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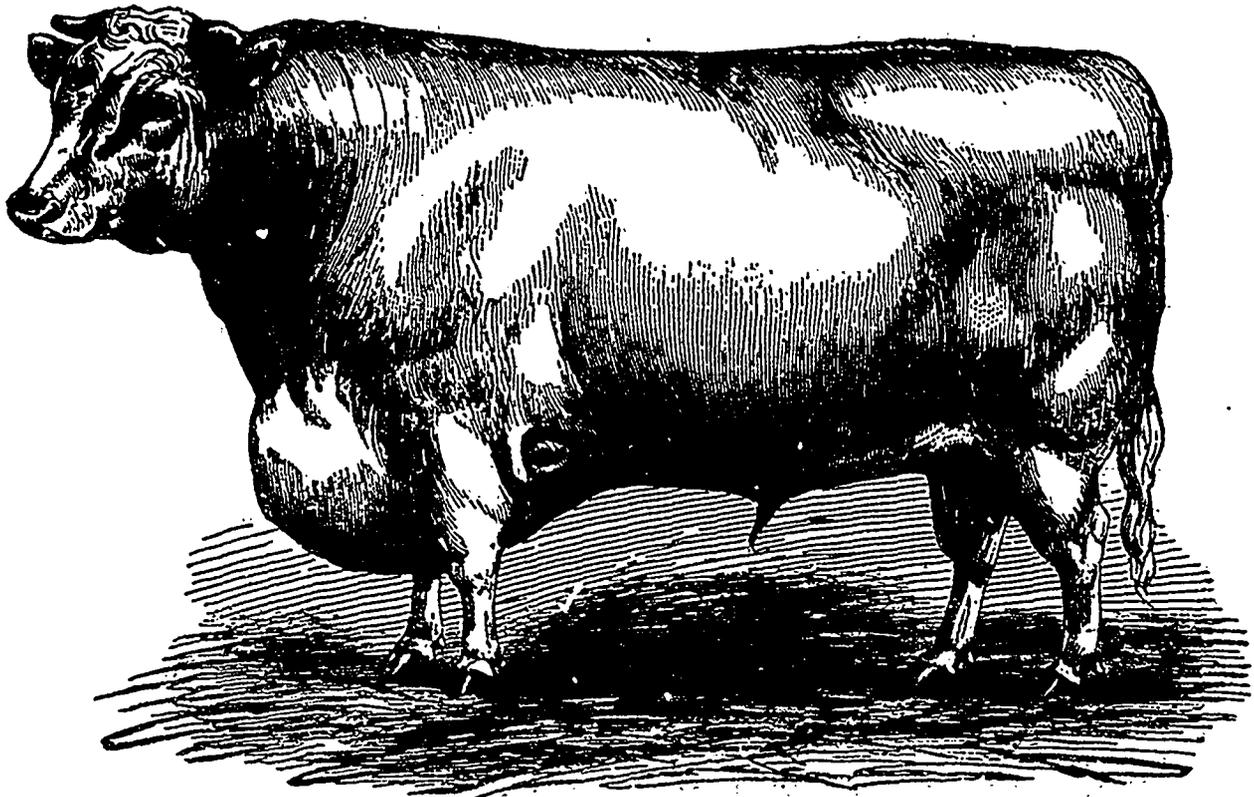
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# CANADIAN BREEDER and AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, JULY 10, 1885.

No. 28.



The Shorthorn Bull "EARL OF OXFORD." Bred by and the Property of Mr. W. Chapman, Trewithian House, Gerrans, Grampound Road, Cornwall.

Winner of the First Prize in the Aged Bull Class at the Bath and West of England Society's Show at Brighton, June, 1885, and of several other Showyard Honours.

## FEEDING MILK TO POULTRY.

A neighbor of ours whose hens, to our exasperation, kept on laying when eggs were forty-five cents a dozen, while ours persistently layed off during the same season, on being questioned revealed the fact that his hens had a pailful of skimmed (perhaps clabbered) milk each day, and no other drink. On comparing notes, we each found that the management of our fowls was almost exactly alike with this simple difference—a difference that had put many a dollar to the credit side of his ledger, while our one was left blank during the same period, and this thing had been going on for years, with the result always in favor of a milk diet.

Young chickens ought to be encouraged to grow as rapidly as possible, both for their own good and the pecuniary advantages of their owner. Sooner grown less feed is a sure rule always. To breeders located in a butter-making district there is no food more full of profit for

this forcing process than curd made of skimmed milk separated from the whey.—*Ex.*

## FEED THE PIGS THROUGH THE SOW.

Generous treatment of the brood sows always pays in the increased thriftiness of the pigs.

While it is not especially desirable to have the sows overly fat, yet they should be kept in the very best condition. And when furnishing a litter of pigs their food, especial care should be taken to supply them with good nourishing food. You cannot reasonably expect the sow to furnish a liberal supply of milk to her pigs unless you supply her liberally with feed. Young pigs should commence to grow as soon as they commence to nurse, and, as they are too young to eat themselves, the most economical plan of feeding them is to feed the sow.

To stint the sow is to stint the pigs, and to

do this is to inflict an injury upon them which no other after treatment will fully recover. Provide a good shelter and a good trough, so that a liberal supply of slops can be given. What we want is to feed material that makes the most as well as nourishing food for the pigs. The quality is fully as important as the quantity. The surest way of securing profitable hogs is by quick growth, and to do this you must keep the pigs growing from the start. And if the sow furnishes the milk she must have the feed. What she will pick up will not answer. You may not succeed in fattening her while she is suckling her pigs, but you can make her furnish the very best of nourishing food to her pigs, and keep them growing right along, too; then when you change to other feed they will be in a healthy, growing condition, and will not suffer by the change. A good start secured while they are young will make it a much easier matter to keep them growing; so that this importance of giving them a good start should not be overlooked.

# THE CANADIAN BREEDER

## AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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

**SUBSCRIPTION, - - \$2.00 per Annum**

### ADVERTISING RATES.

Per line, each insertion, - - - - - 20 cents.

(Nonpareil measurement, 12 lines to one inch.)

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COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.  
TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, July 10th, 1885.

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

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

N. W. AYER & SON, Times building, Philadelphia, are agents for this paper. Files may be seen and contracts made at their office.

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

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

For our illustration this week we are indebted to the *English Live Stock Journal*.

### PIGS ON THE FARM.

It is somewhat surprising that Canadian farmers of moderate means do not pay more attention to pig raising. There are pigs to be found on every farm to be sure, but they appear to be kept rather as scavengers—necessary evils—than for their own sake as a source of profit. They are kept for what they will consume rather than for what they can be made to produce. When pigs are kept in this way they cannot be profitable. They are fed on refuse from the house, the barn, and the dairy, but when these sources of sustenance fail to produce up to the average the pigs are too often allowed to go hungry. "Fattening" and "growing" pigs on the farm is pretty sure to be profitable, if conducted on business principles, but when the pigs cease to either grow or fatten the farmer is simply throwing away time and feed upon them. As mere "boarders" pigs are neither profitable, companionable, nor in any way eligible. From the time they are littered till killing time arrives pigs should be kept increasing in weight (except of course those reserved for breeding purposes), and in order to keep up this progress the farmer must at times supplement the refuse they receive with coarse

grains properly prepared for them. But it is not in the matter of feeding alone that the pig requires rational common sense treatment. He should have a thoroughly clean, well lighted, and well ventilated pen in which to live when confined for fattening, and when this is not in use he should have a good rich clover pasture in which to run. Clean, pure water and plenty of it should always be within reach of the pigs, especially when they are being fattened, as the large quantity of food they are then consuming has a tendency to render them very thirsty.

Every farmer should keep pigs enough to consume not only all his waste from stable, dairy, and granary, but all his surplus coarse grains and roots as well. If he can grow coarse grains and roots to be fed to his hogs in addition to any surplus he may have after feeding his horses, dairy, and fattening cattle, so much the better, he will be sure to find the investment a paying one. But the great lesson we would impress upon farmers in this connection is the same that we have always striven to impart to cattle feeders and breeders. "Keep your stock growing all the time." Pig "boarders" are in all respects undesirable. They must be kept progressing or the profit on his training wholly disappears, while the feed expended in keeping the pig alive produces nothing in the shape of returns. In order to keep his pigs progressing the farmer must be prepared to grow coarse grains especially for their benefit, and never let them want for food merely because the refuse of the dairy, the granary, or the kitchen happens to be temporarily exhausted. They will manufacture the "raw material" in the way of farm products into meat and manure just as profitably as the bullocks and heifers will, while they have the advantage of manufacturing into such necessary and always desirable commodities a large amount of farm refuse that could not otherwise be made to serve any useful purpose.

### SHADE TREES ON THE FARM.

Travellers in passing through a majority of our Canadian towns, cities, and villages are impressed with the idea that the inhabitants of these localities vastly over-rate the value of their land. They are driven to this conclusion on seeing the houses open directly upon the street or into little seven-by-nine spaces that hardly deserve the name of "door-yard." Streets are usually much narrower than they should be, and those streets and premises ornamented with shrubbery or shade trees are the exception rather than the rule. This, of course, does not apply so pronouncedly to our large cities, where property is really valuable, as to the smaller towns and villages, where space for shrubbery and shade trees is only a matter of a few dollars. On the contrary, strange as it may seem, one sees more of the costly territory of our large cities than of the inexpensive land in towns and villages devoted to such purposes. There can be no doubt that the want of taste thus exhibited materially detracts from the value of prop-

erty in our villages and country towns. While in the neighboring republic nearly every prettily located village is of more or less value as a summer resort, comparatively few of our Canadian villages are more than barely habitable in the dog days, and this is because the houses are crowded together into an absurdly narrow space and because the streets are comparatively bare of trees and shrubbery of every kind.

What is true of our villages and country towns is unfortunately true of our farms. In their struggles with the dense forests of Ontario, the early settlers appear to have contracted an unquenchable hatred of what was then the greatest enemy to their progress and prosperity, which has even descended to their children and children's children. When once the Canadian settler has mastered the forest and cleared his fields he is not inclined to limit his triumph to a degree that is merely utilitarian, but he must destroy for the time at least every individual of the hated fraternity that has cost him so much time and labor. This is, of course, very foolish and unprofitable, and the farmer who indulges this propensity is sure to rue it sooner or later.

We do not believe in allowing grain fields to be filled with trees which shall keep the crop from the sunshine and at the same absorb the wealth of the soil which should contribute to its growth. But because grain fields should be nearly or quite free from trees it does not prove that the farm should be denuded of every tree and shrub. Permanent pastures would be greatly the better of shade trees, while land must indeed be very costly where it does not pay to grow trees in the borders of the fields. These not only serve to moderate the force of the winds, but they furnish a most desirable shade for any stock that happens to be turned into the field after the crop is out or in case of its being used temporarily for pasture.

At present it might be difficult to convince most farmers that anything but barbed wire will make a suitable fence, but as stock-raising increases in favor with our farmers (as it is sure to do), it is not improbable that wire may decline in favor. That numerous accidents must be constantly arising from its use is only too evident, and even now the strongest argument to be urged in its favor is that in many localities it is the cheapest material available that can be made to serve the purpose of fencing satisfactorily. This being the case, what will be the value a few years hence of a farm whose fields are all properly enclosed with handsome well-kept hedges? The farmer who is now spending a little time and trouble in the growing of windbreaks, shade trees, and hedges is performing a work that will in a few years bring him rich and satisfactory returns.

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.

PHALLAS AND MAXEY COBB.

