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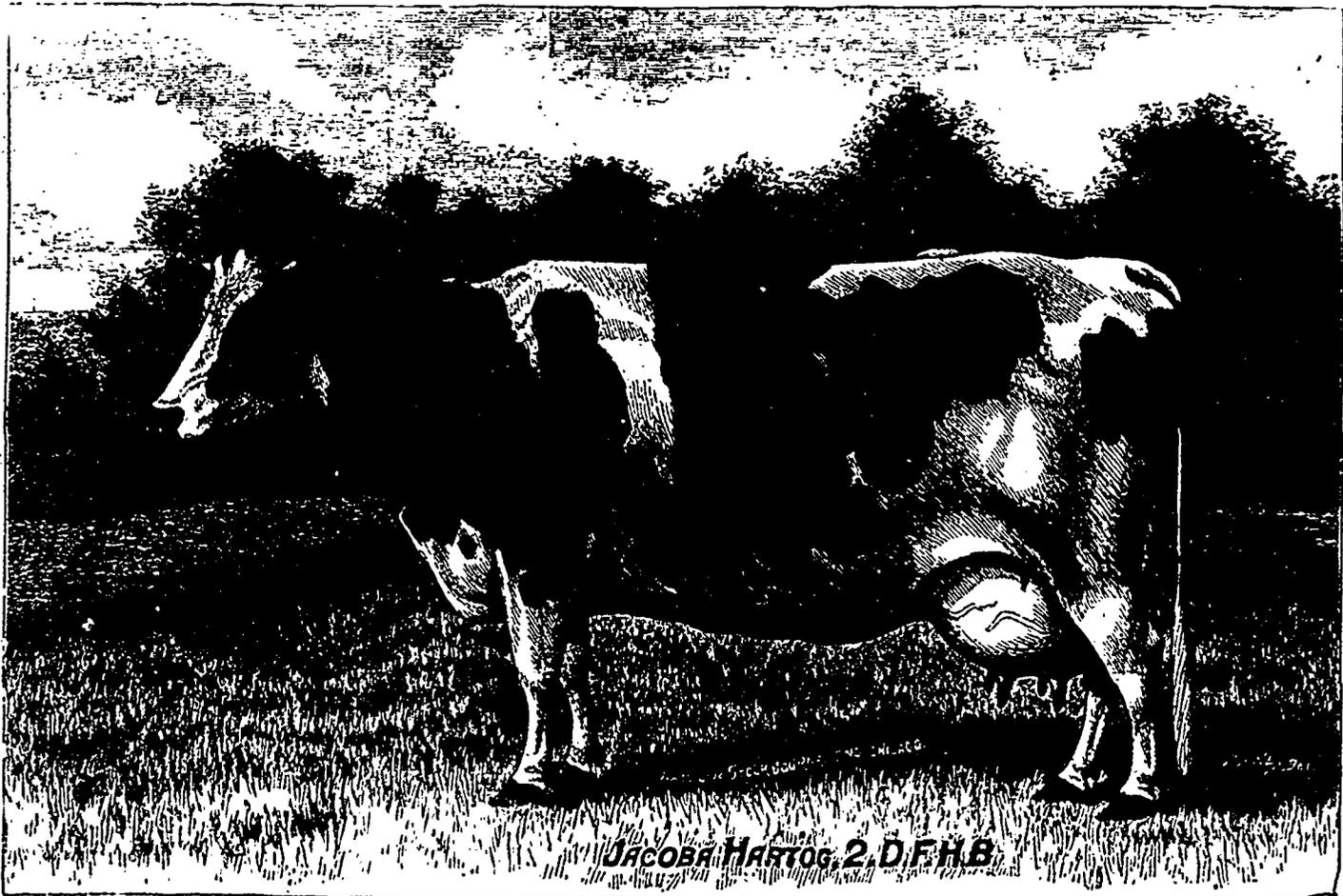
CANADIAN BREEDER

and
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

VOL. II.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER 12, 1885.

No 44.



HOLSTEIN COW "JACOBA HARTOG," PROPERTY OF THE UNADILLA VALLEY STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, WEST EDMESTON, N. Y."

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

The picture we give this week is an engraving from a sketch of life, of the Holstein-Friesian cow, *Jacoba Hartog* (2 Dutch-Friesian H. B.). She is owned by the Unadilla Valley Stock Breeders' Association of West Edmeston, N. Y., H. Langworthy, secretary. She has gained a reputation second to no cow of the breed on the continent. Her strong points are, first, great excellence at the pail. In 16 days she gave 1,185 lbs.; average per day, 74 lbs. 1 oz.; largest day's yield, 87½ lbs. —the 16 days product being 65 lbs. more than her live weight at the time, which was 1,120 lbs. She is noted as a most successful prize cow. At two years of age she won sweepstakes prize for the best milch cow of any age or breed, competing with Ayrshires, Jerseys, Devons, Shorthorns and Holsteins at the New York State Agricultural Society's Fair, and the same prize, with the same com-

petition at the same Society's fair, when three years of age and again as a cow 5 years of age. These winnings alone are enough to place her in the lead as a prize cow, but in 1881 at the great Minneapolis Exposition she was one of the Unadilla Valley Herd that won the sweepstakes dairy prize of \$500.00, competing with thirteen of the leading dairy breeds. At the Illinois State Fair, held at Peoria the same year, she was one of the herd that won the \$300.00 dairy prize, competing with twelve herds, and at the great St. Louis Exposition she won a sweepstakes prize of \$100.00. Her great worth, however, consists in her value as a breeder. Without taking space to give an account of the standing and winnings of her several daughters, *Jacoba Hartog II.* and *III.*, we will mention her illustrious son, *Mooie Hartog* (55 Main Registry, D. F. H. B.). As a yearling, in 1883, at the great St. Louis Exposition, he won the first prize as a yearling in a large ring, among others the *Joop* bull, exhibited by Mr.

Wales, that had the reputation of making the unprecedented growth of 5½ lbs. per day for 20 days. As a three year old, *Mooie Hartog* won the first prize at the St. Joseph Exposition in 1885, and at the Western National Association Fair held at Lawrence, Kansas, he won first prize, \$50.00, and with five of his calves won the gold medal, valued at \$50.00, and with five of his calves won the sweepstakes dairy prize for all breeds of \$50.00, and with four cows of the Unadilla Valley Herd, he won the sweepstakes dairy prize of \$75.00. At the Kansas City Inter-State Exposition he won the first prize of \$50.00, defeating among other bulls, *Klaas* and *Solon Prince*, owned by Mr. Wales, and he was also awarded the sweepstakes prize of \$50.00 as the best bull of the breed, not only defeating *Klaas* and *Solon Prince* but *Cesar* and a young *Mercedes Prince* owned by Mr. Wales. It will be seen from this short history of this renowned cow, that she is a queen among the bovine race.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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

SUBSCRIPTION, - - \$2.00 per Annum

ADVERTISING RATES.

Per line, each insertion, 10 cents.
(Nonpareil measurement, 12 lines to one inch.)
Breeder's cards, five line space, \$20.00 per annum, each additional
line, \$5.00 per annum.

Condensed advertisements under classified headings, one cent per
word, each insertion, for which cash must accompany order, as accounts
will not be opened for them.

Contract rates on application

All communications to be addressed to:

CANADIAN BREEDER,

COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.,
TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1885.

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

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

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

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

Messrs. Bowden & Co., of Uttoxeter, England,
who are exporting, Shire horses, Clydesdales, cat-
tle and sheep—would be glad of the names of firms
who would receive stock (pedigree) and dispose of
them by private treaty or otherwise—*references
required*—and would also like to know the best
ports in the United States and Canada to land
horses and cattle and the best markets.

CLYDESDALE HORSES.

NEW MAGAZINE.

We have been favored with an advance copy of
a new Scotch magazine devoted specially to the
interests of Clydesdale horse-breeders, the world
over. Judging from the contents of the initial
number, we have no hesitation in saying that it will
be a valuable accession to equine history. To
Dominion readers the contributions on "The
Slanders of Ravenswood" and "Reminiscences of
Clydesdale Horse-Breeding," will be particularly
interesting, presenting as they do an aspect of the
fine stock business, with which they have hitherto
been very imperfectly acquainted. The first-named
article though somewhat acrimonious in its tone,
is very ably written, and the way in which "Ravens-
wood", *alias* McNeilage, Jun'r, is handled, is a
model of scientific literary scalping. Mr. Riddell's
article is full of friendly eulogium concerning the
late Laurence Drew, of Merryton, and the account
he gives of some of that great breeder's stock
is very interesting. Among other articles of more
than usual ability we note that on "The Law
of Horses" and "Agricultural Depression." As a

first number the copy before us is very successful
and should its followers be equal in merit a bright
future is before it. We can honestly recommend it
to our readers, who will find in its pages much to
instruct them. Particulars as to price and publica-
tion will be found in our advertising columns.

HOW TO UTILIZE THE SCRUBS.

When a farmer once makes up his mind that
well-bred stock will give him better returns than
scrubs, he has taken an important step in the
direction of reform, but after that has been taken
he is sure to encounter other obstacles of a more
or less serious nature. One of the great questions
is "what shall I do with the scrub stock I now have
on hand?" This is indeed a very serious question
to be asked by a farmer of moderate means, but
where there is a will there is generally a way. Let
the farmer who has a lot of mongrel cows make no
sacrifice of them to make room for Jerseys, Guern-
seys, Ayrshires or Holsteins, if he intends making
butter or cheese or both, the standard product or
products of his farm. It will only cost him a
small sum to buy a yearling bull of any of the
above strains and he will be surprised at the rapidity
with which his first crop of calves will have changed
for the better. The prepotency of the thorough-
bred finds little to oppose it in the mongrel dam and
the result will be that the calf will partake much
more of the nature of the sire than of the dam.
The cows bred in this way will be found, for all
practical purposes, much more than half Jersey or
Guernsey as the case may be, and all that will be
necessary to work another great improvement for
the next generation will be to breed back the half-
bred heifers to a bull of the same strain as their
sire (the sire himself would answer very well).
These three-quarter-bred heifers, if Jerseys, might
produce again to a Jersey bull before they were two
years old, the product this time being seven-eighths
Jersey and for milking purposes, in all probability,
as good as a thoroughbred. In this way a farmer
might in the course of a very few years transform
his herd of scrubs into a herd of first-class milk
and butter cows and the cost would be a mere trifle.
Or if a farmer should feel too poor to buy
a Jersey, a Guernsey, a Holstein or an Ayrshire, let
four or five band together for the purpose, and the
probability is, that independent of the very great
advantages to be derived from the use of such an
animal in their own herds, his owners would prob-
ably make more than the price of him hiring out his
services to other farmers. In this way one solitary
purchase might be made to improve not only the
herds of his immediate owners, but those of a whole
neighborhood.

THE TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

The live stock dealers have at last taken definite
action with regard to the Western Cattle Market,
and the providing of better accommodation for the
saleable cattle of the Province. There is no gain
saying the fact that the present market is woefully
behind the age in everything pertaining to the
successful operation of a thriving mart. Not t

mention the scant accommodation for live stock, the
state of the yards during the greater part of the spring
and fall is terrible. The mud averages half a foot
in depth all round, in and out of the pens, and
many a good animal has been ruined by breaking
a leg in one of the numerous ruts which exist in
and around the market. If ever a trade had reason
to complain of the treatment accorded it by a cor-
poration the cattlemen, whose business centres in
Toronto, have certainly the right. The fact that
their business brings in an immense revenue to the
city in various ways is calmly ignored, and when
they ask for better accommodation the worthy alder-
men reply with a sneer, that Toronto cannot
afford to carpet the market. It is surely time for
Toronto to consider whether or not it wants to
become the -cattle city of the Dominion. A city
with the facilities Toronto has should rank second
to none in the cattle trade. Into her depots and
yards should pour the products of the west, but as
things are, Toronto shirks the responsibility and
allows Montreal to gobble everything. A properly
equipped market for the sale of live stock would
soon result in the erection of pork-packing estab-
lishments, public abattoirs, and canning factories,
all employing large numbers of men, and compet-
ing with the Western American cities for the
eastern trade. Commission houses would also
spring up and an impetus be given to this impor-
tant branch of trade, which would be of immense
advantage to the country. As matters now stand,
neither the farmer, drover nor local dealer receives
justice.

We see that the Dominion Live Stock Association
has taken the matter of new markets up, and propose
to indict the Toronto City Council for maintaining
a nuisance in the present yards. In this matter
the association should act boldly. The success of
the cattle trade of Ontario is involved, and there
are enough public spirited members in the body to
see that some action is forced upon the city.

STOCK-RAISING CAPABILITIES OF THE NORTH-WEST.

Again and again have we striven to impress our
readers with the fact that the Canadian North-
West afforded a splendid field not only for immi-
gration but for the profitable investment of capital.
This being the case we are of course always glad
to find unprejudiced observers giving utterance to
the views we have always held on this subject.
Nobody will be apt to accuse the *Globe* of making any
undue effort to boom the North-West or in fact any-
thing in which the Canada Pacific Railway is deeply
interested, and therefore the handsome tribute paid
to the North-West in the editorial columns of the
Globe on Saturday is all the more valuable as testi-
mony. The *Globe* sets out by saying:—

"While immense fortunes are being rapidly accu-
mulated on the great cattle ranges of the Western
States and Territories, strange as it may appear,
capitalists appear to be singularly slow to avail
themselves of similar advantages in our own
country. Careful observers who have familiarized
themselves with the character of all the grazing

lands lying west of the Mississippi and north of the Gulf of Mexico, all the way up to the North Saskatchewan, pronounce unhesitatingly in favor of the great ranges of Alberta either for cattle or horse rearing. Wherever cattle are expected to winter on the grass some animals will be lost every year, but this is not thought of as a very serious drawback to the prosperity of a ranching enterprise, except when the loss foots up to something much higher than the average losses have ever reached among the cattlemen of the Canadian North-west."

After enumerating the advantages possessed by the ranching regions of the North-West as to grasses, the article refers to the water supply in the following terms:—

"Another important factor in making up the good qualities of our North-Western ranges is the abundant supply of pure cold water, which is furnished by numberless mountain streams, fed by the melting of purest snows on the summits of the Rockies, and filtered through pebbly beds of limestone gravel. The hotter the summer heats become, the deeper and colder grow these limpid streams of melted mountain snows."

