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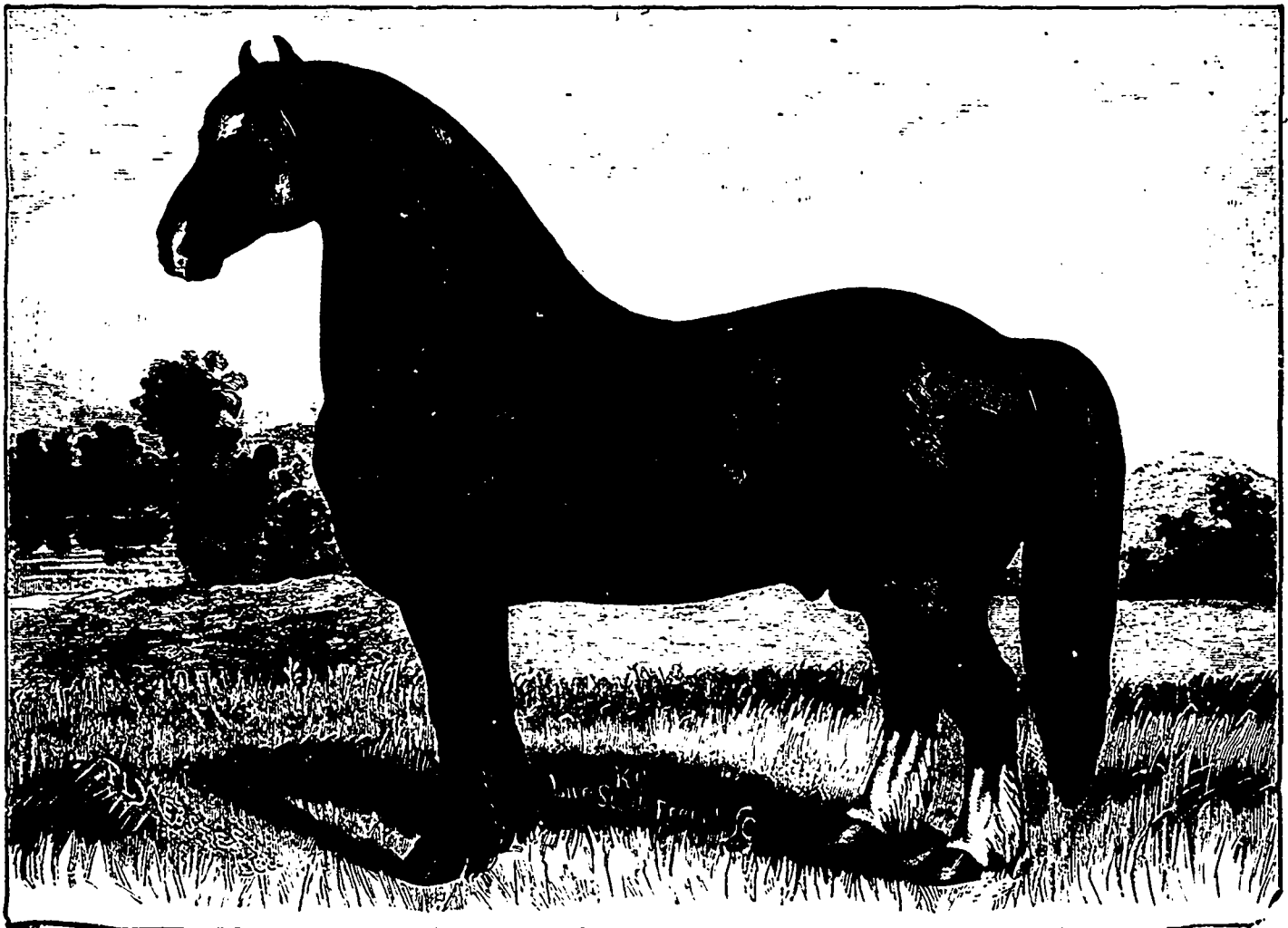
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CANADIAN BREEDER and AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

VOL. II.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER 5, 1885.

No 43.



IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION "DANDY DICK," THE PROPERTY OF E. BENNETT & SON, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

Dandy Dick, whose picture we present above, is a magnificent specimen of the Clydesdale. While large and showing strength and a wonderful development of muscle, there is nothing clumsy or awkward about him. He shows strength and action.

He is a dark brown; foaled in 1882. Both hind feet white, star and snip. Bred by Thomas Wilkins, Sinwald Downs, Dumfries, Scotland, sired by Pride of the Vale, dam Lady Belle, by Justice.

Pride of the Vale was got by the Prince of Wales. He gained the Dumfries premium of \$500 in 1881, and many other prizes. Justice was got by Young Compsie who gained the Glasgow prize two years in succession.

Dandy Dick has probably more style and high finish than any other Clydesdale imported this year, also being possessed of good bone, size and action. His hoofs are of good size, well formed and of good substance. The back of the legs, from the knee and hock to the hoof is covered with long hair, which is a characteristic highly valued in his

native country, being an unmistakable evidence of purity of blood.

Messrs. Bennett & Son are not only importers and breeders of these horses, but also the noted French draught horse—the Percheron-Norman. They are among the largest importers in the West and they handle only the best.

Their recent importation of some sixty head of stallions and mares is the largest ever made at one time by any one west of the Missouri River. They have at all times made it a rule to purchase none but the choicest horses, believing that it is most profitable to buy and handle only the best.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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

SUBSCRIPTION, - - \$2.00 per Annum

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Per line, each insertion, 10 cents.
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All communications to be addressed to

CANADIAN BREEDER,

COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.,
TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1885.

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

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

N. W. AVER & SON, *Times* Building, Phila-
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The CANADIAN BREEDER is represented in
Liverpool, England, by Mr J F Reid, Chapel
Walks, where contracts for advertising may be
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POULTRY AND PET STOCK SHOWS.

Toronto Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association—Toronto, Dec. 8th to 11th, 1885. H. G. Jackson, Secretary.

Poultry Association of Ontario—Guelph, January 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, 1886. George Murton, Secretary, Guelph.

Stratford and Seaforth Poultry Association—Central Exhibition at Stratford third week in January.

Owen Sound Poultry and Pet Stock Association—Owen Sound, January 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, 1886. A. C. Blythe, Secretary.

COWAN & PATTESON'S SALE.

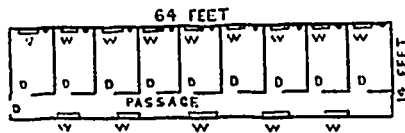
The sale of Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep, the property of Messrs. Cowan & Patteson, came off at Clochmohr, Galt, on the 27th ult. The sale had been postponed from a wet day to a wetter one, and the bidding was very dull. W. W. Goodall, of Brampton, bought eight ewes, of which four were imported, and a ram at private sale; and Senator S. W. Allan took the same number. Mr. John Carroll, of St. Catharines, took a shearling ram at \$30; Dr. Patten, of St. George, one at \$25; and Mr. Hutchen, of Campbellville, one at \$30. Mr. Cowan's young bulls hung fire, owing partly to the damp, no doubt, and not a little to the season. Mr. Pettit took one for \$100, and another was sold to a local buyer at the same figure. Dr. Patten, and Mr. Parker, of Durham, County Grey, were the principal buyers of cows and heifers. Mr. Orr,

of Milton, got a cow and calf; Mr. Dalton McCarthy took the three best of Mr. Patteson's heifers, all of distinguished breeds. Messrs. Curzon, John Scott, and Hobson were among the other buyers.

F WIXSON'S POULTRY HOUSE.

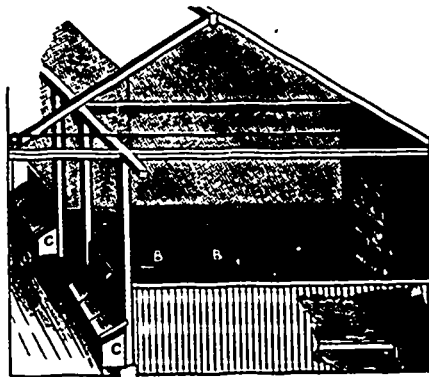
(General View appeared in CANADIAN BREEDER of Oct. 15th.)

The illustration of which appeared in a recent number of the BREEDER, is perhaps the best arranged and extensive one in Canada. It is situated in the town of Ingersoll, is easy of access, and will well repay anyone who will visit it for their time and trouble.



GROUND PLAN.

W represents windows; D, doors



INTERIOR VIEW.

A, movable perch; B, movable feed and water vessels; C, nests; D, rope which is on pulleys to raise and lower exit door.

The main building, No. 1, is 14 x 26 ft., one and a half storeys. The front part of this building is used for an office, shipping room and feed bins, with plenty of room for a stove for steaming feed. The back part is used for reserve birds for breeding purposes and for exhibition—the upper floor being a store room for egg baskets, shipping and exhibition coops.

Building No. 2, ground plan and interior sectional view of which is here shown, is the breeding room. It is a model in every respect, containing as it does nine most beautifully arranged pens. This building is 14 x 64 ft., has a passage way the entire length, and from this passage the doors to outside yards are opened, eggs gathered, or birds inspected, without in any way disturbing them. These pens are 7 x 11 ft. each, with double glass windows, 4 x 5 ft., giving plenty of light and heat during the cold winter months. The outside runs are 7 x 20 ft., opening into a large grass plot, through which runs a never-failing spring creek. To this large run each lot have access in turn. In front of this building are three large runs, 20 x 22 ft., for young and growing chicks. No. 3 is a building 12 x 22, used in spring for a hatchery and in fall for surplus stock. Nos. 4 and 5, recently erected and not shown in engraving, are buildings 12 x 15, each with large grass runs for keeping cockerels and pullets separately. All of these houses are on stone foundations, are admirably arranged, have floors of leached ashes raised

12 inches above outside ground, and on them an inch of sand and gravel, which can be easily removed and renewed every few days. The drinking and feed vessels are galvanized iron and are kept clean. The dust boxes are placed in the south windows and contain a plentiful supply of dry sand, lime and sulphur. The perches are low and portable, and are plentifully covered with whitewash, the joints being filled with coal oil, Mr. Wixson believing that prevention is better than cure for vermin, etc.

His system of feeding varies according to age and nature of fowls, but in the main he gives a warm feed of boiled coarse grains in the morning; grain thrown on floor for dinner, to induce the birds to exercise; and whole corn at night.

Altogether we believe this to be the most complete arrangement of the kind in Canada. Every precaution seems to have been taken to secure health and comfort for the birds, cleanliness and ventilation being a prominent part in the construction.

The partitions being close boarded 3 feet, and above this wire netting admits of plenty of light and air. All through the building one is struck with the air of neatness, convenience and cleanliness, the whole being heavily coated with whitewash.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN ENGLAND.

The following picture of a working farmer's life in England, from the *London Spectator*, is liable to be regarded as a funny sketch, by the prosperous grangers of our own Republic. The *Spectator* says:

"The family of an Essex farm laborer, known to the writer, numbering eight individuals, lived through last winter on thirteen shillings a week—equal to about 2¾d. each per day for everything—and without running into debt. They could afford neither fresh meat nor butter, and ate hardly anything but bread and potatoes, which were very cheap, especially in the country; and as this laborer buys wheat from his master, has it ground at a neighboring mill (in return for the bran), and his wife is a good baker, their bread costs them much less than it would if they were nearer town. And it is but fair to mention that, owing to their eldest son's illness, they were worse off than usual last winter. He is now at work again, and as their cottage is rent free, and the father, during hay and corn harvest, can earn twenty shillings a week, and the children make something by gleaning, they consider themselves to be in quite flourishing circumstances. If all farm laborers were equally well off, there would be little cause either for compassion on the one hand, or complaint on the other. But most of them in this part of England are much worse off; for the laborer in question, as the fact of his having thirteen shillings a week with a cottage and a bit of garden rent free, shows he is a superior workman; he is sober, too, spending little, if anything, at the public house, and his wife is a wonderfully good manager. How the many live who are less favored by fortune, having perhaps only eleven or twelve shillings a week, paying a rent of two or three, and being sometimes out of work, is a mystery. Except during the summer they must always be on the verge of starvation, and if they had not the parish to fall back upon, could not live at all."