With a shade the best time to his credit, Maxey Cobb has been compelled to lower his colors to Phallas in a race of heats. From the telegraphic reports it would seem that the son of Dictator was the favorite in the betting before the race, the pool-selling being Phallas \$60, Maxey Cobb \$50 and \$40. This is not surprising, for while, as before stated, the son of Happy Medium had a slightly faster mile to his credit, the son of Dictator had made his record in an actual race, and after the heats were broken at that. While both these horses are well bred, the victory of Mr. Case's stallion must be regarded as particularly satisfactory to those who prize warm blood in the trotter. Phallas is certainly bred to fight out a race more bravely than Mr. Cohnfield's stallion, though it must be admitted that the latter is no cold blooded mongrel. It would appear that Phallas was never headed in the race. The time of the heats was as follows:—

	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	Mile.
1st Heat.....	35	1.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.41	2.14
2nd " .....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.06	1.40 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.15 $\frac{1}{2}$
3rd " .....	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.46 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.20 $\frac{1}{2}$

Whether the owner of Maxey Cobb will allow the question of relative superiority to rest where this race places it remains to be seen. The time was certainly good for the time of year.

Correspondence.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

From our Special Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, June 23rd, 1885.

Arrivals of Canadian live stock for past week at Liverpool consisted of 681 head; at London nearly 1,300; at Glasgow 890, and at Bristol about 250. Trade was fairly good in the market ports, 15c. being obtained for very good steers; at the country markets, however, such as Manchester and Wakefield, hardly as much money was got, the supplies there being now augmented from the Continent. In Glasgow a number of the cattle were taken by feeders for short keep and made relatively as much as those sold for slaughter. With larger consignments from the States due this current week, the outlook is less cheerful, and both yesterday and to-day prices at the Foreign Lairages were showing a weaker tendency. So far the Irish grass-fed cattle are making their appearance but slowly, and by all accounts the crop this year is smaller than it has been for many a day. Speaking from local experience, I find that our Dominion steers are held in high estimation by all who handle them, and the unanimous testimony of the butchers is that "they kill every ounce they look and more." Should this standard of excellence be maintained throughout the season, our exporters, feeders, and farmers will profit considerably, not only now, but for all time coming.

NEW PRIVY COUNCIL ORDERS.

An Order has just been issued from the Privy Council affecting foreign live stock imports. It takes effect from 1st August, 1885, and while making stringent regulations as against "scheduled" countries, virtually leaves Canada and other countries untouched. The most noticeable clause is that which reduces the period in

which animals from scheduled countries may be handled. Formerly fourteen days was allowed, but on and after 1st August next only ten days will be given, and if in the opinion of the Privy Council inspector there is a necessity for it, he may order the slaughter of every beast in the wharf within twelve hours. Fumigation of men and things is once more recommended, and careful inspection of ships, fittings, &c., is strongly insisted upon. Only the ports now licensed will be used for foreign live stock, the Council having determined to keep the number of landing places at the lowest possible figure commensurate with the trade.

FORTHCOMING SALES.

Mr. John Thornton has just issued catalogues for two important sales of Jersey cattle. On 3rd July the entire herd belonging to John Cardus, Esq., Town Hill, Southampton, will be disposed of in consequence of the expiration of his lease, and on 7th July a large portion of Capt. Spicer's old-established herd will be offered at the Dairy Farm, Spye Park, near Chippenham. Both herds are well known for their fineness and quality, combining all that is excellent of the Island stock with the hardihood and constitution of the English breed.

Another important sale is that of the pure-bred Red Polled cattle of Mr. Thomas Fulcher, Elmham Hall Farm, Norfolk. Of late years considerable interest has been taken in this breed, and purchases, chiefly on American account, show that the old "home-bred" cow, once the most popular in the South of England, is again coming to the front. The great milking and thriving properties of the breed, as well as their great longevity, commend them to all who have ever raised the Red Polls.

Our dairy produce factors will be glad to hear on the authority of Major Craigie that though the total head of cattle in Great Britain has increased considerably, the increase has been chiefly in the direction of meat, while dairy cows have greatly decreased. According to the gallant Major's statistics, in 1869 the proportion of dairy cows to the whole cattle in the United Kingdom was 40 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., while in 1884 the percentage was only 36 per cent. British dairy farmers working on the old time systems are weightily handicapped against the improved husbandry of transatlantic competitors, and for some years have been dropping out of the running. A reaction has lately been inaugurated, and with new appliances for the interior working and ensilage for the stock, our cousin John Bull is gradually becoming a scientific dairyist. When thoroughly educated he will probably begin to depend less than heretofore on his foreign butter and cheese imports.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

The following extracts are from an article by Mr. Henry F. Euren, editor of the Red Polled Herd Book:—

The history of Red Polled cattle can be carried back far into the last century. Suffolk had from time immemorial its breed of polled cattle producing butter which, 150 years ago, was asserted to be "justly esteemed the pleasantest and best in England." Arthur Young, in his "Survey" (A.D. 1794) defines the area—"a tract of country twenty miles by twelve \* \* \* the seat of the dairies of Suffolk"—which, he said, must be peculiarly considered the headquarters of the Suffolk Polled stock, though he found the breed spread over the whole country. In this "Survey" we get the first accurate de-

scription of the breed. Though Arthur Young makes no note of Norfolk Polled cattle, yet advertisements of sales held in and from the year 1778 prove that dairies of such animals were numerous in the county, and that they extended from the northern boundary of the Suffolk "head-quarters" well into the centre of Norfolk.

An old Elmham tenant, who survived until 1872, recollected Red Polled cattle on the estate so long ago as 1780. At Shipdham, they were greatly valued from a date certainly as early. At Necton they were kept from a remote period. The predominant breed in Norfolk at that time (see Marshall's "Rural Economy of Norfolk"—notes written from 1780 to 1782) was, however, "a Herefordshire breed in miniature," and "the favorite color a blood-red, with a white or mottled face." Marshall fortunately preserves for this generation a record of the process by which the excellences of this now extinct old Norfolk blood-red stock have been combined with the proverbial merits of the Suffolk Red Polled. He says there were several instances of the Norfolk breed being crossed with Suffolk bulls, and that the result was "increase of size and an improvement of form."

A Holkham tenant, Mr. Reeve, of Wighton—of whom Arthur Young speaks as an agriculturist whose husbandry merited attention—co-operating with his neighbor, Mr. England, of Binham, would appear to have thought more highly of this cross than did Mr. Marshall. The result of his selection was first shown in public at the Norfolk Agricultural Society's meeting, held at Swaffham, July 16, 1808, at a time when the rage for Devons was nearly at its height on the Holkham estate. The official report of the meeting was advertised. It spoke of the bull shown by Mr. J. Reeve as follows:—"This breed is a new kind, partaking of the best qualities of the Suffolk and the Devon and the old Norfolk. It has no horns, is of a true Devon or Norfolk red, and will get stock to raise fat to about fifty or sixty stone, with as little coarse meat as can be expected." Mr. Reeve could have had no part in drafting this report, or the word Devon would not have been found there; for an old letter in my possession, written by one who well knew Mr. Reeve's likes and dislikes, says "he certainly never used a Devon bull," and the writer goes on to speak of Mr. Reeve's "antagonism" to that breed. This "new kind" of cattle was carefully selected and bred by Mr. Reeve until September, 1828, when his dairy numbered twenty-five head, the bull, then sold, being "one of the most perfect animals in the kingdom." An equally judicious breeder was Mr. G. B. George, of Dunston, and afterwards of Eaton, near Norwich. Some of the animals were within a few years introduced into Suffolk, for crossing with the red cows there. The mixture of the two varieties has continued to this day, so that it would now be difficult to find stock which could be said to be free from its influence. Occasionally the evidence of the old Norfolk variety is made manifest by reversion, though the instances of this are now becoming very rare. Another cross was tried some forty or fifty years ago by Mr. Moseley, of Glenham, Suffolk. He used a Scotch bull for one generation, and then reverted to the original Suffolk breed. The evidence of this experiment is yet occasionally seen in the clouded noses in the few tribes which trace back to the cows of this once famous herd. Another experiment was made with a Devon cross; but the result in the end was found to be unsatisfactory. In fact, the animals whose breeding is known to have been true during the last fifty years or more give the best results now.

## COLOR.

Color was, in the opinion of the old fanciers of Suffolk Polls, a distinctive characteristic. Mr. M. Biddell, speaking in 1862, could "recollect the time when no other color than red would be looked at in a Suffolk cow," and in this discussion on color it was admitted that "the red cow had established the breed." Previous to that meeting of the Suffolk Agricultural Society there was a tendency being developed to get rid of the color distinction. This may have arisen from the remembrance of the fact that "red and white, brindle, and a yellowish cream color," had also been accepted colors, as representing good milkers. In Norfolk, as I have said, red was the favorite color, but in a few districts sheeted polls were preferred. The fashion has during the last forty years set steadily in one direction. The red, which is now recognized as the mark of excellence, is a deep, rich blood-red, and the spot of white on the udder, which Mr. George held to be a sign of good breeding, has been crossed out. The predominance of the deep red shows plainly the degree in which the old Norfolk breed has affected the polls, and, on the contrary, the freedom from horns and from white on the udder and face is evidence of the persistence of the Suffolk Polled character. The amalgamation of the two varieties—Norfolk Polled and Suffolk Polled—may with certainty be traced from the year 1846. Both counties henceforth met in an honorable competition in the show yard. Purchase of the handsomest and truest bred red stock became the desire of all the breeders. The result of this zeal was soon made evident, not only at county shows, but also at the Royal meetings. The breed, however, continued to be without a name until the Royal Agricultural Society, at the Battersea meeting in 1862, opened classes for "Norfolk and Suffolk Polled" cattle. This cognomen was thereupon adopted by Norfolk, but it was never accepted by the Suffolk Society, whose practice it has been either to provide classes for "Suffolks," or—and this very recently—for "Suffolk and Norfolk Polled." This breed now having its Herd-Book, and being distributed far beyond the boundaries of the two counties, is henceforth to be known as the "Red Polled," and the Register as "The Red Polled Herd-Book."

The standard description reads as follows:—

## ESSENTIALS.

*Color*.—Red. The tip of the tail and the udder may be white. The extension of the white of the udder a few inches along the inside of the flank, or a small white spot or mark on the under part of the belly, by the milk veins, shall not be held to disqualify any animal whose sire and dam form part of an established herd of the breed, or answer all other essentials of the "Standard Description"

*Form*.—There should be no horns, slugs, or abortive horns.

## POINTS OF A SUPERIOR ANIMAL.

*Color*.—A deep red, with udder of the same color, but the tip of the tail may be white. Nose not dark or cloudy.

*Form*.—A neat head and throat. A full eye. A tuft or crest of hair should hang over the forehead. The frontal bones should begin to contract a little above the eye, and should terminate in a comparatively narrow prominence at the top of the head.

In all other particulars the commonly accepted points of a superior animal are taken as applying to Red Polled cattle.

## DIVERSITY OF TYPE.

Many of the old Suffolk Polled cattle were much more massive beasts than the Norfolk;

and this characteristic is yet in evidence. They could easily be picked out from a collection by the comparative coarseness of the head—a difference which is now but seldom manifest. In other points there were few divergences in character between the two varieties.

## WEIGHT.

At the close of the last century the animals when fattened seldom exceeded fifty stone (of 14 pounds). This is the report both of Marshall and Young. The former says:—"The superior quality of their flesh, and their fattening freely at an early age, do away with every solid objection to their size and form." There has been great improvement in this matter of weight for age, while there has been no deterioration in the quality of the flesh; butchers now, as then, purchase the Red Polled readily, because they die well, and the meat is equal to the best Polled Scot or Highlander.

