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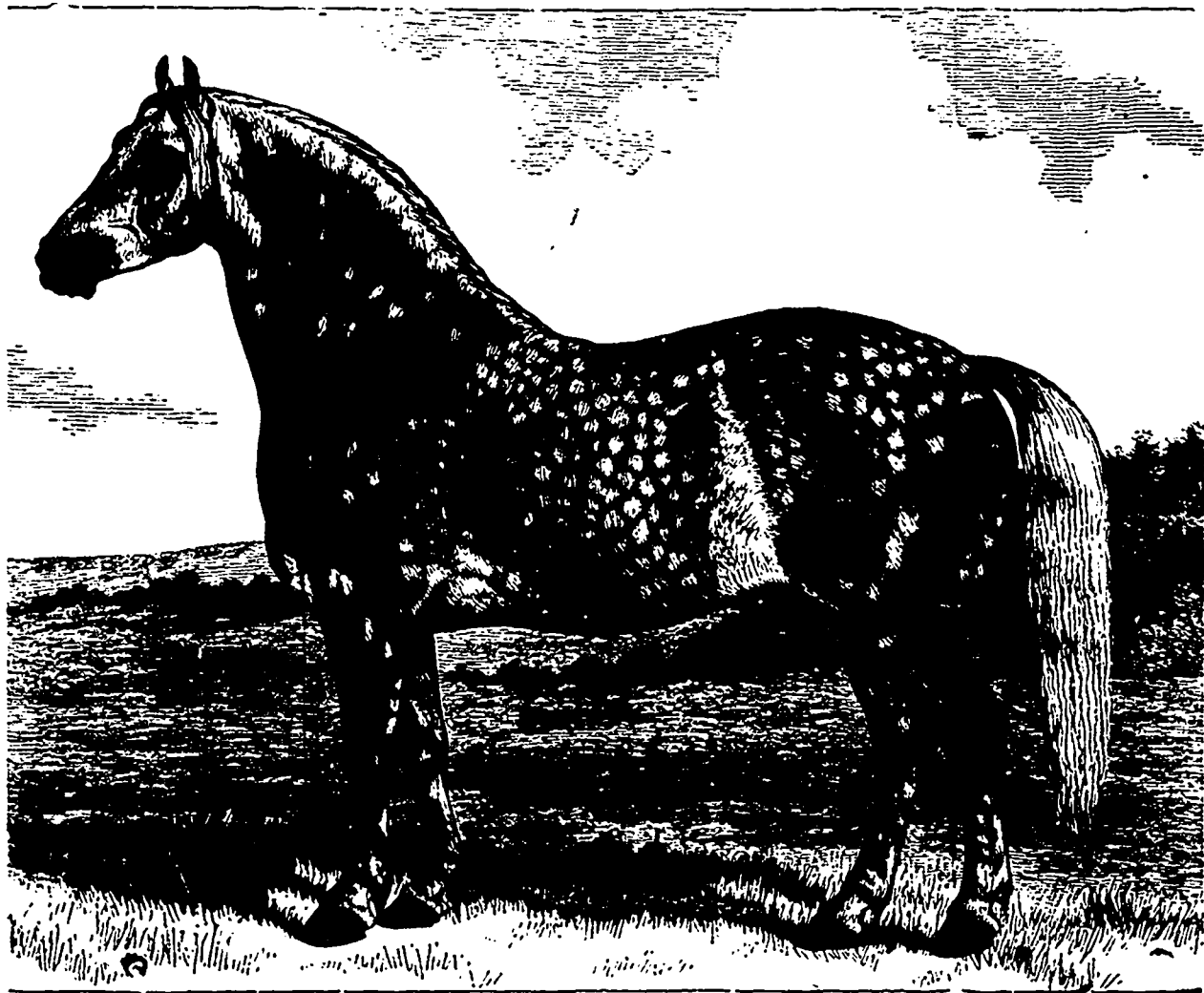
# CANADIAN BREEDER

and  
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, JANUARY 30, 1885.

No. 3.



PERCHERON STALLION, "ROMULUS." The property of Hiram Walker & Sons, Essex. Stock Farm, Walkerville, Ontario.

## ROMULUS.

Dapple grey, foaled in France in 1873; Sire, the Government approved stallion "Romulus" by "Monarch," Dam, "Julia," by Romulus, by Monarch, making him closely inbred.

## OUR ILLUSTRATION.

The above engraving of "Romulus," the property of Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons, Walkerville, Ontario, is a faithful representation of this celebrated horse, said to be the

best of his class on this continent. He is a dapple grey, stands 16½ hands, and weighs 1,840 lbs. He is by the Government approved stallion "Romulus," by "Monarch," dam "Julia" by "Romulus," by "Monarch," so that he is closely inbred to these famous first-prize horses at all the great fairs in France in their time. "Romulus" the subject of this, won the first prize and gold medal at the Universal Exposition, Paris, in 1878, the greatest show of the world. Also first prize and gold medal at the Grand Concourse in 1878, and some thirty other first prizes in the same year. The exultant shouts of "Vive la

Percheron" of thousands in the amphitheatre as "Romulus," at the head of all the horses on exhibition, was led past the Tribune occupied by the President of the French Republic and the official dignitaries of the nation, testify to the value and popularity of the winner in France. In this country he has been equally successful in the prize ring. Romulus while standing fills the eye of the fastidious horseman; he is seen at his best in action, which is as horsemen well know, an unfavorable way to show heavy horses. Another good feature of this horse is his excellent temper and disposition, which is transmitted largely to his progeny.

# THE CANADIAN BREEDER

## AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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

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TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, January 30th, 1885.

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

### WHAT WE WASTE.

Could the average thrifty English farmer see the waste that goes on in this country from one year's end to another, he would be inclined to say that the Canadian farmer who found himself "hard up" year after year richly merited all the hardship he underwent. And yet old countrymen coming to Canada are more apt to fall into the wasteful slovenly ways of their neighbours than they are to effect anything like an industrial reformation among them. It would take many pages of THE CANADIAN BREEDER to contain even a brief summary of the different methods of waste and general unthrift that have been discovered and brought to a most discreditable degree of perfection by a large class of our Canadian farmers, but our purpose at present is to briefly notice only a few of these.

We could if we wished point out the almost total loss of liquid manure in Canada. We could figure up the loss arising from continually cropping fields till they are worn out. We have already (in a previous article) called the attention of farmers to the unprofitable practice of selling hay, straw, coarse grains, and roots off the farm and obtaining no compensation to the fertility of the soil in the shape of manure from outside sources. Sometimes farmers find themselves so excessively hard up that they are compelled to sell anything on which they can realize in order to "keep the wolf from the door." True, the man who "skins" his farm because he is hard up is likely to remain hard up because he skins his farm. But the whole of this wholesale waste that goes on in our farm management is not in the matter of manure alone. That is only one of many factors in this matter. There are many other leaks in our farm management quite as important as this one.

In the matter of stock-raising, for example, nearly one-half of our feed goes to waste—yes, absolutely to waste. Take for example the

farmer whose three-year-old colts average \$60 all around (and many do not even come up to that figure). How can such a man expect to get along as well as his neighbor who makes his colts average \$120 at the same age? And where is the difference in cost? Eight or ten dollars more for the service of a good stallion, and a little extra care and a warm, clean stable, will not only do all the rest but in all probability save considerable feed as well. And as far as cattle are concerned the case is if anything a still stronger one, as it is hard to estimate the difference in value between a two-year-old scrub and a good grade at that age. And the way in which they are kept makes such a difference. The feed that goes to waste in keeping animals warm in cold stables throughout Canada would be enough in itself to enrich a fair-sized township. But when one has counted the feed that is wasted in keeping alive scrub stock and that which is lost in keeping up animal heat in cold stables, the manure that is wasted in one way and another, and the loss that is brought about through "skinning" farms, he still finds himself as it were only on the threshold of this question of waste.

Take for example one item—"butter." If the reader will turn to the market reports he will probably find in it pretty much the same old story that is being told week after week. Plenty of inferior butter offered which will not bring more than ten or twelve cents per pound, while that which is ranked as good dairy butter brings from six to eight or nine cents more. Now, we are not about to lay the blame of this waste on the farmers' wives. It is true that some women make really good butter, while the majority of them make that which is very far from good, though no farmer's wife is quite willing to admit that she belongs to the latter class. The truth is that more than half the butter made in this country is of an inferior quality, while an exceedingly small proportion of it can be made to rank as first-class. It is a well-known fact that creamery butter is some six cents better than good dairy butter. Were all the cream that is churned in Ontario passed through a creamery and the product sold at creamery butter prices, what a gain would be effected in the aggregate, and how much hard work would be taken off the hands of our already over-worked farmers' wives. And all that is necessary to effect this and other similar reforms is that our farmers should learn the value of co-operating in those matters demanding more capital than they are likely to command individually. Let them learn to use their brains as well as their muscles; let them learn what creameries are doing for English and American farmers, and then ask themselves how much exertion it will take to set on foot projects for the establishment of creameries in their own neighborhoods. True, many neighborhoods are supplied with cheese factories, but these need not stand in the way of creameries. Butter is made and marketed in these same neighborhoods, and surely it would be better for farmers to co-operate in the production of good butter than to go on

making bad butter individually. Not one Canadian farm in a hundred is carrying all the live stock it can support, and under the existing state of things, as well as under that which is likely to continue for an indefinite period to come, no farm that is not stocked up to its full capacity is being worked to the best advantage. There is plenty of field for the creameries as well as the cheese factories, and when the former have become as numerous as the latter the farmers will still find their farms able to fatten goodly stables full of beef cattle in spite of the demand of both creameries and cheese factories, and they will find too that instead of running out through the increased drain upon it, the land is every year becoming more and more productive.

### HOW FEED IS WASTED IN COLD WEATHER.

The month of January has been a very cold one, and it would be interesting to know how much of the feed consumed by cattle throughout Canada this month has gone to the building up or fattening of the animal consuming it, and how much has been wasted in merely maintaining animal heat. Good warm stables do not cost much more at the outset than cold ones, and this difference is more than made up in the saving of fodder effected by a warm stable in a single cold season. The feed that will keep an animal alive and healthy in some of our miserable shells of stables would fatten him in a good warm one. It costs a great deal to keep cattle warm with hay and grain.

