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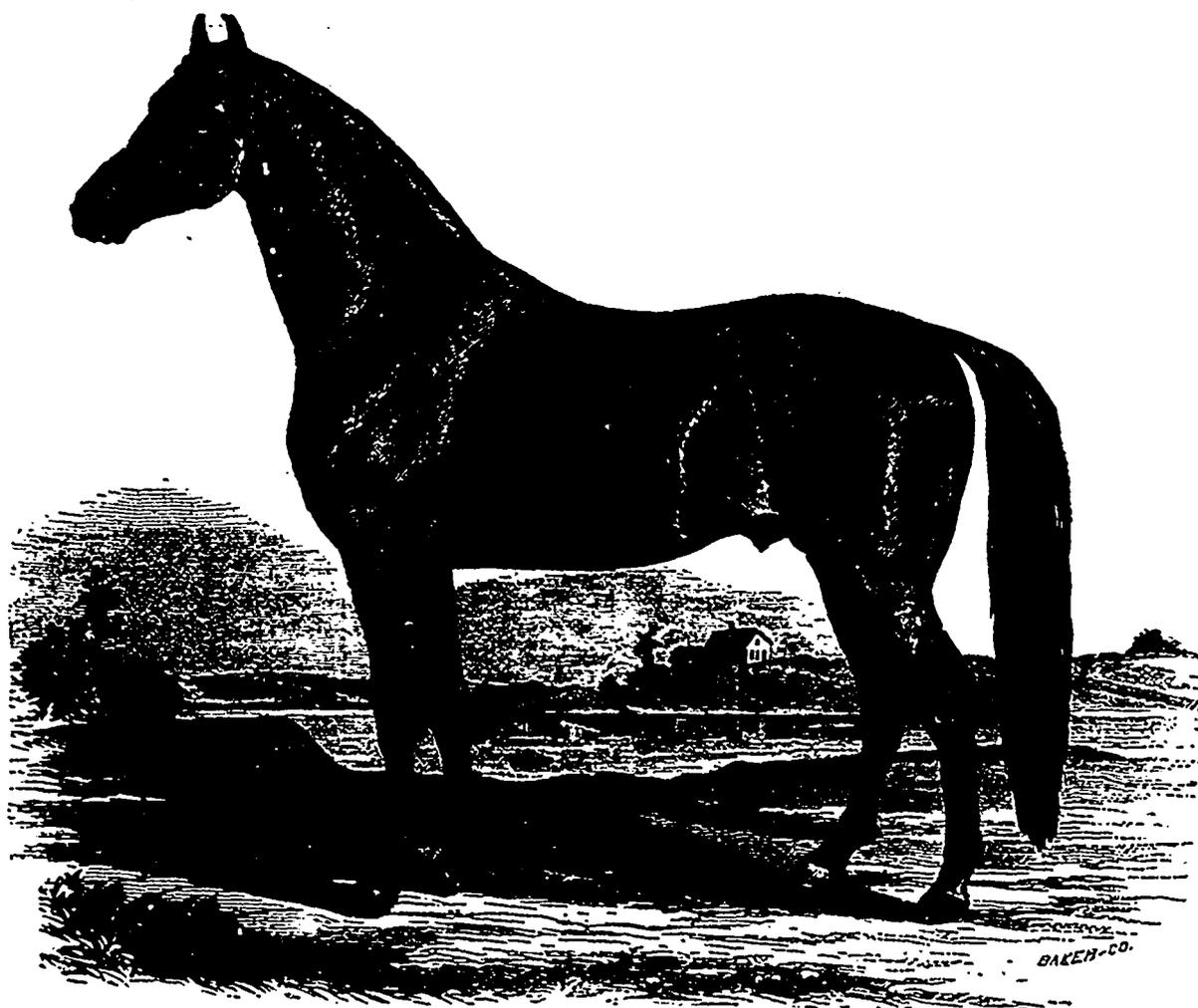
CANADIAN BREEDER

and
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, MAY 15, 1885.

No. 20



Trotting Stallion] "CHICAGO VOLUNTEER." Bred by H. C. Goodrich, Orange County, N.Y.
Owned by M. Burgess, Woodstock, Ont.

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

CHICAGO VOLUNTEER.

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

A dark mahogany bay, 16 hands high, and weighs 1,220 lbs.

Chicago Volunteer is 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 Bolingbroke by Imp. Pantaloon, fifth dam Cades by Wormsley's King Herod.

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

Chicago Volunteer is the sire of May H., 2.26½, Country Girl, 2.27½, at 5 years old.

"Woodstock Volunteer," 2.55 at 3 years old, winning the Colt Stakes at St. Catharines over a large field of colts in straight heats. He has since been sold to George Forbes, of Cleveland, Ohio, for \$700. The above records were all made last year. Also sire of May B., lately owned by John McKay, trained by B.

Barnes five weeks and could show 2.50 to pole and sold for a large figure to an American gentleman; black filly owned by George Forbes, and believed by her owner to be the fastest filly of her age in Canada; black colt owned by James McLean, of Richwood, trial over ¼ mile track at 3 years old in 2.56; Vaultress, 3 years old, owned by John Sheran, can beat 3 minutes; brown colt, bought by George Forbes of Mr. C. Wilson. Mr. Forbes says, "He is the best colt I ever saw in Canada, and could show a 3-minute gait the third time he was in harness." Dr. Room, of Newbury, wrote, "I have the finest stallion in Canada sired by Chicago Volunteer,

and he is a born trotter. If I could induce you to bring Volunteer here again I would be pleased, as he did not leave a poor colt, every one of his colts trotters, and no stallion that ever stood in this vicinity left such a fine lot of youngsters."

Larry Mann, of Bothwell, writes: "My filly, by Chicago Volunteer, is not for sale. She paced at 2 years old a full half-mile over our sandy track in May in 2.31, and had only been broke five weeks, and been handled by my boy only. I think she is the most promising filly I ever saw." John Pascoe, Woodstock, says: "I believe my filly, by Chicago Volunteer, now 2 years old, can trot faster than any colt in America of her age."

From the *Globe*, Feb. 9th, 1883, the Sporting Editor of which says:—"In another stall in the same stable stands the bay trotting stallion Chicago Volunteer. This splendid son of Volunteer (the greatest of the sons of the famous Hero of Chester) is a very rich bay, with black points. Owing to a severe founder he has been debarred from trying his fortune upon the turf, but that he would have been successful had he reached maturity sound and all right there is little room for doubt. His pedigree, which is an excellent one, is too well known to need repetition here, but what is of still more importance can now be said with perfect safety, and that is that he has thus far stamped every one of his numerous colts in this part of the country with that grand trotting action and natural disposition to trot which has of late years been developed to such a marvellous extent in some of the best branches of the great Messenger family (this feature being especially noticeable in many of the subdivisions of the Hambletonian branch of the Messenger family). During my stay in and about Woodstock I have seen many of the get of Chicago Volunteer, and I can only say that I have not seen one that is not shaped like a trotter, and that I have not seen one that does not already act and move like a trotter. Indeed, with a somewhat extensive experience among trotting sires, I am compelled in justice to say that I never saw the get of any horse that appeared to be more universally endowed with trotting action and trotting sense than are the colts of Chicago Volunteer. His success as a sire since he came to Canada has been altogether phenomenal."

Dunton's *Spirit of the Times*, Chicago, says: "H. C. Goodrich bred Lady Diamond, quite a noted road mare, to Volunteer, and the produce was the colt afterwards named by him Chicago Volunteer, and now one of the finest stallions hereabouts. Lady Diamond was by Billy Rex, by Gifford Morgan; 2nd dam by Gamble's Grey Eagle. If the blood of Chicago Volunteer does not mix well with the trotting strains of Canada, we shall be greatly disappointed, for the Morgan blood has already established its excellence as a mixture with the blood of Volunteer, and his full brother Sentinel, and we cite Gloster, 2.17; Van Arnim, 2.22, five years old, as the best illustrations at hand. Mr. Burgess has in Chicago Volunteer a horse

fully 16 hands high, perfectly formed in all particulars, and a deep rich bay, one of the few colors upon which fashion has set its seal. There is no longer a doubt that Volunteer is even a greater sire than his sire Hambletonian, for the latter's sons and daughters fall into insignificance when compared with St. Julian, 2.11½; Gloster, 2.17; Alley, 2.19; Bodine, 2.19½; Driver, 2.19½; Amy, 2.20½; Huntress, 2.20½; Powers, 2.21; and many others little less famous. Therefore we hazard nothing in saying that this young stallion will make his mark as a sire, and we ask the Ontario people to accept this horse and give him a fair trial."

The *Woodstock Times*, of March 20th, 1885, says editorially: "That this great son of Volunteer is sought after and wanted by breeders in other sections of the country we can well understand. Not only Toronto, but St. Catharines and St. Thomas breeders have been making overtures for his services during the coming season, but so far without avail, and it is sincerely hoped in the interest of breeders that this grand stallion will not be allowed to leave this county, for we can ill-afford to lose so valuable a sire. His colts are all endowed with wonderful trotting action and trotting sense. A number of his colts were sold this spring to an American gentleman for large prices."

The oldest of Chicago Volunteer's 'get in Canada are foals of 1881. They are all good size, fine disposition, and all inherit the trotting instinct that has made the Hambletonian family so famous. His colts are prize-winners wherever shown. One of his colts won the first prize for roadsters, also winner in yearlings' class, at last fall exhibition in Woodstock. Breeders, horsemen, and the press acknowledge him as the greatest of Canadian sires.

THE TEST CHURN.

From the *Homestead*.

The main difficulty between our creameries and their patrons is the difference of opinion as to the butter value of their cream. All sensible men have given up the idea of buying cream by the inch, or in any other liquid measure. The liquid measure is only approximate. It is absolutely necessary to determine the quantity of butter in the inch or gallon. As few patrons furnish enough cream to be churned separately the best device yet discovered has been the test churn. We have been satisfied for a long time that these are practically accurate. In fact we would furnish cream to no creamery that would not use them.

We notice that Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Experiment station has been testing the Bolander test churn and publishes the results, the substance of which is as follows:—

"As to the comparison between the small and large churns, we note that a pound of cream in the regular churn always gives a higher yield than the test churn. The difference is shown to run up as high as 2.6 per cent. in favor of the large churn. In this we see that the factory would get a little more butter in total than it would give its patrons credit for in severality. But the error is again small, and the variations are less than one per cent. between extremes. These, and other tests, show the churn, under proper management, to be reliable and proper for the purpose."

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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

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All communications to be addressed to

CANADIAN BREEDER,

COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS
TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, May 15th, 1885.

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

WHINERS.

The average Englishman is reported to be a first-class grumbler, but there is also in England a large class with whom "whining" cannot be considered a lost art. In fact there may be found in all thickly populated countries many who cannot by any possibility make their way in the world. They are usually people who, having been brought up in idleness (and perhaps luxury), have some fine morning found themselves without the means of living in the manner to which they have been accustomed. It is a most uncomfortable thing for a man who is both lazy and helpless to have to stand up and take his chances along with the toiling masses in the effort to make an honest living. If such a man be plentifully supplied with vanity his case will be all the more painful.