## PREPOTENCY OF THE POLLED TYPE.

Red Polled cattle are found to lay on flesh rapidly on pasture of the poorest character, where other breeds need to have an additional supply of richer food. The dry temperature of Norfolk and the poor pasture seem more particularly to have had their effect on the size of the stock. The first cross—stock sired by a Red Polled bull, no matter of what horned breed is the dam, is usually red in color and polled in character. Such animals, when fat, are eagerly bought by the butcher. I have recently seen a number of such cross-breeds, the produce of a Red Polled bull and a pure-bred Jersey cow, and am told the cross is an excellent one. Some of the animals had a few silver hairs mixed with the red coat; all were polled, and all had black noses.

## TIPPOO, THE GREAT TROTTING PROGENITOR OF CANADA.

(Concluded from our last.)

From Wallace's Monthly

He derived his information from his uncle, Stephen Niles, who was his mother's brother, and then the question presented itself, What Stephen Niles knew about these things, how he obtained his information, and what reliance could be placed on his representations. To detail the family history which Mr. Serls gives would become tedious to our readers, and we will therefore condense it as much as the essential facts will admit of. In 1798 Stephen Niles took a drove of horses to Prince Edward's County, and stopped with an uncle of his on the Bay Quinte, who was then a member of the Provincial Parliament. His uncle prevailed upon him to settle there. In 1800 he was married and bought a farm of two hundred acres of land, four miles west of Wellington, in Prince Edward's County, where he lived many years, and the place is still known as Niles' Corners. When the war of 1812 broke out he was employed by the British forces in procuring hay and grain for the mounted troops. For a number of years he was one of the bench of magistrates for the county. He was an orthodox Quaker in his religious belief, and died in 1858, leaving an honorable name behind him. This was the source from which Mr. Serls derived his information about the sire and dam of old Tippoo.

At the close of the war the military authorities sold off a large number of horses to the highest bidder, and Mr. Niles was present when Mr. Erastus Howard bid off a dark chestnut mare for ninety-three dollars, at Kingston. Here we have again the travelling preacher, Mr. Howard, and we have the time, place, and circumstances under which he became possessed of the mare that produced the famous Tippoo.

As a matter of course nothing can ever be learned about her blood and origin. In 1816 a man from Rhode Island, whose name is not positively remembered, but believed to have been Williams, travelled "Scape Goat" through Prince Edward's County, and he stopped one day and night in each week at the house of Stephen Niles, and during that season Mr. Howard bred his chestnut mare to Scape Goat. The produce was the black colt afterward owned by Mr. Wilcox, and by him named Tippoo Sultan. This colt seems to have passed through several other hands before he reached Mr. Morden in 1826. Mr. Serls says he died in 1836, while some others say he died in 1835, but all agree that his thigh was broken by a kick, and that this was the cause of his death. All agree also that the travelling preacher, Mr. Howard, owned his dam.

Of all the various representations made concerning the sire of old Tippoo, there are two that are specially worthy of note for the details they enter into. We refer to that from Mr. Leavens, spoken of above, and this from Mr. Serls. It will be observed that these two men speak of the subject from different points of recollection, and without any conference or agreement between them. Mr. Leavens says the horse was called "Escape," and Mr. Serls says he was called "Scape Goat." Instead of this being a disagreement, the one really confirms the other, for the difference is so trifling that it is evident they both refer to the same horse. Under ordinary circumstances he would say that "Escape" was more likely to be the true name than "Scape Goat." But as Mr. Serls is so much more matter-of-fact and definite in his statement than Mr. Leavens, we are compelled to accept "Scape Goat" as the true name of the horse. Even the wild and foolish tradition that Mr. Leavens gives about "Escape" being thrown overboard, on his voyage to this country, and found again after nine days, eating rushes on a sand-bar, has something in it that is confirmatory of Mr. Serls. This story was first told of the horse that became the progenitor of the Narragansett pacers, and Mr. Leavens applies it to this descendant of that horse instead of to the progenitor where belongs. It probably had its origin in the experiences of Rip Van Dam, as narrated by him in a letter written in 1711. He went up to Narragansett Bay and selected his horse, no doubt with a view to beating some other horse, as pacing races were very common and all the fashion at that time. He got him aboard a sloop, and when they had set sail the horse jumped overboard and swam ashore. He went back, got him aboard again, and brought him to New York. In this letter, written the year above stated—1711—he gives a full account of what he paid for the horse, the freight bill on the sloop, the number of days he was making the trip, etc. This Rip Van Dam was a very prominent man in his day. In 1731 he was President of the Council, and after the death of Governor Montgomerie he became Governor *ex-officio* of the colony of New York. This letter, as we understand it, was written to a friend in Philadelphia, which was then a great centre for pacing contests. At that period the pacer was the fashionable horse, and anything that did not pace was deemed of ignoble blood. This was many years before the English running horse had reached or assumed the character of a breed. With the Darley Arabian we begin to date the history of racing in England and the formation of the breed that we now call the thoroughbred, and he arrived in England about the time Rip Van Dam's pacer jumped overboard in Narragansett Bay. It was probably fifty years later before the breed began to be known as "thoroughbred." The Godolphin Arabian, one of

the two great founders of the breed, lived till 1753. This little digression will be excused when it is considered that we are anxious to dispel some of that profound ignorance that exists with regard to the origin and antiquity of the pacer. He was famous here and throughout the colonies for his speed long before the thoroughbred existed as a breed, and long before any thoroughbred, real or mythical, ever touched these shores. The race course in Philadelphia, where Race Street now is, was constructed about the beginning of the last century, as we understand it, and was intended for pacing contests. We have no account of any running races having taken place upon it till about the middle of the century.

The antiquity of the pacer, however, is not the question we are now considering, but the origin of the horse that became the sire of the head of a great family of trotters and pacers, by all odds, the greatest tribe that Canada has produced. After considering all the various representations made concerning this horse, it goes without saying that we accept the version of Mr. Serls as infinitely more satisfactory than any of the others, and containing within itself very strong evidences of its truthfulness and reliability. We will, therefore, for the first time, place old Tippoo in the Register with a sire that has a name, and considering Mr. Serls' statement that he was a very fast pacer, and came "from Narragansett Bay, in Rhode Island," we will not hesitate to call "Scape Goat" a Narragansett pacer. All primary evidence that was contemporaneous with "Scape Goat" has passed away, and it is probable that nothing was ever printed concerning him. We are, therefore, compelled to depend upon secondary evidence as the best that can be reached. The question may now be considered as closed, and we will not open it again to any claim or objection that is trivial and without great weight.

It was our intention to have embodied in this article a little sketch of the leading lines coming down from this great horse, that have distinguished themselves on the turf or in the stud, but we have already more than filled the space intended. Perhaps this is well enough, for our knowledge of these lines is very imperfect, and by deferring this feature we may possibly get some assistance from different persons who may know far more about them than we do. Unfortunately, our neighbors across the border, when they write horse at all, write about everybody's horses but their own. They become interested in all manner of horse investigations abroad, but they never initiate an investigation at home. This is unfortunate, for there is no field on this continent so full of unknown things in horse history. Now, who will help us to gather up the facts about this great Tippoo family?

#### THE ARIZONA QUARANTINE.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to drive or transport, or cause or procure to be driven or transported into the territory of Arizona, any cattle which are, or within twelve months prior to their introduction into this territory have been, affected with or exposed to any contagious or infectious disease, or which, within such period, have been driven or transported from or through any district of country where such disease was known to exist at the time of such driving or transporting, or without the certificate of the inspector of cattle, as hereinafter provided, being first obtained. Provided that cattle that are in transit in cars through the territory shall not be liable to the inspection provided for in this act.

SECTION 2. The governor shall appoint, by recommendation of the stock associations, at such convenient points as he may deem proper within the territory, and as near as possible to the frontier, inspectors of cattle, whose duty it shall be to inspect all cattle destined for introduction into the territory, and to ascertain whether any of such cattle are or have been infected with or exposed to any contagious or infectious disease, or have been driven or transported from or through any district of country where such disease was known to exist, per section 1 of this act, and for this purpose he may require affidavits of the persons in charge of such cattle as to all the facts connected with their driving or transporting.

SECTION 3. If, upon such inspection and investigation, such inspectors shall be satisfied that such cattle are free from contagious or infectious disease, and are otherwise proper to be admitted under the provisions of section 1 of this act, he shall give to the person in charge of such cattle a certificate to this effect, and if not so satisfied he shall refuse to give such certificate.

SECTION 4. The said inspectors shall hold their office during the pleasure of the governor, and shall be entitled to receive twenty cents per head for all cattle inspected not exceeding 500 head at one time, and for any excess above 500 in the same herd or lot, ten cents per head, and ten cents per mile for the distance necessarily travelled in going from their usual place of abode to the place of inspection, such fees and mileage to be paid by the owner of the cattle before the delivery of the certificate of inspection, and in case a certificate is not given, they may be recovered by the inspector from the owner in a civil action. For any wilful overcharge of fees or mileage, said inspectors or deputies shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, or by imprisonment not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall forfeit to the party injured three times the amount of such overcharge.

SECTION 5. For the purpose of taking the affidavits mentioned in section 2 of this act, the inspector shall have the power to administer oaths, and any such person who shall swear falsely in such affidavit shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

SECTION 6. The provisions of this act shall apply to shippers and carriers, as well as to owners of cattle, and the certificate of the inspector shall not relieve them from liability, either criminal or civil, for the introduction of cattle, contrary to the provisions of section 1 of this act.

SECTION 7. The inspector so appointed, as above provided, shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, enter into a good and sufficient bond, with not less than two good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of \$5,000, that he will faithfully perform the duties of such inspector to the best of his skill and ability. Such inspector may appoint one or more deputies, for whose acts he shall be responsible. Said inspector, and each deputy by him appointed, shall, before entering upon the duties required of them by this act, take and subscribe an oath well and faithfully to perform the duties required of them by this act.

SECTION 8. Every person having in charge cattle destined for introduction into this territory, whether as owner or carrier, or as agent of either, shall, at least three days (if to be brought in by rail, or five days if said cattle are to be driven in) beforehand, notify the inspector nearest the proposed point of entrance to the territory of the time and place when and where such cattle will be ready for inspection,

which place shall be beyond the boundary line of the territory, and he shall hold the cattle at the place so designated until inspected.

SECTION 9. Any inspector who shall knowingly give a false certificate, or shall, without good cause, under this act, refuse to give a certificate of inspection, or shall wilfully delay in making inspection when notified, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to the injured party for damages arising from such refusal or delay.

SECTION 10. Any person or corporation who shall violate the provisions of section 1 of this act shall be punished by a fine of \$5,000 for each offence, to be imposed by the court on conviction upon indictment or information, or to be recovered as a penalty by the territory in civil action, and shall also be liable for all damages resulting therefrom. Each lot or herd of cattle unlawfully brought into the territory shall constitute a separate offence. Provided that nothing contained in this act shall be taken or held to repeal any of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to prevent the introduction of cattle from infected districts into the territory of Arizona," passed at this session of the thirteenth legislative assembly.