HOW WE MAY COMPETE SUCCESSFULLY.

The man who thinks that Ontario and Quebec can go on in the future as they have in the past, shipping "feeders' store" or rough cattle to England, must be singularly ignorant of what is going on about him. The day when there will be any foreign market for our rough scrub cattle is rapidly passing away and the sooner our farmers recognize this fact the better. Year after year our leading shippers have been doing the best they could with such animals as they could pick up from farmers and local drovers, but from the first the business has been one requiring great care, skill, foresight and economy, and even when all these requisites have been brought to its aid it has proved a risky and in many instances a losing trade.

Again and again we have urged upon our farmers the desirability of improving their herds by the employment of thoroughbred bulls. Twenty years ago when Canadian and American farmers had a practical monopoly of the rough stock trade on this side of the Atlantic, scrub cattle paid the handler well enough, but that time is now past. Cattle that are far and away head of our scrubs and in the case of many herds, superior to our average grades, are being bred and reared in the limitless ranges of the far West for little more than the bare cost of herding and branding them, and is it to be supposed that cattle having to be fed five or six months in the year can be delivered at the Atlantic seaboard as cheaply as shipments from these limitless herds of range cattle? Conducting their operations on a very large scale the cattlemen of the far West will be enabled to reduce the cost of production and shipment to the minimum, and whatever may be possible in the way of Eastern competition just now, it is very evident that the day is close at hand when the Canadian farmer who tries to make beef out of scrub cattle will find himself undersold in every market.

With such a prospect before him his course ought to be very simple. Let him get out of his scrub stock as expeditiously as possible. Sell the males for what they will bring and breed the females to thoroughbred bulls.

Assuming that the production of beef be the object sought by the farmer, let him use Shorthorn, Angus, Galloway, Hereford, Sussex, or other improved bulls of beef-producing strains; but having secured pure bred bulls let him not imagine that the whole of the desired reform has been accomplished. High breeding must be followed by generous feeding. He is now no longer competing with the ranchmen who, as already stated, can easily beat him at his own game of rough stock production, but he must now see what he can do in competition with the Irish, Scotch and English farmer and feeder. His trans-Atlantic rival has the advantage of having a market at his own door, and of well-bred stock with which to operate, but on the other hand he has such enormous rents to pay that it may well be questioned if, on the whole, he has any real advantage over the Canadian or American farmer who breeds equally good stock. But if the Canadian farmer would keep abreast of his rivals in this new line of competition he must

rival them in making the most of his opportunities. It will not do to let a calf feed for two winters at the straw stack and then try to force him along so as to have him ready for the English market before the end of the third. That is not the way the Irish farmers have succeeded in forcing their way into the English market with marked success. Like other intelligent feeders they have fed their beef cattle from their infancy, forcing them along much after the fashion of their English rivals, and if our Ontario and Quebec farmers ever expect to build up an export trade on a sound and profitable basis they must do the same thing. They can grow feed much more cheaply than can their English, Irish or Scotch rivals, and this being the case there is surely no reason why they should not use it unsparingly. It is well known that every pound of feed which merely sustains life is so much thrown away. Every pound of feed consumed by an animal that is not increasing in weight is so much wasted. Keep the young things growing from the time they are calved till they are ready for the market and then every pound of feed brings some tangible return. The more rapidly the animal gains in weight the smaller the proportion of food spent in sustaining life, and therefore the greater the profit to the feeder.

It remains with the Canadian farmer to decide whether he will enter this competition where he has some chance of success, or remain in his present position of competing in the rough stock market, out of which he must be driven by the ranchman in a very few years at farthest and where even now his chances of success are extremely problematical.

One thing our farmers must remember, however, and that is, that there is no half-way ground upon which they can stand. They cannot make smooth marketable stock by wasting liberal rations on scrubs, nor by starving well-bred grades on rye straw and bass-wood browse. If they succeed in competition with their trans-Atlantic rivals, they must feed liberally from the beginning to the end.

STARVING THE FARM.

It is a well-known fact that in some portions of the Province of Quebec the *habitant* farmers make a practice of selling their barnyard manure to American speculators who actually ship it out of the country. Such a suicidal course on the part of the farmer need not be commented upon, as everybody who knows anything at all about farming must condemn it, but these poor *habitants* are not the only men who are starving their farms in Canada. Of course we know that there are some alleged farmers in Ontario who keep just enough horses to do the farm work, just enough cattle to supply butter and milk for the household, fatten barely enough pork to keep the family, and possibly keep a few sheep whose fleeces furnish wool enough to supply the farmer and his family with socks and stockings besides a dozen yards or so of home-made flannel or fulled cloth, while wheat, oats, barley, hay and even straw are marketed as the salable products of the farm. Of course such men can never work a farm up to more than a third of its producing

capacity, and it grows poorer every year one of them remains on it. But there is a presumably still more intelligent class of farmers who starve their farms. True, they would laugh at the idea of baling their manure and sending it out of the country, and they would feel like ordering a man off the place if he asked to buy a few tons of straw, yet they go on selling hay and coarse grain off the farm, tempted, possibly, by quick returns and exceptionally high prices. These men are more slowly, but quite as surely, starving their farms as our friend the *habitant* who bales his barnyard manure and sells it to the Yankee speculator. Why should the raw material be sold off the farm when the farmer has within his reach the means of manufacturing it? If his hay and coarse grain be fed judiciously on the premises the farmer has the manufactured article in the shape of beef, butter, cheese, pork, mutton, and wool to put upon the market instead of the raw material of which it is made. But this is not by any means all that he draws out of the transaction. He has all this, plus the manure from the animals fed on the place. By this means he is enabled to keep his farm up to a state of fertility and productiveness that under ordinary circumstances will secure for him uniformly excellent crops, while each year sees his land growing more and more productive and valuable.

Of course some farmers must supply the demand of the outside public for hay, oats and barley, but in the meantime it pays much better to feed these products on the farm than to sell them to be fed elsewhere, and this state of affairs will continue as long as farmers are to be found weak enough to starve their farms and sell the raw material for the sake of immediate returns, rather than realize more money for the manufactured product and at the same time be enabled to return to the land in the shape of manure all the plant nutriment taken from it through the crops.

THE NORFOLK TROTTER.

For many years the admirable qualities of the cobby English roadster have been very generally acknowledged. The Norfolk Trotter has been known as an animal of the very type required for service on the road. Though not tall, he covers plenty of ground, carrying a stout compact barrel and massive quarters on short, strong, clean, and sinewy limbs. He has fine "trappy" action, though his way of going cannot be characterized as of the flat-catcher type. He has weight enough to haul a fair-sized trap at a good rate of speed and he is credited with being a capital stayer with an abundance of courage and spirit. He is just the horse needed for the park cart, the light beach wagon, Gladstone or Surrey, while at the same time he has many of the qualities requisite to the saddle cob. In view of these facts it would look as though some of our importers might do worse than bring out a few mares and stallions of this admirable race.

But there is another and a powerful reason why the Norfolk Trotter should find favor among the horse-breeders on this side of the Atlantic. As we showed a few weeks ago by evidence which must be regarded as conclusive, he has played an impor-

tant part in the building up of two of our best trotting families, the Hambletonians and the Tippos. In the case of the Hambletonians there is of course the Messenger blood to account for the trotting action and instinct, but in the composition of the Tippos, Royal Georges, and Toronto Chiefs, the blood of the Norfolk Trotter, Fireaway, is all, so far as is known, that deserves the credit for the trotting excellence which so distinctly marks these families. And may it not be the blood of the Norfolk trotter which Rysdyk's Hambletonian receives through his grandsire, Bellfounder, that has caused the Hero of Chester to surpass all the other descendants of Old Messenger as a progenitor of trotters? There can be no doubt that the trotting instinct was strong in the Messengers, and it is also certain that it has been possessed to a greater or less extent by the Trustees, Lapidists and some other well-known families of race-horses, though of the lot, the Messengers have drawn far ahead as trotting progenitors. The Bashaws, and their descendants, the Clays, constituted another distinct trotting family in which the prepotent blood of that great parent of speed, courage and intelligence, the Arab, figured as the leading and fundamental cross, but in all these, not one family or subdivision of a family has been so distinguished as that branch of the Messengers in which the pure and prepotent blood of the son of the desert was alloyed with that of the Norfolk trotter.

Themselves trotters, these famous English roadsters have, without being known in doing so, played an important part in founding two of our leading trotting families, while away in the valley of the Red River of the North, still another of the same strain was engrafting trotting instinct, speed and action on the Indian ponies, cayuses and mustangs of the western pampas.

EXERCISING MILCH COWS.

Very naturally every man who happens to have a cow that can show a really first class butter test, is very fond of her, and nothing is more natural than that he should take the steps necessary to have the butter producing capabilities of his cow properly authenticated through the agency of an official test. On the other hand, men who do not happen to possess one of these phenomenally good cows are often disposed to make rather unfair accusations concerning their more fortunate brethren. High feeding for a butter test is characterized as cruel and unnatural. It is urged that the butter product could not have been properly worked and weighed, and in fact no efforts are spared to throw discredit upon the accuracy, the wisdom, and the practical value of these tests. However much one might be disposed to regret the growing up of a narrow carping disposition among our cattle breeders and farmers, there is another and more serious evil growing out of this practice of continually preaching about the unwisdom of these butter tests. For example, a few weeks ago the *Chicago National Live Stock Journal* contained the following allusion to the management of the two famous Jerseys, Princess 2nd and Mary Anne of St. Lambert:—

"We see it intimated that Princess 2nd took a sudden and severe cold when taken out for exercise in bad weather, which resulted in her death. It has been several times mentioned that both Princess 2nd and Mary Anne of St. Lambert were regularly exercised by some six miles travel per day, so as to enable them to digest their very large rations of food. We think it would be better for these testers to study the effect of excessive exercise upon the secretion of milk, and especially its effect upon the quality of cream. Their object in feeding these enormous rations was to increase the richness of the cream and the amount of the butter product. Yet nothing is better settled than that an unusual amount of exercise seriously reduces the amount of fat in the milk. Nervous excitement is found to reduce the cream most decidedly, as in case of worrying cows with a dog. Driving a cow six miles, in a judicious way, would be somewhat different from reckless driving with a dog a shorter distance; but six miles travel would consume a large proportion of food. And the question naturally arises, What would be the gain in giving this remarkable exercise daily for the purpose of increasing the cow's power of digestion, when this extra food is required to compensate the exercise? The cow would be able to make quite as much butter on less food without this excessive use of her muscles. The dairy cow requires very little exercise. She needs plenty of pure air and moderate movement in a small enclosure; but every good dairyman knows his cows will seriously shrink in milk when required to walk a mile to pasture and back. The only explanation that can be given for the use of these enormous rations is, that a large part of the food is consumed in the exercise, for the ration is much more extravagant than the yield of butter. Improper feeding has caused the premature deaths of these wonderful cows."