With regard to the all-important question of climate the *Globe* says:—

"Of course the climate is another matter of great importance in any ranching country, and it is of the climate of the Canadian North-West that capitalists are most afraid. As a rule, of course, high latitudes make low temperatures in winter. There can be no doubt that even the most favorably located portions of our North-West are occasionally visited by intensely cold 'snaps,' but it is equally certain that in the ranching regions these periods of intense cold are usually of very short duration. In any region where a west wind means a warm 'Chinook,' one cannot look for long-continued periods of intense cold. Be this as it may, however, it is very certain that the value of a very large portion of Alberta as an all-the-year-round cattle range has already been fully established by cattlemen, who have reared cattle there without intermission or serious mishap for a dozen years or more. It is one of the most difficult tasks to be found to convince anyone who has not spent a winter in the far western portion of the Canadian North-West that such peculiarly favorable winters can prevail in such high latitudes. Elsewhere such high temperatures as are induced by the Chinook winds would cause floods which, on the re-appearance of cold weather, would be converted into ice and crust, which would effectually lock up the grass from both cattle and horses. Fortunately, however, the Chinook has a singular property of absorbing the last drop of moisture wherever it blows, so that the same agent which so suddenly melts the snows of Alberta in the depth of winter, dries up the moisture incident to the sudden thaw just as rapidly as it is created. If the snow be not all swept away before the cold returns, the frost finds it completely honeycombed, dry, and as friable as it was before the thaw. In places where the friendly Chinook has swept the whole volume of the snow away, the sod is left refreshed, but not more than moistened, while the ground is never rendered boggy or spongy by the sudden thaw. But its favorable winters do not constitute the

only good feature of the climate on the great Canadian cattle range. Cool summers are as desirable as mild winters. It is quite true that every summer brings some intensely hot days in Alberta, but these are always followed by deliciously cool nights. No matter how hot the day may have been, cattle and horses are sure of a comfortable night.

"And these cool nights are not alone favorable to stock-raising but to butter-making as well. Indeed it would be hard to ask for a condition favorable to the production of really choice dairy butter which does not exist in a very large portion of Alberta. Pure cold water the whole year around, mild winters and delightful summer temperatures, clean sweet grass abundant everywhere with not a rank ill-flavoured weed to be found anywhere. In fact there is not a spot on the continent better adapted to the production of really choice butter than Alberta."

After pointing out that cattle-raising has proved a thorough success throughout a very considerable portion of the territory, the writer defines the ranching localities as follows:—

"The best horse and cattle ranching country in the North-West may be described as a belt about 150 miles wide lying along the base of the Rocky Mountains, and extending from the international boundary up to where the Red Deer River is crossed by the Calgary and Edmonton trail, the length of the belt being in the neighborhood of 230 miles. Of course it is quite possible that the stocking of all the Territory within the limits described might necessitate the sinking of artesian wells in some cases, but for the most part the country included within these limits is well watered. There are, however, many portions of this belt that will never be given up to pasture lands. In the village of Bow River, and in the lower benches bordering its valley, are to be found some of the most beautiful sections of choice farming land to be found on this continent. Here the crops are not liable to injury from late or early frosts; and here must sooner or later be located several large communities of thrifty and prosperous farmers.

"But the stock-ranching regions proper are not the only portions of the Canadian North-West where stock-growing can and will be profitably carried on. Cypress Mountain offers some of the choicest summer ranges to be seen anywhere. Here are numerous unfailing streams of the purest and freshest water, whole townships of mountain slope, where natural grasses of the best quality would yield an average of fully two tons of hay to the acre, abundance of good timber and firewood, and excellent grain-growing plains from fifteen to twenty miles distant. Indeed, it would take columns to describe, however hurriedly, the localities in the Canadian North-West where the energetic settler could reap abundant returns from stock-growing or dairying, while as for the wheat growing capabilities of the country, that is still to a certain extent an unknown quantity. It is safe to assert that many regions will be found where as at Battleford, Qu'Appelle, Prince Albert, and Wood Mountain, grain-growing will yield excellent returns to the prompt and energetic farmer."

The article concludes with the following common sense remarks:—

"On the other hand, however, it must always be borne in mind that the Canadian North West is not such an El Dorado that men without capital, brains, or industry can make sure of a fortune in a few years. There, as everywhere else, Fortune must be wooed and won by the ordinary every-day methods. Anybody who has made a dismal and disastrous failure of everything he has ever undertaken would doubtless find first class facilities for doing the same thing in the Canadian North West. Men having the qualification for pioneers, whether they go out as farmers or cattlemen, will find in the soil, climate, and natural conditions all that a reasonable man could wish for."

BLIND LEADERS OF THE BLIND.

It is not uncommon to see some old farmer who, by dint of hard grubbing for a life-time and a degree of economy that amounts to stinginess, has laid aside two or three thousand dollars which is loaned on mortgages drawing exorbitant interest, descanting on the disadvantages of "book-larnin'" as applied to those engaged in agricultural pursuits. Such a man will prove to his own satisfaction that under-draining is a delusion and a snare, that the cheese factory and the creamery are devices of the Evil One, that books and newspapers (especially those devoted to agriculture and stock raising) were especially designed to ruin farmers, financially, morally, and spiritually, and that thoroughbred cattle were destined to "wipe out" the unfortunate farmer who indulged in any dealings concerning them. Such men are happily not so numerous in enlightened communities as they were fifteen or twenty years ago, though, unfortunately, the breed is not yet extinct in Canada. But if intelligent farmers should feel pained that one or two such fossils are still to be found in almost every one of our old settled townships, what will they say to the announcement that these people have an organ which divides its energies between "championing" their views and providing its readers with recipes for gooseberry jam, patterns for crochet work, etc., etc. Its editor does not believe in agricultural education save as it can be furnished through his journal, published monthly at one dollar a year, with proportionate reduction to clubs and agents, besides sundry and divers presents, prizes, and rewards.

Not very long ago, the editor and proprietor of this same alleged agricultural paper was, through the intercession of a friend, invited to appear before a parliamentary commission to give evidence as to the propriety of establishing experiment stations for the purpose of furnishing practical information to farmers in different parts of the Dominion. Of course there could never have been any real doubt in the minds of the commission on the subject, as the value of these institutions has been fully established in other countries, and in the very nature of things, they should recommend themselves to the common sense of everybody who knew anything about farming.

The scene which took place when the editor in question took his place for examination before the commission is described as extremely amusing. It was in substance as follows:—

Question.—We are enquiring into the propriety of establishing experiment stations throughout the Dominion for the purpose of giving farmers the benefit of knowledge to be gained from the results of practical experiments such as are likely to be of the greatest interest to farmers in the sections where the stations are placed.

Answer.—Yes.

Question.—We thought, Mr. —, that we would like to have your views on the subject, supposing, of course, that as you have been for several years editor of an agricultural paper, your opinion on this subject would be of some value to us?

No answer.

After an uncomfortable pause, in which the chairman of the commission looked somewhat embarrassed and annoyed, while the parliamentary friend of the taciturn editor wriggled uneasily in his chair, the chairman ventured to be more direct.

Question.—Do you think, Mr. —, that it would be advisable to establish such stations?"

Answer.—No.

Then followed a long pause, during which the chairman fidgeted still more painfully, while the shorthand writer chewed the wrong end of his pencil impatiently. At last the editor rose to his feet, and unfolding a copy of his paper, harangued the commissioner for the space of half an hour. The substance of his speech was, that for several years he had been publishing that paper (some bound volumes of which he took the liberty of presenting for the inspection of the commission). He had published his paper so far without government aid. For the years that were past he had been furnishing the farmers of Canada with all the agricultural information and instruction that they needed without charging the Government one cent for it. He had also furnished them with pictures of live stock and of farm buildings (samples of which were before them), and that was, in his opinion, the proper way of imparting agricultural instruction to farmers. He thought he could give the farmers of the Dominion all the instruction that would be of any use to them if they would only take his paper, "monthly, one dollar a year in advance," but if the Government thought the farmers needed more instruction, let them furnish his paper to farmers who were unable to subscribe for it, and if this were not enough let the Government grant him a subsidy and he would give the readers of his paper more reading matter and more pictures.

As soon as the editor had concluded his address the committee adjourned for the day without taking any further action. Of course, the "evidence" thus afforded did not have any influence on the deliberations of the commission, but it served to show how intelligently and how sincerely this man was working in the interest of his readers.

More recently the same eminent authority delivered himself substantially as follows:—

"The agricultural papers of this Province, organs of government farming, have committed themselves

to a live-stock boom, and now that the Government has proved logically and experimentally to its own satisfaction, that all breeds must go except Shorthorns for grading up for beef, our natives being most profitable for our dairying industry, the readers of these organs are kept in the dark with reference to these facts."

Supposing for one moment that any one who knew enough to read the above paragraph should place any reliance upon it, what would be the result? He would imagine that experiments at the Government Farm had disproved facts that had been thoroughly established for many years. Here is an editor pretending to instruct farmers and virtually telling them that the Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins, and Ayrshires are all inferior for dairying to our scrub cattle that for the past fifty years or more have been bred without any particular object other than "multiplication." This man has the impudence to tell his readers that experiments made under Professor BROWN, at the Agricultural College Farm, have virtually proved that haphazard breeding has produced better dairy cows than intelligent selection and careful development maintained for many generations. But this is not all. Further on this organ of scrub cattle, rye straw and basswood browse announces his convictions in a paragraph which deserves to be preserved as a literary curiosity. He says:—

"We have not committed ourselves to the various live stock booms, but expressed our willingness to bring forward any breed that could be proved by honest records to be the best. Such records have not been forthcoming; the boom system of making certain breeds appear the best still prevails; but we rejoice to see that a re-action is about to take place."

It is certainly not necessary to point out that only the most insufferable conceit and crass ignorance could induce such a declaration. The usefulness of a paper publishing such exploded nonsense is, of course, infinitesimal, but it is a lamentable fact that there are still some ignoramuses left among Canadian farmers who will gladly accept such a doctrine because it encourages them in the "pennywise" course they have always pursued, and at the same time flatters them into the belief that they are really cleverer than their neighbors who use their brains as well as their hands in farming.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

The sub-committee in regard to the question of removing or improving the present cattle market will meet to-day, and it is to be hoped that the members will take a broad view of the question. There is no doubt that the present state of the cattle market is disgraceful. Cattlemen with valuable animals avoid us. The other day the city employees absolutely refused to take their horses into one of the pens for the purpose of cleaning it out, as they were afraid that the legs of the animals would be broken in trying to get out. Yet this is the sort of place which it is expected that drovers will take valuable cattle to. Something must be done. The position is just this. The present site comprises about $3\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The land adjoin-

ing, consisting of about $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres, belongs to the city, but is leased for a lumber yard, and the lease has nine years to run. If both pieces were used there would be about enough ground for the present needs of the city in the way of space. It has been calculated that to put this ground into proper condition as to drainage and to erect commodious buildings would cost about \$28,000. The lessee of the $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres would have to be paid for the surrender of his lease, and when spoken to about the matter, he mentioned \$12,000 as about the price that would satisfy him and the parties who had sub leased from him. The nine acres are valued at \$27,000, which competent judges consider a low estimate, as land immediately adjoining was disposed of at the rate of \$5,000 an acre. This makes the account stand thus:

Improvements to market.....	\$28,000 00
Surrender of lease, say.....	6,000 00
Value of land.....	27,000 00
	\$61,000 00

Now the other proposal, namely, to move. In answer to advertisement, several sites were offered for a cattle market. One of these is eminently suited for the purpose. It is skirted by four railways. All the companies at present operating lines in the Province of Ontario have access to it. The city street-car system runs right to it. It could be easily drained. The price is reasonable. It is more than twice as large as the present site with the leased lumber yard added. It is in a portion of the city far removed from any thickly populated centre, or any place likely to be thickly populated for many years to come, whereas the present site is already becoming a nuisance to a neighborhood that is fast filling up. The calculation for this site is as follows:

Erection of buildings and preparation of ground..	\$36,000 00
Purchase of 20 acres.....	15,000 00
	\$51,000 00

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

REMOVAL OF LIVE STOCK BUILDINGS.

A meeting of exhibitors of live stock at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition was held on 6th inst. in the association's rooms, Church Street, to consider what action should be taken on the proposed location of the cattle sheds on the north side of the railway track. Among the stockmen present were—Messrs. D. McRae, Guelph; F. A. Fleming, Weston; V. E. Fuller, Oaklands; A. McL. Howard, Jr., Toronto; Dorsey & Son, Somerville; Fuller, Toronto; T. C. Patteson, Toronto; and the following members of the association:—President Withrow; Ald. Mitchell, Lieut.-Col. Gray, M.P.P., R. W. Elliot, W. Rennie, Jas. Fleming, D. C. Ridout, J. McGee, Dr. Smith, H. J. Hill, P. G. Close, A. McGregor, and others.

Mr. Withrow said the directors of the Industrial Exhibition were face to face with this fact, that the accommodation for live stock must be increased. Every effort had been made to secure the land to the south of the present grounds, but without success, and he believed there was strong objection on the part of the volunteers to allow them to use the Garrison Common in any shape. The directors had thereupon decided to ask the Ontario Government for a piece of land north of the railway track, which would be reached from the present grounds by an overhead bridge.

Mr. Ridout said, if they went south the volunteers were up in arms, and if they went north the

cattlemen complained that they were being treated badly. It was to

REMOVE THIS LATTER OBJECTION

that the meeting had been called. His view was that all live stock, including the draughts and horses for breeding, should be located on the new ground, leaving the present grounds for the speeding classes.

Mr. Patteson said at the present time the general public came to see the horses, but could not. Any change, he thought would be more welcome to the visitor than the existing state of affairs. A man obtaining a prize secured the first object he had in exhibiting, and his second object being to sell, a man desirous of purchasing stock would not keep away from the proposed new grounds. He thought to cross the track would be no drawback whatever.

Mr. V. E. Fuller asked if it were not possible to close Dufferin St. and extend the grounds westward.

Mr. Withrow said to do this would cost more than the whole exhibition grounds were worth.

Mr. Fuller said if the land to the south and west could not be procured, there would be no alternative but to cross the track. To avoid discord, however, the horses would also have to be removed.

Mr. Patteson asked how many acres were comprised in the proposed new piece.

Ald. Mitchell said the board had asked for fifteen.

Mr. McRae urged the importance of securing the land to the south. He thought the volunteers' rights need not be interfered with, as the grounds could be closed when shooting was going on.

Mr. Elliot reminded the last speaker that the Exhibition grounds were a public park for ten months of the year.

Ald. Mitchell said the grounds could not be closed except in August and September. The city kept them in order and the citizens had the right to use them.

NO ALTERNATIVE.

The President said everything had been done to secure grounds on the south, but without success. There was nothing for it but to move the stock across the track.

Mr. McRae said in that case they could not help themselves. He submitted, however, that the horses should be taken across also. He moved the following resolution:—"That while it is the opinion of the representatives of exhibitors of live stock present at this meeting that the ground to the south of the present Exhibition grounds would be more desirable as an addition on which new stock sheds should be erected, the directors of the Industrial Exhibition Association, having explained the impossibility of obtaining this ground, be it resolved that it is also their opinion that all live stock except carriage and saddle and speeding horses should be located on the new grounds situated on the north of the railway track."

