
Nassagaweya	Brockville	Oct. 6.
South Perth	St. Mary's	Oct. 6-7.
South Simcoe	Cookstown	Oct. 6-7.
Union	Baillieboro'	Oct. 6-7.
Pickering	Pickering	Oct. 6-7.
Tara	Tara	Oct. 6-7.
West Elgin	Wallacetown	Oct. 6-7.
North Ontario	Uxbridge	Oct. 6-7.
Melancthon	Shelburne	Oct. 6-7.
Haldimand	Cayuga	Oct. 6-7.
North Brant	Paris	Oct. 6-7.
North York	Newmarket	Oct. 6-7.
Northern	Walkerton	Oct. 6-9.
Mornington	Milverton	Oct. 7.
Prince Edward	Pictou	Oct. 7-8.

Southern	Brantford	Oct. 7-9.
West Simcoe	Barrie	Oct. 7-9.
Puslinch	Puslinch	Oct. 8.
Osprey	Maxwell	Oct. 8.
Stanley	Maxfield	Oct. 8-9.
East York	Markham	Oct. 8-9.
South Waterloo	Galt	Oct. 8-9.
Northumberland	Warkworth	Oct. 8-9.
Halton		Oct. 8-9.
Wallace	Listowel	Oct. 8-9.
Euphrasia	Rocklyn	Oct. 9.
Rosemont	Rosemont	Oct. 9.
Harwich	Blenheim	Oct. 12-13.
Brighton T. p.	Brighton	Oct. 13.
Fullarton	Fullarton	Oct. 13.
Forest Union	Forrest	Oct. 13-14.
East Riding Peter-		
boro'	Norwood	Oct. 13-14.
Morris	Blyth	Oct. 13-14.
King T. p.	Schomberg	Oct. 13-14.
Asphodel, Belmont,		
and Dummer	Norwood	Oct. 13-14.
Essex		Oct. 13-14.
Eramo	Eramosa	Oct. 13-14.
Reach	Port Perry	Oct. 13-14.
Manver	Bethany	Oct. 13-14.
Norfolk Union	Simcoe	Oct. 13-14.
Murray T. p.	Wooler	Oct. 14.
Uxbridge	Goodwood	Oct. 14-15.
Caledonia		Oct. 15-16.

Live Stock Notes.

Caravan-driving seems to be the latest fashionable craze, and there are said to be more than a score of showmen-like conveyances occupied by gentlemen on the road just now. These, as a rule, are very well horsed—very differently horsed, indeed, to the ordinary conveyance of this kind, and very naturally attract the attention of the rustics. If the thing last we shall, no doubt, see such announcements as "A pair of fashionable vanners for sale, having been driven by a nobleman!" There is no saying where such crazes end, but we should imagine that the most sensible way of doing the country is doing it four-in-hand, like the Duke of Portland, who has just driven all the way from London to his moors in Caithness.—*English Live Stock Journal.*

A correspondent of the London *Live Stock Journal* writes as follows:—"We can scarcely fault the Clydesdale breeders with ignorance of the best conformation for draught, for, indeed, they have proved themselves to be the very best of judges; but we sometimes think that the internal construction, otherwise the constitution, is not studied sufficiently. An engine boiler must be able to generate a certain amount of steam, otherwise the engine, no matter on what principle of mechanics arranged, will be of no use. A good horse, therefore, must be able to digest a large amount of food in order to do a very good day's work—not a day's work in the plough or the reaper, but a day's work in the streets—in the brewer's dray, when, though the weather may be hot, cold, or wet, it must do its sixteen to eighteen hours' of work ere it gets back to stable, eating its meals at the stable doors."

ILLINOIS NOTES.

A week of cloudy days and cold nights has made a wonderful change of opinion in Central Illinois regarding the corn crop of 1885. Much apprehension prevails in view of the fact that half of the growing corn is believed to be liable to injury from the frosts threatened by the recent unfavorable weather.

Farmers who wish to improve their stock of hogs or to have choice pigs next spring should now be looking up their breeding stock. If already supplied with good brood sows, they can well afford to buy pure bred boars. If the sows are not as good as the farmer would like, it is all the more important that he use a well-bred boar; at the

same time he would do well to secure one or more well-bred sows of the same breed as the boar he selects for use with his common stock. By so doing he can soon be well supplied with hogs that will afford him handsome profits in the rearing of them, however close the margins may be in which farmers with less faith in pure bred stock may have.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.
 Daisy, 6910, Clifford & White, Wellington, Ohio to G. A. Burgess, Monticello, Ill.
 Jenny, 9826, C. H. Warrington, Westchester Penn., to Charles F. Sarbaugh, Hanover, Penn.
 Joe, 11538, John T. Wrinkle, Plattsburg, Mo., to W. Kirk, Plattsburg, Mo.
 Duchess XII., 9848, John T. Wrinkle to John B. Thompson, Plattsburg, Mo.
 Sovereign Duke II., 10187, John T. Wrinkle to John B. Thompson.
 Jenny Gentry, 10206, William Owens, Brownsville, Mo., to Harry McCullough, Fayette, Mo.
 Lady Clare, 13802, T. C. Murphy, Thayer, Kan., to A. J. Weldon, Chanute, Kan.
 Beecher, 13803, T. C. Murphy to D. T. Hilton, Chanute, Kan.
 Annie, 13957, T. C. Murphy to D. T. Hilton.
 Minnon, 12112, William Corbit, San Mateo, Cal., to J. D. Smith, Livermore, Cal.
 Miss Miggs, 14232, J. H. Newland, Slick Rock, Ky., to S. R. Alexander, Glasgow, Ky.
 Rose Queen, 14250, D. H. Shank, Paris, Ill., to Phil Mason, Newton, Ill.
 Mountain Home Daisy, 14253, and Texas Prince, 14254, W. Warren.
 Morton, Russellville, Ky., to S. A. Goodman, Tyler, Texas.
 Royal Clermont, 14257, W. T. Hill, Belmont, Ky., to Monroe Boyd, Kelly, Ky.
 Boyd's Sallie, 14258, Monroe Boyd, Kelly, Ky., to W. E. Boyd, Kelly, Ky.
 Union Duchess, 14282, A. W. Norman, Waverly, Ky., to B. F. Carlisle, Slaughterville, Ky.
 Sallie Thompson, 13876, John T. Wrinkle, Plattsburg, Mo., to John B. Thompson, Plattsburg, Mo.
 Royal Briton, 12005, George S. McDonald, Swanwick, Ill., to Peter Herman, Sr., Freeburg, Ill.
 Joe Swanwick, 14066, Peter Herman, Sr., Freeburg, Ill., to Geo. S. McDonald.
 Deception, 14263, Clifford & White, Wellington, Ohio, to W. B. Atkinson, Freeport, Penn.
 Grover, 14261, and Belle of Erie, 14262, Clifford & White to Jas. Sampson, Erie, Dakota.
 Topsy, 13804, T. C. Murphy, Thayer, Kan., to A. J. Weldon, Chanute, Kan.
 Betsy, 13958, T. C. Murphy, Thayer Kan., to D. Hilton, Chanute, Kan.

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

TORONTO, Sept. 23rd, 1885.

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

	Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.	per lb.
Prime Canadian steers	0 13	10 00	“
Fair to choice grades	0 12½	10 00	“
Poor to medium	0 11½	10 00	“
Inferior and bulls	0 08½	10 10	“
Sheep—				
Best	0 12	10 00	“
Secondary qualities	0 10	10 12	“
Merinoes	0 09½	10 10½	“
Inferior and rams	0 07	10 08½	“

TORONTO.

There is not quite as much activity in the live stock trade this week, receipts being somewhat less. At the same time there are more lambs and inferior cattle offering than are wanted, or can readily be sold. Latest cables from the British market are not very satisfactory; prices of cattle are one cent per lb. lower than they were a week ago, prime cattle being quoted at 13c. against 14c. early last week. Sheep are dull and unchanged.

