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CANADIAN BREEDER

and
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, MARCH 27, 1885.

No. 13.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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

SUBSCRIPTION, - - \$2.00 per Annum

ADVERTISING RATES.

Per line, each insertion, 20 cents.
(Nonpareil measurement, 13 lines to one inch.)

Brooders' cards, five line space, \$50.00 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, Friday, March 27th, 1885.

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

METEOR BY ASTEROID AND METEOR BY THUNDER.

Some seven weeks ago we incidentally alluded to Minnie Meteor as having been sired by Meteor the son of Thunder, whereas we should have said "Meteor by Asteroid." The mistake was a very easy one to make, as there was no trace of Minnie Meteor in the Stud Book, and even the importation of her dam Lady Glasgow was not recorded. To make matters still worse, while the Canadian-bred Meteor (by Thunder) and Meteor by Asteroid were both in the Stud Book, there was nothing in the record to show that the latter had been brought into Canada. In the absence of any proof to the contrary, we adopted the theory that appeared the probable one and gave the pedigree of the mare accordingly. Before any newspaper had called attention to the error, and just two weeks after it appeared, it was corrected in our own columns. Under these circumstances any one might have supposed that the matter would have been allowed to rest, but it has come to light again in a somewhat singular manner. It happened in this wise:—

A sporting contemporary said in its "Answers to Correspondents" that Passion's dam

was "by Sympathy, *he* by Scythian." One of the morning dailies corrected this error, and another, (*The World*) corrected a second error in the same column of answers, the blunder last referred to being if possible even more idiotic than the one we have quoted.

With much more assurance than honesty, our sporting contemporary tried to make out that the blunder was merely a typographical one, but had he not tried to drag us into the quarrel we should not have taken any notice of his clumsy falsehoods. Not satisfied however with disgracing journalism generally by excusing his blunder with what he must have known to be a falsehood, he alludes to the mistake that was made and corrected in THE CANADIAN BREEDER more than a month ago, and coolly says that he will "inform" us that Minnie Meteor is by Meteor, a son of Asteroid. Now the odds are ten to one that the writer of this impertinence learned all that he ever knew about the pedigree of Minnie Meteor from a copy of THE CANADIAN BREEDER some five weeks old. We are quite willing to take all the responsibility of having made an error as to the pedigree of an unregistered mare, the story of whose breeding must necessarily be a matter of hearsay. A correspondent who has forgotten more about horse pedigrees than the editor of the "One-dollar-entry-fee" Canadian Stud Book ever knew about any subject wrote us, calling our attention to the error, and it was corrected. If our contemporary knew that the first statement of Minnie Meteor's pedigree was wrong why did he not say so before our own correction was more than a month old?

Now let us look at the means this man employs to blind his readers as to the truth regarding his own blunder. He says:—"Last week in our 'Answers to Correspondents' we published the pedigree of the bay mare Passion as by Red Eye, dam by Sympathy. The question only came to hand on the eve of going to press, and when set up the paragraph was emptied into the form without passing through the hands of the proof reader. To have been correct the word 'by' before Sympathy should have been left out, so as to have read *dam Sympathy.*"

This of course would lead the reader to believe that the inadvertent insertion of the word "by" before "Sympathy" was the only error in the paragraph to which he refers, and on the strength of this he has the effrontery to say:—"To an ordinary mind the cause—a typographical error—was plainly evident."

Now, to show the essential dishonesty of giving to readers such a statement, it is only necessary to quote the original answer. It reads as follows:—

"Enquirer, city.—The bay mare Passion, by Red Eye dam, by Sympathy, *he* by Scythian (imp), is owned by Mr. T. Fairbanks, the well-known breeder of Chatham, Ont."

Let the reader strike out the word "by" before "Sympathy" and how much of an improvement will be effected?

It would then read, "The bay mare Passion, by Red Eye, dam Sympathy, *he* by Scythian."

Does the editor of the Canadian Stud Book purpose electrifying the breeding world by the introduction into that precious volume of a race of mares of the masculine gender? Or is he trying to hide his ignorance of the breeding of a well-known registered thoroughbred like Passion behind a paltry and very transparent falsehood? Our contemporary may have been very successful in imposing upon the credulity of too confiding friends in times that are past and gone, but really he is asking too much when he goes so far as to say his blunder about Passion's pedigree was a typographical error.

To show how much confidence we have in the honesty of our contemporary we will make him an offer. He says that some one in Ottawa lost ten dollars by betting on the information he obtained from THE CANADIAN BREEDER about the pedigree of Minnie Meteor. We do not believe this, and to prove that we do not, we will make the following proposal: If the winner and loser of this wager will come forward and make a statement of the case that will satisfy the President and Secretary of the Ottawa Trotting Association that any such bet was ever made on the strength of what appeared in THE CANADIAN BREEDER, and afterward lost and paid, we will make good the ten dollars.

FARMERS' PRICES AND CONSUMERS' PRICES.

The city housekeeper who studies the market rates of farm produce in the papers with the view of reducing his expenses through careful and economical purchases, is in a fair way to become insane. For example, the rates quoted for choice dairy butter are 18 to 19c. perhaps. This he knows means wholesale prices, and he is quite prepared to pay 20 or 21c. He tries it, and what is the result? Good dairy butter fit for the table will cost him from 27 to 33c. per pound. This has the effect of astonishing him, to say the least of it. He protests, and the retail grocer quietly tells him that he is welcome to do better elsewhere if he can, but he is assured that he cannot, and if he tries he is very apt to find that the grocer is right. He quotes the market rates, and the retailer laughs at him, and assures him that the newspaper quotations are all nonsense—that they are dictated by the wholesale men for the express purpose of bulldozing the farmers out of their produce, but that in reality the wholesalers never sell at the prices they quote.

He goes to the market reporters, and they assure him that the rates they quote are based on actual transactions in round lots. It is of no use for him to offer to take one or two hundred pounds at a reasonable advance on the quotations. He can only buy his produce through the ordinary channels, and after a great deal of worry he finds himself just about where he started. After all this, should he go to the farmer to buy a tub of butter the chances are that the farmer will take it for granted that there has been a sudden rise, or that butter is cornered, and he will be afraid to sell at any price. We have no quarrel with the average farmer, but it is a singular fact that an experienced dealer can make a much better bargain with them on the market than he can on their own premises. When they haul their produce to market they will take what they can get for it, but as long as it is on their own premises they will take nothing less than what they want for it.

From eight to ten cents per pound on butter is considerably more than city middle-men have any right to tax the producer and consumer, and it looks as though would it not be a bad plan for the farmers to adopt some means of doing away with the intervention of such a class of extortioners so far as the home trade is concerned to say the least of it. There would not be much expense attendant upon the establishment of a scheme of co-operative marketing, by which those of one township or portion of a township could sell their butter, eggs, beef, mutton, and other products intended for local consumption at a city depot where merely the actual cost of handling would intervene between the price paid by the consumer and that received by the producer.

City tradesmen combine to keep up their profits. There are associations of butchers, bakers, and retailers of all sorts, and these combinations are formed for the purpose of keeping

the producers' prices down to the lowest possible figure and the cost to consumers up to the highest rate available. All these combinations are formed for the express purpose of robbing the farmer and those who consume what he produces. The only course open to the farmers is to meet combinations with combinations, until the butchers, bakers, grocers, and milkmen of the city are content to do business on a reasonable basis and eschew combinations of every kind.

IS IT JEALOUSY OR CANDID CONVICTION?

Hardly a week passes that some one is not coming forward with the declaration that he has a scrub cow or a grade that with the same feed and care that has been bestowed on the Cattle Club Jerseys would yield as much butter in a week. Now, this may be jealousy or it may be the result of honest conviction, but in either case it is high time that some of the critics of the crack Jerseys should substitute proof for mere "say so." We do not say that there may not be grade cattle or scrubs in Canada that could be made to produce as much butter in a week as Mary Anne of St. Lambert did, but at present we think it is highly improbable, and we shall continue to think so until some advocate of cross-bred butter cows has the pluck to give one of his favorites a fair test. The expenses of such a test would not be great, and three dozen pounds of butter would go a long way toward paying them. At all events, it savors of childishness for the enemies of the Jerseys to keep up a constant stream of bunkum when if their pretensions are well founded they can be so easily established by incontestible proof. Let them come to the front and make good the claims of their grades, or else cease this idle boasting as to what they can do.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF NORMAN HORSES.

We have just received the third volume of the National Register of Norman Horses, published at Quincy, Ill., by the National Norman Horse Association. It is a handsome 8vo. volume of some 300 pages, including introductory matter, and this brings the Norman Horse Register up to 642 pages. Of course the value of registration in this book largely depends upon the caution and accuracy used in the registering of Norman horses in France, but the dealer can at least confidently rely on the fact that no contamination of this race will be countenanced on this side of the Atlantic.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN HERD BOOK.

The British American Shorthorn Association shows no signs of decadence, but on the other hand appears to be about as thoroughly alive and vigorous as any live stock organization on this side of the Atlantic. We are indebted to

its competent and energetic secretary, Mr. R. L. Denison, for a copy of vol. III. of the British American Herd Book, a handsome 8vo. volume of about 500 pages, published for the British American Shorthorn Association by Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co.

FAIR PRICES FOR THOROUGHBREDS.—Mr. B. N. E. Fletcher, whose exportation of mares to Mexico was mentioned in an article in THE CANADIAN BREEDER of Feb. 20th, under the heading "Exporting Raw Material," paid an average price of \$525 for the lot.

Correspondence.

DOCKING HORSES.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

DEAR SIR,—I notice in the issue of your valuable paper of the 20th March a letter by Henry Bergh, of New York, strongly condemning the practice of docking horse's tails.

I have seen a great many horses docked in the North of England, by both veterinary surgeons and blacksmiths, "especially the best veterinarians in England," the operation being performed by the smith equally as well as by the vet.; not with such barbarous cruelty as Mr. Bergh mentions in his letter. The horse being merely held by the owner, or man in charge, the operator ties a piece of strong string tightly around the tail, the hair tied back the required distance from the body, "sometimes a little being cut away to give a cleaner cut with the shears." The shears are then given a sharp pull together, and off drops the tail. The horse scarcely moves or feels the loss of his tail, as the operation is so quickly done. No doubt the string being tied tightly round the tail above where cut off deadens the pain by pressing upon the nerve and staying all flow of blood. An iron specially made for the purpose is then applied to the tail, but is not used in such a manner as Mr. Bergh says, the end of the tail merely being pressed unless there is a flow of blood; then the iron is used a little oftener, in the same manner as in the castration of lambs, &c. if the flow of blood does not stop.

After this operation the horse is taken home, the string remaining on for a few days. I have certainly known a few cases where the horse has died, the operation being performed by a veterinary surgeon, but in all probability owing to the owner not having taken care of the horse, turning him out and so taking cold in the rainy days usually found in spring in the North of England. All this is done in broad daylight, without fear of an officer of the S. P. C. A. Almost every horse-owner and breeder has his horses docked.

At a meeting held at Manchester, England, at the National Veterinary Association, the question of docking was raised; some were for, others against, the practice. If I have not trespassed too much already, allow me to quote a few words by Professor Axe. He said it was undoubted that a horse which was docked was more safe for the riding of women and children and unskilled persons than a horse the tail of which was allowed to remain long. Docking was not a painless, but still it was, at times, a very necessary operation. Again, Professor Williams defended the practice and said it was not cruel, nor very painful, nor did it afterwards cause inconvenience to the animal. He maintained it was necessary.

He asked them if they were to tolerate the interference of the Royal Society in the performance of what they regarded as a necessary and expedient operation? ("No," and applause.)

Certainly if docking is carried out in the manner which Mr. Bergh describes, it is time a stop was put to it, and the scientific docking of horses taught.

AGRICOLA.

Goderich, 21st March, 1885.

A WORD FOR THE BERKSHIRES.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

The idea that the Berkshire has been or can be improved by the use of the Neapolitan hog, should be sharply rebuked by all interested in perpetuating in their ancient purity the world-renowned Berkshires.

Those who have seen the difference between the well fatted, muscular, beef-like meat of a pure-bred Berkshire, and that of over-fatted pork where lean and fat are stored separately, do not think highly of the so-called improvement arising from the use of the fat accumulating Neapolitan, whether it comes direct from the Neapolitan or through the Essex.

Taking into consideration the fact that Berkshires are the only well-bred swine that produce the choice hams and bacon so largely in demand for export and for home consumption, and that this demand increases from year to year, it is a matter of no small importance that breeders guard with jealous care the purity of the breed, never for a moment entertaining the thought of an outside cross.

PHIL THRIFTON.

CART HORSES: THEIR BREEDING AND REARING.

We are indebted to Mr. George F. Bowden, of Uttoxeter, England, for the following valuable paper read at a meeting held in London:—

DEPRESSION IN AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND COMMERCE, AFFECTING HORSE BREEDING.

I should be taking a one-sided view of my subject did I not notice the depression, not only in agriculture, but also as a natural sequence, in trade and commerce. I say a natural sequence, for I hold that if agriculture fails, trade and commerce must naturally languish. In consequence of the carrying trade of the country falling off, at the agricultural sales, during the past autumn, horses for working on the farm made considerably less according to age, that they did three years since.