Thinking it a little extraordinary that a gentleman who knows as much about cows as Mr. Fuller does should do anything so insane as that suggested by the above article, we dropped the owner of Mary Anne of St. Lambert a letter enclosing the above article and asking for particulars. The reply sent by Mr. Fuller was as follows:—

"I never knew that Princess 2nd died from cold contracted when being taken out for exercise. I always understood that she broke loose during one night of her test and consumed a very large quantity of food. Again, I have seen it stated that she died of lung trouble, but as a matter of fact I do not know what she died of. The gentleman who conducted her test told me that she was not taken out, walked or driven for exercise, so that she certainly could not have died from causes assigned. Mary Anne of St. Lambert, during the latter part of her year's test when her flow of milk naturally decreased and when by keeping up her feed it would have a natural tendency to go to fat, was exercised daily (this was in winter) when weather permitted. Doubtless her milk was much enriched by her food and we could not have kept her in perfect health without exercise when she was eating so heavily.

"Evidently, however, the article refers to Mary Anne's great week's test, when she was *never exercised at all*, save what she got at pasture naturally, and Princess 2nd was never exercised, so Mr. J. H. Guest, who tested her, told me.

"VALANCEY E. FULLER."

Of course our contemporary is in no way responsible for starting the rumor concerning the management of these great cows; the statement was doubtless given in good faith and the comments could not fail to meet the approval of any cattleman or dairyman having common sense and practical experience, but the evil is in the starting of such stories by people who ought to know better. Novices in the dairy business are plenty enough and what would be more probable than that, on learning that Mary Anne of St. Lambert and Princess 2nd took such fabulous walks when yielding so much butter, some inexperienced amateur dairyman should fairly walk the legs off his Jerseys in order to bring them up to standards reached by these great animals in the consumption of feed and production of butter.

CLYDESDALE HORSES.

A FINE HERD OF PRIZE WINNERS IN EAST SANDWICH.

John Davis, of Windsor, Ont., has on his stock farm in East Sandwich, probably as fine a herd of Clydesdale horses as can be found in this section of the country, if the number of prizes won at agricultural fairs can be taken for a criterion. First in the list of prize-winners this year is Fife Maggie, six years old, imported from Scotland, and winner of first premium in the class at the Indiana State Fair at Indianapolis for brood mares with foal at foot, and also the two sweepstakes. At the Industrial Fair in Toronto this year she was awarded first prize and at the Provincial in London second prize. She is registered in Clydesdale stud book Vol. VI.

Comely, 10 years old, imported, divided the honors with Fife Maggie in Canada, taking first premium at London and second at Toronto. Comely is a dark bay weighing 1,700 pounds, and won 14 first prizes and medals in Scotland; also first premium at the Toronto Fair and the Provincial Fair in Guelph in 1883; winner of second prize at Indianapolis in brood mare class with foal at foot; registered in Clydesdale stud book Vol. III.

Queen Victoria, three years old, imported, weight 1,500 pounds, took second prize at Indianapolis and second at Toronto and London; winner of first at Carlisle, Eng., last year; registered in stud book Vol. VI.

Mr. Davis has, besides these, five other Clydesdales, all imported, which the Hoosiers have not yet had a chance to feast their eyes upon. Prince of Newbridge, a stallion, was born at Dumfries, Scotland, in June, 1882, and imported as a yearling; weighs 1,900 lbs; won first premium at Toronto and Guelph in 1883, and first at London this year; registered in stud book Vol. VI.

Sandwich East is a two-year-old colt weighing 1,600 lbs., and was bred at Leckie Bank. Is exceptionally well bred, but has not yet been entered at fairs; registered in stud book Vol. VI.

Lady Wolseley, registered in stud book Vol. VI. as three years old, and winner of first premium at the Toronto fair this year.

Bella of Moy is a yearling filly, sired by the famous stallion MacGregor, of Scotland. Weighs 1,050, and has yet to be put on exhibition for the first time.

Lady Linedock is a four-year old with a colt at foot, and was imported last year. She weighs 1,650 lbs. and won second prize at Toronto and London.

Bella, registered in stud book Vol. VII., was imported one year ago with a sucking colt, sired by MacGregor. She weighs 1,500 lbs., and has won first and second prizes in her class at the Glasgow and High fairs, Scotland. In addition to this herd there are six colts on the farm, three of them yearlings.

Mr. Davis has returned from the Indiana State Fair at Indianapolis, where he carried off nearly all of the honors and prizes in the class with his exhibit. He had three mares and a sucking colt entered, and secured seven premiums; first and second on Clydesdale brood mare with foal at foot, second on three year-old filly, second on sucking colt, sweepstakes on mare any age, any class, heavy draught, and sweepstakes on mare with foal at foot, any age, any class, heavy draught. Mr. Davis and Simon Beattie, of Markham, Ont., entered their stock together, and the three prize mares and colt, along with Mr. Beattie's Clydesdale stallion, Puritan, took the premium for the best herd. Mr. Davis' success is peculiarly gratifying from the fact that his exhibit was in competition with herds belonging to the Dillon Bros., noted stock-raisers in southern Indiana, and with Colonel Breedsland's herd from Kentucky. In the contest for the sweepstakes premiums alone there were twelve entries.

This is the first year that Mr. Davis has exhibited any of his stock outside of Canada, and the success and uniform courtesy that he met with at Indianapolis will induce him to make a larger display next year. He speaks in the highest terms of the facilities accorded him as a foreign exhibitor by the officers of the fair association, and feels that he was shown more consideration than even the largest exhibitors within the State received. The Indiana fair buildings are permanently located at Indianapolis. Mr. Davis says: "I talked with exhibitors there who would not think of displaying their stock at the Michigan State Fair because they couldn't have suitable accommodations. The Indiana association has buildings that the most prudent stock-raiser would not hesitate to house his stock in, no matter what the condition of the weather might be. The Michigan State Fair is no more than a gipsy camp, and for my part I wouldn't trust my horses in the cheap, temporary buildings in bad weather. The president of the Indiana association told me that when it was decided to erect permanent buildings at Indianapolis they undertook a debt of something like \$100,000. It is now about cancelled. I met one exhibitor there from England, a Mr. Newman, who brought over 150 short wool sheep, and he sold half of the lot before the fair closed."

Correspondence.

CHICAGO LETTER.

From our own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, NOV. 2ND, 1885.

The fair season is now practically over, although there are many still to be held in the Southern and Pacific States and, indeed, quite a few in the Western and Northern States and in Canada, and the farmers and stock breeders are balancing up their fair accounts to see in which there is the most weight. I think that in the majority of cases it will be found on the right side, as the fairs have been uniformly successful, except in the cases of those held in the early part of the season, when it rained so hard and continuously as to make passage almost impossible. The Chicago fair was a success, so were the Michigan State fairs, the Northern Indiana, the Kankakee County, the Western Michigan, and the St. Louis fairs. A prominent breeder of Poland China hogs, remarked the other day that his business at the fairs was better this year than ever before, although he did not have as large an exhibit.

There will undoubtedly be a vast concourse of stock breeders present here during the Fat Stock Show, as there are no less than 18 meetings already announced to be held during the nine days of the show, consisting of cattle, horse, sheep, and swine breeders' meetings. The Chicago National Poultry Association will also hold its first show in connection with the Fat Stock Show. As to the exact date I cannot say, but it will probably be about the 14th or perhaps the 16th. I shall let you know in my next. This association was formed during the Illinois State Fair, with J. B. Foot, Norwood Park, Ill., Pres.; F. M. Munger, DeKalb, Ill., Sec.; Dr. E. B. Weston, Highland Park, Ill., Treas. It is to be hoped the breeders will turn out in full force to this, the initial show of an association that has a rare opportunity to become one of the most successful in the country. Premium lists will be sent by addressing the Secretary as above. This will be an opportunity such as is rarely offered to poultry breeders, as there will be an immense throng of breeders of all classes of stock, as there are meetings to be held for almost every variety of every breed. Then again this show will be held in a good time to show young birds. I hope to see Canada as well represented here as she is usually at the Fat Stock Show and at the fairs here, where she generally manages to secure a goodly share of the prizes.

It may be interesting to some of your readers to know that agriculture is the lowest on the list in regard to appropriations made by Congress, although it is a fact that it pays the largest taxes. The amount appropriated the first year in which it appears as a special item was \$253,300 and the increase has been steady up to 1885, when the amount was \$480,190, the total for the five years being \$1,901,910. During the same period the Indian service absorbed \$25,000,000, the army and navy \$202,000,000. Civil expenses will exceed \$212,000,000. These facts are rather astounding but are true never-

theless. In spite of this, agriculture has the hardest work in getting an appropriation of any of these.

The estimated valuation of the egg imports of the United States varies from \$6,198,000 to \$2,667,360. The figures show an increase in the number of dozen, but a decrease in the value. The lower figure above is the official report, and is probably the more correct. The higher amount is given by an Eastern paper, and is probably based on the selling price to the consumer, while the official figures are based on the cost price. A large number of these eggs are imported from Canada. Would it not be a good thing for Canadian farmers to raise more poultry and thus control a large share of this trade?

O. E. C.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

THE THOROUGHBRED AND CLYDE CROSS AGAIN.

PARIS, Oct. 15th, 1885.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN BREEDER:—

SIR,—I have noticed with the greatest interest in your paper some letters on the subject of "How to Breed Carriage Horses," and I must say that I was greatly surprised by the extraordinary assurance with which some of your correspondents advocated as *unique et infallible* the crossing of a thoroughbred stallion with a Clyde mare. I must say that, although their theory was very cleverly presented, I have never been able to reconcile myself to it. Starting from the first essential principle in breeding, "that like begets like," they are, of course, utterly wrong. How can you expect to produce a lofty, smooth, high-acted, compact carriage horse out of a coarse-legged, hairy dam crossed with a bird of the air like the thoroughbred generally is? Once out of ten, you might succeed, but the balance of the colts will be either entirely on the dam's side, with too much life and too high a temper to be of any great value as a work-horse, or will take the sire's side as far as outline goes, inheriting from their dams such clumsiness and lymphatic dispositions that they never will be anything but well-bred looking cows. Why in the name of everything that is sensible have recourse to the violent cross of such differently organized and constituted animals when you have already two or more ready-made breeds of carriage horses, which will beat in the best show ring of the two continents the best thoroughbred in the world so far as the carriage horse points are concerned? I am referring now to the Norfolk roadster and to the Norman horse. Take any fair specimens of these two breeds and put them in single or double harness, by the side of one or two of the most stout and stylish thoroughbreds, and I defy any judge to hesitate between the two *equipages*. Of course, the thoroughbreds might deprive the judges of any very serious opportunity of judging them by running away, but besides the chances of such accidents, where will they be for combined knee and shoulder action compared with their rivals? Ninety-nine thoroughbreds out of a hundred are daisy cutters, which may be a very pretty gait in the saddle, but proves most unmarketable in nearly every market for carriage purposes, and most half-breeds will follow suit in this particular. Whatever action their dams might have as far as their tops are concerned, they have not and never will have the complete outline of a carriage horse, whose frame ought to be heavier than is generally the case with half-breeds. Their withers are too sharp, their necks too long, too straight, too thin and light. They have not got the steadiness, the quiet, dignified attitude required

by those who drive the finest pairs attached to the most majestic carriages. They may do well enough for the light mail phaeton of some fast swell or racing man, they will never do for the Victoria or the barouche, or the coupé of the noble man, the financier, or of our *femmes a la mode*. Those last named principally require very steady horses. Nothing is considered more vulgar, more out of place than a brougham or Victoria drawn by a cranky pair of racers with the pretty figure in velvet, satin or furs on the cushions behind.