CATTLE.—There were a few loads of shipping cattle offered yesterday, but none of them could be graded as choice; one load of 22 head, averaging 1,200 lbs., sold at 4 3/4c. per lb.; and another of 20 head, 1,225 lbs., at \$54 each. The demand was not active, the condition of the foreign trade causing the buyers to be more careful; for really choice cattle 5 to 5 1/2c. per pound would have been paid. A good many butchers' cattle were offered, but they were chiefly common grades; the market was unchanged. Good were in demand at 3 1/2 to 4c. per lb., and picked lots as high as 4 1/4c.; common ruled at 3 to 3 1/2c., and inferior at 2 1/2 to 3c.; prospects are not good for anything but best cattle; sales reported were: 10 averaging 950 lbs. at \$31; 22 do. 1,040 lbs. at \$37.75; 18 do. 975 lbs. at \$32.50; 7 do. 1,100 lbs. at \$42; 24 do. 980 lbs. at \$33 each and \$10 over. Milch cows in plentiful supply and unchanged. Demand only fair.

SHEEP.—Trade still bad, with no signs of any immediate improvement; offerings light; demand fair at the price; sales yesterday were chiefly by the dollar, at \$4 to \$4.50 per head; one bunch of 8 averaging 130 lbs., sold yesterday at 3c. per lb., and another bunch of 48, averaging 138 lbs., at the same price.

LAMBS.—Have been in heavy supply, and prices are again lower; the decline since last week being about 35c. per head; even at the decline trade was slow yesterday, and the offerings being large, several bunches were unsold; best ruled at \$2.70 to \$3 each, and secondary qualities at \$2.40 to \$2.60; sales reported were: 50 averaging 75 lbs. at \$2.80; 10 do. 75 lbs. at \$2.90; 190 do. 75 lbs. at \$2.75; 81 do. 72 lbs. at \$2.65; 54 do. 77 lbs. at \$2.70.

CALVES.—In light supply; good steady demand at firm prices.

HOGS.—Have been in better supply. Prices were unchanged yesterday, but the feeling was hardly so firm as it was a week ago.

Quotations are:

Cattle, export, 1,200 lbs. and upwards,	
heifers and steers, choice	5 to 5 1/2 per lb.
" choice mixed	4 1/4 to 4 3/4 "
Bulls	3 1/2 to 4 1/4 "
Butchers' choice	4 to 4 1/4 "
" good	3 1/2 to 3 3/4 "
" inferior to common	2 1/2 to 3 "
Milch cows, per head	\$30 to \$45
Stockers	3 to 3 1/2 per lb.
Springers, per head	\$35 to \$50
Sheep, export, per head	\$4.00 to \$4.50
Butchers' per head	\$3.00 to \$3.50
Lambs, choice, per head	\$3.00 to \$3.25
" inferior to common per head	\$2.00 to \$2.60
Hogs, heavy fat, weighed off the car ..	4 1/2 to 4 1/4 per lb.
Light fat, " " " ..	5 to 5 1/2 "
Store " " " ..	5 to 6 "
Calves, per head, choice	\$5.00 to \$8.50
Common	\$2.00 upwards

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

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending Sept. 12	1,149	3,849	614
Week ending Sept. 5	1,354	2,367	261
Cor. week 1884	920	3,016	578
Cor. week 1883	958	2,400	266
Total to date	34,842	38,843	6,414
To same date 1884	23,509	39,295	5,279
To same date 1883	21,852	31,411	2,972

MONTRÉAL.

The exports of cattle for the past week were 1,550 against 3,188 the previous week; and from Boston 949 against 874 the previous week. The exports of sheep from Montreal were 286 against 1,597 the previous week; and from Boston, none, against 430 the previous week.

Prices for export cattle are lower again to-day, ranging between 4 and 4 1/4c., while butchers' cattle sold at 2 1/2 to 4c. Sheep were easier at 3 to 3 1/4c. Hogs showed an advance of 1/4c. on the outside figure, selling at 5 to 5 1/2c. Calves were unchanged at 4 to \$6.

PRODUCE.

There has continued to be very little of anything coming forward since our last; indeed stocks of everything, save barley, have been decreasing. These facts have, of course, led to small offerings; and this fact, along with evidences of increased firmness in outside markets, have kept prices here steady. Stocks in store on Monday morning were as follows:—Flour 1,250 barrels; fall wheat 45,958 bushels;

spring wheat 48,410 bushels; oats 5,800 bushels; barley 11,364 bushels; peas *nil* bushels; rye *nil* bushels. Wheat in transit for England shows a further decrease on the week, standing on the 10th inst. at 1,525,000 quarters, against 1,700,000 on the 3rd inst. In the States the visible supply of wheat stood at 42,248,000 bushels against 42,120,000 in the preceding week.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

	Sept. 8.	Sept. 15.
Flour	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.
R. Wheat	6s. 11d.	7s. 0d.
R. Winter	6s. 11d.	7s. 1d.
No. 1 Cal.	7s. 2d.	7s. 4d.
No. 2 Cal.	6s. 0d.	6s. 10d.
Corn	4s. 7d.	4s. 7 1/2d.
Barley	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.
Oats	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.
Peas	5s. 11d.	5s. 11d.
Pork	52s. 6d.	52s. 6d.
Lard	33s. 6d.	33s. 0d.
Bacon	31s. 6d.	31s. 6d.
Tallow	27s. 0d.	29s. 0d.
Cheese	39s. 0d.	39s. 0d.

FLOUR.—Has continued inactive at prices generally unchanged. Superior extra has not been wanted, and at close, guaranteed was offered at \$3.90; extra and spring extra have been in demand and firmly held, with sales of extra at \$3.75 for average, and \$3.80 for choice, and spring extra at close wanted at \$3.65, but held higher.

BRAN.—Fairly steady, and sold at equal to \$1.60 here.

OATMEAL.—Inactive and weak; car offered at \$3.90 to \$4., with small lots irregular, few going over \$4.25.

WHEAT.—Has been firm and in fairly good demand, but offered sparingly, and therefore quiet. No. 2. fall sold last week at equal to 85c. here, and at 85c. f.o.c. on the spot. The little spring available has been held usually about 87c. for No. 2, which was above views of buyers. A single car of new red winter sold on Monday at 80c. on track. At close a sale of No. 3 fall was reported at 85c. f.o.c., but at the same time No. 2. sold at 84c. on track. Street receipts small, and prices as before at 78c. to 80c. for fall and spring, and 70c. for goose.

OATS.—Have been quiet; cars on track sold last week at 33c.; but at close 33 1/2 and 34c. were paid. On street new have brought 33 to 34c., and old held sold at 37c.

BARLEY.—Quiet, but seems steady and inclined to open higher. At close two cars lying outside and equal to No. 2, sold at equal to 61 1/2c. here. Street prices strong, and closed at 55 to 70c.

PEAS.—None offered in car lots; nor have there been any on the street; prices purely nominal.

RYE.—None stirring as yet; prices nominal.

HAY.—Pressed seems to be inactive and values unchanged. Market receipts have been of fair amount, but all wanted, though at rather easier prices, closing at \$11.50 to \$14.50.

STRAW.—There has been rather more offered, but still more wanted at firm prices. Loose has sold at \$8, and sheaf has readily brought \$12.50 to \$15, closing at \$13.50.

POTATOES.—Scarce and firm, with quality rather poor; at close, however, car lots were worth 40c. on track, and street receipts were taken at 50 to 55c. per bag.

APPLES.—Scarcely anything doing beyond the sale of a few barrels on the street at \$1.25 to \$1.75, with packed cooking qualities worth about \$2.

POULTRY.—Spring chickens have been offered freely, and selling at 45 to 55c., with ducks also abundant at 60 to 75c. per pair; and a few turkeys at 10c. per lb.

TORONTO MARKET.

