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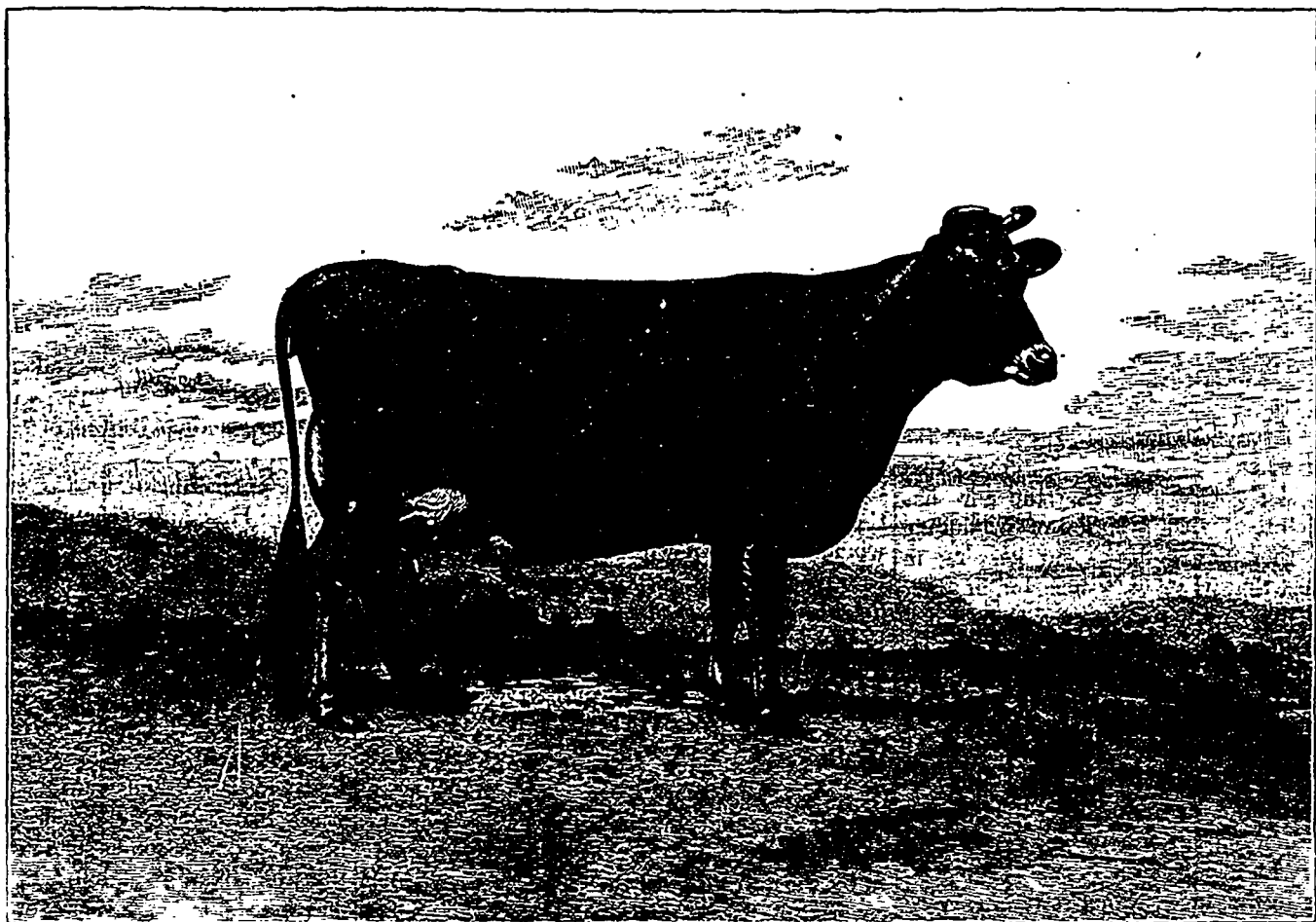
CANADIAN BREEDER

and
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY 6, 1885.

No. 6.



The Famous Jersey, "MARY ANNE OF ST. LAMBERT'S." The Property of Valancey E. & H. H. Fuller, Oaklands, Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton, Ontario.

THE GREATEST JERSEY THAT EVER LIVED.

With this issue we present to the readers of THE CANADIAN BREEDER a life-like picture of the greatest Jersey cow that ever lived, Mary Anne of St. Lambert, a cow that has to her credit the greatest butter record ever achieved by any cow of any breed. It must be a source of sincere satisfaction not only to Mr. Fuller, but to every stock-breeder in Canada, to know that this peerless cow is Canadian-bred and owned in Canada. She is a living refutation of the absurd belief that once prevailed to the effect that the climate of Canada was unfavorable to the production of first-class live stock.

Of course such a theory never had any reasonable ground upon which to stand, and other animals have upset it often enough, but it remained for Mary Anne of St. Lambert to bury it out of sight and past possibility of resurrection. This grand cow shows to breeders in Canada the marvellous possibilities within their reach, and it is to be hoped that what has been done in Canada among the Jerseys will yet stand to her credit among the Shorthorns, Polled Angus, Galloways, Holsteins, and every other breed, while it is not too much to hope that we may yet attain a similar enviable pre-eminence in the production of every class of horse, from the fine-lined thoroughbred to the ponderous "heavy draught."

The following is reproduced from THE CANADIAN BREEDER of Oct. 31st, 1884:—

"Mary Anne of St. Lambert is an animal of which Mr. Valancey E. Fuller may well feel proud, and it is satisfactory to know that Canada is becoming really famous in the way of butter records. In the latest test made at Oaklands, Mary Anne of St. Lambert produced 36 lbs. 12½ oz. of marketable butter in seven days. The test was made in accordance with the rigid rules laid down by the American Jersey Cattle Club, and there can be no doubt as to its thorough accuracy and reliability. In the seven days covered by the test this cow gave 245 lbs. of milk, an average of 35 lbs. per day; 36 lbs. being the largest and 32½ the smallest yield in any one day. The

whole of the milk was churned, and it produced 35 lbs. 8½ oz. of well-worked unsalted butter, or a little more than one pound of butter for every seven pounds of milk. For the last half of the time covered by the test the product of butter was one pound for only a trifle more than six and a half pounds of milk. The addition of about three pounds of salt only brought up the weight of the butter to 36 lbs. 12½ oz., increasing it only one pound three and a half ounces.

"With regard to the feeding of the cow during the test, the report of the committee appointed by the President of the A. J. C. C. says:—'The cow was fed by the manager at his discretion, and he informs us that at the beginning of the test she was eating thirty-five imperial quarts of feed per day, consisting of the following:—Twenty quarts ground oats, ten quarts pea-meal, three quarts ground oil-cake, two quarts wheat bran, and that this was increased up to about fifty quarts per day, the composition of the above food being varied. She was also fed a small quantity of roots and cabbages and a few apples. When we saw her fed she always appeared (excepting once) greedy for her food. This was divided up into from five to seven feeds. The cow was kept with Ida of St. Lambert in a small pasture of withered clover—very poor feed—with no undergrass at all, and which could not produce a flow of milk, but the whole feed was given to enrich it.'

"With reference to her preparation for the test the report says: 'We were informed that ever since she got over calving the cow has been fed rich food with intention of producing rich milk rather than a flow, and keeping in mind the test that was before her, and if their statements are correct she really has been fed for this test for nearly two months, and certainly the color and density of her milk bears out its great richness in butter fat.'

"Mary Anne of St. Lambert is described as 'long-bodied, with a wedge-shaped, wide-spread barrel; and exceedingly deep through the chest, weighing 1,050. She is very clean-limbed, very fine head, with horns turning in, a little long in the face; rather straight, very well sprung open ribs; she is very long from the hip to the rump; she has a very large belly escutcheon; good milk veins, very large and tortuous, and many udder veins.' She was dropped March 26th, 1879, and is consequently between five and six years old. She dropped her last calf on the 23rd July, 1884. She is believed to have been in calf since Aug. 25th. The test just described commenced on the evening of September 23rd, and concluded with the morning milking of Sept. 30th.

The total number of horses, mules, cattle, and sheep in the United States at last census was 130,887,881. The total number of hogs was 47,681,700, or 36½ per cent. of the combined number of all other animals than hogs above named.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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

SUBSCRIPTION, - - \$2.00 per Annum

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(Nonpareil measurement, 12 lines to one inch.)

Breeders' cards, five line space, \$20.00 per annum; each additional line \$5.00 per annum.

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All communications to be addressed to

CANADIAN BREEDER,

COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.

TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, February 6th, 1885.

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

INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

There is not a Canadian-born farmer more than forty years old who has not within his comparatively brief experience seen the condition of the average member of his class improve to an extent that in his boyhood would have been thought impossible. Now this great improvement in the condition and circumstances of the farmer has arisen in a great measure from his own disposition to keep abreast of the times. Farmers have learned from one another. Improved machinery has been offered them, and one or two in a neighborhood would invest in it while the rest were satisfied to wait and profit by the experience of their neighbors. When an invention had proved itself a valuable one, those who had waited to see how their neighbors got along with it were satisfied and speedily purchased it. In the same way, when some new method in farming has been found to work satisfactorily, the successful experimenter has told his neighbors how well he has succeeded, and they will not be slow to profit by the enterprise of the farmer who first discovered the value of the proposed change of method. In time these interchanges of opinion have come to be recognized as valuable, and farmers' clubs and institutes have been established to especially promote them. Such means as those already mentioned for promoting careful study among farmers cannot be too strongly commended, but after all they are not the only vehicles of communication among farmers. The agricultural press of the country should contain letters from farmers on subjects upon which they are especially qualified to write. There are many men who, when they rise to speak in a meeting of any kind, find it extremely difficult to express themselves as they would wish, but who could sit down quietly, and by taking hold of the matter deliberately go over the whole ground in a well considered letter, in a manner that would be thoroughly satisfactory to themselves

and be calculated to materially benefit their brother farmers.

For such a purpose as this, the columns of THE CANADIAN BREEDER are always open, and no matter how completely a correspondent may be unaccustomed to writing for the press, it will make no difference as to the manner in which his letter will be treated. What we want from correspondents can be easily furnished by any thoughtful, common sense farmer. The reports of the results of practical experience must always be of value, as it is by the aggregating and averaging of these that valued discoveries in agriculture and stock-raising are continually being made. The manner in which a letter is written does not matter so long as the handwriting be legible and only one side of the paper used. As for the rest of it, all communications from those who are other than practical journalists are pretty much the same to an editor. Everything requires more or less fixing, and a letter from a university graduate is more apt to give trouble in this respect than one from any farmer of average intelligence. Our columns will always be open to suitable correspondence of this kind, either on purely agricultural, stock-raising, or dairy topics. As THE CANADIAN BREEDER is published weekly it offers exceptional facilities for the publication of discussions among farmers and breeders. For example, if a man reads a letter or an editorial in this week's paper which runs counter to some pet theory of his, he is not compelled to wait till everybody has forgotten all about it before publishing an answer embodying his own views. He can have his say while the subject is still fresh in the memory of his readers.