You have one stallion with all the real points of a carriage horse, and you have a mare which has been or might have been in a gentleman's carriage for some time, this mare, without being a beauty, a \$500 or a 200 guineas' one, is free from hereditary unsoundness, and coarse, shaggy hair, with a good roomy barrel—couple both and show me the result in another four years. Show me ten colts got by the same process, and an equal number got by the Racing-Clyde school, and I will make a couplet of 500 francs or dollars or pounds, that we will have three decent-looking pairs and two grand ones against their two teams of cranky-looking farm horses, two of weight-carrying hunters in harness, very pretty for a gentleman farmer, *mon ami!* but won't do for Paris, London or New York, and at last one team of big carriage horses with about as much action as a bull. Our Norman horses that sell for the English market, or any market in Europe worth speaking of, are not bred that way. The grand, breezy-looking style of the race horse has been adapted to a more massive frame by a few judicious crosses with the heavy coach mare of the old days gone by, and this colt, picked up out of hundreds by the best judges, becomes the standard bred stallion, who will get his like when coupled with anything like a near approach to a carriage mare. This is the way some of the grandest pairs to be seen in Paris or London are bred, and I can assure you that I never heard there was any Clyde in them. Let me add, that the thoroughbred has no warmer friend than I; I love him, I ride and drive him; I would like to see them everywhere in the country, to get us racers, saddle-horses, hunters, steeplechasers, cobs, cab-horses in plenty. But when you come to the carriage horse I say, no; don't expect too much from our noble friend. Go to his stouter and little more *terre a terre* looking relation, the carriage stallion, either Norman or Norfolk, and cross them with their like, and don't get anything that does not stand 15.3, does not weigh 1,200, and is not a brown, a bay, or a dark chestnut, if you want to get your price.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

FRANC GAVALIER.

A PROPOSITION FOR A CANADIAN THOROUGH-BRED CATTLE BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT IN MEXICO.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN BREEDER.

SIR,—Since I find my letter on horse-breeding in Mexico has proved interesting to many of our readers, I may be permitted to give you a few of my ideas regarding what I believe would be a splendidly paying concern, a thoroughbred cattle breeding farm in Mexico.

The English are buying up enormous tracts of grazing lands in the northern parts of the country for cattle-raising purposes. The Highland Mexican Land and Cattle Company have secured over seven millions of acres; various American companies and individuals have as much more. Since the Indian Territory in the United States has been closed to the cattlemen, they have naturally looked southward to Mexico for new and genial pastures, as all the lands in the United States are taken up where cattle can be raised on the range at a profit. Over fifty thousand head of cattle have been driven into

Mexico within the past six months. The *Mexican Financier* in a recent article on stock-growing, says: "The investment of English capital in the Northern states, both in mines and grazing lands, continues; it is inevitable that this should be the case, for Mexican mines and Mexican cattle lands offer good inducements to conservative capitalists. English capital has gone heavily into grazing lands in the Territories of the United States, and now, when American cattlemen are beginning to take a lively interest in Mexico, it is but natural that English investors should turn that way. The idle talk, that because the administration has been forced into a scheme of financial reorganization, there is 'no security' for foreign capital here, is shown to be mere vaporing by these facts." The *New Mexico Stock Grower* says: "At the St. Louis convention next fall, the delegates from Mexico will occupy a prominent position. Much credit is due for this interest to the efforts of the members of the International Live Stock Association at El Paso, who, as practical men, realize the important position which Mexico will in a few years assume among the grazing sections of America." The Mexicans have immense cattle ranches, but their stock is run out from in and in breeding, matures slowly and the beef is of the poorest quality. The English and Americans will at once set to work breeding up, and the Mexicans will not be slow to follow suit. They will have to send to England and the United States for their thoroughbred bulls.

Here is an opportunity for a Canadian breeding establishment that seldom offers itself. Cannot a Canadian syndicate be formed to breed what they want, on the spot, thus saving the cost and risks of transportation? It is obvious that the animals could be raised cheaper there than here, considering the present price of land and benign climate.

From my long residence in the country and knowledge of its resources, I feel sure this would be a great paying investment, and so convinced am I of the ultimate success of the project, that I am willing to join others in the concern, in a substantial manner.

An establishment of this kind, well carried out, would do more for the interests of the Canadian breeder than anything that has ever been started in this line. People South and in Mexico would see with their own eyes that Canada produces stock that compares well with any in the world. The Southern and Mexican are as ignorant of what Canada produces in the way of live stock as the average Canadian is of Mexico, her wealth, climate and boundless resources. If some of that superfluous energy that is lavished so profusely in Canada in trying to force the obnoxious Scott Act down one's throat could be directed in the way I indicate, Canada would become to Mexico what the English breeding establishments are to Canada and the United States.

I would recommend that a sufficiently large place be bought that could be used as a range for breeding improved horses, cattle and hogs, at the same time adapted to agricultural purposes. The raising of improved stock would not only be a fine paying business, but demonstrate clearly to all, the necessity of breeding up from thoroughbred males, thereby furthering the principal object of the establishment. I speak of agricultural lands, for I know how soon they will become very valuable.

Yours very truly,

B. N. E. FLETCHER.

Woodstock, Oct. 31st, 1885.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

In the *Sugar Beet* (Philadelphia), Alfred Limoges, St. Eustache, P. Q., Canada, under date of Sept. 30, 1885, writes as follows:—

The beet-sugar industry, which has been unfortunate in Canada, does not as yet appear to revive.

Because the native and foreign capitalists who initiated the industry here lost by the venture, should we conclude that the manufacture of beet-root sugar will not pay in Canada? I do not think so; on the contrary, the profits from this branch of manufacture, if properly carried on, should be large. This is not an opinion, but a conclusion deduced from figures which cannot be contradicted. From experiments made by specialists and by order of the Provincial Government, it has been shown that our soil will produce sugar-beets of as good a quality as those grown in France and Germany. This product is protected in a special manner by the Canadian tariff; and the climate of Canada is more favorable to the industry than that of Europe. Here a refinery can run for 200 days, while in Europe beets cannot be kept for more than 100 days; in this manner a Canadian refinery can handle as much raw material as two in Europe. Our market is our own country, Canada; and it would take more than 100 refineries to meet the local consumption. This country imported in 1884, 173,742,477 pounds of sugar valued at \$5,509,439; all which could have been produced here.

There is, however, one disadvantage connected with the home manufacture of beet-root sugar—labor is not so cheap as in Europe—this, after all, is not a very serious drawback, when it is remembered that 100 workmen can make 20,000 pounds of sugar in 24 hours.

The failure of first efforts to introduce this industry into Canada is due to difficulties which can be easily overcome; primary and most serious was, that refineries were built without any certainty that they would be able to obtain the raw material upon which to work. Few beets were grown, and of this small quantity a certain portion was spoiled by the frost. It is true that by persuasion, contracts were made with the farmers, but when the time came to fulfil them a new trouble arose. The large majority of the farmers, not understanding beet-root culture, and fearing that they would not succeed, took every means in their power to avoid meeting their engagements. The Berthier Refinery, which had contracts for the crops of 1,636 acres, received but 2,600 tons, or about as much as could be grown on 200 acres.

The cultivation of this plant is not sufficiently well understood in this country for our farmers to practise it on a large scale. Besides, the agricultural methods of a country cannot be reformed in a year. To induce our farmers to abandon their old-time methods, experience, time and striking proofs of success are necessary.

Another cause which helped to bring about the downfall of the sugar factories established here was the want of sufficient capital. It is a fact, now admitted in Europe that the refineries which pay highest dividends are those which can handle from 200 to 400 tons of beets a day.

To overcome the above-mentioned difficulties, a company should have from \$500,000 to \$600,000 capital, and should acquire 5,000 or 6,000 acres of land. It would then be easy to form a syndicate of model farmers, to plant 1,000 acres with beets every year; said farmers to pay to the company a yearly interest of 6 per cent. on the capital invested in the land. It is now generally admitted that farming on a large scale is the most profitable; due mainly to improved agricultural implements. Over and above this the company would accept from the farmers any quantity of beets they would be willing to cultivate. In such manner, the refinery being able at all times to count on an ample supply of raw material, success would be assured.

I offer these remarks to the capitalists and business men of our country, earnestly hoping that before long some may be found able to establish and carry on successfully an industry capable of adding millions of dollars to the wealth of Canada.

GREAT DAIRY COWS OF THE WORLD.

Solon Simcoe in Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

Of the great dairy cows of the world, so far as developed and recorded, we find among those of the butter dairy the Jersey cow Princess 2nd, 8046, A.J.C.C.H.R., standing at the head with her record of 46 lbs. 12 1/2 oz. of butter in seven days. This very remarkable cow was bred on the Island of Jersey by A. LeGallais, St. Brelade, imported to New York by E. P. P. Fowler, and sold at auction to O. Ricklefsen for \$4,800. She made her wonderful butter record in the Burnside Park Herd of Mrs. S. M. Shoemaker, Baltimore, Md., in 1885, and died the same year. Next in order of Jersey butter cows stands Oxford Kate, 13646, A.J.C.C., with a record of 39 lbs. 12 oz. of butter in seven days. She was bred by Francis Le Brocq, St. Peter's, Island of Jersey, imported and sold at auction in New York to O. Ricklefsen, manager of Burnside Park Herd, for \$3,550. Next in the list of great Jersey cows stands Mary Anne of St. Lambert, with a butter record of 36 lbs. 12 1/4 oz. in seven days. This great and wonderful cow is a Canadian production, and is owned by Valancey E. Fuller, Esq., Hamilton, Ont. Jersey Belle of Scituate comes next with a seven-days' butter record of 25 lbs. 3 oz.; then Euratas, with a butter record of one year of 778 lbs. 1 oz. Then Hazen's Bess, with her record of 24 lbs. 11 oz. in seven days. Then Little Torment, with her seven-days' record of 23 lbs. 2 1/2 oz. Then Ona, with her 22 lbs. 10 1/2 oz. per week. Landseer's Fancy has a seven-days' record of 21 lbs. 15 oz. Tenella has a butter record of 22 lbs. 1 1/2 oz. Croton Maid, 21 lbs. 11 1/2 oz.; Island Star, 21 lbs. 3 oz.; Crome Skin, the little Rhode Island cow, comes next with a record of 20 lbs. 10 oz.; Optima has a record of 19 lbs. 2 oz. Jersey Queen is also a first-class butter cow of much note, as is also Coomassie, Regina, Alpha, King's Trust, with a record of 18 lbs. per week; Arthur's Mistletoe, 17 lbs. 11 1/2 oz.; St. Jeannaise, record 17 lbs. 8 1/2 oz.; Daisy Brown, 17 lbs. 6 oz.; Lady Velvetten, 17 lbs. 2 oz. Above we find twenty-four Jersey cows that I think may safely be classed among the great dairy cows of the world. Among Ayrshires we find the imported cow Corslet, with a milk record of 5,617 lbs. in 122 days, and 28 quarts per day. She was imported from Scotland by H. H. Peters, of Massachusetts, in 1863. Dimon's Fancy, bred by C. M. Pond, Hartford, Conn., and owned by John Dimon, of the Dimon Stock Farm, near Putnam, Conn., gave 31 quarts strained milk per day. She was sired by the famous imported bull, Robert Burns. Of noted Devon cows we find Lady Dimon, also owned by John Dimon, with a milk record of 27 quarts per day for 31 days, or 837 quarts of strained milk during the month of June, 1868, and made 17 lbs. of butter in one week, same month. The Devon cow Bright Promise made in seven days 20 lbs. 5 oz. of butter, according to the sworn statement produced by Secretary Buckingham, of the American Devon Cattle Club, in 1882. Among the Holsteins we find Imogene, property of S. S. Mann & Son, Elgin, Ill.; Olivette, owned by Home Farm Fine Stock Company, Hampton, Ia., imp. Elgin Maid, owned by S. S. Mann & Son; imp. Violet, property of Edgar Huidekoper, Meadville, Pa.; Louvain, imported and owned by George E. Brown & Co., Aurora, Ill.; Rhoda, owned by F. C. Stevens, Attica, N.Y.; Jacoba Hartog, imported and owned by the Unadilla Valley Stock-Breeders' Association, West Edmeston, N.Y.; Netherland Queen, imported and owned by Smiths & Powell, Syracuse, N.Y.; Opperdoes 16th, owned by the Oneida Community, Oneida, N.Y. Of these nine Holsteins I do not attempt to give their dairy yields either in milk or butter, but will guarantee them all as belonging to the class of great dairy cows of the world.