Flour, p. brl., f.o.c., Sup. extra	\$3 90	to \$0 00
" " Extra	3 70	to 3 80
" " Strong Bakers'	0 00	to 0 00
" " S. W. Extra	3 65	to 0 00
" " Superfine	0 00	to 0 00
Oatmeal	3 90	to 4 00
Cornmeal	0 00	to 3 50
Bran, per ton	11 50	to 11 75
Fall wheat, No. 1	0 00	to 0 00
" No. 2	0 85	to 0 86
" No. 3	0 83	to 0 84
Spring wheat, No. 1	0 00	to 0 00
" No. 2	0 86	to 0 87
" No. 3	0 00	to 0 00
Barley, No. 1	0 00	to 0 00
" No. 2	0 61	to 0 62
" No. 3 Extra	0 00	to 0 00
" No. 3	0 50	to 0 00
Oats	0 33 1/2	to 0 34
Peas	0 00	to 0 00
Rye	0 00	to 0 00
Corn	0 00	to 0 00
Timothy seed, per bush	2 00	to 2 15
Clover	6 75	to 0 00
Flax, screened, 100 lbs.	0 00	to 0 00

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—The shipping demand noticed last week seems to have been satisfied, for the present at least. It has had the good effect of clearing off almost all the old stock lying on hand, though this indeed only at grease prices. The

demand through the week has, consequently, been chiefly for selections of choice dairy; these have been scarce and firm, and readily taken at 15c.; but medium has been slow and weak at 9 to 12 1/2c. Street receipts increased at close with pound rolls selling at 16 to 19c. and tubs and crocks of dairy at 14 to 16c.

CHEESE.—Unchanged at 8 to 8 1/2c. for fine in small lots and medium obtainable a cent lower, but quiet.

EGGS.—Receipts have decreased; all offered wanted at 12 1/2 to 13c. for sound lots and 14 to 15c. paid for really fresh on street.

PORK.—Rather unsettled at \$12.00 to \$13.00, the latter for very small lots with sales few.

BACON.—Long clear active, with one car sold at 6 1/2c. and two cars at 6 1/4c., tons and cases closing at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4c. Stocks small and held firmly; Cumberland has usually sold at 6 1/4 to 6 1/2c. New rolls have been selling at 10 1/2c. and new smoked bellies at 11 1/2c.

HAMS.—Still in good demand with new smoked in the market, but all unchanged at 11 1/2 to 12c. for these and 10 1/2c. for pickled.

LARD.—In rather better demand, with tinnets going at 9c. and pails at 9 1/4 to 9 1/2c., the former price for lots not under 50 pails.

HOGS.—More offered in hotter weather have found a less ready sale, and prices closed easier at \$6.00 to \$6.50.

SALT.—Two cars of Liverpool coarse sold at 55c. on track, small lots quiet at 65 to 70c. and all other sorts unchanged.

DRIED APPLES.—Scarce and steady; lots would have been taken at 4 to 4 1/4c. and dealers have been firm at 4 1/2c. for these and 7 1/2c. for evaporated.

WHITE BEANS.—Scarce and firmer at \$1.00 for common to \$1.25 to \$1.35 for hand-picked.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Butter, choice dairy, new	\$ 0 14	to \$ 0 15
" good shipping lots	0 09	to 0 12 1/2
" inferior, etc.	0 03 1/2	to 0 00
Cheese, in small lots	0 08	to 0 08 1/2
Pork, mess, per brl.	12 00	to 13 00
Bacon, long clear	0 06 1/2	to 0 06 1/2
" Cumberland cut.	0 06 1/2	to 0 06 1/2
" smoked	0 00	to 0 00
Hams, smoked	0 11 1/2	to 0 12
" cured and canvassed	0 12	to 0 12 1/2
" in pickle	0 10 1/2	to 0 00
Lard, in tinnets and pails.	0 09	to 0 09 1/2
" in tierces	0 08 1/2	to 0 00
Eggs	0 12 1/2	to 0 13
Dressed hogs	6 00	to 6 50
Hops	0 08	to 0 11
Dried apples	0 04	to 0 04 1/2
White beans	1 00	to 1 35
Liverpool coarse salt	0 55	to 0 70
" dairy, per bag 50 lbs.	0 45	to 0 00
" fine, "	1 45	to 0 00
Goderich, per barrel	0 85	to 0 90
" per car lot	0 80	to 0 00

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Green have sold at former prices, but with all offered wanted and readily taken. Cured scarce and firm; sold for future delivery at 9c.

CALFSKINS.—Quiet and weak; the few green offered have brought previous prices but cured have been going off about a cent lower.

SHEEPSKINS.—Prices of the best green have risen five cents and close at 60c.; country lots range from 40 to 55c. with receipts of all sorts small.

WOOL.—Seems to have been moving rather more freely; some lots containing all grades of fleece have sold at 17c. all round, with fine usually worth 18c. and medium 16 to 17c. Southdown scarce and worth 22c. and for selected 24c. might have been paid. Factories have been wanting pulled wools and dealers have been paying 21 to 22c. for super and 26c. for extra.

TALLOW.—Substantially unchanged at 5 3/4 to 6c. for rendered and 3c. for rough with trade lots of rendered held at 6 1/4c.

Hides and Skins—

No. 1 steers	\$ 0 08 1/2	to \$ 0 00
Cows, No. 2 and No. 1	0 07	to 0 08
Cured and inspected	0 09	to 0 00
Calfskins, green	0 10	to 0 12
" cured	0 13	to 0 15
Sheepskins	0 40	to 0 60
Lambskins	0 00	to 0 00
Pelts	0 00	to 0 00
Tallow, rough	0 03	to 0 00
" rendered	0 05 1/4	to 0 06 1/4

Wool—

Fleece, comb'g ord.	0 15	to 0 19
" Southdown	0 22	to 0 00
Pulled combing	0 17	to 0 18
" super	0 21	to 0 22
Extra	0 25	to 0 26

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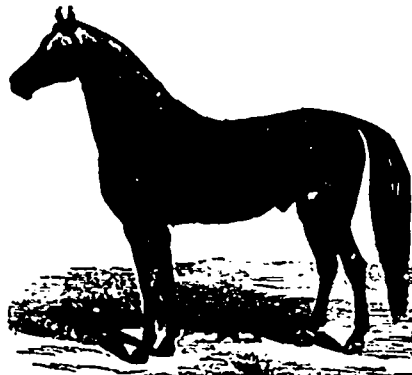
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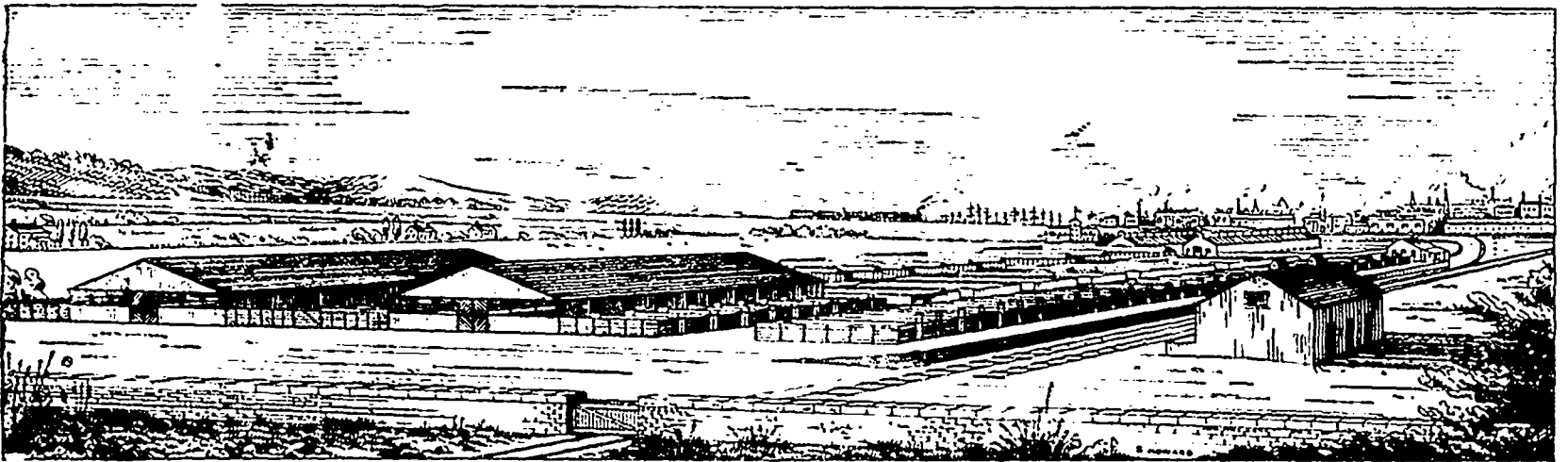
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GRAND.