Though at times these discussions are characterized by considerable warmth, there can be no doubt that much good is effected by them. The advocates of each of the conflicting theories are put upon their mettle, and they will spare no pains to furnish every available scrap of information bearing on the case that will help their cause. In this way the whole truth is brought out on both sides, and before a discussion is ended it often happens that the labors of perhaps half a dozen clever and well-informed farmers or breeders are enlisted on each side. In such a discussion any question of importance is sure to be pretty thoroughly ventilated.

The columns of THE CANADIAN BREEDER are open to you, gentlemen. Take off your coats and step into the ring. If you breed Clydesdales or Shire horses, throw down the gauntlet to the Percheron and Suffolk Punch men. If you swear by the Herefords challenge the criticism of the friends of the Shorthorns, Polled Angus, or Galloways. Nobody will be hurt by these discussions and many will be benefited. Jerseys, Holsteins, Herefords, Shorthorns, Angus, Sussex, Galloways, Devons, Ayrshires, and all the improved breeds have their especial merits, and it can do them no harm to have the fact emphasized in a series of letters from people who can bring the result of practical experience in support of what they have to say.

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION.

The present Ontario Government has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the farmer and the stock-raiser, and the province has reason to be thankful that so much has been done for the promotion of its leading industry. The Agricultural College and Experimental Farm are institutions of which any country might reasonably feel proud, while the work of the Agricultural Commission in the past, and that of the Bureau of Industries and Statistics at present, can hardly be too highly estimated. But, at the same time, there is much that remains to be done, and which will be done if those most interested are only prepared to properly represent their case to the Provincial Government.

At this time England is becoming thoroughly awake on the importance of using every means in her power to promote the horse-breeding industry, while here in Canada it appears to be about the last thing thought of. As a class it is questionable if Canadian horses are not absolutely deteriorating instead of advancing in excellence. This comes of hap-hazard breeding to mongrel stallions. These mongrels are usually crosses between native mares and heavy draught horses. A cross of this kind will often produce a good substantial work horse, or even a fairly good brood mare but a cross-bred animal—and especially the result of a cross between widely differing types—should never be used as a sire. Now this is a fact that is or ought to be known to everyone who breeds horses, but it is disregarded by many who know it simply because the services of a fairly good-looking mongrel can be had for a trifle. But these sleek-looking cheap mongrels are not the only stallions on the road that should be castrated. Horses that have disease or unsoundness that is likely to be hereditary should not be employed for stock purposes. Several years ago we saw a grand-looking old chestnut thoroughbred travelling through eastern Ontario, and "insuring" at two dollars per mare. This was no other than imported Emigrant. He had three ringbones, and nine out of ten of his colts had from one to four ringbones. The few sound colts that he left behind him were at that time and in that section of the province considered marvels of style, speed, and endurance, but for all that the country would have been much better without him.

Two things at least should be done to improve the status of horse-breeding in Canada. In the first place, no horse should be allowed to cover mares till a competent veterinary surgeon had pronounced him free from hereditary disease and unsoundness. The objection that would arise to this would be, "Where is the money to come from to pay for these inspections?" And this leads to the second proposition for the advancement of the horse breeding interest.

The second is the licensing of all stallions. Let the license-fee be as large as possible without bearing unduly on the farmer who happens

to raise or buy a colt good enough to be a sire. These fees will go a long way beyond paying for the administration of the license and inspection regulations, but no stallion owner or intelligent horse-breeder will grumble so long as it keeps worthless cripples and mongrels off the road and leaves a clear field for really first-class sires. But nothing could be easier than to return the surplus to the very men who pay it over. It can be returned as prizes to the best stallions in each class. Thus the men who import first-class stallions at considerable expense would soon find the road clear of those worthless brutes whose owners stand them at from \$1 to \$5 per mare, and the owners of good horses would have something like the chance they desired.

If stallion owners would only hold a convention early in the present session and present their views properly, it is more than probable that some step would be taken by the Local Government in the matter.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The Bureau of Statistics has been doing an excellent work, but there appear to be still some fields not covered by it in which its services would greatly assist the farmer. At present there is a great diversity of opinion as to the class of horses which yield the best returns to the breeder in Canada. One man says the heavy draught horse, another says the cross-bred draught, or the mis-named "general purpose horse." Still another says the sprightly roadster or light harness horse, another the big coach horse, and not a few think no horses average better returns than the half-bred hunter or saddle horse. So far but few have tried the production of race horses with the view of making money out of the sale of them, but the day may not be very far distant when the breeding of race horses in Canada may be found a very profitable employment. In the meantime, if we could only be put in possession of statistics on this subject it would not take long to come to some sort of an intelligent conclusion on the question. The Agricultural Commission held some years ago took evidence from various people bearing on this subject, but, as might have been expected, there was a very wide diversity of opinion, each dealer and breeder thinking (as was quite natural) that he himself was on precisely the right track.

Of course there would be some difficulty in collecting information of this kind, but as dealers and breeders came to understand the substantial good that was to be effected by the collection of reliable statistics they would, no doubt, be induced to co-operate heartily with the energetic secretary of the Bureau of Statistics. The classes and average prices of horses exported would be easily obtainable, but the great difficulty would be found in securing figures that could be relied on from the local horse markets of the Province.

It would certainly be worth a little trouble and expense to be able to show the Ontario

farmer at the end of each year how many thoroughbreds, trotters, roadsters, coach horses, hunters, saddle horses, agricultural horses, and heavy draught horses were sold out of Ontario during the year, and at least an approximation to the average prices brought by each class. It would also be useful, and interesting, and instructive, to know how many colts were foaled each year in each of these classes. It would also be desirable information to the farmer if some one could tell him how many stallions, in each of the specified classes, were employed in the Province and what patronage they obtained. Much of this information would be readily obtainable, and it is to be hoped that the suggestion we have thus thrown out will be taken into consideration.

MR. GILBEY'S SALE OF SHIRE HORSES.

English correspondence of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

LONDON, Jan. 2d.

The lovers of the Shire horse will have, on the 5th of February, perhaps the finest opportunity which has ever occurred for purchasing some of the best bred animals of this most useful and fashionable breed.

I allude to the sale of twenty-eight mares and fillies and twelve stallions and colts which Mr. Walter Gilbey, the ex-president of the Shire Horse Society, has decided to sell by auction, owing to his stud increasing so rapidly and so completely outgrowing the accommodation at the Elsenham Hall Paddocks. This cannot in any way be called a draft sale, as all the young prize-winning stock (with the exception of one young stallion which is reserved for stud purposes) will be unreservedly offered for sale.

For proof of the wonderful quality and breeding of these splendid specimens of the Shire horse, it is only necessary to point to the marvellous success achieved by them in the various show yards during the last year, when they won three champion prizes, four specials, twenty-seven first and thirteen second prizes, besides numbers of high commendations.

Amongst the stallions we find that grand horse Gay Spark (3,095), winner of two champion prizes, and which at the 1884 London show was only beaten by the champion stallion Enterprise of Cannock (2,772), which was sold for 1,000 guineas or 5,250 dollars. Then there is Toddington Don, one of the Gold Medal Group at the Amsterdam International Agricultural Exhibition, and also Crowland Chief, the first prize winner at the Shewsbury Royal, the Bath and West of England, and the Royal Counties Shows.

The mares and fillies include some of the best and most successful prize-winning animals in England. Cosy won the first prize two successive years at the London Shire Horse Show, added to which Cosy is doubtless in foal to Spark (2,497), the most celebrated Shire horse stallion of the day. Spark was the sensational horse of the 1881 London Show, where he was bought by Mr. Gilbey for 800 guineas, after winning the champion prize, which he again

won in 1883. After Spark had accomplished this feat, which no other horse has ever done, Mr. Gilbey very wisely kept him entirely for the stud, where he promises to prove as great a success as he was in the show yard. Some of the young stock are sired by Spark, and several of the mares and three-year-old fillies are in foal by him.

If intending purchasers can be more certain of one thing than of any other, it is that every lot will, to the best of Mr. Gilbey's knowledge and belief, be exactly as it is described. This is a sufficient guarantee for every Englishman, as Mr. Gilbey's straightforwardness and energy are proverbial.

AMATEUR.

STALLION SERVICE VOUCHER.

Mr. Sadler, of Galt, has kindly furnished us with a copy of one of his vouchers for stallion service. It is the form adopted by the Horse-Breeding Association of Toronto two years ago. Stallion owners who have had a little experience in collecting accounts will readily understand the value of these vouchers. The form reads as follows:—

Post-Office.....
 Galt, Ont.,.....1884.
 I,.....residing on lot.....
 Concession.....Township of.....County of.....
 agree to breed my.....Mare.....
 to Wm. Sadler's Imported Stallion "St. Elmo," for the sum of \$20.00, payable \$5.00 cash at the time of service, and a further sum of \$15.00 to insure a foal, payable in February, 1885, if she proves with foal. The Mare to be brought to the said Wm. Sadler, in the Town of Galt, in February, 1885. If she proves to have been or be with foal, the \$15.00 become due and payable immediately to the said Wm. Sadler at Galt. But if she proves not to have been or be in foal, then this becomes null and void so far as relates to the \$15.00 only. Should I sell or otherwise dispose off or fail to produce the said Mare in Galt in February, 1885, as aforesaid, then the \$15.00 to become due and payable immediately to the said Wm. Sadler, in Galt. Interest will be charged after First of March, 1885.

(Signed,).....

Witness—

Proprietor.....

Groom.....

Paid, \$.....

THE SUFFOLK PUNCH AND CLYDESDALE CROSS.

Mr. Wm. Sadler, of Galt, writes us as follows:—"The cross of the Suffolk Punch on the Clydesdale mare is just what is wanted in Canada. It gives them a good middle, makes deep in the flank, and good feeders. They will do more work on less feed than the Clydes. My colt "Exhibition," sired by "Young Hero," dam a Clydesdale mare, her weight 1,225 lbs. (and her first colt), was foaled on June 2nd, 1883. You will see by the following measurements and weight he is going to make an extra Canadian-bred horse:—Girth, 82 inches; arm, 27 in.; knee, 15 in.; shin, 9 in.; girth of kidney, 85 in.; hind arm, 23 in.; hough, 19 in.; shin, 11 in.; base of neck at collar, 54 in.; at head 36 in.; weight, 1,400 lbs. Height 15½ hands. Age 20 months He is a good square mover, and as active as a blood horse."

CANADIAN CATTLE EXPORTING— DOES IT PAY?

Correspondence of London Live Stock Journal.