FEEDING CATTLE FOR BUTCHERING.

Ohio Farmer.

When to begin feeding depends upon circumstances. Most men who "feed cattle and sheep for the butcher," feed them as the best means of marketing their summer crop, in which case the feeding should begin as soon as the crop has matured. It is then when it is nearest its natural state, hence its best condition for cattle or sheep, and when they can most readily convert it into the greatest amount of flesh. The older the feed gets the greater its waste and the more stale it becomes, so that stock have not the relish for it that they had when it was fresh and new. The time to begin feeding depends also on the time the feeder intends to sell. It will hardly pay him to fat his stock in the fall and then keep them for the spring market. Six or eight weeks for sheep and ten or twelve for cattle is quite enough time to crowd their condition for the butcher, and this kind of feeding must be done just before they are sold. Between the advantage of feeding stock early and the advantage of hitting a good market, the feeder must split the difference, and his success in feeding will depend upon how well he splits this difference. If he wishes to feed for a longer time than two or three months, the first part of the feeding should consist largely of coarse provender; this will throw the fattening season into the winter, and if the stock has not been provided with comfortable quarters they cannot be fatted at that time of the year. The digestive organs of cattle and sheep are of a larger capacity while on grass than when on grain; the bulk of their rations requires it, and to suit this natural capacity of the animal a bulky article of food should be fed in the start. By this means fodder, which otherwise must be fed to other stock or wasted, can be turned to profitable use, and we think the stock will swell out and become larger than if taken from grass directly to full feeding on grain.

While good fat cattle and sheep are always in demand, and can be sold for less money off of grass than they can off of grain, the best general time for selling is when there are the most buyers; and the number of buyers a man gets is governed a little by the reputation a man has as a dealer. If he is noted for tight-fistedness and inability to set a reasonable price on his stock, buyers will beware of him, and sometimes succeed in getting his cattle and sheep for less money than if he were less penurious in his dealing. While supply and demand are the principal influences in regulating prices, the surest way to hit a good market is to have a good article to sell; and the surest way to have a good article of meat to sell is to get a good article of stock to feed and then attend to it well. Good stock well fed will sell at top prices, hence will need no sharp dealings to get them well sold.

The most profitable age at which to begin feeding depends upon the kind of value placed upon the meat. If it is a money value, the feeder wants size and weight to the animals fed, in which case cattle should not be fed under two and a half or three years of age, and sheep one and a half to two years. If an excellent quality of meat for table use is desired, no better article can be had than calves nine months or a year old. Such cattle well fed on grass and corn meal may be profitable for family use, but it would be extravagant to feed them for the market. Whatever value is put upon the meat, and at whatever age the stock is fed, the feed and the feeding should be adapted to its age, and how well the feeder adapts the feed and the feeding to the age of the thing fed has much to do with his success in meat making.

If summer and winter can be considered two branches of the same subject, the one is a sort of preface to the other. If cattle and sheep are provided with good grass and water, and have access to shade and an occasional feed of salt during the

summer, they will put themselves in condition for the butcher. "Water!" is the cry of everything in the summer time, hence to provide it is the chief care in summer feeding. But it is when the winter time comes on that the feeders' wits are put to work to provide for his stock, and it is then when he shows his skill as a feeder. It is then when he can use all the judgment and good sense at his command, and if he has none to use, this subject cannot be cut and dried to his success.

CATTLE FEEDING ON A GRAND SCALE.

The Omaha Bee of a recent date contains the description of an establishment constructed at Gilmore, Neb., about nine miles from Omaha, for the Union Cattle Company, of Cheyenne, Wyo., which is quite remarkable in its way. Some \$75,000 have been expended in buildings and machinery, and the feeding stable, 300 feet wide and 800 feet long, contains 3,750 separate stalls, and it is the design to feed three sets of cattle each year, so that 11,250 bullocks will pass through the establishment per year. There is an elevator to facilitate the handling of grain, which is ground and cooked and distributed by means of pipes and pumps to troughs immediately in front of the cattle, and we presume water is furnished in the same way. All the hay used is cut in an adjoining building, and brought in upon tracks laid in the feeding alleys. The gutters behind the cattle contain running water which carries away the droppings to an adjacent stream. It is estimated that between 400,000 and 500,000 bushels of corn and 7,000 tons of hay will be consumed in a year, and that about twenty-five men will be employed about the business. The manager, who is also vice-president, states that "the company was compelled to resort to this method of feeding, it being no longer possible to fatten cattle for the market on the ranges, as the grass has become rather scarce, and even where abundant it was difficult to get cattle ready for market," and it is his opinion that this method will soon be adopted by all the large cattle-owners upon the plains. Another similar establishment is already under way at Blair, Neb., and arrangements made for one at Grand Island, and still another at Florence.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

Gloster's Mary III., 14334, and Lassie's Gloster, 14335. Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio, to Miss. Lunatic Asylum, Jackson, Miss.
 Kentucky Prize, 14375. W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky., to Mrs. V. J. Morton, Union City, Tenn.
 Antonian, 14376, and Dixie Boy, 14377. W. Warren Morton to Clark E. Townsend, Adairville, Ky.
 Betsy Jane, 11595. R. R. Houghton, Burlingame, Kan., to J. K. Rogers, Burlingame, Kan.
 Sallie Clermont, 14373. W. Jeff Lee, Belmont, Ky., to B. F. Carlisle, Slaughterville, Ky.
 Long John, 14373. Jas. H. Jones, Oliveria, Tex., to Thos. Bontwell, Leonard, Tex.
 Braw Lassie IV., 14389, and Braw Lassie V., 14389. D. W. Smith, Bates, Ill., to Chas. H. Wallace, Homer, Ill.
 Pride of Illinois, 14391, Gold Drop, 14392, and Litt, 14393. John Van Meter, Charleston, Ill., to D. H. Shank, Paris, Ill.
 Royal Lady, 8246. John T. Wrinkle, Plattsburg, Mo., to John B. Thompson, Plattsburg, Mo.
 Belle of Oxford, 11195. Samuel McCullough, O'Hawa, Kan., to John T. Wrinkle, Plattsburg, Mo.
 Tom Scott, 14359. Clifford & White, Wellington, Ohio, to J. R. Drake, Howard, Ohio.

ABOUT GRANULATING BUTTER.

National Live Stock Journal.

For more than half a score of years we have been writing articles every little while trying to impress the importance of gathering butter in pellets, or granules, instead of pounding the whole of a churning into one large lump, till we began to fear our effusions might be a useless repetition of what everybody knew and was practising—at least everybody who reads the *Journal*—but we give it up. Enough has not yet been said. A recent sojourn in a dairying neighborhood gave occasion for visiting a number of dairy farms, on which it was a matter of no little surprise to find, after all our writing, that three out of every five who were making butter, with small dairies, were churning with the old dash churn, and gathering butter in one solid mass, filled with buttermilk from centre to surface, and one of the parties, it is regretful to say, was a recipient of the *Journal*. It was a curious incident that the dash churn, and gathering in a lump, twin relics of the unfortunate past—one of needless hard labor, and the other of needless poor butter—were found associated, but, after all, not very strange, because both alike indicate journeying in a rut, with a lack of energy and enterprise sufficient to lift the traveller out.

Of course, the occasion was taken to make elaborate explanations of the importance of granulating butter in the churn; and how, by stopping the churning just before the butter would gather, at the opportune moment, which always occurs before gathering, when the butter has come enough to rise readily and so completely to the top of the buttermilk that the latter can be drawn off without waste of butter; that if cold water is then put into the churn in the place of buttermilk, a little gentle churning, while the butter is chilled by the added water, will cause the butter to form into granules of solid butter, large or small, according to the chilling, and be entirely free from buttermilk, except as it touches the surface of the pellets, making it an easy matter to free the whole churning from buttermilk by simply rinsing it with water till it would run off clear, and this without any working at all, except what was necessary to work in the salt and for compressing the granules in a compact condition for packing or use. This tenor of remark was followed up by painting in strong contrast the difference between the greasy, dull-looking, low-flavored, and short-lived butter of the old process, and the bright-looking, high-flavored, and long-keeping butter of the new process, till it became evident that at least some of our listeners saw butter-making in a new light. This evidence of success was gratifying and flattering, and inspired feelings akin to those a zealous missionary must feel, who, after hanging round a lot of stupid heathens for a number of years, finally sees his labor rewarded with a conversion; but the conclusion still remains inevitable that it requires a great deal of time and tuition to educate everybody, even in the plainest and most simple matter, he has so many peculiarities and blind sides, making it necessary to go all round him, and approach him from every direction, to make sure of touching a spot susceptible of impression; so we have returned to our sanctum with the settled resolution to continue writing occasional articles on granulating butter in the churn, hoping our readers who are not in need of advice on that subject will learn with us when they remember that there are many others who are in need of it, and are likely to be for years to come.

ADULTERATED MILK IN NEW YORK.

Dairy World.

An interesting decision has just been rendered in a case of alleged adulteration of milk in New York. The 13th section of the New York "Act to prevent deception in sales of dairy products," says

that "if the milk be shown to contain more than 88 per cent. of water or fluids, or less than 12 per cent. of milk solids, which shall contain not less than three per cent. of fat, it shall be declared adulterated."

A milkman was, a few months since, arrested, and upon examination it was found that the so-called milk offered for sale by him was over eighty-eight per cent. water, and less than three per cent. of fat. The defendant offered to prove that the milk had not been adulterated or diluted, but was just as it came from the cow. This evidence was excluded, and judgment given against him. He appealed to the Supreme Court, which has declared the law unconstitutional, and sets aside the conviction. The opinion of the court is as follows:—

"The defendant was charged with selling 'impure, unhealthy, adulterated and unwholesome milk.' On that charge he was entitled to a fair trial according to 'due process of law.' Due process of law gave to the defendant the right to contest the allegation that the milk was adulterated or impure or unwholesome. The thirteenth section of the Act, which requires that milk shall be declared adulterated if it does not contain the percentage of ingredients specified in the Statute, is beyond Legislative power, because it deprives the defendant of his liberty and property without due process of law, in that it deprives him of the right to have the issue determined according to the evidence of the fact, and compels him to submit to the statutory declaration thereof, without having the truth ascertained."

Probably the case will now be carried to the Court of Appeals for final decision. This court, it will be remembered, has already decided on that portion of the law relating to oleomargarine, declaring the law unconstitutional.

[Better indict the milkman for keeping poor cows.—Ed. BREEDER.]

BRAHMAS VS. LEGHORNS.

The following was written by Professor Cook of the Michigan Agricultural College:—

For three years I kept the brown Leghorn and Light Brahma. I paid a good price for my eggs in the endeavor to get the best strains of these two breeds. I gave to both kinds the same treatment, which was that recommended as best by the leading poultry books and journals. This included great cleanliness, a warm house in winter, with much sunshine and light, ample ventilation in summer, warm food at least once daily in cold weather, as much variety as was possible to their food at all seasons, and fresh water always before them.

I found that the Brahmas were much superior to the Leghorns as winter layers. Their eggs are scarcer, and always command a high price. If we take the whole number of eggs in a year, the Leghorn might excel by a little, but a very little. If we count by weight, then the Brahmas are ahead. If we judge by value of eggs when laid, then the Brahmas are decidedly ahead.