Colonial Exhibition in London, Eng.,
1886.

FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND FEET
RESERVED FOR CANADA.

First Royal Exhibition Commission
Since 1862.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION to be held in LONDON, England, commencing MAY 1st, 1886, is intended to be on a scale of great magnitude, having for object to mark an epoch in the relations of all the parts of the British Empire with each other.

In order to give becoming significance to the event a Royal Commission is issued for the holding of this Exhibition, for the first time since 1862; and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been appointed President by Her Majesty.

The very large space of 54,000 square feet has been allotted to the Dominion of Canada by command of the President His Royal Highness.

This exhibition is to be purely Colonial and Indian, and no competition from the United Kingdom or from foreign nations will be permitted, the object being to exhibit to the world at large what the Colonies can do.

The greatest opportunity ever offered to Canada is thus afforded to show the distinguished place she occupies, by the progress she has made in AGRICULTURE, in HORTICULTURE, in the INDUSTRIAL and FINE ARTS, in the MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, in the NEWEST IMPROVEMENTS IN MANUFACTURING MACHINERY and INSTRUMENTS, in PUBLIC WORKS by MODELS and DRAWINGS, also in an adequate display of her vast resources in the FISHERIES, and in FOREST and MINERAL wealth, and also in SURVEYS.

All Canadians of all parties and classes are invited to come forward and vie with each other in endeavouring on this great occasion to put Canada in her true place as the premier colony of the British Empire, and to establish her proper position before the world.

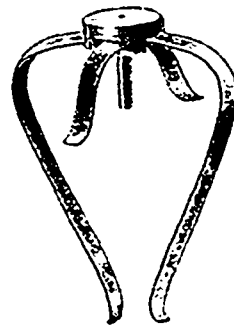
Every farmer, every producer, and every industrial worker, has interest in assisting it having been already demonstrated that extension of trade always follows such efforts.

By order,

JOHN LOWE,

Sec. of the Dept. of Agriculture,

Ottawa, 1st Sept., 1885.



THE STUNNER,

OR

Instantaneous and Painless Slaughterer of Cattle, Pigs, etc

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

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

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A liberal discount will be allowed to agents.

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heavily timbered with hard wood. Timber can be made to pay for land. Price \$3,000.

Would take some good farm stock in part payment, balance could remain on mortgage as long as purchaser would want.

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What is Catarrh?

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

Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalations and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucous tissue.

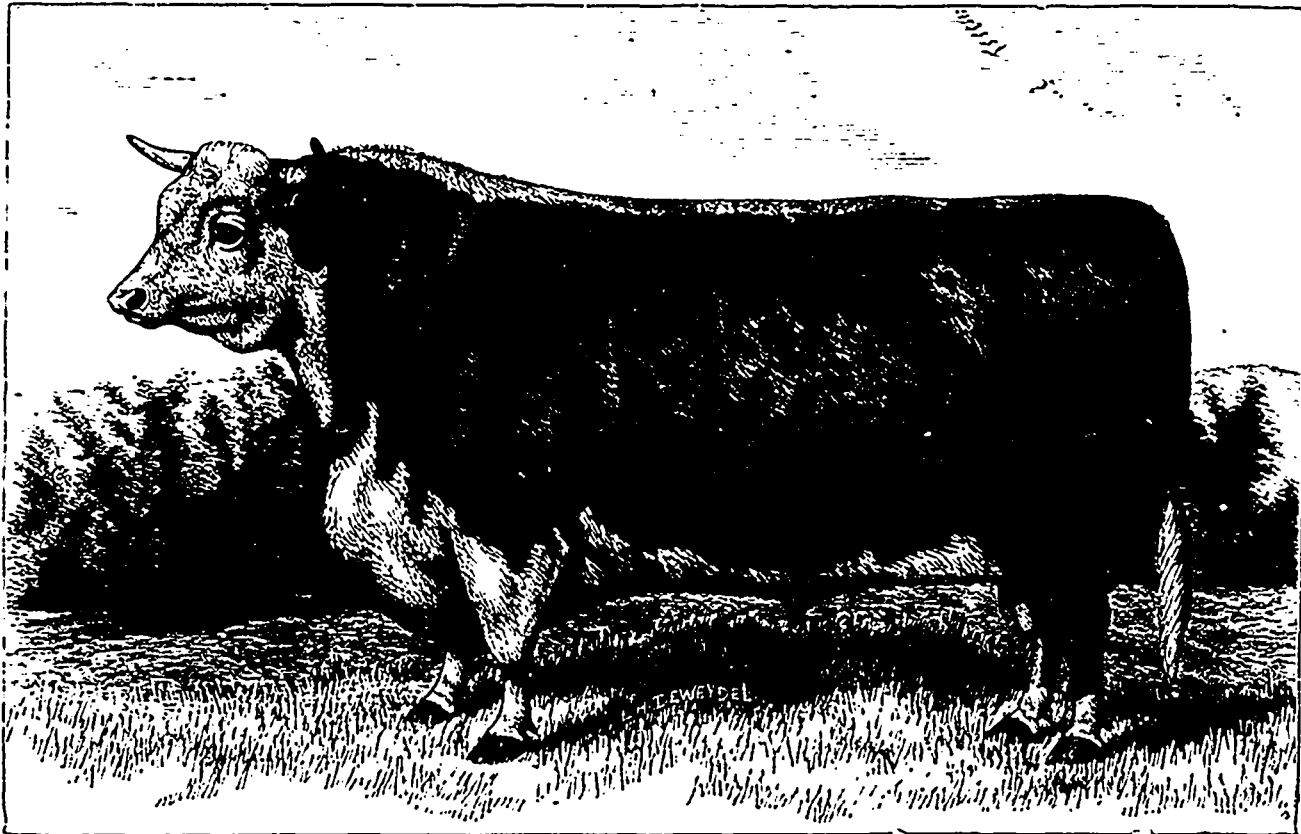
Sometimes since a well known physician of forty years' standing, after much experience, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients, which never fails in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or for forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease should, without delay, communicate with the business manager of **W. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King Street West, Toronto,** and get full particulars and treatise free by enclosing stamp.—Mail (Canada).

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THE PARK HEREFORD HERD.

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PRIZE HEREFORDS.

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A NUMBER OF RAMS AND EWES FOR SALE
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JERSEY CATTLE.
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High Grade Jersey Cows
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FROM THE CELEBRATED
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We have a few Choice
HIGH GRADE JERSEY COWS,
 Fresh in Milk, of good individual merits, which 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.
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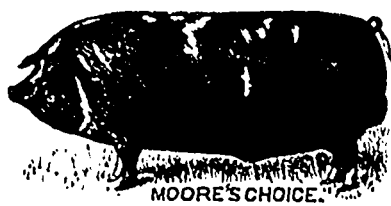
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Bred from imported stock—the boar in use was bred by the Earl of Ellesmere, and won first prize in his class at the chief shows in Canada this Year.

SEVERAL PRIZE WINNERS

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BERKSHIRE PIGS,
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From the herds of Stewart and Swanswick, several R.A.S.E. Prize winners in stock.

A good yearling Short Horn Bull and a few Heifers of Bates' Blood for sale. Also, a superior yearling Jersey Bull.
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WE CARRY THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE DOMINION.