In recommending the keeping of the best mares and fillies on the farm, I am not ignorant of the fact, that in the great level of the Fens and its borders—the home of the Shire horse—the depression has, since 1874, been felt with an intensity totally unknown until recently, in the south, west, and other localities, and that the best animals had to be sacrificed in order to make both ends meet.

One of the objects I have in view this evening is to try to suggest some means by which sound stallions can be introduced into these districts, and this branch of agriculture again be restored.

GOOD DEMAND FOR BREEDING ANIMALS.

A ray of light is shed on the fact that there is at present an active demand both at home and abroad, for stallions, mares, and fillies, with good pedigrees—without the latter they are almost unsaleable—for breeding purposes.

RETROGRADE MOVEMENT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN CLASSIFYING THE SHIRE AND AGRICULTURAL HORSES TOGETHER IN THIS YEAR'S PRIZE LIST.

The Shire Horse Society, in supplying a felt want, and by the united action of its members—which now number over a thousand—has met with a success unparalleled. It has published six Stud Books, containing the pedigrees of 4,195 stallions and 3,509 mares and fillies, and to-morrow will witness the opening of the sixth annual show.

By its influence, the Society has brought the Shire horse in the front rank, both at home and abroad. It is with regret, deep regret, I have to bring before your notice the extraordinary action of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, in classifying the shire and agricultural horses together in the prize list for the coming meeting at Preston, but still retaining separate classes for Clydesdales and Suffolks. The entries in the shire horse classes at Shrewsbury last year were more than double the number of Clydesdales, while the latter were more than double the number of Suffolks. All the breeders of Shire horses I have spoken to on the subject view this retrograde movement with a feeling akin to indignation, believing it will place the breed in a false light, not only with foreign purchasers, but also with managers of international exhibitions. Who could expect separate classes to be given to Shire horses at the forthcoming shows at Buda, Pesth and Buenos Ayres while the Royal Agricultural Society of England ignores their claim to separate classes.

Do not let the uninitiated suppose for a moment that the Shire horse breeders fear meeting the Agricultural horses.

See the report of judges of both classes at Shrewsbury Royal Agricultural Society Journal, page 621:—

"The paucity of entries, and the inferior character of the animals shown in the Agricultural classes, compel us to unanimously advise the omission of these classes, from the future prize lists of the Royal Agricultural Society."

What Shire horse breeders want, is a fair field and no favour from the most important Society in England, viz.: That they may be treated as other recognised breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs. I would suggest that a show of hands be taken before this meeting closes, to test the feeling of those present on this question. Further, that a deputation should be appointed at the general meeting of the Shire Horse Society, to be held on Wednesday next, to wait upon the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society.

I feel certain that the change arose from want of thought, and that those who advocated the change did not represent the majority of that Council, and as their regulations are not like the laws of the Medes and Persians, I trust they will re-consider the matter which would be a graceful action, and appreciated by all interested in Shire horses.

PHYSIOLOGY OF BREEDING.

I wish as far as possible to avoid touching on the same matter I have previously written about, but I feel I should not be doing justice to my subject if I omitted giving Mr. James Howard's views upon the physiology of breeding, expressed at a discussion upon the same subject at the London Farmer's Club, in March, 1878.

"He believed that scientific men of the present day had come to the conclusion that in every class of animal the parent, as it were, sows certain seeds in the system, many of which were not germinated, or fructified, but remained alive in the system, and perhaps were fer-

tilised afterwards. This would account for what had so often been noticed by every breeder of any long experience, viz., how animals 'throw back' to former parents. The germ or seed had remained in the system and had not fructified, but when mated with a subsequent parent, the seed which had so remained in the system unfructified became fertilized, and hence the value of a long and pure pedigree, especially in the male animal."

Mr. Howard further adds:—

"I deem the cardinal points in the art of breeding which have been fairly established are as follows:—

'(1) That from the male parent is mainly derived the external structure, configuration, and outward characteristics, also the locomotive system or development.'

'(2) From the female parent is derived the internal structure, the vital organs, and in a much greater proportion than from the male, the constitution, temper, and habits, in which endurance and "bottom" are included.'

'(3) That the purer the race of the parent, the more certainty there is of its transmitting its qualities to the offspring; say two animals are mated, if one is of purer descent than the other, he or she will exercise the most influence in stamping the character of the progeny, particularly if the greater purity is on the side of the male.'

'(4) That, apart from certain disturbing influences or causes, the male, if of pure race, and descended from a stock of uniform color, stamps the color of the offspring.'

'(5) That the influence of the first male is not unfrequently protracted beyond the birth of the offspring of which he is parent, and his mark is left upon subsequent progeny.'

'(6) That the transmission of diseases of the vital organs is more certain if on the side of the female, and diseases of the joints if on the side of the male parent.'

Although the influence of the male on the female is well known, it is not so generally admitted that the female exerts influence on the male when mated with subsequent females.

To prove this I will ask permission to give a case that came under my own observation. As it is somewhat deviating from my subject you will please consider this in parenthesis.

(Some time since my little boy had two Belgian hare rabbits given him, a buck and doe. The first result of their being mated was a litter of six young ones, all true to color. Not caring to keep the buck I gave him to the son of a neighbor, when he was turned with a number of silver-grey, yellow, and other colored tame does. After my boy's young rabbits were weaned I sent for the same buck. In due course the doe produced a litter of seven, only two of which were true to color, the others partaking of the color of silver-greys, and ordinary tame rabbits.

I mentioned the case to a celebrated breeder of Welsh black cattle, he said that it would explain what had hitherto been a mystery to him. He had allowed his pedigree black bull to serve ordinary Welsh cows, some of which were red in color, and although he had none but pure black cows in his herd, his bull had got several red calves.)

I instance these two cases as showing that successful breeding is no mere matter of chance, but requires thought, care, and study.

It is expecting too much of a first-class stallion to expect that all his offspring will turn out as good as himself when he is mated with a number of mares, many of which are inferior.

BREEDING FOR COLOR.

A friend of mine had a preference for cattle of red color, and although his herd of cows consisted chiefly of roans and of whites, by

using red bulls for the past few years the calves of the third and fourth generation have nearly all come pure red. Such being the case, it follows that if breeders of horses would avoid using stallions of an objectionable color, in course of time chestnuts and roans would die out.

ADVANTAGES OF STALLION SHOWS BEING HELD IN THE SPRING INSTEAD OF THE SUMMER.

I have always held that a stallion ought not to be in show condition at the end of the season. It is detrimental to the constitution and productive power of the stallion to be fed up like a fat bullock in early spring, for it is seldom such an animal gets many foals for the first five or six weeks. Let any breeder put a number of mares to such a horse which is daily losing flesh, and an equal number to a stallion that has been worked in the team; the latter will not only leave his mares in foal from the first, but will thrive and improve and be in better condition at the end of the season than at the commencement, and the chances are he will leave 30 per cent. more foals, and given that the animals are equally well bred, the stock of the latter will come with more muscular power and hardier constitutions. If this be the case with the earlier date I hold it to be a suicidal policy to continue the overfeeding during the season for the sake of winning a prize at the summer show.

I will instance the case of Champion No. 440, and Champion No. 441, two full brothers. The former won more prizes than any other stallion in the Kingdom, and for years almost lived in show yards; but what of his progeny, and where are they? The latter was kept for service, and was a most faithful sire, and his descendants are much sought after.

Believing the system to be wrong in principle, and a source of loss as well as disappointment to owners of mares I would suggest that the Royal, and other County Societies, be requested to discontinue giving prizes to stallions over three years old in the summer months. I expect to be criticised on this part of my subject, but if we once acknowledge a principle wrong, then why perpetuate it?

The giving of prizes for stallions at local spring shows I take as a waste of money, and not likely to fulfil the object in view, unless conducted as the Peterboro', and some other societies' shows are, where not only good prizes are offered, but a certain number of mares are guaranteed at a fixed price, so as to insure the services of a good animal.

I rejoice to see the yearly increased demand caused by societies sending up deputations to the London Show for hiring stallions for the season. Our friends in the Fens would do well to adopt this system. Say that a stallion is hired for 80 mares—I would not recommend a larger number—at 3 guineas or 4 guineas a mare, as most of the larger breeders in that district season from 10 to 30 mares, it would only be necessary for four or half a-dozen owners to form a company and secure a good animal. Landowners and others can also assist in this matter by placing good stallions within reach of their tenants and others, as many have nobly done.

I deeply regret that one county society has fixed its annual show the day after the Royal at Preston for the express purpose of shutting out from competition two owners of the best studs in the Kingdom, who have not only had stallions standing for service in the district, but are always ready to purchase good animals at remunerative prices.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HIGH CLASS BULLS FOR BREEDING GRADES—HOW TO GET THEM.

Correspondence of the Chicago Breeders Gazette

There is one great drawback to the improvement of cattle, and that is the cost of procuring and maintaining really good bulls. Where a man has nothing but common scrubs to work upon perhaps any bull known to be a thoroughbred will answer the purpose, for he will make a very decided improvement, and still I claim that even here the better the bull the better the stock will be and the more satisfaction and profit to be derived. But when a farmer has a herd of fair grades as a basis, he cannot afford to take in any bull simply because he is a thoroughbred and has a pedigree, but he has got to look more closely to the bull question, and secure bulls of good, strong, desirable character if he wishes to make any improvement or to even hold the improvement he has already secured. He can no longer find any advantage in the use of the culls which other men have left and which are really only awaiting the ranchman or the butcher, but must go out amongst the bulls before they have been looked over and take his choice from among the best ones. And now here comes the difficulty: such bulls cannot be had for a little matter of \$50, but there is a demand for them all the way from \$200 to \$500 each, even in the absence of a specially fancy pedigree, and the farmer must pay that price for them or content himself with animals of less individual worth. Now, most farmers who have given any attention to stock at all, and observed how great a difference there is in the profit of raising a really prime calf over what can be possibly made from an ordinary one, could see the advantage of paying considerably more money for a bull only a little better than another one if they could only give him plenty of work to do. But they have only a moderate number of cows, and their number cannot be very well increased, and the interest on the price of the better bull is quite a serious charge upon each one of the calves they obtain from him. This they could stand, however, for the sake of the better quality of the calves if it were not for the fact that in a couple of years the young heifers are ready for service, and the bull has to be sold and a new one introduced. This is an interesting period to the struggler after improvement; it is interesting to note the unanimity with which all the neighbors "don't want no bulls"—their complacency at the prospect of a bull, which cost hundreds of dollars and worth every cent he cost, going to the butcher for a mere song; and the extreme condescension with which some one among them, simply as a "favor," and with no purpose or expectation of deriving any possible benefit for himself, will bid up from one to five dollars above the butcher's price. I have been there, and I always let the honest butcher have them, for he is ready to give me what they are worth to him. But the sacrifice which the farmer is obliged to make on the price of the bull when he sells him, if he has bought a good one, added to the interest, makes quite a serious charge upon the calves, so much so that many think they cannot stand it, and are therefore compelled to put up with inferior animals which they can buy at a little more than butchers' prices, and this discourages their desire for improvement, and in time results in a loss of valuable ground.

I have given considerable thought as to whether these disadvantages could be avoided, and how. The most obvious plan would be for several farmers, having each but a moderate number of cows, to club together for the purchase of a bull for use in common; but unless the farms are close together this plan does not

work satisfactorily. The bull is not where he is wanted when he is wanted, and it is very inconvenient to drive the general stock of the farm a mile or two away to a neighbor's every time a cow is suspected of needing service. And there are some cows so nervous and excitable that, in the worry of getting them to the bull under such circumstances, the purpose of the visit is entirely defeated. Such cases, however, can be managed by bringing the bull. I am under the necessity of making a change in bulls shortly, and shall endeavor to organize an association on a somewhat different plan. My idea is an association of say three or four members or shares. The number is so limited that there ought to be no difficulty in securing an equality of enterprise and views. Then let money enough be put in to purchase, no matter what the cost, a bull of the very highest merit for each member of the association. Let these bulls be held as common property, each member to keep one at home, but free to send cows to the others; and every two years, or at such intervals as may be agreed upon, the members change bulls, so that each gets a different one. If any bull die or become disabled it is to be regarded as a common loss, and the bull replaced by another at joint expense. The members of such an association might live ten miles apart, as the long intervals between changes of stock would make distance a matter of little consequence. If two or three farmers in the same neighborhood, with only a few cows each, preferred to join and hold one membership there would probably be no objection, as it would be purely a matter between themselves.

In some such association as this the farmer, when he pays the good price necessary to obtain a good bull, will receive an assurance that when he is through with him he will be exchanged without cost for another equally good, and that such exchanges will be continued during the ordinary lifetime and usefulness of a bull. And I am satisfied that in such an assurance many farmers will find an inducement for the purchase and use of a class of bulls which they have heretofore, with considerable show of cause, thought they could not afford. And during the coming season I intend to find a couple of other farmers to join me, if I have to look over two counties to find them, and go out "heeled" to buy three of the very best bulls which we can find to be used upon the farm breeding grades.

FRUIT FARMING.

From the American Cultivator.