Mr. F. A. Fleming seconded the motion, which was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Fuller suggested that on the new grounds the water should be brought right up to the sheds, and that accommodation be provided for the herds-men.

The President said the matter would not be overlooked.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Leicestershire Agricultural Society have hired for the coming season 1886, the noted prize-winner Shire horse stallion Esquire, 2774, the property of the Earl of Ellesmere, Worsley Hall, Manchester; his sire, William the Conqueror, 2343, was sire of the champion horse at London this year, Prince William, 3956. [An engraving of Prince William appeared in No. 12, Vol. II. CANADIAN BREEDER, 20th March, 1885.]

Correspondence.

ENGLISH LETTER.

From our own Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, 24th Oct., 1885.

The supply of Canadian cattle, although smaller than for some time past, was yet much too ample for the demand. Trade for the last four or five weeks has simply run to seed, and prices are at such a low level that shippers have been obliged to quit. Quotations for Canadian cattle in this market, show that not more than 10 cents per lb. is current for really prime stock, which some time ago would have been badly sold at 15 cents. Such a depreciation in value, without any corresponding reduction in the Toronto and Montreal markets, means bankruptcy. There is no symptom of any improvement apparent, the plethora of Irish cattle and home-bred stock, being still unexhausted. After the general election in November, it is expected that some signs of activity in the great industrial centres will be manifest, but meantime the condition of trade generally throughout the country is deplorable.

Arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at this port for week ending 23rd Oct., consisted of 521 cattle and 323 sheep from Canada, 1,257 cattle, 8,000 quarters of fresh beef, and 300 carcasses of fresh mutton. None of the Dominion cattle were lost, but five dead bullocks on the States shipments were reported.

The Argentines are considering just now a scheme which has been propounded and laid before Congress for encouraging the meat export industry of the Republic. It is proposed that the Government should guarantee 6 per cent. interest on capital invested in the exportation of beef and mutton; this guarantee interest to be limited to a gross capital of 10 millions, and the capital of guaranteed companies, individually, not to exceed three millions nor to be under half a million dollars; if the exportation be made by the freezing process the companies are expected to take aboard, free of charge, two Argentine naval officers, and to make a reduction of one-third in the passages of emigrants. A *sine qua non* condition of the guarantee is, that 10 per cent. of the capital be raised in the Buenos Ayres market.

Towards the end of last year, Mr. R. W. Eddison, of Fowler's Engine-Works, Leeds, purchased several colts and mares of the true Clydesdale type from the Blackhall stud for export to Russia. These were sent to that country for the purpose of showing to the Russians the enormous pulling powers of the Clydesdale, and they gave every satisfaction. The result is that last week Mr. Eddison purchased several stallions and mares from the same stud for export to the same quarter, the Russians having resolved to improve their breed of horses by an infusion of the Clydesdale blood. Mr. Riddell has added sixteen stallions and mares to his already numerous stud of Clydesdales. These were selected by him last week from the famous Keir stud, the property of the late Sir William Stirling-Maxwell's trustees. By the careful selecting and mating of the sires and dames by the popular factor, Mr. Alexander Young, Keir Mains, this stud is keeping up its reputation as one of the best in Scotland.

THE CHICAGO FAT STOCK AND DAIRY SHOW.

From our own Reporter.

Above the din of hammers and the voices of men there arose, on Tuesday morning, the 10th of November, the "moos" of the cattle, the squeal of the pigs, the "bahs" of the sheep, the neighs of

the horses, and the cackling and crowing of the poultry. It was the morning of the opening day (Tuesday) when your correspondent visited the show, which I think is better in general features than any ever held before. While the stock had not arrived there was a good showing already made. I shall not stop to review the whole ground in this letter, but will reserve for my next a detailed description. But it will not be amiss to notice a few of the exhibits which deserve especial mention, the first of which is that of the Indiana Blooded Stock Co. Their crossbred Aberdeen-Angus-Hereford heifer, for which I last year predicted such a glorious future, is here this year, and while she is debarred from competing here from not being spayed, she was a winner of first in her class and gained sweepstakes for best animal in the show at Kansas City. Certainly a good showing. They have this year adopted the plan of naming the aisles between the stalls after some of the former prize-winners, such as Wabash Roanoke, Kirklevington, Netherwood Avenues. The dairy cattle are not in good force, further mention of which I will defer till my next. There are some very fine horses here also, several of the exhibitors being those who were here last year. Of swine there is a very good showing, a great deal better than last year, Mr. J. A. Countryman, of Rochelle, Ill., being, as usual, the principal exhibitor of Poland Chinas. T. C. Hanley, Mattoon, Ill., has some very fine small Yorkshires. Frank Wilson, Jackson, Mich., has some very fine Chester Whites. Mrs. Ann Newton, of Pontiac, Mich., has the largest and finest display of sheep in the show. She was here last year and captured many premiums. This is to be expected, as she is a subscriber to the BREEDER. She has forty head here, comprising Southdown, Hampshire, Oxford, Cotswold, Shropshire, Leicester, and Lincelns. She will undoubtedly carry off the ribbons in the majority of cases. Stone & Loake, Stonington, Ill.; Frank Wilson, Jackson, Mich.; W. D. and L. C. Anderson, and E. & A. Stanford, Steyning, England, all have fine exhibits.

HOW THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES ARE CLASSED BY A CONTEMPORARY.

Farmers' Advocate, St. Paul, Minn.

We find as the result of our investigations that Michigan, Mississippi and Ontario have genuine agricultural colleges, doing an efficient, satisfactory work. The Kansas and Colorado schools are almost entitled to be classed with them in this regard. In Ontario schools five hours of daily labor on the farm is required of all the students; Mississippi and Colorado three hours; Kansas one. Ontario is the most intensely agricultural of the list—Kansas the least so. These schools are doing good work in the cause of agricultural education—that of Mississippi especially wonderful, though not, as yet, fully recognized and appreciated at the South. Illinois and Ohio are doing something, though far less than was intended by the founders of the system, and far less than their more fortunate neighbors.

RAISING LIVE STOCK IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Drovers' Journal, Chicago.

It is now coming to be the opinion upon authority that must command respectful attention that neither cattle, horses, sheep, nor hogs can ever be produced to good advantage either in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Wyoming or Idaho unless provision can be made for feed and shelter to bridge over all stock that may be in keeping in any part of the country referred to during the severely cold, stormy

part of the winter. We hear this kind of opinion expressed by some of the oldest residents of the country named. As we understand the matter, the idea intended to be conveyed is that ranching operations carried on upon a large scale cannot be made to pay in that country as a permanently reliable business for the reason, chiefly, that cattle, sheep or horses in very large numbers under a single managing head, can never be properly cared for during the severely cold and stormy spells in any winter season.

It is well enough known that untold millions of buffalo, elk and deer have roamed over and lived in that country before the advent of civilization, but the buffalo in vast numbers moved southward along the base of the Rocky Mountains in the fall season of each year and moved back the following spring, and then again, untold numbers of these wild cattle perished from year to year from the effects of extreme cold and starvation. It has already been demonstrated that domestic animals of all kinds can be produced in all that country; cattle, sheep and horses have already been grown to mature age, in all parts of the country referred to. A good deal of loss has been suffered in different ways in the production of live stock in that country; calves that have been dropped during the winter season, during the bad weather spells, have either perished or have been badly stunted by exposure to the weather and the want of sufficient food, as we all know that half-starved cows cannot, during extremely cold weather, give anything like the amount of milk necessary to keep their young calves in good condition. This same principle applies to mares with young colts and ewes with young lambs. It has been a pretty well settled principle that young animals of these kinds, after being badly stunted in early life, from any cause, never fully recover from such setback so as to give the producer the result that would have been realized under strictly favorable conditions; cattle at the age of three and a half years, may be made as fat as need be, but where they have been badly stunted in the beginning they do not weigh as much by a considerable amount as if they had been kept in full thrift from the beginning. Mutton sheep will come under the same rule and horses will also be lighter from the same cause. It is very certain that every producer of either cattle, horses or sheep throughout all the region of country to which we are referring, should provide good shelter for cows, mares and ewes that are to have the care of their own young. Yearling cattle suffer terribly during the cold terms in that high northern latitude, pretty large numbers of them often having their feet and legs frozen so badly as to make them nearly worthless. Now, the question is, can such cattle and other stock as we have here spoken of particularly, be housed and fed in a common, general way in that northern country, so as to bridge them over all the worst weather of every winter season? Then the watering of all such stock in a proper manner during severely cold weather is just about as important as the feeding, fresh spring or artesian water should be used exclusively.

We have heard the opinion expressed by parties who have long resided in the region we are speaking of, that it would be impossible to provide hay or other feed to bridge any considerable number of cattle over the bad weather spells that occur every winter. Oats can be raised extensively in that country, and we are of the opinion that large quantities of alfalfa hay, also corn fodder can be raised on any of the land that is tillable in that region, all of which can be put up in such manner as to give the different kinds of stock we hear speak of access to it, without requiring much labor in the way of feeding.

It is certain that cattle raised in a high northern latitude make beef of better quality than cattle that are raised in a mild climate, and sheep that are raised in the far north give a finer quality of wool

than those that are raised in a generally mild climate. The mutton of the northern sheep is also of superior quality. Where cattle or sheep that are nearly ready for market are forced to rustle through their last winter on the range it must often happen that through exposure to severe weather, they can get neither feed nor water to prevent them from drifting down to the lowest "skin and bone" condition. Such cattle will require the whole of the following season to bring them back to a fit condition for market, this will bring them upon the market late in the season when they strike the lowest prices of the year, whereas if they had been fairly well kept during the winter they could be put on the market two months earlier, making a big difference to the owners as the present condition of the cattle market shows. We have never had any doubt but what a vast amount of live stock could and would be produced in all the country to which we have been referring.

According to the official report of the Auditor and Treasurer for Montana for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1884, the whole number of horses assessed was 99,843, mules and asses, 2,534; sheep, 593,896, cattle, 509,768, and this is only a beginning in that territory.

We have here been led into a consideration of this subject for the purpose of discussing some of the chief points involved in the breeding and rearing of beef cattle and other stock in the Far North-west. The suggestions we have here made would be applicable in live stock production in the country far south of the region we have been referring to.

TYPES OF DRAUGHT-HORSES.

Argus, in English Live Stock Journal.

SIR, — We are beginning to hear again a great deal about "types" of draught-horses; and, commencing with the Royal at Preston and finishing with the Highland and Agricultural at Aberdeen, we had it discussed *ad nauseam*. Persons evidently foreigners are making enquiries through newspapers as to which is the best type of British draught-horses, without having any idea of the nature of the draught work in which the animals are to be used. We know that the London brewers cannot get draught-horses big enough and heavy enough, but we question indeed whether in any other place but London there is a demand for such ponderous animals. The Percherons and Clydesdales seem to suit well the Americans on account of their activity, and the Australians would seem to be in favor of something which possessed the activity of the Clydesdale together with the weight of the Shire. No matter what may be the breed or what may be the pedigree, the best gelding for average purposes is one which has a wise-looking head, with docile eye and full nostril, a well-set shoulder and *humerus*, a powerful fore-arm, good knees, flat hone, and pattern set to suit the shoulder; powerful muscular back, good loins, deep body and rib, well-developed thighs, broad clean hocks, with hind-pasterns set to give leverage. With these, also soundness and a freedom of movement, no one need ask what the breed may be.

SELF-SUCKING COWS.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* says: Get a tin tube made after the style of a bridle bit, with length to suit width of mouth of cow or calf, tube to have three-eighth inch hollow, and open ends; rings like bridle bit rings at each end, two holes clear through, equal distance from end. They are to admit air when the animal attempts to suck. Put this tin bit on with good straps, and the creature is weaned, and no need of ornamental yokes or butchers. Make the bit straight in one piece, no swivel, and well soldered.

JERSEYS AS CHEESE MAKERS.

VIEWS OF A HOLSTEIN BREEDER.

Dr. ley Miller, in Country Gentleman

At page 865, under the above heading, appears Mr. Valancey E. Fuller's article of Sept. 28, which may have a tendency to mislead.

Mr. Fuller claims that "the Jerseys, for the production of cheese and butter combined are without an equal," which he proceeds to demonstrate from a test made by Prof. Brown of the Ontario Experiment Station. These tests include the milk of eleven different breeds and grades.

Granting that both he and Prof. Brown have made their experiments conscientiously and accurately, and that the results are correct concerning the individuals tested, still any one familiar with the variations in the quality and quantity of milk produced by animals of the same breed under different and even like conditions, is aware that judging an entire breed by an individual, or even a moderate number, may lead to conclusions directly opposed to the facts. If these tests had approximated the average of others, they would probably have been accepted; but they vary materially from the average of those made both in Europe and America.

By consulting Prof. Brown's tests it will be seen that Jersey milk produced 19.9 per cent. cream, Ayrshire 16.9 and Guernsey 16.1; and the analysis showed that Jersey milk produced 6.62 fat, Ayrshire 5.72, Guernsey 3.60 and Holstein 3.73. The Guernsey, as compared with the Jersey on the Channel Islands where they originated, and also in this country, produces milk more highly colored, certainly as rich, and considered richer by many who have tried both breeds. The Ayrshire has never been thought, by its most ardent admirers, to produce as rich milk as the Guernsey, and no breeder of Holsteins will claim that his favorite excels the Guernsey in the per cent. of cream. According to Prof. Brown's analysis, Jersey milk produced 15.6 per cent. cheese curds, Ayrshire 12.9, Guernsey 12.7 and Holstein 10.9, about 33 per cent. less than the Jersey, and ranking ten in the list of eleven breeds and grades, next to the poorest.

Repeated analysis and dairy reports show that Holstein milk is one of the richest in caseine, and is especially valued on that account. Prof. Rhode of the Royal Agricultural Academy at Eldena, Prussia, obtained an average in one year of 1,000 pounds of cheese per head in his herd of over 30 Holsteins. It will be a difficult matter to make practical men, who have had experience with these breeds, accept Prof. Brown's tests, which contradict their personal knowledge of the facts. Results like these, varying so widely from those obtained elsewhere, tend to make one consider them of little or no benefit. I have an analysis of the milk of the different breeds wherein the Holstein milk is shown to be richer than the Jersey, and have heard of Holstein milk producing a larger percentage of cream than that of some Jerseys; also, I have seen the milk of a heifer half Holstein and half Jersey produce a richer yellow cream than that of the full-blood Jersey dam; but I do not believe, and should not on account of these few examples, endeavor to make the public think that the Holstein, as a breed, produces milk richer in cream than the Jersey. The Jerseys have been fed and forced with so much skill that the results have been astonishing, and I doubt not that they have excelled the Guernsey under this high pressure, in quantity of butter and proportion of cream to milk; still I have every confidence in the statements made by those who have bred both Guernseys and Jerseys that the former produces more and richer milk than the Jersey, and when the time and intelligence has been spent on their improvement which the Jerseys have enjoyed, I think the Guernsey will be found not

only its equal but superior. Prof. Brown's tests may be valuable in showing extremes, but are certainly misleading as to the comparative value of the various dairy breeds. It took 100 pounds of milk to enable Mr. Brown to make 2.4 pounds of butter in testing Holsteins, while he obtained from the Jersey 5.1 pounds, Ayrshire 4.5 pounds and the Guernsey 2.5 pounds. From average tests it is shown that it requires about 25 pounds of Holstein milk to make a pound of butter, whereas Prof. Brown took 44.5 pounds. Many tests have been made in which less than 20 pounds of Holstein milk were required to produce a pound of butter, and in some less than 16.