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Maud S. Harness,	\$23.00	worth	\$45.00
Blue Ribbon do.	18.00	"	35.00
Single Strap	18.00	"	35.00
Blue Rib'n Double	36.00	"	45.00
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No. 2 Double	25.00	"	35.00
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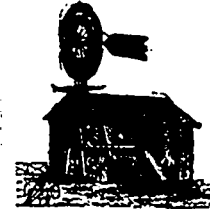
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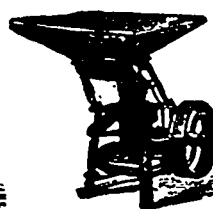
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TANKS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE ACTING PUMP
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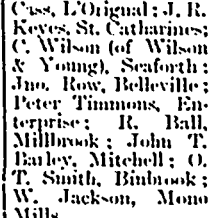


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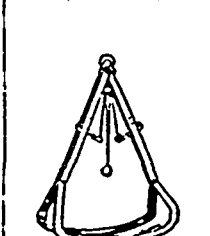
We, the undersigned, are using one of your Geared Wind Mills, and take pleasure in stating that they are fully up to your representations, and meet our most sanguine expectations in every particular. Geo. Laidlaw, Victoria Road, Ont.; John L. Howard, Sutton P. O., Ont.; Thos. Benson, Scarborough, Ont.; J. P. Cass, L'Orignal; J. R. Keyes, St. Catharines; C. Wilson (of Wilson & Young), Scarfonth; Jun. Row, Belleville; Peter Timmons, Enterprise; R. Ball, Millbrook; John T. Barley, Mitchell; O. T. Smith, Binbrook; W. Jackson, Mono Mills.



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 Iron and Wood. Force or Lift. Deep Well Pumps a specialty.



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 We manufacture three styles of Forks and Carriers.



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 26 sizes.

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 DEAR SIR, — In regard to the 15-foot Geared Wind Mill, I will say it does good work. I use it for pumping, running a grain crusher, cutting box and root pulper. The cutting box used to take six horses to run it all day; but the wind mill does the work now, and does not get tired either. I expect to run a cider mill with it next fall, and purpose attaching my grindstone as soon as I can get a pulley. The mill is perfectly self regulating. The No. 2 I X L Grindstone works like a charm. We can grind ten bushels an hour easily. I might also add the Four Wheel Carrier and Four-Tined Grapple Fork I got from you are giving the best of satisfaction. The Fork is far ahead of anything I have seen.
 Respectfully yours,
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As all the steamers of this line are strictly First-Class, and without exception amongst the handsomest 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.
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This Company insure nothing more hazardous than dwellings with their outbuildings, churches, convents, and educational institutions, take no commercial nor manufacturing risks, and are, therefore, not subject to sweeping fires, making a safe security for the home. Having done business for thirty-two years, they can point to an honorable and successful career, having now nearly two million of assets. And writing 70,000 POLICIES PER ANNUM, with a yearly income of over \$800,000. Capital, \$500,000 all paid up, and a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$100,000. Parties desiring to insure their city houses and contents will find this company a safe one, and the rates reasonable. Agents wanted in all unrepresented towns, and five good men required as city canvassers. LIVE STOCK A SPECIALTY AT REDUCED RATES.

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Stone Dwelling, Barns, Stables, Sheep Sheds.

Soil, clay loam. Water good and abundant. All in good order.

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

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Great Combination Auction Sale

OF IMPORTED AND THOROUGHBRED DURHAM & HEREFORD CATTLE, Shropshire Down Sheep,

AND IMPROVED BERKSHIRE PIGS.

To be held at OAKLEY PARK FARM, at the town of Barrie, on 24th SEPTEMBER, 1885.

Mr. E. S. Meching has received instructions from DALTON MCCARTHY, Esq., Q.C., M.P., and the Executors of Estate of the late C. C. BUTTERS, to sell by Public Auction, Durham Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, and Improved Berkshire Pigs, the property of Dalton McCarthy, Esq., and the entire herd of Herefords, composed of imported bull and cows, and calves from imported stock, as well as the entire flock of Shropshire Sheep, Rams and Ewes, all the stock ewes being imported, and Shropshire rams and ewes being direct from the imported stock rams and ewes.

See Catalogue for pedigrees. TERMS OF SALE:—All sums of \$10.00 and under, cash; over that amount, twelve (12) months' credit will be given on approved joint notes being furnished. Six (6) percent discount for cash for purchasers exceeding \$10.00, excepting on all Hereford cattle, which will be for cash only.

Sale to commence at 11.30 o'clock, a.m. Launch at Oakley Park.

E. S. MECHING, Auctioneer. Barrie, 9th Sept., 1885.

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One of the finest in Ontario,

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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For terms, apply to BENJAMIN BARNES, on the premises.

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Only a few miles from Orillia, close to a village and railroad station, about 117 acres, forming a most compact little Dairy or Stock Farm. The clearance upon it—about 80 acres—comprises the best quality of pasture.

There are two houses, one eligible for a large family and the other smaller.

The property is charmingly situated on a small bay on Lake Simcoe, affording water communication with Orillia, Barrie, etc.

In order to close an estate a very low price will be accepted. Apply to

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FOR GENUINE GOODS, such as are sold by an EXCLUSIVE RUBBER HOUSE.

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Remedies,

Will Prevent and Cure all Diseases of Horses and Cattle.

Haas' Alterative, The Best Condition Powder for Horses. A Blood Purifier and Tonic. Price, 25cts. and 50cts. per Box.

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Haas' Colic Remedy, Acts Promptly, Relieves Suffering and Saves Life. Price, \$1.00 per Box.

Haas' Cattle Remedy, The Best Preventive of Pleuro-Pneumonia, Milk Fever, and Bloody Murrain. Price, \$1.00 per Box.

My horses were worked down during harvest time, and I tried several prescriptions for invigorating them, but with no effect, when I determined to try Haas' Alterative. After using two boxes my horses came out all right. Last fall one of my best horses was suffering from Pink-Eye and was in a miserable condition, and pleased with the success obtained by other remedies of Dr. Haas', I sent for a box of his Epizootic Remedy, and it cured my horse completely. I think it is the best remedy I ever heard of.—JACOB HANSEN, Farmer and Planter, Ladoga, Ind.

For Sale by JOSEPH HAAS, V.S., Indianapolis, Ind., or by HUGH MILLER & SON, Toronto, Ont.

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ALWAYS TO THE FRONT.

I Hang My Banner on the Outer Wall. I Won't, Nor I Can't Be Beat.

My Challenge Broad, and Open to All, from It I'll Never Retreat.

A Little Common-Sense Talk About Washing—Read, Weigh the Facts, and be Convinced



"Well, I never would have believed it had I not tried it. Washing all out; not half the labor; never looked so nice before. Just as Mrs. Moore said, 'The Improved Model Washer and Bleacher' is worth its weight in gold."



"What! Dinner not ready yet? Don't see why you can't have your work done as early as Mrs. Tucker. Her washing is all on the line."

"So I could, John, if you would buy me an 'Improved Model Washer and Bleacher,' as Mr. Tucker did for his wife. They only cost \$3.00."

THE IMPROVED MODEL WASHER AND BLEACHER.

It is harder work to operate the mechanical devices than to use the common washboard. They are constantly getting out of order, and wear out in a short time. They wear out clothes faster than the rubbing board, because the friction is greater.

We will explain why:—

Water force is what removes dirt from the fibre of the cloth. A large body of water is required to hold in solution a comparatively small amount of dirt. Steam wash boilers cannot accomplish the desired result. They do not contain enough water to hold the dirt in solution.

While steam will not remove dirt, it is a powerful agent to assist in cleaning, because it expands the fabric, and causes the discharge of dirt and impurities from the cloth that cannot be forced out in any other way, unless by the application of heat and force of water combined. In order to remove the dirt from steamed clothes, they must be rinsed in water at nearly boiling heat, for if you use water at a lower temperature it causes the fabric to contract, which "sets the dirt," thus causing the clothes to turn yellow. An essential thing to be mentioned is the rotting of clothes by steam wash boilers, because of the small quantity of water used.

Everybody knows that a large quantity of soap dissolved in a small body of water must necessarily form an exceedingly strong alkali, which, after the clothes are packed in a steam wash boiler, is converted into steam, every moment becoming more concentrated, till the clothes are removed. A few such washings, and what is the result? simply this: Your clothes fall to pieces of their own weight, and you pronounce steam wash boilers (as they are) a failure.