In a former article dealing with the subject of American cattle exporting we endeavored to show that the position of the United States exporter of live cattle was such that business in the immediate future would be comparatively limited in extent, and probably confined wholly to dead meat. This conclusion was arrived at from an examination of the relative cost of live animals in America and their sale value when disposed of here, the comparison showing a loss against exporters, which, it was fairly assumed, would drive them out of our market. To some extent this anticipation has already been realised, the diminished volume of business noticeable during last three months proving its accuracy. Some of our readers may have surmised that Canada, as a Trans-Atlantic cattle exporting country, was included in this category, but such is not the case, the Dominion exporter's position being different. Although, from a geographical point, the Canadian shipper is, to all intents and purposes, on an equal footing with his United States competitor, there are one or two points of differentiation separating their ventures. The most important of these is that cattle from Canada are at liberty to travel through any part of Great Britain, the Dominion being free from any disease of a contagious nature. This of itself is an immense advantage, enabling the Canadian exporter to distribute his shipments all over the country, thereby minimising the losses occasionally incurred through over-supply at the principal markets. There are other features which tend to favor the Canadian shipper, such as the absence of any great demand for home slaughtering. In Chicago there is an enormous consumption in this direction, two or three firms (Swift Brothers, J. Eastman and Co., and T. C. Eastman) buying thousands of cattle weekly to supply the Eastern markets with fresh meat, and maintain the refrigerated export trade to England. For several months back a regular trade-war has been raging in America between these big Western slaughtermen and the local butchers of the Eastern cities, the latter finding that the meat stores started by the Chicago houses were doing all the trade. This new departure has largely contributed to keep values in Chicago at such a figure that buyers for the European markets find it impossible to secure stock at prices which would leave any margin of profit.

Another fact to be noted which has no little bearing in favor of the Dominion shipper is this—nearly all the Canadian exporters are represented in this country by members of their own firms, who also act as salesmen. Where the representative does not actually sell, he, as a rule, "follows the stock," and with a keen eye to business sees that his cattle get all the feed and attention charged for in the account sales. The veriest tyro in agricultural matters knows the value of such supervision, which has been crystallized into a proverbial phrase, that tells us, "Tis the master's eye fattens the beast." If further evidence were required to prove the advantages possessed by the Canadian shippers, it would be found in the statement that they enjoy the almost unlimited confidence of their Government, their bankers, and their railway and ocean carrying companies, all of whom apparently believe that a big success is in store for those engaged in building up the live stock export trade of Canada. On these grounds we consider that there is sufficient divergence between the operations of the two great Trans-Atlantic countries to war-

rant the assertion that, apart from a mere geographical coincidence, their commercial interests are totally different.

Applying what may be called the "P. and L. account" to Canadian shipments this season, we find that, despite the substantial benefits accruing from the freedom of our provincial markets, the actual profit earned has been fractional. This is attributable to the depreciation in values for secondary beef cattle, general throughout the country, a reduction which has also been more or less severely felt by owners of choice home-bred stock. From a careful examination of reliable reports dealing specially with Canadian export stock, we form the following estimate:—

VALUE IN MONTREAL.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
Prime Candian steer, weighing 1,300 lbs. at 5½ cents. = 69.87 dols., or say	14	11	2
Add freight and insurance.....	"	4	5
Feed and men.....	"	0	12
Expenses in England—market dues, driving, commission, &c.....	"	0	15
Total cost.....	£20	3	8

SALE VALUE IN ENGLAND.

Cr.	£	s.	d.
A steer weighing 1,300 lbs. would shrink 5 per cent. = 65 lbs.; nett weight alive, 1,235 lbs., which would dress 53 per cent., giving a carcase weight of 654 lbs. = 81½ stones at 4s. 2d. per stone.....	17	0	8
Hide, and offal.....	3	8	0
	20	8	8

Balance to credit of owner..... 0 5 0

One-and-a-quarter per cent. is by no means a dazzlingly alluring return for the capital, time, and talent invested in a live stock business; but, as times go, it is better than many a large manufacturer can show at this present moment. We are aware that an opinion has been quoted in our columns that even the modest profit brought out by us above is hardly warranted by actual transactions. With all deference to the author of that opinion, we submit that in Canada, as in Britain, cattle dealers may occasionally thrive on their losses, and the loss of 2,000,000 dollars last year did not keep the Dominion exporter from our markets, but, as a matter of fact, the shipments of cattle were larger than ever.

We do not incline to the opinion that Canadian beef cattle will be sent in any larger quantities than hitherto, simply because it will be found more profitable to export stockers or half-fatted cattle. With the impetus that has been given to grazing matters of late, we believe that the feeders of England and Scotland will turn their attention to this business as one which affords a ready and accessible means of producing fat stock at less cost than the system suggested of rearing more home-bred calves. In Scotland Canadian store cattle have been in request for two or three years at the back end of the harvest, and in every instance their keep has been amply repaid when sold off in the fat market four or five months later. We cannot admit stores from Wyoming as Mr. Frewen would wish, but we can do so from Canada, and the probabilities are that a very large business in feeding cattle will be inaugurated this year by Dominion dealers. From the raw material sent us the finished article produced by our farmers and graziers will be able to hold its own in the market, at a price virtually prohibitive to any foreign rival, at same time giving a reasonable profit to all interested in its production.

THE SUFFOLK HORSE.

The following history of the Suffolk horse is taken from the first volume of the Suffolk Stud Book:—

Arthur Young was born in 1741. When a young man the Suffolk horse was a distinct breed—it had even then been improved. He never speaks of the origin of it. Nor does he allude to any tradition of its introduction into the district where it was then known. Young was the first writer to mention its existence, and as he throws no light on its earlier history we must be content and take for the starting point the period in which he lived. We gather from his writings that the breed was then in the country, somewhat modified in its characteristics, but not greatly altered. We may fairly conclude that the Sorrel horse of East Suffolk had for many years been an established breed of animals peculiar to the district. That it had for a long period been a distinct breed I think is to be clearly proven. The reason for the assumption is this—the older and more distinct a breed of animals is, the more it takes to alter its character; the tenacity in retaining its original type is stronger, and the longer it takes to obliterate its prominent features. If there is any truth in this theory—and few who have experience in breeding animals will deny its universal application—the Suffolk has every claim to be classed among the oldest of our English breed of horses.

Compared with other horses for a similar purpose no breed can show better formed feet. It was not always so; but, thanks to the measures taken to root out the evil, we have now a sounder class of horses.

For power of endurance, constitution, and longevity, the Suffolk horse has long been famous. As far back as 1813, Arthur Young, writing of the county of Essex, says that the Suffolk breed of horses is the favorite in Essex. Mr. Wight, of Rockford Hall, has seventeen, and to show the healthy hardiness of the breed remarks that in ten years he had neither changed nor added one of these teams, except a stallion. At one of the early shows of the Suffolk Agricultural Association a mare was exhibited with a suckling filly by her side, the united ages amounting to forty-one years. The filly was, however, we should add, then two years old; but the most reliable evidence was given which conclusively proved that at the time she was foaled her dam was thirty-seven years old. The mare which bred Webb's Rising Star (1,266), the first prize horse at Leeds in 1861, was two and twenty when that horse was foaled. The dam of Lofft's Cupbearer (842), a mare owned by Rev. O. Reynolds, of Debach, was one of sixteen foals which he bred from her dam in sixteen successive years. Stearn's horse (1,145) at Eaton was one of a family of the same number, and numerous instances could be given of this kind as well as of the great age to which Suffolk mares have lived and continued to work and breed too.

For long hours without food, and short rations when they get it, no horse, as I said before, can work with the Suffolk. Farmers who come into this country from a distance and fill their stables with bays and browns invariably astonish the men on the farm with the extra quantity of corn the Shire breeds require over and above what a Suffolk farmer would allow a Suffolk horse at the same work. The iron constitutions of these deep-ribbed, hardy animals, and their habit of life engendered from one generation to another, have inured them to what, in this respect, would have killed any other breed. In temper they are docile in the extreme. The excellence, and a rare one, of the old Suffolk (the new breed has not lost it) con-

sisted in nimbleness of action, and the honesty and continuance with which he would exert himself in a dead pull. Many a good draught horse knows well what he can effect, and after he has attempted it and failed no torture of the whip can induce him to strain his power beyond its natural extent. The Suffolk, however, would tug at a dead pull till he dropped. No breed of horses has been put to such a variety of purposes as the Suffolk. The sister isle takes him readily to cross the light-bred mares for general use. Some excellent specimens may be seen in the vans and drays of London. The Continental States use them for artillery horses. Some of the cleverest cobs in existence are bred from light, active mares of the Suffolk breed. Many excellent hunters in the field, and still more in the show yard, have been the produce of pure Suffolk mares and a thoroughbred stallion. The bone of the Suffolk horse is not large; it is more of the terture of the blood horse, and does not require to be so heavy to the eye. A girth of 10½ inches below the knee is ample for any Suffolk horse, nor is his value increased by a larger bone. The height of a Suffolk horse varies from 15.3 hands to 17; 16½ hands is all that a good one ought to be. Catlen's Boxer (299) was barely 16½ hands. Walton's Monarch (1,348) was almost, if not quite, a hand higher, and so was Baby's Conqueror (187); but with all their grand looks they were too high for model Suffolks. Crisp's Cupbearer (416) was a trifle lower; but his immense depth of shoulder and short fore-legs took off any appearance of undue height. Garret's Cupbearer the III. (566), the champion prize horse at Lowestoft in 1879, is not so high, but measures 10½ below the knee. M. Biddle Ben (139), the winner the year before, stands just 16.3 hands, and measured 11 inches on the cannon bone. Walton's Royalty (1,339) is not quite so high and has a 10 inch cannon bone. The girth of a Suffolk horse behind the shoulder should be about 8 feet. Two inches short of this would not be considered as a light fore-rib, but anything further that way would begin to attract notice. Battersea Colonel (128), the winner of the first prize at the Metropolitan Meeting of the Royal in 1862, measured 8 feet 1½ inches. Cupbearer the III. is more than that, but there are few so large as these behind the shoulders. I never heard what was the girth of old Cupbearer (416), but his immense depth of shoulder and thickness through the heart would have told well on the tape. The well-rounded rib, deep all the way from shoulder to flank, is a decided point in the build of a Suffolk horse. An arched crest with a fine, silky mane belongs to the Suffolk horse. Some prefer a more muscular neck, while others are inclined to a finer crest, all agreeing that it should be deep in the collar, tapering gracefully towards the setting on of the head. The straight, yew neck is rarely seen in the Suffolk horse, and is always rejected as a serious detriment. As regards the head there is some little difference of opinion. Mr. Garret says "head rather large, thick through the gullet, not coarse, eyes small, not prominent, ears small, and pointing towards each other at the tips." Mr. S. Walton says "not too handsome; broad forehead, with a little thickness in the throat band; ears not large, should look rather small on a masculine head; eyes fairly prominent; nostrils rather thick but open; chaps deep and a little heavy in appearance." In these descriptions may be traced the head of more than one well-known horse of the last ten years. But it would not perhaps be a model head in which some are in search of. The Earl of Stradbroke, who is one of the oldest breeders of high class Suffolks in the country, says that

a cart horse should have a good head, neck well placed, shoulders laying back, should measure well round the girth, wide ribs, strong back ribs, a good wide back, tail well set on good wide hind quarters, long arms, short legs, good feet. The recognized color is chestnut. Of chestnut there are seven shades: the dark, at times approaching a brown-black, mahogany, or liver color, the dull dark chestnut, the light, mealy chestnut, the red, the golden, the lemon, and the bright chestnut. The most popular, the most common, and standing color is the last named. The red chestnut is a very popular color, and a red chestnut is almost sure to be a whole colored horse. The golden is a beautiful color, not many removes from the bright chestnut. The dark chestnut is a favorite with some breeders, but is mostly a changing color, varying with the seasons of the year from almost a black to a dark cherry red; but there can be no doubt that a first-class mare is considerably depreciated in value if a dark instead of a bright or golden chestnut.