The inference Mr. Fuller draws from Prof. Brown's tables is, that the Holstein is very inferior for butter and cheese, and produces about the poorest quality of milk as compared with the various breeds. Has Mr. Fuller forgotten that the Holstein Mercedes produced 99 pounds 6½ ounces of butter in 30 days, thereby defeating all breeds, including the Jerseys represented by his famous Mary Anne of St. Lambert, in competing for the greatest amount of butter produced in 30 days by a cow of any breed? Is Mr. Fuller aware that another Holstein is credited with producing over 120 pounds of butter in 30 days; that another has a record of over 200 pounds in 60 days, and over 300 pounds in 90 days? Has he forgotten Mr. Hardin, who, in comparing the various breeds, credited the Holsteins with producing in a year about 20 per cent. more butter than the Jerseys? Does Mr. Fuller know that there is a herd of 26 Holstein cows in New York State, 22 of which (including two-year-old heifers) have averaged over 17 pounds of butter per week?

When a breed of cattle has produced animals which have made the largest milk records, and many of the largest butter records, and whose milk is known to possess such a large percentage of caseine, it will not be easy to convince the public that there are eight or nine breeds which surpass it for the dairy, or that the Jersey, for the production of cheese and butter combined, is without an equal.

SELECTING A BOAR PIG.

Farm and Fireside.

At this season, the farmer who appreciates the service of an improved, pure bred male in his herd, is looking for a boar pig. In no other purchase is there need of greater care. The buyer should know clearly what he wants, and how to handle him after he gets him. For the help of such farmers this article is intended.

The farmer or dairyman who keeps his pigs in the pen, will do better with some of the smaller breeds. He who wants hogs to convert clover, grass and corn into pork, at least risk and highest profit, will select some of the larger breeds, which feed well at any age. Early maturity is essential to highest profit. Nor does this quality argue want of hardiness, as some breeders of coarse, rangy animals claim. The animal with strong back and loin, and full girth about heart and flank, has strong vitality and good feeling qualities. While that wanting in these, lacks the lung and stomach and liver and kidney power, which resists disease and assimilates food readily. These points, then, are essential.

Next comes the quiet temperament. The animal that is restless, and is on the go all the time, consumes vast amounts of feed, to be expended mainly in force rather than in fibre and flesh. Food cannot make both at one and the same time. If your sows are of the long, open, lean type, a more compact, mellow handing boar must be used. We may say in general that the character of the sows one owns must be considered when selecting the boar. If he is breeding in a line that suits his trade, and

has the type of animal which is near his standard of excellence, his out-cross must be selected with greatest care. He cannot afford to use an inferior boar. He may, by one such cross, lose ground which he may never be able to recover. He cannot afford to higgie about price, therefore, when he finds the boar which combines the finish qualities and blood or breeding that his herd demands.

The farmer who raises pigs for pork only, need not be so particular about the color, symmetry and finish of his boar. Strength, vitality and feeding qualities he must have with pure breeding. He cannot afford to neglect any of these, and above all, the latter. Hence the necessity of buying from an honorable and respectable breeder, whose pedigrees are reliable. There are shysters at work in all departments. The tree pedlars, the pig hucksters and cow speculators have cursed the farm, the orchard and the breeding farm. Give all of them a wide berth.

In selecting the boar, see that he is the offspring of a good dam and sire. This means purely bred and of marked excellence. Then see that your pig is from a good, uniform litter. Never buy from a litter wherein no two pigs look alike, or wherein there is no uniformity in size or make. Better buy an average pig from a uniformly good litter than an extra pig from an inferior litter. Do not sacrifice a strong back and loin, a deep brisket and full flank, or ham well let down on the hock, or a good bone and strong limb, for a fancy head or ear, or a shade of color. Our fancies are apt to get the better of our judgment. Do not be deceived, either, by the fat pig. The poorest place on earth for the young farmer to buy a boar pig is from the show pens. Only experts can venture there, and they must know well how to handle the prize pig after they get him home, if they are to get him into condition to be of any use as a breeder. If the pig is satisfactory in other points, do not reject him because he has not as fine a head as your best sow pig. There is such a thing as a masculine head and neck. This characteristic of sex marks the hog, as well as the bull or stallion. The head should be indicative of strength rather than of effeminacy. It may be wide between the eyes, strong in the jaw, and full on the cheek, even to coarseness, and if of good proportion, such a head is to be sought in the male, which is to have the vigor and prepotency to impress his family traits on his offspring. A clear eye and bold carriage accompany the males that are of most value.

AFTER PURCHASE, WHAT THEN?

Here is a critical period in the history of the boar pig. He may be so handled as to bring only disappointment. When you get him home, *place him in a lot by himself, out of sight, hearing or smell of other hogs.* He will likely be uneasy in his new quarters for a few days, but if he cannot see, hear or smell other hogs, he will soon become contented. When taken out of the box or crate he was shipped in, wash him clean of all filth. Clean the box thoroughly, and put the filth where no other hogs can come in contact with it. Consider your pig in quarantine for three weeks, and allow none of your hogs to come near him for that length of time. All this by way of precaution to prevent disease. Swine plague comes to most of us by importation, and it is more easy to get it on to our farms than to get rid of it. He may have come from a herd of perfect health, or from one where the disease is about to break out, and the owner not know it, or he may have been exposed to it in transit. Hence, use the ounce of prevention and save many pounds of cure.

Do not give the pig all he can eat or drink at the start, come to full feed gradually. He will be hungry and tired. Give him first a drink of water, then a very light feed of corn, oats or what you have to feed. See that he has a clean bed and pen. His lot should be large enough to allow him to take

plenty of exercise, and have grass or clover for him to graze at will. Remember, now, you must feed him, not to butcher, but for breeding purposes. Feed muscle-forming food, and not mainly fat-formers. Some extremists say, "no corn," but as heat is the first necessity in the animal, we can feed corn safely in such quantity as to furnish needed heat or fat. But this must not be his only or his main feed. Grass or its equivalent he will not eat too much of. Oats, bran and oil-meal should form the greater part of his food, and the remainder may be of corn. His food may be changed to suit weather, season and work. He is not to be stinted in food nor in a chance to exercise. Too many buyers of boar pigs stint them in exercise and stuff them with feed, until the pig is soft, and lacking in the vigor and force which must give value to him as a breeder.

Handle him gently and quietly, so that he is not afraid when you would put your hand on him. A quiet, well-kept boar is as easily managed as any horse or cow on the farm; but if badly handled, he becomes a terror and a nuisance. When the breeding season comes, bring the sows to his pen, and after one service, remove the sow out of sight and hearing. Never allow them to remain with him, or in a lot near to him. The first service ought to be on a young sow, that he may not be worried so much. If large sows are to be served, they can be put in a narrow chute, or box, and a platform laid for the young boar to walk up on. This should have cleats nailed on it to prevent the boar from slipping. By such an arrangement the young boar can serve safely and easily the largest sows, and not be strained or worried.

Never turn the young boar among your other hogs, on his arrival at the farm, or at any time. In this way disappointment comes to the buyer, and he sometimes concludes that he has been swindled, because his pure-bred pig cannot whip all the boars, barrows and old sows on the farm, and get fat on such exercise. His vigor and strength need to be fixed and increased by intelligent care, that he may impress the excellences of his breed upon the coming pig crop.

L. N. B.

IS HAY THE CHEAPEST FOOD?

National Live Stock Journal.

If we consider the relative nutritive value of hay and grain or product of grain, we find that good meadow hay or clover is no cheaper at \$13 to \$14 per ton than good wheat bran or middlings is at \$20 or \$21 per ton, or corn meal at \$22 or \$23 per ton, or linseed cake or meal at \$32 to \$38 per ton. Now this does not mean that corn meal, middlings or oil meal, would be just as appropriate for the complete food of a cow as hay; we know that such concentrated food would be quite dangerous to feed a cow without some coarse fodder; but it means that the nutriment in these foods will be as cheap to make up any deficiency in the ration at those prices, as hay at the price mentioned. Therefore, when hay is dear in the dairy districts, instead of buying hay the dairyman should buy grain in some form to help him out. The grain will be cheapest, and his cows come through in much better condition for the milking season than if they had all the good hay they could eat. All a cow requires over twelve to fifteen pounds of hay should be made up in grain food. Twelve pounds of hay and eight pounds of middlings per day, will winter a thousand pound cow much better than thirty pounds of hay per day. But the ground feed should be mixed with cut hay, moistened, so the ground feed will adhere to it, and must be eaten with the hay and raised and remasticated. Fine feed, fed alone, is not raised and remasticated, but goes on to the fourth stomach without further mastication. [To all of which we say "Amen!"]

REASONS WHY WE SHOULD ENCOURAGE POULTRY BREEDING.

Poultry Monthly.

There seems no occasion to offer any reason to justify the breeding of domestic fowls, and there is none to cover the ground of any such enquiry. Our desire is to increase the large army already actively engaged in the breeding and keeping of chickens, and ducks, etc., for flesh, eggs and pleasure. There is a vast amount of people, married and single, in town, city and country, who drag through life, without enjoying many luxuries and comforts within their reach; from this class, we urge attention to this article.

The care and attention necessary to keep one or two dozen hens in perfect health, is of very small consequence, and brains of the most ordinary kind are capable of the successful management of any small flock. The money required, to possess a few hens, is certainly within the reach of any man or woman, a shade above a pauper. A few chickens can be kept on very small space. Scarcely a back yard in the most crowded city, but that does afford light, air and space, sufficient to keep from six to twelve hens, in health and productiveness. The fermenting swill barrel, stowed away in some corner, drawing its army of flies to pester the household, and the stench arising from putrefaction of liquids from the table refuse, should never exist in this distasteful form, when a few fowls would daily devour all liquids and solid matter left from any ordinary family table or kitchen. This very objectionable scrap food, when allowed to accumulate and ferment, is, in its sweet state, the most wholesome and stimulating food, conducive to the large production of eggs, and almost necessary to supply animal food, demanded by all domestic fowls kept in confinement.

Many families part with or destroy enough scraps from the table and kitchen, to maintain two dozen fowls almost exclusively upon the waste of the household. A very small and cheap house will suffice for the comforts of a few hens.

From this expenditure comes a supply of one of the greatest luxuries of all tables, the fresh laid egg, that enters into a multitude of dishes, that are acknowledged to be both pleasing and wholesome. A tender "broiler" is a rarity with the many—the poor never enjoy this toothsome luxury—and it is part of the profitable and pleasurable results incident to keeping a few fowls.

Many families are situated so the keeping of a single cow is entirely beyond their reach; but nearly all families can keep a few fowls, and the surplus eggs will, on many occasions, buy milk that could be added to a few remaining eggs, to aid in the construction of some pudding or omelet that would add largely to the pleasure and health of any household. Wherever a cow can be kept, a few hens will live and thrive also. The many clerks and tradesmen, as well as professional men, who spend their leisure hours in some ill-ventilated billiard hall, or hotel office, the care of a few fowls will increase their interest in home and family, and as soon as a man or woman gets really interested in home, its progress and management, that man or woman is sure to live happily.

Many an "old drunk" of to-day, came from the ranks of young men who found no interest in home, and to be genial to their sympathizing company, contracted all the vices of the times.

Doctor Beard says, in his hygiene, "that potatoes make potato brains," and so it is with the feeding ourselves upon any one article of inferior diet. Americans are the most intelligent nation on the face of the earth. It has been demonstrated, the liberal feeding of the masses has had much to do with our general intelligence, and now, as the population of our country increases, the division of class becomes more noticeable; money steadily

tends to concentrate, and the luxuries of the past, promise less for the future. And, as we have noted variety of food is one element of national strength, it is fair to credit our domestic fowls, as one of the ready, and perhaps the most valuable factors of our national strength and superiority, as a people. C.

CANADIAN VESSELS AT DULUTH.

Minneapolis Tribune.

Although the thing is not so simple and clear as is asserted in some quarters, it is probably true that Secretary Manning did not exceed his lawful authority in issuing the order by which Canadian vessels are estopped from taking cargoes at Duluth of goods destined for points in the United States, via Canada. Under the treaty of Washington, Canadian vessels were guaranteed the privilege of participating in the American coasting trade to the extent of carrying goods from one of our lake or river ports to another, provided a part of the route was by land on the Canadian side. That treaty has expired. Canadian vessels can therefore no longer claim it as their right to carry American grain or flour from Duluth to Port Sarnia, such grain or flour being consigned under bond to an American destination. But it does not of necessity follow that our laws made it mandatory upon the Government to exclude the Canadian vessels from further engaging in this trade. It is a question of construction; and we cannot agree with a contemporary that the language of the law "admits of but one interpretation." But that it does admit of the Secretary's interpretation can scarcely be controverted.

Several large Canadian vessels sailed away from Duluth without cargoes on Wednesday, having received assurances that there was no hope of a withdrawal of the order. They left large quantities of flour behind them, and there resulted something like a freight blockade. Fortunately, however, the mandate comes in the very last weeks of the navigable season. The Canadian vessels have put in a large summer's work, greatly to the advantage of Duluth as a shipping point, and incidentally to the advantage of the whole Northwest in tending to lessen transportation rates. The connection by Canadian vessels with the Grand Trunk road has afforded a wholesome competition with the New York trunk-line system, which is in practical control of the American vessels which carry goods from Duluth to Buffalo. It is, of course, at the instance of these American transportation companies that the treasury circular has been issued.

Undoubtedly the subject will have thorough ventilation in Congress this winter, and it is reasonable to expect that the laws will be so amended as to restore the accustomed order of things. The *Tribune*, while in general accord with a protective policy is under no embarrassing constraints or obligations to approve of any particular feature of the protective laws which it deems objectionable. It has frequently and emphatically criticised the navigation laws in their bearing on trans-oceanic trade, for the reason that ship-owning has now more relative importance for us than ship-building. This Duluth grievance, however, can hardly be made a legitimate occasion for a tirade against the navigation laws. All nations prefer to exclude foreign ships from their coasting trade, and most of them actually do so. This feature of our navigation laws has not often been seriously opposed or criticised. Canada's exclusiveness in this respect is as complete as our own. We must courteously dissent from the opinion of an esteemed contemporary that the strictly national character of our coasting trade, like that of civilized nations in general, is an "enormity" and a "remnant of barbarism."