SECTION 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

#### BEE MANAGEMENT.

A correspondent of the (English) *Farm and Home* says:—

"Supers may be furnished to strong swarms from a fortnight to three weeks after hiving, but it should be remembered that the more swarms are assisted by artificial feeding the sooner they will be ready to store surplus honey in sections and supers. Supers must not, however, be put in unless honey is coming in abundantly. In bar-frame hives, broad frames containing six one-pound sections may be placed in the body of the hive next the combs, a sheet of queen-excluder zinc intervening. The sections should be furnished with foundation, either in small pieces as starters, or better still, sufficient to three-parts fill them, as this will cause a great saving of time and labor; as the bees have only to draw it out into comb, and consequently have not to secrete wax, which also necessitates the consumption of a large amount of honey. Sectioned boxes may also be used upon the hive, placed in crates over the frame. It is necessary to place separators of thin wood or zinc between each row of sections to ensure their being built flat and of regular thicknesses, and to prevent them intruding one on another, which would make their removal, without damage, impossible. These separators should be narrower than the sectional boxes by about three-eighths of an inch at top and bottom. If there be difficulty, as there sometimes is, in getting bees to work in the sections when placed over the frames, they may be induced to do so by first placing the sections in the hive next the cluster, where the bees will take to them more readily; and then, when the foundations are worked out, they can be replaced (with bees adhering) in the crate over the frames, where the work will be continued in them. Sections should be removed as soon as sealed over, for if left any length of time after completion the beautiful white appearance of the comb will be marred by the heat and the tramping of the bees over it. In removing them, first blow a little smoke among them to clear them of some of the bees; then remove, one by one, those that are finished off, brushing back any adhering bees into the crate or on to the alighting board. As sections are removed they should be replaced with fresh ones, containing comb foundation.

Surplus white comb honey can be obtained from straw hives in as good form as from the best constructed bar-frame hive by using a super-crate constructed for this purpose. It consists of a square box, with weather cover, made to contain fifteen one-pound or ten two-pound sections. At the bottom is a hole, corresponding with the hole on the top of the straw hive, covered with excluder zinc, through which the bees pass and store their honey in the sections. Should it be wished to super a hive which has not a hole in its crown, a piece about three inches in diameter may be cut out of the centre. This is best performed in the middle of a bright day when many bees will be out in the fields at work, and, if done with care and gentleness, using a sharp knife, scarcely a bee will take flight. The super can then be placed on the hive, which, if done when the hive is in a prosperous state, with large quantities of honey coming in, the bees will usually at once ascend and begin to work out the comb foundation with which the sections are furnished. Swarms in straw hives should not be supered till about twenty-one days after hiving, as the bees put into a straw hive have all the wax for comb-building to secrete, consequently they are not ready to store surplus honey so soon as those in bar-frame hives which are furnished with foundation. White comb honey can also be obtained in straw supers placed upon skeps. These should have a piece or two of white drone comb neatly fixed to the top as an inducement to the bees to enter them and commence work. Drone comb is given in preference to worker comb, it being much better for storing honey in. Sections and supers should be well protected with warm material.

#### THE BREEDER'S INCIDENTALS.

Pittsburg National Stockman and Farmer

There are no men connected with agriculture whose incidental expenses bear harder upon them than do those of the breeder of fine stock. His is a business which, from the first to the last, is accompanied by apparently trifling expenses of which many are inclined to take but little account, but which, if not allowed for, will make huge inroads into their profits. These things are necessary, and can be avoided only by the sacrifice of points which in these days are regarded as absolutely essential to success. There is but one thing for the breeder to do respecting them, and that is to prepare for them and meet them. Any other course would be suicidal.

Of course among the outlays necessary for the breeder must be included all of those accompanying ordinary stock-raising—such as for providing food, shelter, etc. The only difference is that the breeder's expense of this kind must be greater, just as he regards his stock as worthy of more care and attention. His stock does not fare much better, perhaps, than the stock of the average farmer should fare; but to place it in the condition in which the latter is too often found would be to inaugurate a policy which would soon obliterate all distinctions between scrub and well-bred stock.

Besides the breeder is faced by the necessity of keeping up the cost of registering his stock, of expending more in the transportation of his animals, of employing plenty of intelligent and often high-priced help, of incurring a good deal more expense than his brother farmer in entertaining strangers, of advertising, making use of job printing, etc., etc. If he be an importer, a vast deal is in this circumstance added to his necessary outlay, involving incidentals of the magnitude of which few people have an adequate conception.

A contemplation of all these things is in

these times a source of great discouragement to many breeders, especially to the younger ones who have had but little experience in the ups and downs of the business. With a phenomenally light demand for nearly all kinds of fine stock, and with no apparent immediate returns for their investment of labor and money, it is no rare thing to meet with men who are wondering, after all, whether all this will pay. Some are ready to adopt one expedient for getting through, and some another. The general drift is toward increased economy in the management of the business—a most hopeful tendency, and one which needs to be encouraged. However, this is a matter which needs to be looked after with extreme caution. Of course men of judgment know that it will not do to relax in feed and care though an occasional breeder is inclined to that course. Others feel that registry expenses (which are indeed frequently burdensome) may be cut off—which we need not argue is a very grave error. Others are ready to abandon advertising—a mistake only less serious than those named. The instinct of hospitality, which is a prevalent characteristic of nearly all stockmen, is perhaps the only thing in which there is no marked inclination toward curtailment of outlay.

We repeat that all these expenses necessarily belong to the successful prosecution of breeding. It is better to abandon the business for some other one than to attempt to run it, in these progressive days, without them. To avoid any of them *in toto* is to handicap one's self at the start, and to practically surrender the field to men who better understand what its possession implies. Can any one afford to make such a sacrifice?

#### APPLICATION OF MANURES.

(English) Agricultural Gazette.

The adaptation of the feed to the crop and the soil is a first necessity in the economy of manuring; but more than this is required in order to feed a crop intelligently. The form in which to use the different manures, the quantities to use, the time and mode of application, are all of extreme importance. But even when all is done that can be done in this matter, when the combined wisdom of practice and science has told us all that it can yet tell us in regard to the judicious choice and distribution of manures, it affords, at the best, but a fickle and imperfect data to work upon. It is not merely a chemical composition of soil and crop; for in every soil, nay in every field, there are certain physiological and other peculiarities that are important factors in the problem, and some of these are not yet clearly determined.

Whether the most soluble forms of manure are the most economical to use will depend on the nature of the soil, the season, and the crop, as also on the practice of manuring. If the soil is retentive, the season or climate is dry, the crop a short-lived, shallow-feeding one, and the practice is to manure often and give little at a time, then all the inferences are in favor of soluble manures. Even where the three first conditions are reversed it may still be best to use soluble or readily soluble manures, provided they are given on the principle of "little and often." Ammonia in the form of nitrates or nitric acid is, in the absence of vegetation, or unless taken up by vegetation, especially liable to be washed out of the soil. A soluble salt of potash, or a soluble phosphate, is not liable to the same risks of removal as the nitrogenous element of manures. Still a plant can only take up a small quantity of food at a time, and it is obviously a waste to apply more than the plant can make use of within a given time. "It may be alleged that the portion not ab-

sorbed bides its time, and eventually becomes useful; but this is very doubtful; it is in the last degree improbable that it all remains in the soil; for the very circumstances which make an artificial manure useful are those which lay it open to loss when it remains there for a length of time." Both the soluble salt of potash and the soluble phosphate are no doubt taken up in large quantities by the plants, but any excess is soon fixed in the soil, and is not then so accessible to the growing crop.

The question of light or heavy manuring will, in a measure, be regulated by the practice which is adopted in regard to the above. The more soluble the manure, the less of it can be given profitably at one time, and the more frequent should be the applications. What the *paying point* exactly is must be determined by every farmer on his own soil, in reference to the crops he is raising, and the climate he has to deal with. It is a point well worth resolving. Need we add that, in order to obtain a full and healthy plant, a change of artificial manures may at times be necessary; that to feed plants properly they may need to be dieted, just as dyspeptic men and animals have to be dieted.

As manures are designed to be absorbed by the roots, or small rootlets, of the plants, it is important that they be finely divided or pulverised, and, in the case of fertilisers applied in the insoluble form, ultimately mixed with the soil. No single root, or mass of small roots, can do the feeding for all the others. The manure must be accessible to them all. In the case of the larger plants, or plants cultivated in wide rows, this does not necessarily involve that the manure in its dry state should be thoroughly incorporated through the entire body of the soil. We have seen cabbages and other crops fed with a spoonful of manure with the very best effect; and for drilled crops generally there is probably no better plan than manuring in the row. Spoon-feeding and manuring the plants directly, whether in the drill or otherwise, is specially applicable when the readily soluble sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda are the manures used.

#### THE AGRICULTURAL EDITOR.

From Texas Siftings.

Dyke Fortescue rambled into the office of a rural newspaper published in the interests of a small class of rural readers, and named, *The Farmers' Friend and Cultivators' Champion*. The proprietor intended to be absent for two weeks, and Dyke undertook to hold the journal's head up stream until his return.

"You will receive some visitors, quite likely," said the proprietor. "Entertain 'em. Entertain 'em in a manner which will reflect credit upon the paper. They will want to talk stock, farming, horticulture, etc., you know. Give it to 'em strong."

Dyke bowed, borrowed a half dollar, got a clean shave, a glass of beer, and soon returned to face the music and edit the first agricultural journal with which he had ever been connected.

"I can feel that with my journalistic experience, it will be just fun to run an agricultural paper," said Dyke to himself.

At 2 o'clock p. m. the first visitor showed up at the door of the office, and Dyke cordially invited him inside. The farmer entered hesitatingly and remarked that he had expected to meet the proprietor, with whom he had an appointment to discuss ensilage.

"I am in charge of the Journal," said Dyke. "O, you are. Well, you seem to have a pretty clean office here."

"Yes," replied Dyke. "But about this ensilage. Ensilage is a pretty good breed, isn't it?"

"Breed," exclaimed the farmer, "why—" "I mean, it's a sure crop; something that you can rely—"

"Crop! Why it isn't a crop at all."

"Yes, yes, I know it isn't a crop," said Dyke, perspiring until his collar began to melt away down the back of his neck, "but you can do better and cleaner work with a good sharp ensilage on stubby ground than—"

"Take it for a sulky plow do you?"

"No, no," said Dyke. "You don't seem to understand me. Now if a farmer builds an ensilage on low ground—"

"Builds an ensilage! You seem to have got the thing mixed up with some kind of a granary."

"Pshaw, no," continued Dyke. "I must make myself plainer. You see this ensilage properly mixed with guano, and three parts hypophosphate of antimony, with the addition of a little bran and tanbark and the whole flavored with chloride of lime, makes a top-dressing for strawberry beds which—"

"Why, ensilage isn't no manure."

"No, certainly not," said Dyke. "I know it is not often used in this way. You don't catch my drift. When I said top dressing I meant turkey dressing—stuffing, you know—for Thanksgiving—"

"Great Heavens, man! Ensilage isn't a human food!"

"No, not a human food exactly," said poor Dyke, grinning like an alms house, "it isn't a food at all, in the true sense of the word. My plan has always been to lasso the hog with a trace chain, and after pinning his ears back with a clothes pin, put the ensilage into his nose with a pair of tweezers."

"My good lands! You don't use ensilage to ring hogs."

"I never believed myself that it should be used for that purpose, but when you want to ring hens, or young calves to keep them from sucking—"

The farmer gravely shook his head.

"Did you ever try ensilage on the hired girl," said Dyke desperately, and winking like a bat at 11.30 A.M.

The farmer slowly arose, and with some evidence of rheumatic twinges in his legs.

"Young man," he said solemnly, "you are a long ways from home, ain't you?"

"Yes," replied Dyke, dropping his eyes beneath the stern glances of the farmer. "In my ancestral halls in England, sad-eyed retainers wearily watch and wait for my return."

"Go home young man, go home to your feudal castle, and when on your way across the rolling deep, muse on the fact that ensilage is simply canned food for live stock—put up expressly for use in a silo, which is nothing less than an air-tight pit where corn stalks, grass, millet, clover, alfalfa, and other green truck is preserved for winter use, as green and verdant as the sub-editor of *The Farmers' Friend and Cultivators' Champion*."