CLASSIFYING LIVE STOCK.

From the (English) Farm and Home.

The relative meating properties of our improved breeds of stock is an important question. A rough classification of qualities in meated animals is made at the Metropolitan Cattle Market—the beasts being distinguished as coarse inferior, second quality, prime large, and prime Scotch, &c.; and sheep divided into coarse inferior, second quality, prime coarse woolled, and prime Southdown. Indeed, an attempt is made at certain markets to value animals according to their breed. Thus, at the great Christmas market top quotations for various breeds were valued at per stone of 8lb., thus:—Irish beasts, 5s. 8d.; Norfolks, Lincolns, and West Country, 5s. 10d.; Herefords, Devons, and Welsh runts, 6s.; prime Scotch, 6s. 2d. For sheep top figures were—Coarse wools, 5s. 4d.; Irish, 5s. 8d.; Hampshires, 6s.; half-breeds, 6s. 4d.; Downs, 6s. 6d. And for pigs—Large hogs, 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d.; prime small, 6s. That is, while individual animals or lots are priced according to the judgment of buyers and sellers (subject to the haggling of the market) as to the probable outturn in quality of flesh and yield of internal fat, as indicated by external signs, there is, in general, a superiority in some breeds or an inferiority in others which appraises itself at about the differences in price noted above.

Commercially it is found that, as a rule, with variations, Scotch polled and Devon cattle are worth more money per stone than animals which an American would describe as Short-horns of a low grade; and similarly, with exceptions, Southdown and Welsh sheep, with their large proportion of lean mutton of choice grain and flavor, realize a higher value, weight for weight, than Leicesters or Cotswolds, with their lean of more commonplace character and their excessive proportion of fat. But all this is rough and indeterminate practice. The true relative values of the carcasses produced by different breeds has been little studied. Apart from differences in fineness of bone and offal, in rapidity of growth, and in fattening propensity observable between individual animals of the same breed, there are some breeds which naturally excel others in economy of the meat yielded, or, in other words, in their production of a carcass which is more economical and valuable in consumption; and we should know to what extent one breed is in this important respect better than another. Which breed of cattle or of sheep yields the largest proportion of its carcass-weight in edible flesh, as distinguished from bone? Which breed yields most

lean meat in proportion to the whole edible flesh? Which accumulates most fat marbled in the lean and least fat deposited in a form conducive to culinary and other waste?

Scientific investigation of the nutritive and fattening values of different foods for animals has taught lessons to the breeder and grazier; but few inquiries have been instituted in England with regard to the comparative economy of the carcasses produced by these instructed feeders. It is nearly thirty years since Sir John Lawes and Dr. Gilbert made their laborious and costly experiments at Rothamsted on the chemical compositions of animals fed upon different foods, incidentally throwing some light upon the relative carcass-economy of several distinct breeds. And it is now much to be desired that a systematic examination should be made of the respective nutritive properties of our improved breeds.

The objects to be ascertained by the Rothamsted experiments were—first, the amount of food or its several constituents consumed in relation to a given weight of animal within a given time; second, the relation of the gross increase in live weight to the amount of food or its constituents consumed; third, the comparative development of the different organs or parts of fattening animals—their final, ultimate, and proximate composition—and the probable composition of their gross increase of live weight during the feeding process; fourth, the composition of the solid and liquid excrements—that is, the manure—in relation to that of the food consumed; fifth, the loss or expenditure of constituents by respiration and by the cutaneous exhalations—that is, the mere sustenance of the living meat and manure-making machine. For these purposes some hundreds of animals, oven, sheep, and pigs, were subjected to prolonged feeding experiments; the weights of the slaughtered carcasses and organs and parts of several hundred of these animals were ascertained, and for standard samples a large number of the carcasses and offal parts were submitted to chemical analysis. In these sample cases the flesh, fat, and bones were cut up, dried in a water bath, at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, for several days, and the melted fat collected; and then any parts still containing fat after that were tied up in canvas and squeezed in a screw press; and, lastly, fat which resisted the melting and expression was extracted by means of ether. The crude, dried substance was ground into a coarse powder, and the proportions of nitrogen and mineral matter found in the usual manner. Nothing like so comprehensive and elaborate an inquiry is needed for the present purpose. What meets the case would, probably, be ascertaining the weight of the entire carcass, and separately of the offal parts and of the bones or skeleton, in a large number of examples chosen to represent as equally as possible different breeds under uniform treatment. In the Rothamsted experiments the animals were fasted for eighteen to twenty-four hours before being killed, and the parts weighed quickly, so as to avoid much waste evaporation.

THE MILK CROP OF SCOTLAND.

Professor Sheldon in North British Agriculturist.

The publication, commencing with 1868, of the annual "Agricultural Returns of Great Britain," supplies comparative data and statistics which ought to be universally studied and referred to by the farmers of the British Islands. These returns do not pretend to be absolutely correct, but they are collected and compiled with great care, and are, to say the least, approximately correct—are, in fact, as nearly accurate as any census returns can be reason-

ably expected to be. The essence of a census, after all, is approximative, supplying comparisons which, being all obtainable in the same manner, are sufficiently accurate as regards each other, presenting a picture which is reliable as a practical guide. These returns, which, owing to the innate suspicion of farmers, were more difficult to obtain at first than now, are gradually approaching accuracy; meanwhile however they are, and have been since the start, very valuable estimates as to the average of different kinds of crops, and the numbers of different kinds of cattle in these islands; and in addition to mere numbers of each species of live stock, they tell us the number of cattle, horses, and sheep of different ages.

In this way the returns present us with, as it were, an instantaneous photograph of the relative positions which, in regard to number, the different kinds of dairy stock hold toward each other, and we see at a glance whether stock-raising, for instance, is increasing or decreasing in any two contiguous years. Returns of this character, which are collected in June each year, and issued in autumn, are calculated to be of great service to farmers who will take the very small amount of pains required to extract the lessons they contain. They are, in fact, literally a national stock-taking, by means of which we learn how the country speeds in this, that, or the other particular. Here are cattle statistics for the last seventeen years, the whole series relating to Scotland:—

Years.	In-milk or in-calf.	Two years old and above.	Under two years.
1868	384,235	257,770	408,912
1869	379,670	250,291	387,763
1870	375,997	254,536	410,901
1871	380,189	257,477	432,441
1872	391,516	261,338	467,739
1873	396,990	261,014	490,053
1874	395,704	278,562	480,880
1875	396,863	281,207	465,010
1876	393,249	202,312	455,526
1877	395,051	271,555	435,468
1878	388,002	279,120	428,265
1879	388,686	259,727	435,188
1880	387,195	258,967	453,124
1881	388,539	269,567	438,106
1882	389,667	252,644	438,935
1883	395,182	252,362	446,773
1884	408,745	248,089	479,770

These figures illustrate several features in Scottish dairy husbandry, of which, perhaps, the most striking is the decrease in the number of cattle two years old and above, while the other classes are considerably increased. Some of these intermediate cattle are, no doubt, included in the figures of the class to the left of them, viz., those in-calf or in-milk; and, so far as this is the case, young cattle are being brought to profit at an earlier age than was formerly the case—more of them, that is, are in calf at two years old. This points to the development of the principle of early maturity, which, if not pushed too far, is a valuable feature in the management of dairy stock. The figures show, also, that the raising of stock has received in Scotland the impetus which high prices give, for the number of bovine stock under two years of age is much larger now than in any year since 1874. In each and all the columns we see the influence of the disastrous decade of years out of which we have just emerged. It is satisfactory to find the number of cows and heifers in-milk or in-calf much larger now than in any previous year of which we have a record, and it is no less than 18,423 above the average of the seventeen years; the number, too, of cattle under two years old is no less than 35,385 above the average, while that of the intermediate class is 15,237 below it. The present number of cattle

of all ages is greater than that of the average, by no less than 38,591, which is going to a very satisfactory extent, for the time being, in the right direction. The average number of cows and heifers in-milk or in-calf, for seventeen years, is 390,322; that of the intermediate class, 263,326; and that of the young class, 444,385. We may hope that, in August next, it will be found that Scotland, in the aggregate number of her cattle, has exceeded the average of eighteen years.

However, to come to the milk itself from the cattle that produce it, there were in June last 408,745 cows and heifers in-milk or in-calf, and if we assume the average yield of each cow to be 450 gallons of milk per annum, we have as a result the stupendous total of 183,935,250 gallons, which, valued at 6d. a gallon, is worth £4,598,880, or upwards of four and a half millions sterling. This estimate of the annual yield of milk by cows in Scotland is, of course, only approximative, for it is quite possible that they give more than this. Were they all Ayrshires, indeed, this estimate would be too low, and I think I could easily lay my finger, so to speak, on a herd of a hundred whose average yield of milk is probably close on 600 gallons. There are, however, the West Highlanders, the Galloways, and the Aberdeens, all of which are more famous for beef than milk, and it is perhaps not unfair to assume that these three breeds, excellent as they are in other respects, lower the high average yield of milk which the Ayrshires alone would undoubtedly show. My impression, indeed, is that the Ayrshires are the most practical and valuable breed of cattle in any country, save in the beef-making department; for if we take them on quantity and quality of milk, on vigor and hardiness of constitution, on the return they make for the food they consume, and also take into account the size of the cow, where shall we find a breed to equal them? The Jerseys, no doubt, are wonderful milkers, giving the richest milk of any breed of cows in the British Islands or elsewhere, but they would simply die out in many countries where the Ayrshires would flourish. The Kerrys, perhaps, are the cattle that will compare best with the Ayrshires in the qualities I have named; and they, too, are out of the running in beef.

The milk crop of Scotland, then, is a most valuable one, more so than any crop besides; and as it is evidently increasing in value, the question of its disposal and utilization in the best way possible is one of great moment to the community at large, and to dairy farmers in particular. It is satisfactory to know that the latter are fully alive to the need of improvement in the dairy, as well as to progress out of doors. The tendency of the period is toward dairy-farming and stock-raising, connected more or less directly with stock-fattening. The number of cattle in Scotland, as in England too, is still far below what it ought to be, in view of the extensive laying down of land to grass which has been going on for some years past, and which may be expected to go on for some years to come. In the latter country, however, a higher point in the number of cattle is touched in last year's returns than in those of any previous year; the lowest point was 3,979,650 in 1877, and now the number is 4,451,658. But in Scotland, on the contrary, the highest point yet touched was in 1874, when the aggregate number of cattle was 1,154,846, which, notwithstanding the fact that the number of cows and heifers in-milk or in-calf is now greater than ever before, is no less than 18,242 more than the present aggregate; the tendency, however, is to increase, and as there is still ample room for expansion in dairy-farming, we may hope that the tendency will remain in force for some time to come.