### HARD WINTERS AND HORSE-BREEDING.

Only a few years ago it was generally accepted as a fact even among our best horse-breeders that the climatic conditions of Canada were such as rendered the breeding of anything like high-class race horses here out of the question. "Lady D'Arcy," the game and speedy daughter of old "Thunder" and "Castaway," did much to dispel that foolish impression, but she was generally regarded as an altogether exceptional province-bred till "Bonnie Bird," "Disturbance," and "Fanny Wiser" came out and furnished the most substantial proof that "Lady D'Arcy" was not altogether an exceptional province-bred. It has remained, however, for "Princess," the stout and compact little daughter of "Princeton" and "Roxaline," to show what must be conceded to be the highest and altogether the best racing form ever attained to by a Canadian-bred animal. Not only has "Princess" shown herself a terrific sprinter, but she has shown in her turf career the rarest of campaigning qualities. The season of 1883-4 did not bring to light a better campaigner than "Princess," and perhaps the nearest parallel to be found for her case is that of the veteran Montana chestnut "Hickory Jim." And this brings us back to the subject which we intended at the outset very briefly to discuss. It certainly begins to

look as though our hard Canadian winters, at which horsemen of ten years ago were wont to shudder, were just what are needed to rejuvenate the overstrained sinews of the campaigning race horse. Hickory Jim bears in the brand of a Montana herd the memento of a period in his strange eventful history in which severe northern winters have played an important part. We do not for a moment recommend a course of freezing and starving for any animal, much less an animal possessing so delicate and sensitive an organism as a race horse, but what we do say is that it is quite possible that the invigorating effects of our bracing Canadian climate, administered in such doses as horses that are well looked after are likely to receive, may prove very beneficial to horses that have spent the racing season in the more enervating regions further south. It is very certain at all events that two of the very best campaigners that the past two or three racing seasons have developed have come from localities that are not famed for "tropical" winters. Turfmen will remember also what a marvellous campaigner Inspiration proved herself after she had taken up her residence in Canada. Thus far the only serious obstacle that stands in the way of the Canadian breeder of race horses is the backwardness of our two-year-olds. Indeed our three-year-olds have so far often failed to show what would elsewhere be rated as respectable two-year-old form, though at four, five, six, and "aged" they have raced well. At present two-year-old racing is so popular that the breeder who wants to make his venture a financial success cannot afford to ignore the early maturity problem, though the solution may not be readily obtainable. It is possible that it may ultimately prove impossible to bring forward Canadian two-year-olds rapidly enough to enable them to have anything like a fair chance in the two and three-year-old stakes, but after all it looks as though we have in the past overcome difficulties that at one time looked quite as serious. Once it was thought impossible to breed thoroughbreds of good size in Canada, though there were several province-breeds of good size then on the turf. In the face of this prejudice Mr. John White bred Fanny Wiser, Chancellor, and Marquis, any one of which is big enough to haul a family carriage, and so one of our great discouragements faded away. Then while Nettie had shown herself a good mare over a distance of ground, people began to think that we could not produce a good sprinter, when behold, Disturbance runs six furlongs in 1.15, while Bonnie Bird shows herself a good one at anything from a six furlong dash up to two miles, or mile heats. We breed so few race horses that we must be patient regarding our progress as compared with States like Kentucky and Tennessee, where breeders of race horses are numerous, and where more thoroughbred foals are dropped on a single farm than can be found in our whole Dominion. In the meantime, however, we have the satisfaction of knowing that when we produce a race horse he is apt to remain a race horse for several seasons, despite the

severest campaigning. Let the youngsters be kept in vigorous health and growing from the time they are foaled, through the winter as well as through the summer; work them moderately as their growth and general development will warrant, feed generously but rationally, at all times keep them clean and well housed, especially in cold weather; and when all these rules are carefully observed it will not be outside the range of possibility for Canadian-breeds to figure in the big two and three-year-old events at Washington Park, Saratoga, Monmouth Park, or Sheepshead Bay.

#### REGISTER YOUR STOCK.

The cattle interest in Canada is such a permanent one that it is not necessary to furnish the breeders of Jerseys, Shorthorns, Herefords, or any other thoroughbred cattle with any reminders regarding the registering of their calves. In the matter of horse-breeding, however, the case is quite different. Owners of both trotting and running stock perfectly eligible for proper registration are neglecting the opportunities offered them, and in that way letting valuable breeding lines drop into utter oblivion. Such carelessness cannot be too strongly condemned. Mr. Bulmer, of Elmira, for example, owned the valuable imported brood mare Lady Glasgow—a veritable gem for the stud—and yet, though she had been imported at considerable cost, he had not seen the importance of registering the importation and her foals. When Minnie Meteor surprised Canadian horsemen last season with a rare turn of speed combined with weight-carrying capacity of no ordinary measure, there were very few who knew that she was even thoroughbred. Meteor was known as a thoroughbred son of Thunder, but the American Stud Book contained nothing as to Lady Glasgow and her produce. Many jumped at the conclusion that she must be a half-bred mare, and thus through the neglect of a breeder a most valuable strain of blood came very nearly being lost sight of. Mr. Bulmer's neglect brought its own reward. Had it been generally known among American horse-breeders that the dam of such a good mare as Minnie Meteor was one of the most richly bred imported mares to be found on this side of the Atlantic, it is not at all likely that Mr. Patteson would have been allowed to secure such a valuable prize for Mr. A. J. Cassatt's stud without anything in the shape of competition. Lady Glasgow was in the English Stud Book, but there are very few horsemen on this side of the Atlantic who, like Mr. Patteson, keep a copy of that valuable publication; but on the other hand, no one breeds or buys race horses can afford to be without the American Stud Book, and had Lady Glasgow and her produce been properly registered in the latter nothing is more probable than that her owner would have been able to sell her at a very handsome figure. What has been Mr. Bulmer's loss has been Mr. Cassatt's gain however, and possibly the next time the former pays a good strong price for a yearling

filly in the old country, he may think it worth while to send her name and description along with the names of her sire and dam and the date of her birth to the office of the *Turf, Field, and Farm*. But Mr. Bulmer is not the only delinquent in this matter of non-registration. Maj. Peters, of London, has been so neglectful in this respect that though he has one or two strains of horses that race well, their pedigrees are of the haziest description, having been handed down through the cloudy memories of the various grooms, trainers, and stable boys that the Major has employed from time to time. The case of Mr. Frank Lowell, of Galt, is if anything a more flagrant one. Mr. Lowell is a thorough horseman and a careful student of pedigrees. He knows the importance of keeping produce registered, and yet, though he has been breeding thoroughbreds every year, he has not an entry in the fourth volume of the American Stud Book. The facilities for the registration of trotters are also abundant. A line to the *Turf, Field, and Farm* office will always reach Mr. Chester, whose *Trotting and Racing Record* promises to become an invaluable addition to the horseman's library, while the veteran editor of *Wallace's Monthly* is also engaged in the same laudable work of collecting and preserving trotting horse pedigrees. These works to which we have alluded are in the hands of horsemen all over this continent, and the breeder who neglects the facilities they afford seriously prejudices his own interests.

#### A MATTER WORTH CONSIDERING.

Just now, when the average Canadian farmer is not "pushed" by his work, is a time when he should consider and settle questions that are apt to force themselves upon his consideration at a time when he is too much occupied to give them more than a few minutes' thought at the most. One question that can be settled as well now as at any time is the class of stallion whose services he will next season secure for his brood mares. The usual custom unfortunately is to wholly neglect this important question till the time arrives for stinting the mare. Just at that time the farmer is often "rushing" his spring work as rapidly as he can, and he is glad to have the choice made and the whole affair out of the way. He has not made up his mind what kind of a colt he desires to secure, or what kind of a stallion would best suit his mares. He gives his custom usually to the attendant who has the most persuasive power, regardless of all questions of fitness or desirability. Of course this is all wrong. The farmer should use his own judgment, and use it deliberately and carefully, in a matter of this kind. He should determine what sort of a foal he wishes his mare to throw, and then it need not take him long to decide what horse is most likely to produce (through a union with his brood mare) the kind of foal he has decided upon. The farmer usually has leisure at this season to study questions of this nature, and if he would only use that leisure intelligently it would prove a substantial benefit to him every year.

## ONLY FAIR.

It is only fair to state that some editorial comments of ours on Prof. Grenside's paper presented at the Farmers' Institute recently held at Whitby, do that gentleman a little injustice. We based our article on the reports of the daily press which were the only data we had to go upon at the time. From thoroughly reliable sources we have since learned that the paper in question was really an excellent one, but that a hastily condensed report of it made and telegraphed the same evening, did him the injustice of giving undue prominence to two or three minor features, which in reality were only incidentally alluded to.

## JUDGING HEREFORDS.

(By Mr. John Hill, Folhampton Court, Church Stretton Salop. in the Agricultural Gazette Almanac.)

In judging Hereford cattle at breeding shows, in my opinion, too little attention is frequently paid to the question of whether the animals brought into the ring are in a healthy breeding condition or not. I believe that the judges should first satisfy themselves on this point, especially in the older classes. If they have been fed abnormally fat, and cannot walk freely and easily, and are bad upon their legs and feet, or even go cramped and crippled. I should certainly vote for their rejection at once. When judging a bull, I should look for a good masculine character, and a pronounced style and good carriage, which should intimate that he is likely to stamp his progeny with his own form and attributes. A bull without these characteristics is almost sure not to be a good and impressive sire. The head should be well set on—not carried too low and stuck out like a pig's, as some are. It should not be narrow or two long, but wide between the eyes, which should be full and prominent, yet mild, showing a quiet disposition and aptitude to fatten. I like a good wide muzzle, and clear nose. Usually a good body follows a good head. I would never give a prize to a bull with an effeminate weak head if I could find another in the class at all passable, and failing such I should with hold the prize. The crest should be well developed, and have a good white mane. I do not fancy any Herefords without some white on their shoulders, although, of course, its absence is no great point against an animal, and I dislike a bull with narrow crops, and think this a very bad fault, for Herefords are most emphatically a beef breed, and narrow chins are most objectionable where beef is wanted; on the other hand, the narrow chine is a special attribute of the deep milking sorts—for example, the Jerseys. A young bull, having good crops, wide between the top of the shoulder-blades, and having a good fore-flank, will, even if he is not quite filled up behind the shoulder, nearly always "come" in that place as he matures, so that it should not be thought a very great fault if he is slightly deficient there. A good back is a point that should carry a good deal of weight with judges. A bad-backed one should be put on one side, as most of the best cuts of beef worth most per pound come from that part. I think there is a difference between a low loin and a weak loin. The former may be well covered and packed with flesh, and is not such a fault as one that is bare and lean. If an animal has rather prominent hips and is high on the crup, the loin often looks lower than it really is; as also, when the ribs are especially well sprung the hollow behind the shoulder looks more than it really is. These

points should be well tested before awarding the order of merit. Long, full hind-quarters and well-developed wide thighs, well let down to the hocks, should score many points, and narrow thighs should be always considered one of the gravest faults. Perhaps I should have mentioned before that I consider quality counterbalances a multitude of other faults, and I should always reject an animal that did not handle well, as, failing in this, they can never feed. Good hair, and plenty of it, is also a great desideratum. Of course, at the summer shows many animals have cast their coats, but there is always some evidence of what their winter coats are, which a practised eye can tell at once. I like a beast that stands over plenty of ground, and with his legs well outside him, the belly line as close to the ground as possible, without being "tubby." A big bony animal is certainly to be avoided, but a little size as well as quality must be an advantage to all concerned, for "when you have done weighing you have done selling." In the case of cows and heifers, it is difficult to ignore the fact that they are in a breeding condition when they have calves by their sides, even though they may be grossly over-fed. Still there should be a limit, and I think it an objection to an animal being shown as a breeder, if it is in a fit state to be shown immediately afterwards at a fat stock show. I like a clean-cut, delicate head, with the same features that I mentioned above for bulls, but with nice feminine character instead of the bull's masculine appearance. A "gay" head need not be objected to, provided the horns are not cocked up and turned back—"upturned" horns are very different from "cock" horns. A bull-like, coarse head is the worst kind, to my mind, as it gives no style and smartness to the animal. I am not fond of the very dark reds, as I believe those of a lighter color—not too pale—feed quicker, and are usually of better quality. Beauty of form and symmetry should be always considered by the judges as two strong points in the favor of animals possessing them.