And Dyke Fortescue sighed as he remarked to himself, "There ain't so blamed much fun in running an agricultural paper as I thought."

A GREAT STOCK FARM.

WHAT BUCHANAN BROTHERS, THE HOLSTEIN BREEDERS, HAVE.

Your correspondent paid a visit to the celebrated stock farm of Buchanan Bros. last week to inspect their cattle. The farm is beautifully situated on the banks of Lake Diamond, Lake Co., Illinois, about eight miles from Liberty-

ville. It is well watered and adapted for breeding purposes. The firm breed Holstein cattle entirely, and their herd is a model one, in fact it cannot be beaten.

It contains about ninety head, in which are some of the best known Holstein cattle in the country. Among the bulls is the Aaggie bull Cuba, 18 months old, sired by Neptune, weighs 1,540 pounds, and is very finely marked; Duke of Niagara, a direct descendant of Echo, 3 years old, sired by Captain, weighs 1,300 pounds. Although small this is a very fine animal. New Year's Day, 2½ years old, sired by Midox, weighs 1,890 pounds. This is one of the best animals in the herd, and it truly is a magnificent beast. It is very broad-chested, well marked, and ought to bring a very high price, as it will be a valuable acquisition to any herd. The herd also contains four yearling bulls, Illinois and Diamond Lake by imported sires, Oak Heart and Frisco Prince by Japoon and Rosse. These give promise of becoming very fine animals. In the herd can also be seen 13 three-year olds, 26 two-year-olds, and 11 yearling cows and heifers. Among these are Neeltzie, with a record of 55 pounds, Wilhelmina 50 pounds, and Wild Zwaan 75 pounds. These are by imported sires.

Sophie 3rd and Neeltzie 2nd, by the famous bull Jaap, have a record of 41½ pounds on dry food. Among the heifers is Eva, whose dam N. Y. has a record of 80 pounds. The herd of two-year-olds are all making records of from 30 to 40 pounds and several have gone as high as 46. Your correspondent has seen many herds of cattle, but has never looked upon one that has shown better treatment on the part of the owners. They are all gentle and are in good condition.

The stock of calves is a very fine one and contains 33 head, mostly sired by Niagara and Cuba. It counts among the rest a very fine calf by the famous bull Mercedes.

It is to be regretted very much that this firm intend selling their Holsteins, as the State of Illinois will lose one of the finest herds of cattle that it possesses. However, there is the satisfaction of knowing that their stock will not be lost to us, and it may be the means of causing many farmers who do not breed fine cattle to embark in the breeding of Holsteins.

We understand that the Buchanan Bros. intend going into ranching to some extent out West when their sale is over. Whatever State is lucky enough to secure them will have an enterprising firm, and one that will do their State justice.

We now come to their collection of horses. Although they do not make a specialty of horses yet they can boast of having some of the finest animals in the State. Their stud is headed by the well-known Norman Percheron stallion "Lyon," which, foaled in 1878, stands 17½ hands high, and weighs 1,800 pounds. This stallion is iron grey in color and is very finely proportioned. He is easy to handle, being very gentle, at the same time is active and powerful. His colts are showing up splendidly and promise to be as great as their sire.

The sale takes place on the Fair Grounds, Libertyville, July 15th, at 1.30 p.m. Buyers who wish to attend the sale can get a fare and a third for the round trip. Trains leave the Milwaukee depot at 8.30 and 11.30 a.m. Buyers who would like a list of the herd should write to Buchanan Bros., 184 Dearborn street, Chicago. See advertisement in CANADIAN BREEDER.

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.

OGDENSBURG RACES.

As the races at Ogdensburg on the 3rd and 4th inst. consisted entirely of contests between horses owned in Canada the subjoined summaries will possess as distinctively Canadian interest as would those of Canadian races on Canadian soil:—

FIRST DAY.

Two races were on the card for Friday.

FIRST RACE.

Purse \$175. For all ages. Winning penalties and maiden allowances. Nine furlongs. W. E. Owen's b h Minnie Meteor (6), by Meteor—imp. Lady Glasgow, 118 lbs .....(Steeds) 1 John Forbes' blk f Zamora (4), by imp. Saxon—Zoo Zoo, 129 lbs.....(Jamieson) 2 F. Pierson's ch g Lennox (aged), by West Roxburg—dam by Joe Stiver, 117 lbs.....(Owner) \* B. J. Coghlin's br f Lady Lucy (4), by imp. Kyrle Daly—Endeavor, 113 lbs.(Bernard) \* Time—1.57½.

\*Lennox and Lady Lucy ran a dead heat for third place.

SECOND RACE.

Purse \$175; steeplechase handicap. A. Shields' ch g Driftwood (aged), by Stockwood—Vanetta, 140 lbs.....(Albert) 1 A. Shields' b g Repeater (5), by Revolver—Regards, 138 lbs.....(Pearson) 2 John Halligan's b g Williams (aged), by Terror—Ada, 148 lbs... ..(McBride) 3 F. Elliott's ch g The Wizard (aged), by Ventilator—Jennie Allman, 140 lbs...(C. Smith) 0 Geo. Watson's ch h Oakdale (6), by Tom Ochiltree—Black Slave, 158 lbs....(Phair) 0

THE RACE.—Oakdale led the field, and as Williams was sulking in spite of McBride's most determined efforts, the race looked to be practically over, when suddenly the gallant son of Tom Ochiltree was seen to falter, and the next instant the fact that Mr. Watson's splendid horse had broken down was painfully apparent. Driftwood came on and won, with Repeater second, and Williams third.

SECOND DAY.

The favorable weather and the national holiday combined to attract an enormous crowd to the race course on Saturday, there being no less than 4,560 paid admissions at the gate.

FIRST RACE.

Purse \$200, handicap for Dominion bred. One mile and a half. B. J. Coghlin's b m Easter (6), by Vicksburg—Roxaline, 122 lbs.....(Warder) 1 E. Burgess' b g Willie W (4), by Princeton—Roxaline, 115 lbs .....(Butler) 2 D. W. Campbell's br h Marquis (6), by Terror—Nellie Lyall, 118 lbs.....(Gates) 3 Dr. Draik's ch m Wish-I-May (5), by Helmbold—imp. Sweetbread, 110 lbs...(Pearson) 0 T. D. Hodgins' ch f Curtolima (3), by Judge Curtis—Tolima, 103 lbs.....(Bernard) 0 Time—2.46½.

SECOND RACE.

Purse \$200. Steeplechase handicap. John Halligan's b g Williams (aged), by Terror—Ada, 150 lbs .....(McBride) 1 A. Shields' ch g Driftwood (aged), by Stockwood—Vanetta, 154 lbs .....(Albert) 2 A. Shields' b g Repeater (5), by Revolver—Regards, 148 lbs.....(Pearson) 3 F. Elliott's ch g The Wizard (aged), by Ventilator—Jennie Allman, 140 lbs.....(Phair) 0

THE RACE.—In this race Williams sulked most determinedly, but McBride fought him resolutely from start to finish, and finally landed him a winner almost in spite of himself.

THIRD RACE.

Purse \$250. Mile and a half handicap. Novelty race. \$50 to the winner at half mile, \$75 to the winner at one mile, and \$125 to the winner at the mile and a half.

W. E. Owen's br g Blanton (aged), by imp. Bonnie Scotland--Minnie Brown, 115 lbs.....	1 1 1/2
W. E. Owen's b m Minnie Meteor (6), by Meteor—imp. Lady Glasgow, 120 lbs.....	3 3 1
B. J. Coghlin's b m Easter (6), by Vicksburg—Roxaline, 120 lbs.....	1 1 2
B. J. Coghlin's br f Lady Lucy (4), by imp. Kyrle Daly—Endeavor, 95 lbs.....	2 2 3
..... (Bernard)	0 0 0
Time—2.45.	

THE OTTAWA RACES.

The following is a summary of the races which took place at Lansdowne Park, Ottawa, on Dominion Day:—

FIRST RACE.

Purse \$150, one mile and eighty yards: maiden allowances.

A. Gates' br h Marquis, 5 years, by Terror—Nellie Lyall, 120 lbs.....	(A. Gates)	1
W. E. Owen's b m Minnie Meteor, 6 years, by Meteor—imp. Lady Glasgow, 115 lbs.....	(Steeds)	2
E. Bugess' b g Willie W., 4 years, by Princeton—Roxaline, 115 lbs.....	(Jamieson)	3
John Halligan's b g Williams, aged, by Terror—Ada, 117 lbs.....		0
H. Stanley's b g Ben Brace, 4 years, by Tubman—Alzora, 117 lbs.....		0
Time—1.53.		

SECOND RACE.

A mile and a quarter, for all ages; \$125 to first, \$50 to second.

W. E. Owen's b m Minnie Meteor, 6 years, by Meteor—imp. Lady Glasgow, 116 lbs.....	(Steeds)	1
John Forbes' b g George L. 5 years, by Vigil—Zca, 119 lbs.....	(Jamieson)	*
A. Gates' br h Marquis, 5 years, by Terror—Nellie Lyall, 120 lbs.....	(Gates)	*
W. Gorman's b g Vice-Chancellor, aged, by Terror—Stolen Kisses, 116 lbs.....	(Gorman)	0
*Dead heats.		
Time—2.13.		

THIRD RACE.

Consolation Race for horses that had not won during the day, one mile and 80 yards: entrance free; purse \$100.

John Halligan's b g Williams, by Terror—Ada, aged, 117 lbs.....	1
W. Gorman's b g Vice-Chancellor, aged, by Terror—Stolen Kisses, 116 lbs.....	2
H. Stanley's Ben Brace, 4 years, by Tubman—Alzora, 117 lbs.....	0
Time—1.53.	

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF GRASSES.

In the report for 1884, issued by Prof. W. R. Lazenby, of the Ohio Experiment Station, occurs the following interesting classification of grasses, together with a brief and clear statement of the characteristics by which grasses may be clearly distinguished from other families of plants which are valueless:—

In point of economic value there is no family of plants that can for a moment compare with the grasses. Its members constitute the basis of all agricultural wealth.

This being the case, every farmer should be thoroughly acquainted with the structural characteristics, habits of growth, and properties of the valuable species belonging to this important family.

Agricultural grasses may be classified as follows:—

- I. Cereal grasses, such as wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, and rice.
- II. Pasture, meadow, and lawn grasses, such as June grass, red top, timothy, orchard grass rye grass, sweet-scented vernal grass, etc.
- III. Cane grass, sorghum, broom corn, sugarcane, etc.
- IV. Weedy grasses, couch or quack grass, chess, summer grass, wild rye, pigeon grass, etc.
- V. Ornamental grasses, such as pampas grass, variegated maize, feather grass, etc.

In ordinary language, the word grass is applied to the second division alone, but the other divisions are members of the same family, and have the same general characteristics. Clover, alfalfa, and the like, are not members of the grass family, and should never be classed with them.

There are only two orders or families of plants which can be mistaken for grasses. These are the sedges and rushes. True grasses can always be distinguished by the following characteristics. Every plant that has them is a grass, and no plants except true grasses possess them.

CHARACTERISTICS OF GRASSES.

1. A hollow or pithy stem, which is circular and usually unbranched.
2. The stem is separated into sections or joints by horizontal partitions called nodes.
3. The leaves are linear, alternate, and two-ranked.
4. The sheath of the leaf surrounds the stem from the node to the blade.

Usually the sheath of the grass is split its entire length on one side. Whether split or not, it can be readily removed from the stem without tearing it.