When we consider the eating qualities there is no comparison. The Leghorns are small and their flesh insipid. We cared nothing for them for the table. The Brahmas, on the other hand, weigh eight pounds, and though there is hardly enough white meat, their flesh is of excellent flavor. The Leghorns are wild and intractable, and the cockerels at three months from hatching must be taken away from the hens. The hens are non-sitters, which to my mind is an objection, though some think this is a very valuable characteristic.

The Brahmas are quiet and very pleasant to manage. The cockerels are quiet until they are seven or eight months old, and can run with the hens. The hens are good sitters, but are very easily dissuaded from sitting if only kept over one winter,

and it is never profitable to keep any fowl beyond two years.

It will be readily understood, then, why I sold off all my Leghorns at a nominal sum after a three years' trial. One year ago I got some Plymouth Rocks. Of course one year's trial is hardly sufficient, but unless they do better for the next two years I shall have some cheap Plymouth Rocks for sale. These are good for table use, but are smaller than the Brahma and no better. They are far inferior as winter layers, and their eggs are smaller. At our house we have a decided bias in favor of the large, richly-colored Brahma eggs.

After several years' experience I have only one point on which to discount the Light Brahma. There is not quite enough white meat.

Brahmas should be hatched in March and April; then we shall have abundant eggs during the succeeding winter.

Let no one who keeps light Brahmas forego the important suggestion to devote all their fowls to table use before they pass the second birthday.

REDUCING EXPENSES.

Texas Siftings.

"Well, gentlemen," said the president to the board of directors, "something must be done at once, prices are very low, and the strictest economy is needed. Expenses must be cut down."

"Suppose," remarked Mr. Blunder, "that we make a general reduction in salaries, commencing with ourselves."

"Well, that may do in a general way," said the president, a little stiffly, "but as for me, I cannot consent to any reduction. I find it difficult to exist on the meagre salary I now receive, as it is. You know I only get \$10,000 a year from this corporation, and it requires nearly half my time. Of course, if you desire it, my resignation is at your service."

"Oh, I beg pardon. I'm sure we couldn't think of such a thing," said Mr. Blunder; "but perhaps the rest—"

"Stuff and nonsense, Blunder," spoke up Mr. Blunt. "You know that we only get \$5,000 apiece besides our dividends, and how are we to get along on any less? Mr. Secretary, how many men are on the pay roll?"

"Fifteen hundred, sir."

"What do they average a day?"

"About two dollars, sir."

"How much will we be short of a dividend next June if we go on at the present rate and prices don't advance?"

"About \$10,000, sir."

"Hum! 1,500 men at two dollars a day; \$3,000, or \$18,000 a week; ten per cent. off is \$1,800, in round numbers about \$7,200 a month. I move, Mr. President, that we order a general reduction of ten per cent. in the wages of the men."

"I second the motion," said Mr. Snap. "Trade is dull, but there is a prospect of a business revival, and I guess with proper economy we can pull through."

"But suppose the men strike?" said Mr. Blunder.

"Ah, well," said the president, "if the men are unreasonable and strike, we will be compelled to get along until business revives. We have enough stock on hand to meet the demand for several months, and if the men won't work they won't have to be paid. Of course, if prices go up, we can compromise on five per cent. Gentlemen, if there is no further objection, we will consider the motion carried. Mr. Blunt, let me congratulate you on being a financier. Mr. Secretary, order a general reduction of ten per cent. in wages. By saving \$1,800 a week, it looks as if we could pull through."

Live Stock Notes.

The late Duke of Buccleuch's herd of Ayrshire cattle, which was considered to be the finest collection in the world of this breed, was sold off on Thursday, at Drumlanrig Castle, and excellent prices were realized, 4,471 gs. being paid for 164 lots. Among the buyers were the Dowager Duchess of Athole, Lord Bute, Sir M. Shaw Stewart, and Lord Hothfield. There was an immense attendance, including agriculturists from all parts of the world, and several lots were purchased to go abroad.—*London Truth.*

The Kerry breed of cattle is looked upon with much favor in Ireland, as suitable for the small villa farms. The average daily yield of milk of one of these dwarfish animals is about 12 quarts, sometimes reaching 16 quarts for a considerable time after calving. They are exceedingly hardy; they live outdoors through the winter, and even grow fat on their native mountains and moors. Under more favorable conditions, and in a better climate, they will grow fat very rapidly. They are sometimes called the poor man's cow.

Drivers do grow old like other men, but the extract from a conversation with Mr. Ed. Bither gives his idea why some of them are prematurely gray:—

"Age tells upon a driver, doesn't it."

"Oh, I don't know. Orrin A. Hickok has been walking up through the century for many a year now, but when he came East with St. Julien the boys thought he was young enough. I guess I am about the youngest of the drivers that have had good ones, and I have had two. I am two years younger than Splan; I think he is about 36 years of age. It isn't so much the work of the profession that makes us old. The sporting editor and the crank judge are what takes the sap out of us."

Mr. Frewen has at last succeeded in getting a cargo of western store cattle into Britain, to be fed up there for the English market. My readers doubtless remember that he is the great apostle of this scheme, and made a determined, but unsuccessful effort some months ago, to gain the permission of the Canadian Government to the transportation of his cattle through its territory. Late in July he landed one hundred Wyoming cattle in London, having brought them from Powder River to Superior by way of the Northern Pacific, then by lake to Buffalo, thence to New York by rail. The cost of transportation, including feed, labor, insurance, etc., was \$28 per head. The cattle lost only about two per cent. in weight *en route*. The small loss is attributed to the lake transportation, as heretofore when the cattle were shipped altogether by rail, the loss has been fully ten per cent. The cattle were slaughtered and brought a fair price at Smithfield; but it is recommended that none but the best of the western cattle be shipped, and that as large a percentage of Shorthorn blood as can be got should be sought after. Mr. Frewen thinks that the business will be very profitable, and that it will grow to large dimensions.

Mr. Henry Berg is doing a good work in preventing cruelty to animals, but he is frequently roused by false calls of humanity. At his suggestion the New York State Academy of Veterinary Science and Comparative Pathology lately adopted a resolution agreeing to co-operate with him in securing the passage of an act making it a criminal offence for any man to put a red-hot shoe on a horse's hoof. This academy with the high-sounding title has little weight or power and we fancy its offensive inter-

position is offered for the sake of notoriety. Mr. Berg shows a lamentable ignorance of the anatomy of the hoof of the horse in attempting to interfere with a mode of fitting that has been practised at every forge long before he was born. At first it would appear that the application of a hot shoe to the horse's foot is a painful operation, but it is not so; the red-hot iron or steel is tempered in the water tub before it is momentarily pressed against the sole, the object being to save time and quickly ascertain the proper shaping of the shoe to the foot. Great inconvenience, delay, and needless expense would arise by compelling the farrier to fit the shoe in a cold state. Even when the shoe is applied so hot that the horn is charred, the horse never moves a muscle or gives any signs of pain; but let the careless smith prick the hoof by driving the nail into a sensitive part and see how quickly the poor animal will flinch. The chief cruelty practised on the horse's foot is by a set of charlatans who style themselves "expert horse-shoers," and travel from place to place pretending to cure contraction and kindred diseases. These torturers frequently force open the heels of the animal by levers and fixed expanders. They pare away the crust of the foot until the sensitive sole and frog are exposed and the wall is weakened so that the horse suffers great pain until nature gives relief by a new growth of the hoof. Mr. Berg should exercise a little common sense in this matter.—*Chicago Horseman.*

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER
AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.
TORONTO, Nov. 4th, 1885.

Although the British cattle trade remains in a state of severe depression, there has been some change in the right direction. In the matter of supplies, cables have a more satisfactory tone, as receipts from Canada and the United States have fallen off, although still fairly large, while the receipts from other quarters have been light. The offerings, however, have been large as compared with the outlet, and the result has been a slow and dragging trade. At Liverpool, where the greatest depression existed, there has been a slight improvement, and sellers have been able to make a shade more money. However, the demand there Monday was dull and weak, but prime steers went 1/2c. better than on Monday last, at 10 1/2c. Dressed beef in Liverpool is cabled lower at 4 1/4d. Another Liverpool cable quotes refrigerated beef at 5 3/4d. for hindquarters, and 3 1/2d. for forequarters. A London cable quotes refrigerated beef at 3s. 5d. for hindquarters, and 2s. 2d. for forequarters per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

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

Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Prime Canadian steers.....	0 10 1/2	to 0 00	per lb.
Fair to choice grades.....	0 10	to 0 00	"
Poor to medium.....	0 9	to 0 00	"
Inferior and bulls.....	0 06 1/2	to 0 08 1/2	"
Sheep—			
Best.....	0 13	to 0 00	"
Secondary qualities.....	0 11	to 0 12	"
Merinoes.....	0 10 1/2	to 0 11 1/2	"
Inferior and rams.....	0 8	to 0 09 1/2	"

TORONTO.

There is not as large an amount of business done this week as last. The supplies are not so excessive and the demand being fair, trade on the whole is in a more satisfactory condition. Offerings yesterday were less than forty loads, nearly all of which were disposed of without much difficulty.

CATTLE.—Only three loads offered yesterday; these were of a poor quality; there was a fair demand the feeling being slightly better; one load averaging 1,255 lbs. sold at 4c. per lb.; 20 head 1,160 lbs. at 3 3/4c. per lb. and 22 do. 1,200 at \$46 each. Butchers' cattle did not offer so freely; but most were of a poor quality and sold at low prices; the demand was not very strong but it was sufficient to cause an advance of 1/8 to 1/4c. per lb. in values; good cattle were scarce; picked lots of choice steers sold at 4c.; best loads weighing 1,050 to 1,100 lbs. realized 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c. per lb.; but the general run sold about 3 1/4c. Feeders continue in good but not as active demand at about steady prices. About 1,000 head are yet wanted to fill local stables. There is a difficulty in obtaining choice beasts, those offering being nearly all light-weights; sales were made yesterday at 3 3/4 to 3 1/2c. for animals averaging 900 to 1,100 lbs. each, with bulls at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c. Stockers quiet and in light demand at 2 1/4 to 2 1/2c. per lb. Milch cows in light supply and fair demand with sales of a few at \$35 to \$45 each.

SHEEP.—Export in fair demand at last week's decline; only two lots offered yesterday; one sold at 3c. per lb. and the other, a mixed one, averaging 140 lbs., brought \$4 each. About 600 head were shipped from here this week. Butchers' sheep are selling in bunches with lambs.

LAMBS.—Somewhat firmer than at the close of last week; the demand is not any better but the supply is much smaller; not many choice offerings; good bunches averaging 80 lbs. each sell at \$3, with common at lower prices.

CALVES.—Quiet and unchanged; demand fair and supply sufficient.

HOGS.—Easier; values being 1/8 to 1/4c. lower; supply not so large this week; light fat in fair demand at 4 1/4 to 4 1/2c.; heavy at 4 to 4 1/4c. and stores 3 3/4 to 4c. with sales at these figures.

Quotations are:

Cattle, export, 1,200 lbs. and upwards,			
heifers and steers, choice.....	0	to 0	per lb.
" Mixed.....	3 3/4	to 4	"
" Butchers' choice.....	3 3/4	to 0	"
" " good.....	3 3/4	to 3 1/2	"
" " inferior to common.....	2 1/2	to 3	"
" Milch cows, per head.....		\$30 to \$50	
" Stockers, heavy.....	2 3/4	to 3 1/2	per lb.
" " light.....	2 1/4	to 2 1/2	"
" Bulls.....	2	to 2 1/2	"
" Springers, per head.....		\$35 to \$45	
Sheep, export.....	3	to 0	per lb.
" inferior and rams.....	2 1/2	to 3	"
" Butchers' per head.....		\$2.50 to \$3.25	
" Lambs, choice, per head.....		\$2.75 to \$3.00	
" " inferior to common per head.....		\$2 to \$2.50	
Hogs, heavy fat, weighed off the car.....	4	to 4 1/4	per lb.
" Light fat, " " ".....	4 1/4	to 4 1/2	"
" Store " " ".....	3 3/4	to 4	"
Calves, per head, choice.....		\$5.00 to \$7.00	
" Common.....		\$2.00 upwards.	