It is not strange that low prices of nearly all kinds of agricultural produce incline the thoughts of many to some change in crops and methods of farming. The growing of fruit as a business is perhaps the most seductive of the specialties to which those are attracted who have been unsuccessful in producing wheat, oats, and corn so that they could be profitably sold at low prices, yet this is the class most likely to engage in fruit farming. One of the misfortunes of farming in this country is that it is the catch-all for the unsuccessful in other avocations. A man who has failed in other business regards in many cases this as his certificate of his right and claim to be a farmer. In most cases, unless he goes to the far west, he settles down to growing fruit or poultry, near some city or village. Thus failures in farming are often due to lack of experience and capacity rather than to natural causes.

The wonder is that there are not more rather than less failures. If there ever was a time when fruit growing, successfully, required only planting the trees and gathering the fruit, a

statement which we doubt, it has long since passed. At present the competition in fruit growing is possibly even sharper than in any other business. Its successes are great, but they require greater skill than are or can be given to ordinary farm crops. Lacking these the failures are proportionably costly and ruinous. It is hardly too much to say that more than one half the fruit trees set out die without yielding any profitable return. Many of them are planted in sod, and with such poor chance of success that not one in ten lives through the first season.

It is many years since the remark was first made that the enormous numbers of young trees sent out yearly from the nurseries must very soon produce a glut in the market. How improbable such a prediction was is best known to those aware of the lack of intelligence with which most of this planting was conducted. Yet we have now apparently come to the long-predicted glut in the fruit market. Prices of the more easily-grown sorts are so low that, unless extra nice, they barely pay for the picking. This was the fact with apples in many places last fall. Yet, even with this most abundant and cheapest of all fruit, the surplus was more apparent than real. The depression in business, throwing many thousands out of employment, diminished the purchasing capacity of a large set of consumers. There are today thousands of families to whom apples are a luxury scarcely known, although it would seem that the price was low enough to place them within the reach of all. In fact, however, under the conditions by which the poor in cities always buy their food, apples have not been cheap even in this year of plenty. Getting what they buy in peck or half-peck measure, they have had dear eating of what netted the producer little more than the cost of picking and marketing.

Very possibly low prices of fruit have come to stay. It is all right, if these low prices leave a fair margin of profit to the skillful cultivator, as we believe they do. Take, for example, apples, which sell probably cheaper than any other fruit. Is not an acre of orcharding in bearing more productive than the average of an acre of farm crops? That it is has been the experience of many farmers, who are disappointed, as much as any can be, at prevalent low prices, but who do not, therefore, choose to run amuck, striking wildly, and, perhaps, in their anger, destroying what would prove, in the end, the source of greatest profit.

The profit of fruit growing depends very largely on the skill and enterprise shown in marketing. Fruit is a perishable product. If the middleman has to bear the wastage and shrinkage he will not pay the producer more than the bare cost of getting the crop to him. Farmers should be more independent of middlemen, and the more liable their product is to waste the nearer they should strive to get it to the consumer. Farmers who do this are little affected by hard times and low prices. The difference between the price of produce paid by the middleman and by him charged to the consumer is sufficient to afford a good margin of profit to the grower. In fact, as prices were last season, at the time the bulk of fruit had to be disposed of, selling it to the consumer direct was in many cases the only way to avoid positive loss. The farmer who has engaged in this business a number of years will have regular customers, and his route will become as valuable as that of a milkman near a city.

Beginners in fruit culture will, of course, at first plant largely of small fruits—strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries, which come soon into bearing. An acre of strawberries set the coming spring, and well cultivated, will be at their best the following year. Raspberries and

blackberries require a year longer. Grapes will begin to bear two years from planting, and will increase in yield for at least five seasons or more thereafter. Pears, quinces, plums, and peaches can usually be got in bearing in three to five years after planting.

All this is hopeful and enticing to those who are contemplating exchanging city for country life. But even in strawberries, which come soonest into bearing, there is a full year of waiting after the crop is planted before the harvest can come. This year of waiting has been the source of many forebodings and cautions to those intending fruit growing. In fact, except in books written to sell, this year of waiting is the smallest part of the difficulty that the beginner has to encounter. If he provides only against this he is almost doomed to failure. Three, four, or five years will scarcely suffice to place the business of the most successful fruit grower on a successful basis. Up to that time his outgoes, leaving out family expenses, will likely be nearly or quite as large as the sales from fruit. If he has planted largely of grapes, plums, and pears, as he should, the expense up to that time will be larger than his income.

It requires capital to engage in fruit growing. The amateur who intends to engage in it should generally begin as a farmer, introducing fruit growing gradually, as he can afford it. This is what many of our best farmers are doing. Having plenty of land from which they can at least make a living if nothing more, they can devote a small part of this area to any specialty that is likely to prove profitable. There are thousands of farmers who could engage in small fruit growing beyond the number now in the business. They have an important advantage in the fact that their stables and barnyards supply the manure, while they are not entirely dependent on the success of the fruit business for their living. It will not do, however, to allow this fact to lead to neglect of a business which only pays better than farming in proportion as it receives more unremitting care and attention.

GRASS AND FERTILITY.

From the American Cultivator.

It is an undisputed maxim with English farmers that grass is the great conservator of fertility. Grain crops are exhaustive, and in most cases it is stipulated that only a certain small portion of land shall be kept under the plough. We borrow many of our ideas about farming from England, this among others, though it is true that our hot summers and cold winters offer conditions widely different from the continued moisture of the English climate.

Still another element, however, now enters into the problem. With corn, either grown as fodder or for the grain, we can largely increase the number and value of farm stock above what would be possible with grass, either for pasture or hay. One of the reasons why more grass in England implied increased fertility was because it enabled the farmer to keep and feed more farm animals. The old adage runs thus: "The more grass the more stock, the more stock the more manure and the better the condition of the farm." If one leg of this proposition gives way the whole totters. Even in England it is not grass but turnips that of late years have most increased stock feeding. Turnips, as we know, are a very exhaustive crop, but they are fed on the land, and usually with some purchased grain, oil, or cotton-seed meal. With all these adjuncts clover is now reckoned among the renovating crops.

Cannot we in this country include corn among the crops whose cultivation tends to

improve the soil? This, of course, is where it is fed on the farm, and the manure made from it is returned to the soil. So large a portion of the corn plant is carbon that it undoubtedly takes a great deal from the atmosphere in the shape of carbonic acid gas, absorbed through its large leaves. This carbon is rich in possible nitrogen, and when the corn plant is fed entire to stock it makes a valuable nitrogenous manure. A farmer who grows twelve to fifteen tons of corn fodder on an acre can, with tolerable certainty, expect to have twelve to fifteen loads of good manure from stock fed on the same and moderately well bedded. Such an annual supply certainly looks more like maintaining fertility than the possible amounts of manure to be made from average crops of grass.

The advantage of grass, and especially of clover, is in root growth and the power which sod land has in preventing waste of fertility during the time crops are not growing. While corn or any grain is pushing its roots through the soil in every direction, comparatively little, and in most cases no fertility, will be wasted. But a corn stubble is usually left naked during the winter. It is here that the loss comes in. Plant food is developed in the corn field, and potato fields as well, by cultivation. This development continues during warm weather in fall after frosts have destroyed the growth of these tender crops. This available plant food, being soluble, is carried away by winter rains and melting snows. It is washed out of the soil, and gives the remarkably fertilizing effects produced by the overflow of river bottoms. Grass or sod arrests this loss.

Any plant growth, however, of sufficient hardness not to be checked by slight frosts will do the same. The experiment has sometimes been made of ploughing under winter wheat or rye early in the spring, and then sowing oats or barley. A large crop is nearly always the result, even when the winter grain had been partly killed out by poverty of soil. What fertility there is the wheat plants conserve, and leave it in good condition to use for the coming crop. If rye were sown after all hoed crops, and to be ploughed under in the spring or otherwise used, it would save an immense amount of plant food that is now wasted. It would be far better than grass, simply because, though it save plant food from wasting, it does not allow its development as rapidly as it would in cultivated soil.

Clover is more valuable from its large, deep roots penetrating the subsoil. These roots furnish a great bulk of valuable green manure, and the stocks and leaves are excellent feed, and make rich manure; but the value of two soiling crops, grown on the same land in one year, the corn growing in summer and the rye in fall and spring, is probably equal, if not greater, than that of a one-year-old clover leaf. We usually plough clover sod after it has grown two summers and winters. This time would allow for four soiling or feeding crops, two each of corn and rye, and it is quite possible that again more fertility would be created by four crops than by one, in each case all being turned into manure. We do not believe that clover, as a fertilizer, is to be superseded. Its economy in labor will strongly commend it to many farmers who may yet question its claim to be the most rapid method of restoring or increasing the fertility of their soil.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW circulates through the entire Dominion, and has a large and increasing circulation in the United States and Great Britain.

SPECIALTIES IN FARMING.

From the Chicago Brookers' Gazette.

It has been suggested that the best success in farming will be secured by each person selecting some specialty, confining himself to that, studying its details and becoming thoroughly acquainted with all the conditions whereby it can be affected. It is urged, in support of this view of the case, that competition has now become so close that it can only be met by the greatest economy in production, and that this economy can only be secured by confining the attention to some special feature of farm industry, and becoming an adept in doing that one thing thoroughly and to the best advantage. Undoubtedly there is much to be hoped for from a more thorough and honest performance of all farm operations, from a correct knowledge and observance of all the details of cultivation and management, and from a more intelligent appreciation of the conditions by which results are measured. There are very few farmers in the country that cannot secure in this way more satisfactory results, but we think this must come from a more thorough comprehension of the whole science of agriculture rather than from experience gained in mere special farming. Indeed, we do not believe farming is susceptible, as a general thing, of the division into specialties suggested. There are localities, of course, where some specialties, like horticulture, tobacco-raising, hop culture, etc., can be pursued with manifest advantage; but these are the exceptions, and to the great mass of farmers no such specialties are open or can be profitably sought.

A wise system of mixed husbandry is the one which promises the highest measure of success upon the great bulk of the farms; and it is not beyond the capacity of any good farmer, if he but make the effort mentally and physically, to approach perfection in every department as well as in one. The knowledge of the soil and how to sustain it, and many other things which are the prime essentials in the practice of specialties, are of equal value in all agricultural operations; and having acquired a knowledge of these there is no good reason why the farmer should limit his enterprise to a single line or a single crop. Indeed, a very considerable diversity is necessary in order that the full productive powers of the soil in any direction may be continuously secured. Live stock can be raised to the best advantage on farms where grain of various kinds is also produced, because in the waste and roughness they can find much of their support at a cheap rate; and for the additional reason that the manure made will give its highest returns from the cultivated fields. And conversely grain of all kinds can be raised only with the highest profit upon farms where a large proportion of live stock is maintained, because here only can the waste and roughness be utilized, and here only are there sufficient supplies of manure to sustain and bring out fully the high production in which real profit lies.

But while on ordinary farms the adoption of specialties is impossible, and a mixed system of husbandry will be found most lucrative, some particular line may generally be pursued as a leading one, depending upon the farm, the methods and capital of the farmer, and the peculiar market conditions. As a rule live stock for meat or dairy products can be profitably given the greatest prominence, for the double reason that it maintains the most satisfactory soil conditions, and affords at home the very best market attainable for a considerable proportion of the farm products. But if it is given this prominence and made the leading

feature of the farm all the details of management and success should be thoroughly understood, and when understood carefully observed. The advantages of improved stock should be appreciated, and after that the economy and wisdom of good care. As a general proposition the farmer whose powers of observation are so limited that he cannot appreciate the superior advantages of improved stock over what he can pick up at random, will not be able to appreciate the importance of good care or understand in what good care consists, and very little satisfaction is likely to come to him from making live-stock production—or, for that matter, anything else—the leading feature of the farm.

HANDLING MILK.

Col. T. D. Curtis read a paper before the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association at St. Louis, in which occurs the following passage:—

"Good milkers and the proper handling of milk are essential. It is quite a knack to milk a cow properly. The operation should be performed regularly and in an orderly manner, without noise, and without excitement. Grasp the teat so as to have, as it were, a handful of milk in it, closing the forefinger and thumb above, so as to prevent the milk from moving upward into the cavity. Then close the hand gently but firmly, the upper fingers closing each a little ahead of the one next below, the whole operation being performed, as it were, simultaneously. Do not dig the nails or ends of the fingers into the skin, so as to hurt the cow, but continue to open and shut the hand as indicated, with a slight downward pull, and each time slipping the hand up so as to grasp a little of the udder and crowd the milk down into the teat, as the thumb and finger close preparatory to the final grip. The operation is much easier to perform by one who knows how than it is to describe, but one quite easy to learn by one who wants to learn by one who wants to learn it.

"The operation should be performed in a cleanly manner, in a cleanly place, keeping all dirt out of the pail, and all bad odors out of the air by the removal of the droppings, and the free use of deodorizers.

"If set for butter, the milk should be put to rest as soon as possible, as agitation hinders the separation of the cream from the milk. It should be set as warm as possible from the cow, as the more the temperature is lowered before setting, the more imperfect will be the separation of the cream from the milk. If the milk is carried to a factory, or the lowering of the temperature to any great extent is unavoidable, some apparatus for raising the temperature to 100° should be provided. This will obviate the loss by lowering of temperature. The reason for this is, that cream rises best with a falling temperature, and the farther the temperature has to fall, the better the separation. But in no case would I allow the temperature to go below 40°, for another law here sets in which makes a farther fall of temperature detrimental to the raising of cream—that is, the law of expansion, which affects the watery portion that has been contracting down to about 40°. Lower temperature, I think, injures the keeping quality of the product, but this is disputed by some.