Such men are usually the first to go to a newly settled country; they should be the very last. They are sure to be soured with their surroundings, and they think no place can fail to be better than the one they happen to be occupying. They are always indulging in some little day-dream romance, the essence of which is in the *denouement* which places them suddenly in the possession of wealth and luxury which they have not earned and never would earn by anything resembling honest labor. They see how utterly impossible it is for them to realize these day dreams in the every-day life they are leading, and they look upon the successes of frontiersmen in newly settled regions as examples of what might be accomplished by them under similar conditions.

With childish hopes that luxury and riches await them in the new country, they are among the first and most sanguine to set out on the journey hither. Men who can earn their living and pay their way anywhere sail in the same ship. The latter settle in the promised land, and taking success as a matter of course say little about it. The former soon find that they have been cruelly deceived.

They are right no doubt, but they never can be made to realize that they have been merely the victims of their own day dreams. They lay the blame of their disappointments on the shoulders of others and whine piteously over their miserable lot. They unquestionably do have a hard time of it. Lazy and helpless men are terribly out of place in a busy bustling community of thrifty pioneers. There are always so many of these ne'er-do-weels in every frontier town that they are not often treated with much consideration. Their pretensions to superiority are laughed at and disregarded by the little Democracies of the west, where they find that honest industry and sterling worth are the only passports to real and lasting success. Here they find themselves worse off than they were in England, where their pretensions met with some recognition to say the least of it. They learn to hate the country and hate the people. Their one ambition is to get back to the life of semi-dependence they left in England.

Of course they have suffered a bitter disappointment, and it is not surprising that they should desire to wreak their vengeance on the country and the people.

A man of this class has recently been heard from in the English newspapers. His pet aversion is Manitoba, where hundreds of prosperous settlers will doubtless be inclined to laugh over his statements when they are done being astonished at his facts (?). He says:—

“As to the cold, the simple facts are these: One hears in this country that, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, &c., it is very little felt. There is some truth in this, and on calm days I must say that it made little difference to one's feelings how low the thermometer fell. But, unfortunately, it is very seldom calm, or anything like it, and flesh and blood cannot stand the wind at those low temperatures. The best way to form an opinion of it (next to going there yourself) is to bear in mind that the winter outdoor dress consists of a buffalo coat of tremendous weight, very warm underclothing, a fur cap pulled well down over the ears, woollen mitts without fingers covered by another pair made of deer hide, and several pairs of warm socks or stockings, with mocassins. Boots cannot be worn without getting one's feet frozen. The lowest actual temperature that we observed was 33 degs. below zero, but we had no registering minimum thermometer, and no doubt it was considerably colder during the nights. We constantly had it below zero in our bedrooms in the morning. Once it was 16 degs. below, and yet ours was one of the best kind of houses in the country.”

It must be remembered that he gives all these as solemn facts, and here is more of the same kind:—

“The food on which most of the settlers subsist is wretched in the extreme—salt pork, the very remembrance of which makes me feel sick, being the principal item. The discomforts and privations of Manitoba are, in short, so great, the work so hard, and the results obtained so utterly miserable, that I cannot understand any

disinterested person, who knows anything of the country, saying a good word for it. A man may, perhaps, get a bare existence there. As to growing rich at farming, it is utterly absurd to think of it.”

His closing sentence is characteristic:—

“I trust you will use all your influence still further to check the already decreasing emigration to this unprofitable and wretched country.”

Of course people in Manitoba will laugh heartily over the publication of such ravings, but for all that such cranks as these really do something towards checking the influx of English capital.

MARE AND FOAL.

At this season of the year many foals of various classes are being dropped on farms throughout Canada. Of course many of the best brood mares in this country are allowed to devote the whole summer to the suckling of their foals, but besides these there are many upon farms where the “spring's work” must be done whether the foals thrive or not, and too often the brood mare is made to do a pretty liberal share of the work incident to seeding and harvesting. Of course where the farmer can afford to do so it pays better to let the mare run idle until after the foal is weaned, but if the mare must be worked the farmer should take care to manage in such a way as to inflict the least possible injury on the youngster.

To begin with, the mare should not be worked up to a date closer than ten days or a fortnight previous to the time at which she is expected to foal. She should then be turned into a smooth grassy paddock by herself, provided the weather be quite warm, or into a clean roomy box, well lighted, littered, and ventilated. She should never be tied up when near foaling time, and care should be taken that she shall not be unnecessarily excited nor fatigued. If it be necessary that the mare should be worked she might be put in harness about two weeks after foaling. A too common custom prevailing among our farmers is that of allowing the foal to follow the mare all day in the scorching sun, fretting himself and worrying his dam at every turn. When the mare stops to rest the colt takes advantage of the opportunity thus offered to fill his stomach with fevered and unwholesome milk, so that betwixt actual overwork and a feverish unhealthy diet the little fellow suffers pretty severely. It is much better that the youngster should be shut up in a light, airy loose box, and if there happens to be another colt to keep him company it will be all the better for both. The mare should be allowed to suckle him as often as once every two hours, and in the meantime a quart of cow's milk brought to natural heat may be fed in the forenoon and afternoon with profit. Of course the dam must be generously fed as long as she is performing this double work, and the greatest care should be taken that she is neither over-heated nor over-fatigued. If kept at slow work and liberally supplied with rich green

food the mare will be none the worse of earning a few dollars for her master while suckling her foal, and if the latter be liberally supplied with milk at just the right temperature and good succulent grasses and nourishing food when his stomach is ready to receive it, he ought not to suffer, especially if he can be kept from fretting.

The worst thing perhaps that happens to a foal in this country is being allowed to follow his dam ten or fifteen miles to town and back over a hard, dusty road in the broiling mid-day sun. One such journey would injure the foal more than a whole summer of management such as we have indicated. The preferable way, however, is to have a brood mare devote her whole strength and all her energies to the production and care of her offspring.

EXPERIMENTAL AGRICULTURE.

No Ontario farmer of any intelligence will question the usefulness of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm; but the question may well be asked, “Are our farmers making the most of it?” Assuming that they carefully study out the histories and descriptions of the experiments which take place at the Ontario Farm and do their best to master the practical lessons taught by these, it is still not clear that they make the best use of the lessons thus learned. These experiments, if they are not followed by other experiments by the farmers, for whose benefit they are made, amount comparatively to but little, but if they were taken simply as a guide or outline designed to suggest to the farmer a line of tests to be made on his own place, then it might be said that the good seed that is being sown by Prof. Brown is taking root in such a way that it cannot fail to bring forth an abundant harvest in the shape of practical results.

The Experimental Farm, good in its way, can after all only represent one kind of soil, one altitude, and a mere unit as to climatic conditions. In his experiments Prof. Brown can deal only with what he has at hand. He describes the soil, the manure, the seed, and the mode of treatment, and then gives the result. This is very useful to a farmer whose farm is like that adjoining the Ontario College as to soil, climate, and altitude, supposing just such a farm could be found, but its usefulness should not stop at that. Farmers in other parts of the province, adopting the line of procedure mapped out at the Experimental Farm should apply to their own farms as much of the experiment as they think likely to be useful, and then vary the remainder of the treatment in such a way as they may deem wise or desirable under the conditions with which they are surrounded.

And the work should not stop here. The farmer should give the result of his application of the experiments (whether success or failure) to his brother farmers through the press, so that while they may profit by his experience he may learn much that is valuable from their suggestions. Let one or two men of means and intelligence break the ice in this direction and

hundreds will follow their example all over the country, and the making of these experiments and the publication of their results will become a matter of intellectual co-operation, in which all who have the requisite ability will bear a fair share of the labor. When this comes to pass the value and efficiency of the Ontario Experimental Farm will be increased many hundredfold and the effect on the material prosperity of the farming community will be such as is not now even dreamed of.

Correspondence.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

From our Special Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, April 30th.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

The miserable dulness of Monday's trade at Stanley gave our Dominion exporters a terrible fright, which, with the bad accounts received from London markets, made them think the bottom had clean dropped out of live stock dealing. Of the three hundred Canadian bullocks shown, only one-third were sold, and those at prices making a big loss. In the matter of quality most of the animals offered were fair, useful sorts, easily sold in a small market, such as Monday's, but the weak demand left sellers completely stranded, and at ten o'clock it was obvious business for the day was done. The best part of the cattle were booked for Manchester and Wakefield early, and it is cheering to add that in both places a better trade obtained, although I understand that, taken all round, no margin will be left after meeting the extra expenses. Buyers for English markets it is to be hoped will see their way to reduce first cost, otherwise there will be a short trade and a melancholy one. Taking even the brightest possible view of the present season's prospects, no one can hold out encouragement, and it would be sheer folly to anticipate higher prices, in the face of universal depression. To what extent a war with Russia would affect the live stock markets of this country it is difficult to estimate. In my opinion values would only benefit to the extent of the advance gained on hides and fat. It is possible in the event of war an impetus would be given to many industries now almost dormant, but the paralyzing of numerous other businesses would counteract the advantages gained in certain centres. No matter how it goes, peace or war, the live stock trade cannot expect to benefit to any very appreciable extent, and Dominion shippers would do well for themselves to figure out future deals on the low values now current in this country.

For week ending 24th inst. the arrivals of Canadian and American live stock at Liverpool were 346 head from Portland, 406 from Halifax, 890 from Baltimore, 707 from Boston, and 646 from New York; there were also 80 Portuguese bullocks. During same period 530 oxen were landed at London from New York, and 174 oxen, 380 sheep, from Boston, and at Glasgow 380 cattle, also from Boston, were received. Aggregating for the week 4,159 cattle and 380 sheep.

Since the above returns were compiled 1,050 cattle have been received here from Boston. A comparison with last April's arrivals shows that 1885 is ahead to the extent of 1,700 head of cattle, rather a marvellous thing when we think how markets have gone down.

MR. BOUGHTON-KNIGHT'S SALE OF HEREFORDS.

The name of Mr. Boughton-Knight, of Downton Castle, is justly celebrated as a Hereford breeder who early saw the value of improving the stock by judicious selection and the most careful management. That his efforts in this direction have been successful all the world of fine stock breeders knows. When therefore it was announced some time ago that the beautiful herd at Leinthall was to be sold, considerable stir was created among white-face fanciers, and the turnout at Monday and Tuesday's sale testified to their enthusiasm. The Leinthall sale was not, however, a general dispersal, but simply the clearing out of that farm, Mr. Knight having let it, after keeping it in his own hands for several years. Over 200 animals were offered, principally young stock, of excellent blood and as a rule of certificated pedigree. The sires at Leinthall are among the most renowned in the kingdom, comprising the champion Lord Wilton, Auctioneer, 5,194, Downton Grand Duke, 5,878, Downton Boy, 5,877, and Sir Garnet, 9,236. Auctioneer is an exceedingly deep, level, compact bull, with great quarters and well-covered flank. As a stock-getter he has few equals, and it has been said by a well-informed writer and judge that if the stock by Auctioneer had been as carefully prepared for the show as those by Lord Wilton, it would have been a close tie between them for pride of place as the better sire. Here it may be as well to add that Lord Wilton was purchased by Mr. Fenn (Mr. Knight's agent) and Mr. Tudge at the second Stocktonbury sale for \$5,000, or just half what they offered at the August sale. Despite the way in which this grand animal was talked of by the American, he is yet one of the finest specimens of a Hereford sire ever seen, and further eulogy is simply superfluous. A herd from such stock naturally attracted buyers from all points, but it was noticed that with the exception of Mr. John Dyke, Dominion Government agent, not a single transatlantic buyer was forward. A South American gentleman was prevented from buying in consequence of a cable from his principals informing him that splenic fever was raging, and that it would be highly imprudent to introduce valuable stock into the country. The Dominion buyers made some excellent selections, and the acquisition of Miss Brodie at the comparatively small figure of \$600 (the top figure of the day) was a fortunate thing for Mr. Sandford Fleming, of Weston Park. This lovely heifer was second at the Royal Society Show, a show it will be remembered which was exceptionally strong in Herefords. All the animals purchased on Canadian account are of the best, and eligible for entry in the American Herd Book. The plucky spirit of our Dominion fanciers is highly to be praised, and with a continuance of the same judgment and boldness our live stock interests are in a fair way to assume an importance not hitherto dreamed of.