## FISH FOR MANURE.

Mr. Thomas S. Wilson, British Vice-Consul at Lofoten, Norway, writes as follows:—

"The fisheries of England, enormous as the quantities taken appear, are insignificant compared with the annual visitations to the shores of Norway; and no sewage matter, nor extensive growth of seaweed or other marine vegetation, is to be found on these inhospitable coasts to attract them. Professor Huxley states that 'the coming in of the codfish to the Lofoten Islands in the early months of the year is one of the most wonderful sights in the world;' that the cod form what is called a 'cod mountain,' which may occupy a vertical height of 120 to 130 feet of the sea; and that these shoals of enormous extent keep coming in in great numbers from the westward and southward for a period of something like two months.

"No one who has not visited the Lofoten Islands in February or March can imagine what it is to see about 7,000 boats leave the fishing stations for the fishing ground, which varies from half a mile to three miles from the shore, and on a favorable day return with a million and a half and over two millions of codfish. I have seen it repeatedly; but on the coast of Finnmarken the fish are often much more numerous than in the Lofotens; a single rowboat, with seven men, not unfrequently brings in 3,000 codfish in one day.

"The shoals of herrings, too, are wonderful, and they form the principal food of the cod. I have known the catch in one fjord, the Eidsfjord, to amount to 300,000 barrels, or more than 150,000,000 herrings.

"These figures confirm Professor Huxley's estimate of the number of codfish to be found every season in one square mile of the West Fjord—viz., 120,000,000, with the 840,000,000 herrings needed every week for their support. Yet the whole of the Norwegian fisheries do not produce more than 70,000,000 codfish, and not more than 400,000,000 herrings yearly, an infinitesimal fraction of the available production of the northern seas.

"Little, if any, of this vast quantity of fish can be used fresh. When frozen there seems no market for it. The bulk is salted, and shipped to various parts of the world. A considerable portion of it is used for manure, and this brings me to the point which is of vital importance to all agriculturists—the use of fish as manure.

"That fish is one of the most lasting and efficient fertilisers of soil is beyond dispute; but to be universally available it must be dried and reduced to a fine powder. Sir John Lawes says rightly that its manurial constituents, nitrogen, phosphates, and potash, form the best natural food for the soil, and that if liberally applied it will restore fertility to the most exhausted lands. Every leading authority confirms this view.

"My experience satisfies me that there is enough fish in the sea to provide food for mankind, and to supply England with a manure the application of which will enormously increase its fertility.

"In the eastern seas fish literally swarm. There and in the United States factories and depots have been established to catch fish solely for the oil and guano which they contain, which are regularly shipped to this country.

"In my consular district there are several *manufactories for drying fish and reducing it to powder*. The chief of these, known in Norway as the English company, has used upwards of 30,000 barrels of herrings and more than 10,000 tons of various kinds of fish for manure last year, which would otherwise have been wasted. The whole of this valuable product is sent to England, and it is said that its results fully bear out the 40 years' experience of Sir John Lawes. It is a mistake to suppose that it is wicked waste to take fish for manure. If judiciously applied to land *per se*, it does permanent good to the soil, and produces crops as valuable as the fish itself would be if utilised for food.

"It is to be hoped that the wealth of the seas, all the world over, will be ultimately utilised for the benefit of the farmer, and thus replace yearly the now exhausted stores of Peruvian guano."

## ENGLISH MARKETS.

From our London Correspondent.

CANADIAN LIVE STOCK IN ENGLAND.—THE FROZEN MEAT TRADE.—VALUABLE IMPORTATIONS TO QUEBEC.—GRAIN TRADE.—THE CLYDESDALE HORSE SOCIETY.

LIVERPOOL, 15TH JAN.

Despite the cold weather values for stock in our leading markets show a downward tendency, which since the close of our Christmas festivities, has become more and more emphasised. Some of the larger provincial markets report this week a better demand, but this is a purely local circumstance, affecting temporarily the transactions of a few farmer-dealers. Arrivals at this port of American cattle are on the increase, the result being that prices have gone down a point or two. To-day (Thursday) 12 to 12½c. per lb. was highest quotation for best carcasses, and in the face of bad reports from Metropolitan Meat Market, less money will be current. Since last Saturday 896 cattle and 299 sheep have been landed, and as there



are fully 700 head advised as due before Monday next, the outlook is not inviting. Speculators in Chicago have probably reckoned on the supply of marketable stock here being pretty well exhausted, and with lower rates in the west for shipping grades, cyphered up a live profit. In this they were slightly mistaken, as the home supplies continue strong, while with few exceptions, a diminished demand is felt everywhere.

The American fresh meat trade holds on with astonishing vigor, the weekly imports of beef showing a steady increase over former years. A few hundred carcasses of mutton come to hand regularly, but it has suffered quite a back-set from the New Zealand, Australian, and River Plate imports. It is generally anticipated that the two former competitors will drop out of the running shortly, the returns sent home being most unsatisfactory. With regard to the latter, big things are in store for it, and so soon as the arrangements necessary for working the business on a gigantic scale, are completed, prices will drop down to 8 and 10c. per lb. While taking this with a pinch of salt, I have no hesitation in advising Canadian exporters to keep clear of the mutton trade. Between frozen carcasses, and increased flocks, there is enough and to spare.

The exaggerated reports published concerning the "Oxenholme" have caused considerable amusement here. Hibernian scribes drew largely upon their imagination for some of the facts so minutely detailed, and saw in their mind's eye only "the heads and legs sticking out" all over the ship like so many Isle of Man half-pennies. I have the best authority for saying that no such thing was seen, and save a decided list to port, the appearance of the steamer was as usual. To satisfy the owners she was put into graving dock and examined, with the result that not a scratch was visible. I may add that the "Oxenholme" sails early next week for Baltimore, when in addition to a large general cargo, she will have about 90 valuable cattle of Mr. Millar's (Coteau, Que.) the well-known pedigree stock importer. This consignment will include 70 yearling Herefords, 14 Galloways and half a dozen of the black but comely Polled Angus breed. The whole of these animals have been carefully selected from the first herds of this country, and are a highly creditable lot.

Mr. Miller, who goes with the stock himself, tells me that he has such a good opinion of the "Oxenholme" that he won't spend a cent on insurance. This speaks volumes for its sea-going qualities.

The *Morning Post* is authorized to announce that in consequence of Mr. Wood's increased business on the Merton estate, and his desire to be relieved from the management of the Merton Southdown sheep, Lord Walsingham has determined to discontinue exhibiting, and will sell the entire flock by public auction during the ensuing summer. The lambs bred during the present year will be sold by auction in 1886.

GRAIN TRADE.

The commencement of the new year is being marked by a more active corn trade and by a very general rise in values throughout the whole of the English markets. The analysis in "Dornbusch" of the leading markets of last week shows this, and is as follows:—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Dearer.....	52	16	12
Firm but unchanged	2	18	20
Dull but unchanged	3	1	2
Cheaper.....	1	—	—

Besides the actual rise in prices, the business done has been good, and it may be fairly said that for the next few months even better prices may be expected. The fact is that we have

now got the grip of stocks, and with the exception of the visible American supply, they are lower than last year.

CLYDESDALE HORSE SOCIETY. IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

At the monthly meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Society held in Glasgow on 14th inst., the Editing Committee reported that they had cancelled the entry of "Pride of Croy," 3,067 in Volume VI., and the council instructed the secretary to communicate the fact to the owner of the horse in Canada and the secretary of the American Clydesdale Association.

A letter was read from Messrs. Swift & Campbell, Chicago, forwarding the official report of the Raeside extradition case, and the following letter from the United States Secretary of State, viz.:—

"Department of State, Washington, December 19, 1884.

"Philip A. Hoynes, Esq., U.S. Commissioner, Chicago, Illinois.

"SIR,—With reference to the papers referred to in your letter of the 13th inst., in relation to the application for the extradition of Joseph Raeside, I have to inform you that upon full consideration of the matter, the Department has decided that this case does not fall within the provisions of the Extradition Treaty of 1842, between this country and Great Britain, and no warrant will therefore be issued.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) FREDK. J. FRELINGHUYSEN."

It was arranged to hold a special meeting of Council on the 28th inst., to consider what steps should be taken further to make the members of the society acquainted with the facts of the case, and to dispose of the adjourned question of the relation of Joseph Raeside to the society.

SALES OF THOROUGHBRED HORSES IN ENGLAND FOR 1884.

From the *Mark Lane Express*.

The sales of yearlings and other blood stock have been of more than ordinary importance during the past year, the dispersal of Lord Falmouth's racing and breeding stud being in itself an event sufficient to make 1884 a memorable year from this point of view. At Lord Falmouth's first sale, twenty-four horses in training were sold for rather more than 36,000 guineas, Harvester fetching 8,600 and Busybody 8,800 guineas; but his second sale was a still more important one, for though the average was not quite so high, the total for the fifty-six lots was 75,440 guineas, making a general total of over 110,000 guineas for the whole stud. At this second sale, two mares, Spinaway and her daughter Wheel of Fortune, fetched 5,500 and 5,000 guineas; the latter being in reality the more costly of the two, for the sum of 5,000 guineas did not include her foal, which was sold separately for 1,100 guineas. There were sixteen yearlings included in this sale, and half of them travelled into four figures, the consequence being that while in 1882 thirteen yearlings were sold for 1,000 guineas or upwards, and last year only eleven, this year twenty-one yearlings were so sold, the total being 34,500 guineas. Two of Lord Falmouth's fetched 3,000 guineas each, a third 2,500 guineas, and a fourth 2,100 guineas, this last mentioned price being also paid two days later at the sale of Mr. H. Chaplin's yearlings. Mr. Chaplin always has a good sale, and he did remarkably well this season; for he disposed of fourteen yearlings for 14,000 guineas, and no fewer than six of the number travelled into four figures. This was all the more gratifying because it had been feared that Lord Falmouth's sale would have cleared out the market; but

such did not prove to be the case, for Lord Wolv'rtton's yearlings, also sold at Newmarket in July, went off very well, one of them fetching 1,050 guineas; and Lord Rosebury also disposed of seven bred at Mentmore for fairly good prices. Between these two sales of Lord Falmouth's stud there had intervened the sales of Mr. Waring's yearlings at Beenham House, Mr. Hume Webster's at Sandown Park, and the Queen's at Hampton Court. Mr. Hume Webster did not have so good a sale as usual, the average being only 208 guineas, as against 260 in previous years; but Mr. Waring, at whose sale one yearling fetched 1,600 and another 1,100 guineas, did much better, thirty-five lots making 9,140 guineas, or 261 guineas each. At the sale of the Queen's yearlings upon the other hand, the prices underwent a considerable diminution, the total for twenty-seven lots being 5,325 guineas, and the average rather under 200 guineas, whereas in 1883 the average was over 230 guineas. The sales held at Doncaster were, as usual, amongst the briskest of the year, 287 lots being sold for 48,605 guineas. Many of these lots were brood mares and foals, but the yearlings formed the great majority, and three of them travelled into four figures, including a brother to the two-year-old Luminary, for whom 1,700 guineas was paid. The yearlings which realized the highest averages, were those of Mr. Crowther Harrison (477 guineas), and Mr. Carew Gibson (469 guineas), while the late Lord Scarborough, who always sold his yearlings at Doncaster obtained an average of 390 guineas.

BREEDING FOR SEX.