There is in fact no need to overthrow the navigation laws in order to rectify the matter under discussion. The hauling of grain from Duluth to

a Canadian port, is not, except by legal fiction, any part of the coasting trade of the United States. The convenient arrangements by which either country may ship its own goods, via the other country, to a point in its own, without custom house charges or examination, does not alter the fact that the goods do actually traverse foreign territory. The ultimate destination of a part of its cargo cannot in reality make a steamer voyage from a port in Minnesota to a port in the Dominion of Canada a United States coasting trip. The law can readily be altered to clear away this objectionable legal fiction, which it is equally disadvantageous to both countries to have maintained.

KILLING THE BEST COWS.

South and West.

Princess 2nd was a very fine cow, no doubt, "of the celebrated Coomassie strain," and endowed with what the *Louisville Courier-Journal* suggestively defines as "a talented appetite." It is said she was bought at auction for \$4,800, and that her owner refused, two years ago, an offer of \$25,000. The measure of merit in Jersey speculation having passed from consideration of color of hair and nose and various other fancy points to actual dairy product, this excellent animal—like many of her predecessors—was put under high pressure of heavy feeding, last April, and, as first result, "astonished the world" with the alleged yield of "44 lbs. 1 1/2 ozs. butter" in seven consecutive days— which some doubting Thomases looked upon at the time as a tale for the marines. The second outcome, as might have been expected, was her untimely death, recently announced, and which her keeper, "an intelligent man," frankly said to the investigating State Veterinarian of Maryland, was due to "overtaxation of the system."

Value II., another noted cow, succumbed three weeks since to the same maltreatment, and an authority on such matters, familiar with all the facts, sums up the cases with the remark that "such severe tests must at all times undermine the constitution of the most robust animals, and these two splendid creatures were of that class"; the only matter for surprise is that they "stood it out so long." If a jockey were known to have driven a gifted horse to death to ascertain, for speculative purposes, how much go there was in him, he would probably be amenable to severe punishment. Abuse of cows, like these referred to, affords excuse for even more decisive action of the humane societies. These dairy animals being by nature or breeding endowed with exceptional qualities at the pail, should be fostered and multiplied. The gambling spirit to which so many of them fall victims antagonizes the law of survival of the fittest, which needs rather to be regarded to the full in its important relation to all farm stock.

CHOLERA.

It is said that no American has died of cholera in Italy, though there is a large number of Americans in the cities where the disease is most prevalent. This is attributable to their mode of living and prompt action in cases where the epidemic has appeared. Nine of the crew of an American vessel in the port of Marseilles were attacked, and the cholera prescription of the late Dr. Valentine Mott of New York was used with successful effect in each case. We give the prescription, which embodies the results of Dr. Mott's experience in three successive epidemics of cholera, and was used by his son during the pestilence at Toulon in 1884 with most extraordinary results. Its formula is: Tincture of rhubarb, ten parts; laudanum sydenham, four parts; camphor, one-half part; syrup of ether, fifty parts; syrup of bitter orange peel, fifty parts. One tea-spoonful in a little water and repeat until symptoms cease.

BERKSHIRES.

Much has been said and written of the Berkshire hog; the superior beauty of his form and markings, the excellence of his flesh, his strong constitution, great feeding capacity and unrivalled power of making improvement in most other breeds when crossed upon them.

Yet there is one point his admirers fail to mention when asked by those about to engage in hog-raising—why Berkshires should be preferred to any other swine. It is this: The Berkshire as a breed requires at this day less advertising than any other hog. He is so well known and his good qualities so fully appreciated that about all a beginner feels called on to do in the way of advertising, is to announce himself as a breeder of Recorded Berkshire Swine. Many in doing this strike the flood tide of fortune; but, sad to say, in their prosperity they never seem to think of their indebtedness to the live stock and agricultural papers that are constantly keeping before the public the merits of improved stock.

The breeders of Berkshires are, as a whole, depending entirely too much on the established reputation of the breed. Individually they do not advertise as freely as they should, neither do they fill the pens at the fairs and fat stock shows as they might. They seem blinded to their own interests in this regard, and but for what the grand old Berkshire is able to say for himself, the breed would soon be run out of the country by younger and more clamorous claimants for public favor.

Come, ye breeders of pure-bred Berkshire swine, advertise your herds and let the people know more particularly what you have. You may be doing well without advertising, but would do much better with it, as enquiries for well-bred stock would then be addressed to you instead of to the publishers and editors of newspapers.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

- Priam, 14371. Wib. F. Clements Agency, Iowa, to A. V. Smith, Pulaski, Iowa.
- Earl Exquisite, 14405. A. G. Epler, Virginia, Ill., to W. F. Tojjard, Arenzville, Ill.
- Sovereign V., 14406. A. G. Epler to Henry Grimpe, Warsaw, Ill.
- Lady Kent, 14414. Clifford & White, Wellington, Ohio, to Chas. S. Tyson, Kent, Ohio.
- Buckeye Lady, 14416, and Buckeye Lass, 14417. Clifford & White to O.K. Mills, Pinckneyville, Ill.
- Belle of Hyde Park, 14418. Clifford & White to A. F. Fitzpatrick, Hyde Park, Ark.
- Royal Carlisle II., 14271. James Honk, Industry, Mo., to L. W. Ashby, Calhoun, Mo.
- Model Duchess III., 14276. James Honk to Wm. Ward, West Point, Ill.
- Hiokatoo, 14081. J. W. Huggins, Big Pond, Penn., to F. D. A. Kingsley, East Smithfield, Penn.
- Duke of Oxford, 14422. T. R. Proctor, Utica, N.Y., to Harrison Phoebus, Old Point Comfort, Va.
- King Duncan, 14423. T. R. Proctor to Thos. W. Keene, Staten Island, N.Y.
- Lady Obion, 14434. W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky., to Mrs. V. J. Morton, Union City, Tenn.

gain of half a cent cabled Monday from Liverpool. The conditions governing the trade have a more healthy look, but it would be too much to expect any great improvement. The late unmanageably heavy supply has been materially reduced by working off at the low prices, while the receipts from Canada and the United States have been light, which has greatly helped in the re-establishment of a better order of things, although the receipts from Ireland and the Continent have been fair. At Liverpool there has been more interest on the part of buyers, who have purchased more freely on the reduction made in the supply. Monday the demand was steady and higher prices were made, prime lots of Canadian showing a gain of 1/2c. per lb. A better clearance was effected than for many weeks and in the afternoon the tone of the market was steady, with no serious effort to force sales, although sellers took care to feed the demand at every opportunity.

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

Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.	per lb.
Prime Canadian steers.....	0 11	to 0 00	
Fair to choice grades.....	0 10 1/2	to 0 00	
Poor to medium.....	0 9 1/2	to 0 00	
Inferior and bulls.....	0 07	to 0 08 1/4	
Sheep—			
Best.....	0 13	to 0 00	
Secondary qualities.....	0 11	to 0 12	
Merinoes.....	0 10 1/2	to 0 11 1/2	
Inferior and rams.....	0 08	to 0 09 1/2	

TORONTO.

This has been the first week in which a clearance has been readily effected. By noon on Tuesday, which is the principal market day of the first part of the week, everything excepting a few scrubs had been sold. The run has been light, numbering about 20 loads, 17 of which were cattle. The market on the whole is steady, variations since last week being small.

CATTLE.—There were not many over 100 head of shippers offered yesterday; as the British cables had reported an improvement in the cattle trade, the demand was more active, and values were firmer; nothing choice was offered but all sold readily at 3 1/2 to 4c. for mixed loads, and 4 to 4 1/2c. per lb. for choice; the season is now approaching a close; the last boat carrying live stock is expected to sail from Montreal on the 20th of this month. Butchers' cattle were scarce and firmer; a few very nice loads offered and sold readily at 3 1/2c. per lb., while picked lots changed hands at 4c.; the general run sold at 3 1/4 to 3 1/2c. The demand was good, and showed some improvement on last week. Feeders were also scarce; demand was good, but not as strong as it has been, the stables being now pretty well filled up; very few good beasts were offered, and top prices were seldom realized; majority were worth 3 to 3 1/2c. per lb.; bulls sold at 2 to 2 1/2c. for ordinary, and 2 1/2 to 3c. for choice. Stockers were quiet and almost nominal at 2 to 2 1/2c. for loads, and 2 1/2c. for choice picked lots. Milch cows and springers about to calve were in fair demand; all offering wanted; sales were made at \$27 to \$45 for inferior to choice grades.

SHEEP.—None offered; prices nominally unchanged at 3c. for choice, and 2 to 2 1/2c. for common and rams; buyers are not anxious purchasers, but would take any offering at these figures; butchers' sheep selling with lambs being worth about \$2.50 to \$3.25 each.

LAMBS.—About 450 head offered yesterday, a portion of which were those left over from last week; demand was only fair, and offerings were more than sufficient to supply it; market ruled steady; purchasers operated only in small lots; best averaged 80 lbs., and sold at \$3 per head; a bunch with sheep all averaging about 98 lbs., brought \$3.20.

CALVES.—Scarce; good wanted at steady prices.

HOGS.—Run not quite so large this week; mixed lots sold at 4 to 4 1/2c. yesterday; light fat in fair demand at 4 1/4 to 4 3/4c. per lb.; heavy fat and stores not wanted, the former being quoted at 4c., and the latter at 3 3/4 c. per lb.

Quotations are:

Cattle, export, 1,200 lbs. and upwards, heifers and steers, choice.....	4 3/8 to 4 1/4	per lb.
" Mixed.....	3 3/4 to 4	"
" Butchers' choice.....	3 3/4 to 4	"
" " good.....	3 1/4 to 3 1/2	"
" " inferior to common.....	2 1/2 to 3	"
" Milch cows, per head.....	\$30 to \$50	
" Stockers, heavy.....	2 3/4 to 3 1/2	per lb.
" " light.....	2 to 2 1/2	"
" Bulls.....	2 to 2 1/2	"
" Springers, per head.....	\$25 to \$45	

Sheep, export, choice.....	3 to 0	per lb.
" inferior and rams.....	2 to 2 1/2	"
" Butchers' per head.....	\$2.50 to \$3.25	
" Lambs, choice, per head.....	\$2.75 to \$3.00	
" " inferior to common per head.....	\$2 to \$2.50	
Hogs, heavy fat, weighed off the car..	4 to 0	per lb.
" Light fat, " " ".....	4 to 4 1/2	"
" Store " " ".....	3 1/2 to 0	"
Calves, per head, choice.....	\$5.00 to \$7.00	
" Common.....	\$2 00 upwards.	

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

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending Nov. 7.....	2,073	1,455	1,154
Week ending Oct. 31.....	2,778	2,195	1,373
Cor. week 1884.....	1,978	674	938
Cor. week 1883.....	656	2,272	813
Total to date.....	49,173	50,172	13,856
To same date 1884.....	34,872	54,619	10,880
To same date 1883.....	30,232	45,176	6,372

MONTREAL.

The export trade in live stock has been more satisfactory, and exporters have picked up more courage on improved cables. Freight from Boston have declined to 20s. to Liverpool, which has caused some of our exporters to consider the feasibility of shipping by that route. Of course, cattle from the United States ports, when they reach the other side, have to go to the lairages, where they are slaughtered, which increases the cost about £1 per head. This difference, however, is covered by the lower freight from Boston, as the asking rates here for this week are 50s. to 55s., although space was let last week at 40s. to 45s. Rates of insurance also have advanced to 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. on cattle, 8 per cent. on sheep under cover and ten per cent. on deck. The total exports of cattle this season to date were 60,782 head—an increase of 5,261 head compared with 1884, an increase of 11,194 over 1883, an increase of 33,063 over 1882, an increase of 22,657 over 1881, an increase of 20,205 over 1880, an increase of 39,626 over 1879, and an increase of 45,529 over 1878. The total exports of sheep to date were 38,755 head—a decrease of 18,908 head compared with 1884, a decrease of 48,294 from 1883, a decrease of 21,410 from 1882, a decrease of 16,032 from 1881, a decrease of 32,407 from 1880, a decrease of 23,688 from 1879, and an increase of 6,912 over 1878. The market for export cattle has been quiet but firmer on better cables. Choice lots were scarce and commanded more money, selling at 4 1/4c. to 4 1/2c. per lb. live weight. Sheep were dull and lower at 2 3/4c. per lb. At this date last year export cattle were at 4 1/2c. to 5c., and sheep at 3 1/2c. to 4c. Butchers' cattle were in fair supply, but the bulk of the offerings showed poor quality. There was a fair demand at from 2c. to 3 1/2c. per lb. live weight as to quality. Live hogs were quiet and easier at 4 1/4c. to 4 1/2c. per lb. Lambs were scarce and higher at \$2.25 to \$3.59 each as to quality, and calves sold at \$4 to \$8 each.

EAST BUFFALO.

Nov. 9.—Cattle—Arrivals of sale cattle were 185 loads and 8 loads which were held over from Saturday on sale; market opened in quite a draggy way, but as the day advanced became more active, and by noon a fair proportion of best steers had crossed the scales; the quality of supply was largely composed of common to medium grades, and for these trade was particularly dull; prices were about the same as at close of last week, or from 15c. to 20c. lower than last Monday's rates. New York reports were a trifle better than for several days past, and Chicago reported light receipts and stronger tone; best steers averaging 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., brought \$5 to \$5.25; good to choice shippers brought \$4.60 to \$4.90; and light to medium shippers of 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$4 to \$4.50; good butchers' steers, \$3.40 to \$3.90; common to good fat heifers, \$2.75 to \$3.50; mixed butchers' stock, \$2.50 to \$3.50, as to quality; stockers were in liberal supply and nearly 1/2c. lower; sales at \$2.75 to \$3.25; good feeders, \$3 to \$3.60, with few fancy Canadas at \$3.70 to \$3.80; bulls slow at \$2.50 to \$3; for fair medium to fat stock bulls, \$1.90 to \$2.25; milch cows slow, \$28 to \$40 per head; veal calves, dull and a shade lower; sales, good to prime, \$5 to \$5.75; heavy fed, \$2.25 to \$3 to \$3.25, as to quality. Among the sales were the following:

Description.	Number.	Average.	Price.
Canada Stockers.....	23	825	\$3 10
" ".....	22	1,000	3 60
" ".....	24	738	2 50
" ".....	11	980	3 40
" ".....	17	925	3 75
" ".....	8	842	3 05

A few Canadian fat bulls, 1,275 to 1,510 lbs., sold at \$2.90 to \$3.05 per 100 lbs. live weight. Sheep and lambs—Arrivals much lighter than usual on Monday, but 65 cars for local market; usual supply of Canada lambs not at hand, but advices promise a full supply for to-morrow; market

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER

AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW,

TORONTO, Nov. 11th, 1885.