I learn that two heifers belonging to Her Majesty have been sent to Leinthall to be mated with Lord Wilton. The fee, \$250 each, shows the grand old bull is not yet past earning every penny that was paid for him.

Owing to the recent pleuro-pneumonia scare in the west, the Springfield (Ill.) J. C. C. sale advertised for the 27th inst. has been indefinitely postponed.

The Secretary of the American Southdown Association reports the transfer of the recorded Southdown ram Alexander "499," 1090, from A. J. Alexander, Spring Station, Ky., to H. D. Nichol, Nashville, Tenn.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SHOEING.

BY C. W. GREGORY, MEDALLIST AND PRIZE ESSAYIST ON "ANIMAL HEAT," "THE SKIN AND ITS DISEASES," "THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM," &C.



FIG. 1.—Section of Foot—A, Wall or Crust; B, Sole; C, Frog; D,D, Sensitive Foot; E E, Sensitive Frog.



FIG. 2.—Ground Surface of Unshod Foot—A,A, Wall or Crust; B,B, Sole; C, Frog; D,D, Bars.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER, from the Author.

(Continued from last Number.)

CLICKING AND OVER-REACH.

Caused by striking one or both of the front with one or both of the hind shoes, or in over-reach by hitting the heel of the fore feet. It is done by the hind foot before it reaches the ground and after the fore foot commences to be elevated. It may be prevented by lessening the length of step by lowering and shortening the toes of hind feet, and, if necessary, the front ones also. Concave front shoes are advisable, and not longer than the heel of feet; moderately light shoes are best.

CORNS.

Caused by cutting away the heel and bar; by inward curvature of the heel; sometimes by roughly wrenching off the shoe or by gravel lodging between foot and shoe.

The prevention and remedy is to relieve the pressure or bearing of heel on the shoe in such a way that when the weight of horse in travelling is thrown on the foot the heel should still be clear off the shoe. By all means avoid

what is called a spring to the shoe; that is, having a wedge-shape space extending half the side of the foot; in such a fit the foot will soon drop sufficient for the shoe to act as a hammer on the heel. Do not cut the bar nor pare the corn unless there be lameness, when it should be very carefully done; do not thin, pare, or weaken the quarter, as it is wanted to support the weight; lower the toe so as to make the quarter more prominent, then fit the shoe on outline of foot full around the quarter, and after the shoe is fitted take the rasp and use it in a line with the frog, and at the same angle or slant as the sole; in that manner lower the heel as far and no further forward than the corn, but leave as much sound quarter and solid bearing as possible in front of that. If the quarter be broken, shelly, or weak, cut off the shoe at that point, and have it only three-quarter on inside. If on a flat or pumiced foot, use a thick but all round or bar shoe; it need not be wide, as the foot should not be encumbered with too much weight.

SEEDY FOOT

Is a detachment between the foot and the hoof, sometimes filled with a decaying soft substance, sometimes hollow, and varies in depth from near the ground surface to the top of inside of hoof. In shoeing feet thus diseased you must try to relieve weight on whatever part is affected; but as a shoe prevents the part being cleaned, and harbors dirt, &c., such cases should be properly treated in the early stage, by carefully removing all the horn so far as diseased, and replace it by a well-applied wax and pitch plaster, when the horse may be turned to grass until the hoof grows down, requiring only occasional levelling of the overgrown part of hoof and repair of plaster covering. This treatment requires from three to nine months' rest, and is, as a rule, successful.

PUMICED FOOT

Is one of the most difficult and troublesome kind to fit a shoe, on which a horse can travel without lameness. It consists of convex instead of concave sole, whereby the sole and frog extend below the wall or outer covering of foot. It is sometimes hereditary, sometimes the result of inflammation, and often by the injurious habit of cutting away too much sole, not leaving sufficient strength to support the weight. To fit a shoe on which a horse can travel, it must be of such a thickness as to keep the sole well off the ground, and seated sufficiently to escape the sole. Some recommend a broad shoe to well cover and protect the sole; but against that must be considered increased weight and a difficulty to seat it sufficiently to escape the sole. I prefer a very thick but not wide iron, which can easily be seated, fitted well around, and set well back. Keep the toe rasped down, and not burn the heels in seating on.

SANDCRACK AND FALSE QUARTER.

Not allow the foot to bear on the shoe under these defects. If the crack be in front, use a square-toe shoe; if on the front quarter, use a clip at the toe and behind the crack; if at the back quarter, use a round or bar shoe. The edges of the crack should be kept in apposition by means of rivets. Cutting or burning across will sometimes stop the crack continuing.

(To be continued.)

Jas. W. Boston, York, Nebr., has been admitted to active membership in the American Berkshire Association.

A. J. Alexander, Spring Station, Ky., sold to Hon. D. W. Smith, Bates, Ill., the well-bred recorded Southdown ram Lord Woodburn, 1089.

EARLY MATURITY.

From the (English) Farm and Home.

What are the leading principles that should direct our practice as to the rearing and feeding of farm stock? This question naturally occurs to the mind of every observant man who notes the variable practices which prevail, even where the natural conditions are similar; and if we inquire as to the why and wherefore of each particular system, we too frequently find very inadequate reasons, or no reason at all, but a happy-go-lucky rule of thumb, which has descended from one generation to another. Live stock must have such an important influence on the future of British farming that it is most necessary that our practice with regard to feeding should be economical and in accordance with the laws of physiology and hygiene. Those who are sensible of want of knowledge of elementary principles will do well to study a work which, though applicable more especially to American practice, may yet afford English feeders valuable hints. We refer to Mr. Elliot W. Stewart's "Feeding Animals," which can be obtained from Trubner and Co., of Ludgate Hill. Mr. Stewart, like many others who have done good service in the work of advancing agricultural practice, was not to the manner born. Ill-health necessitated the change from a professional to a bucolic life, and, as he tells us in a modest preface, having a liking for stock, he naturally turned his attention early to this branch of farming; and not being able to find much printed instruction upon the subject of feeding any class of stock, he began early to experiment for himself and keep a record of his experiments.

Mr. Stewart's remarks on alimentation forcibly remind us of the old saw, "That half the breeding goes in at the mouth." Within certain limits of variation, both quality, flavor, and rapidity of feeding are greatly affected by the nature and quantity of food supplied. As regards the first two points, a good illustration is the effect of domestication in the case of the deer; the fine flavor found in the denizen of the mountain is lost in the well-fed inhabitant of the English park. It is quite impossible to develop or perpetuate flavor by breeding, but we can do much in the way of food. If, as Mr. Stewart well puts it, "you wish to imitate the flavor of the wild animal, you must furnish the food of the wild animal." And we may go further, and say that we must keep our animals as nearly as possible under similar conditions. At the same time, characteristics of growth are the result of cultivation, although these would more or less rapidly disappear if the special conditions under which they were produced were altered.

Now, the important question which we have to solve is, how to make the best return from feeding animals; shall we force them on as rapidly as possible, or shall we follow a more natural process and allow them to reach maturity by slow degrees? There are two facts dwelt upon by our author, which have of late years been illustrated by the registry of weight at our fat shows. The first is, that in young growing animals the appetite and the digestive and assimilative functions are most active, and these functions grow subsequently less and less active, and when the percentage of waste is much greater than during growth. Hence it follows that, though the mature animal may consume less in proportion to its live weight, because all that is required is to supply the waste of tissue, yet the proportion of food to a given increase is greater. But, although these facts would indicate the advantage of early feeding, it is objected, with some truth, that the flesh of young animals cannot be so

firm and ripe at twenty four months as that of the slower-fed animal at double that age. To a certain extent this is true: but if anatomists are right in assuming that the marks of full development are evidenced by the completeness of the permanent teeth, then young animals well-fed from birth, and descended through many generations from similarly treated stock, do acquire much earlier dentition than such as are kept in a natural state. Animals forced for show have frequently exhibited a four-year-old mouth when under three years; and Mr. Stewart tells us that M. Regnault found at a fair in France, so far back as 1846, a two-year bull with his permanent teeth and all the points of development and maturity in perfection. We can remember when the assisting veterinary surgeon was called in to give an opinion whether it was possible for shearing sheep to have four broad teeth, and we have no doubt that in some cases ignorance of facts actually led to disqualification. With the earlier appearance of the teeth we have corresponding maturity; and a study of all the facts clearly proves that we may have all the parts as completely developed at two years as was formerly possible at double the age.

JOHN TURNER ON SHOEING AND TRAINING TROTTERS.

From the Turf, Field, and Farm.

The lightning flashed outside and the elms which shaded the porch dripped the moisture of an April sky, but it was dry and cozy in the parlor of the old-fashioned hotel. "I am sorry that the rain began before you arrived," said Turner, "because I wanted to let you see the horses work on the track. Now you will have to look at them in the stable." "I had counted on different weather," replied the owner of Maud S., "but we will make the best of the situation. If you will kindly have each horse led from his box to the stable-floor, I can see all that I am most anxious to see." After Trinket, Edwin Thorne, and others had been critically examined, Turner remarked:—"The first time I saw you, Mr. Bonner, was at Point Breeze, twenty-nine years ago. You were a famous man even then, and I took a position where I could study you well. I was a boy, and I was curious to see whether you would buy the horse which the parties who had you in tow were offering. After seeing him go you declined to purchase, and I was gratified, because the animal was not what was represented. You know more about horses now." "Yes, I have picked up a great deal of information. My limit at first was \$800. Now, it is difficult to say what I really would pay for a horse which would beat the record of Maud S. With me, the best is the cheapest. All things considered, Maud S. was the cheapest horse I ever bought. She had what I wanted, and what I spent more than twice forty thousand dollars in trying to obtain by the purchase of other horses. This is my second visit to Point Breeze, and I think that I am able to give you more points about horses than would have been possible twenty-nine years ago. As I have furnished you some information about shoeing, I should like to have you answer one or two questions on training." "All right," said the renowned reinsman, "go ahead." "In preparing Trinket for a race, or a trotter of equal speed, would you at any time drive her a fast mile?" "No. I first give a horse strength by plenty of slow work, and I frequently brush him about 150 yards just to see if he has his speed. If I know on the eve of a race that he is hard and strong and has his speed, I am satisfied. I do not want a watch held on him from wire to wire. I am confident that his

strength is sufficient to sustain the action, and I do not care to run the risk of tearing him to pieces in trials upon which no money depends. When I was a boy and \$200 looked as big as a million, I had a horse matched against a pacer to go a single mile for \$250 a side. In training him I discovered that through excess of action he hit his arms. I was in despair, when I was advised to try and put him into condition by swimming. Like a drowning man, I grasped at a straw. The river ran near my door. I hired a man to row me in a boat, while I sat in the stern and held the halter. We started up stream, and the horse swam beautifully. On the return he struck out eagerly, and actually towed the boat. I kept this up for ten days, and I never brought a horse to the post in better condition. The violent action in the water had given pliancy and firmness to his muscles, and made his wind as clear as the ring of a bell. I won the race easily, but it is lucky that it was a single dash, because through his faulty action he cut his arms into ribbons. The great trouble in training on the track is to avoid driving a horse off his legs. He is apt to pound himself to pieces before you get him to a race." "If you keep your horse balanced you will correct faulty action and reduce the risk of breaking him down," observed the owner of Maud S. "True," quickly replied General Turner; "but unfortunately, none of us understand the science of shoeing, the principle of action, as you do. Show me the way, and I will gladly follow." The theory of Turner with regard to trials previous to a race will not apply to all horses. For instance, on the Saturday before the Tuesday on which Maud S. made her record of 2.09½, the chestnut mare was driven a mile in 2.10½.