POULTRY FARMING.

"Stephen Beale" in Country Gentleman.

Hitherto the term "poultry farm" has been held to imply a place where the first object is to produce eggs and chickens. Any other work done, any crops grown, are subordinate to the main object. Many attempts of this nature have been made, but I am fain to confess that in this country they have been failures. The records of some of these are very interesting reading, but one and all point to the same direction, namely, that the first cost of houses, &c., is overwhelming, and that in order to obtain results to pay the interest on this cost, the ground is overstocked with birds, it becomes foul, disease attacks the stock, and a dismal failure is the result. I know personally of several failures which were due, in large measure, to want of discretion in choice of breeds, to impatience for returns, which led to birds being bought instead of bred, and to want of acquaintance with the management and treatment of poultry. These, at one time, I thought were the only causes, but the evidence in other instances, where they were not present, have shown me that in this country, where land is so scarce and dear, a poultry farm, pure and simple, is not practicable. Really good land, in suitable places, costs to hire from \$10 to \$20 an acre per annum, and can only be got with the greatest difficulty. Ten to twenty-acre farms are almost unknown, while the cottager, who could cultivate one or two acres easily, and keep a decent stock of fowls thereon, adding to his poor income and making him a contented man, is refused it, lest, I suppose, he becomes too independent. Thus, if land can be got, it is generally too limited in quantity to try the experiment properly; or if not, the cost for rent is so high that it is too heavy a weight to be borne; and also the cottager, who, by a unification of cultivation and poultry keeping, could make the speculation a success, is prevented by land-owners, who, in many cases, refuse land for the purpose of poultry keeping. I could write very strongly, for I feel strongly, on this subject, but a political dissertation would be out of place here. Often do I envy you in a country where iniquitous land laws have no existence, and where each man, if industrious and gifted with common sense, can sit under his own vine and fig tree, where

Landlords cease from troubling,
And tenants are *non est*.

But even with a wide extent of land at disposal, I do not think a poultry farm, accepting the interpretation of that term given above, would be a success. Apart from rent or interest on purchase money, fowls could scarcely be kept on a farm alone, or if they were, the labor in looking after them would be too great to pay for the results, and I think this will be the experience on your side the Atlantic as well as ours. I do not say that cottagers and owners of two or three acres of land could not succeed. These, by a judicious intermixture of fruit or vegetable growing and poultry keeping, can do what the larger farmer cannot, and it is persons of this class who are the great poultry keepers in France.

My own belief is that we must look to poultry becoming part of the live stock of a farm, and an important part also, rather than to the establishment of poultry farms. In the latter case all the eggs are put into one basket, and that not a very safe one; in the former it is just the carrying out of a natural law observed by all farmers, namely, that one part of the farm work shall aid the other parts, and that the combination of all shall make the whole a success. Great wheat farms or cattle ranches may be found in the Western States, but these

are not really farms, and the conditions which permit their existence are but temporary in their nature. On an ordinary farm, though stock-rearing may be the first object, as far as possible all the food required is there produced. By the rotation of crops, and the cropping of pasture land, the one part of the farm work conduces to the success of the other. What I believe we ought to seek is, that farmers shall pay more and more attention to their poultry, study their requirements, give thought and attention to the choice of breeds and selection of breeding stock—in short, take a real personal interest in this branch of the farm economy. That it will repay them, there is no doubt whatever in my own mind. I know farmers who are in this sense poultry farmers. They pay as much attention, in proportion to its importance, to the breeding and care of their fowls as to their Shorthorns or Leicesters, and while ignoring all merely fancy considerations, are as careful in buying a stock cock-bird as in selecting a bull or a tup. The time absorbed is small, but a little given now and then, and a constant interest in the stock, is sufficient. Poultry keeping is not an all-absorbing pursuit, and it has the faculty of dove-tailing easily into the other work of the farm, and taking its proper place therein.

There are right and wrong ways of keeping the poultry on a farm, and these I will endeavor to deal with later on. But meanwhile let me say that if your correspondent knows anything of fruit growing, that is a pursuit which can be amalgamated with poultry keeping very successfully. In the South of England such a farm is to be found. This is in the county of Hants, on the borders of the New Forest. It has been carried on for some five or six years, and is, I believe, a commercial success. The land is only moderate in quality, and is in a rather exposed position, but fairly dry. It is well sheltered by trees on two or three sides. The plan here adopted is to have movable wire fencing, and houses which can be lifted by a couple of men. Rapid growing fruit trees and bushes have been planted, and these are placed between the runs, and, except just when the fruit is ripe, the fowls have access below these bushes, obtaining shelter for themselves, feeding upon the insects found there, and contributing in return manure to the earth, thus nourishing the bushes. Raspberries are very largely grown here, as the bushes do not last so long as harder wood fruit trees, and strawberries also, but from where the latter are growing, of course, the fowls are debarred. Runs are changed very often. After two years, the ground which has been occupied by the fowls is dug up and planted with fruit bushes, and any of the ground either cleared by transplanting, or the exhaustion of the vines or plants which have been thereon, is made into runs for the fowls. In this way there is no danger of contamination or disease arising therefrom, the ground is never idle, and while the fruit growing takes out the quality the soil, this is renewed again by the fowls when turned into runs. The products are always in demand, and there is no fear of a bad market for either soft fruits or eggs. This plan could be modified in many ways. On land owned by the cultivator, it might be worth while to plant apple or pear trees over the ground. They would not produce so soon, but would last longer. Vegetables are also a good crop, or even roots. And where there is sufficient land some might be sown with grain to produce food for the fowls. There are, in fact, many ways in which the necessary variation can be secured, but such variation takes away the idea of a poultry farm pure and simple, which, as already stated, I do not think can ever be a success.

BASEMENT BARN.

H. Ives, in Country Gentleman.

A good basement is almost as necessary for making a complete farm barn as a kitchen for a farm house. The advantages of cisterns, root cellar, and silo, are all much easier had in connection with the basement barn. It gives the best winter quarters for keeping farm stock, the safest, cheapest, and easiest of all ways for storing apples, potatoes, and roots. If room is given for housing the farm wagons, they will last the longer, and their tires will not require re-setting as often. If rain-water cisterns furnish drink for the cattle, summer and winter, it is kept at a better temperature for that purpose than in almost any other way, when properly managed. It is the best as well as the most convenient place for housing the manure as it is made. As for storing the manure here, it will be objectionable unless rightly managed, when it will be the very best place for it.

The cattle stalls should be placed in such proximity to where the horses are kept that the manure from each will be well mixed, as it is thrown back from the animals; then the tramping down will keep it cool and moist, though it is a good plan to throw on a good lot of plaster once or twice a week. This will keep it from steaming and smelling, and help to rot it. It will be in condition to draw at any time as wanted. But one very important consideration in having this manure in good order at all times is, that the coarse feed and the bedding all have been passed through the cutting machine before using, to say nothing of the gain for feeding purposes, or for use as bedding, for all stock; to have all hay, straw, stalks, &c., thus chopped before using, would easily pay for all the cost of cutting, just for the better handling, quality, and condition of the manure from them.

Cisterns for such a barn should always be made in the bank outside and above the barn, with a pipe near the bottom to pass through the cellar wall, and a faucet and watering tub here for the cattle; it will seldom freeze, and should be as reliable a supply as a natural spring. A good root cellar is provided by partitioning off such a sized room as needed for this purpose, at one end, or in one corner of the basement, where the wall is well banked up on the outside to keep out the frost. This should be handy of access from below, by a common doorway from the basement; but the windows for such root cellars should in all cases be above the wall and the barn sill, and as that naturally opens to the hay floor, a section of this floor is cut out from before the window and housed over from top of window, slanting down to the floor, so as to connect the windows with the cellar below. The philosophy and economy of this arrangement is, first, that a window can thus be had without letting the frost into the cellar, as it will when set in the wall, and so much lower down; second, that in storing turnips or potatoes here, as the farmer usually conducts them by a shute or spout through the window from the bank above, if this can go over the sill in this way, it will deliver them near the middle of the cellar, so as to nearly fill it, if necessary, without much extra work of storing them away. A window placed in this way will need no extra attention in winter in guarding against frost. A few places, something like trap doors for each barn floor, will be a necessity in a barn with basement to put down fodder, and through which dispose of the chaff and the floor cleanings; but for the regular barn floors, these should never be made by making an opening through them; it makes too dangerous places to risk having them there; but an opening with a slide door

should be made at either side, and at convenient places, housed over at the side of the bay, for putting it down instead.

Some plan for ventilation is almost a necessity in such a barn. The cheapest and most practical way to do this is by making quite a breadth of open lattice work in each gable of the barn, instead of gable windows, and beside making a three or four-foot flue up from the cellar to near the top of the barn, inside. This will, naturally, have a draught to give ventilation, and the open gables will discharge it. The best place for this vent-flue is from over the head of the cellar stairway; then the place is kept fresh, and the rising gases are carried off, instead of accumulating here. As for these latticed gables, they should each have a light, plain section of battened boards, hung by strap hinges, and controlled by cord and pulley, so as to be opened and shut from the barn floor below. These, and the lattice work, are much cheaper than the gable window, and will prove much more efficient. Another thing such a barn will need, and for something more, too, than just for an ornament, will be a vane, so the farmer can, at a glance, see what the course of the wind is. Many times it is quite necessary he should know this before deciding about his work for the day, and with a vane mounted on his barn, he can be assured about it before going out. There is usually a change in the course of the wind in passing the buildings, and, beside, if they are sheltered, as they should be, by orchard and trees on the lawn, and other planting of forest trees for ornament, windbreaks, and groves, then the course and force of the prevailing wind is so much obstructed by these, that it would prove a necessity for one needing to learn its course. These weather-vanes can be had of almost any pattern and price in almost any market, though a plain one, the style the Government uses, is about as appropriate for such a place as any of these fancy styles.

The barn basement and cellar rather indicate and invite the keeping of stock and feeding of roots, making of it a sort of manure manufactory to supply the home demand on the farm. This is very commendable winter work for the thrifty farmer, and this kind of a barn offers him the best advantages for doing it profitably. In caring for these roots, they should be taken in dry, and free as possible from dirt; then have a salt-screen bottom to the spout by which the beets, or turnips and potatoes, are run into the cellar, to screen the dirt out of them. In this way, if it all works well, they will be clean enough to feed out, and in cutting them up for feeding it is not necessary to have an expensive machine root-slicer; but take a long narrow box, made of pine plank, and a steel shovel sharpened to use as a cutting-knife in this, and with these the farmer can very soon reduce roots to good feeding shape, and at less cost than for keeping a machine cutter in order.