The art of cleansing fabrics is yet imperfectly understood.

The numerous devices of friction rollers, pounders, squeezers, dashers, agitators, steam wash boilers, etc., have all failed in one or more of three essential parts, namely: The saving of labor, wear and tear of clothes, or imperfectly extracting the dirt and discoloration, all of which are accomplished by the Improved Washer and Bleacher. Mechanical devices of all kinds can only accomplish the desired result by pounding, dashing, rubbing or squeezing about in the water to force the water through and through them. With the Improved Model Washer the clothes are held intact, while the water is kept in motion—the only true principle of hydraulics—thereby extracting all the dirt, without the slightest wear and tear.

What is it that removes the dirt? You may ask washerwomen and housekeepers, and your answer from nine out of ten will be, "plenty of elbow grease," or in other words, laborious rubbing upon the washboard. And such is the case, for you first rub soap upon the cloth, and then you have to rub it in to make the dirt soluble; but does that remove it? No; to do that you must dip it in the water and rub repeatedly to force water through the fabric again and again. That is what removes dirt after having been softened by the chemical action of the soap.

The way in which this could be most economically accomplished has been developed in the Improved Model Washer and Bleacher, which embodies all the above points. Mechanical devices take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and will not remove streaks from clothes. With the Washer and Bleacher, washing, baking and house work are contemporaneous operations, the Washer doing the washing while the housewife does her house work.

The principle of the Improved Model Washer and Bleacher embodies all the essential points.

First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric, and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we obtain a powerful suction beneath the clothes, which produces a downward current or water-force through and through them, thereby removing the dirt. Third, we use a large body of water, which

holds the dirt in solution. Fourth, we use a small quantity of soap. Fifth, the washing is done by water, and not by steam. This process cannot injure fabrics. It cleanses thoroughly, rinsing the clothes being all that is required to complete the operation.

By engineers, mechanics, and scientific men generally, it is pronounced one of the most wonderful discoveries in the principle of hydraulics or water force ever brought to light. By bleachers and chemists it is said to be the most powerful method of removing dirt and all vegetable matter from fabrics ever known. It is the greatest Bleacher extant, and for that alone is worth ten times the price.

For lace curtains this principle is invaluable; cleansing them as no other process can, and without the slightest danger of injury.

The philosophy of the Improved Model Washer and Bleacher is this: The water underneath the Washer becomes hotter and more expansive than in any other part of the boiler, and consequently is thrown to the surface through the tube, thus tending to produce a vacuum, into which the water is rapidly drawn.

A WORD ABOUT BLEACHING.

There are few professional bleachers in the world. The word "bleaching" implies the art of extracting vegetable or animal matter and discoloration from the various fibres which constitute our different fabrics. This is done by a regular chemical process, consisting, first, of alkaline boilings; second, immersions in solutions of chloride of lime; third, solutions of acids. After each process the goods receive a thorough rinsing in clear water. This leaves the goods pure and white as snow, ready to finish for market. Now the question arises: Can those fabrics again absorb and fix all their natural discolorations? We answer, No, impossible. Then why is it (asks the housewife) my clothes become yellow and discolored? There are many reasons—poor soap, hard water, careless servants, not having strength to rub out the dirt yourself, and not being able to use water by hand hot enough to keep the fabric expanded to the extent which is absolutely requisite to thoroughly extract the dirt, or "bleach the clothes." Clothes should never be bleached but once, but thoroughly washed, and they will always be white. The Improved Model Washer and Bleacher will do it for you every time.

Should your first attempt not be as successful as you desire, do not condemn the Washer; but ask yourself if you have fully followed directions—plenty of water; clothes not packed too tightly, and a good fire. Remember your first attempts to make bread, and their failures, simply for the want of a little experience.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Q. What kind of boiler do you use?—A. Any kind of a boiler that has a bottom, either concave or flat, or an old-fashioned washpot. It is the only machine that will work in any kind of a boiler.

Q. How can you have a flow of water at the rate of eight or ten gallons per minute in a boiler holding eight or ten gallons?—A. The same water is used over and over again; and in order to be thus used it must pass down through and through the fabric, and this, with soap and heat, is what does the work.

Q. How can you use a large quantity of water in a boiler already full of clothes?—A. Fill the boiler three quarters full of water; as soon as the washer commences to work put in the clothes. They absorb it.

Q. Can you wash flannels and colored clothes?—A. We wash anything that can be washed. Flannels and colored clothes need but little soap, and from five to ten minutes of the full operation of the washer. Flannels should be rinsed in HOT water. It is the change from BOILING to COLD water that contracts the fibre, causing them to shrink. Any FULLER will tell you so. Fugitive prints will part with their colors by this or any other process, but fast colors will not be injured. It is not best, as every housekeeper knows, to use strong soap or alkalis in washing colored goods. Many prints and other colored fabrics have some kind of ACID as a base, and if alkalis are used strong enough to destroy this acid the fabric will part with its color. This is why English Scarlets, which will not fade in the sun, or by ordinary washing, are ruined by strong soaps. These facts are worth remembering by the inexperienced housekeeper.

Q. Can you use the common soft soap of the farmhouse?—A. Yes, if good.

Q. Is it not better to put very dirty clothes to soak over night?—A. No.

Q. Will your washer remove the streaks from dirty wristbands and collars, such as farmers and mechanics wear, after having been worn a whole week, as they usually are? Will not those require extra care in rinsing?—A. The washer will cleanse the dirtiest clothing. Much-soiled portions may require a second operation to remove the dirt entirely. Give the clothes a thorough rinsing.

Q. We sometimes find a white scum on top of the washer. What is the cause of this?—A. The water is HARD. When soap is added to hard water, a chemical change takes place. Certain substances in the water having an affinity for the alkali of the soap, unite with it, thus setting FREE other substances; these are PRECIPITATED and fall to the bottom or rise to the surface in a whitish scum, according as their specific gravity is greater or less than that of the water. This is why it is impossible to clean fabrics with hard water. It may be softened by the use of borax or sal soda. Pure rain water is the best of ANY method of washing. When the scum referred to above is found on the washer after using, clean with a little coal oil.

Q. How can it be possible for so simple a thing to cleanse fabrics?—A. If you will study the philosophy of the washer carefully and intelligently for a few moments, and consider what is required to remove dirt from clothing, you will ask "How is it possible for it NOT to cleanse fabrics?" A gentleman writing upon this principle, says: "I must own that when I first saw the Washer I was utterly incredulous as to its cleansing powers. My family were still more so. In fact they had no faith in washers of any kind; but being strongly urged by a friend who had used the machine successfully, I concluded to try one. We made the first trial with a good many misgivings. In fact, I could not see how so simple a thing could wash clothing. But when I saw the water pouring out from the discharge pipe, at the rate of 8 to 10 gallons per minute, and when I reflected that this amount of water must pass through the clothes twenty or thirty times in the course of an ordinary wash, my doubts began to give way. I saw that there was both philosophy and common sense in the process, and it was impossible that it should NOT prove effective. I am now a firm believer in the Washer, and trust it will find a place, as it deserves, in every household."

The foregoing treatise sets forth as explicitly as possible the merits of the Improved Model Washer and the mode of operating it.

The washer is made entirely of metal, is non-corrosive and indestructible. Not a particle of wood in its construction, not a pin, rivet bolt or nut, consequently nothing to get out of order.

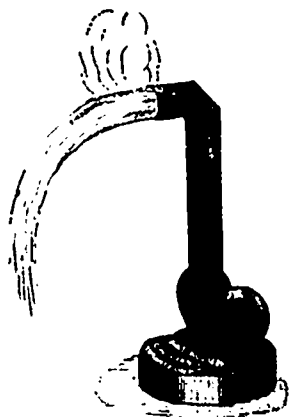
PRICE ONLY \$3.00.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT ON PAGE 2.

For Terms and Territory, Address

THE IMPROVED MODEL WASHER AND BLEACHER.



Patented August 2, 1884.