A correspondent of the *National Live Stock Journal* says:—

Six years ago, I had, as now, a large breeding herd of Jersey cattle, and, as the most profit was derived from heifer calves, I naturally read with interest everything that came to my notice upon the subject of controlling sex, having, as an additional cause to stimulate me to action, a large preponderance of bull calves constantly arriving. My attention was called to the Stuyvesant theory, which claims that service on alternate heats will produce alternate sex. I was using at the time two breeding bulls. One of them had sired more heifer calves, by a small number (up to that time), than bulls; the other, just the reverse, in about the same proportion. The trial was begun the spring of 1878, with thirty breeding cows, all having had calves previous to that time. A very careful record of service was kept during the whole year, and if, in any case, a cow had dropped a heifer calf, and I desired her impregnated for another, she was not served the first succeeding heat, but was held over to the second. This course, it was maintained, would invariably produce the end sought. All of the thirty cows were thus treated, and were successfully put in calf by the two bulls mentioned. The result was that twenty-three of the calves were bulls and only seven were heifers. This satisfied me very conclusively that no reliance could be placed upon this theory. However, I did not entirely abandon the experiment, but took no special care to hold the cow back for the proper heat before serving; but, beginning with first, after dropping the calf, made a record of the particular heat in which impregnation occurred. Occasionally conception would take place by the first service, but by far the greater number of cases would extend over two or three heats and sometimes more. I have a table of forty-nine of these cases, resulting in twenty-nine bulls and twenty heifers; in other words, of

forty-nine cows that were treated by the Stuyvesant theory to produce heifer calves, considerably more than 50 per cent. were bulls, thus entirely exploding the idea that sex can be controlled by this sort of management. I have tried other plans to gain this end, among them giving service in the beginning of the heat, and during the latter part. Both of these theories have their advocates, and men will declare that, in their own experience, if a cow is served the first hour of heat, and impregnation takes place from that service, the invariable result is a heifer calf; others, equally enthusiastic, say the conception must be accomplished during the latter stages of the heat to insure heifer calves. Many breeders claim that the sex of the calf is determined by the condition of the animal at the time of impregnation—if the male is sluggish and dull and the cow the reverse, with desires high and full of excitement, a bull calf will be the issue. Adherents of this theory aim to produce the proper state of things by a stimulating diet to the bull and adverse course with the cow. But by a careful course of testing, and closely watching all these various theories and many more, with about the same measure of success as stated, I have arrived at the conclusion that nature has reserved for herself the entire control of this matter, and that any attempt to interfere with it or to produce certain results at will, can end in nothing but disappointment.

#### THE WEIGHT OF HOGS.

"Stockman," in Farmers' Call.

A few years ago the most fashionable weight for a market hog was greater than now. Hogs of 300 and 400 pounds gross weight were considered the best for market and were the favorites among the farmers. The farmer demanded a breed that would produce even heavier weight than this. The man who had the biggest hogs for market was credited with having the best lot. If a man had a considerable number which would average about 400 pounds, it was noised about the neighborhood that this man had a superior lot of hogs, and he was spoken of as a good hog raiser. But this is now all changed. The market demand is for a hog weighing somewhere between 200 and 300 pounds, and the nearer it is to the middle ground between these the better, while it is just such a hog which has grown most fashionable among the farmers. The hog of medium weight is the popular market animal because consumers have learned that such an animal yields meat of the best quality, and they have grown more discriminating and critical. Medium weight hogs not only cut pieces of the best size, but the flavor of the flesh is superior; hence the consumer demands a 250 pound hog. Packers have favored this demand of consumers, because the medium weight hog is the one most easily cured. While the packing was all done in winter, large hogs could be cured without much trouble or loss. But now the packing is continued throughout the year and for summer packing hogs of less than 250 pounds weight are demanded. The demand of consumers and packers would lead the farmers to produce medium weight hogs; but this result has been hastened by the discovery on the part of the farmers that such hogs were more profitable than those weighing about 400 pounds. A hog which would attain to the latter weight was necessarily coarse and slow to fatten. It was necessary to keep it till eighteen to twenty months old, and therefore to feed it throughout one winter and through part of the second. This made expensive pork. It was growing the animal for fifteen months and then fattening it, and this long course of feeding not only

kept the farmer's capital idle for this length of time, but greatly increased the danger of disease. Farmers come to figure more closely the cost of production and found that the cheapest pork was produced by growing and fattening at the same time an early spring pig till it was nine or ten months old, by which process it could be made at that age to weigh from 200 to 300 pounds. Thus all circumstances have conspired to make the hog of this weight the popular one.

This has changed the character of swine. It led to their improvement because it was necessary to infuse good blood into the common stock to obtain an animal that would grow and fatten at an early age. It also led to the reduction of the size of animals of certain breeds. There can be no doubt that hogs of some breeds are finer and smaller than they were ten or fifteen years ago. This has been accomplished by selecting for breeding purposes the finer animals.

This change in the fashionable weight of swine should not be lost sight of by either the man who wishes to introduce new breeds or the man who intends to improve his stock by the introduction of new blood. The hog of medium size, fine body and ready fattening qualities, is the one demanded; and only the breeds which produce such hogs will meet with popular favor.

#### THE POULTRY INTEREST.

From the Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

There are few matters in which such brilliant promises of large and speedy profits can be made to appear as in estimates on the probable results of the poultry business. It costs so little to keep poultry, the market is so steady and active, and the increase so rapid, that after making all proper allowances for error and disappointment, there is still a remarkable margin of profit left. And yet, when submitted to the practical test of actual work, it has been demonstrated over and over again that poultry farming on a large scale does not pay. Either the fowls are too delicate and susceptible to be maintained in sufficient numbers, or they require more attention than they receive, or for some cause the anticipations concerning them fail to materialize, and it does not seem possible to make their maintenance the exclusive or even leading feature of the farm. And yet on every well-regulated and well-conducted farm the rearing of poultry, both for birds and eggs, can properly claim a place, and up to the point of a proper relation with other farm products it is doubtful if anything reared or produced on the farm yields anything like the percentage of profit which comes from the poultry yard. We remember once riding in a railroad car with a farmer who was giving somewhat in detail his management, during which he told of keeping a number of cows and making elegant butter, which brought the highest price in the neighboring town, after which he made the somewhat startling statement that he had a flock of chickens which cost him little for keep and received little attention, but which he believed were paying him more clear money than his cows. There is a point to which the poultry business can be carried with manifest profit and advantage on every farm, and it should be depended upon and made to yield a very considerable proportion of the farm revenues.

The trouble, we fancy, is in getting so many fowls that they must receive considerable attention, and that success lies in keeping so few that they require but little attention. Fowls like to have as much liberty as possible, and to "rustle" around and make their own living;

and when the numbers are so great that they have to be looked after regularly and persistently, like other stock, and their daily food and drink supplied and the hours of their incoming and outgoing regulated, some necessary condition is apt to be overlooked or neglected, or the birds killed by kindness.

If the complete statistics were gathered of the value and annual product of the poultry stock the figures would show that this interest is a very considerable one, and entitled to receive much more attention than is ordinarily accorded to it. In Great Britain the agricultural returns for 1884 for the first time include the number of fowls, the number returned being 28,944,249. But, except in the case of Ireland, the estimate does not include the holdings of residents in the towns or cottages controlling less than half an acre of ground, and making allowance for this omission, the *London Live Stock Journal* estimates that a complete census of the poultry in the United Kingdom would not show less than 41,000,000 fowls. In addition to the product of these fowls there was imported during the same year a large quantity of poultry and 940,436,160 eggs, valued at £2,732,055, or about \$13,660,275. The same paper estimates the average product of a hen to be 100 eggs per year, although relating the experience of a noted fancier who from a lot of 50 select fowls obtained an average of 160 eggs per year; but at 100 eggs per year the 41,000,000 fowls, if all hens, would have produced, at the same rate as imports are valued, the enormous sum of \$59,000,000. As the stock ought to replenish itself every year, and allowing for no other income from increase, there would be about \$20,000,000 to be added to the total, taking each fowl to be worth about fifty cents, which is about the rate prevailing in Ireland, where the returns are more complete, which would swell the grand total to \$79,000,000. We should be glad to see the figures of the value of the poultry product of the United States, and should not be surprised if they eclipsed those of Great Britain, where, taking simply the number returned, there are only maintained one fowl to each acre in permanent grass, or two fowls for each acre under cultivation, including pasture. We have an impression that the proportion may be larger in this country. But, at any rate, enough has been said to show that the poultry interest is a very important one, considered merely from a financial standpoint, and without considering it as a source of food supply.

#### RATIONS FOR COWS.

From the Prairie Farmer.

Maine is a cold State, where winters are long, and much food is required to keep up the animal heat; yet experiments made by the Maine Agricultural College have led to the conclusion that upon a ration composed of 20 pounds of hay, 3 pounds of bran, 3 pounds of cotton-seed meal, and 3 pounds of corn-meal, butter can be made at a cost of 15 cents per pound. This upon the supposition that hay is \$10 per ton. This ration in Maine, would cost:—

	Cents.
Hay, 20 lbs.....	10.0
Bran, 3 lbs.....	2.5
Cotton-seed meals, 3 lbs.....	4.5
Corn meal, 3 lbs.....	4.0

Total.....21.0  
Substituting corn-meal for the cotton-seed meal, because the latter tends to make butter soft and oily, a ration of like weight with the

above would cost, at the prices current in Chicago at this writing:—

	Cents.
Hay, 20 lbs.....	10.0
Corn-meal, 6 lbs.....	4.3
Bran, 3 lbs.....	1.6
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Total for one day.....	15.9
A still better ration than the latter is made by feeding corn and oats, in equal quantities, ground. The ration would then cost:—	
	Cents.
Hay, 20 lbs. @ \$10 per ton.....	10.0
Ground feed, oats and corn, 6 lbs.....	4.5
Bran, 3 lbs. @ \$10 per ton.....	1.6
<hr/>	
Total .....	16.1

**PREVENTING ABORTION IN COWS.**

In the *Journal of Comparative Medicine and Surgery*, a scientific quarterly published in New York, F. S. Billings, V.S., has an article upon enzootic abortion in cows, containing much of interest to farmers and dairymen. We have only space for a quotation showing the measures which Mr. Billings recommends for preventing the spreading of the disorder. He says:—

“Experiment, experience, and observation have thus taught us that, although we do not know the cause of enzootic abortion in cows, still that we can prevent its further extension in a given herd by the timely cleansing and disinfection of the stable, and the isolation and removal of the remaining pregnant cows to other quarters. Let large places have a sufficient number of ‘lying-in-boxes,’ to which remove cows in time. After use, scald them out, whitewash and disinfect, expose to the air daily, and never use except for calving cows. When not in use, they should have bare walls and floor. Leave no litter, straw, or stable utensils in them. Before using again, disinfect and freshly litter by persons with other boots and clothes on than used in general about the cattle in the main stable. This will put an end to the extension of bovine abortion, if we never find the cause. No enzootic outbreak need ever trouble the large cow-owners, if this treatment is adhered to.”

In conclusion, the author, who stands high as an authority upon matters relating to veterinary science, urges what every one who has much invested in cattle will endorse—that it is the duty of the general government to inaugurate the most searching study of abortion of domesticated animals, that the causes may be clearly determined. Knowing the cause the evil may be prevented, and thus many thousands of dollars be annually saved to cattle owners in this country.

**GLANDERS IN A HUMAN BEING.**

From the *Chicago Farmers' Review*.