The slight change for the better noted in the despatches a week ago has developed more substantial reality, which is evidenced by an additional

ruled with fair demand, and with stronger eastern reports prices advanced 10c. to 15c. for best grades; slow and unchanged for common; sales, good to choice 85 to 95 lbs., sheep ranged from \$2.80 to \$3.00; choice 100 to 110 lbs., \$3.10 to \$3.40; Western lambs, \$3.75 to \$4.65; for common to choice, choice lambs only, light supply, 8 loads in all, prices ranged from \$4.85 to \$5; about all were sold and the prospects look a trifle better should the weather continue to be cold; two loads of Canada ewes averaging 97 lbs. sold at \$4.75.

PRODUCE.

The local market has continued, as in the preceding week, almost entirely a barley market. Scarcely anything else than barley has been either coming forward or selling. Prices have varied in tendency in different quarters of the market; but on nothing has there been any considerable change effected. Receipts have been decreasing, but stocks generally increasing, and stood on Monday morning as follows: Flour, 375 bbls.; fall wheat, 139,794 bu.; spring wheat, 54,782 bu.; mixed wheat, 1,294 bu.; oats, nil; barley, 297,062 bu.; peas, 32,633 bu.; rye, nil. Wheat in sight on this continent on the 7th inst., 6,797,000 bushels against 46,756,000 in the preceding week, and 33,221,000 last year. Wheat and flour afloat for the United Kingdom on the 5th inst., 1,550,000 qrs., against 1,450,000 in the preceding week.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

	Nov 3.	Nov. 10.
Flour.....	os. od.	os. od.
R. Wheat.....	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.
R. Winter.....	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.
No. 1 Cal.....	7s. 5d.	7s. 4d.
No. 2 Cal.....	7s. 2d.	7s. 1d.
Corn.....	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6½d.
Barley.....	os. od.	os. od.
Oats.....	os. od.	os. od.
Peas.....	5s. 7d.	5s. 7d.
Pork.....	50s. od.	50s. od.
Lard.....	31s. od.	32s. 9d.
Bacon.....	31s. od.	31s. od.
Tallow.....	27s. 9d.	27s. 6d.
Cheese.....	50s. od.	48s. od.

FLOUR.—Scarcely any demand has been heard or any business reported; prices have been almost entirely nominal for all grades, with superior extra offered freely at \$3.90 and extra at \$3.80, but no demand for anything, and the feeling increasingly dull at the close.

BRAN.—Inactive; but seemed to be worth \$10 to \$10.50 at the close.

OATMEAL.—Cars inactive and nominal at \$3.75 to \$3.90, with small lots selling slowly at \$4 to \$4.25.

WHEAT.—There has been no demand for shipment, and but little for milling; receipts have been small and offerings smaller, as holders have not been inclined to push sales. No. 2 fall has stood at about 55c., which was bid for it and refused at the close; No. 3 worth about 52c., and spring very scarce and held firmly, all else than No. 2 being nominal, and that grade worth \$7 to 88c. Street receipts small and prices easy at \$5 to 86c. for spring and fall, and 75c. for goose.

OATS.—Oats have been offered rather sparingly, and selling much as before. Cars on track sold last week at 32 and 32½c., and at 32½c. again on Monday, which price would have been repeated at the close. Street receipts small and prices firm at 35 to 36c.

BARLEY.—Seems to have been rather less active, and the feeling somewhat unsettled. No. 1 and No. 2 have been scarce, firm and wanted, with sales at \$4 to 85½c. for No. 1, and 75c. for No. 2 f.o.c. Extra No. 3 sold on Friday at 69 and 70c. f.o.c., and at 69½c. for a cargo lot at a lake port, and on Monday at 68c. f.o.c. No. 3 sold last week at 58 and 58½c. At the close No. 1 and No. 2 were wanted at former prices; extra No. 3 lying at lake ports sold at 67c., and No. 3 on the spot at about 58c. f.o.c. Street receipts decreased; prices 60 to 86c.

PEAS.—Lots lying outside have been changing hands at prices equal to 61c. in Toronto, but no movement reported on the spot. Street receipts, nil, but values about 60 to 61c.

RYE.—Nothing doing, but worth about 62c.

HAY.—Pressed seems to have been in rather improved demand \$12.50 to \$13 for choice, and \$11 to \$12 for inferior on track. Market poorly supplied, and prices closed firm at \$11 to \$13 for cow hay, and \$14 to \$17 for timothy.

STRAW.—Receipts have been only a shade above nil, and have sold at \$9.50 for loose, and \$15 to \$16 for sheaf.

POTATOES.—Cars have sold at 43 and 45c. but seem still very slow, though choice are wanted. On street from 60 to 65c. have been the ruling prices with fair supplies.

APPLES.—Cars quiet; street receipts have sold at \$1.25 to \$1.75 for good to choice, but windfalls not worth over 75c. to \$1.

POULTRY.—Box lots have been readily taken at 9 to 10c. per lb. for turkeys, and 6 to 6½c. for geese; with ducks selling at 50 to 50c., and fowl at 25 to 40c. per pair.

TORONTO MARKET.

Flour, p. brl., f.o.c., Sup. extra.....	\$ 3 85	to \$ 3 90
Extra.....	3 75	to 3 80
Strong Bakers'.....	0 00	to 0 00
S. W. Extra.....	0 00	to 0 00
Superfine.....	0 00	to 0 00

Oatmeal.....	3 75	to 3 90
Cornmeal.....	0 00	to 0 00
Bran, per ton.....	10 50	to 11 00
Fall wheat, No. 1.....	0 87	to 0 00
No. 2.....	0 85	to 0 00
No. 3.....	0 82	to 0 83
Spring wheat, No. 1.....	0 00	to 0 00
No. 2.....	0 87	to 0 88
No. 3.....	0 00	to 0 00
Barley, No. 1.....	0 85	to 0 00
No. 2.....	0 75	to 0 00
No. 3 Extra.....	0 67	to 0 68
No. 3.....	0 58	to 0 00
Oats.....	0 32½	to 0 34½
Peas.....	0 61	to 0 00
Rye.....	0 62	to 0 00
Corn.....	0 00	to 0 00
Timothy seed, per bush.....	0 00	to 0 00
Clover.....	0 00	to 0 00
Flax, screened, 100 lbs.....	0 00	to 0 00

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—Market quiet; receipts increasing and the selections readily taken at 15 to 16c., but no demand for medium or inferior, stocks of which have been rapidly accumulating. Rolls have been offered but slowly, and choice selling usually about 15c. On street pound rolls have sold at 21 to 22c., and choice dairy at 16 to 17c., with poor going down to 10c.

EGGS.—Still scarce, firm and wanted; really fresh have been worth 20 to 21c., and pickled 17 to 18c. On street fresh have sold at 21 to 22c.

CHEESE.—Fine unchanged at 9½c. for small lots, and inferior offered down to 7c. and not taken.

PORK.—In good demand in consequence of the scarcity of other meat; prices steady but unchanged at \$12 for small lots.

BACON.—Very little to be had beyond some small lots of new, which are held very firmly. Long clear has been going usually about 7½c., and Cumberland generally held quite as high as it. New rolls 9½c. to 10c., and bellies 11½c. to 12c., but probably a few old might have been bought a half cent lower.

HAMS.—New smoked held usually at 12c., but old still obtainable at about 11c., and old canvassed offered at prices ranging from 7 to 10c., without buyers.

LARD.—Quiet and unchanged at 9c. for tinnets and 9½c. to 9½c. for pails in small lots with no tinnets offered.

HOGS.—Have been scarce and firmer, closing at \$6.00 to \$6.50; no rail lots of any consequence offered.

SALT.—Liverpool five to ten cents firmer, with sales of coarse in small lots at 70 to 75c. and fine at \$1.50, but dairy quiet at 40c. for small bags. Canadian as before at 80c. by cars and 85c. by small lots.

HORS.—Nothing doing beyond sales of a few single hales at from 8 to 10c according to quality.

DRIED APPLES.—Trade lots of new have been taken at 4½c. and of evaporated at 8c. with dealers selling small lots at 4½c. to 5c. and 8½c.

WHITE BEANS.—Very scarce; dealers selling at \$1.25 to \$1.30; trade lots of new probably worth \$1.25.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Butter, choice dairy.....	\$ 0 15	to \$ 0 16
" good shipping lots.....	0 10	to 0 12½
" inferior, etc.....	0 07½	to 0 00
Cheese, in small lots.....	0 07	to 0 9½
Pork, mess, per brl.....	12 00	to 0 00
Bacon, long clear.....	0 07½	to 0 00
Cumberland cut.....	0 07½	to 0 00
smoked.....	0 00	to 0 00
Hams, smoked.....	0 11	to 0 12
cured and canvassed.....	0 07	to 0 10
in pickle.....	0 10	to 0 10½
Lard, in tinnets and pail.....	0 09	to 0 09½
in tinnets.....	0 03½	to 0 00
Eggs.....	0 18	to 0 21
Dressed hogs.....	6 00	to 6 50
Hops.....	0 07	to 0 09
Dried apples.....	0 04½	to 0 05
White beans.....	1 00	to 1 30
Liverpool coarse salt.....	0 70	to 0 75
dairy, per bag 50 lbs.....	0 00	to 0 00
fine.....	1 50	to 0 00
Godorich, per barrel.....	0 85	to 0 90
per ear lot.....	0 80	to 0 00

THE HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO.

There is no notable change in the market this week. The demand is certainly very light, and with no prospect for improvement as the fall advances. Business is still confined to local trade. About 30 horses were offered at Grand's Tuesday, only 20 being sold. Prices obtained were considerably lower than at a corresponding period last year. Drivers, 950 to 1,050 lbs., brought from \$80 to \$135; workers, 1,100 to 1,250 lbs., from \$70 to \$140. Mr. W. D. Grand reports the following private sales:—One chestnut mare, by Judge Curtis, 5 years, 15.2, \$150; three drivers, 15.2, each, \$115, \$120, \$135; one bay road mare,

by Rifleman, 5 years, 15.2, \$180; two heavy draught geldings, 1,350 and 1,420 lbs., \$150, \$180; one brood mare, aged, \$110; pair of streeters, 1,100 lbs., \$230.

MONTREAL.

Business in the horse trade is improving, and such has been the case for the past ten days. There has been a lively demand for all classes of animals, and the market is well stocked to meet future enquiry. Working horses have sold rapidly and generally brought high prices. Carriage and other classes are plentiful and are exchanging hands more than ever, although the trade is confined locally. Mr. Maguire sold 40 horses of different classes during the past week. Outside purchases are still invisible, and will not venture into the city for some time.

BOSTON.

The demand is fair, and good draught horses have sold quite readily. A number of heavy draught horses have been sold the past week to take into the northern part of New Hampshire for logging purposes. They were sent by rail to Grovetown Junction. Eighteen head weighing from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. were sold at private sale at \$190 per head by Berry Brothers, of Ohio. Hodges & Morse, of Grand Rapids, sold 20 business and driving horses, weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs each, at \$150 to \$250. During the week there were 45 Oregon horses by Favor & Morrison, consisting of ponies and native breed horses, weighing from 600 to 1,025 lbs. each, part of them unbroken and rather a rough-looking set, thin in flesh and of coarse breed, that sold from \$50 to \$125 per head. O. F. Karn, of Indiana, had a mixed lot of 19 drivers and draught horses, the lowest price being \$122, and from that up to \$225. The heaviest weight was 1,300 lbs., all for single work.

CHICAGO.

The receipts of horses for the past week have been liberal for the period of the season, and there was some considerable enquiry for very good serviceable horses. Horses for the street cars and horses for the pineries are now wanted. Good drivers are salable too. No boom in the trade; however.

The following are some late representative Chicago horse sales:

Description.	Years.	Hands.	Lbs.	Price.
Carriage team.....	7	16½	2,800	\$950
Carriage team.....	6	16	2,400	600
Carriage team.....	5	16	2,300	375
Coupe horse.....	7	16	1,200	250
Coupe horse.....	6	16	1,200	250
Road horse.....	5	15½	1,000	500
Road horse.....	6	15½	1,000	250
Bay driver.....	5	15	900	100
Bay driver.....	6	15½	1,000	125
Bay driver.....	7	16	1,200	175
Chestnut driver.....	6	15½	1,100	175
Chestnut driver.....	5	15½	1,000	150
Chestnut driver.....	6	16	1,000	300
Black driver.....	8	16	1,000	125
Black driver.....	7	16	1,000	175
Draught team.....	6	16	2,800	400
Draught team.....	7	16	2,900	425
Draught team.....	6	16	3,000	430
Draught team.....	7	15½	2,700	325

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Green in good demand; all offered and probably some more too; wanted at previous prices; cured firm with sales at 9½ to 9½c., the latter for small lots.

CALFSKINS.—Scarcely any either offered or wanted; prices nominally unchanged.

SHEEPSKINS.—Have been in good demand and some lots have changed hands in the country at prices ranging from 55 to 70c; price of best city-green unchanged at 80c.

WOOL.—Scarce, firm and wanted. Fleece has changed hands in small lots at 19c. for mixed and 21c. for selected with more wanted at these figures. Super has sold to a small extent at 22 to 23c and more could have found buyers had it been forthcoming. There has been some little enquiry heard for extra at about 26c. but as fine wools are in transit from England the demand for this sort does not seem likely to be very strong.

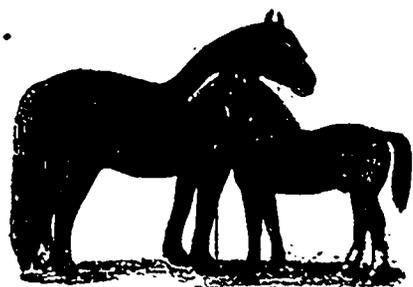
TALLOW.—Abundant and slow of sale as before at 6c. for rendered and 3c. for rough, with trade lots offering at 6½c.

Hides and Skins—

No. 1 steers.....	\$ 0 09½	to \$ 0 09½
Cows, No. 2 and No. 1.....	0 07½	to 0 09½
Cured and inspected.....	0 09½	to 0 00
Calfskins, green.....	0 11	to 0 13
cured.....	0 13	to 0 15
Sheepskins.....	0 50	to 0 80
Lambskins.....	0 00	to 0 00
Pelts.....	0 00	to 0 00
Tallow, rough.....	0 03	to 0 00
rendered.....	0 06	to 0 00

Wool—

Fleece, comb'g ord.....	0 19	to 0 21
Southdown.....	0 22	to 0 23
Pulled comb'g.....	0 17	to 0 18
super.....	0 22	to 0 23
Extra.....	0 26	to 0 00



GRAHAM BROS.,

BREEDERS AND DEALERS IN
Clydesdale Horses,
STALLIONS & MARES,

OWNERS OF

Manfred, Cheviot, and Doubtnot,

All First Prize Winners.