"It is essential that milk should be set in a clean atmosphere, especially with open setting, where the milk is cooled down below the temperature of the air in the room, for the moment the milk gets colder than the air, the moisture in the air begins to condense on the surface of the milk, and the cream to absorb the odors

that are in the moisture so condensed. So long as the air is colder than the milk, the air absorbs the vapors rising from the milk, and to that extent the milk is purified by the surrounding air; but when the milk gets colder than the air, the process is reversed, and the air is purified by the milk. These facts should never be lost sight of in butter-making."

ABORTION IN COWS.

A correspondent of the London *Live Stock Journal* sends the following story of how abortion in cows was cured in a not quite new, but altogether unaccountable manner:—

"Some 18 months since a letter appeared in the *Journal d'Agriculture Pratique* of France from a dairy farmer, who complained of the ravages of abortion among his cows. He stated that the health of his cattle appeared to be perfect, that they were giving an average of 1,800 litres per head, their food was perfect and abundant in quantity, the stables were well aerated, continually lime-washed, and every care in their management was rigorously observed. He had consulted numbers of veterinary surgeons, who found that the conditions of hygiene were properly observed, and they could give no reason for the epidemic in question. In the year 1879-80, from 30, 14 aborted. In 1881 there were six abortions among 40 cows. In 1881-82, four abortions, and in 1882-83 there were nine cases of abortion in six weeks. During the season in which the letter was written, after the first cases had occurred, and towards the 25th July, the cows were put morning and evening on the pastures in the hope that the change of air would arrest the complaint, but although everything was done that human ingenuity could devise, and though the cow-sheds were treated as if they were infected places, the misfortunes continued. The cows were lodged in two stables, about 250 yards apart, and without any communication between them. It is a singular fact that the evil always commenced in the same stable, and a day or two afterwards was followed by its appearance in a second stable. The cows usually aborted between five and eight months, sometimes producing living calves. The loss was consequently considerable, for it was not only the loss of the calf, but the cows frequently became barren, and were difficult to fatten.

"The writer appealed to the farmers of France for advice, and received a large number of letters. Among them were two from different parts of the country, in which he was recommended to introduce a billy goat into the stables, and, struck by the coincidence in the experience of the writers, he determined to try the remedy. The result is now published. One goat was first of all purchased, and placed in one stable, and in due course the epidemic entirely disappeared, although it still continued in the other stable. A second goat was then purchased, and, strange to say, there have been no cases of abortion since. The writer says that he only speaks of an experience of 16 months, and that scientific men will probably smile at, or ridicule, the course he adopted; but the fact remains that since the introduction of the goats there has been no more loss from abortion upon the farm. He cites a case of a drayman in a large way of business at Bordeaux, who cured a disastrous epidemic of colic, which killed several of his horses, by the introduction of a goat into his stables.

"The use of the goat among stock is, of course, not new to English breeders, but there are many who ignore the idea altogether, and are as much inclined to ridicule it as the men of science referred to above. These particulars, however, are given for what they are worth."

LIST OF TRANSFERS.

Canada Shorthorn Herd Book up to 20th March, 1886.

- b. Raspberry Duke [12,629], by Butterfly's Duke [11,763], John S. Armstrong, Speedside; Ezra Hawley, Cumnock.
- b. Tornado [12,634], by Baron Newcastle 4th [6,608], Cyrus Smith, Morpeth; Thos. Huckleberry, Troy.
- b. Royal Cecil [12,636], by Scarlet Velvet [7,833], Jos. S. Thomson, Whitby; J. W. Shier, Vroomanton.
- b. Baron 16th [12,637], by Baron 2nd [9,668], Wm. Redmond, Millbrook; Peter Dawson, South Monaghan.
- b. Victor [12,639], by Culloden [8,292], T. Day, Everton; John Gardiner, Merlin.
- b. John A. [11,875], by 5th Lord Red Rose [10,178], T. C. Stark, Gananoque; John Wilnot, Kingston.
- b. Duke of Athol [12,640], by 5th Lord Red Rose [10,178], T. C. Stark, Gananoque; John Segsworth, Harrowsmith.
- b. Grand Duke 2nd [12,641], by 6th Duke of Kent [11,643], John Meyer, Kossuth; Jasper Crooks, Scotland.
- c. Nellie [14,483], by Seraph's Duke 2nd [6,242], C. & T. Boulton, Portage la Prairie; Philip McKay, Portage la Prairie.
- b. British Flag [12,642], by 5th Earl of Goodness [8,514], Wm. Douglas, Onondaga; John Buchanan, Branchton.
- b. Baron of Goodness [12,647], by 5th Earl of Goodness [8,514], Wm. Douglas, Onondaga; Jas. Macarthur, Ailsa Craig.
- b. Somerset [12,643], by Baron Woodhill 18th [9,681], T. C. Patteson, Eastwood; John W. Evans, Everton.
- c. Orford Lass [14,474], by Wentworth, R. B. Ireland, Nelson; John Littlejohn, Highgate.
- b. Orford Duke [12,628], by Mazurka Duke [5,703], R. B. Ireland, Nelson; John Littlejohn, Highgate.
- b. Duke of Waterloo [12,652], by Mercury [10,780], Thomas R. Smith, New Hamburg; Noah Cressman, New Hamburg.
- b. Sandy [12,653], by Duke of Oxford [6,961], Peter Thiel, Tavistock; W. Smith, New Hamburg.
- b. Listowel [12,655], by Mercury [10,780], Thomas R. Smith, New Hamburg; James Patterson, Listowel.
- b. Orpheus 18th [12,662], by 4th Duke of Clarence [4,988], C.W.F.S. Co., Brantford; John Y. Reid, Toronto.
- b. Lorne [12,671], by Bruce [10,824], Lot Stamway, Paris; William Turnbull, Brantford.
- c. Daisy [14,500], by Duke of Sharon [9,901], James Brown, Galt; John Y. Reid, Toronto.
- c. Floss [14,497], by Duke of Sharon [9,901], James Brown, Galt; John Y. Reid, Toronto.
- b. Lord Elcho [11,114], C. C. Charteris, Chatham; Charles Ryall, Olinda.
- b. Ernest [12,685], by Loo [8,907], George A. Wilkerson, Thorold; Richard Moore, Welland.
- c. Bella [14,512], by Loo [8,907], George A. Wilkerson, Thorold; Richard Moore, Welland.
- b. Dauntless [12,005], by Schomberg Duke [9,329], John Lamont, Caledon; Donald McKenzie, Flesherton.
- b. Prince Bismarck [12,678], by Northern Sheriff [10,258], Andrew Weir, Walkerton; John A. McDonald, Chesley.
- b. Hill Duke [12,686], by Spotted Duke [12,126], Ben. Snider, Bloomingdale, Levi C. Snyder, Bloomingdale.
- b. Henry 1st [12,679], by Red Comet [10,376], John Hassard, Caledon East; Jas. Cunningham, Campbell's Cross.

- b. Earl of Goodness [12,691], by Crusade [6,797], Henry Groff, Elmira; Binions Bros., Iroquois.
- c. Lady Courtwright [14,531], by Baron Languish [4,584], B. S. Scamon, Blenheim; Wm. P. Smith, Charing Cross.
- c. Lady Hoskert [14,532], by Baron Languish [4,584], B. S. Scamon, Blenheim; Wm. P. Smith, Charing Cross.
- b. Lord Wolseley [12,707], by Baron Languish [4,584], B. S. Scamon, Blenheim; Wm. P. Smith, Charing Cross.
- b. John Languish [12,708], by Joe Languish [4,503], B. S. Scamon, Blenheim; John P. McDougal, Blenheim.
- c. Rosabelle [14,507], by British Prince [8,174], Henry Hulker, Port Elgin; Arch. Pollock, Aberdour.
- c. Winnifred 5th [14,508], by 4th Sonsie Lad [11,568], W. T. Benson, Cardinal; Wm. Barr, Renfrew.
- b. Typhoon [12,709], by Shelby [10,470], C. Pettit, Southend; Peter Chmenhaga, Stevensville.
- c. Sweet Brier [14,533], by Shelby [10,470], C. Pettit, Southend; Geo. Murray, Stamford.
- c. Lily [14,535], by Lord Derby [7,329], And. Aitcheson, Inverhaugh; Peter Aitcheson, Inverhaugh.
- b. Young Victor [12,710], by Admiral [2,664], And. Aitcheson, Inverhaugh; Sebastian Lehman, Formosa.
- b. Sir Charles [12,711], by Garfield [9,987], And. Aitcheson, Inverhaugh; Peter Aitcheson, Inverhaugh.
- c. Juno [14,537], by Duke of Moorefield [8,427], Wm. Rutherford, Millbank; Ed. Hammond, Moorefield.
- b. Mohawk [12,713], by Duke of Moorefield [8,427], Wm. Rutherford, Millbank; James Short, Linwood.
- b. Acme 2nd [12,715], by Red Rover [9,225], John A. Brown, Rapid City; Mrs. Mary A. Brown, Rapid City.
- b. Young Cecil [12,717], by Lord Cecil [7,325], Wm. Lang, St. Mary's; John Hooper, Metropolitan.
- c. Bessy [14,544], by 15th Seraph [10,821], George Burnett, Winterbourne; A. Merner, Waterloo.
- c. Florence [14,545], by 15th Seraph [10,821], George Burnett, Winterbourne; John Burnett, Conestoga.
- b. Duke of Perth [12,718], by 15th Seraph [10,821], George Burnett, Winterbourne; George Rock, Mitchell.
- c. Louisa [14,546], by Barnum [12,719], Peter B. Kelley, Holstein; Chas. W. Kelley, Guelph.
- c. Lady Simpson [14,549], by Rosedale Duke [6,140], Robert Simpson, Port Hope; John Anderson, Canton.
- c. Adeline 5th [14,548], by Baron Boulton [4,570], Robert Simpson, Port Hope; John Anderson, Canton.
- b. General Gordon [12,720], by Darlington [9,805], Wm. Walker, Ilderton; Richard Briggs, Duncrief.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHbred STOCK.

- American Berkshire Record.
- Sovereign Duke VI., 13,180, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., to J. J. Mails, Manhattan, Kan.
- Duchess XL., 13,182, N. H. Gentry, to Mrs. Jennie K. Beckett, Sterling, Kan.
- Sambo's Lassie IV., 13,114, Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio, to F. M. Rooks & Co., Burlington, Kan.

- Gloster's Spiteful II., 13,216, and Gloster's Kingscote III., 13,217, Geo. W. Penney, to D. A. Sprague, South Charleston, Ohio.
- Lord Clermont II., 2,357, Thos. A. Hays, Churchville, Md., to N. N. Smith, Conwayo, Md.
- Gustin's Robin Hood XII., 10,053, C. W. Martin, St. Louis, Mich., to D. H. Shank, Paris, Ill.
- Lady Lea, 9,034, and Lady Milford, 9,540, H. B. Shelley, Dillingersville, Penn., to John Mayer, Mahwah, N. J.
- Bill Arp, 13,231, and Margie, 13,232, B. F. Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill., to J. H. Tinsley, Smithville, Mo.
- Lady Smithville, 13,233, Alex. M. Fulford, Bel Air, Md., to J. H. Tinsley.
- Sweet Seventeen, 11,210, J. H. Newland, Slick Rock, Ky., to W. L. Porter, Glasgow, Ky.
- Lady Galloway V., 13,241, T. W. Samuels & Sons, Deatsville, Ky., to W. T. Miller & Bro., Bowling Green, Ky.
- Organization XXIX., 4,357, Alonzo Libby, Saccarappe, Me., to C. A. Brackett, Gorham, Me.
- Sallie Pride III., 13,035, Geo. W. F. Johnson, Phoenix, Arizona, to F. N. Scofield, Phoenix, Arizona.
- Captain Cook, 12,962, John T. Wrinkle, Plattsburg, Mo., to John M. McMichael, Buena Vista, Colo.

POULTRY NOTES.

From the Poultry Monthly.

Do not forget the vegetable part of the bill of fare. Boiled potatoes in the morning feed are excellent and greatly relished. Chopped cabbage, onions, turnips, or other vegetables, should be fed daily. Boiled pumpkins and squash mixed with bran make a very good feed. If you are near a brewery, get some grains mixed with ground feed, giving it to the fowls occasionally for variety.

The fowls are very fond of a warm morning feed, especially during the cold weather, and if red pepper, chopped onions, or hot material of any kind, be mixed occasionally with their feed, it will greatly assist in keeping them healthy and active. Do not feed cooked food entirely, for it is liable to cause disease. Food simply steamed and fed warm is beneficial to the fowls. A good feed of whole grain at night helps keep the fowl warm while on the roost, and the soft food in the morning will warm them up quickly.

If you want to have hens that will lay well all winter, withstand the cold, and keep healthy, select those which are well feathered under the wings. Examine your birds that are suffering from cold or roup, and you will find the majority are naked under the wings. The dust bath will go far towards keeping your fowls in good condition. It is to them what water is to man. Throw in a bucketful of sifted coal ashes and see how they revel in it. It will clean the feathers and help to kill the vermin. A handful of tobacco dust will help wonderfully.