Every plant that has the above characters belongs to the grass family. The following points will enable any one to distinguish grasses from sedges:—

Grasses—Hollow, round stem; split sheath, easily removed; leaves two-ranked.

Sedges—Solid, triangular stem; sheath entire, not easily removed; leaves three-ranked.

There are in the State of Ohio 140 species of sedges, all of which are practically worthless.

There are 125 species of grasses, nearly all of which possess some value. To be able to distinguish the members of one family from another is, therefore, a matter of considerable importance.

NOTES FROM INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.

The fourth of July this year finds the farmers of Central Illinois fairly started with wheat harvest and haying. Owing to winter-killing the yield of wheat will not be great. The grain stands thin on the ground, the straw is light, weeds in many places being abundant, yet the heads are well filled, and if favorable weather continues, the quality of grain when ready for market will be rather better than an average.

The meadows, timothy and clover mixed, and timothy alone, are producing well. The growing corn has been gaining rapidly, of late, on the time lost from backward season and the necessity of more replanting than had been usual.

Since the late Jersey sales at Indianapolis, Ind., and Springfield, Ill., people seem to think the bottom has about fallen out of the Jersey

business and that prices have reached a point at which they can afford to buy. Many who before had no hopes of owning Jersey cows are now looking around for another public sale at which they may help themselves. But if we mistake not the day for Jersey Waterloes is over in the west for the next decade.

True merit, such as the well-bred Jersey cow possesses, is sure to be appreciated wherever known. The country is by no means nearly supplied with first-class dairy stock. The butter-making Jersey cow has but commenced her mission here, and although we have no expectation of seeing prices restored to what they were a year or more ago, we do expect breeders to find a good profit for many years to come in rearing Jerseys of the best milk and butter strains.

PHIL. THURFTON.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

- American Berkshire Root.
- Stumpy Beauty, 11942, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., to James Houck, Industry, Mo.
  - Duchess, XXIX, 12933, N. H. Gentry, to F. Libby, Maitland, Mo.
  - Stella, 13622, and Lord Byron, 13627, N. H. Gentry, to C. W. Miles, Byron, Mo.
  - Sovereign Duke XII., 13623, N. H. Gentry, to J. H. Gregg, Hume, Mo.
  - Stewart Belle, 13628, N. H. Gentry, to J. A. J. Shultz, St. Louis, Mo.
  - Belle Roche, 11950, Andrew Smith, Redwood City, Cal., to J. T. Simms, Phoenix, Arizona.
  - Brentwood, 13681, and Edith, 13684, J. S. Conner, Santa Clara, Cal., to B. D. Murphy, San Jose, Cal.
  - Mattie A. V., 12067, G. J. Hagarty & Sons, Hanover, Ohio, to J. Q. Moses & Son, Kansas, Ohio.
  - Keepsakes Milly, 9718, W. H. Gibbons, Great Barrington, Mass., to B. S. Merick, Claver-sack, N. Y.
  - Maximus, 13639, Wib. F. Clements, Agency, Iowa, to J. Z. F. Purdy, Oakland Valley, Iowa.
  - Alna, 13640, Wib. F. Clements, to A. D. Hale, Shelton, Nebr.
  - Mary's Gloster IV., 13711, Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio, to E. M. Hobby, Banksville, Conn.
  - Christine, 13712, Geo. W. Penney, to C. W. Martin, St. Louis, Mich.
  - Lily's Stumpy, 13720, Gideon Blackstone, Red Oak, Iowa, to A. P. Berryhill, Grant, Iowa.

Sheep.

Sheep on the farm are almost a necessity in these times of advancement in farming. The highest authorities on agricultural economy claim that there must be a variety in stock as well as in crops to attain the greatest success on the farm, and sheep are admitted to be the best adapted to foul lands. Their size makes them very convenient to furnish meat for the farmer's family. Their products are marketable when there is little else on the farm to bring in ready cash. They fit well to the large gap between hogs and cattle, and besides they are almost essential to the fertility and cleanliness of the land. Sheep droppings are regarded as the richest of all the manures; and by judicious management in bedding and feeding, sheep will make more manure than almost any other stock, and turn many materials into the very best fertilizer which would otherwise be wasted.—Stockman.

The Kennel.

THE IRISH WOLFHOUND.

English Live Stock Journal.

We have been favored with the perusal of a treatise on the Irish Wolfhound by the hand of Capt. G. A. Graham. It was commenced in August, 1879, but has been revised and completed during the past month. The fact of its being issued for the benefit of the newly-formed Irish Wolfhound Club is due to the munificence of Mr. G. W. S. Lennox, one of the members. It opens with an illustration of Capt. Graham's well-known Irish Wolfhound Scot, and also has a sketch of the head of Colin, the property of that gentleman. The early history of the breed is fully gone into, and from it there can be no doubt that a breed of dogs once existed which bore a strong resemblance to the modern Deerhound, only of a stronger build. Mr. Graham naturally asks why this breed, which owns so ancient a lineage, cannot be resuscitated and brought to the same perfection as St. Bernards, Collies, and other fashionable races. He who takes so much interest in this breed asks why the same judicious crossing should not be practised to get back this noble breed as has been done with almost every one of those distinct lines which now mark the various canine races of which Englishmen are so proud. Determination and perseverance can effect anything within the scope of man's ability, and it only wants the exercise of these two qualities to recover the ancient and historical Irish Wolfhound. It is in the hands of breeders to effect this, and the feeling is so much in favor of the recovery of this breed that we feel confident if a little energy were displayed, before many months have passed the Irish Wolfhound would be amongst our most favored breeds.

BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.

Linehunter in the English Live Stock Journal writes as follows concerning these terriers:—

SIR,—I wish to make use of your valuable columns to state a few facts about Bedlington Terriers. I have had to do with some dozen specimens of this breed, and find the same characteristics in them all.

To begin with, the greater part of them go gamely as tigers to badger or fox, but I fancy that, unless taken right up to the badger's nose, they have neither sufficient sense, sight, or nose, to enable them to find him.

I wish to do the breed justice, and, with justice, when I have said that nearly all the members of it are possessed of blind, pig-headed ferocity, I have mentioned their only quality which is worth anything to the otter-hunter or badger-digger. Every one I had invariably failed to see rats and other vermin, which other dogs saw. None of them would hunt the line of rabbit, cat, or badger on open ground, but if laid on a trail always threw up, and instead of using their noses attempted to use their eyes, but unfortunately these organs were not acute enough to see any moving object smaller than an ox, which most of the brutes seemed fond of running.

I have tried all sorts of terriers, and found intelligence, nose power, and fair game in several breeds, but the Bedlingtons are lacking in nose, sight, and common sagacity. I may add that all mine invariably lost me, if they had to use their noses to find me, while all my rough and smooth dogs besides followed my trail. Also it required much "tooting on" to induce them to go to earth at all, although the savage brutes would worry anything above ground.

In short, they are much the same as Bull-terriers in disposition, but have not the one good quality of Bull-terriers—that of holding tight. They loose their hold, and make snaps, and so get punished more than if they held on tight. I am curious to hear what the Bedlington fanciers will say for them. I have no doubt they will be up in arms. One more fact about them is that they have a horror of thorns and thick cover.

PREPARE NOW FOR EGGS IN WINTER.

From the Farmers' Call.

Those who have devoted much time and attention to fowl farming know that, as a rule, the earliest chickens make the best, the finest, and the showiest birds. They know, too, that early chickens, if well cared for during the summer, will commence to lay in the fall and do more or less of it all winter. If this be true then we have to keep it before us and prepare for the work when the time comes, for then is when fowl farming is made to pay. Eggs now, when everybody's hens are laying, are hardly worth the gathering and sending off to market as compared with the prices winter eggs and spring chickens will bring.

Many young people on the farm can afford to devote a little time and thought to such an enterprise as this, and make themselves a handsome sum every year. Many who spend hours in comparative idleness, who never earned a dollar in their lives or enjoyed the felicity of spending their own earnings just as they please, could so begin life as to lead on to thrift, industry, and fortune. It is from such small beginnings indeed that habits are formed, success attained, and fortunes made.

To begin with, select from the best birds from the earliest hatchings, feed them, water them, train and domesticate them. Make them to know you, to follow you, and to do pretty much as you please, and you will find them profitable servants, and first-rate friends and neighbors. Be very careful not to overfeed, rather let them scratch for a living, being sure, however, they do not suffer. Prepare for them in the meantime a snug and comfortable house in which to winter, for at that season they are not inclined to lay in a snowbank, nor sit under a hedgerow. The house need not be an expensive one, but must have it facing south so as to catch all the sun possible. The warmer it can be made the better, but it must be ventilated. With such an arrangement, many dozen of eggs may be obtained during the winter that will sell at from twenty-five to fifty cents per dozen.

The Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, TORONTO, July 9th, 1885.

The British cattle trade has taken a turn for the worse, the weaker tone indicated by last week's cables having developed into an actual decline of about half a cent per pound. The advance of 1½c. since the middle of June deterred buyers from going in freely after their immediate wants were filled, but, fortunately, receipts have not been sufficient to overstock the market. Demand, accordingly, has fallen off, and on Monday was weak at the decline. Receipts from Canada and the United States have

continued fair, but as the supplies from other quarters have increased the trade has been less satisfactory. Latest cables report offerings fair and trade rather slow on account of the increased supply, which has given buyers the advantage.

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

Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Prime Canadian steers.....	0 14½	to 0 00	per lb.
Fair to choice grades.....	0 14	to 0 00	"
Poor to medium.....	0 13	to 0 00	"
Inferior and bulls.....	0 10	to 0 11½	"

TORONTO.

There is a good deal more activity in the live stock trade here this week. Receipts so far are nearly double what they were a week ago. The offerings of both cattle and sheep are much larger. Butchers' cattle and lambs are easier, shipping cattle, sheep, and calves steady, hogs nominally unchanged. Since last reports shipping rates have advanced and are now steady at the prevailing figures before the decline, viz., \$44 per car for local cattle from Toronto to Montreal and \$40 for export.

CATTLE.—Both butchers' and shipping cattle are in more liberal supply this week. The market for shippers is steady with 5¼c. per lb. the top price for very choice. Sales this week were 6, averaging 1,150 lbs. each, at 5¼c. per lb.; 6 do 1,400 lbs. weighed off the car at 5¼c.; 19 with some cows 1,250 at \$58 each, and a few small lots at an average of \$57.50 each. The market for butchers' owing to the increased supply is easier, prices being ¼ to ⅜c. per lb. lower than a week ago. The quality of the offerings is better, there being few if any poor stock on the market. The best cattle sold at 4½c. per lb., and good fair at 4c. Among the sales were 19 head, 1,100 lbs., at \$42.50; 14 mixed, shippers and butchers', at 4c. per lb.; 22 fair butchers', 1,100 lbs., at \$43 each; 10 do., 950 lbs., at \$38.50 each; 12 cows at 3¾c. per lb. Milk cows are in lighter supply and all offering changed hands; fair milkers bringing \$35 each.

SHEEP.—The market for shippers continues steady and unchanged. A good many are coming in and all find a ready sale at 4 to 4¼c. per lb. Of butchers' there are plenty to be had, there being so many shippers offering that buyers can cull from the various bunches enough for their present needs, which are limited. One bunch of very nice culled sheep weighing 135 lbs. each, was taken to-day at \$4.50 per head; while for a common bunch, 105 lbs., \$3.50 was paid.

CALVES.—Steady; supply just fair; market unchanged.