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

GRAHAM BROS.,

Clydesdale Horse Importers,

CLAREMONT, Ontario, Canada.

Well-Matched Carriage Horses
FOR SALE.

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

Apply to

SAM. BEATTY,

"CANADIAN BREEDER" Office, Toronto, Ont.

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

Dark Brown Horse Foaled in 1878. Sired by "Terror," Dam, Nellie Lyall, by Luther. Chancellor stands fully sixteen hands and one inch—a very handsome horse of great substance, weighed, at end of a very successful season, 1,205 pounds. As a race-horse, was very fast at all distances. His colts, from mares of all descriptions, are very promising. For particulars apply to

GEO. W. TORRANCE,

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Or to "CANADIAN BREEDER" Office, Toronto, Ont.

E. & A. STANFORD,
STEYNING, SUSSEX, ENGLAND,

AND

MARKHAM, CANADA,

Breeders and Importers

OF

CLYDESDALE HORSES, PONIES,

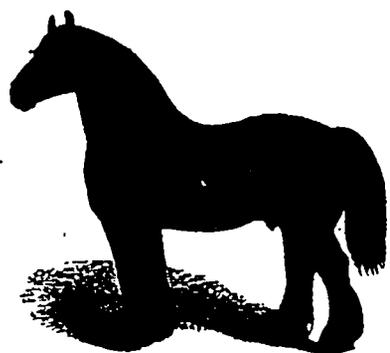
Sussex Cattle, Southdown Sheep,
Sussex Pigs, Game and
Dorking Chicken.

A good selection of either now for sale.

Enquire of

E. STANFORD,

Markham, Ont., Can.



JAMES FORSHAW,

BREEDER AND DEALER

—IN—

English Shire Horses,

STALLIONS AND MARES,

OWNER OF

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

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

Correspondence solicited. Address,

JAMES FORSHAW,

SHIRE HORSE STUD FARM,

BLYTH, near Workop,

ENGLAND.



Jas. F. Crowther,

BREEDER AND DEALER

—IN—

ENGLISH SHIRE

—AND—

Cleveland Bay Horses,
STALLIONS & MARES.

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

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

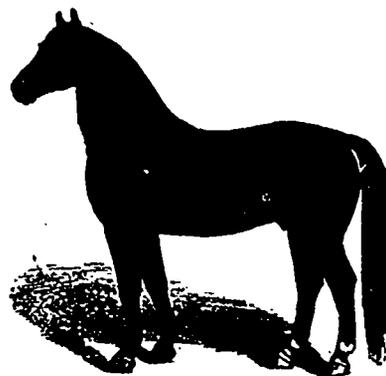
Mirfield is on the direct line between Liverpool and Leeds. Address,

SHIRE HORSE STUD FARM

MIRFIELD,

Yorkshire, England.

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



JERSEYVILLE
STOCK FARM.

STANDARD BRED

TROTting STOCK STALLIONS

—AND—

YOUNG STOCK
FOR SALE.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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JERSEYVILLE,
ILLINOIS.

FREE TRADE!

ENGLAND'S
SHIRE HORSES

Can be secured from farmers here, by

MESSRS. BOWDEN & CO.,

OF UTTOXTER, ENGLAND,

For Cash or American Products,
at rates below.

Heavy Bred Entire Colts,	£16 to £20
1 year old	16 to 25
2 years old	25 to 40

Stud book certificate with each animal.

Clydesdales, Thoro. Breds, Cleveland Bay Coaching Class, New York Cob, and Shetland Ponies.

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

Would exchange entire horses:

MAGNUM BONUM, 3 years old, for 1000 bus. maize.

WANTED THE MOST, 4 years old, for 1500 bus. maize.

MINERAL WATER, Cardigan Trotting Pony, 4 years old, for 800 bus. maize.

Free on Steamer in both cases.

Agents could be appointed on both sides.

Importers of Frozen Mutton and American Beef.

BANKERS: THE BIRMINGHAM & DUNLEY BANKING Co., Uttoxter.



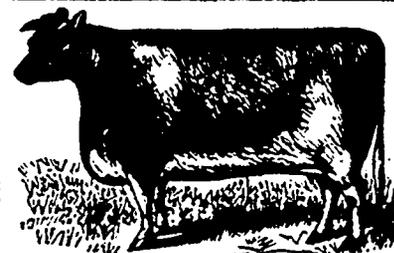
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IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
HEREFORD CATTLE

And Shropshire Down Sheep.

Herd headed by the Imported Bulls Corporal, 4175 and Earl D. winton, 12797
Choice Herefords and Shropshire Sheep for sale.
Address,

THE PARK, WESTON, ONTARIO.

Ten minutes walk from Grand Trunk and Canada Pacific Ry Stations. Eight miles from Toronto.



BOW PARK.

Thos. Nelson & Sons

Have always on hand a very fine selection of

BULLS and BULL CALVES.

PARTIES ON BUSINESS WILL BE MET AT THE DEPOT.

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

Jersey Bulls For Sale.

American Jersey Cattle Club

Herd Register.

ACTOR, \$250.

First prize two-year old class, and Silver Medal best Jersey Bull any age, Toronto, 1884.

CARLO, OF GLEN STUART, \$150.

First Prize Toronto, 1885, eleven animals in the ring.

BULL CALF, \$40; 9 months old.

For full particulars as to pedigree, etc., apply to
A. McLEAN HOWARD, JR.
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J. & W. B. WATT,

BREEDERS OF

Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdale Horses,
Southdown Sheep, and
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"Barnpton Hero," 278-58813, and Imported "Lord Lansdowne" at head of herd.

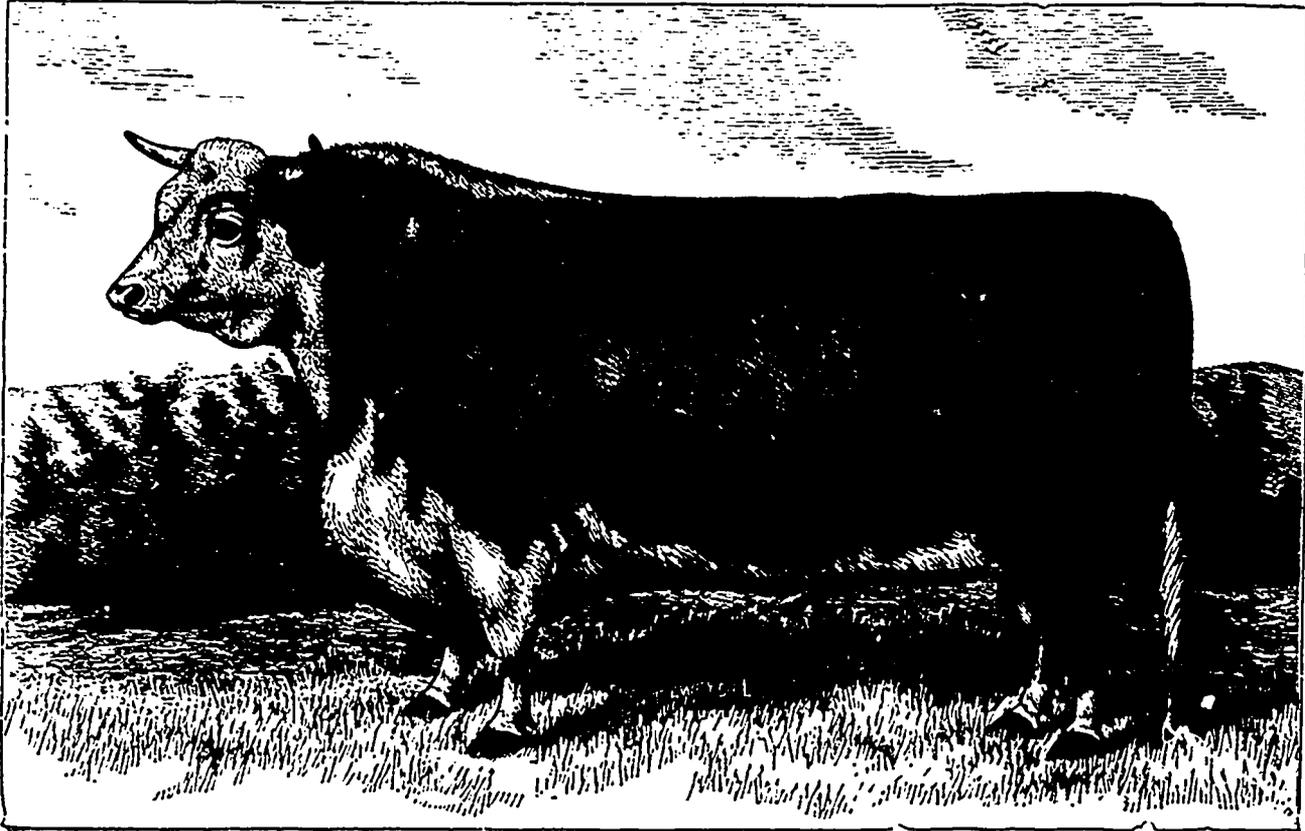
Herd numbers 60 head of choice animals.

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J. & W. B. WATT,

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THE PARK HEREFORD HERD.



PRIZE HEREFORDS.

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

FRANK A. FLEMMING, Importer and Breeder,

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In replying to this advertisement mention the *Canadian Breeder*.

SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE.

Herd of Registered Shorthorns,

CONSISTING OF

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

APPLY

MAJOR LLOYD,

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Pure-Bred Shorthorn Cattle.

SENATOR, 1783, at head of herd. Has always a few choice animals of both sexes for sale.

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Breeders and Importers of

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A NUMBER OF RAMS AND EWES FOR SALE.

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BRED AT

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Young animals of both sexes for sale.

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Harness at Wholesale Prices!

WE CARRY THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE DOMINION.

Look at our Prices—

Maud S. Harness,	\$23.00	worth \$45.00
Blue Ribbon do.	18.00	" 35.00
Single Strap - -	18.00	" 35.00
Blue Rib'n Double	36.00	" 45.00
No. 2 - - - - -	11.50	" 20.00
No. 2 Double - -	25.00	" 35.00
No. 3 - - - - -	9.00	" 15.00

All Hand Stitched No. 1 Stock used! Call in and examine or send for catalogue.

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104 FRONT STREET,

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HARNESS! HARNESS!

40 years in the country is the test that tells.

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Send for a set of our \$12.50 Nickel Harness on trial. Privilege of inspection.

Harness at all prices. Send for price list.

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**High Grade Jersey Cows
FOR SALE.**
FROM THE CELEBRATED
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We have a few Choice
HIGH GRADE JERSEY COWS,
Fresh in Milk, of good individual merit, which
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PRICE \$100 EACH.
The Jersey is the great Cream and Butter Cow.
Apply to
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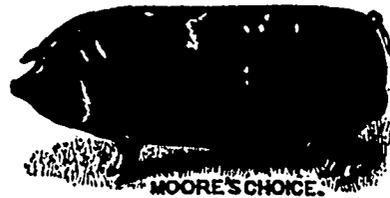
Shorthorn Cattle & Berkshire Pigs.
A FEW YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.
Pedigrees on application.

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

A good yearling Short Horn Bull and a few
Heifers of Bates' Blood for sale. Also, a su-
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Correspondence solicited.
Address,
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THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS,
As produced and bred by A. C. Moore & Sons,
Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We
have made a speciality of this breed for 38 years.
We are the largest breeders of *thoroughbred*
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We are raising 1000 pigs for this season's trade.
We have 100 sows and 10 males we are breeding
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Come and see our stock; if not as represented
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SUFFOLK PIGS.

Bred from imported stock—the boar in use
was bred by the Earl of Ellesmere, and won
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SEVERAL PRIZE WINNERS
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All stock recorded in C.P.C.R. Our Motto:
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Instruments, Granulated Pine and Bone
Meals, Prepared and Fine Ground Shell,
in fact anything needed by the poultry
keeper. If you want to buy or sell any
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what I can do. Send two cents for my
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ber 1st, full of valuable hints to the
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Send for terms. I want 2,000 pounds of
good Turkeys to be delivered dressed in
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at 10c. per pound. Address
O. E. COZZENS,
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72 and 74 West Monroe St.

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I WILL INSURE YOUR HOGS,**

I MEAN WHAT I SAY AND SAY WHAT I MEAN.

THE ONLY SCIENTIFIC SWINE REMEDY IS

DR. JOS. HAAS' HOG & POULTRY REMEDY.

Sold by all respectable Druggists and General Storekeepers.



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It will put your hogs in fine condition.
It will increase their appetite.
It will expel the poison from their system.
It is the only remedy that relieves a hog when smut poisoned.
It will stop cough among your hogs.
It regulates the bowels.
It will arrest disease in every instance.

Those getting it (whether diseased or not) will gain more than
double the pounds of pork while others are gaining one.
Beware of Imitations claiming to be the same as Haas' Remedies, enclosed in
wrappers of same color, size and directions of my well known Remedies.

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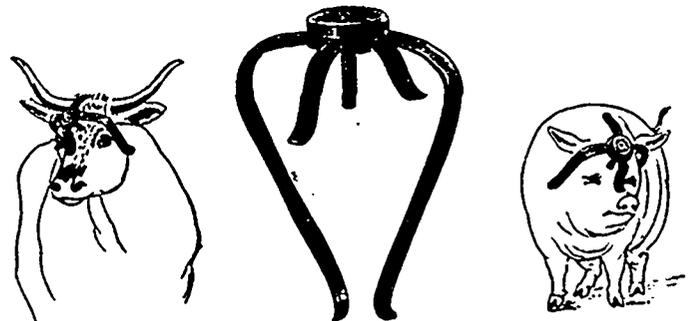
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I have used Dr. Jos. Haas' Hog Remedy, and can recommend it as a sure cure for Hog Cholera. I lost eight
hundred dollars (\$800) worth of hogs last spring out of a herd of over three hundred head. I began feeding
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cost me \$27.50, and I am sure it has saved me from \$300 to \$1,000. FRANK LEE.

PRICES, 50c., \$1.25 and \$2.50 per box, according to size; 25 lb. can, \$12 50.

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Instantaneous and Painless Slaughterer of Cattle, Pigs, etc.

By using this instrument the animal is instantly and painlessly deprived of sensibility to
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A sample, with full instructions, will be sent, carriage paid, for 75 cents, by the makers,

STRATTON BROS., 401 Gerrard St. East, Toronto.

A liberal discount will be allowed to agents.