Give the fowls plenty of sunshine and fresh air. Let the sun stream in on them, and open the house every day as early as possible. No matter if it is cold outside, sunshine and pure air are the best of all medicines. Fowls should never be frightened. The best way to make a hen unprofitable is to have her chased about by a dog. Be kind and gentle to them. It pays to keep them tame.

Fanciers keeping large breeds of fowls, such as Brahmas, Cochins, and Plymouth Rocks, should set their hens this month if they want their pullets to lay early this fall, since they re-

quire age before they will lay. By hatching them out in March and April plenty of time is allowed in which they can grow.

Be sure and see that your sitting hens are free from vermin before you set them. Give them a dusting of sulphur several times during the three weeks they are on the nest. At this season of the year, when birds are confined, they are apt to get scaly legs. Take such birds from among the others, and wash with warm water and then anoint with ointment composed of sulphur and lard. Coal oil is also a good material for the same purpose. Bathe the comb of your frosted birds with cold water and anoint with glycerine.

Many diseases spring from neglect to supply pure, fresh water every day, and also from not cleaning all drinking vessels at least once a day. Fowls should never be left without water. During the winter weather care should be taken to place the drinking vessel where the snow cannot fall into it. Snow water, if taken in any quantity, will soon reduce the fowls in flesh, lessen their vitality, and throw them out of a healthy condition. The poultry house should be kept so clean that the slightest odor cannot be detected.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE RAINFALL.

Messrs. S. Downes & Co., of Liverpool, in their last monthly circular, write :—

The extraordinary influence of trees upon climate is of national importance in all countries. Many instances are on record of great climatic changes having followed the destruction of forests, but no authoritative records have been taken in Great Britain and Ireland, though Scotland has afforded during the last half century, exceptional opportunities for doing so. It is to be regretted that no register has been kept of the rainfall in those districts on the eastern and western coasts of Scotland which are gradually being covered with timber, but it is not yet too late. In Canada, where immense belts of pine, skirting the great inland lakes, are being rapidly cut down, it would be interesting to know what climatic changes have occurred. When the forests were destroyed in Jamaica, the Mauritius, &c., the rainfall abated; in fact almost deserted these islands. On the other side, Mehemet Ali—the most sagacious of modern Egyptian rulers—planted 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 of trees on the Delta, and the rainfall rose from 6 to 40 inches. These are facts. Now, the rainfall in Great Britain has been greater during the last 30 years; the appended scale indicates this statement. Yet in England, we think we may venture to assert, there has been less planting of timber during the past 20 years than in any similar period since 1750. It has been otherwise, however, in Scotland. To what cause, then, is the increasing moisture of the English climate to be attributed? The question merits the serious consideration of her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, by whom tree planting is being carried out extensively in the Isle of Man, and in Ireland, a country noted for the humidity of its climate. The following is the scale above referred to :—

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 10 years ending 1879, | 7 wet and 3 fine |
| 10 " " 1869, | 6 " " 4 " |
| 10 " " 1859, | 6 " " 4 " |
| 10 " " 1849, | 4 " " 6 " |
| 10 " " 1839, | 1 " " 9 " |

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW circulates through the entire Dominion, and has a large and increasing circulation in the United States and Great Britain.

THE FEEDING VALUE OF CORN-STALKS.

At the recent State Dairymen's Convention held in Wisconsin, Professor Henry of the State Agricultural College said :—

"We are now undertaking experiments to determine the value of corn-stalks as fodder. On the college farm, we got on four acres, besides fifty bushels to the acre of shelled corn, 14,000 lbs. of corn-stalks. We fed two calves on corn stalks and two on hay, each couple for three weeks, then we reversed and fed them three weeks longer, so as to minimize the possible differences in the cows themselves. The result of that experiment was that we estimated one pound of hay as worth two pounds of corn-stalks. Our yield of corn-stalks being 1 1/2 tons to the acre, was consequently nearly equal to one ton of hay, and, in addition, we got fifty bushels of shelled corn. We fed the stalks in this case uncut, and I estimate the waste as about 40 per cent. We are about to make an experiment, cutting the corn-stalks. We noticed little or no difference in the milk and butter yields of those cows, whether fed on hay or stalks; they all averaged one pound of butter per day. The quality of the product from stalk-fed cows was equally as good as the hay-fed. (In answer to an inquiry regarding the grinding of corn in the cob), Prof. Sanborn's experiment show the grinding of corn and cob together to be advantageous. The cob gives a bulk which assists the easy digestion of the corn. While on the subject of cattle feed, let me say a good word for corn grown for fodder, to be used in the fall when your pastures begin to run short. You can raise not far from 30,000 of green stalks to the acre. On this matter of corn-stalks, I should say that it is no exaggeration to say that there are enough corn-stalks wasted in Wisconsin every year to keep all the four-footed animals in the State. I should say that for fodder I am opposed to large southern corn. I prefer a variety of small corn. (Inquiry as to the relative value of eastern and western corn), Eastern-grown corn has a greater percentage of nutriment than our western, but if you keep on growing that corn in the west, it soon becomes western. It would be well enough to try the eastern or southern. For fodder, you must plant early and cut early."

THE U. S. CATTLE CENSUS.

From the National Live Stock Journal.

The latest report from the Department of Agriculture contains the numbers and values of farm animals in this and other countries, and affords some interesting particulars for consideration. One of the most striking features of this report is the enormous growth it shows in our live-stock interests since the census of 1880, with which we have taken pains to compare the figures of the report. In 1880, the census reported the value of all live stock in the United States as \$1,500,464,609; the report before us gives the value, Jan. 1, 1884, as \$2,467,868,924, and something over \$11,000,000 less on Jan. 1, 1885; in round numbers, we may say \$1,000,000,000 increase since 1880, or 66 per cent. This increase certainly seems incredible, unless the census of 1880 were extraordinarily deficient, and yet we believe that Mr. Dodge, the chief of the Bureau of Statistics under the present commissioner of agriculture, was at the head of the division of agricultural statistics of the tenth census (1880). We should note here that the decrease in values in 1885 over 1884 does not indicate any decrease in numbers (except in sheep, which show a decrease of 266,383), but simply a decline in values, in sympathy with the general depression in prices which characterized the

latter half of 1884. We give the following comparison of numbers between 1880, as per the census figures taken from the American Almanac, and 1885, in the report before us. The following are the figures :—

| | 1880. | 1885. |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Horses | 10,357,488 | 11,564,572 |
| Mules and asses | 1,812,808 | 1,972,569 |
| Milch cows | 12,443,120 | 13,904,722 |
| Working oxen and other cattle | 23,482,491 | 29,866,573 |
| Sheep | 35,192,074 | 50,360,243 |
| Swine | 47,681,700 | 45,142,657 |

It will be seen from the above that the increase in numbers is not very remarkable, except in the case of sheep; and, when compared with the increase between 1870 and 1880, it is, with the exception already mentioned, less than what would naturally be expected, indicating a slower growth than in the previous decade. Swine, it will be observed, although showing an increase of 45 per cent. between 1870 and 1880, show a decrease of about 5 per cent. between 1880 and 1885. The average values per capita set on the various kinds of live stock in the report before us are not excessive, being as follows :—Horses, \$73.70; mules, \$82.38; milch cows, \$29.70; oxen and other cattle, \$23.52; sheep, \$2.39; swine, \$5.57.

We cannot but conclude from the above that the valuations in 1880 were excessively inadequate, in spite of the unquestioned increase due to improved breeding.

FAMOUS TROTTERS.

Following is a list of trotters that have made records below 2.17, with the names of the States in which they were bred :—

| Name. | Bred in | Record. |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----------|
| Maud S | Kentucky | 2.09 1/2 |
| Jay-Eye-See | Kentucky | 2.10 |
| St. Julien | New York | 2.11 1/2 |
| Maxey Cobb | Pennsylvania | 2.13 1/2 |
| Rarus | Long Island | 2.13 1/2 |
| Phallas | Kentucky | 2.13 3/4 |
| Trinket | Kentucky | 2.14 |
| Clingstone | Connecticut | 2.14 |
| Goldsmith Maid | New York | 2.14 |
| Hopeful | Maine | 2.14 1/2 |
| Harry Wilkes | Kentucky | 2.15 |
| Lulu | Kentucky | 2.15 |
| Smuggler | Ohio | 2.15 1/2 |
| Clemmie G. | Kentucky | 2.15 1/2 |
| Hattie Woodward | Connecticut | 2.15 1/2 |
| Fanny Witherspoon | Kentucky | 2.16 1/2 |
| Edwin Thorne | New York | 2.16 1/2 |
| Lucille Golddust | Kentucky | 2.16 1/2 |
| Maud Messenger | Kentucky | 2.16 1/2 |
| Wilson | Kentucky | 2.16 1/2 |
| American Girl | New York | 2.16 1/2 |
| Darby | Kentucky | 2.16 1/2 |
| Jerome Eddy | Michigan | 2.16 1/2 |
| Phil Thompson | Kentucky | 2.16 1/2 |
| Charlie Ford | Wisconsin | 2.16 3/4 |
| Occident | California | 2.16 3/4 |

Swine.

Although the Berkshire is, without doubt, the oldest and purest bred of all our domestic swine, yet, as with all others, there are among them some of doubtful purity. However useful these may be in a general way, and however reluctant some parties may be to think them any less valuable than more purely bred animals, selections from the purest and best strains should always be preferred; strains in which there has been no attempt at the so-called improvements by crossing with other breeds. Such attempts are of no real worth, but on the contrary, a positive damage to the best interests of the swine-breeding fraternity.

The Kennel.

THE GREYHOUND.

Verona Shaw, B.A., in London Live Stock Journal.

The origin of the breed is undoubtedly obscure, being lost in the dim vista of bygone centuries, but the indisputable fact remains in connection with it, and that is that a race of dogs which hunted by sight and not by scent was known and appreciated by sportsmen as far back as the days of Arrian, who wrote a long treatise on coursing. In the earliest sporting records of our country the Greyhound in some form or other is clearly identified, and the elaborate description of the dog, published by Dame Juliana Berners, in the book of St. Albans, which describes him as being "headed like a snake and necked like a drake," has become familiar to every doggy man in the three kingdoms. Many years ago there is no doubt that considerable difference existed between the English, Scotch, and Irish Greyhounds, but these various types have all been merged into the Greyhound of the present day, which, however, can scarcely be said to be modelled on one unvarying set of lines, for a "downs dog," and an animal suited for an enclosed meeting, differ very materially in several important properties.

It is convincingly proved by reference to the early history of sport in this country that the Greyhound was originally set a far harder task than hunting hares. The wild boar and wolf were among the animals at which he was slipped, but there can be no doubt that the then existing Greyhound was a larger and heavier dog than his descendants of the present day. The Scotch Deerhound proves this beyond dispute, and it is only reasonable to judge from the appearance of this dog that the earlier race of Greyhounds were even more powerful than he is himself. It was considered a great privilege in bygone days to be allowed to own a Greyhound, and under the old forestry laws no one beneath the rank of gentleman was permitted to do so, as the existence of the animal was considered prejudicial to the production of game.

The possession of intelligence is often denied the Greyhound, but this is a popular delusion which should certainly be dispelled, for very few breeds of dogs are sharper in arriving at conclusions and acting up to them. In fact, a dog that has performed well in public must have learnt to use his brains quickly, or he would never have succeeded in effecting the discomfiture of his hares. Old Greyhounds that have slipped a number of times are moreover very much inclined to run cunning, and patiently wait until their opponent has done all the hard work in their course before they work their way to the front and kill. Exceptionally cunning dogs have been known to make for a familiar gap in a hedge or gateway, and receive the hare that the other dog drove to them, which surely goes to prove that the Greyhound is possessed of a very considerable amount of instinct.

The dispositions of Greyhounds vary very considerably, the majority being quiet and affectionate; but many a good dog's temper fails him during training, and he turns savage, when, unless a valuable animal, his room is generally to be preferred to his company. A bad-tempered Greyhound is a dangerous beast to have about a house, for no dog gives a nastier bite, and, once having tasted blood, a Greyhound seems to like it and seeks for more. The breed, as a breed, must certainly possess more than an average amount of gameness, which not only enables a good dog to struggle on when beat,

but causes him to be a nasty opponent to the best of fighting dogs if matched against one. With the Greyhound it is snap—snap—snap; they do not seem to have an idea of hanging on to their adversary, but if they stand up to him will literally cut the other dog to ribbons before they settle him. At the same time the breed cannot be regarded as a quarrelsome one, and it is quite in the order of things to kennel several together, and with the happiest results, if due vigilance is taken to prevent a bone being surreptitiously smuggled in by one of the dogs. If this is allowed a free fight will most likely be the consequence, and then most probably the best dog of the string will come the worst off.

NOTES.

Mr. Arthur Boulton, of Toronto, owns a young fox terrier bitch which gave birth to six puppies on the 16th March, and on the 23rd, seven days later, gave birth to another.

We understand that Mr. J. C. Macdonald has purchased the smooth-coated St. Bernard King Victor at a high figure. Mr. W. Nixon, his late owner, was successful with him at the late St. Bernard Club Show, where he took first prize in the class for Smooth-coated dogs under 18 months old. He also took second prize at Birmingham, being defeated there by Champion Pedro, and third prize at Wolverhampton in a mixed class of Rough and Smooth. He has been renamed Victor Emanuel.