SHEEP ON A NEW FOOTING.

F. D. Curtis in Country Gentleman.

Concentrated and stimulating foods are unsuited to sheep. This I found out to my own loss last winter, and no argument can now convince me that corn is a good kind of grain to give sheep, to make them grow well, or to fit them for the lambing season. A very little corn will do, mixed with other grain. Oats, I am sure, are the best single grain to give sheep, either for fattening them, or to put breeding ewes in good shape to have their lambs, and to suckle them. Corn makes the sheep fevery, and this dries the wool, makes it brittle, and

checks its growth. It inflames the udders of the ewes, and makes a big show of milk, whereas it is actually mere fever, inflammation, and swelling. It makes the lambs weak, and tends to cause the ewes to forsake them, or not to own them. I am aware that this is quite a complaint against corn, that popular American cereal, and the farmer's main dependence. It is true that we are not obliged to depend on corn, as a bountiful providence has given us a great variety of foods for our animals. A little corn is all right, but it should be mixed with other grain.

This year I feed two parts of oats and one of corn to some of my sheep, and to others nothing but oats. These foods are not right, as there should be another part in the ration of linseed oil meal. The first opportunity, this will be added, and then the mixture will contain elements to feed both the body and the fleece. With the cooling nature of the oats, the warming elements of the corn, and the softening and lubricating qualities of the oil-meal, there will be a perfect adaptation of foods for healthy action. There are in these, to put it more explicitly, food for the muscles, the bones, the fat, the tissues, and the wool. With every organ supplied with healthful nutriment, there must be a healthful condition and growth. The fodder should not be omitted, as it has a part to fill, to supply the mineral wastes, and is food also, and the material for healthful action and distension of the bowels. I do not care whether the coarser food is straw or hay, as the former, if of good quality, is better than the latter, if of poor quality, or if unsuited to sheep—any kind of straw is suited to sheep, except buckwheat, which poisons their lips—and sheep will do as well on straw, with a little more grain than when fed on hay.

While sheep will do well fed as I have pointed out, they will do better if to these foods there be added rations of roots. This is what the American farmer, to be the most successful shepherd, must be educated to. No animal feels a slight, in care or food, so quickly as a sheep, and no animal recovers so slowly. No animal is so easily thrown off its feed, on account of smells, dirt, mustiness, or anything disagreeable, as sheep. They are the neatest in their habits, and the most particular in their tastes, of any domestic animal. These peculiarities are more marked when they are in the yard or stable. Here is where they are the most dainty, and here is where they must have the most consideration. The least taint in the pail or trough in which water is put for them to drink is sufficient to repel them from it, and they will choke with thirst before they will drink foul water, or drink out of a tainted vessel. The look of quiet resignation which a thirsty sheep has when it turns away from an unpalatable drink is really touching. Their tastes must be consulted, and the owner must be sensitive for them, and always ready to go before them to make things all right. A big fright, being chased by dogs, or anything which disturbs the even tenor of a sheep's life, will injure it. So quiet and peaceable are they in their natures, that if put into a pasture in the spring, with the fences secure, after they have become accustomed to this home, they will not leave it, although the pasture becomes exceedingly scanty and the fence very poor.

This reminds me that, owing to this same meek and quiet nature, sheep are easily imposed on, by both man and beast. These delicate qualities should impress on their owners that they need more and constant care than the other stock. Sheep are not helpless animals by any means. Really they are the least trouble, when adequate provisions are made beforehand for them. The old custom of wintering them around the haystack, or the

little sheep barn in the meadow, so common many years ago, will not do now. Margins were smaller in those days, and the sheep were kept in the same groove. Money was made by saving; hence, if the sheep did not shear on an average more than three pounds, and it did take the lamb four years to get its growth, it was bringing in something all of the time. And there was no outlay for sheds or extra covering, other than the generous sky. We have gotten back to the old margin on sheep, but there is so much difference in other things that this margin will not answer in these days. It must be widened, more than doubled, and even this latitude does not cover the differences in expense between those days and now. The old sheep barns and hay ricks have in many localities gone to decay and the flocks have disappeared. I notice that in all such sections of the country the hillsides are more barren, and the meadows of the flats produce less. This is a good argument for the old times, but a discouraging foundation to build upon; to wit, low prices of wool and poorer lands. Sheep are cheap, so a part of the foundation is not costly, and the lands are not very valuable, if rated by their ability to produce. There is no better way, cheaper or safer, to restore these old worn-out or worked-out lands than by keeping sheep on them. The farmer is wise who studies the problem how best to do it; and he is also wise who begins now.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

- Royal Duke, 11,231, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., to J. A. J. Shultz, St. Louis, Mo.
 Duchess XXXVIII., 12,930, N. H. Gentry to T. C. Moss, Jackson, Mo.
 Proctor's Kingcraft, 12,954, T. R. Proctor, Utica, N. Y., to D. C. Burns, Burtonville, N. Y.
 Proctor's Maybreeze, 12,955, T. R. Proctor to Worcester Lunatic Asylum, Worcester, Mass.
 Sallie R. VI., 6,964, W. C. Norton, agent, Aldenville, Penn., to John T. Wrinkle, Plattsburg, Mo.
 Duke of Clinton, 12,130, John T. Wrinkle, Plattsburg, Mo., to C. L. Sampson, Iowa Point, Kan.
 Dick Lindsay, 12,685, John T. Wrinkle to E. J. Walker, Plattsburg, Mo.
 Gustin's Robin Hood XII., 10,053, E. J. Stanton, St. Louis, Mich., to C. W. Martin, St. Louis, Mich.
 Colonel H., 12,982, P. D. Goss, Loveland, Col., to E. Hollister, New Windsor, Col.
 Hoosier Lad, 11,019, T. M. Owen, Woodstock, Ohio, to Young Busser, Woodstock, Ohio.
 Oxford Belle VII., 12,905, W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky., to M. C. Johnson, Hampton Station, Tenn.
 Belva Lockwood, 12,906, and Cleveland, 12,907, W. Warren Morton to J. W. Hyde, Triune, Tenn.

DAIRY FARMING IN THE FUTURE.

From the North British Agriculturist.

The above was the subject of a paper read at a recent meeting of the Framlingham Farmers' Club, by Mr. Jas. Long, who began by examining the possibilities of foreign competition in milk, butter, and cheese. As to the first, he referred to the formation of the company in North Holland for the purpose of sending milk to London. As to this threatened form of competition, Mr. Long said the Dutchman could sell his milk in London at 13d. the gallon. The question, however, was whether

he could compete with the retailer in London who sold milk at 1s. 8d. If the Dutchman could send milk to London 7d. per gallon cheaper than the retailers could sell it, the English farmer had something to fear from this new movement. He had ascertained that the Dutch farmer would be delighted to sell the whole of his milk at 6d. the imperial gallon; it was thus a question of 6d. plus the cost of carriage from Holland to London, and he believed it had been stated with some authority that the Great Eastern Railway Company had acceded to the request to deliver Dutch milk at something like 1d. per imperial gallon. Mr. Long advocated the extension of the factory system, and referred to the efforts of Lord Vernon and Mr. Allender. A discussion followed, and a resolution to the following effect was adopted:—"That the committee of the Framlingham Farmers' Club be requested to take such action as may appear to them desirable, with a view to the formation of a dairy factory in Framlingham."

POULTRY KEEPING.

From Bell's Messenger.

From an eight-year balance-sheet that has been issued, we gather, in spite of the advantages of "plenty of field room," the profits from each fowl diminish almost in the same ratio as the numbers increase. The largest profit was 5s. per hen per annum, the market value of each egg being taken at the high estimate of one penny and a third for each egg; but then only 16 hens were kept. When the number was raised to 23, the profit fell to 4s. 5d. per hen; and for the three years in which 46 were kept, the profit was 1s. 8d., 10d and 8d. per hen respectively. The steady decrease in profit depends on the diminished average of eggs; when 16 hens were kept, each averaged 126 eggs per year; with 23 hens, 124 were produced; with 46 hens, kept for three years in succession, the numbers fell to 92, 89, and 76 eggs per hen per annum.

The kind of fowls kept were principally Black Hamburgs, crossed sometimes with Brahma, Houdan, or Langshan breed. They had plenty of field room, and a superabundance of food.

The cost of feeding the hens is about 2d. per week each, which is a fair average when the fowls have a free range, and provide themselves with green food and worms. In the case of a small number of hens kept by a private individual, the cost of labour need not be taken into account; but in a large establishment it becomes a serious item to be placed on the debit side of the balance-sheet.

OPEN SHEDS.

A correspondent of the Chicago Breeders Gazette says:—

"I do not think farmers pay close enough attention to the comfort of their farm stock. The care that is bestowed upon farm animals is too often not an intelligent care. Warm stables and an abundance of food and water may be all quite insufficient to insure the comfort of farm stock. The stables may be too warm, or badly lighted and ventilated, and these conditions are sources of discomfort to stock and causes of unthriftiness. The abundance of food may be of inferior quality and given in such a manner that the appetite is cloyed. In many ways it is seen that the most lavish care of farm stock is not really the best. The one particular item in which I see a lack of care for the comfort of farm stock is in the mat-

ter of open sheds. I can remember when there was a large open shed upon nearly every stock farm. This was just as common as the stable itself or the hay barn, and thought to be just as necessary. It was not deemed wise to turn cattle out in the morning of a winter day subject to the inclemency of the weather without some protection, and in order that stock might have the benefit of regular exercise in the open air and protection at the same time these large sheds were erected, and I fancy few of these old-time farmers really knew how to get along without them. They are made to cover a considerable area, with extensive feed racks, and very often with an extensive loft for storing hay and straw. These sheds furnished shelter for all the stock on the farm where such stock was not in the stable, and I think were not only useful but profitable."

Live Stock Notes.

Col. C. F. Mills has been elected secretary of the Illinois Department of Agriculture.

J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill., won a good share of premiums at New Orleans, and sold all the cattle and sheep they took to the exhibition.

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture gives Hon. D. W. Smith a handsome vote of recommendation for Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Illinois Senate does the same.

About 15 inches of snow covered the ground in Central Illinois for two weeks ending with the month of January, and the weather during the time was unusually severe.

Dairy.

HOW MUCH MILK FOR A POUND OF BUTTER.

From the (St. Louis) National Stock-Breeder.