A case of glanders in a human being was accidentally discovered by Dr. Paaren, the Illinois State veterinarian, a few days since, and has been reported by him to the State Board of Health. The sufferer is a young man named Abram R. Reanick, the son of a farmer who resides near Elmore, in Peoria county, Illinois. Dr. Paaren discovered the case by going into the neighborhood to see some horses reported to be suffering from glanders. The disease was contracted in October from a glandered horse. Such cases being infrequent the local physician called to attend him failed to recognize it, and it was not till the visit of Dr. Paaren that its terrible character became known. There is no hope for the patient, as

there is no case on record of a recovery from it. There will be yet a few weeks of lingering suffering, and then inevitable death. This case should be widely published and used as warning against any temporary measures in case of a horse showing any symptom indicating a possibility that it is suffering from glanders. In such case a skilled veterinarian should be called at once, and if the case proves to be glanders the animal should be destroyed at once and the premises thoroughly disinfected. The disease is readily conveyed to members of the human family by any of the matter of the discharges coming in contact with any abrasion of the skin. The risk is too great to be tolerated for a single day. The State Board of Health has quarantined the family, thoroughly disinfected the house, and is taking every possible measure to prevent the disease being communicated to others.

**FOUR-YEAR-OLD BULLS.**

From the *National Live Stock Journal*.

A prejudice exists in some parts of the country against using bulls at four years of age, on the ground that their service at that age is uncertain. While the idea that there is anything peculiar about that particular age which engenders sterility is sufficiently absurd to be laughable, there probably is a cause for the existence of the prejudice. Indeed, all prejudices, however absurd, deserve something more than to be laughed at, for most of them have an underlying cause, and that is often worth discovering. It would not be in the least surprising if it should be found that sterility is more common, in those cases where it exists at all, among bulls at four years old than at any other age. In the great majority of cases where sterility exists as the consequence of injudicious treatment, it is very apt to manifest itself at about this age. Injudicious treatment may, of course, be so excessive as to render a very young bull sterile, but this would be rare, and whether as the result of excessive use or too high feeding, confinement, etc., there is great probability of the evil consequence becoming apparent at about that period in his career reached by the average bull at the age of four years old. Observation of such a condition occurring in two or three cases at about that particular age would lead that large class of people who never seem able to argue from cause to effect to conclude that four years was a doubtful age for bulls, with just as much reason as one might conclude to use Herbert Spencer's celebrated illustration, that wearing suspenders was prone to get a man into jail, because the great majority of men in jail wore suspenders.

**HOLSTEIN AND DUTCH-FRIESIAN.**

Mr. Edwin Phelps in a paper read before the Michigan Holstein Breeders' Association said:—

“This association of breeders of Holstein, or what seems more proper, Holstein or Friesian cattle, was organized for the promotion of the best interests of its members, that united efforts might be brought to bear on all subjects pertaining to the breed. I believe very much has been accomplished in the past, and more may be expected in the future. I now wish to call your attention to the two national associations, one the Holstein and the other the Dutch Friesian, each publishing herd books for animals of the same breed, imported from the same country, and the animals recorded in one as clearly eligible to entry in the other as in the one its owner prefers; but each association, each for itself, claims to be the best and near-

est right, and through jealousy, self-interest, or some other motive, have thus far failed to agree upon any terms of union; although prominent members and officers of both associations agree that more could be accomplished by union than by division, and that breeders are annoyed and caused more expense than would be necessary if a union was effected. I therefore recommend that some plan be adopted at this meeting by which our influence may be used in the interest of harmony and union. Let us be free in expressing our preference, discussing the subject fairly and freely, and I believe our influence will be good.”

The State association then adopted a resolution changing their name from Holstein to Holstein and Dutch-Friesian Association, and appointed a committee of four to attend the annual meetings of the two national associations, and represent the views of the State association in regard to a union.

**TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.**

*American Berkshire Record.*

- Sambo's Kingscote VIII., 12,788, Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio, to A. Jones, Catlin, Ill.
- Mary's Gloster, 12,809, Geo. W. Penney, to Jas. H. Jones, Olivia, Texas.
- Clarion 12,789, John Clary & Sons, Westfield, Mass., to R. B. Crane, Westfield, Mass.
- Elmwood Lass XXIX., 12,810, Chas. F. Mills, Springfield, Ill., to T. W. Harvey, Burlington, Wis.
- Scott's Hagar II., 6,878, J. M. Scott & Son, Belleville, Ill., to F. A. Scott, Huntsville, Mo.
- Manhattan II., 10,607, Wesley W. Mock, Martinsville, Mo., to W. T. Stovall, Juneson, Mo.
- Royal Windermere, 3,347, A. W. Rollins, Manhattan, Kan., to Miller & Kevis, Emporia, Kan.
- Graceful Girl, 12,862, W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky., to Daub & Mathers, Jacksonville, Ill.
- Graceful Lady, 12,863, and Royal Grace, 12,864, W. Warren Morton, to S. H. Morgan, Hampton Station, Tenn.
- Mountain Home Duchess III., 12,865, W. Warren Morton, to Jas. R. Marrs, Danville Ky.
- Ivanhoe Gem, 12,641, Wib. F. Clements, Agency, Iowa, to F. W. Latimer, Abingdon, Ill.
- D'Isareli's Lord Hood, 12,901, W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky., to Jas. R. Marrs, Danville, Ky.
- Belle of Logan II., 12,903, W. Warren Morton, to Daub & Mathers, Jacksonville, Ill.
- Oxfordess Royal, 12,904, W. Warren Morton, to M. Clark Johnson, Hampton Station, Tenn.
- Royal Windsor, 3,347, Miller & Nellis, Emporia, Kans., to Randolph & Randolph, same place.
- Bride of Waybourn, 12,910, and Sturdy Baron, 12,911, T. R. Pactor, Utica, N.Y., to A. H. Tall, Baldwinsville, N.Y.
- Hopeful, 12,920, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., to Holland Wheeler, Leavenworth, Kan.
- Joe Stewart, 12,921, N. H. Gentry to W. K. Hocker, Hocker's, Arkansas.
- Oxford Belle IX, 12,926, and Longwood Duke, 12,928, N. H. Gentry, to Monroe Japlin, Longwoods, Mo.
- Utah Chief 12,929, N. H. Gentry, to Sam. G. Adams, Springville, Utah.
- Lassie's Sambo III, 12,949, Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio, to Smith & Murdock, Bloomington, Ind.



## OSAGE ORANGE TIMBER.

A Florida correspondent of the *Western Rural* says:—"I have been asked for information in regard to the durability of wagons made of the Osage orange timber. Every farmer knows that wagons are often ruined by the wheels being dished out of shape by the resetting of the tire, while the wagon is yet otherwise good, and that with the best care and treatment, if the wagon is in constant use, it will last only about ten years when made of oak. The Osage orange is the most durable timber that grows in America, and is a wood that shrinks and swells so little by changes of dry and wet that it is not perceptible. I have known it for nearly forty years, both as a wagon timber and a hedge plant. I have known wagons made of this timber, and in use twenty-five years, that had never been sheltered or painted, that were to all appearance, so far as the wood was concerned, as good as when made. In the early days in Texas wagons were made from the green timber. In the winter of '65 I shipped to Bloomington, Ill., timber enough to make two wagons, which I had made for my own use the next season. The workman who made them, not knowing how to work the timber, destroyed a few of the spokes and felloes and filled out with oak, some six or eight. After the tires were on every wheel that had any oak in had to be reset. But before doing so I had all the oak replaced with osage. The wheels in which there was no oak have never had a loose tire or required any repairs.

"From what I know I do not think I am overstating the matter when I say wheels made of the osage will last for fifty years without paint or shelter. My wagons cost me \$110 cash. They can now be had for about \$90."

## Cattle Notes.

Mr. J. A. Desreux, of the Island of Jersey, owner of the "Perry Farm" Herd, informs us that he shipped Wednesday, January 7th on board the *Persian Monarch*, for New York, twenty head of Jersey cattle. Many of these heifers were in calf to his celebrated first-class bull "Queenie's Boy." This consignment was entirely selected by the shipper and owner, who is well competent, his name being well established in the Island as a breeder.

## Live Stock Notes.

A diminution in the number of cases of pleuropneumonia was reported in the Netherlands during the four weeks ending 29th November, only seven cases being detected outside the Spøelng district and four within.

A Kansas farmer, who had nine head of sheep, put the money that came to him from the sale of mutton and wool into more sheep. In nine years he had seventeen hundred sheep, worth \$5,000.

Vail, the cattle king of Nevada, began business twenty years ago with a capital of \$550. He paid the \$550 for a Durham cow, and from that cow he has sold \$40,000 worth of high-bred calves.—*American Stock Breeder*.

The Colorado Live Stock Record says:—"We have it upon good authority that 20,000 sheep have, up to the present date, gone from the southern counties of Colorado to Kansas to feed for mutton.

Atlanta, Georgia, is a great mart for the sale of mules and horses, furnishing these animals

for a large section of the South. This is the season for the trade, and over 3,000 mules and horses have been received thus far, which is a larger number than in any former year, and the business is steadily increasing. The trade is at its best in January and February, and generally winds up in April.

Information of outbreaks of rinderpest has been received from Egypt, the disease having appeared at Sidigasi, near Lake Mareotis. In Europe cattle plague appears to be confined to the Empire of Russia, in which country it is reported to exist in the following provinces, namely, Bessarabia, Volhynia, Ekaterinoslav, Podolia, St. Petersburg, Taurida, and Kherson.

One of the largest cattle sales ever made in Texas was consummated at Dallas, Dec. 23. Curtis & Atkinson, of Henrietta, sold to Mr. Goodnight, of the Panhandle, 5,000 head of cattle for \$150,000 cash. They were good north-west Texas stock cattle, and brought \$30 per head. This is considered a very extraordinary price, and shows the live-stock outlook improving.—*Kansas Cowboy*.

The fifteenth volume of the English Hereford Herd Book shows such an increase in the number of entries that the question is being raised as to whether pedigrees should longer be received from breeders outside of the United Kingdom. The Shorthorn Society of Great Britain some time since adopted such a rule in order to keep their volumes within reasonable bounds.

The following important announcement has been made:—"In consequence of Mr. Henry Wood's increased business on the Merton Estate, and his desire to be relieved from the management of the Merton Southdown sheep, Lord Walsingham has determined to discontinue exhibiting, and will sell the entire flock by public auction during the ensuing summer. The lambs bred during the present year will be sold by auction in 1886. We may add that this will undoubtedly be one of the most important and interesting dispersions of Southdown since the celebrated sale of the late Jonas Webb at Babraham.—*Bell's Messenger*.

Week before last Major Ewing, of the ranch firm of Coburn & Ewing, of Kansas City, completed the purchase of the Munson ranch in Randall and Deaf Smith counties, adjoining the celebrated Palo Duro ranch, belonging to Charles Goodnight. It is located on the head waters of the Red river, and consists of 78,000 acres of deeded land and 179,000 acres of leased land, controlling a range of about 1,000,000 acres, on which there are 25,000 cattle and 130 miles of wire fence. The cattle are to be counted out, and the transaction, which is cash, necessitates the payment of about \$800,000.