PROFITABLE JERSEYS.

From the National Live Stock Journal.

At the meeting of the Farmers' Club, at Syracuse, N.Y., Mr. B. W. Baum spoke on butter-making and Jersey cows. He said that any farmer could now, thanks to the improvements in methods of butter-making, make "gilt edge" butter, and at 35 cents a pound it was far more profitable to make butter than to sell the milk. He stated that the finest butter came from the milk of Jerseys, and had an aroma and flavor not attainable in butter made from the milk of common cows. He referred to one herd of Jerseys numbering 53 head, and yielding an average of over 16 lbs. of butter per week per cow. He spoke also of an average of 16 lbs. 4 3/4 oz. on 284 head, and regarded 300 lbs. of butter a year from a Jersey cow as a fair average.

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, TORONTO, March 25th, 1885.

The British cattle trade, as reported by latest cables, has not shown any material change as compared with a week ago. So far as regards supplies, the situation is exactly as before, there being ample offerings to fill all the wants of trade. The receipts of Canadians and-Americans have continued heavy, while the supplies received from other sources have been fair, making the total supplies at all the leading markets lean to the heavy side. The demand however, has slightly improved, but not sufficiently to affect values, which are steady at the decline.

Quotations at Liverpool are as follows, being calculated at \$1.80 in the £:—

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|-------|---------|
| Cattle— | \$ c. | \$ c. | |
| Prime Canadian steers | 0 13 | 10 00 | per lb. |
| Fair to choice..... | 0 12 1/2 | 10 00 | " |
| Poor to medium..... | 0 11 1/2 | 10 00 | " |
| Inferior and bulls..... | 0 8 1/2 | 10 10 | " |

Dressed beef in Liverpool is cabled unchanged at 5 1/4d., and mutton unchanged at 5d.

TORONTO.

The trade here on the whole shows some improvement this week. The run has been large and the results of the various sales have been pretty satisfactory. Poor animals were a little slow, but the good and choice qualities found a ready sale. The offerings have contained a large number of choice beasts, and though no high figures have been paid, yet prices are stronger than they were a week ago. The receipts on Monday and Tuesday were 20 car loads, being nearly all cattle.

CATTLE.—The run of cattle has been much larger this week and the quality of the offerings has been very much better, there being a good many choice beasts. The demand for shipping cattle has been very good, and five car loads of choice shippers left here on Tuesday. Prices are not high, but generally better prices have been paid than for some weeks past. One load of very choice shipped was purchased at 5c. per lb., each animal averaging over 1,400 lbs. The prevailing price, however, has been 4 1/4c. per lb. for animals averaging 1,350 lbs. One or two cattle have been bought as low as 4 1/8c. Bulls have been taken at 3 1/2 to 4c.; but they are in very light demand, in fact they are not wanted. The demand for butchers' cattle continues about the same. The better qualities have sold well but the common beasts have been very slow. Quotations are unchanged, but owing to the better quality of the offerings higher figures have been paid. The best sale reported was a load averaging 1,160 lbs. at 4 1/2c. The greater number of the sales have been made at 4c. strong. Common cattle sold down to 3 1/4c. Anything not worth that figure should not have been brought on the market. Stockers continue to be in good demand but there is but one buyer operating at present. He has purchased quite a few of very good quality this week, paying \$3.65, \$3.75, and \$4.12 1/2 per cwt. He requires about 100 yet to fill his order. There has been some little enquiry for milchers but there have been no arrivals this week. A few inferior stockers have been offered as low as \$22 per head but they are not wanted. Good animals, worth about \$40, however, are in demand.

CALVES.—Continue in very good demand. The offerings, however, have been light. Sales have been made at \$2.50 for a very inferior animal, \$15 for three small ones, and \$25 for two extra good ones.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The run has been rather light. In the case of lambs, for which there is a good demand, the supply has not been large enough. One bunch of extra choice lambs averaging 144 lbs. sold for \$6.75 each, being one of the best sales of the season. Sheep are nominally unchanged.

HOGS.—The receipts yesterday were 29 small ones weighing a total of 3,560 lbs., or an average of a little over 120 lbs. each. Prices are unchanged at 4 1/2c. per lb. The demand continues good, but the supply has been small.

The receipts of live stock at the western market here for the week ending March 21, with comparisons, were:

| | Cattle. | Sheep and Lambs. | Hogs. |
|---------------------------|---------|------------------|-------|
| Week ending March 21..... | 760 | 157 | 31 |
| Week ending March 14..... | 590 | 60 | 22 |
| Cor. week, 1884..... | 574 | 206 | 120 |
| Cor. week, 1883..... | 466 | 147 | 18 |
| Total to date..... | 8,130 | 2,317 | 517 |
| To same date 1884..... | 7,825 | 4,091 | 1,385 |
| To same date 1883..... | 7,225 | 3,428 | 902 |

Quotations are as follows:—

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|------------|---------|
| Cattle, export..... | 4 1/4 | to 5 | per lb. |
| " bulls..... | 3 1/2 | to 4 | " |
| " butchers', choice..... | 4 1/4 | to 4 1/2 | " |
| " good..... | 3 1/4 | to 4 | " |
| " common..... | 3 | to 3 1/4 | " |
| Sheep and lambs, choice, per head... | 5 50 | to 6 00 | |
| " secondary qualities, per head | 4 50 | to 5 00 | |
| Lambs, extra choice, per head..... | \$6.50 | to \$6.75 | |
| Hogs, fat, off the car..... | 0 | to 4 1/2 | per lb. |
| " store..... | 0 | to 4 1/2 | " |
| Calves..... | \$2 50 | to \$12 50 | |

MONTREAL.

Trade in shipping cattle has fallen off, and shippers were not on the market to any extent. Prices were

quoted unchanged at 4 1/2 to 5c. per lb. live weight for good to choice. At Viger market 200 head of cattle were received, for which there was a fair demand at steady prices; some very choice heifers and steers brought 5 to 5 1/2c. per lb live weight, but the general top for good cattle was 4 1/2c.; fair lots changed hands at 4c., and low grades at 3 to 3 1/2c.; about forty calves sold at \$2 to \$8 each, as to quality. A few sheep brought \$3.50 to \$5 each, and spring lambs brought \$5.50 to \$6.

THE HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO.

The demand for fair to good working horses continues very good, and at times it is difficult to find horses enough to meet all wants. In heavy workers, carriage horses, and drivers the demand is quiet, there being but few sales.

Messrs. Grand & Co. had a large number of buyers at their sale on Tuesday, and the 35 ordinary work-horses offered sold rapidly at prices ranging from \$100 to \$160. More could have found buyers. Grand & Co. also sold a nice brown driving mare by Rileman at \$175; a bay driving mare at \$140; a fine bay carriage horse at \$185; and a handsome grey pony at \$135. A car-load of horses has been shipped from here to Regina this week, and two car-loads to Dakota.

MONTREAL.

The offerings of horses continue largely in excess of the demand, indeed dealers affirm that there never was a time in the history of the trade when good horses were so abundant, which gives a declining tendency to prices. The enquiry at present runs on cheap animals, and buyers views generally are very low. Mr. James Maguire, of College street market, reports the following transactions. One chestnut horse, 7 years, 1,100 lbs., at \$125; one chestnut mare, 6 years, 1,150 lbs., at \$140; one black mare, 7 years, 1,200 lbs., at \$140; one pair bay mares, 6 years, 1,200 lbs. each, at \$315; one bay mare, 5 years, at \$157.50; one pair horses, 6 years, 2,500 lbs., at \$340; one pair brown horses, 6 years, 1,200 lbs. each, at \$225, and one bay horse at \$150.

PRODUCE.

The disinclination either to buy or sell noticed in our last has since remained in force; holders have been wanting higher prices than they could obtain and had they pressed sales it seems highly probable that prices would have declined, as buyers have been few at any figures. Without political complications it seems highly probable that there will continue to be small offerings until the opening of navigation. Local stocks stood on Monday morning as follows: Flour, 4,750 barrels; fall wheat, 182,500 bushels; spring wheat, 153,274; oats, 6,315; barley, 165,829; peas, 13,014; rye, 3,850. Wheat in transit for England shows a decrease, standing on the 10th inst. at 2,975,000 quarters, against 3,275,000 on the 12th inst. In the States the visible supply of wheat has stood at 43,772,000 bushels, against 43,000,000 in the preceding week, and 39,540,000 last year. Outside market reports show English quotations very slightly easier, and scarcely any change in the States.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

Table with columns for dates (Mar. 17, Mar. 24) and rows for various commodities like Flour, R. Wheat, R. Winter, No. 1 Cal., No. 2 Cal., Corn, Barley, Oats, Peas, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Tallow, Cheese.

FLOUR. Inactive demand very slack and holders' views above those of buyers all through. Superior extra has been held at \$3.75 with buyers at \$3.70, and extra has sold to a small extent at equal to \$3.60 for choice, closing at about \$3.55.

BRAN.—Still scarce and firm; has sold at \$16.00 on track.

OATMEAL.—Inactive but steady at unchanged prices, or \$4 by car-lots; and \$4.25 to \$4.50 for small lots.

WHEAT.—Offerings small; holders firm; sales few, and these few chiefly of small lots outside at equal to

83c. here for No. 2 fall and red winter. Buyers could have been found nearly all through the week at \$2 to \$3c. for No. 2 fall and No. 1 spring and at 80 to 81c. for No. 2 spring and No. 3 fall in car-lots on the spot, the top figures being bid at the close and refused. Street receipts small and prices much as before at 80 to 81c. for spring and fall, and 66 to 67 1/2c. for goose.

OATS.—Have shown but little change during the week. Cars on track at 36 1/2 and 37c. in the latter part of last week, and 37c. on Monday, closing steady with holders rather firmer. Street prices closed rather easy at 37 to 38c.

BARLEY.—Dull and inactive with the tendency downwards. No. 2 sold to a very small extent at 67c. and extra No. 3 at 62c. f.o.c., which are the only grades in which anything has been doing. Street receipts small and sold usually at 60 to 65c., but choice worth more.

PEAS.—Have remained scarce and steady at 60 to 61c. for car lots of No. 2 on the spot or equal to these prices here for lots outside. Street receipts very small and prices firm at 58 to 60c.

RYE. Has continued worth 59c. on the street.

SEEDS.—Have been quiet nearly all over. Clover has been in fair demand at \$5.65 to \$5.75 per bushel; alsike of good to choice quality quiet at \$4.50 to \$7.00, with inferior not wanted and timothy dull at \$1.60 to \$1.80.

HAY. Pressed steady at about \$13 by car-lot. Market supplies small and insufficient with prices firmer at \$10 to \$12 for clover and \$13 to \$17 for timothy, with \$18 once paid at the close.

STRAW. Receipts small and all wanted, prices firm at \$8.50 to \$10.50 for sheaf and \$5.50 to \$6 for loose.

POTATOES. Cars dull and inactive, but 35c. has been paid. Street receipts small and prices firm at 40 to 45c.

APPLES. Scarce and firm; a few small lots of choice have sold outside at about \$2. Street receipts small and prices firmer at \$1.50 to \$2 for common and \$2.25 to \$2.75 for good to choice.

HOGS.—Street offerings, which now constitute the only supply, have been of fair amount and have sold at \$5.75 to \$6.

POLTRY.—Offered sparingly and wanted considerably. Fowl firm at 70 to 85c. per pair; turkeys \$1 to \$1.37 for hens and \$1.50 to \$2.25 for gobblers, or 15c. per lb.; geese none, but worth 80c. to \$1.10, or 10 to 11c. per lb.; and ducks 80c. to 91c. per pair.

TORONTO MARKET.

Table listing prices for various commodities like Flour, Oatmeal, Bran, Fall wheat, Spring Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Corn, Timothy Seed, Clover, Flax, etc.

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER. Last week's demand for shipment has been renewed and a good deal of medium with white thrown out has changed hands at 9 to 10c., but when all wanted had been obtained there was more still obtainable at the same figures. Choice still scarce and steady at 17 to 18c. Rolls in fair supply, and sold at 14 to 15c. for really good, but poor have been offered at 12c. Street receipts consisting mostly of pound rolls at 20 to 22c.

CHEESE.—Choice as before at 12 to 12 1/2c., and poor to medium hanging from 11 to 11 1/2c. for small lots.

EGGS.—Supplies increased and those of fresh alone sufficient; prices of these down to 17 1/2 to 18c. for round lots; limed nominal.

PORK.—Nominally unchanged at \$15.50 to \$16.00 but no movement reported.

BACON.—Inactive at weak but unchanged prices. Long clear in tons and cases \$ to 8 1/4c. and sometimes 8 1/2c.; Cumberland in cases held at 7 1/2c.; rolls 10 to 10 1/2c. and bellies 11 to 11 1/2c., but little or nothing doing in any.

HAMS.—Still more dull than bacon; round lots of smoked offered at 11c. and small lots at 11 1/2 to 12c., but scarcely any selling.

LARD.—Quiet and unchanged at 10 to 10 1/2c. for tinnets and pails and 9 1/2c. for tierces, the latter being scarce.