LAMBS.—Are in very liberal supply. In fact there are more offering than are wanted, hence the feeling is easier and prices are somewhat lower. A very choice bunch of 50 weighing 72 lbs. was bought yesterday at \$3.60 per head, which is about the top. Other sales were 48 head averaging 62 lbs. at \$3.12½; 47 do., 68 lbs., at \$3.50; 33 do., 60 lbs., at \$3.

HOGS.—Are nominal. Very few have been offered this week and prices remain as they were.

Quotations are as follows:—

Cattle, export, choice.....	5½	to 5¾	per lb.
" " mixed.....	5	to 5¼	"
" bulls.....	3½	to 4½	"
" butchers', choice.....	4¼	to 4½	"
" good.....	4		"
" common grass fed.....	3¼	to 3¾	"
Milch cows.....	\$30	to \$50	
" stockers.....	3¾	to 4½	"
Sheep, export, per lb.....	4	to 4½	
" butchers', per head.....	3 50	to 4 50	
Spring lambs, per head.....	3 00	to 3 75	
Hogs, fat, off the car.....	4½	to 4¾	per lb.
" store.....	5	to 5¼	"
Calves, choice, per head.....	\$6 00	to \$8 50	
" common.....		2 upwards.	

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

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending July 4.....	695	1,682	115
Week ending June 26.....	861	1,176	248
Cor. week, 1884.....	871	1,836	133
Cor. week, 1883.....	630	1,813	33
Total to date.....	24,038	7,367	3,035
To same date 1884.....	16,589	8,404	3,150
To same date 1883.....	15,553	7,518	2,199

MONTREAL.

The total exports of cattle from Montreal this season continue to keep ahead of the record, being to date 23,657 head— an increase of 5,432 head over 1884, an increase of 3,622 over 1883, and an increase of 10,254 over 1882. The total exports of sheep to date are 4,401 head— an increase of 2,598 head over 1884, an increase of 27 over 1883, and a decrease of 8,376 from 1882. Cattle freights have advanced considerably of late, and shippers have been eager to secure space, which has been taken from 55s. up to 65s.; and now 70s. is asked. At this date last year the rates were 50s. to 60s. The exports of cattle from Boston last week were 1,134 head, with freights at 40s. The market for shipping cattle, although less active, has been well maintained. At Point St. Charles there was a moderate enquiry, and sales were made at 5½ to 5¾c. per lb. live weight for good to choice. Last year at this date shipping cattle were selling at 5½ to 6¼c. and in 1883 at 6 to 7c. The sheep season has got fairly under way, and it promises to be more satisfactory than last year. There has been a good active demand from shippers at 4¼ to 4½c. per lb. live weight. Live hogs have ruled quiet and steady, with small receipts, at 5¼ to 5½c. per lb. At Viger market choice beeves sold at 5½c. while common brought 4c. per lb. live weight. Sheep were in good supply, and had an ample demand at higher prices, selling at \$1.00 to \$6.00 each as to quality. Lambs were in fair demand, with 400 offered, which brought \$2.50 to \$4.50 each according to quality. The receipts of calves were light, there being 100 head on the market. Choice brought \$10, while inferior sold at \$3.00 each.

THE HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO.

There is a good demand for horses this week, but the offerings are very light. Drivers worth from \$125 to \$200, are wanted. Good workers would also sell well. There has been some enquiry from Canadian breeders for heavy draught brood mares. At Grand's sale yesterday 20 horses were offered and all sold. They were generally ordinary work horses and cheap drivers, and sold from \$75 to \$125. A few drivers were taken at \$150. A chestnut gelding four years old sold for \$180.

MONTREAL.

The tone of the market this week has been considerably stronger and the sales have been more numerous. The following sales have taken place:—Bay horse \$150, brown mare \$180, bay horse \$200, black horse \$190, chestnut horse \$130, black horse \$150, black horse \$150, grey mare \$140, pair working horses \$175, black colt \$110, bay mare \$100, bay horse \$140, bay mare \$180, a pair of Canadian-bred Clydesdale mares sold to Mr. Grant, Ottawa, \$500; grey horse \$100, brown horse \$150, black horse \$150, black horse \$155, bay mare \$145.

PRODUCE.

It has really continued very quiet, and really promises to do so for some time to come. There seems, also, to have been decreased confidence felt, and we should say that holders might have appreciated bids more highly than they were inclined to do in the preceding week. Reports of crop prospects have generally, though not uniformly, been favorable. Stocks in store have been slightly on the increase, and it is generally thought that there is still a good deal of grain in the country. Prices have been weak, both here and in the States, but fairly steady in England. Local stocks stood on Monday as follows:—Flour, 3,000 barrels; fall wheat, 129,637 bushels; spring wheat, 130,898; oats, 21,503; barley, 11,723; peas, 12,108; rye, nil. Wheat in transit for England shows a decrease on the week, standing on the 2nd inst. at 2,257,000 quarters, against 2,525,000 on the 26th ult. In the States the visible supply of wheat stood at 37,370,000 bushels, against 37,947,000 in the preceding week, last year.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

	June 30	July 7
Flour.....	00s od	00s od
R. Wheat.....	7s od	7s od
R. Winter.....	7s 2d	7s 2d
No. 1 Cal.....	7s 3d	7s 3d
No. 2 Cal.....	6s 11d	6s 11d
Corn.....	4s 7½d	4s 7d
Barley.....	00s od	00s od
Oats.....	00s od	00s od
Peas.....	5s 8d	5s 8d
Pork.....	55s od	55s od

Lard.....	33s 9d	33s 6d
Bacon.....	28s 3d	28s 3d
Tallow.....	29s od	29s od
Cheese.....	37s od	39s od

FLOUR.—There has been scarcely any business done or demand heard; and until the close very little was offered. Superior extra has been held usually at \$4.05, but we should say that at the close it could have been bought easily at \$4. Extra has sold at equal to \$3.85, at which price more could readily have been bought at close.

BRAN.—Inactive; closing with sellers at \$11 for cars on track and \$10 75 bid.

OATMEAL.—Much as before, cars being held about \$4.20, and small lots selling at \$4.50 to \$4.75, the latter for granulated.

WHEAT.—Very little either offered or wanted and the tendency of prices downwards. No. 2 fall has been readily obtainable at 90c. but it is doubtful if 89c. would have been paid at the close; No. 3 fall has been offered at 88c. with 85c. bid. No. 2 spring at a point east sold at 87c. and No. 1 seemed at close unlikely to bring over 90c. On street prices have been weak and declining; at close fall and spring sold at 85 to 86c. and goose stood about 70 to 72c.

OATS.—Offered less freely and closed rather more firm; cars on track sold last week and on Monday at 34c. but at the close 35c. was paid, nor did any seem inclined to sell lower. Street price at close 37c.

BARLEY.—Nominal; none offered and none wanted either in car-lots or on the street.

PEAS.—Nothing doing but values steady at 67c. for No. 2 were there any offered. Street receipts small at 64c.

RYE.—Nominally unchanged at about 70c. HAY.—New has begun to offer and has sold at \$10 to \$12; old clover has brought \$10 to \$15 and timothy \$15 to \$17.50, the latter being scarce and wanted.

STRAW.—Slow of sale all week, closing with \$7 paid for loose and \$9.50 for sheaf.

POTATOES.—Old finished, save a few on street at 30 to 35c. per bag. New have been sold by dealers at about \$5 per barrel.

APPLES.—Nothing doing; prices nominal at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per barrel on the street.

POULTRY.—Very few offered but these few sufficient; spring chickens 50 to 75c. and fowl from 50 to 65c. per pair.

TORONTO MARKET.

Flour, p. brl., f.o.c. Sup. extra.....	\$3 95	to	\$4 00
" " Extra.....	3 80	to	3 85
" " Strong Bakers'.....	0 00	to	0 00
" " S. W. Extra.....	0 00	to	0 00
" " Superfine.....	0 00	to	0 00
Oatmeal.....	4 20	to	0 00
Cornmeal.....	0 00	to	3 50
Bran, per ton.....	10 50	to	11 00
Fall wheat, No. 1.....	0 00	to	0 00
" No. 2.....	0 88	to	0 86
" No. 3.....	0 85	to	0 80
Spring Wheat, No. 1.....	0 90	to	0 90
" No. 2.....	0 87	to	0 90
" No. 3.....	0 00	to	0 00
Barley, No. 1.....	0 00	to	0 00
" No. 2.....	0 60	to	0 00
" No. 3 Extra.....	0 55	to	0 00
" No. 3.....	0 50	to	0 00
Oats.....	0 34	to	0 35
Peas.....	0 66	to	0 67
Rye.....	0 70	to	0 00
Corn.....	0 00	to	0 00
Timothy Seed, per bush.....	2 00	to	2 15
Clover.....	6 75	to	0 00
Flax, screened, 100 lbs.....	0 00	to	0 00

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—There has been a steady demand maintained for new of choice quality at firm prices ranging from 12½ to 13c. either for rolls or tubs, but nothing else has been stirring. Poor new not wanted. Old for shipment abundant but the only demand heard is for culls at 3½c. Street receipts have decreased and prices have been firmer at 14 to 16c. for pound rolls.

CHEESE.—Selling as before at 8 to 8½c. for small lots of the best new, which seems to be the only sort wanted.

EGGS.—Less abundant; all offered wanted; prices closed firm at 12½c. for round lots. Street prices firmer at 14 to 15c.

PORK.—Quiet and easy with small lots going at \$15.00.

BACON.—The demand has been slack and prices have been weak. Long clear has sold slowly at 7½c. for case lots, which have been almost the only lots moving; Cumberland, winter cured, weak at 7c.; rolls steady at 9½ to 10c. and bellies at 11 to 11½c. with a good demand for both.

HAMS.—In steady demand and firm at 11½ to 12c. for smoked and 12½c. for canvassed; pickled inactive at 10c.

LARD.—Still inactive at 9 to 9½c. for tinnets and pails, but we believe that this is for tank-rendered and that kettle-rendered is worth another half-cent.

HOGS.—Scarce and steady, usually selling at \$6.50. SALT.—Canadian has declined to 80c. for car-lots and 85 to 90c. for small lots per barrel. Liverpool coarse sold slowly at 70c. for small lots; and dairy at 45c. per 50 lb. bag.

DRIED APPLES.—The demand for evaporated has improved and dealers have been selling them freely at 7 to 8c. with common at 4½c. but no trade lots moving.

HOPS.—No movement reported and prices apparently nominal for all sorts.

WHITE BEANS.—There have been a few selling at \$1.00 to \$1.10.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Butter, choice dairy, new.....	0 12	to	0 13
" good shipping lots.....	0 05	to	0 06
" inferior, &c.....	0 03½	to	0 04
Cheese, in small lots.....	0 08	to	0 08½
Pork, mess, per brl.....	15 00	to	0 00
Bacon, long clear.....	0 07½	to	0 00
" Cumberland cut.....	0 07	to	0 07½
" smoked.....	0 00	to	0 00
Hams, smoked.....	0 11½	to	0 12
" cured and canvassed.....	0 12½	to	0 00
" in pickle.....	0 10	to	0 00
Lard, in tinnets and pails.....	0 09	to	0 09½
" in tierces.....	0 09	to	0 00
Eggs.....	0 12½	to	0 00
Dressed hogs.....	6 50	to	0 00
Hops.....	0 10	to	0 15
Dried apples.....	0 04	to	0 04½
White beans.....	0 75	to	1 10
Liverpool coarse salt.....	0 65	to	0 75
" dairy, per bag 50 lbs.....	0 45	to	0 00
" fine, ".....	1 45	to	1 50
Goderich, per barrel.....	0 85	to	0 90
" per car lot.....	0 80	to	0 00

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Green have not changed in price, but all offered have been wanted and, as the quality has been fairly good, they have been readily taken. Cured in good demand at 8½c. for cows and 9c. for steers.