A despatch from Lawrence, Kan., dated Jan. 9, says:—"The report comes here through hunters who have returned from the Indian Territory that hundreds of cattle perished there during the last cold spell. The water froze up, and the cowboys were unable or neglected to cut it open. It is reported by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State University, to have been the coldest December for the last eight years, ice having frozen in three days thirteen inches thick. In southern Kansas, where farmers were better prepared, stock suffered very little, and the loss will not amount to much. In this section the loss was confined almost exclusively to young stock."

Just now it looks as if the Panhandle of Texas was going to be the favorite point whence young cattle are to be brought north. Stock from that section are free from all splenic

taint, and can be brought in by rail or trail. That section is both a breeding and fattening country, and is very independent. But if they can sell yearlings at anything like the prices of last year there is more money in breeding than in fattening. Eighty-five to ninety per cent. of calves is the claim made by ranch-owners in all that region when a proper number of bulls are with the herds, and at that percentage the calf crop is the best part of the business.—*Cheyenne (Wyo.) Live Stock Journal*.

*Bell's Messenger*, (London), says:—"The B Bill of Entry has published some figures, according to which it appears that our imports of beef for December reached 90,585 cwt., against 74,434 cwt., the United States (Atlantic) sending 85,670 cwt. against 64,812 cwt. The quantity of mutton received during the month was 47,064 cwt. against 34,868 cwt.—14,509 cwt. coming from Holland, against 16,874 cwt.; 18,667 cwt. from New Zealand, against 9,620 cwt.; and 5,524 cwt. from the United States, against 4,189 cwt. The imports of pork came to 10,934 cwt. against 7,500 cwt., Holland consigning 4,828 cwt. against 2,510 cwt., and Belgium 5,366 cwt. against 2,913 cwt.

Lord Wilton is to be sold again at Stocktonbury, on 12th February. We read in an advertisement that:—"Messrs. Edwards and Weaver are directed by the executors of the late Mr. T. J. Carwardine to sell by auction, upon the premises, at Stocktonbury, near Leominster, on Thursday, the 12th day of February, 1885, in consequence of their not having been paid for by Mr. Henry Vaughan, their purchaser at the recent Stocktonbury sale—Three-three-year-old Lord Wilton heifers; four two-year-old ditto ditto; six yearlings ditto ditto; one bull calf; and the world-renowned sire Lord Wilton 4740." The mystery of the non-shipment to America is not cleared up. It will be remembered that Lord Wilton was sold in the autumn to Mr. Vaughan (of the firm of Orr, Vaughan, and Co., U.S.A.) for the sum of 3,800 gs., Mr. Rankin, M.P. for Leominster, and of Bryngwyn, Hereford, being the next highest bidder at 3,750 gs. The heifers also fetched fancy prices. Much regret was expressed at the sale that the bull had been allowed to be bought for America, and that Mr. Rankin was not the purchaser, so that it might have been kept in the country.—*Bell's Messenger*.

## Swine.

Mr. I. J. Treeman, San Francisco, California, had sent 32 in one lot a short time before.

N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Missouri, sent the pedigrees of 39 Berkshires to the American Berkshire Record at Springfield, Ill., last week.

Berkshires are now almost everywhere, and England is no longer the only country in which the pure-bred animal can be obtained. America produces Berkshires of just as good a quality, and perhaps in greater numbers, than old England herself. The Berkshire breed of swine enjoys at present a world-wide reputation, and has been introduced in almost every state or country on the European continent. Germany possesses more herds of Berkshires than of any other improved breeds of swine. But it is not only in America and Europe that the Berkshire hog has found a home. It has been imported into Australia and Africa, and, if we are not mistaken, even into Japan.—*American Berkshire Record*, Volume I.

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.

**Poultry.**

**THE HAMBURGS.**

From the Prairie Farmer.

If you expect to sell the eggs in any market where everything that wears egg-shells, big or little, sells at the same price per dozen, go for the Hamburgs; they will fill the bill, provided you first fill them. Hamburgs are small, and their eggs are smaller than those of any other breed except Bantams; but they will, if rightly cared for, lay more eggs in a twelvemonth than any other breed that I am acquainted with. Hamburgs are non-sitters, very active, great foragers, mature early, but to do their best must be allowed free range throughout warm weather, and provided with extra comfortable and roomy quarters in cold weather. If you have pullets of the right age to lay when cold weather sets in, and can keep them warm and scratching, they will shell out generously, pretty much all winter. But if your pullets are very early or very late, or are all old hens, or if you keep them in a house that is too cold to suit them, or coop them up where they cannot exercise their scratching proclivities to their hearts' content, the probabilities are that you will get more experience than eggs. Hamburg chicks that are coaxed out of their shells into a "cold and unfeeling world" before settled warm weather comes in the spring are apt to be "weakly like," and die off at a rate calculated to discourage the enthusiastic beginners in chicken culture; but this "infantile tenderness" is hardly a drawback, for the Hamburgs mature so early that it is not necessary to hatch them until along in May—in fact it is better to hatch those that you intend for winter layers in May, rather than earlier in the season; if hatched too early, they will commence laying when eggs are cheap, along in midsummer, lay out their first litter, and be ready to take a rest just as the price of eggs begins to go up. After the Hamburgs are grown, they are hardy as any other breed. There are several varieties of Hamburgs, and each variety has its admirers who claim that their favorites are a little superior to all the rest of the Hamburg tribe; but I never could see or find much difference, except in looks; one variety is as good as another; you can't go such amiss on Hamburgs, anyway. It may interest the admirers of the old-fashioned Bolton Greys, Creoles, Pheasants, and the "Dutch Everlasting Layers," to know that in the Hamburgs they will find their old favorites improved and rechristened. In the pencilled Hamburgs you will find all the good qualities of the old Bolton Greys, Creoles, and Dutch Layers; while the Spangled Hamburgs have lost none of the marvellous powers of egg production that made the old Pheasants so deservedly popular, years before a standard was thought of. Only last week, I received a letter from a man out in Nebraska, who wanted to know where he could get some of the "old-fashioned Pheasants," adding that they were the best layers he ever saw; and I frequently receive the same enquiries and the same testimony in regard to the laying qualities of the other old breeds mentioned.

**Dairy.**

**BUTTER SALTING.**

From the Country Gentleman.

The experience of all makers is that there are conditions of age, temperature, and practices of churning to be first taken note of, before the salting stage is reached, or else a butter will

result that no age will ripen, or to which time will add no more delicate and exquisite aroma. Occasionally one hears of a case where butter was kept for a long time, and without loss of flavor; but that it gathered new flavors, or was increased in market value, excites our curiosity. But when one does find butter of considerable age of good flavor, it will be always found that it was most skilfully made of the best materials, and kept at a very low uniform temperature, and thoroughly excluded from the air; and that salt played second part in its keeping is evidenced by the usually well-made butter, well salted, but by neglecting to keep at a low temperature, and protected from the air, it spoiled within a few days. Butter is essentially an animal oil, its principal parts being stearin and palmitin, the same as the tallow of the kidneys; but in addition it does contain liquid fats peculiar to it, and giving butter its distinctive characteristic. That these liquid oils, minute in amounts, are liable to quicker decomposition than the other fats composing the main part of the butter we have no direct proof; but as in the case of the Danish exhibit of unsalted butter at the Centennial, made three years before, we may conclude that the different elements of butter are equally good keepers. Then we must look to some other cause for butter not keeping, and for some reason why salt is not a preservative agent. In the usual store butter we find the butter charged with abundant traces of buttermilk; and the result is that the butter soon becomes rancid unless it is kept at a temperature so low as to wholly arrest any chemical changes that would otherwise take place. Buttermilk contains about, or nearly, ten per cent. of solid matter, the largest part of which is casein or cheesy matter, together with milk-sugar and the like. Casein will soon begin to ferment if left in its natural state—unless the agency of heat is introduced to "cook" it—and all the sooner if the butter is made from acid cream. It is true we salt the curd in cheese, but the curd has been thoroughly cooked; the digestive principle of rennet has been introduced to change its nature; and, lastly, it is put under great pressure, and then bandaged and painted with grease to exclude the air. But with the caseous matter in the butter it is different, and having no check put upon it, nor the gases which it will develop cooked out, the salt fails to correct it, and the butter is soon off flavor, rancid, and lastly worthless. So good an authority as the late Professor Voelcker says of casein "that when exposed it undergoes a ferment, and causes a partial breaking up of the fats of butter, which resolves them into their constituents—the acids—and these give rancidity . . . but when milk is scalded the casein becomes in part insoluble, and the decomposition is longer in taking place." And, again, "the keeping of the butter is attributed to exclusion of the casein from the butter by washings with fresh water, several times repeated, and then working out the surplus moisture," giving first to scalding curd or casein to render its action latent, and of more slow decomposition, as in the case of scalded cream, and second to thorough washing of butter made from ripe cream, as the real reasons for butter keeping well, but does not mention salt once as the chief agent in making a long-keeping butter. It is not my purpose to declare against salting butter, for in a secondary place salt has its uses in butter-making; but to try to show that good, long-keeping butter is dependent upon something else than salt to give it staying qualities. Salt may for a time disguise imperfections in butter, but between a salt taste and a genuine butter flavor there is a wide gulf; while he who depends upon salt to bridge over the period between manufacture

and consumption will often find himself without short connections. That there is no standard for the uniform salting of butter, and all degrees of saltiness are called for by the consumer, proves that there is a greater demand for salt in butter from the education of habit than from the real needs in the preservation of the table fat. Butter may need salt to some extent to absorb surplus moisture, and mayhap "pickle" (as in the case of beef and pork) the membranous matter that it is asserted exists in the milk; but if the cream is churned when "ripe," not sour, and before the acids have commenced their work upon the fatty oils, and the butter is thoroughly washed from its sugar and caseous matter, the agency of salt to keep the product will become less to be relied upon—and found wanting—and the consumer more often delighted with a clear, pure butter, in contrast to a butter kept with salt, but odorous with butyric acid.

**Live Stock & Kindred Markets.**

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, TORONTO, Jan. 28th, 1885.

Since a week ago the British cattle trade has received a severe set back, which has resulted in a decline in values amounting to half a cent per pound, and latest cables report the markets in a semi-demoralized condition, much of the late improvement having been lost. Much of the altered aspect of affairs is due to the large increase in the offerings, which to-day were heavy and served to give the market a weak tone, which made it difficult to maintain values. The receipts of Canadians and Americans have considerably increased, in fact were heavy, and there has also been an increase in the supplies from other sources. The offerings at all the principal markets have been heavy and the advantage altogether on the side of buyers, who were enabled to make their own terms to a great extent. The sheep trade has been without any new feature and values remain unchanged.

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

	\$	c.	\$	c.	
Cattle—					
Prime Canadian steers.....	0	14	to	0	00
Fair to choice.....	0	13½	to	0	00
Poor to medium.....	0	12½	to	0	00
Inferior and bulls.....	0	09½	to	0	11
Sheep:—					
Best sheep.....	0	12	to	0	00
Secondary qualities.....	0	10	to	0	11
Merinos.....	0	09½	to	0	10½
Inferior and rams.....	0	07	to	0	0½

TORONTO.

Owing to larger supplies in the local live stock market this week cattle, sheep, and lambs are somewhat easier. Business, however, may be called good, as, though prices may be low, both sellers and buyers appear satisfied, and it is only the chronic grumblers who have any complaint to make. The receipts yesterday were about 20 car loads. There were also a number of offerings which were unsold at the close of last week.