HOGS.—Selling only on street and there bringing \$5.75 to \$6.00 in most instances.

SALT.—Canadian easier at 95c. for small lots, and even these selling slowly. Liverpool unchanged; coarse offered at 55c. by car and 65c. in small lots but this lot is now rather old, new Liverpool fine has been received and is offered at \$1.45 to \$1.50. No dairy offered.

DRIED APPLES.—Much as before save that job-lots seem less wanted; they have, however, still sold at 4c. outside, with evaporated obtainable about 8c.; and dealers selling small lots at 5 to 5 1/4c. for dried and 9c. for evaporated.

HOPS.—Purely nominal; being neither offered nor wanted there is simply nothing to say about them.

TORONTO MARKETS.

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

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES.—The active competition of last week and the advance consequent on it have been maintained, but not carried any further; green offered slowly and rather poor in quality; cured unchanged and sold at 8 1/2c. by the car.

CALFSKINS.—Green firmer at 11c. for No. 2 and 13c. for No. 1, with receipts increasing; cured still quiet.

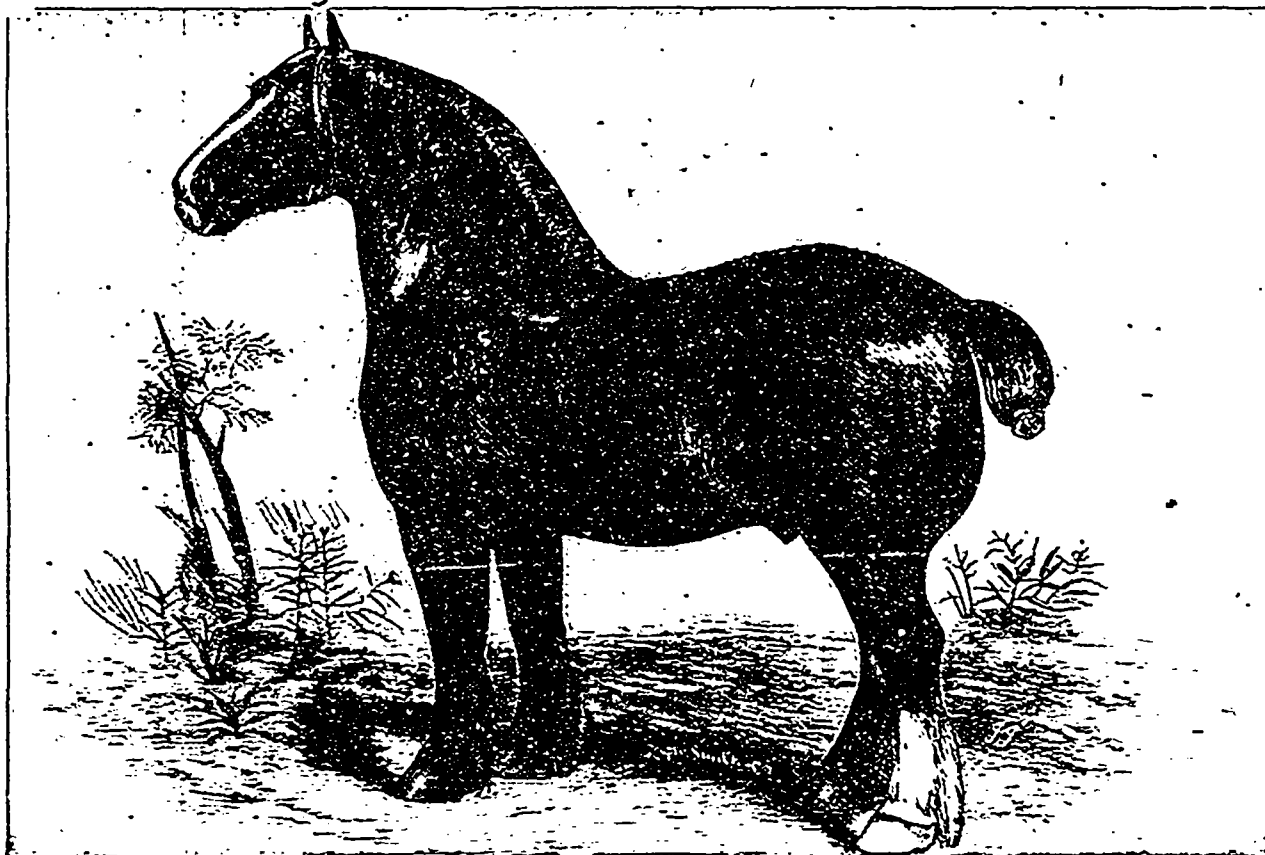
SHEEPSKINS.—Prices rather unsettled, best green usually going from \$1.15 to \$1.25, and country lots of good quality at \$1.00 to \$1.10, with receipts abundant.

WOOL. Seems to have been rather more active. Fleece has been moving in small lots at 16c. for coarse and 18c. for medium and mixed lots. Super also has changed hands at 20c. for a lot of 10,000 lbs. and at 20 to 21c. for smaller lots according to quality. The demand from factories has continued in force and fairly good sales have been made at steady prices for fleece and super. Extra inactive.

TALLOW. Prices unchanged but holders apparently dissatisfied with them, and holding back considerable stocks for an advance which has been steadily refused.

Table listing prices for Hides and Skins, Wool, Fleece, Cows, Calfskins, Sheepskins, Lambskins, Pelts, Tallow, etc.

IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES



IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES

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

TENTH IMPORTATION OF DRAUGHT STALLIONS.

MESSRS. HENDRIE & DOUGLAS

BEG TO INFORM

BREEDERS OF DRAUGHT HORSES

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

They have all been personally selected by MR. DOUGLAS, specially selected to suit this market and the modern taste. Bone, Hair, Action and Color have all been specially considered. EVERY HORSE IS ENTERED IN THE STED BOOK, and all purchases have been made regardless of expense so as to insure having only animals of acknowledged merit. Representative animals are among this importation from the Stud of LORD ELLESMERE, JAMES FORSHAW, JOSEPH WALTHAM, etc. Intending purchasers will be met at the Hamilton Station by special conveyance upon giving notice one day ahead, addressed,

HENDRIE & DOUGLAS,
HAMILTON, ONT.

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HEAD OFFICES: TORONTO, CAN.

INCORPORATED 1851.

Cash Assets, - - \$1,166,000.00.
Annual Income over \$1,500,000.00.

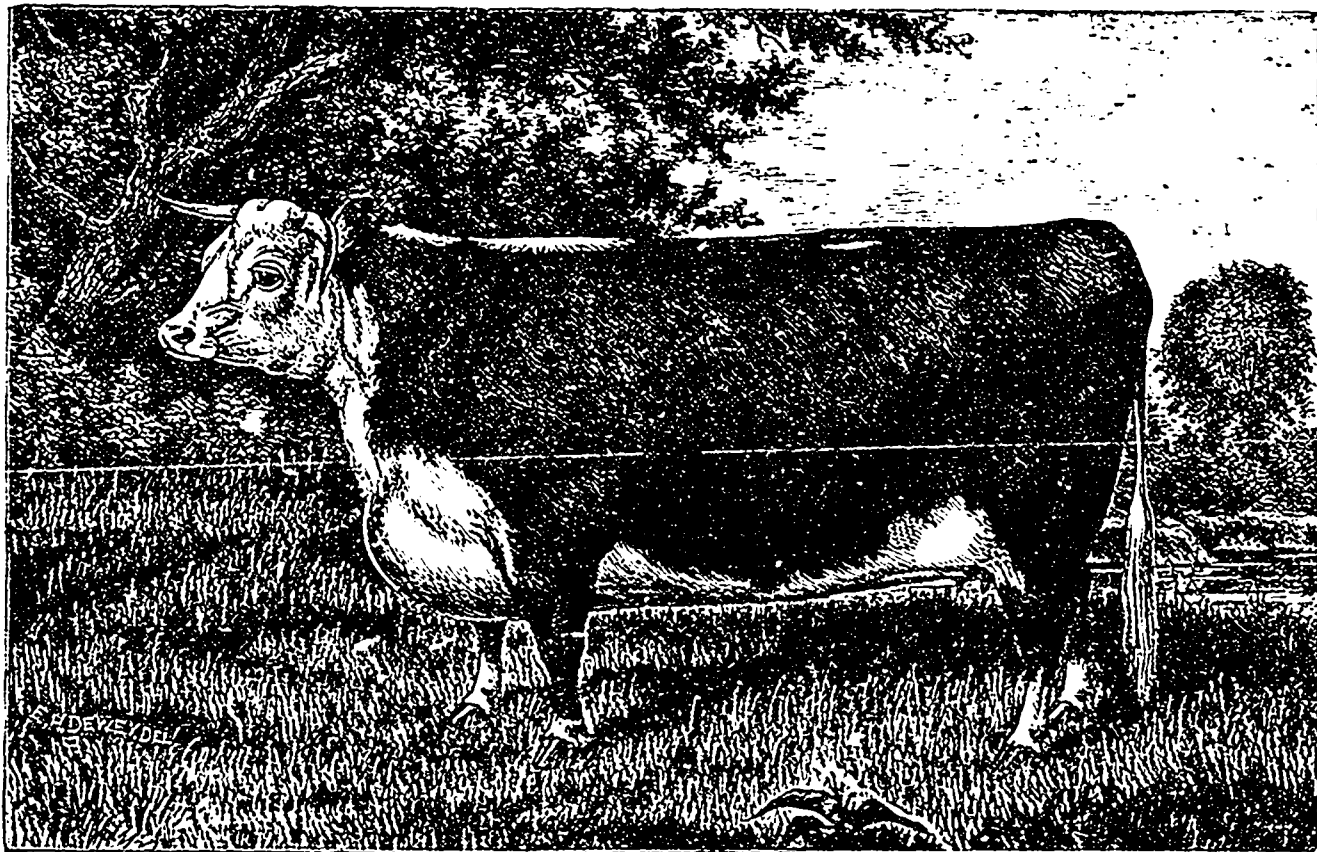
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PRIZE HEREFORDS.



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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."

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WINES, SPIRITS, &c., CAREFULLY
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Celebrated Ale and Porter in Wood and
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India Pale Ale & XXX Stout.

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

All orders and consignments will receive
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Prices for large or small lots quoted by wire or
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No. 3 WEL

DOMINION LINE. OF STEAMERS.

Dates of sailing from Portland
 Brooklyn, 12th Feb | Montreal, 12th March.
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Rates of passage from Toronto - Cabin, \$57.27.
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 fits rooms and comfortably heated by steam.
 Storage at very low rates. Prepaid certificates
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For passage apply to SAM OSBORNE & CO., 40
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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

As all the steamers of this line are
 STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS, and without
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The Direct Route from the West for
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The Excelsior Condition Powders

are positively guaranteed to cure
 Croup, Distemper, Inflammation, Found-
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 Try them. Sample 25c; 12 powders, \$1. Free
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THE EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,
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NOTHING CAN EQUAL CROFT'S BLOOD CLEANSER, FOR PUTTING HORSES and CATTLE

In Marketable Condition
 PRICE, 50 cts. per Package of Six Powders
 Sole Agents for Dominion of Canada,
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Destroys the Ticks, Cleanses the Wool and Improves the Condition of the Animal

CORTLAND VILLAGE, N.Y.
 From Hon H. S. Randall,
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DEAR SIRS, I have had no opportunity of
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 - there being no ticks on my sheep - but I placed
 some of the preparation in the hands of my
 friend and neighbor, F. H. Hubbard, Esq., on the
 accuracy of whose experiments I can fully rely,
 and after testing in several cases, he informed
 me that it thoroughly exterminated ticks. I
 have, therefore, no doubt that it will do so
 Yours truly,
 HENRY S. RANDALL.

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS WANTED
 to handle this well known, valuable preparation
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Refer to CANADIAN BEEF B., Toronto, Ont.
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"HARTLAND'S" ANTI-TYPHOID COMPOUND

A positive preventive for Typhoid and Inter-
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 It is composed of the extract of the leaves of the
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Call at 19 Adelaide Street East, or address
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 Please mention this paper.

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INDIA RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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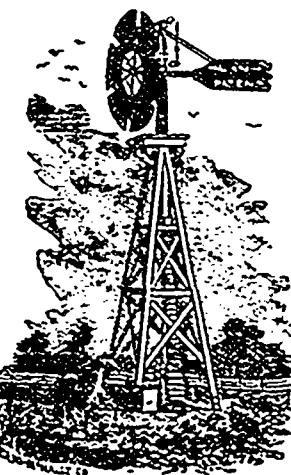
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WAREHOUSES - TORONTO, 10 and 12 King St. East, NEW YORK, 33 and 35
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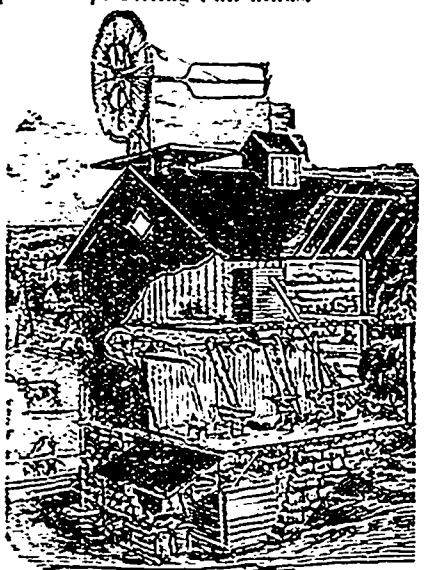
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 Double and Single Acting Pumps, Wood or Iron. Also Steam Pumps
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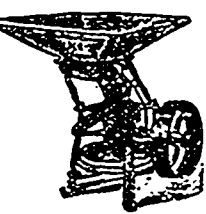


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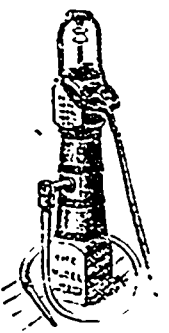
Geared Wind Mills for Driving Machinery, Pump
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I. X. L. FEED MILLS,
 the cheapest, most
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 cent for repairs, except for grinding plates. I
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 I bought some flax seed for my calves, and run it
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HIGH GRADE JERSEY COWS.