CRACK THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

London *Truth* has the following interesting and somewhat suggestive article on the careers of crack three-year-olds:—

"It seems very doubtful whether either St. Simon or St. Gatien will run again, and, even if they do start, it is to the last degree improbable that they will have retained their form. It is decidedly unsatisfactory that of late years hardly any of the crack three-year-olds have 'trained on.' Galopin had no chance of showing how good he might have become, for he was most foolishly relegated to the stud by Prince Batthyany at the close of his three-year-old career, when, I believe, it was John Dawson's opinion that the horse had never been really and thoroughly fit, excellent though his performances had been. Camballo (who was a much better horse than most people think—his trial before the Two Thousand with Thunder is one of the best even in the brilliant records of Heath House) never ran as a four-year-old, having collapsed in his training; and it was the same doleful story with Kisber, the Derby winner of the following year. Silvio, winner of the Derby and Leger, was a very moderate horse, and was lucky in meeting a lot of wretches worse than himself in the classic stakes; but when, as a four-year-old, he came to encounter Verneuil in the Ascot Cup, he showed himself in his true colors; and, indeed, as far as I remember, Silvio never won anything after the Leger, although he was running as a five-year-old. Sefton, the next Derby winner, shot his bolt at Epsom, and so also did his successor in the list, Sir Beveys, while Rayon d'Or's only victory as a four-year-old was the Rous Memorial Stakes at Ascot. Coming on to 1881, we find that Peregrine, the winner of the Two Thousand, was never on a racecourse after he had run second to Iroquois in the

Derby; and the American horse retired after his defeat by Bend Or in the Champion Stakes for the space of twenty months, after which he came out and won the Stockbridge Cup. Iroquois was preposterously over-rated. He was like Silvio, and had the luck to meet very bad fields; but, when he came to run against Bend Or at weight-for-age, he collapsed ignominiously. Thebais would doubtless have won both the Two Thousand and Derby of that year if she had been engaged. Foxhall, unquestionably the best horse of that season, came out at Ascot as a four-year-old at least 21 lb. worse than he was on the day he won the Cambridge-shire, a race in which he ought to have been beaten by Tristan, and no rational being can doubt that Foxhall would only have run second for the Cesarewitch if Corrie Roy had started, as he certainly could not have given her 35 lb. Shotover and Lutch Oven, who secured the great races of 1882, never won a shilling afterwards; Geheimnis certainly did not improve with age, and Bruce could not be trained another season. St. Blaise, too, has done nothing since his Derby victory, although he has four times been heavily backed; nor has Highland Chief been a winner, while Galliard went to pieces shortly after Ascot, and Ossian won nothing as a four-year-old, and is now at the stud. Since Doncaster, the only 'classic' winners which have 'trained on' are Petrarch, Bend Or, and Robert the Devil, all of which became distinguished as four-year-olds; but Thebais, who won the One Thousand and Oaks in 1881, is still in training and retains her form; and Tristan (also by Hermit) only retired at the end of last season. This horse improved wonderfully, for it will be remembered that as a three-year-old he was looked upon as hardly second-rate. Why these two should have lasted so well it is impossible to understand, for they were not treated with excessive tenderness. Thebais ran twelve times as a two-year-old, and Tristan eight times. Isonomy, who would certainly have won both Derby and Leger in 1878 if he had been trained for either, achieved his most brilliant successes at four and five years of age, and if he had been managed more discreetly (*i.e.*, if he had not been knocked about so recklessly in handicaps) he would doubtless have lasted for another season. Wheel of Fortune, who was unquestionably the best animal ever bred by Lord Falmouth, and who could have given a stone to the Derby winner of her year, broke down in the Great Yorkshire Stakes. Pilgrimage, the heroine of the previous season, never ran after the Oaks, and Jannette only won the Jockey Club Cup as a four-year-old. Of fillies, Thebais is the only one whose career has been prolonged and brilliant since Marie Stuart and Apology, both of which won at five years of age. It would be interesting to learn how experienced breeders account for the fact that a high-class five-year-old is nearly as rare as a unicorn."

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DAIRYING A BENEFIT TO LAND.

In most sections of the country farms are much improved by dairying. Those that are run down can be made fertile by a dairy of as many cows as can be kept upon them. For instance, take the fine dairy district of central New York, as Herkimer county, where the plow is

but little used on many dairy farms; after becoming in good condition, their owners depending entirely on their butter and cheese to support their families. The great quantity of manure on these farms enables their proprietors to heavily fertilize any field that they desire to plow up, on which they grow one or two crops and re-seed it; and in a few years they have their entire farms in splendid condition, and worth double or treble what they were when the dairy business was commenced upon them. My advice to farmers everywhere is, keep all the cows that you can profitably. Not to buy too many at first; but to obtain a few VERY CHOICE ONES, and raise your own dairy by degrees. Don't begrudge the original extra expense that superior stock may cost. It may make you feel that you have made a mistake in paying from \$70 to \$100 a head for a few cows that gave twenty quarts of milk a day; but with a right bull you will soon have all your money coming back in the splendid young stock that you will soon have.—*Ex.*

HOW TO CARE FOR CHICKS.

The "peep, peep," of the little chicks is now heard in the land. "Old Biddy" has cared for and kept warm her nest of eggs for the allotted 21 days, and at last her patience is rewarded with a "right smart" family. Perhaps if "old Biddy" could talk she would tell you exactly what to do to help her rear her brood, but as her "cluck, cluck, cluck," is one of the "dead languages," except to the chicks, it has been left to the observing poultry man to learn what is necessary to supply. For the first 24 hours the chicks are out the shell the very best thing is to leave them alone. They need nothing to eat, as just before leaving the shell they absorb the yolk of the egg, thus securing the very best nourishment and enough to last the time mentioned. Brooding gives them strength, vigor, dries them thoroughly and heals up any lacerated parts. One of the first things to do is to grease the backs of their heads and neck with cream and dust the hen with Persian insect powder. If the nest has become polluted renew it with soft material. It is policy to confine the broods with the hen for the first four or five weeks. To do this have your coop on high ground and so arranged as to keep out the wind and rain, at the same time permit plenty of sunshine. Let it be large enough to give the hen dusting room, and fix the slats in such position as to allow the chicks to run in and out at will. The first drink should be milk, and some breeders do not give water for the first month, it not being considered so good as milk. The water, when given, should be perfectly clean and renewed often enough to keep fresh. The first feed should be stale bread crumbs and boiled eggs chopped fine. During the first week this should be fed regularly every two hours. After this vary the diet with rice cooked dry, corn bread, slightly salted and peppered, boiled corn and oatmeal, and at evening give them cracked wheat and oatmeal uncooked. A little meat or liver, thoroughly cooked and chopped very fine, fed once a week is beneficial. Green food, such as lettuce, cabbage, onions, etc., are highly relished and are essential to good health. And right here permit the assertion that chopped onion tops are one of the best preventives for gapes known, and garlic cannot be too highly recommended for the same purpose. When the chick has reached the age of four weeks it will assimilate finely cracked corn, cracked wheat, ground oats, etc. In feeding soft food stir in occasionally a small amount of clean sand or ground bone. The

habit of feeding corn-meal mixed with water is injurious. It sours very quickly and often causes the chick to become crop-bound. When meal is fed it should be cooked. If the chick is attacked with diarrhoea, cooked cracked wheat and oat-meal, with a small amount of common chalk dust mixed in will effect a cure.

When a fowl becomes crop-bound a spoonful of castor oil is beneficial. If the case is serious the crop can be cut open, the contents removed and the crop then sewed up. If care is taken the operation can be performed without risk.

The best food for a sitting hen is corn and water. A variety or change of food during incubation is liable to derange the bowels. An over-fed hen will lay fewer and smaller eggs than a hen that is judiciously cared for. Chicks that get lame, lose the use of their legs, eat well but loose flesh, have leg weakness. This is caused by dampness, lice, and by growing too fast for the legs to support the body. The cure is to keep them warm and give bone meal in their food.

Fanciers have demonstrated the fact that eggs can be shipped any distance and hatch well. Baskets have been sent from New York to San Francisco and every egg hatch.

A cock with too many hens lessens his procreative powers, the chicks lack vitality and many die in the shell. Under ordinary circumstances twelve hens are sufficient for a cock and a less number is better.

Fowls used for breeding should not be crowded or fed on fat-producing food continually. Plenty of exercise, sound grain, vegetables, meat thoroughly cooked and chopped very fine and fed once a week is what they need.

For the formation of shells, fowls must have lime. This can be supplied in numerous ways, but the most convenient is old lime taken from destroyed buildings. Oyster shells cannot be surpassed. When broken into pieces the size of corn, they are greedily eaten, aid in digestion, furnish shell material and tone up the system in general.

About the only care a sitting hen needs is a comfortable nest in a secluded place arranged in such a manner as to be free from intruders. Always have corn and water near the nest, and a spot for her to scratch and wallow in. Permit her to follow her instincts, and nine times in ten she will bring off a better brood than if continually annoyed. Milk, sweet or sour, is a model food for chicks or fowls. It adds to the flavor of the eggs as well as to the number produced. Shade on your poultry runs is absolutely necessary. If you are not provided naturally then arrange it artificially. Plum trees thrive better in a poultry yard than any other variety, and the crop is one that pays. Sunflowers also make good shade and furnish an excellent food for your fowls. If you are saving eggs for hatching it is well to turn them every day. This is to prevent the yolk from settling to one side and adhering to the shell. Eggs can be kept from three to five weeks and hatch. It is often desirable to use medicated nest eggs. To make them, punch a small hole in each end of an egg and blow out the contents. In common plaster-paris mix a sufficient amount of carbolic acid to make it smell strong. Pour the shell full of this and when it becomes sufficiently hard break the shell off and you have a medicated egg as good as the best at a cost of about 10 cents per dozen.—Ex.

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STOP THE BIG LEAK.

Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

The manufacturer who succeeds in business, unless he be one who has a practical monopoly of some special article, owes his success in a large degree to the intelligence and fidelity with which he looks after the many small details presented. Buying the raw materials to the best advantage is one point, although it may be expressed in a minute fraction of a cent per pound. Considerations as to the almost imperceptible shades in their quality; economy in their use, so that no more is required than will answer the purpose; combinations of different materials, so that part of a more expensive can be displaced by a cheaper sort without impairing the utility of the product; and the various processes of manufacture, whereby each is accomplished at the best advantage and with the least expenditure of labor and money. All these are among the points to which attention is given, and the small amounts secured here and saved there make in the end an aggregate which displays itself in a prosperous and successful business. It is only by the practice of the same methods that the farmer can attain any large degree of success in his business. There is no one department of the farm in which so much money can be made as to enable any farmer to afford an indifference as to the results achieved in other departments, but there are numberless details in which with proper attention a slight advantage can be secured, and if something is secured in all a splendid aggregate will be the result. But through a want of proper attention to every part of farm management, little details as well as great, it is often the case that the profit realized in one department of farm industry is dissipated, through improvidence in others. The fields we often see well tilled and fairly productive, but the crops poorly secured. Or, with more perfection of detail, the crops may be brought under cover in good shape and at proper time, but for want of proper feeding-sheds, racks, or troughs, a very considerable proportion is ultimately trampled into the mud and wasted. In other cases these are provided, and every other source of waste carefully being guarded against by intelligent attention to even the slightest details, the profit which seems almost certain is lost by maintaining a class of animals which, from their nature and character, cannot possibly yield any return commensurate with the value of the food they consume and the room and attention they require. With the majority of farmers this is the principal source of waste, the great *big leak* through which the profits of the farm sink, unobserved, away, and through which disappears what ought to be the success of many industrious lives. The fertility of the soil is well maintained, it is cultivated with judgment, its yield is satisfactory in every way, its products are carefully gleaned and housed from the weather, and all the appliances provided and precautions taken to prevent the stock from making unnecessary waste, *but the poor miserable scrubs to which these products are fed can scarcely return fifty per cent. of their market value.* The disappointment which naturally follows would have been obviated had the attention to details been followed a little farther and improved live stock secured, capable, *not of consuming*, simply, but of turning into still more valuable commodities the ordinary products of the farm. When men build houses they are wiser — no one ever fails to put on the roof.

There is no satisfaction to be derived from this sort of business, or without one acquires the habit of considering all the details, how

they can be improved and fresh advantages are secured by every effort as it is made. But no important details can be neglected without to some extent impairing the profit and limiting the measure of success.

PRODUCTIVE POWERS OF VARIOUS NATIONS.

From the (Dublin) Farmers' Gazette.

The following table, based upon the "Statistical Abstract of the Principal and Other Foreign Countries," published by the Board of Trade, shows the productive power of thirteen nations, arranged according to the acreage required to produce grain and meat.—

Country	Average production all classes of grain (per acre) in the last recorded year.	Wheat (per acre) in the last recorded year.	MEAT. Number of acres required to produce one animal.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	
Denmark.....	31	31	41.5
England.....	31	28	6
Belgium.....	35	35	42.5
Norway.....	39	21	62
Holland.....	30	23	4
Sweden (wheat and rye).....	25	19	34
France (wheat and spelt).....	22	17	7
Austria Proper.....	16	14	61
Hungary.....	17	13	10
Italy.....	14	12	12
Germany.....	9.1-6 cwts.	11.1-5 cwts.	6
United States.....	23	11.2-3	35
Russia in Europe.....	2	1	24

English agriculture, therefore, produces more corn and meat per acre than any country but Belgium, and even in the case of Belgium the difference is not great.

A correspondent of the *London Echo* points out that the above statistics *alone* are misleading; Germany, for instance, has 15 per cent. of her whole area under the plough for bread grain. The United Kingdom has only 3 per cent. Germany has only 6 per cent. of her area (houses and waste land), the United Kingdom has 35 per cent., under no cultivation at all. Germany has 26 per cent. of good forest land; we have not 5 per cent. Germany is as well cultivated as France and as well as Belgium. She feeds 47 million people on an area on which France feeds only about 38 millions; she needs only an import of colonial and other food for human beings amounting to 10s. per head. France needs still for 3cs. The latter has 16 per cent. of her area unused for agriculture, meadows, or forestry; and Belgium has 18.6 per cent. of such soil. Considering these circumstances, her 54 per cent. of land under the plough are not so favorable as the 49 per cent. of the much greater Germany. In the United Kingdom the percentage of land under the plough, and especially of land for grain, is so small, the cost of working it so great, that it is imperative to manure the land more heavily, and only the best land will pay. Not the quantity of grain per acre produced on a small area of selected land, but the average net result, has to be considered. Having given much attention to the subject, the writer is inclined to believe that of all great powers Germany is the best utilized in regard to agriculture and forestry, by which she feeds directly over 19 million people.

A DAIRYMAN.

From the Farmer and Dairyman.

The first essential in dairying is a dairyman. This may strike some as self-evident, but we assure the reader that it is no uncommon want. Perhaps as many failures come from the want of a dairyman as from any other one cause.

It is not every man who owns a dairy that is a dairyman, any more than the man who owns a few paintings is necessarily an artist. Money will obtain either cows or pictures, but money will not of itself run a dairy or paint a picture; nor does it follow that the owner can do either. On the contrary, he may be destitute of all the qualities essential to a dairyman or an artist; and the informed mind will be able to judge somewhat of his qualifications by the selections which he makes—either of cows for his dairy, or pictures to adorn the walls of his home. It is, therefore, not so very absurd to declare that the first essential of dairying is a dairyman. We think it requires as much knowledge, intelligence and judgment to select a good dairy herd as it does a good gallery of pictures. Yet it is generally supposed to require a man of education and refinement, with good taste and some knowledge of art matters, to select the pictures, while any dunderhead may get up and run a dairy successfully! But the public judgment in regard to the dairyman has got to be reversed. The time has come when no branch of agriculture can be run successfully by blind routine. Hitherto the benefits of education, of scientific culture, have been reflected on agriculture only indirectly, through improved implements. "Book farming" has been sneered at as only theoretical and absurd. But "book farming" is coming forward to drive the sneerer off from his farm or to bury him hopelessly beneath the debris of disastrous failure. To use a modern slang but very expressive phrase, the man who ignores the instruction of books will "get left." The era of the "survival of the fittest" in farming is dawning upon us. And the period is rapidly approaching when the highest culture and greatest ability will be demanded on the farm. Dairying as a branch of farming, is no exception to the rule. Hence, we say, the first essential in dairying is a dairyman. We have already reached the point where it is beginning to be acknowledged that not every fool is capable of selecting or rearing a dairy herd or running a dairy. The first thing to be considered, then in the practice of dairying is a dairyman. If you have not the knowledge and judgment yourself, be sure that you get the best services of one who thoroughly understands the business. He must not only know a good cow when he sees her, but how to feed and care for her, and how to handle her milk and manufacture the product. He must be intelligent, cleanly, systematic, and thorough, and do everything at the right time, in the right place, "decently and in order." A dairyman is no uncommon want, nor is he to be picked up on every cross-road. The demand for educated dairymen is increasing, and will continue to increase for many years.

SHROPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP.

Correspondence of the (Dublin) Farmers' Gazette

The origin of the modern Shropshire was a cross between the old Long-wync of Salop and Cannock Chase and the Southdown. Some of the early breeders also added an infusion of Leicester blood.

No other modern improved breed of sheep has become so widely popular, and its extensive influence is, no doubt, owing in great measure to its hardiness and adaptability to various climates. It does well in the cold, clear air of Scotland (not, of course, on the hill farms, where only black-faced, mountain, and Cheviots are found), and in the mild, humid atmosphere of the south of Ireland.

Consequently, sheep of this breed have risen very rapidly in value. We learn from the Royal Agricultural Society's journal for 1858 that Shropshire rams then sold at £5 to £7 each, and ewes about £2 each. It is interesting to compare these figures with some of the average prices realized by Messrs. Lythall, Mansell, and Walters at public auctions in 1883 and 1884—42 rams averaged £30 os. 11d.; 37 ditto, £32 19s.; 36 ditto, £28 19s.; 47 ditto, £16 1s. 2d.; 42 ditto, £28 16s. 6d.; 360 ewes averaged £5 11s. 4d.; 70 ditto, £6 16s. 2d.; 190 ditto, £4 10s.; 200 ditto, £4 18s.; 105 ditto, £4 19s.; 70 ditto, £6 14s. 6d.; 162 ditto, £3 14s.

The following are a few of the prices at which Shropshire rams have been hired during the last few years:—The Rector (20 ewes to go with him), 210 gs.; Montford Hero, 205 gs.; Duke of Clarence, 110 gs.; Dudmaston Hero, 160 gs.; Lord Ripon, 100 gs.; The Patriot (to serve 50 ewes), 200 gs.; His Lordship 2nd, 95 gs.; Minton's Pride, 110 gs.; Royal Gem, 85 gs.; Royal Consort, 75 gs.; Lord of the Vale, 61 gs.; Prince Regent, 165 gs.

Shropshire breeders claim that their favorites yield a greater weight of wool and mutton than any other of the Downs. The Hampshire men will hardly yield the palm in the latter respect.

GRAIN AND MEAT PRODUCTION.

A Suffolk farmer has addressed a letter to an English paper, in which he declares that the present low price of grain is compelling the farmers in the corn-growing districts to retire from the winter production of beef and mutton. When corn is high he says meat is cheap, as the farmers fatten stock for the sake of their manure, to be used in corn growing, to which latter they look for profit. He says:—"We buy our cattle for the purpose of converting our straw into muck, and by the muck grow the corn that is to bring our profit. Now, the present price of corn will admit of no profit, and some of our leading men are declining to grow mangel on heavy lands, as it is no use fattening the cattle to produce the corn, as the corn is too cheap to admit of a margin for profit. Many of us are now making no meat, and instead of consuming large quantities of cake and corn (£10 per day, or nearly £4,000 per year, one of my friends has paid), although now so cheap, we find it will answer our purpose better to take the simple product of the land. This will mean a low price for cattle in the future, and our friends in the north must be prepared for this."

Taking together the root crop produced on, say, twenty acres of land, and the barley crop which follows the roots, the writer goes into elaborate details to show that, with a fair price for the barley, he can afford to feed his roots and sell the meat they make at a moderate price; while as the value of the barley declines in the market, he is obliged to increase the price of his finished meat in order to secure a reasonable return. He concludes that he cannot make meat profitably at the present price of corn, and adds that although for many years a large producer of beef and mutton, he is at the present time producing neither, but has to rely for his income upon the simple product of the land.

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.

MILK AND ITS RELATIONS TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

At the Institute of Agriculture, South Kensington, recently, Professor J. Wortley Axe, M.R.C.V.S., gave a lecture on "Milk in its Relation to Public Health." Having touched upon the importance of the subject, Professor Axe referred to the composition of milk, the propagation of disease through milk, excretion of poisonous substances, contamination of milk in transit, and sanitation and hygiene, giving under each of these heads much valuable information. In his concluding observations he remarked that dairy cattle might be said to be daily yielding up their blood in the elaboration of milk; for although these two fluids differ so widely in their physical characters, they are nevertheless intimately connected in chemical composition, so much so that changes in the one are frequently made known by distinct reactions in the other. From these considerations it follows, said Professor Axe, that the foundation of management of our dairy cattle in relation to public health must be laid in a knowledge and strict regard of the principles of sanitation and hygiene. If we are to have healthy stock, and a plentiful supply of wholesome milk, our cowsheds must be large, clean, and dry, and so situated as to allow a free and abundant circulation of air through and around them, with ample provisions for plenty of light; ventilation and drainage must be alike efficient, and the pernicious practice of overcrowding rigidly proscribed. Add to this a liberal daily ration of well-selected food, and an ample allowance of pure water, and it follows without saying that the stability and productiveness of our dairy cattle will be largely enhanced, and public health correspondingly benefited.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

Harry Beecher II., 13084, Cass & Burns, Buffalo Hart, Ill., to B. Leach, Elkhart, Ill.