CATTLE.—The demand for cattle has been fair, and notwithstanding the large receipts of Tuesday and the offerings held over from last week, everything was disposed of. The quality shows a slight improvement on last week in that there are less inferior animals offering. Still there are not very many choice. Local butchers absorb the majority of the offerings. The prevailing price for butchers' cattle has been 3 to 4¼c. this week. In a few cases as high as 5c. has been paid. The export demand is light, but still there is some quiet buying. A load of exporters was bought on Tuesday for 5c. per lb., the animals averaging 1,522 lbs. each. Mixed loads have been purchased as low as 4c. per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The supplies this week number 350 head. This has supplied the good demand that has existed for some time, and prices are easier than a week ago. The offerings are now generally sold in mixed bunches. The ruling prices have been

\$4.50 to \$5.00 per head for good sheep and lamb, weighing from 100 to 120 lbs. each. The demand continues fair at these figures.

Hogs. Continue in good demand, and prices have advanced 1/2c per lb. The offerings this week have been light and 4 1/2c has been paid for all offered, these being animals weighing about 160 lbs. each.

The receipts at the market here for the week ending Jan. 24th were 746 cattle, 307 sheep and lambs, and 28 hogs, against 701 cattle, 224 sheep and lambs, and 123 hogs the week before; 713 cattle, 377 sheep and lambs, and 57 hogs the corresponding week in 1884; and 437 cattle, 393 sheep and lambs, and 203 hogs during the corresponding week in 1883.

We quote as follows:

Cattle, export, 1,200 lbs. and upwards	4 to 5	per lb.
Cattle, butchers', choice	0 to 4 1/2	"
" good	3 1/2 to 4	"
" common	3 to 3 1/2	"
Atch cows, per head	\$30 to \$60	
Springers	30 to 60	
Sheep and lambs, choice, per head	0 00 to 5 00	
" secondary qualities, per head	0 00 to 4 50	
Hogs, fat, off the car	4 1/2 to 4 1/2	per lb.
" store	4 1/2 to 4 1/2	"
Calves, dressed	6 to 8	"

MONTREAL.

The shipping cattle trade at this point does not amount to much at present, transactions being few. Sales have been made since our last report at 4 1/2c. per lb. live weight. At Viger market fully 350 head of cattle were received. Butchers bought fairly well as the quality of the offerings was suitable. Good to choice heifers and steers may be quoted at 4 1/2 to 5c. per lb. live weight, although some pretty good lots sold at 4 1/2c. Medium to fair grades brought 3 to 4c. Calves were scarce and sold as high as \$15 each for the best. Sheep were in moderate request at 3 1/2 to 4c. per lb. live weight for the better grades. Live hogs were dull at about 4 1/2c. per lb. for good lots.

THE HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Trade continues very quiet. The demand is slack and quite a few horses are offering. At an auction sale this week 30 horses were offered but only fifteen found a sale. These were general purpose animals, weighing from 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., and sold at \$90 to \$130 each. Dealers report prices considerably lower than at this time last year, and owing to the number of horses offering, it is thought that prices will not advance much, if any.

MONTREAL.

Advices from Montreal report a quiet business. A few foreign buyers are on the market, but are not doing much. Among the sales were a handsome pair of carriage horses 4 to 5 years old, about 1,200 lbs. each at \$500; a single horse at \$170 and another at \$130.

PRODUCE.

Supplies have continued to be small since our last, and there has been, in most cases, a steady enquiry maintained. Prices have varied slightly in tendency, some tending up, others weak. Outside prices have generally been rather weak, those of wheat showing a reactionary tendency both in England and the States. Estimates of wheat stocks in England, France, Southern Russia, in transit and in sight in the States, show a considerable decrease, but if we add the stocks in California, there would seem to be about as much available to come forward now as at the beginning of 1884. In the States the visible supply of grain has been decreasing; that of wheat has decreased to 42,576,000 bushels, against 42,629,000 in the preceding week, and 34,890,000 last year.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL, ON DATES INDICATED.

	Jan. 20.	Jan. 27.
Flour	115 6d	115 6d
R. Wheat	75 6d	75 4d
R. Winter	75 9d	75 6d
No. 1 Cal.	75 9d	75 5d
No. 2 Cal.	75 6d	75 3d
Corn	55 1d	45 11 1/2d
Barley	55 6d	55 6d
Oats	55 5d	55 5d
Peas	65 0d	65 0d
Pork	65 9d	64 8d
Lard	37 9d	36 6d
Hacon	33 9d	33 6d
Tallow	33 9d	33 6d
Cheese	62 6d	62 5d

FLOUR.—Has continued in active demand at still advancing prices. Superior extra sold on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday at equal to \$3.80 here. Extra changed hands on Thursday at equal to \$3.60, and on Saturday at equal to \$3.55 and \$3.60. At close the feeling was quiet but these prices were probably obtainable.

BRAN. Scarce and firm with buyers at \$10.75 to \$11.00 here.

OATMEAL.—Quiet and apparently unchanged at about \$3.65 for good car-lots and \$4.00 for small lots.

WHEAT.—A steady demand for shipment was kept up in the latter part of last week, when lots of No. 1 spring and No. 2 fall lying at railway stations changed hands at equal to \$3c. here, and No. 3 fall and No. 2 spring at equal to \$1 to \$2c., but cars of inspected on spot worth something more; but at close there was a slack demand at a fall of one to two cents, which holders were not inclined to accept. On street, fall and spring sold at close for 81 to 82c, and goose at 67 to 68 1/2c.

OATS.—All offered wanted at steady prices. Cars, both on track and to arrive, sold in the latter part of last week at 31 to 31 1/2c. for good average qualities, which prices would have been repeated at close had any been offered. On street prices closed at 33 to 34c.

BARLEY.—Has been wanted all week, and, apparently, at advancing prices. No. 1 very scarce; a single car brought 74c. at the close. No. 2 has been going when obtainable at 67 to 68c., and "cut-down" at about 65c. Extra No. 3 sold on Monday at 62c. f.o.c., which would have been repeated at close. No. 3 lying outside sold last week at equal to 57 1/2c. here, and cars on spot wanted at 58c. On street prices closed at 60 to 69 1/2c., with No. 1 worth 72 to 73c.

PEAS.—Not offering, but if obtainable would have brought 59 to 60c. f.o.c. Street prices closed 57 to 59 1/2c.

RYE.—Inactive and unchanged at 56c.

HAY.—Pressed quiet but steady at \$11.00 to \$12.00 for car-lots. Market receipts decreasing at close, and prices steady at \$8.00 to \$10.00 for clover and \$11.00 to \$14.00 for timothy.

STRAW.—All offered wanted; loose has brought \$7.00, and sheaf from \$8.00 to \$9.50, with a couple of loads going to \$10.00.

POTATOES.—Cars unchanged, neither offered nor wanted. Street receipts small and prices firm at 40 to 45c.

APPLES.—Inactive; nothing doing in car-lots. Street receipts small; common and inferior going at \$1.00 to \$1.25, and good to choice at \$1.50 to \$1.75.

POULTRY.—Scarce and steady. Box-lots have brought 10 to 11c. per lb. for turkeys; from 6 1/2 to 7c. for geese, and 7 1/2 to 9c. for ducks, with from 45 to 60c. per pair for fowl.

TORONTO MARKET.

F. ur, p. brl., f.o.c., Sup. extra	\$3 80	to \$0 00
" " Extra	3 60	to 0 00
" " Strong Bakers'	0 00	to 0 00
" " S.W. Extra	0 00	to 0 00
" " Supertine	0 00	to 0 00
Oatmeal	3 60	to 0 00
Cornmeal	0 00	to 3 50
Bran, per ton	10 75	to 11 00
Fall wheat, No. 1	0 00	to 0 00
" No. 2	0 82	to 0 00
" No. 3	0 80	to 0 00
Spring Wheat, No. 1	0 82	to 0 00
" No. 2	0 80	to 0 81
" No. 3	0 00	to 0 00
Barley, No. 1	0 74	to 0 00
" No. 2	0 68	to 0 00
" No. 3 Extra	0 62	to 0 00
" No. 3	0 58	to 0 00
Oats	0 31	to 0 32
Peas	0 59	to 0 60
Rye	0 55	to 0 56
Corn	0 47	to 0 00
Timothy Seed, per bush	0 00	to 0 00
Clover	0 00	to 0 00
Flax, screened, 100 lbs.	0 00	to 0 00

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—There has been no movement in anything save fine dairy and good to choice rolls for the supply of the local market. These have sold as before at 17 to 18c. for fine dairy and 14 to 15c. for good to choice rolls, but some inferior, or re-made rolls, have gone off at 9 to 10c. For medium or inferior tubs there is simply no sale; these qualities are, in

one word, demoralized. On the street pound rolls easier at 20 to 23c. and tubs and crocks ranging from 15 to 18c.

CHEESE.—Firm at 12 to 12 1/2c. for small lots of good to choice, with some firms asking 13c. for the latter.

EGGS.—Round lots of limed abundant, slow of sale and weak at 17c.; but fresh fairly steady at 20 to 21c. On street really fresh and new-laid from 24 to 28c.

PORK.—Firm at \$16 for small lots.

BACON.—Steady all over. Cumberland firmer; a car sold at 7 1/2c.; tons and cases 7 1/2c.; long clear unchanged at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c. for tons and cases; rolls sold at 9 1/2c. for a lot of 200 short and at 10 to 10 1/2c. for small lots; bellies 11 1/2 to 12c.

HAMS.—Inactive and unchanged; round lots held at 11c. and small at 11 1/2 to 12c.

LARD.—Quiet and unchanged at 10 to 10 1/2c. for small lots of tinnets and pails.

HOGS.—Rather unsettled; receipts small and the few small rail lots offered sold at \$5.75 to \$5.80, but cars might bring rather more. On street \$5.75 to \$6, with occasionally \$6 25, paid.

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

DRIED APPLES.—Seem still tending downwards; job lots on the spot offered at 4 1/2c. but not taken and small lots slow at 5 to 5 1/2c.

HOPS.—There have been sales of a few single bales of choice at 19c., but beyond this nothing doing and prices nominal.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Butter, choice dairy	0 17	to 0 18
" good shipping lots	0 00	to 0 00
" inferior, &c.	0 09	to 0 10
Cheese, in small lots	0 11	to 0 12 1/2
Pork, mess, per brl.	00 00	to 16 00
Bacon, long clear	0 08	to 0 08 1/2
" Cumberland cut	0 07 1/2	to 0 07 1/2
" smoked	0 00	to 0 00
Hams, smoked	0 11	to 0 12
" cured and canvassed	0 00	to 0 00
" in pickle	0 00	to 0 00
Lard, in tinnets and pails	0 10	to 0 10 1/2
" in tierces	0 00	to 0 00
Eggs	0 17	to 0 21
Dressed hogs	5 75	to 5 85
Hops	0 12	to 0 15
Dried apples	0 04 1/2	to 0 05 1/2
White beans	0 75	to 1 25
Liverpool coarse salt	0 62	to 0 75
" dairy, per bag 56 lbs.	0 50	to 0 00
" fine	1 45	to 1 50
Goderich, per barrel	1 25	to 1 30
" per car lot	1 20	to 0 00

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Green of good quality have been offered in sufficient numbers and selling as before. Cured steady with sales of car-lots at 8 1/2c.

CALFSKINS.—Green very scarce; all offered wanted but no advance established; cured going off readily at 13 and 15c.