At the late meeting of the New York State Dairymen's Association, held at Oswego, Dec. 16, a call was made for information as to the quantity of milk required for a pound of butter. A creamery manager from Bradford, Pa., responded to this call with the following figures:—A mixed herd of 21 cows in the eight months from April to November inclusive, 1882, averaged a pound of butter to 23 pounds of milk and averaged 202 pounds of butter per cow. Fourteen grade Shorthorns in the same time averaged a pound of butter to 20½ pounds of milk, and averaged 241 pounds of butter per cow. Fourteen Holsteins in the same time averaged a pound of butter from 24½ pounds of milk, and averaged 235 pounds of butter per cow, and eleven grade Jerseys in the same time averaged a pound of butter from 16 pounds of milk, and in ten months averaged 289 pounds per cow. The record for the eight months having been lost, he could not give it in comparison with the other herds for the same length of time. The gentleman said he had been in charge of the creamery since 1882, and had endeavored to impress upon its patrons the importance of improving their stock, with what results the following statements will show:—In 1882, with an average of 750 cows, it required 23 pounds of milk for a pound of butter; in 1883, with 1,100 cows, 21 pounds of milk made a pound of butter, and in the season of 1884, 20½ pounds of milk made a pound of butter, and he expected to still further lessen the quantity required.

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, TORONTO, Feb. 8th, 1885.

This week's cables indicate that the semi-demoralized condition of the British cattle trade which was cabled a week ago has become more pronounced, which has produced a further break of half a cent per pound in values, and the market has lost all of the improvement it made since the opening of the year. The principal reason for the renewed depression is the continued large offerings. Not only have the supplies from Ireland and the Continent been heavy, but the receipts of Canadians and Americans have been heavy as well, all of which have glutted the markets, the offerings of Monday being excessive. Even at the decline buyers are slow to operate, and the tendency of values is still in their favor. At Liverpool on Monday the demand was very weak and uncertain, large quantities being left unsold that afternoon. Dressed beef in Liverpool is cabled lower at 5d., against 5½d. last week. Mutton is again lower at 4½d., against 4¾d. last week.

Quotations at Liverpool are as follows, being calculated at \$4.80 in the £:—

Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Prime Canadian steers.....	0 13½	to 0 00	per lb.
Fair to choice.....	0 13	to 0 00	"
Poor to medium.....	0 12	to 0 00	"
Inferior and bulls.....	0 09	to 0 10½	"

TORONTO.

Trade is fair this week, and judging from last Friday's market, much better than was to be expected. The supplies were too heavy at the latter part of last week. Prices were in consequence much easier. This week, however, the offerings have been light and more in keeping with the demand. Prices have recovered, and the business transacted yesterday was at the figures which ruled a week ago. Somewhat larger supplies this week would have broken the market.

CATTLE.—Trade was a little slow Monday and the early part of Tuesday. Buyers had laid in pretty good supplies last week, and not being anxious hoped to have the market in their favor. The supplies were light, and later in the day business improved and everything was sold at fair prices excepting one load of butcher's which was taken to Buffalo. The offerings were not of as good a quality as those of a week ago, but at the same time there were no inferior animals. The majority came under the head of good and sold at 3½ to 4c. per lb. Exporters are in pretty good demand but there are not many offering. Dealers are not in a position to pay a very large figure in consequence of the depressed state of, and the low prices now prevailing in, the British markets. Only one load was bought on the market this week, being at \$4.30 per hundred for fair animals averaging 1,275 lbs. A few milchers and springers have changed hands, but the demand is light.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The supply is fair and equal to the demand. Prices are unchanged. Sales have been made this week at \$4.50, \$4.75, and \$5.00 per head for secondary to choice animals.

HOGS.—Are in very good demand, but the weather has been so cold that dealers have not brought many out. Prices are unchanged at 4½ to 4¾c. per lb.

The receipts of live stock at the western market here for the week ending Jan. 31st were 876 cattle, 421 sheep and lambs, and 36 hogs, against 746 cattle, 307 sheep and lambs, and 28 hogs the week before, 833 cattle, 219 sheep and lambs, and 98 hogs the corresponding week last year; and 366 cattle, 491 sheep and lambs, and 139 hogs the corresponding week of 1883.

We quote as follows:—

Cattle, export, 1,200 lbs. and upwards.....	4	to 5	per lb.
Cattle, butchers', choice.....	0	to 4½	"
" good.....	3½	to 4	"
" common.....	3	to 3¾	"

Milch cows, per head.....\$30 to \$60
Springers "..... 30 to 60
Sheep and lambs, choice, per head... 0 00 to 5 00
" secondary qualities, per head 4 50 to 4 75
Hogs, fat, off the car..... 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per lb
" store 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 "
Calves, dressed,..... 6 to 8 "

MONTREAL.

Export cattle continue very quiet, and without much change. Prices are quoted nominal at 4 1/2 to 5c. per lb, live weight, as to quality. At Viger market over 300 head of cattle were received, the demand from butchers was slow, and trade dragged somewhat; top prices paid for local use was 4 1/2c. per lb live weight, and some very good lots sold at 4 3/4c.; common to fair went at 3 to 4c. Sheep were in good supply at from \$4 to \$5 each for desirable lots. Live hogs continue quiet at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c. per lb.

THE HORSE MARKET.

Trade in the Toronto market shows some improvement this week. About 20 workers were sold by auction on Tuesday, bringing good prices. There is a good demand for general purpose horses weighing 1,050 to 1,300 lbs. at \$30 to \$140. Messrs. A. Fanson & Son have purchased in the vicinity of Toronto five stallions and about 15 draft mares for export. They were shipped to-day for the Kansas markets, where it is expected they will bring good prices. The following is a description of the animals with the prices paid etc. :-

Stallions—Grand Wonder, imported, weighing 1,900 lbs., 16 1/2 hands high, 5 years old, price \$2,500. Pride of All, imported, 1,600 lbs., 16 1/2 hands, two years, \$1,800. Glengavan, Clyde, registered, 1,800 lbs., 16 1/2 hands, two years, \$1,000. British Flag, Clyde, registered, 1,600 lbs., 16 hands, two years, \$1,000. Chancellor, Clyde, registered, 1,400 lbs., 15 1/2 hands, one year; \$800.

One draft mare, Clyde, registered 1,600 lbs., 16 hands, 6 years, \$350; 1 draft mare, Clyde, registered 1,600 lbs., 16 hands, 6 years, \$350; 2 draft mares, Clyde, registered 2,600 lbs., 15 hands, 1 year, \$550; 2 draft mares, Shire, registered 3,200 lbs., 16 hands, 6 years, \$700; 1 draft mare, Shire, registered 1,600 lbs., 16 1/2 hands, 4 years, \$350; 2 draft mares, Clydes, registered 2,975 lbs., 16 hands, 6 years, \$550; 2 draft mares, Shires, registered 3,250 lbs., 17 hands, 2 years, \$700; 2 Clyde fillies, \$400.

MONTREAL.

The inquiry for horses has been fairly brisk, a good many buyers being in tone. The prices mentioned by them, however, for stock likely to suit are low, which restricts sales. Mr. James Maguire, of College street market, reports the following sales :-One bay horse, 7 years old, 1,080 lbs., at \$170; one pair at \$290, one a \$150; one at \$150; one at \$115; and three at \$110 each.

PRODUCE.

Weakness outside has caused an adverse influence on the local market since our last in the case of bread-stuffs. The demand for these has been inactive, and as holders have been indisposed to make any considerable concessions the amount of business done has been small. Scarcity of coarse grains has, however, kept these firm all over, but along with this has limited business. Wheat in transit for England shows a slight decrease, standing on the 29th ult. at 2,400,000 quarters, against 2,450,000 on the 15th ult. In the States the visible supply of wheat has decreased to 42,653,000 bushels, against 42,576,000 in the preceding week, and 33,948,000 last year.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL. ON DATES INDICATED.

Table with columns for Flour, R. Wheat, R. Winter, No. 1 Cal., No. 2 Cal., Corn, Barley, Oats, Peas, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Tallow, Cheese and rows for Jan. 27, Feb. 3.

FLOUR.—The previous demand has again fallen off; holders have been offering at previous prices, or superior extra at \$3.80 and extra at \$3.60, and have been unable to find buyers; nor, indeed, have we heard of bids.

BRAN.—Scarce, firm, and wanted, with \$11.25 bid and none obtainable.

HAY.—Pressed quiet but steady at \$11.50 to \$12.00 by car-lot. The market has been usually well supplied and fine qualities readily taken at \$11.00 to \$14.00 and once at \$15.00, but inferior have been slow at \$7.50 to \$10.00.

STRAW.—Receipts have been fair and probably sufficient, with prices rather easier at \$7.50 to \$9.00 for sheaf, and loose worth about \$6.00.

POTATOES.—Cars offered as before at 35c. without sales. Street receipts small and in good demand at about 40c.

APPLES.—Street receipts small and prices steady at \$1.00 to \$1.25 for common and \$1.25 to \$1.75 for good to choice.

FEEDS.—Scarcely anything doing save in Alsike and it very unsettled; choice for export worth \$6.00 to \$7.00 per bushel but inferior has sold down to \$4.50.

POULTRY.—Scarce and steady. Box-lots have brought 10 to 11c. per lb. for turkeys; from 6 1/2c. to 7 1/2c. for geese, and 7 1/2 to 9c. for ducks, with from 50 to 60c. per pair for fowl.

WHEAT.—The demand for shipment revived somewhat at the close of last week, when No. 1 spring and No. 2 fall again changed hands at 83c. or equal to this price here and No. 3 fall and No. 2 spring at about 81c. Since then, however, this enquiry has again fallen off, and at the close it is doubtful if sellers at a cent below these prices could have found buyers. On street fall and spring closed at 80 to 82c. and goose at from 66 to 67 1/2c.

OATS.—Offerings small and values fairly steady; white, or milling, oats sold last week and on Monday at 32c. on track; feeding oats closed at 31 to 31 1/2c. Street prices steady at 33 to 34c. with receipts small.

BARLEY.—A steady demand at firm prices has been maintained all week with offerings small and generally held above views of buyers. No. 1 not offered, but seemed worth 74c.; No. 2 has sold at 68 to 68 1/2c.; Extra No. 3 at 62 to 63c., the latter at the close, and No. 3 quiet at 59 to 60c. Street receipts have sold at from 58 to 72c., the latter for No. 1.

PEAS.—Quiet but firm; lots lying outside have changed hands at equal to 60c. here, which figure would have been paid for cars on the spot. Street prices 57 to 60c.

RYE.—Inactive and unchanged at 56c.

TORONTO MARKET.

Table listing prices for Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Bran, Fall wheat, Spring Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Corn, Timothy Seed, Clover, Flax, screened, 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—Market unimproved; no demand save for city consumption, and this only for choice at unchanged prices. Choice tubs still worth 17 to 18c. with all offered wanted, and fine rolls 14 to 15c. with enough offering. Medium and inferior simply without buyers unless at grease prices, and no sellers at these as yet. Street receipts of tubs and crocks small and good to fine unchanged at 15 to 18c., but pound rolls abundant and easy at 20 to 23c.

CHEESE.—Steady and selling fairly well at from 11 1/2c. for medium to 12 1/2c. for choice in small lots.

EGGS.—Round lots of newly gathered have sold fairly well at 20 to 21c.; but limed have been slow of

sale and weak at about 17c. On street fresh have gone at 22 to 24c., and new-laid at 25 to 28c.

PORK.—Unchanged at \$16 for small lots.