Charming, 13416, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont., Can., to W. T. Miller & Bro., Bowling Green, Ky.

Fancy, 13417, J. G. Snell & Bro., to J. J. Renfro, Collinsville, Ill.

Duvall's Choice, 3424, W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky., to C. Duvall, jr., Louisville, Ky.

Lady Cardiff, 13440, W. Warren Morton, to W. W. Lyon, Huntsville, Ky.

Marquis of Milton, 13433, T. R. Proctor, Utica, N. Y., to H. S. Russell, Milton, Mass.

Keen Sallie, 13434, Pearl of the Island, 13436, and Marquis of Staten Island, 13439, T. R. Proctor, to T. W. Keene, Staten Island, N. Y.

Jenkins' Pearl, 13435, Belle of Baltimore, 13437, and Maryland Belle, 13438, T. R. Proctor, to E. Austin Jenkins, Baltimore, Md.

Mary's Gloster III., 13445, Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio, to A. S. Morrow, Plumville, Penn.

Mr. Adam Earl, La Fayette, Ind., has sold to Messrs. Foster and Pearsall and Mr. R. J. Whaley of Flint, Mich., 10 first-class two-year-old Hereford heifers; also two superior bulls—Sir Horace and Lord Cavendish, by Lord Wilton, dam by Anxiety. The heifers brought \$600 and the bulls \$1,000.

CHESHIRE CHEESE MANUFACTURE.

From the (Dublin) Farmers' Gazette

A meeting of the Chester Farmers' Club was held at Chester on Saturday, 18th ult., for the purpose of hearing a paper read by Mr. Maurice Hulse, on cheesemaking, and for other purposes. Mr. Hulse, alluding to the practice with regard to weights and measures in Cheshire, said, with respect to the weighing of cheese, he thought they ought to make a firm stand, and only sell it by 112 lb. to the hundred-weight, which was the standard weight by Act of Parliament, instead of the 121 lb. which the cheese factor now required. And, in addition to that, he reminded them that 1 lb. in the cwt. was not paid for by the factor, which, taken at 6d. per lb., would amount for the whole of Cheshire to £4,500 a year. He thought an alteration was wanted there. A factor had told him; he expected his buyers to purchase 500 tons, so that in that case the 1 lb. given would amount to about £250. With regard to the statement that the making of fine Cheshire cheese had gone back, he ventured to contradict it, and to reply that at the present day some of the finest cheese in the world was made in Cheshire. At the same time, there was a great variation in quality, and as great a difference as 40s. per cwt. in price. Before the cattle plague the make of cheese in the county was estimated at 11,000 tons, but since that time many farmers had turned to milk selling and feeding, and the production was now probably reduced to 9,000 tons. If an average price could be reached of 70s. the return would be £630,000, but as the average in Cheshire was estimated not to be more than 50s. the loss to the producers, represented by the difference, was £180,000.

A WORD FOR THE SHORTHORNS.

Cor. Texas Stockman.

While panegyrics are being indulged in by friends of the Herefords, the Polls, the Holsteins, the Devons, and the Jerseys, would it be out of place for somebody to say a word for the Shorthorns? Nothing to be said for the best shaped beeves on earth? Nothing to be said for cattle that afford to-day 75 per cent. of the beef supply of America, if not of the world? Nothing to be said for the cattle that have done more to shorten the legs (and horns), and to deepen the chests, fill out the quarters, and broaden the backs of our Texas cattle, than all other breeds combined?

But they say they are not rustlers; that they are inferior to other breeds as range cattle. It is claimed that if turned upon the range with the Herefords or Muleys, under similar conditions, that the Shorthorns will succumb to short feed and bad weather, while the whitefaces and muleys will thrive apace on a diet of brush, and come out with head and tail up in the spring.

There are a great many thoroughbred Shorthorns in the range country, and very few thoroughbreds of the other breeds, and the few instances that have come under the observation of the writer, where opportunity has been afforded to test the rustling qualities of the Shorthorns as compared with the other breeds, the grades of other cattle have been pitted against the Shorthorn thoroughbred in every case where the test resulted in disadvantage to the Shorthorns.

It is a well-known fact that the pampered thoroughbred of any breed will not stand the hardships and short feed that will natives or grades, and I not only lodge the claim that the Shorthorns, same age, grade, and condition, will hold their own under any and all circum-

stances with any other breed, but I protest against a comparison of the rustling qualities of the Shorthorn thoroughbreds with the grades of other breeds. And by way of emphasizing what I have said, I beg leave to call attention to the large number of registered Shorthorn cattle in Texas, and the very few of other breeds. I venture to say that there are not to-day, in all the state of Texas, 100 thoroughbred Hereford cattle, or twenty-five thoroughbred Polled cattle. Turn your thoroughbred Herefords out of barn, in the fall, alongside of my Durhams, and observe the result next spring.

Live Stock Notes.

The number of cattle shown in the Metropolitan Cattle Market, London, during the first quarter of 1885 has been 34,710, against 32,510 in the same period of last year, being an increase of 2,200, or 6½ per cent. The number of sheep this year was 144,520, against 106,490 last year, being an increase of 38,030, or 35½ per cent. If we go to the Central Meat Market we find no falling off there. Mr. Stephens, the superintendent of the market, has booked in the first quarter of 1885 a total entry of 63,334 tons of meat, as compared with 61,457 tons in the corresponding period of 1884. He finds that while there has been a general advance in the home and foreign supply, the New Zealand meat is coming in greatly increased quantities. Consumers can judge for themselves that prices have certainly not gone up as some people predicted. In fact, the quotations on Monday, 13th April, were a farthing to a half-penny per pound lower on all but the prime qualities of beef and mutton, and lamb 1½d. a pound below the price at the corresponding date of last year.—*London Times.*

An excellent food ration for a bull of tardy service will be a mixture of oats, peas, corn, and shipstuff, in varying proportions—oats, two bushels; peas, one bushel; corn, one bushel; shipstuff, three bushels. The corn, peas, and oats ground and evenly mixed dry with the shipstuff. The judgment must be used as to quantity, according to age, size, and appetite. Hay in moderate quantity, clover hay being best. It is a good plan to occasionally give a few cull onions, a few sliced carrots, a cut cabbage, a handful of whole flaxseed, a handful of whole rye or wheat, or a handful of corn meal with the food.

When the bull is old and below par in condition, cabbage is of great value as a frequent extra luxury with the above. And a daily slop of the ground foods above, in which, after the meals are scalded with boiling water, a few eggs beaten and mixed with milk, may be added once daily.

A bull requires the grooming and care such as service stallions receive. And the nearer he is judiciously handled like a stallion, the better.

The above is given for new beginners in breeding.—*Jersey Bulletin.*

Cattle Notes.

Capt. Richard King, of Nueces County, Texas, recently died of cancer of the stomach. Capt. King was probably the largest and wealthiest individual cattle owner in the world. He owned the Gertrude Ranch, which contained 1,000,000 acres all under wire fence. On this he had 80,000 head of cattle, 20,000 head of horses and mules, and 25,000 sheep. One line of his fence was 150 miles long. It is 20 miles from his front gate to the house, and four miles from the house to the back gate. He was reported as being worth \$7,000,000.

A red polled cow exhibited at the late London Fat Stock Show, was 13 years and 4 months old at that time and weighed 2,064 pounds. It is said she made the remarkable gain of over three pounds per day during the latter part of her preparation for this exhibition and that after slaughter she netted 65 per cent. of beef of an excellent quality, had given birth to eight live calves, and was an unusually good milker.

Horse Notes.

The horses of Massachusetts are valued higher per head than those of any other State in the Union.

Kentucky breeders turn their mares with early foal out on rye pasture to promote their flow of milk. This is a very good plan, and horse-breeders in more backward States than Kentucky would be proportionately benefited by following the same method.

Horses should always be well broken before being put on the market. There is not much demand for unbroken animals in any of our city markets, and if the animals are well-trained drivers, etc., they will meet with much more ready sale at better figures.

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER
AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW,
TORONTO, May 14th, 1885.

The British cattle market has developed a buoyant tone and the gain cabled last week has been followed by a further rise amounting to one and a half cents per pound. Latest cables report the demand steady at the advance. Receipts of Canadians and Americans have continued light, which together with small supplies from other sources has given holders a most decided advantage and left the market rather bare of prime stock. The offerings at Liverpool on Monday were light and the market firm at the advance.

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

Cattle—	£ c.	\$ c.
Prime Canadian steers.....	0 15	to 0 00
Fair to choice.....	0 14½	to 0 00
Poor to medium.....	0 13½	to 0 00
Inferior and bulls.....	0 10½	to 0 12½

The supplies of live stock are larger than for the same time last week, being about 27 loads. Nearly all are cattle. Although more business is being done there is not quite so much activity as a week ago. Otherwise the market is very in much the same condition. Prices are unchanged. The shipments last week were about 30 loads, nearly all being export cattle.

CATTLE.—The demand for shipping cattle is about the same. The supplies are larger and there are more buyers this week owing to the opening of navigation. Prices remain the same. The supply is sufficient for the demand. The best price paid yesterday was 5½c. per lb. for 7 cattle weighing over 1,300 lbs. Other sales were 11 shippers, 1,325 lbs., at 3¼c.; 6 do. 1,160 lbs. at \$4.80 per cwt. A good many bulls are offering and sales are being made at 3½ to 4c. A mixed load of butchers', weighing 1,150 lbs., sold at 4½c. Butchers' cattle are in fair demand. Choice rule as high as 4½c., sales having been made at that figure. A load of 18 butchers' averaging 1,200 lbs. was offered at 4½c., with 4¾c. bid; 2 oxen sold at 4¾c.; 11 cattle 1,100 lbs. at \$40 each; 4 do. 1,050 lbs. 4½c.; 15 do. 1,100 lbs. at \$38; 6 do. 1,150 at 4¾c. Stockers con-

time in fair demand. Among the sales yesterday were 4 weighing 1,150 lbs. at \$52 each; 2 do. 1,000 lbs. at \$42; 6 do. 1,350 lbs. at \$62. There is a fair demand for milk cows and sales have been made at \$55 to \$50 for good cows.

CALVES.—The supply is quite large enough to meet the demand, which is not very good. Prices are unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Are wanted. Supply continues light. The inquiry is chiefly for light weights. The only sale reported yesterday was a bunch of heavy weights at \$5.75 each.

HOGS.—The offerings last week showed a considerable increase. This week it is pretty fair but prices are not so strong. About 5c. is the prevailing figure.

Following are the receipts of live stock at the Western Cattle Market here for the week ending Saturday, May 9, with comparison:

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending May 9	1,118	122	345
Week ending May 2	882	43	181
Cor. week, 1884	625	31	111
Cor. week, 1885	567	82	182
Total to date	14,843	2,890	1,653
To same date 1884	11,831	4,573	2,202
To same date 1885	11,010	4,378	1,634

Quotations are as follows:

	4 1/4	to	5 1/4	per lb.
Cattle, export choice	4 1/4	to	5 1/4	per lb.
" mixed	4	to	4 1/2	"
" bulls	3 1/2	to	4 1/2	"
" butchers', choice	4 1/2	to	4 3/4	"
" good	3 3/4	to	4 1/4	"
" common	3 1/2	to	4	"
" stockers	3 3/4	to	4 1/2	"
Sheep and lambs, choice, per head	5	50	to	6 50
" secondary qualities, per head	2	50	to	5 25
Spring lambs, per head	3	00	to	4 00
Hogs, fat, off the car	5 1/2	to	0	per lb.
" store	5	to	0	"
Calves, choice, per head	8	00	to	10 00
" Common	2	00	to	4 00

MONTREAL.

Receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles last week were 1,517 cattle, 349 sheep, 1,629 calves, and 873 hogs. Receipts since May 1 were 1,782 cattle, 349 sheep, 1,480 calves and 873 hogs. There has been an active demand for shipping cattle now that steamers are in port. It is expected that about 2,000 head will go out this week. A considerable business was done this morning at 4 1/2 to 5c. per lb. live weight, with exceptionally choice lots a shade higher. Cattle freights have opened at 60s., but shippers claim that they are unable to pay so much. From Boston freights are 30s. to 40s., with exports last week of 1,842 head of cattle. At Viger market there were moderate receipts of cattle, about 350 head being offered, the quality of which averaged better than usual. There was a steady demand for the better qualities, and sales of good to choice beasts were made at 4 1/2 to 5c. per pound, live weight. Fair grades went at 4 to 4 1/4c., and common down to 3c. Receipts of calves were 300 head, which met a fair demand at \$1 to 26 each as to quality. Sheep were in light supply, only 60 being offered and selling at 5c. per lb. live weight. Spring lambs were a little more plentiful at \$2.50 to \$4 each. Hogs were easy at 5 1/4c. per lb.

PRODUCE.

The local market has been quiet through the week, with grain generally firm and offered slowly, but flour rather weak. Outside reports show English markets to have been easier; the States firm until the last couple of days, when a reaction set in. Stocks in store stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour, 2,375 barrels; fall wheat, 201,642 bushels; spring wheat, 132,382; oats, 7,015; barley, 20,683; peas, 48,615; rye, nil. Wheat in transit for England shows little change on the week, standing on the 7th inst. at 3,225,000 quarters, against 3,202,000 on the 30th ult. In the States the visible supply of wheat stood at 37,890,000 bushels against 39,401,000 in the preceding week, and 20,297,000 last year.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

	May 5.	May 12.
Flour	11s 6d	00s 0d
R. Wheat	7s 6d	7s 6d
R. Winter	8s 0d	8s 0d
No. 1 Cal.	7s 7d	7s 5d
No. 2 Cal.	7s 3d	7s 2d
Corn	5s 2d	5s 0d

Barley	5s 6d	5s 6d
Oats	5s 5d	5s 5d
Peas	6s 3d	6s 3d
Pork	62s 6d	62s 0d
Lard	35s 6d	35s 6d
Bacon	32s 6d	32s 0d
Tallow	32s 6d	32s 3d
Cheese	60s 0d	56s 0d

FLOUR.—Market has been fairly active but prices show a fall of 10 to 15c. on the week. Superior extra sold in the latter part of last week at \$4.55 and \$4.60, choice extra at \$4.50 and spring extra at \$4.30; but at the close superior went off at \$4.45 and \$4.50 and extra seemed unlikely to bring over \$4.35 to \$4.40.

BRAN.—Sold in latter part of last week at equal to \$12, and has since been offered at \$12.50 and not taken.

OATMEAL.—Cars quiet at about \$4.45 to \$4.50; and small lots at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

WHEAT. The movement has been small but prices have been firmer. No. 2 fall sold last week at 95c. f.o.c. and No. 3 fall at 92c., with 96c. bid for red winter; but at the close No. 2 fall brought 97c. as did also red winter. Spring, however, has been quiet all through with buyers and sellers apart, closing with No. 2 held at 98c. Street prices closed at 96 to 98c. for fall; at 97 to 99 1/2c. for spring and 83 to 85c. for goose.

OATS.—Have been in rather better supply; cars on track sold last week and on Tuesday at 42 1/2c., closing with more offered for same price. Street receipts very small; prices up to 48c.

BARLEY.—Scarcely any either offered or wanted; values unchanged at quotations. Street receipts nil; but values about 55 to 60c.

PEAS.—Seem to have been less in demand, and rather easier; closing with No. 2 held at 72c. but buyers not inclined to pay over 70c. Street prices 70c., but receipts very small.

RYE.—Nominally unchanged at 70 to 71c.

HAY.—Pressed steady and firmer at \$16 for clover and \$18 to \$19 for timothy. Market receipts very small and altogether insufficient; timothy has sold during the week up to \$27, but at close values stood about \$20 to \$25 for it, and \$15 to \$19 for clover.

STRAW.—Scarce and more wanted; sheaf sold once at \$15, but closed at from \$12 to \$14.

POTATOES.—Cars sold in the latter part of last week at 35c., but were quiet at the close. Street receipts small and values stood at 40 to 45c., the latter for single bags.

APPLES.—Nothing doing in trade-lots. Street receipts still readily taken at \$1.50 to \$2 for common to fair, and \$2.25 to \$2.75 for good to choice.

POULTRY.—Unchanged at 55c. for spring chickens and 70 to 90c. for fowl per pair, with nothing else offered.

TORONTO MARKET.

Flour, p. brl., f.o.c. Sup. extra	\$4 45	to	\$4 50
" " Extra	4 35	to	4 40
" " Strong Bakers'	0 00	to	0 00
" " S. W. Extra	0 00	to	0 00
" " Superfine	0 00	to	0 00
Oatmeal	4 45	to	4 50
Cornmeal	0 00	to	3 50
Bran, per ton	12 00	to	12 50
Fall wheat, No. 1	0 00	to	0 00
" No. 2	0 97	to	0 00
" No. 3	0 93	to	0 94
Spring Wheat, No. 1	0 97	to	0 98
" No. 2	0 94	to	0 95
" No. 3	0 00	to	0 00
Barley, No. 1	0 00	to	0 00
" No. 2	0 65	to	0 00
" No. 3 Extra	0 62	to	0 00
" No. 3	0 58	to	0 00
Oats	0 42 1/2	to	0 00
Peas	0 70	to	0 00
Rye	0 70	to	0 71
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 have been a few sales of small lots of medium, with white thrown out, made at weak prices, 7 1/2 and 8c. having been accepted, and more offered at the close for the same prices without buyers; choice tubs inactive and weak at 14 to 15c. Rolls abundant and in excess of the demand, with prices weak at 9 to 13c. On street pound rolls have been offered less freely and closed rather firmer at 18 to 20c., with nothing doing in tubs or crocks.

CHEESE.—Quiet and unchanged; fine steady at 11 to 11 1/2c., but common obtainable at 9c.

EGGS.—Receipts have fallen off, and all offered have been wanted, prices closing rather firmer at 13c.

PORK.—Inactive and unchanged at \$15.50 to \$16.

BACON.—Long clear has been selling more freely in tons and cases at 8 to 8 1/4c.; Cumberland inactive at 7 1/2c.; rolls in good demand at 9 1/2 to 10c., and bellies at 11 to 12c. for small lots.

HAMS.—Have been wanted in small lots at 11 1/2 to 12c. for smoked, which are held firmly; pickled quiet but steady at 10c.

LARD.—There was one round lot of tinnets sold at 9c.; small lots of these going at 9 1/2 to 9 3/4c.; pails at 9 1/2 to 10c., and tierces at 9c.

HOGS.—Offerings very small; light-weights firmer at \$7.00 to \$7.50, but heavy slow of sale down to \$6.00.

SALT.—One car-load of Liverpool coarse sold at 60c. on track; and small lots at 65c.; fine unchanged at \$1.45 to \$1.50, and dairy not yet to hand but wanted at 45c. to 50c.

DRIED APPLES.—Trade-lots in rather better demand at 4 to 4 1/2c., but usually held at 4 1/2c.; dealers' lots of barrelled unchanged at 5c.

HOPS.—Nothing doing; prices purely nominal.

WHITE BEANS.—Quiet but steady at \$1.00 to \$1.20 for small lots.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Butter, choice dairy	0 14	to	0 15
" good shipping lots	0 08	to	0 08
" inferior, &c.	0 05	to	0 00
Cheese, in small lots	0 09	to	0 11 1/2
Pork, mess, per brl.	15 50	to	16 00
Bacon, long clear	0 08	to	0 08 1/2
" Cumberland cut	0 07 1/2	to	0 00
" smoked	0 00	to	0 00
Hams smoked	0 11 1/2	to	0 12
" cured and canvassed	0 00	to	0 00
" in pickle	0 10	to	0 00
Lard, in tinnets and pails	0 09 1/2	to	0 10
" in tierces	0 09	to	0 00
Eggs	0 13	to	0 00
Dressed hogs	6 00	to	7 50
Hops	0 10	to	0 15
Dried apples	0 04	to	0 05 1/2
White beans	0 75	to	1 20
Liverpool coarse salt	0 60	to	0 70
" dairy, per bag 56 lbs.	0 45	to	0 50
" fine	1 45	to	1 50
Godrich per barrel	0 95	to	0 00
" per car lot	0 90	to	0 00

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Demand has been improving for both green and cured; the former unchanged in price but cured have sold by car at 8 1/2c.

CALFSKINS.—Green offered freely but all readily taken as a good demand has prevailed for cured; prices steady.

SHEEPSKINS.—Receipts have been very small; prices steady but unchanged at \$1.35 to \$1.40 for city green, and \$1.25 to \$1.30 for country lots of these, but dry going down to \$1.

LAMBSKINS.—Receipts increasing but all taken; prices firm at 15 to 20c.

WOOL.—Offerings of country-lots have been very small, and low grades of fleece have been wanted as before at 15 to 18c. and super at 20 to 22c. From the factories a good demand has been maintained and sales made to them at 19c. for fleece and 22c. for super.

TALLOW.—Much as before; offerings small and prices steady at 6 1/2c. for rendered and 3 1/2c. for rough, with round lots scarce and held firmly at 7c.

Hides and Skins.

Steers, 60 to 90 lbs.	\$0 09	to	\$0 00
Cows	0 08 1/2	to	0 00
Cured and inspected	0 08 1/2	to	0 00
Calfskins, green	0 11	to	0 13
" cured	0 13	to	0 15
Sheepskins	1 00	to	1 40
Lambskins	0 15	to	0 20
Pelts	0 00	to	0 00
Tallow, rough	0 13 1/2	to	0 00
" rendered	0 06 1/2	to	0 00

Wool.