Directions for using the Improved Model Washer and Bleacher.

Place the washer in the boiler, with the opening towards the end, then fill the boiler three-quarters full of water.

Slice up about a quarter of a pound of good soap to about ten gallons of water, and put it in as soon as the water becomes hot. Rub soap well upon very soiled portions of collars, cuffs, wristbands, bottoms of shirts, etc., before putting them into the boiler. Put in the clothes when the water begins to flow from the tube. Do not stuff the boiler.

Blood stains, muddy shirts, etc., should be soaked in cold water before putting them into the boiler. The clothes should not be soaked over night, except as stated above. Put them into the hot water dry. You may not approve of this before trying, but should remember that to make a successful use of my washer you must follow my directions. Wearing apparel takes from twenty to thirty minutes, bed and table linen from fifteen to twenty minutes, calicoes from five to seven minutes; use but little soap for calicoes and flannels. Put the clothes in warm rinsing water, immediately upon taking them from the boiler. Rinse thoroughly. This is absolutely necessary. If the clothes are placed in cold water it will cause the fabric to contract and so set the dirt. They must be wrung out before they have time to cool.

Flannels take from ten to fifteen minutes. Use clean water, and rinse well in hot water. Lace curtains should be placed loosely in a thin pillow-case when put into the boiler. Sort the clothes, washing those least soiled first; it will save time. The water need not be changed oftener than every third or fourth boilerful. Replenish every time with hot water (if convenient) and add sufficient soap to keep the suds the right strength. Clothes must not be stirred about in the boiler; simply press them down now and then.

Keep a clear fire, such as you would use in baking, and keep the washer over the end of the fire that is hottest. For hard water use sal soda or borax till the water is perfectly soft. If any streaks are left in, rub them with the hands in the rinsing water, or soap again and repeat the boiling. WHEN THE WASHER IS IN OPERATION, ALWAYS RAISE THE LID BY PLACING A STICK ACROSS THE BOILER, OR LEAVE IT OFF ENTIRELY. This is also essential.—for if the cover

is kept closed, the effect of the steam will yellow the clothes, while if it is raised or removed so as to admit the air freely, the effect will be to bleach the clothes thoroughly. In every instance give full time to the operation of the washer. Follow directions and you will never fail.

Opinions of the Press.

SARNIA WEEKLY CANADIAN: "The Model Washer—one of the neatest, simplest, and most useful household inventions of late years, is the Model Washer for which our townsman, W. Alex. McLagan, is agent. Housewives who have used it all agree in pronouncing it if not perfection yet something a very great deal nearer it than washing machines generally prove to be."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE: "We are often asked our opinion as to the best washing machine in the market, as there are a great many kinds. We do not hesitate to say that the cheapest, most durable, and best washer in the world is the Model Washer."

THE CANADIAN BAPTIST: "From personal examination of its construction and experience in its use we commend it as a simple, sensible, scientific, and successful machine, which succeeds in doing its work admirably. The price, \$3.00, places it within the reach of all. It is a time and labor-saving machine, is substantial and enduring, and is cheap. From trial in the household we can testify to its excellence."

CANADA PRESBYTERIAN: "The Model Washer and Bleacher, which Mr. C. W. Dennis offers to the public, has many valuable advantages. It is a time and labor-saving machine, is substantial and enduring, and is cheap. From trial in the household we can testify to its excellence."

DOMINION CHURCHMAN: "Having tested the Model Washer and Bleacher, sold by Mr. Dennis, 213 Yonge Street, Toronto, we can heartily recommend it. Its work is performed thoroughly, and the saving in labor is so great that, combined with its cheapness and simplicity, should bring it into use in every household."

EVANGELICAL CHURCHMAN: "We desire to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. C. W. Dennis, which will be found in our advertising columns. The Model Washer and Bleacher has many and valuable advantages, and from personal trial in the household we commend it as a simple and most successful machine."

TORONTO TRUTH: "One of the horrors of every day life is 'washing day,' which comes with such persistent regularity week after week. A dreadful necessity, men have turned their attention to mitigating its miseries by the introduction of machinery which will lighten the labor and make it less slavish. Among the many machines brought before the public with this end in view, the Model Washer and Bleacher, patented by C. W. Dennis, 213 Yonge St., Toronto, is certainly one of the very best. It is constructed strictly on scientific principles, and does all, and more than all, than is claimed for it. Washing is made light and easy, and the labor becomes almost a pleasure. It saves time and labor, is substantial and cheap, and very enduring. No rubbing is required, and the clothes are not, therefore, worn out 'in less than no time,' as is the case

in the ordinary method adopted. Its price is placed at the low figure of \$3.00, and if not found to be all that is claimed the money will be refunded."

TORONTO TRIBUNE: "In the olden times and in semi-barbarous countries to the present day, apparel was cleansed by heating it between two flat stones. The modern wash-boards and the numerous washing machines operated on the same principle are only in a degree less destructive to clothing than the former process. The idea that hard rubbing is necessary to get the dirt out of articles is erroneous, and the only reason why hard rubbing does take the dirt out is that the water and soap used are forced through the texture with considerable force and carry the dirt along with them. Now if this can be accomplished by a process that saves the great wear and tear of rubbing, a very important point is gained. Clothing will wear ever so much longer, buttons will stay in their places, and the discomforts of 'washing day' be greatly ameliorated, to say nothing of the saving of labor. With this end in view the Model Washer was invented, and there is no gainsaying the fact that it does its work effectively. To those ladies especially who are in the habit of doing their own washing, the Model Washer is a boon for which they may well be thankful, while the price is so low that none need be without them."

TESTIMONIALS:

Thousands of Testimonials like the Following can be Shown at my Office.

Said one lady: "I would take the carpet off my floor, and part with it sooner than the Washer."

From Nova Scotia's eastern shore
To B.C. in the West,
They all pronounce with one accord!
It is the very best

Admaston, March 9th, 1885.

C. W. Dennis, Esq.
Dear Sir, Enclosed you will find the sum of \$— for which you will please forward me by express to Renfrew one dozen Model Washers and Bleachers.
Send by Canadian Pacific Railway to Renfrew, and oblige,

Yours, etc.,
GEO. G. GILLAN.

Colborne, March 11th, 1885.

Mr. C. W. Dennis, Toronto.
Dear Sir,—Find enclosed to pay for 4 doz., Model Washers. Send at once by freight and oblige,
GORDEN ESTATE,
per G. A. G.

Jarratt's Corners, Jan. 19, 1885.

C. W. Dennis, Esq.
Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find — for two dozen Washers and Bleachers, one for Mr. Turcotte and one for me. Please pack all in one box, as it saves freight charges. Please send by freight to Orilla.

Respectfully yrs,
J. H. CLAPHAM.

Carlyle, April 26, 1885.

Mr. C. W. Dennis,
213 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.
Sir,—Your "Model Washer" came promptly to hand; with it you are well pleased. Some of our neighbors desire me to get them some. Will you kindly furnish me immediately with your wholesale prices. Yours, etc.,
Rev. W. G. WILSON,
Carlyle, Assa., N.W.T.

Read the following certificate signed by a number of the first citizens of Dartmouth, N.S., and to which many more could be easily added:—

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that having tried the Improved Washer and Bleacher we have great pleasure in recommending it as a great saving of time and labor on wash days, and when used according to directions cleanses equally well cottons and flannels, leaving them much better in appearance than when washed by the ordinary process.

Rev. P. M. Morrison, E. Muirson, Mrs. G. Tait, Mrs. J. Lawlor, A. Wisdom, Mrs. J. Handley, John Crook, Frank Mumford.

Brampton, March 13, 1885.

Dear Sir,—I want you to send me half a dozen of your washing machines and one ringer, for which I send you — Send them to-morrow if you can, or Monday, to Brampton by express.
THOMAS MCCONNELL,
Brampton, Ont.

Cardinal, Feb. 28, 1885.

C. W. Dennis, Esq.,
Dear Sir,—Enclosed find post office order, for which please send me one dozen Model Washers, and the agency for the Township of Edwardsburg (Cardinal village included). Send by freight to Cardinal Station. Send the last patented. Yours, etc.,

JAS. M. THOMPSON.