CALFSKINS.—Offerings have begun to fall off but the demand has remained steady with all offered wanted at firm prices.

PELTS.—There have been but few offered and all of them have been readily taken at 25c. for the best green.

LAMBSKINS.—Steady and in good demand at 35c. for the best green with receipts large but none too many.

WOOL.—New fleece more active and prices firm; trade-lots have been selling at 9½ to 10c. for unwashed; at 16c. for coarse and at 18c. for fine. Southdown has been very scarce but would have been readily taken at 22c. were it of the right sort. Nothing doing in pulled, prices of which may be regarded as nominal.

TALLOW.—Dealers not inclined to pay over 6½c. for rendered, but find very little obtainable at this figure; trade-lots offered at 6½c. but no sales. Rough unchanged at 3½c.

Hides and Skins.

Steers, 60 to 90 lbs.....	\$0 08½	to	\$0 00
Cows.....	0 07½	to	0 00
Cured and inspected.....	0 08½	to	0 00
Calfskins, green.....	0 11	to	0 13
" cured.....	0 13	to	0 15
Sheepskins.....	0 00	to	0 00
Lambskins.....	0 25	to	0 35
Pelts.....	0 20	to	0 25
Tallow, rough.....	0 03½	to	0 00
" rendered.....	0 06½	to	0 00

Wool.

Fleece, comb'g ord.....	0 16	to	0 18
" Southdown.....	0 21	to	0 22
Pulled combing.....	0 17	to	0 18
" super.....	0 21	to	0 22
Extra.....	0 35	to	0 37

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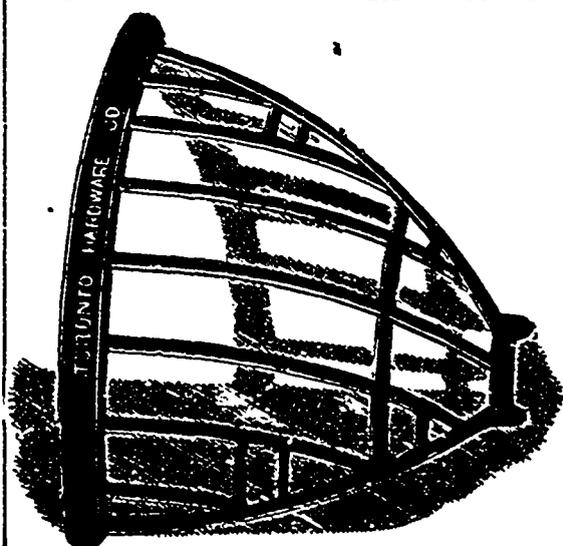
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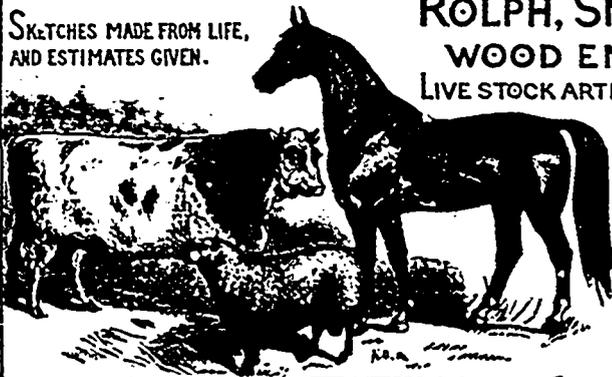
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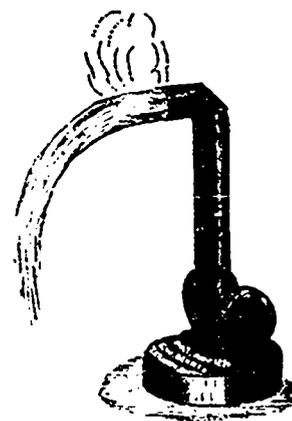


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Catarrh is a mucous purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite ameba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favorable circumstances, and these are: Morbid state of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

Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalations and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucous tissue. Something since a well known physician of forty years' standing, after much experience, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients, which never fails in absolute and permanent eradication of this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or for forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease should, without delay, communicate with the business manager of MESSRS. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, and get full particulars and treatise free by enclosing stamp.—Mail (Canada.)

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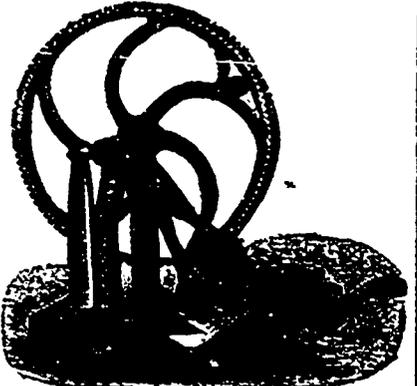
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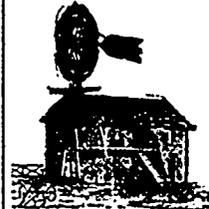
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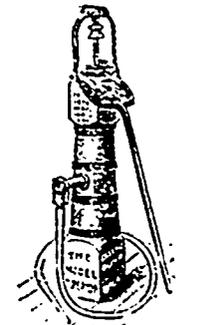


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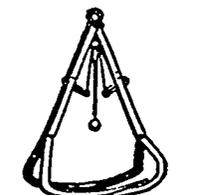
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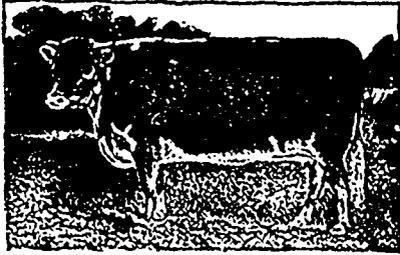
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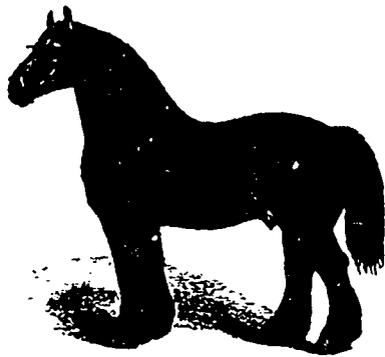
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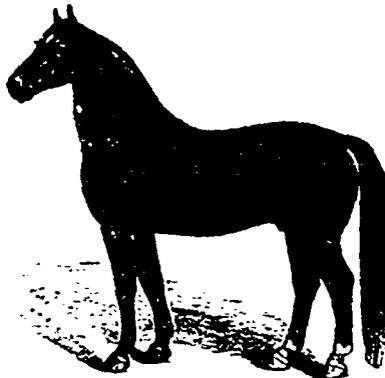
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will dispose of by private treaty the THREE  
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**MAGNUM BONUM,**

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Stallion Pony, age four years, 13 hands high

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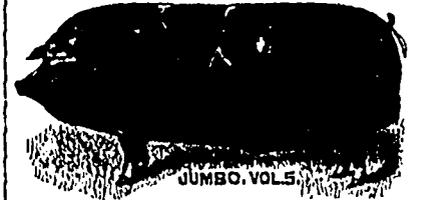
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Photo card of 43 breeders face. *Swine Journal*  
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Pedigrees on application.

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Bred from imported stock—the boar in us  
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**SEVERAL PRIZE WINNERS**

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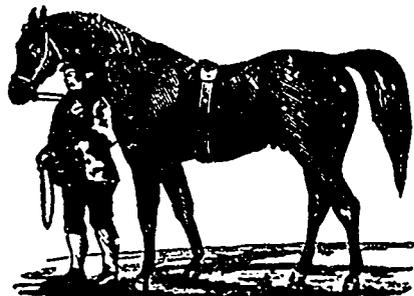
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WILL STAND FOR MARES AT THEIR OWN STABLES.

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**MILESIAN**, by Imported "MICKY FREE," dam "MAHA HAMPTON," has been the best horse over hurdles in America, and his record in this style of racing has never been beaten either on this Continent or in England.

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**TERMS:**

To insure a Fowl, \$15  
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Mares taken to pasture and carefully attended to on reasonable terms.

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TROTting SIRE

**Chicago Volunteer.**

**DESCRIPTION.**

Bred by H. O. Goodrich, on the Farm of Alden Goldsmith, Orange County, N.Y., the owner of "Volunteer."

A dark mahogany bay, 16 hands high, and weighs 1,225 lbs.

**PEDIGREE.**

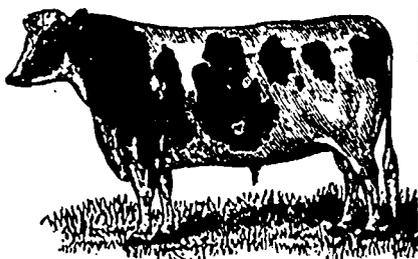
By Goldsmith's Volunteer: first dam Lady Diamond, by Billy Rix, by Gifford Morgan, by Woodbury, by Justice Morgan; second dam by Gamble's Grey Eagle, Grey Eagle by Woodpecker, first dam Ophelia by Wild Medley, second dam by Sir Archy, third dam Lady Chesterfield by Imp. Diomed, fourth dam Lady Holmgroko by Imp. Pantaloon, fifth dam Cades by Wormsley's King Horod.

Goldsmith's Volunteer by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambino, by Messenger, &c., dam by Young Patriot.

Terms.—For the Season, \$20, payable 1st of January, 1886. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge, providing Chicago Volunteer is living and in my possession. All accidents at owner of mare's risk. Good pasture at \$2.50 per month. All escapes at risk of owner of mares.

Mares from a distance will be met at train.

M. BURGESS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.



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The herd contains many descendants of ECHO, AGGIE, MERCEDES, THE NETHERLAND FAMILY, and a host of fine imported animals.

The entire herd will be sold, as the firm have decided to retire from the business.

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TIME WILL BE GIVEN THOSE WHO DESIRE IT. For particulars and illustrated catalogue write

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No postponement on account of rain.

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

Those getting it (whether diseased or not) will gain more than double the pounds of pork while others are gaining one.

Beware of imitations claiming to be the same as Haas' Remedies, enclosed in wrappers of same color, size, and directions of my well known Remedies.

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I have used Dr. Jos. Haas' Hog Remedy, and can recommend it as a sure cure for Hog Cholera. I lost eight hundred dollars (\$800) worth of hogs last spring out of a herd of over three hundred head. I began feeding the Remedy while THEY WERE DYING AT THE RATE OF TWO OR THREE A DAY, and from the first day of feeding the HAAS' REMEDY, I HAVE NOT LOST A HOG, in fact, they have improved right along, and it has only cost me \$27.50, and I am sure it has saved me from \$200 to \$1,000.

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## Notice to Contractors

Sealed Separate Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for hot-water heating apparatus, Barrie," Ont., will be received at this office until MONDAY, 20th instant.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department, Ottawa, and at the office of Messrs. Kennedy, Gavillier & Holland, Architects, Barrie, Ont., on and after THURSDAY, 2nd instant.

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

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

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

By order,

A. GOBEIL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 2nd July, 1885.



## INTERNATIONAL

AND

## COLONIAL EXHIBITIONS.

ANTWERP IN 1885.

LONDON IN 1886.

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

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

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

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

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

By order,

JOHN LOWE, Secy., Dept. of Agric.

Department of Agriculture,  
Ottawa, Dec. 19th, 1884.

### Opinions of the Press.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon treatment for catarrh. Out of 2000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Startling with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished, the catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him six years ago, are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on catarrh.—*Montreal Star.*

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