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

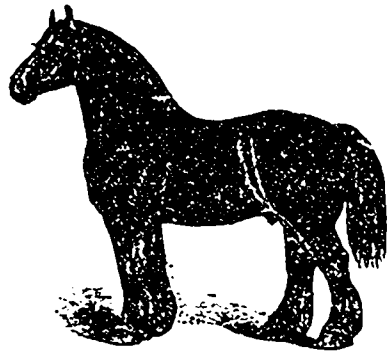
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The Jersey is the best of all the Butter Cow

Apples

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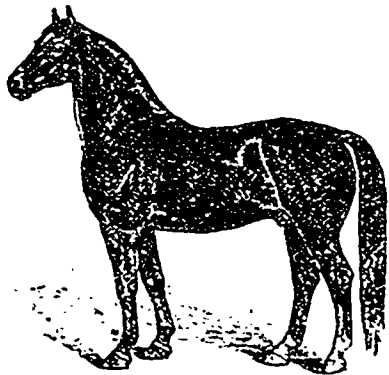
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JERSEYVILLE STOCK FARM.

Standard Bred Trotting Stock Stallions and Young Stock For Sale.

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Particularly hardy and great Flesh Producers.

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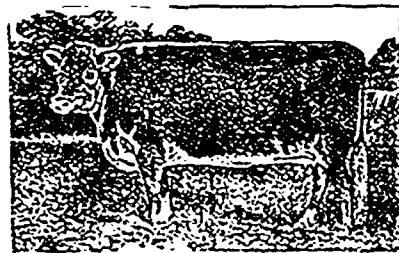
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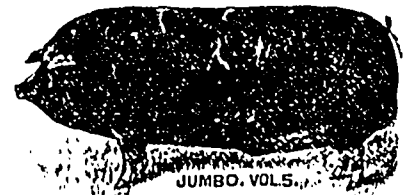
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Herd headed by the Imported Bulls Corporal 4175, and Earl Downton 1277.

Choice Herefords and Shropshire Sheep for sale. Address,

THE PARK, WESTON, ONTARIO

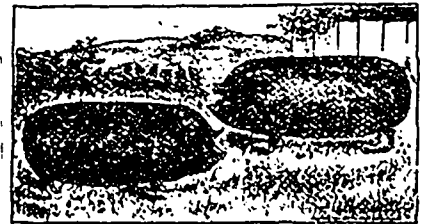
Ten minutes walk from Grand Trunk and Can Pacific City Stations. Eight miles from Toronto.



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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 specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 750 pigs in 1881 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 100 pigs for this season's trade. We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.C.I. Photo card of 13 breeders free. Same Journal 25 cents in 2-cent stamps. Come and see our stock, if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by Express.



J. R. BOURCHIER,

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Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs.

A FEW YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE. Pedigrees on application

SUTTON WEST ONTARIO, CANADA



SUFFOLK PIGS.

Bred from imported stock - the bear in use was bred by the Earl of Fife, and won first prize in his class at the chief shows in Canada this year

SEVERAL PRIZE WINNERS

In stock. Address

GEORGE BUNBURY,

SUFFOLK LODGE, OAKVILLE,

Ontario, Canada

SPANISH

JACK DONKEYS

FOR SALE.

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

ROBERTSON & CO.,

Exporters (Established 1864.)

WOKING SURREY ENGLAND

FRANK L. GASTON,

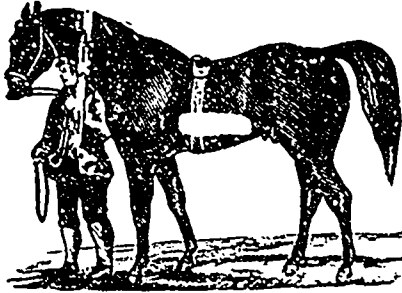
Breeder and Importer

—OF—

JERSEY CATTLE.

NORMAL, Illinois.

THE STALLIONS



MILESIAN

AND

ORIOLE

WILL STAND FOR MARES AT THEIR OWN STABLES.

OAKRIDGES.

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

ORIOLE, now 5 yrs old, by "Erin Chief," dam thoroughbred mare "Morena," by imported "The Tenth" grand dam by "Val Paraiso," is for appearance and speed admitted to be superior to his celebrated sire

TERMS:

To insure a Foal, Single Leap, \$15 10

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

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

ESSEX STOCK FARM.

12 Stallions for Sale

To reduce stock we will sell

Six Young Percheron Stallions,

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NEW VARIETIES. Aster Pansy Perfection, extra double 15c—Balsam extra large, and perfectly double 15c—Convolvulus tricolor Kermesinus violaceous, dwarf morning glory 15c—Helianthus nanus folia variegata, dwarf striped sunflower 15c—Mignonette grandiflora, extra large foliage and flowers 5c—Nicotiana glauca white lilj-like flowers 20c—Phlox Drummondii nana compacta dwarf and compact 15c—Phlox Graf Ger, dwarf variety for pot culture 25c—Poppy Danerog, brilliant scarlet with a white cross center 15c—Pyrethrum Gold-n Gem bright yellow double flowers 15c—Pansies 5c—Pansies 20c—Superb Extra Large English or Belgian hybrids saved from named sorts 25c—Zinnia elegantis pumila, assorted colors, flowers very large 15c—New Pomponne Zinnia, round daisy-like flowers, white, orange, rose, pink yellow, etc. 25c.

We will deliver at your own door free of cost everything described in this advertisement for \$5.00. Any of the above will be sent free of cost at prices annexed or the whole set of 17 different packets will be sent free for \$3.00 and will include with them three yearly subscriptions to Bowditch's Floral Monthly Magazine, all sent to one address or to separate addresses as desired.

New Varieties of Vegetable Seeds. Crystal White Wax Bean, exceedingly productive, crisp and tender, 15c—Peerless Cabbage, best early market variety 25c—Snowball Cauliflower, same to head, very early and a standard variety. 50c—Early Marblehead Sweet Corn, earliest grown, very sweet 15c—Dwarf Golden Heart Celery, waxy, golden yellow, very solid growth of flavor. 15c—Peerless White Spine Cucumber, good size, well formed, very productive 15c—White Plume Celery, a natural white celery, early grown 60c—Arlington Celery, or Improved Boston Market, very early easily grown 15c—Cuban Queen Water Melon, large and fine, flesh solid and crisp, 15c—Bay View Musk Melon, the largest and finest cantelope grown 10c—Improved Danvers Yellow Globe Onion, the best grown, selected seed 10c—American Wonder Pea, this excellent variety is unrivalled 15c—Essex Hybrid Squash or hard shell turban 10c—Livingston's Favorite Tomato is the largest and most perfect shaped variety 10c—Any of the above will be sent free at prices annexed, or the whole 14 will be forwarded for \$2.00 and includes with them 2 yearly subscriptions to Bowditch's Illustrated Magazine, a monthly guide to the garden, both to one address or each to a separate address as desired.

We will send all of the above twenty-seven plants, seventeen packets of flower seed, fourteen packets of vegetable seed, making a complete garden and six subscriptions to Bowditch's Illustrated Floral Monthly for \$5.00.—The value of these goods at retail is over \$14.00.—For hundreds of plants and seeds not here mentioned see our General Catalogue, sent free. Example copy of Magazine 10c. ADDRESS Wm. E. Bowditch, 645 Warren Street, Boston, Mass. SEEDSMAN AND FLOWERER.



Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Kingsville Works," will be received until THURSDAY, the 2nd day of April next, inclusively, for strengthening the East Pier at Kingsville, Essex County, Ontario according to a plan and specification to be seen on application to the Collector of Customs, Kingsville, from whom printed forms of tender can be obtained.

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

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

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

By order, A. GOBEIL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 10th March, 1885.



INTERNATIONAL COLONIAL EXHIBITIONS.

ANTWERP IN 1885. LONDON IN 1886.

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

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

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

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

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

By order, JOHN LOWE, Secy., Dept of Agric Ottawa Dec. 19th, 1884.



PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

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

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

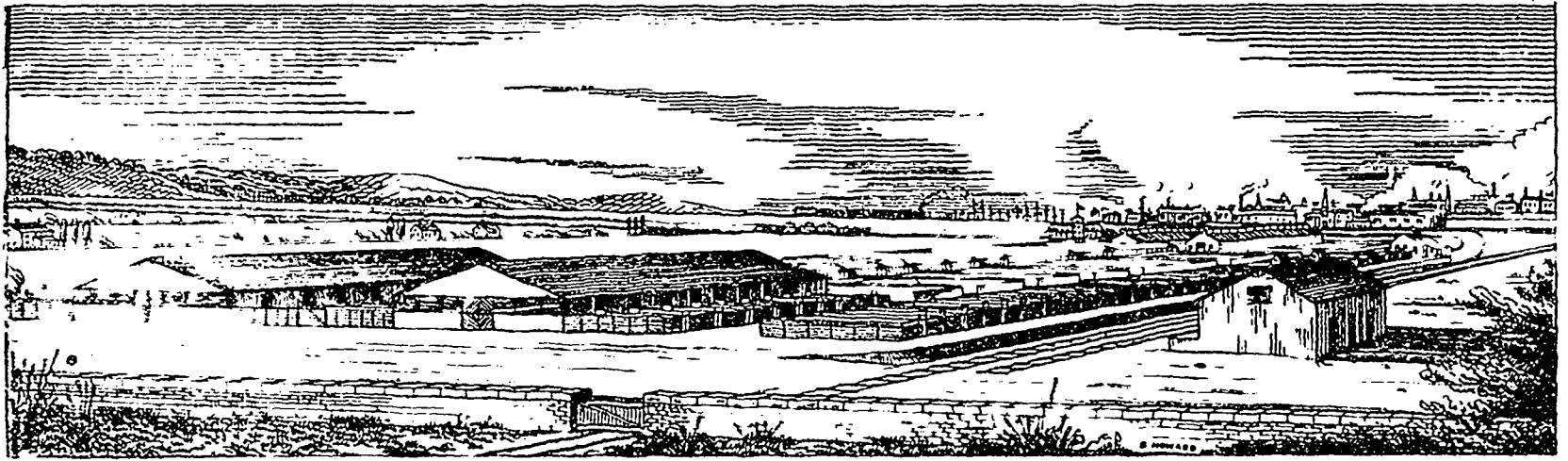
Persons who have already cut timber without authority, must pay the dues thereon to the Crown Timber Agent at his office, on or before the 1st May, 1885, otherwise the said timber will be confiscated under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act.

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

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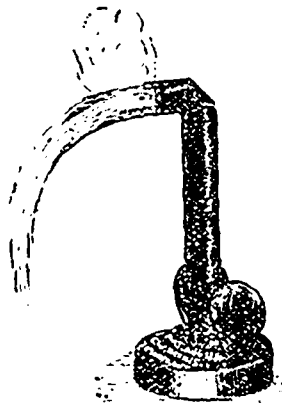
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To place it in every household the price has been placed at \$3.00, and if not found satisfactory, money refunded in one month from date of purchase. See what the *Canada Presbyterian* says about it. "The Model Washer and Bleacher which Mr. C. W. Dennis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

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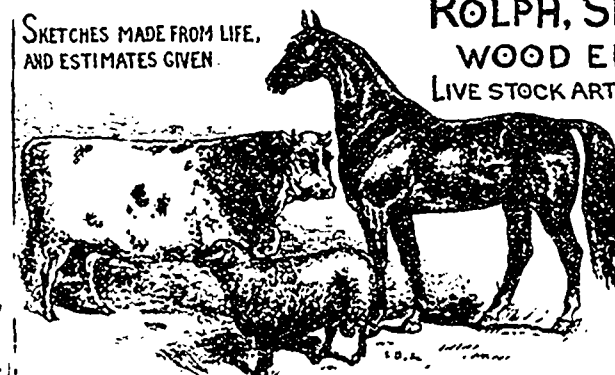
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WILL COMMENCE

**MONDAY, April 13th, and Continue
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All the leading agricultural, sporting, daily and weekly journals throughout Canada, Massachusetts, and the United States contain notices of the sale. Thousands of posters and circulars are being distributed, in fact no expense is being spared and nothing left undone that will bring the sale under the notice of buyers in all parts who will gladly respond and avail themselves of such an opportunity to purchase stock by the car load.

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

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

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