Wales, Ont., March 12, 1885.

C. W. Dennis, Esq.
Dear Sir,—I received your sample Model Washer and have tried it and think it works to perfection. Everybody that has tried it thinks it works to perfection. How many sizes of wringers do you handle, and what is your trade price for them? Have you an agent for Osnabrick Township yet? Hoping to hear from you on the above, I remain,
Yours truly,
FRED WARREN.

Jarratt's Corners, Jan 6, 1885.

C. W. Dennis,
Dear Sir,—Please send me one dozen Washers and Bleachers.
J. H. CLAPHAM.

Petrolia, Ont., July 15th, 1885.

We, the undersigned, having used your Model Washer for some time, take great pleasure in recommending it to any person who may need one. It does the work well, and we consider it the best in the market:—Jno. Dunfield, M.D., Mrs. Geo. Primmer, Mrs. D. Hawken, Mrs. J. Rogers, Mrs. S. Martin, Mrs. J. Hessey, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. A. McDonald, Mrs. Temple, Mrs. George Fraser, Mrs. S. Mitchell, Mrs. Mary A. Mann, Mrs. T. K. Thompson, Mrs. M. Graham, M. A. Freeman, Mrs. W. Husband, Mrs. Wm. McE., Mrs. Mary Gorman, Mrs. McGorman.

Teeswater, March 18, 1885.

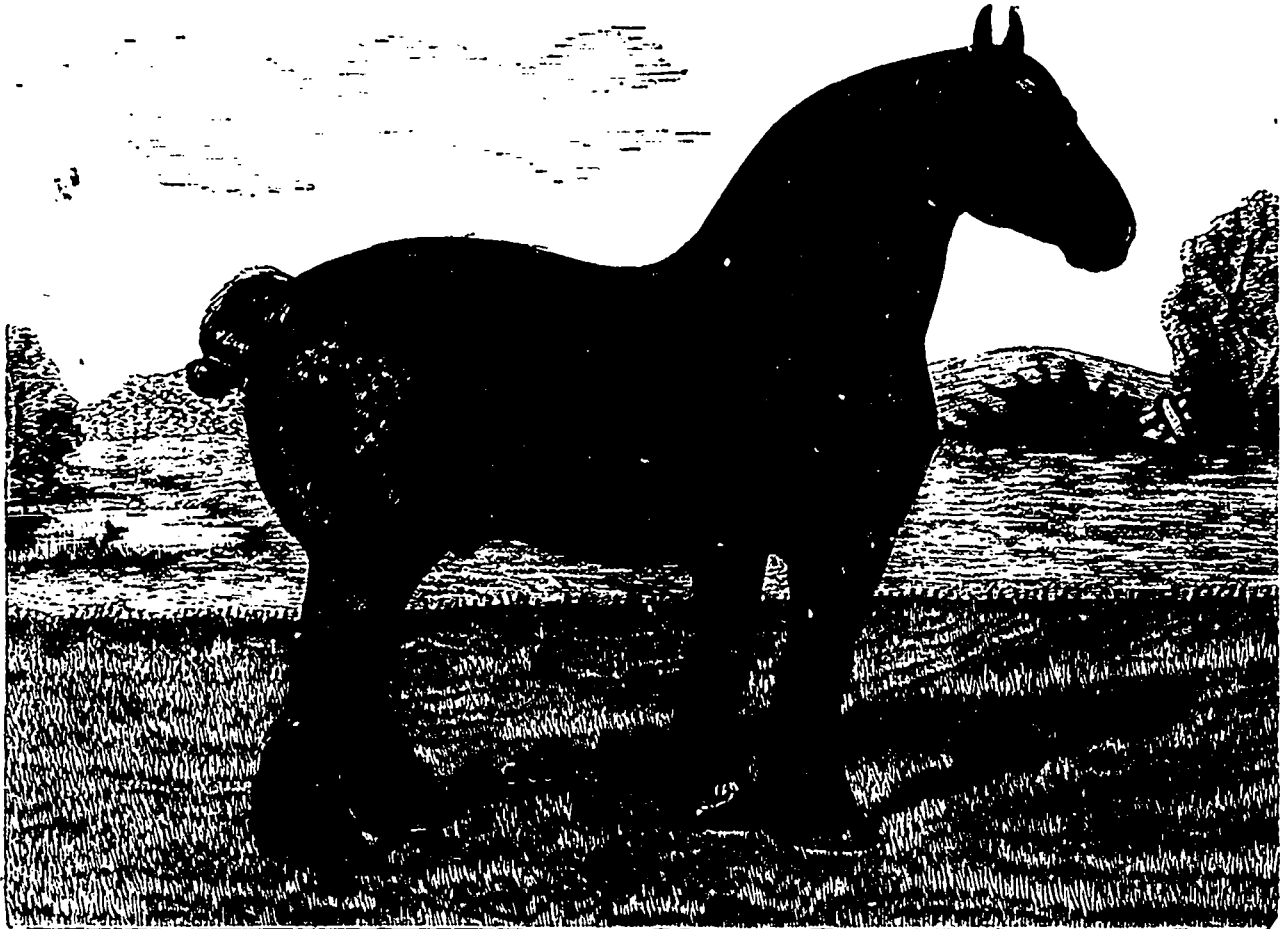
Mr. C. W. Dennis,
Dear Sir,—I write to inform you that I have received the Model Washer and Bleacher all right. It has proved quite a success. Some of my neighbors have had a trial of it, and they highly esteem it for the work it has done. There is no mode of washing that can equal it. It is my real opinion that you will be able to dispose of quite a lot of them around this locality. You may guess there was some laughing when I got it by the folks round here. Some thought it would dance through the boiler; some said it would dance the Irish jig; but I assure you it has danced a jig that pleases them all. They call it now the Irish washer-woman. So I think when my friends have all got a trial of it, you will be receiving quite a few orders. I have also received the receipt for the money I sent you. Hoping you will do a good business from those around here,
I am, sir,

Yours respectfully,
JAMES CARSON,
Teeswater, Ont.

C. W. DENNIS, PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER. Toronto Bargain House, 212 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

LIVE STOCK CUTS FOR SALE.

THE BEST SPECIMENS OF ALL BREEDS.



ELECTROTYPES of above Cut will be sent by express on receipt of price, \$5.

SAM'L. BEATTY,
 Manager CANADIAN BREEDER,
 TORONTO.

THE
 Improved Model Washer & Bleacher

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

\$1000 REWARD FOR ITS SUPERIOR.

Washing made light and easy. The clothes have that pure whiteness which no other mode of washing can produce. No rubbing required, no friction to injure the fabric. A ten year old girl can do the washing as well as an older person. Weighs less than six pounds. Can be carried in a small valise.

To place it in every household the price has been placed at \$3.00, and if not found satisfactory, money refunded in one month from date of purchase. See what the *Canada Presbyterian* says about it:—"The Model Washer and Bleacher which Mr C. W. Dennis offers to the public has many and valuable advantages. It is a time and labor-saving machine, it is substantial and enduring and is very cheap. From trial in the household we can testify to its excellence."

Send for circulars. AGENTS WANTED.

(Mention this paper.)

C. W. DENNIS,

Toronto Bargain House,

213 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

J. & J. TAYLOR,
 Toronto Safe Works,
 ESTABLISHED 1855.

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of

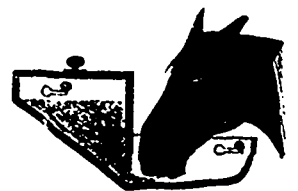
TAYLOR'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
 WITH NON-CONDUCTING STEEL FLANGE DOOR.

We are now making
 FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

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

Catalogue and Prices on Application.

117 AND 119 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.



Patent Magic Feed Box.

STABLE FITTINGS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

A full line to be seen at the

HORSE RING, Exhibition Grounds.

AIKENHEAD & CROMBIE,

AGENTS,

Cor. King and Yonge Sts., Toronto, Ont.