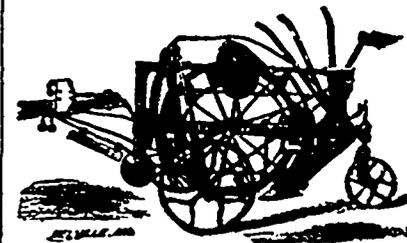
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PRINCIPAL, - PROF. SMITH, V.S.

With a view to driving out of the
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SPURIOUS THORLEY FOOD,

We will, for one month, send to any address
ONE 10 lb. can of the only genuine for 75 cts.,
(regular price \$1.50). Also send free a simple
and inexpensive cure for Colic in horses. Never
known to fail.

THORLEY CONDITION POWDER CO.,
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**ELEVATOR DITCHING MACHINE
FOR UNDERDRAINING.**

One man with The Elevator Ditching Machine
can do more work than thirty men with spades.

Manufactured by **WM. BENNETT, TORONTO.**

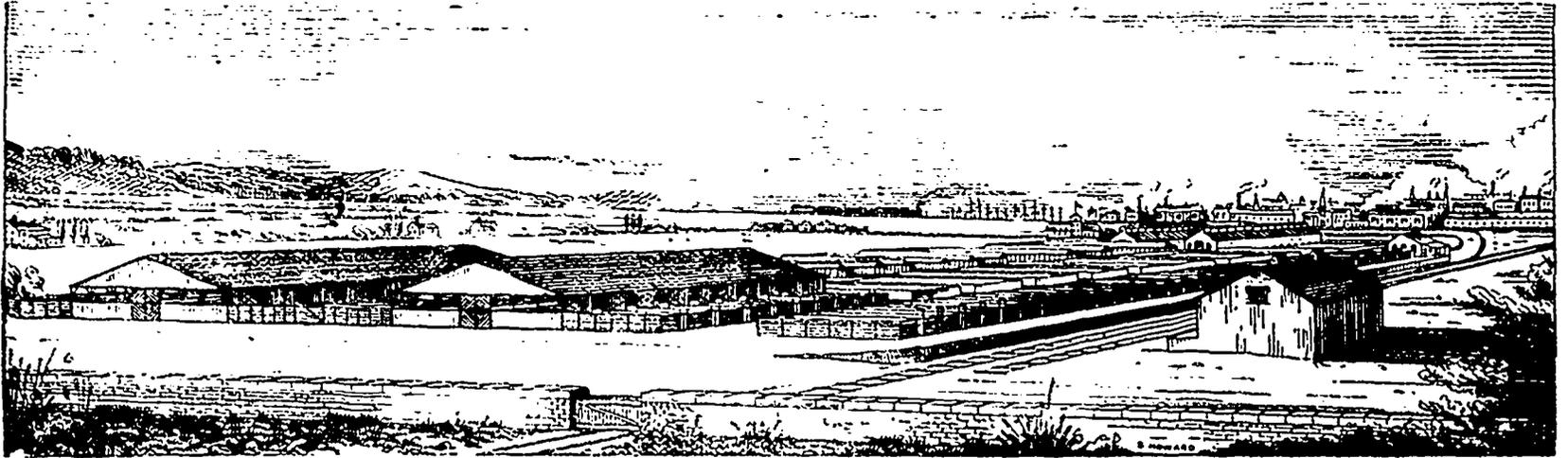
N.B.—Machines delivered now will be
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Real Estate Agency, Conveyancing, &c.
COLLECTIONS MADE,

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C. H. MACDONALD,
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STOCK YARDS AT MONTREAL.



High Ground, well drained.
Most Modern arrangements for Feeding
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Convenient to City Markets and Shipping
Excelled by no Yards in the World.

Large Easy-riding Stock Cars, Fast Trains, Best Facilities for Loading and Unloading, No extra Charges for Feed and Prompt Attention at the Yards.
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For Information about Rates, etc., apply to

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E. TIFFIN,
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TORONTO.

J. & J. TAYLOR, Toronto Safe Works,

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of

TAYLOR'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

WITH NON-CONDUCTING STEEL FLANGE DOOR.

We are now making

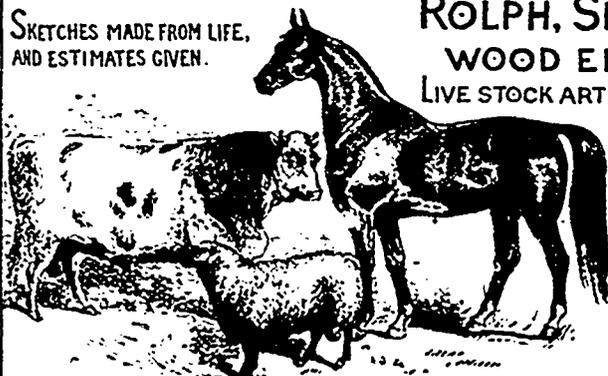
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

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

Catalogue and Prices on Application.

117 AND 119 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.

SKETCHES MADE FROM LIFE,
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ROLPH, SMITH & Co
WOOD ENGRAVERS,
LIVE STOCK ARTISTS & ENGRAVERS

FOR THE
ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
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CANADIAN BREEDER
- & -
AGRICULTURAL
REVIEW.

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GO TO THE GREAT RUBBER WAREHOUSE,

10 and 12 King Street East,

FOR GENUINE GOODS, such as are sold by an

EXCLUSIVE RUBBER HOUSE.

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The Best and Cheapest Sheep Dip known.
Cures all skin diseases on Horses, Sheep and
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Feed of all kinds, Cotton Seed and Linseed Meal, Chopped and Ground Corn and Oats, Pea Meal and Ofla, Hay, &c., &c., at Lowest Cash Prices.

All orders and consignments will receive prompt attention.

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

Address in Canada, BREEDER Office, Toronto, and in England,
23 Catherine St., Liverpool.

What is Catarrh?

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

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

Sometime since a well known physician of forty years' standing, after much experience, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients, which never fails in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or for forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease should, without delay, communicate with the business manager of MESSRS. A. H. DIXON & SON, 303 King Street West, Toronto, and get full particulars and treatise free by enclosing stamp.—Mail (Canada).

TELEGRAPHY!

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

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Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in Canada and the United States.

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New Policies issued in Canada for 1885:
520 Policies for \$1,159,000.

GENERAL AGENTS IN TORONTO:

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THE Agricultural Insurance Co.
OF WATERTOWN, N.Y.,

Have removed their Canadian Head Office from Cobourg to this City,

NO. 26 VICTORIA STREET,
ARCADE BUILDING.

This Company insure nothing more hazardous than dwellings with their outbuildings, churches, convents, and educational institutions, take no commercial nor manufacturing risks, and are, therefore, not subject to sweeping fires, making a safe security for the home. Having done business for thirty-two years, they can point to an honorable and successful career, having now nearly two million of assets. ARE WRITING 70,000 POLICIES PER ANNUM, with a yearly income of over \$800,000. Capital, \$500,000 all paid up, and a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$100,000. Parties desiring to insure their city houses and contents will find this company a safe one, and the rates reasonable. Agents wanted in all unrepresented towns, and five good men required as city canvassers. LIVE STOCK A SPECIALTY AT REDUCED RATES.

J. FLYNN, Chief Agent.

Farms for Sale.

Mexico, the Coming Country.

Mexican Agricultural, Fruit, Timber and Grazing Lands.

Having more land than I can well do with, I will

SELL ABOUT 20,000 ACRES

of my Hacienda, consisting of agricultural, fruit, coffee, sugar, india rubber, fibre and grazing lands, well watered. Delightful and healthy climate, no winters; first-class markets; excellent hunting and fishing.

This valuable property is situated in the very heart of the garden of Mexico. To be sold very cheap and on easy terms. Titles perfect. Apply to

B. N. E. FLETCHER,
Woodstock, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE!

Within ten minutes' walk of the City Hall of one of the best Cities in Ontario. Splendid residence, barns, stables, etc.

This property will be sold cheap and on easy terms.

For particulars address

Office "CANADIAN BREEDER,"
Toronto.

FARM FOR SALE.

100 ACRES.

Stone Dwelling, Barns, Stables, Sheep Sheds.

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

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

Address
Office "CANADIAN BREEDER,"
Toronto.

THE GOLD MINE FARM,

One of the finest in Ontario.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber offers the following valuable property, viz.:—Part of Lots Nos. 10 and 11, in the first concession of Reach, ninety-eight acres more or less, upon which there are good buildings; and part of Lot No. 24, in the ninth concession of Whitby, known as the Mill Property, containing forty acres more or less, with house and farm buildings thereon.

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

Post Office address:—Myrtle, Ont.

FOR SALE.

Lot 32, 12th Con. of Dawn,
COUNTY OF LAMBTON,
Near Sarnia, and two lines of railway.

CHOICE WILD LAND

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

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

Address,
"BREEDER" OFFICE,
Toronto.

DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

FOR SALE,

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

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

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

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

G. S. MACKAY,
Care of "The Breeder" Office,
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"DRESSMAKERS' MAGIC SCALE,"

The most simple and perfect tailor system of cutting, taught in 3 or 4 days for \$5; board for pupils from a distance, 50c. a day. Miss E. CHUBB, 170 King street west, two doors from St. Andrew's Church.

T. H. GOFF,
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Had ten years' experience planning and superintending the erection of Farm Buildings, and has visited many of the best Farmsteads in New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, and other States. Correspondence invited.

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General Agent.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Iron Roof Trusses and Girders for Armories, Drill Hall, Montreal," will be received at this office until

THURSDAY, the 12th day of November next,
inclusive, for the construction of

Iron Roof Trusses and Girders for Armories at the Drill Hall, Montreal.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of A. Raza, Esq., Architect, Montreal, on and after THURSDAY, the 22nd instant.

Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied.

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

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

By order, **A. GOBEIL,**
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 14th October, 1885.



GRAND. Colonial Exhibition in London, Eng., 1886.

FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND FEET RESERVED FOR CANADA.

First Royal Exhibition Commission Since 1862.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION to be held in LONDON, England, commencing MAY 1st, 1886, is intended to be on a scale of great magnitude...

In order to give becoming significance to the event, a Royal Commission is issued for the holding of this Exhibition...

The very large space of 50,000 square feet has been allotted to the Dominion of Canada by command of the President Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

This exhibition is to be purely Colonial and Indian, and no competition from the United Kingdom or from foreign nations will be permitted...

The grandest opportunity ever offered to Canada is thus afforded to show the distinguished places she occupies...

in Her Majesty's Colonies, in the INDUSTRIAL and FINE ARTS, in the MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, in the NEWEST IMPROVEMENTS in MACHINERY and MECHANICAL DEVICES...

also in an adequate display of her vast resources in the FISHING, and in FOREST and MINERAL wealth, and also in SHIPPING.

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

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

By order, JOHN LOWE, Sec. of the Dept. of Agriculture.

Ottawa, Sept. 1st, 1885.



Contract for Supply of Mail Bags.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

WILLIAM WHITE, Secretary.

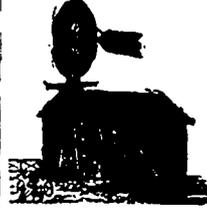
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA, OTTAWA, 1st October, 1885.

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

WILLIAM WHITE, Secretary.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA, OTTAWA, 24th October, 1885.

ONTARIO PUMP CO. (LIMITED) TORONTO, ONT., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN WIND MILLS, I X L FEED MILLS, Hay Carriers, Horse Hay Forks, TANKS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE ACTING PUMP (WOOD OR IRON.)



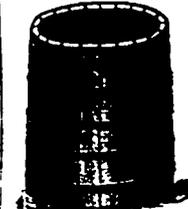
GEARED WIND MILLS. For Driving Machinery, Pumping Water, etc. From 1 to 40 horse power.

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

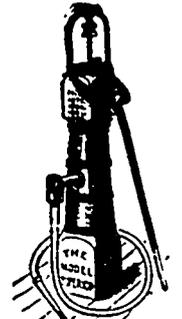


I X L FEED MILLS. The cheapest, most durable and perfect iron Feed Mill ever invented.

We, the undersigned, are using one of your I X L Feed Mills, and take pleasure in stating that they are all you claim for them. J. T. Barley, Mitchell, Ont.; O. T. Smith, Bimbrook; Peter Timmons, Enterprise; R. Ball, Millbrook; J. R. Keyes, St. Catharines; George Laidlaw, Victoria Road; Thomas Benson, Scarborough.



TANKS. Round or Square. Capacity from 12 to 2,835 barrels.



PUMPS. Iron and Wood. Force or Lift. Deep Well Pumps a speciality.



HAYING TOOLS. We manufacture three styles of Forks and Carriers.



HALDADAY'S STANDARD WIND MILLS. 26 sizes.

OAKVILLE, March 3rd, 1885. DEAR SIR, - In regard to the 15-foot Geared Wind Mill, I will say it does good work. I use it for pumping, running a grain crusher, cutting box and root pulper. The cutting box used to take six horses to run it all day; but the wind mill does the work now, and does not get tired either. I expect to run a cider mill with it next fall, and purpose attaching my grindstone as soon as I can get a pulley. The mill is perfectly self-regulating. The No. 2 I X L Grinder works like a charm. We can grind ten bushels an hour easily. I might also add the Four-Wheel Carrier and Four-Tined Grapple Fork I got from you are giving the best of satisfaction. The Fork is far ahead of anything I have seen. Respectfully yours, H. G. MOORE.

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All the popular sea bathing, fishing and pleasure resorts of Canada are along this line. Pullman cars leave Montreal on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, run through to Halifax, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday to St. John, N. B., without change.

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

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

First-class refreshment rooms at convenient distances.

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

ROBERT B. MOODIE, Western Freight and Passenger Agent, 93 Rossin House Block, York St., Toronto.

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

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For passage apply to G. W. TORRANCE, 45 Front Street East, Toronto; or to David TORRANCE & CO., General Agents, Montreal.

WHITE STAR LINE. Royal Mail Steamers.

As all the steamers of this line are strictly First-Class, and without exception amongst the handsomest and fastest afloat, passengers can take Excursion Tickets with the certainty of having an equally fine ship when returning. The saving effected by this is considerable. No passengers berthed below the saloon deck or near the screw.

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

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A Monthly Periodical devoted to the interests of Farmers and Clydesdale Horse Breeders in Great Britain, America and the British Colonies. Annual Subscription, Post Free, 10s., payable in advance; Price 1s., Post Free, 1s. 2d.

CONTENTS OF NO. 1 (NOVEMBER). Introduction. 1. The Slanders of Ravenswood. 2. The Operation of the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland), October, 1883. 3. Reminiscences of Clydesdale Horse-Breeding, by D. Ruddell, Blackhall, Paisley. 4. Agricultural Depression. 5. The Law of Horses, by a member of the Faculty of Procurators, Glasgow. 6. The English Cart Horse. 7. Report of the Select Clydesdale Horse Society of Glasgow. 8. General Agricultural News.

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