Fleece, comb'g ord.	0 15	to	0 19
" Southdown	0 21	to	0 22
Pulled combing	0 17	to	0 18
" super	0 21	to	0 22
Extra	0 25	to	0 27

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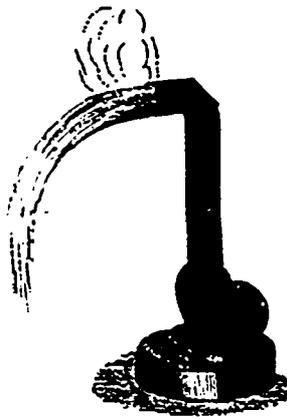
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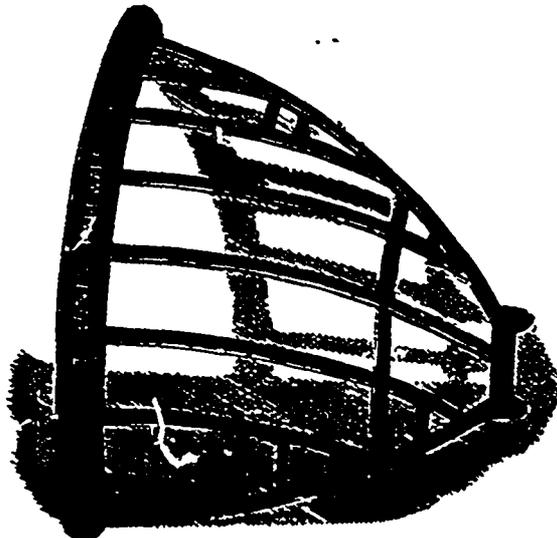
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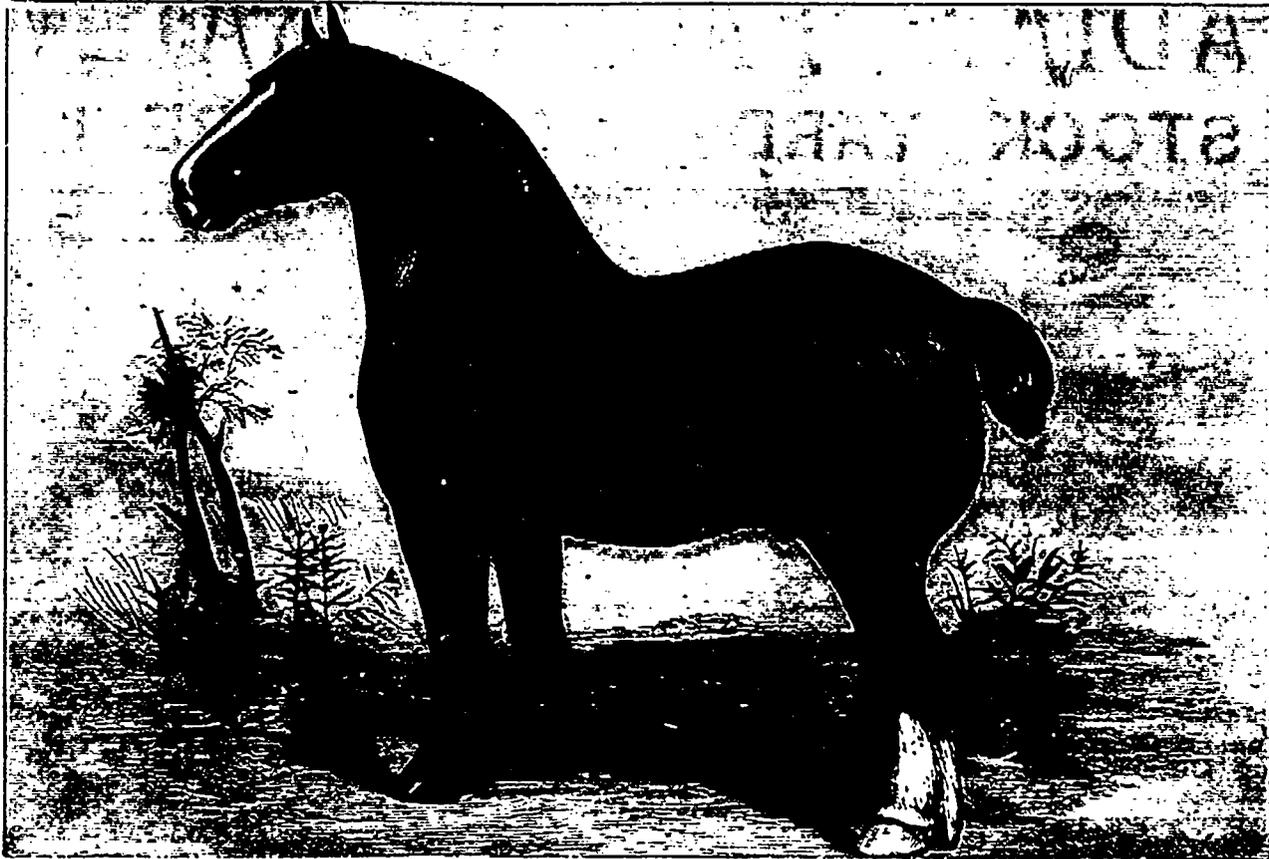
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Heaves, Distemper, Inflammation, Founder, Dryness of Hair, Gravel, &c.,

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HENRY S. RANDALL.

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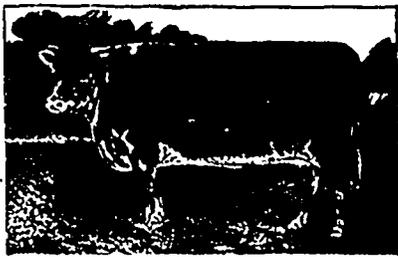
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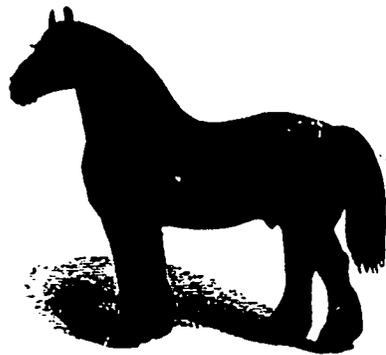
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This property will be sold cheap and on easy terms.

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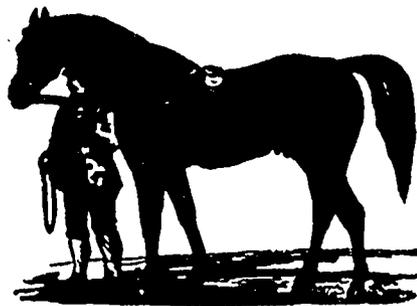
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WILL STAND FOR MARES AT THEIR OWN STABLES,

OAKRIDGES.

MILESIAIAN, by Imported "Mickey Free," dam "MARIA HAMPTON," has been the best horse over hurdles in America, and his record in this style of racing has never been beaten either on this Continent or in England.

ORIOLE, now 5 yrs. old, by "ERIN CHIEF," dam thoroughbred mare "MORENA," by Imported "TEE TEEZER," grand dam by "VALPARAISO," is for appearance and speed admitted to be superior to his celebrated sire.

TERMS:

To insure a foal, \$15
Single Leap, 10
Mares taken to pasture and carefully attended to on reasonable terms.

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IMPORTED STALLIONS

YOUNG HERO

(SUFFOLK PUNCH)

AND

ST. ELMO

(NORFOLK COACH HORSE.)

NOTICE.

Having met with a severe accident a few weeks ago, I will not be able to travel my Imported Stallions, "Young Hero" and "St. Elmo," over the route which I had intended during the coming season.

They will be kept for service, however, at their own stables, at the IMPERIAL HOTEL, GALT, where every facility will be afforded those who wish to breed from these fine animals.

Galt, April, 1885.

WM. SADLER.

THE OLD HORSE

TERROR

Will Stand at his own Stables,

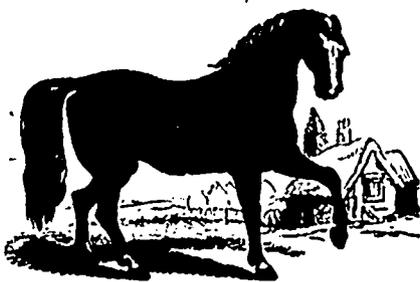
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TERMS:

To insure foal \$20 00
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SEASON OF 1885.

CLEAR GRIT STALLION

The Major.

Sorrel horse foaled June 16th, 1881; bred by Mr. James McMullin, of Seaforth, the home of old "Clear Grit," sire of Amber, 2234; Little Billy, 325; St. Patrick, 230; Clothes Pin (trial), 222; Flora F., 2241; Billy M. (pacer), 2191; Fuller (pacer), 2134. The Major is a beautiful golden sorrel, with white on all of his feet and white blaze on face, stands 15 1/2 hands good, and weighs 1,100 lbs., being a splendidly developed horse of great bone and muscle, with the fine, slashing gate characteristic of the great family of Clear Grits. He also took second prize last fall at the Industrial Show against a field of eighteen. He has never been handled, but a brother of his, twenty months old, trotted 1 mile this winter in 45 seconds.

The Major's dam, Aunt Betsy, by Harper by Lexington, out of a Black Hawk Morgan mare, Aunt Betsy being one of the best roadsters in Western Canada, and being recently sold to Mr. George Jackson, of Minneapolis, U.S., at a large figure, for breeding purposes. The Major is considered by the best judges to be the finest bred colt left from his renowned sire, old "Clear Grit."

The Major will be located at the CITY HOTEL STABLES in GUELPH, for the season of 1885, where he will serve a limited number of mares, being stinted to 25 mares.

Terms.—To insure, \$30, payable in January, 1886, if mare proves in foal. Season service, \$15, payable at end of season. Single service, \$10, payable at time of service. Insured mares must be returned regularly to the horse, or they will be charged for as with foal. Groom's fee, fifty cents. Best attention given, but all accidents at risk of owners.

WM. JOHNSON, Groom.

JOHN BUNYAN

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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 Bix, 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 Bollingbroke by Imp. Pantaloon, fifth dam C des by Wormsley's King Herod.
Goldsmith's Volunteer by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by Messenger, &c., dam by Young Patriot.

Terms.—For the Season, \$30, 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.

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WOODSTOCK, ONT.**

C. I. DOUGLAS,

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

Address in Canada, BREEDER Office, Toronto, and in England,

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Had ten years' experience planning and superintending the erection of Farm Buildings, and has visited many of the best Farmsteads in New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, and other States.

Correspondence invited.

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**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.



NOTICE.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of MONDAY, 25th May, 1885, for the delivery of Indian supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1886, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c. duty paid in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender containing full particulars relative to the supplies required, date of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately, or for all the goods called for in the schedules.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, on a Canadian Bank, for at least Five per cent of the amount of the tenders for Manitoba, and ten per cent of the amount of the tenders for the North-West Territories, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

Tenders are required to make up in the money column in the schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two parties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway station to their destination in the Government warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 19th March, 1885.

GO TO THE

Great Rubber Warehouse,

10 AND 12 KING STREET EAST,

For Genuine Goods, such as are sold by an

EXCLUSIVE RUBBER HOUSE.

Rubber Belting, Packing and Hose,

Hydrant Hose,

Rubber Sporting Goods,

Lawn Sprinklers,

Lacrosse Shoes,

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Rubber Gossamer Circulars,

Rubber Clothing of all Kinds.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

It will be your gain to purchase from us.

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THE PARK HEREFORD HERD.

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

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In replying to this advertisement mention CANADIAN BREEDER.



GRAVING DOCK.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Caisson, Graving Dock, B. C." will be received at this office until MONDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE, 1885, inclusively, for the construction, erection, and placing in position of a

CAISSON FOR THE GRAVING DOCK

AT
ESQUIMALT, B. C.,

According to plans and specification to be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and on application to the Hon. J.W. Trutch, Victoria, B.C.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$2,000, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,
A. GÖBELL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 20th March, 1885.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE & Co.

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—AND—
Spirit Merchants.

FAMILY TRADE A SPECIALTY.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c., CAREFULLY
PACKED IN JAR, KEG
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FLOUR AND PRODUCE DEALER,
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Food of all kinds, Cotton Seed and Linseed Meal, Chopped and Ground Corn and Oats, Pea Meal and Oatmeal, Hay, &c., &c., at Lowest Cash Prices.
All orders and consignments will receive prompt attention.
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