SHEEPSKINS.—Prices have advanced to \$1.00 for the best green; there cannot be said to have been any extra-large supply, but there has been quite enough; country lots have ranged from 70 to 90c.

WOOL.—Inactive but seems to have remained steady in value, with selected fleece worth 18 to 19c. and coarse 16 to 17c. Some slow demand for super has been heard from the factories but insufficient to set any movement going; values seem to have been 21 to 22c. for it and 26 to 27c. for extra.

TALLOW.—Firm but unchanged in price at 3 1/2c. for rough and 6 1/2c. for rendered; offerings sufficient.

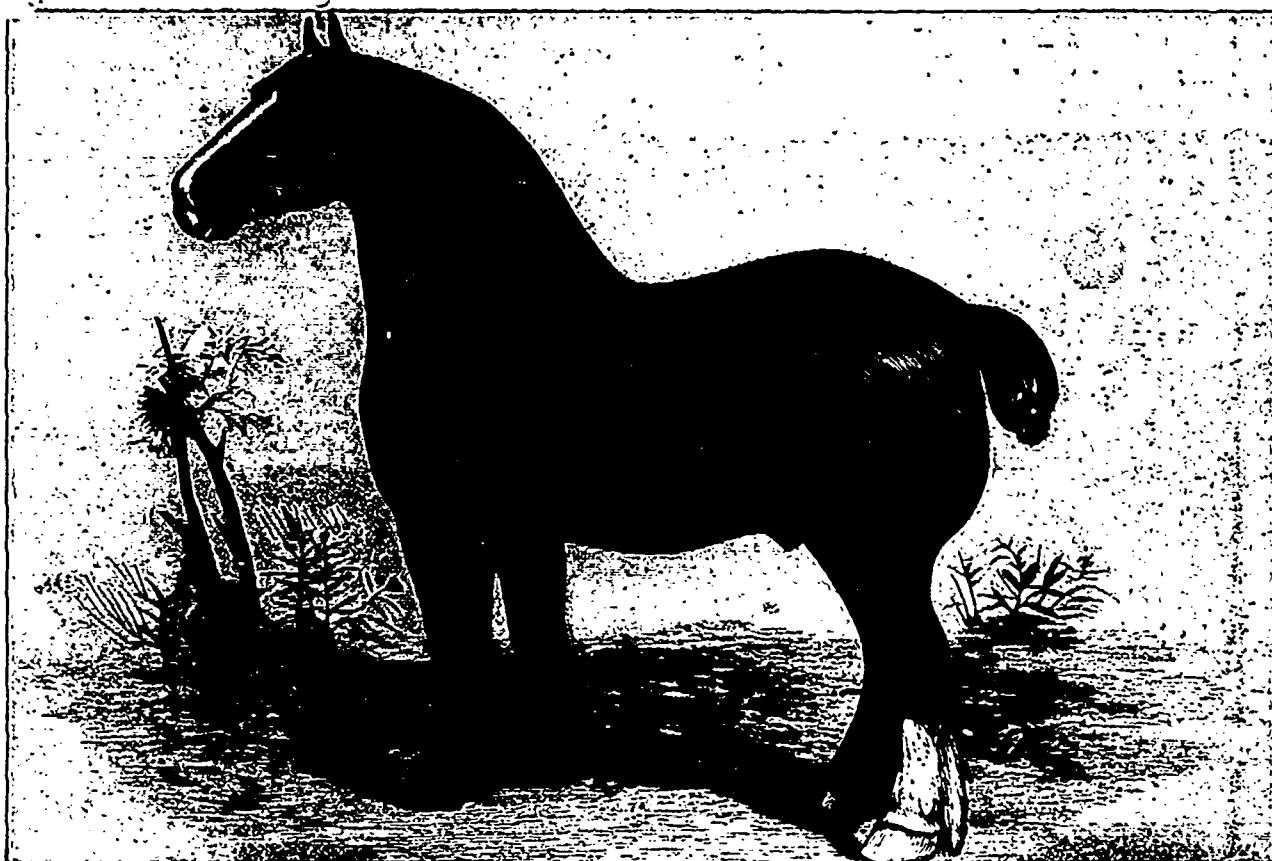
Hides and Skins.

Steers, 60 to 90 lbs.	\$0 08	to \$0 00
Cows	0 07 1/2	to 0 00
Cured and inspected	0 08 1/2	to 0 00
Calfskins, green	0 11	to 0 13
" cured	0 13	to 0 15
Sheepskins	0 60	to 1 00
Lambskins	0 00	to 0 00
Pelts	0 00	to 0 00
Tallow, rough	0 03 1/2	to 0 00
" rendered	0 06 1/2	to 0 00

Wool.

Fleece, comb'g ord.	0 15	to 0 19
" Southdown	0 21	to 0 22
Pulled combing	0 17	to 0 18
" super	0 21	to 0 22
Extra	0 26	to 0 28

IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES



IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES

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

# TENTH IMPORTATION OF DRAUGHT STALLIONS.

MESSRS. HENDRIE & DOUGLAS

BEG TO INFORM

# BREEDERS OF DRAUGHT HORSES

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

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

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

**HENDRIE & DOUGLAS,**  
HAMILTON, ONT.

When replying to this advertisement mention CANADIAN BREEDER.

### Horses Wanted.

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Rules of Sale similar to last year. No reserve  
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me that it thoroughly exterminated Ticks. I  
have, therefore, no doubt that it will do so.  
Yours truly,  
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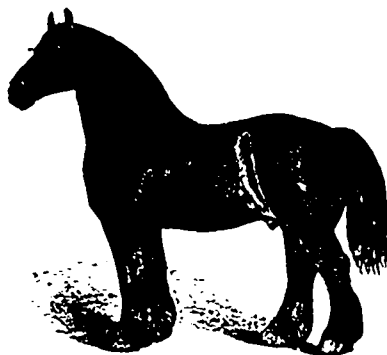
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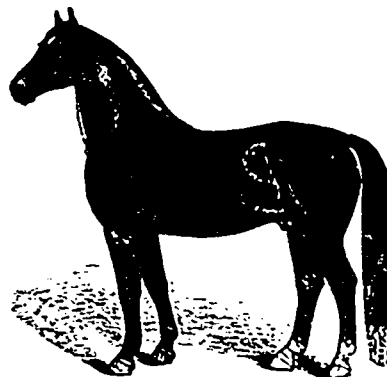
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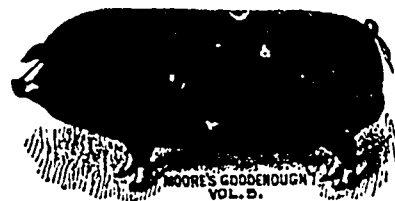
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W. H. GRIFFIN, Deputy Postmaster-General.



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.

By order, JOHN LOWE, Secy., Dept. of Agric. Department of Agriculture, Ottawa Dec. 19th, 1881.



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.



Notice to Contractors

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Repairs, Collingwood," will be received until MONDAY, the 9th day of FEBRUARY next, inclusively, for Repairing the Breakwater at the entrance to Collingwood Harbor, Simcoe County, Ontario, according to a specification to be seen on application to Adam Duigoon, Esq., Collingwood, from whom forms of Tender can be obtained.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



ORDER IN COUNCIL.—Government House, Ottawa, Monday, 8th Sept., 1884. Present: His EXCELLENCY THE GOV.-GENERAL in Council. WHEREAS, the disease of pleuro-pneumonia prevails among neat cattle in the Western State of Illinois as well as in other more Eastern of the United States, and there is reason to believe that neat cattle for breeding purposes have been sent from the State of Illinois to more Western States and Territories;

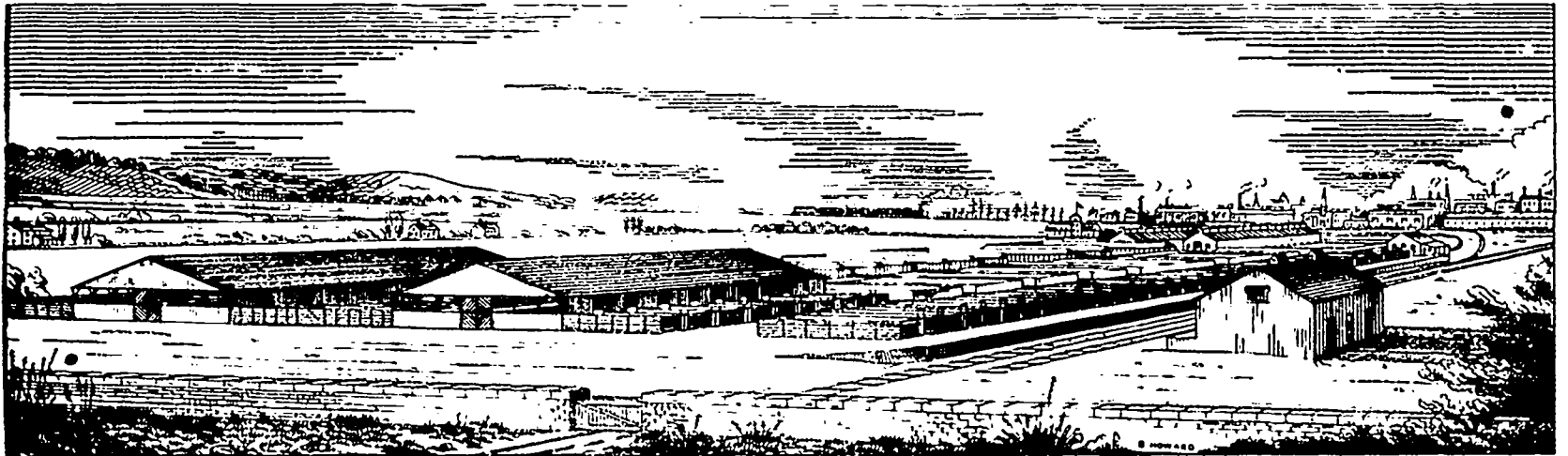


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**High Ground, well Drained.**  
**Most Modern arrangements for Feeding and Watering Cattle.**

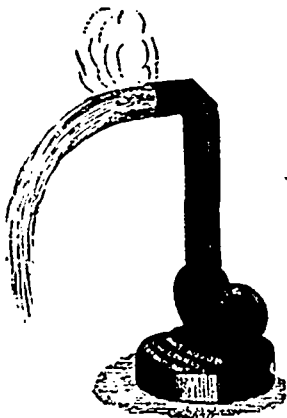
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Large Easy-riding Stock Cars, Fast Trains, best facilities for Loading and Unloading, Moderate Charges for Feed and Prompt Attention at the Yards.  
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### THE Improved Model Washer & Bleacher.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded  
**\$1000.00 REWARD FOR ITS SUPERIOR.**  
 Washing made light and easy. The clothes have that pure whiteness which no other mode of washing can produce. No rubbing required, no friction to injure the fabric. A 10 year old girl can do the washing as well as an older person. Weighs less than six pounds. Can be carried in a small valise.  
 To place it in every household the price has been placed at \$3.00, and if not found satisfactory, money refunded in one month from date of purchase. So what the *Canada Presbyterian* says about it.—"The Model Washer and Bleacher which Mr. C. W. Dennis offers to the public has many and valuable advantages. It is a time and labor-saving machine, it is substantial and enduring and is very cheap. From trial in the household we can testify to its excellence."  
 Send for circulars AGENTS WANTED.  
 (Mention this paper.)

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**213 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.**

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