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

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending Oct. 31.....	2,778	2,195	1,373
Week ending Oct. 24.....	1,836	1,503	669
Cor. week 1884.....	1,825	1,583	1,040
Cor. week 1883.....	1,016	1,301	825
Total to date.....	47,156	54,719	12,702
To same date 1884.....	32,894	53,945	9,942
To same date 1883.....	29,576	42,904	5,559

MONTREAL.

The export trade of live stock has been largely reduced owing to the unsatisfactory state of the British markets, which have been so very unfavorable for a long period. Two steamers, both to London, went out last week without cargoes, and there were no exports of sheep. Nearly all the cattle went to Glasgow, as that market has been relatively better than Liverpool or London. The total exports of cattle to date were 58,651 head, an increase of 4,278 head over 1884, an increase of 9,561 over 1883, an increase of 31,602 over 1882, an increase of 21,631 over 1881, an increase of 19,625 over 1880, an increase of 37,588 over 1879, and an increase of 44,398 over 1878. The total exports of sheep to date were 37,403 head—a decrease of 17,699 head from 1884, a decrease of 47,387 from 1883, a decrease of 21,047 from 1882, a decrease of 15,976 from 1881, a decrease of 33,065 from 1880, a decrease of 23,787 from 1879, and an increase of 11,479 from 1878. Insurance has advanced, while freight space has been taken at from 35@50s., against 60@65s. at this date last year. The rate from Boston to Liverpool is lower, at 20@25s. The cattle trade has been quiet although receipts have been larger. There was a good supply offered this morning, which averaged well in point of quality, but demand was slow. Export cattle sold at 4@4 1/2c. per lb. live weight, against 4 1/2@5 1/4c. at this date last year. Sheep remain dull but steady at 3c., while 3 1/2@4c. was paid at this date last year. Butchers' cattle were in light supply and

firmer under a fair demand at 3@3 1/2c. Live hogs were more plentiful and lower at 4@4 1/2c. per lb.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, Nov. 2.—Cattle.—To-day the arrivals of sale cattle were about 150 loads, and about 30 loads of through stock. Markets ruled fairly active for best grades of shippers and export cattle at fully 15 to 20c. advance; eastern reports favorable, and there were quite a number of loads taken by regular New York buyers while exporters picked up all stock available for their purposes, which accounts for better trade; good medium grades and choice fat butchers' stock also sold at a shade better prices, but for common grades and rough steers there was no better trade; about all offerings sold, and market closed steady; stockers were in plentiful supply, and unchanged at last week's prices; few light ones selling down to \$2.25 to \$2.35, while good to choice brought \$2.75 to \$3.40, as to quality: good feeders, \$2.50 to \$3.75; bulls steady, at \$2.55 to \$3 for fair to good fat, and \$2 to \$2.25 for stockers; milch cows were about steady at \$30 to \$45; a few very fancies, \$50 per head; Canada stockers, \$74 to 954 lbs. average, sold at \$3.35 to \$3.60. Sheep and lambs—Receipts of sale sheep were about 65 loads; market ruled without any decided change in prices; there were more buyers present, and in some cases a trifle better prices possibly obtained from countrymen, but in a general way there was no advance, and regular New York buyers held off; sales of fair to good sheep were at \$2.50 to \$3.25; choice, \$3.40 to \$3.60; western lambs, \$3.75 to \$4.25; choice, \$4.50 to \$4.75; Canada lambs, \$4.75 to \$5, latter for choice; some very good at \$4.90, but the bulk were at \$4.75 to \$4.85.

PRODUCE.

The local market has been confined almost entirely to the barley trade during the week. Flour and wheat have been left almost without buyers, partly in consequence of the dullness outside, which, after a slight rally, has been renewed. How markets are likely to move nobody feels much inclined to attempt to prophesy; but it is clear that the close of navigation is drawing near with very little of anything worked off anywhere; and furthermore, with Liverpool wheat stocks increased 1,000,000 bushels since Sept. 1. Stocks here again increased last week, and stood on Monday morning as follows: Flour 375 bbls.; fall wheat, 159,154 bu.; spring wheat, 54,140 bu.; mixed wheat, 1,294 bu.; oats, nil; barley, 269,129 bu.; peas, 29,354 bu.; rye, nil. There is no New York report of grain in sight issued as we write; but that of Chicago shows a large increase in wheat.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

Table with columns for Flour, R. Wheat, R. Winter, No. 1 Cal, No. 2 Cal, Corn, Barley, Oats, Peas, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Tallow, Cheese and rows for Oct. 27, Nov. 3, Oct. 04, Nov. 03, Oct. 05, Nov. 04, Oct. 11, Nov. 10, Oct. 18, Nov. 17, Oct. 25, Nov. 24, Oct. 31, Nov. 30.

FLOUR.—Increasingly dull at declining prices. Superior extra has been offered down to \$3.90 and not taken; extra sold on Monday at equal to \$3.85, but at close it could have been bought at \$3.80 had there been any buyers.

BRAN.—Inactive and nominal at about \$10.50 to \$11. OATMEAL.—Cars have been offered down to \$3.75, but choice held for rather more than this; small lots of fine usually sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

WHEAT.—Has been neglected by both shippers and millers, and values have been tending downwards. No. 2 fall, lying outside, sold last week at equal to 86c. here, but at the close 85c. seemed to be the best price obtainable, and this not always to be had for asking; No. 3 worth about 82 to 83c.; spring scarce all through, with No. 2 worth about 87 to 88c. at the close had there been any offered. On street from 80 to 86c. has been paid for fall and spring, and 75 to 76c. for goose, with receipts small.

OATS.—Rather quiet and easy. Old changed hands last week at 34 1/2 and 35c. on track; and new at 32 1/2 and 33c. last week; at 32c. on Monday, and at close 32 1/2c. would probably have been paid. On street new closed at 34 1/2c.

BARLEY.—Seems to have been fully active, with the higher grades steady. No. 1 sold last week and on Monday at 84c., and No. 2 at the same time from 75 to 76c. f.o.c. Extra No. 3 changed hands in considerable quantities at 67 to 68c., and on Monday brought up to 69c. No. 3 sold at 57 to 58c. last week and on Monday. At the close No. 1 was wanted at 84c., and No. 2 at 75c. and No. 3 sold at 58c. f.o.c. Street prices from 60 to 86c., with receipts decreasing.

PEAS.—One sale of a car on track is reported at 61c., which price would probably have been repeated. Street prices 60 to 61c.

RYE.—Has sold on street at 61c.

HAY.—Pressed steady and in fair demand at \$12.50 to \$13. Market receipts have been small and insufficient, and prices closed higher at \$13 to \$17.

STRAW.—Very little coming forward, and that little readily taken, from \$7 to \$10 being paid for loose, and \$14 to \$15 for sheaf at the close.

POTATOES.—I have been rather unsettled, with sales of cars at 45 and 55c. on track, but offerings large at close. On street from 65 to 70c. per bag has been paid.

APPLES.—Much as before; no car lots moving but on street a good many sold at 75c. to \$1 for windfalls, and \$1.25 to \$1.75 for choice.

POULTRY.—Box lots have begun to offer, and have sold at 25 to 40c. per pair for fowl; at 45 to 55c. for ducks; at 6 to 7c. per lb. for geese, and 9 to 10c. per lb. for turkeys.

TORONTO MARKET.

Table listing various commodities like Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Bran, Fall wheat, Spring wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Corn, Timothy seed, Clover, and Flax with their respective prices.

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—Receipts have been on the increase and prices seem rather easier; choice has still been wanted and readily taken at 15 to 16c., but not often going higher; sweet store and medium dairy have sold to a small extent at 12 to 12 1/2c., but no shipping demand heard. Rolls have sold at 15c. for choice, and 12 1/2c. for inferior. On the street pound rolls have continued to be taken readily at 20 to 22c., and tubs and crocks at 15 to 17c.

EGGS.—Still scarce and more wanted; fresh have been readily taken at 20c. for round lots, and pickled at 17c. On street fresh have brought 22 to 23c.

CHEESE.—Steady; with fine going usually about 9 1/2c., and medium qualities at 7 to 7 1/2c. for small lots.

PORK.—Scarce; but has sold through the week at \$12, which figure was the closing price.

BACON.—Very scarce, and the little on hand held firmly. New long clear has sold to a small extent at 7 1/2c., and old Cumberland at 6 1/2c.; new rolls have been bringing 9 1/2c., and better ranging from 11 to 12c., but very little of anything selling.

HAMS.—New smoked have been bringing 12c., and old about 11c., with old canvassed offered at 10c., and slow of sale at that figure.

LARD.—Quieter, but prices much as before, at 9 to 9 1/2 for tinnets and pails in small lots; no tierces moving.

HOGS.—Have been rather unsettled, but closed at about \$6 for all offered; rail shipments, however, are expected to cause a fall.

SALT.—Canadian has sold slowly at 80c. per brl. by car lot, and 85c. in small lots; and Liverpool coarse at 70c., for lots of 10 and 20 bags; but fine quiet at \$1.40, and small bag dairy at 40c.

DRIED APPLES.—Trade lots have been taken at 4c., and dealers have sold at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c. in small lots; and evaporated at 3 1/2c for new, and 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c. per pound for old.

HOPS.—Still unchanged; buyers and sellers apart; lots held at 8 1/2c., with buyers at 7 1/2c., and a few single bales going at 9 to 10c., but very few only.

WHITE BEANS.—Scarce and steady, at \$1.10 for hand-picked in lots, and \$1.15 to \$1.25 from dealers.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table listing various commodities like Butter, Cheese, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Eggs, Dressed hogs, Hops, and Dried apples with their respective prices.

Table listing commodities like White beans, Liverpool coarse salt, Goderich, and their prices.

THE HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO.

There is only a local demand this week; there being no foreign buyers in the market. There is a call for a few well-bred saddle horses, 15 to 16 hands, also carriage pairs, 15.3 to 16 1/2 hands.

Thirty-five horses were sold at Grand's on Tuesday, and in most cases very satisfactory prices were realized. General purpose horses, 5 to 8 years, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., brought from \$85 to \$130; a few heavy draughts were sold, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., realizing from \$120 to \$180 each; light single drivers were not much in demand.

Mr. W. D. Grand reports the following private sales: Five heavy draught geldings, 1,400 lbs., \$375, average of \$175 each; Canadian draught stallion, 3 years, 1,500 lbs., \$475; Canadian coach stallion, 1 year, \$200, shipped to Alma Bros., Norwich, Conn.; heavy weight hunter, 4 years, 16 1/2 hands, by Reveller, \$305; bay mare, 5 years, 16 hands, by Rifleman, \$215; pair of black geldings (for horse) 15.3 hands, \$300; pair single drivers, 5 years, 15.1 hands, \$220; heavy draught mare, 1,400 lbs., \$165.

MONTREAL.

There has been a great improvement in the horse market during the past week, there having been a good demand for heavy workers and good drivers. At the Horse Exchange the following sales were made: One pair heavy workers at \$350; one bay mare at \$180; one bay horse at \$150; one grey horse at \$50, and one pair blacks at \$235. Mr. Kimball, of the Horse Exchange, received by the SS. Norwegian thirty-five stallions and eleven ponies, which were all consigned to the west. He received by the SS. Lake Superior six Clydesdale stallions, which go to Brampton.