BACON.—Inactive and generally unchanged; long-clear held at 8c. for car-lots and selling very slowly at 8 1/4 to 8 1/2c. for tons and cases; Cumberland held at 7 1/2c. for cars and 7 1/2c. for tons and cases; rolls 10 to 10 1/2c. and bellies 11 1/2 to 12c. for small lots, with very little doing.

HAMS.—Inactive and unchanged at 11c. for round lots and 11 1/2 to 12c. for small lots of smoked.

LARD.—Has been in good demand with sales of round lots of tinnets at 9 1/2c. and small lots going at 10 to 10 1/2c., the latter for pails.

HOGS.—Unsettled; the average run have sold slowly at \$5.75 to \$5.85; but a few lots of choice light have brought \$6 to \$6.10. On street prices have ranged from \$5.75 to \$6.25, the latter for choice light.

DRIED APPLES.—Job lots offered at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c. but no sales reported; dealers have sold small lots at 5 to 5 1/2c.

HOPS.—Inactive and weak; job lots have been offered as low as 10c. but not taken; a few single bales have gone off to brewers at about 12c.

SALT.—Has stood as before; nothing doing; values unchanged. Cars of Liverpool and lots not under 50 bags held at 62 to 65c., with small lots 70 to 75c. Fine unchanged at \$1.45 to \$1.50 and dairy at 50c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table listing prices for Butter, Cheese, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Eggs, Dressed hogs, Hops, Dried apples, White beans, Liverpool coarse salt, Goderich, per barrel, per car lot.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Green have continued to sell as before but the quality has again begun to deteriorate. Cured rather easy with cars sold at 8 1/4c., but no accumulation of stocks.

CALFSKINS.—Prices of green have declined one cent, with very few offered; cured quiet and nothing doing but easier in sympathy with green.

SHEEPSKINS.—Unchanged at last week's advance; the best green now going at \$1.00 and country-lots at 70 to 90c. with receipts equal to wants of buyers.

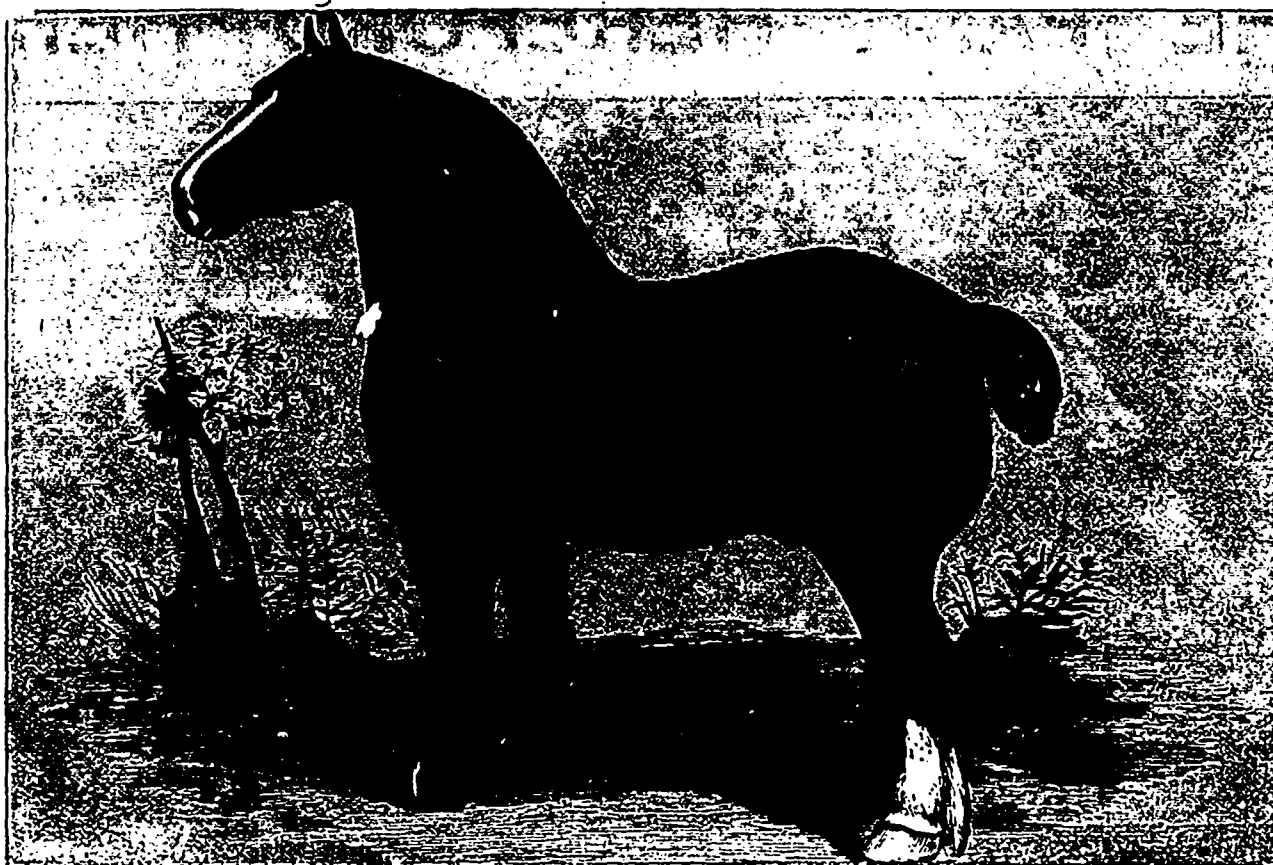
WOOL.—Very quiet; not much held in the country and holders of that little not inclined to press sales. Fleece would have been taken at 18 to 19c. for selected and coarse at 16 to 17c. Pulled wool has been wanted at the factories when they could get super at 22c. and extra at 27c., but their purchases at these figures seem to have been small. Dealers not anxious to buy and values almost nominal.

TALLOW.—The late decline in prices has checked offerings from the country; all offered and something more has been wanted and prices have been firm at 6 1/2c. for rendered and 3 1/2c. for rough.

Hides and Skins.

Table listing prices for Steers, Cows, Calfskins, Sheepskins, Lambskins, Pelts, Tallow, Wool, Fleece, Pulled combing, Extra.

IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES



IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES

IMPORTED SHIRE STALLION "DARNLEY."
Owned by HENDRIE & DOUGLAS, Hamilton, Ont.

TENTH IMPORTATION OF DRAUGHT STALLIONS.

MESSRS. HENDRIE & DOUGLAS

BEG TO INFORM

BREEDERS OF DRAUGHT HORSES

That their Importation of Stallions for this season has just arrived per S. S. MONTREAL, from Liverpool.

They have all been personally selected by MR. DOUGLAS, specially selected to suit this market and the modern taste. **Bone, Hair, Action and Color** have all been specially considered. EVERY HORSE IS ENTERED IN THE STUD BOOK, and all purchases have been made regardless of expense so as to insure having only animals of acknowledged merit. Representative animals are among this importation from the Stud of LORD ELLESMERE, JAMES FORSHAW, JOSEPH WALTHAM, etc.

Intending purchasers will be met at the Hamilton Station by special conveyance upon giving notice one day ahead, addressed,

HENDRIE & DOUGLAS,
HAMILTON, ONT.

When replying to this advertisement mention CANADIAN BREEDER.

Horses Wanted.

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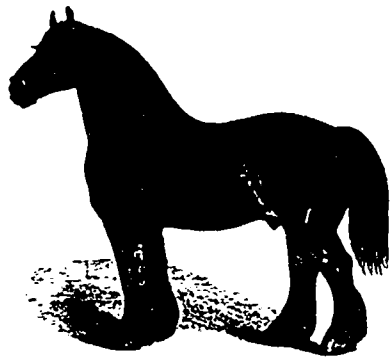
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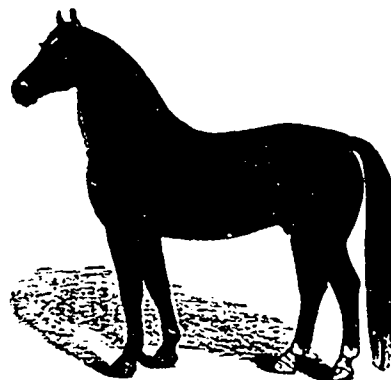
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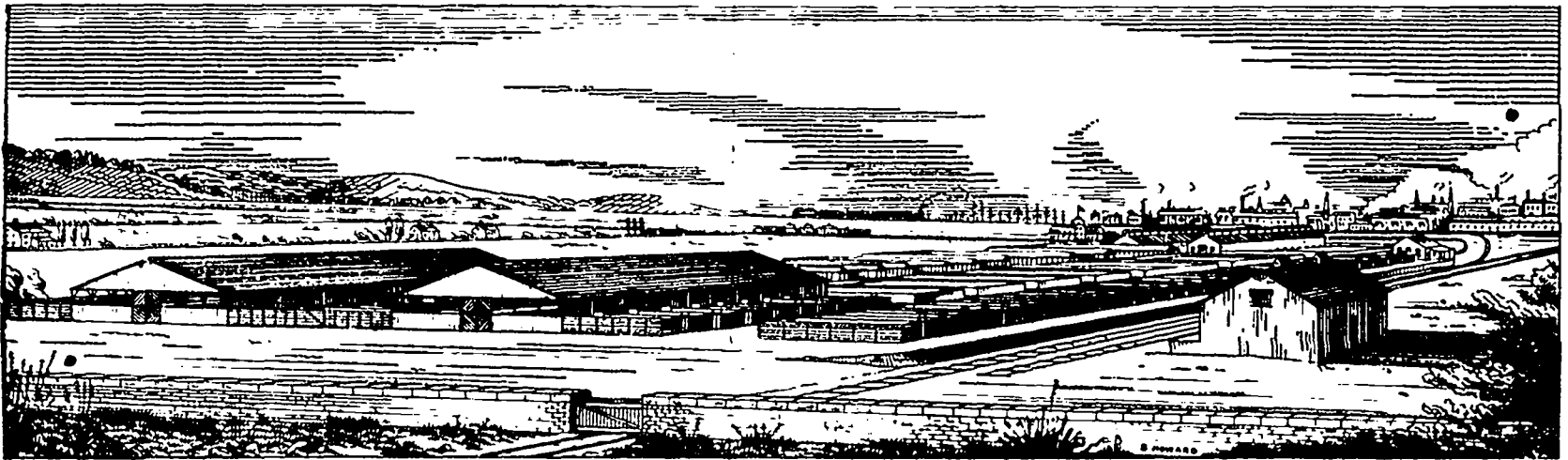
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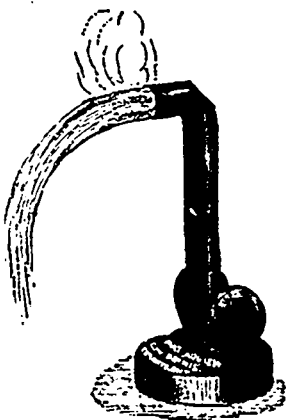


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