BOSTON.

There is no important changes in the market. The arrivals are quite liberal, fully equal to the demand. The enquiry has not improved, and the general range in prices is \$150 to \$300 per head. These rates, of course, do not include anything fancy, but good business and family horses. Ten head of drivers and business horses arrived the past week from Canada by Mr. Ford, weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. each, at \$160 to \$175 per head; 19 head of Philadelphia horses by D. M. Taylor, a general assortment, including coaches, trotters, saddle horses, and two very nice spans for family use, well-matched and good steppers, weighing from 950 to 1,150 lbs., at \$300 to \$450 the pair; coaches at \$175 to \$225, and trotters at \$150 to \$300 each.

CHICAGO.

It is now too late in the season for much stir in the horse market. A few useful horses are being sold at retail. The arrivals for the week have been nearly equalled by the shipments forward in first hands. It costs some money to keep a horse through the winter, and this point is being fully taken into account by all parties when they propose to buy a horse or two under present conditions.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

HIDES.—No further advance is given, but all offered readily taken when of good quality, as they generally are. Cured still in good demand and firm, with sales of car lots at 9 1/2c.

CALFSKINS.—Scarce, inactive, and nominally unchanged. SHEEPSKINS.—Prices have risen 5c., or to 80c. for the best green, with combing-lots usually going at 60 to 70c., and a good demand for all offered.

WOOL.—Fleece seems to have been almost finished. Any little offered has been readily taken at rising prices; selected has brought 21c., and mixed lots would have been taken at 18 to 19c., with 20c paid for farmers' lots. Super scarce and firmer, with sales at 22 1/2 to 23c., and more wanted at these figures. Extra inactive and unchanged in value.

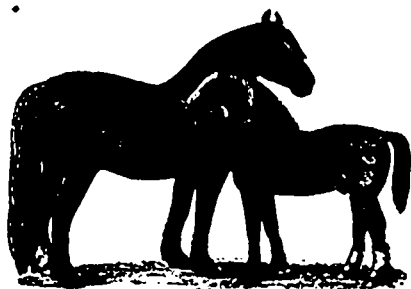
TALLOW.—Abundant and slow of sale at 6c. for rendered and 3c. for rough, with round lots offered at 6 1/2c., but no sales.

Hides and Skins—

Table listing various commodities like No. 1 steers, Cows, Cured and inspected, Calfskins, Sheepskins, Lambskins, Pelts, Tallow, and their prices.

Wool—

Table listing various commodities like Fleece, Southdown, Pulled combing, super, and Extra with their respective prices.



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

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Well-Matched Carriage Horses
FOR SALE.

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

Apply to
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"CANADIAN BREEDER" Office,
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"CHANCELLOR,"
THE CELEBRATED STALLION,
FOR SALE CHEAP.

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

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

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AND

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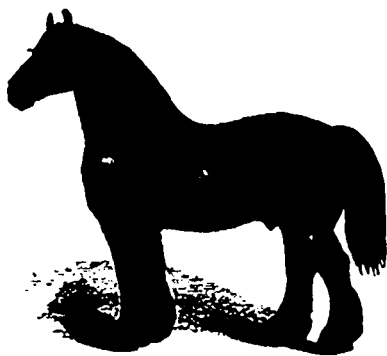
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Sussex Pigs, Game and
Dorking Chicken.

A good selection of either now for sale.

Enquire of
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Markham, Ont., Can.



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BREEDER AND DEALER
—IN—
English Shire Horses,

STALLIONS AND MARES,

OWNER OF

"What's Wanted," "Bar None," "London
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Has always on hand Stallions and Mares of
the now most fashionable breed, suitable for
exportation.

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JAMES FORSHAW,
SHIRE HORSE STUD FARM,
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Jas. F. Crowther,
BREEDER AND DEALER
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ENGLISH SHIRE

—AND—

Cleveland Bay Horses,
STALLIONS & MARES.

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

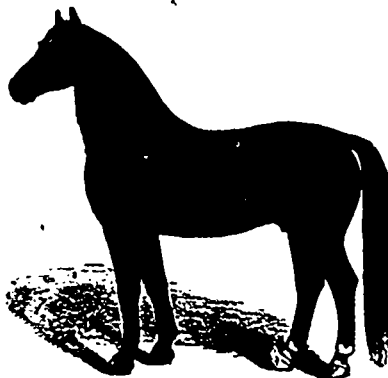
Has always on hand, STALLIONS, MARES
and FILLIES, selected with great care from
the best strains in England.

Mirfield is on the direct line between Liver-
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MIRFIELD,

Yorkshire, England.

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



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STANDARD BRED

TROTting STOCK STALLIONS

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YOUNG STOCK
FOR SALE.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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FREE TRADE!

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SHIRE HORSES

Can be secured from farmers here, by

MESSRS. BOWDEN & CO.,
OF UTTOXTER, ENGLAND,

For Cash or American Products,
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Heavy Brod Entire Colts,	£19 to £29
1 year old	18 to 25
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Stud book certificate with each animal.

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

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

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

MINERAL WATER, Carligan Trotting Pony, 4
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Free on Steamer in both cases.

Agents could be appointed on both sides.

Importers of Frozen Mutton and American Beef.

BANKERS: THE BIRMINGHAM & DUDLEY
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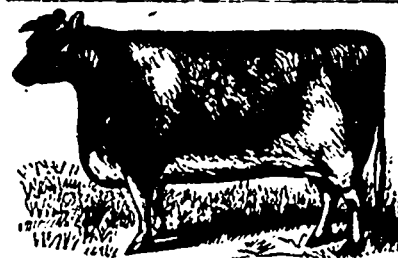


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IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
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Herd headed by the Imported Bulls Corporal, 4175
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Choice Herefords and Shropshire Sheep for sale.
Address,

THE PARK, WESTON, ONTARIO.
Ten minutes' walk from Grand Trunk and Can-
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Have always on hand a very fine
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PARTIES ON BUSINESS WILL BE
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For further information apply to
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Jersey Bulls For Sale.

American Jersey Cattle Club
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ACTOR, \$250.

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

CARLO, OF GLEN STUART, \$150.

First Prize Toronto, 1885, eleven animals in the
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BULL CALF, \$40; 9 months old.

For full particulars as to pedigree, etc., apply to
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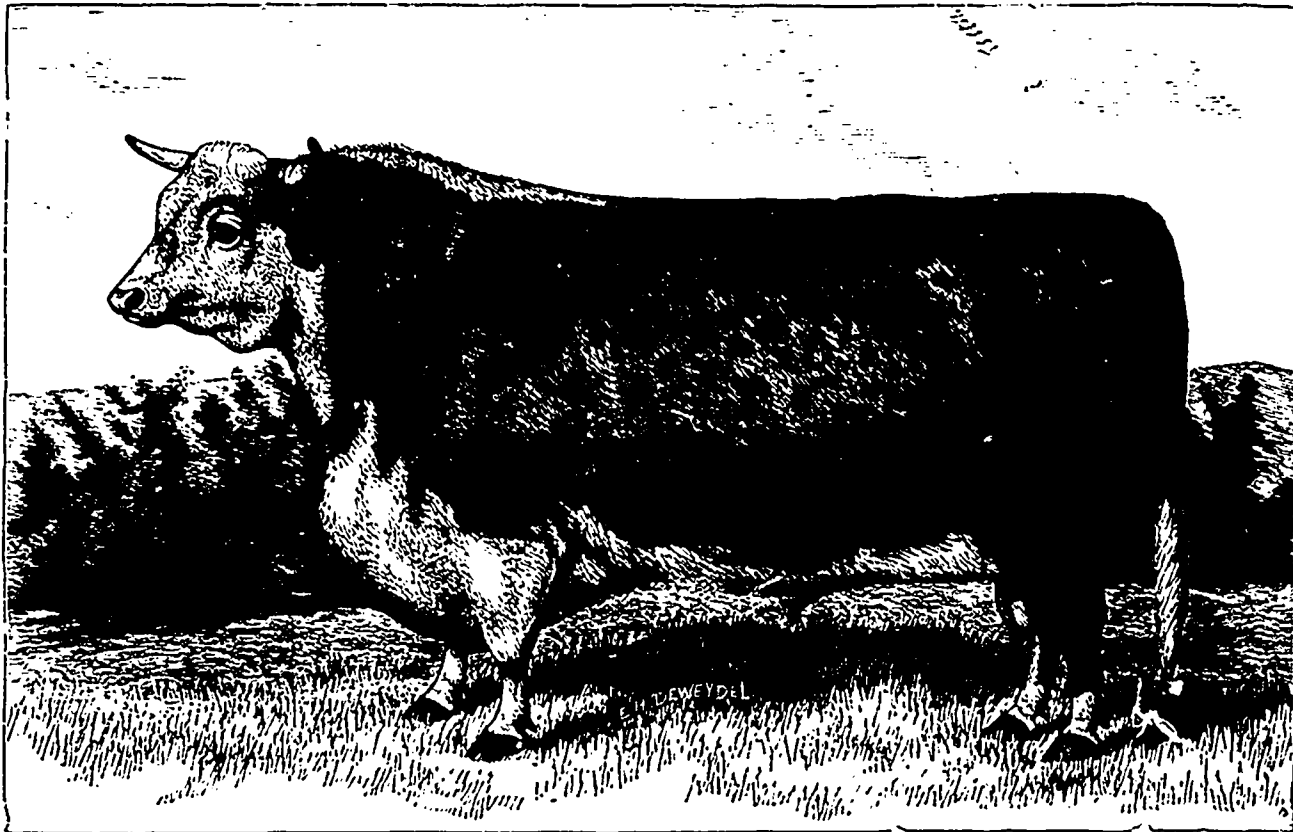
Herd numbers 60 head of choice animals.

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Herd of Registered Shorthorns,

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

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Pure-Bred Shorthorn Cattle.

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Blue Ribbon do.	18.00	"	35.00
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All Hand Stitch No. 1 Stock used. Call in and examine or send for catalogue.

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

Harness at all prices. Send for price list.

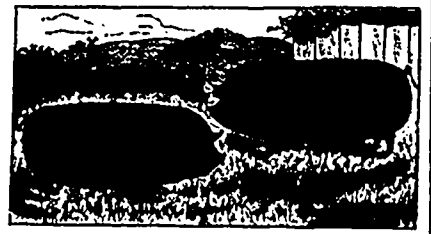
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**High Grade Jersey Cows
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FROM THE CELEBRATED
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We have a few Choice
HIGH GRADE JERSEY COWS,
Fresh in Milk, of good individual merits, which
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PRICE \$100 EACH.
The Jersey is the great Cream and Butter Cow.
Apply to
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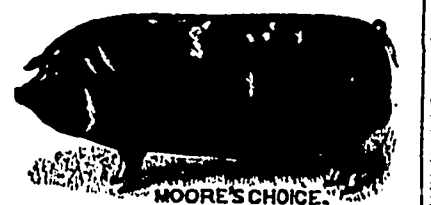


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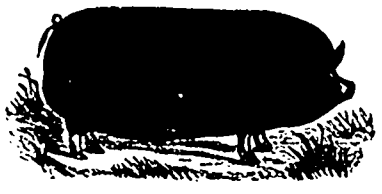
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A good yearling Short Horn Bull and a few
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As produced and bred by A. C. Moore & Sons,
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We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred
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We are raising 1000 pigs for this season's trade.
We have 100 sows and 10 males we are breeding
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Come and see our stock; if not as represented
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SEVERAL PRIZE WINNERS
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All kinds of Fancy Poultry, Geese,
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keeper. If you want to buy or sell any
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want or what you have and I will see
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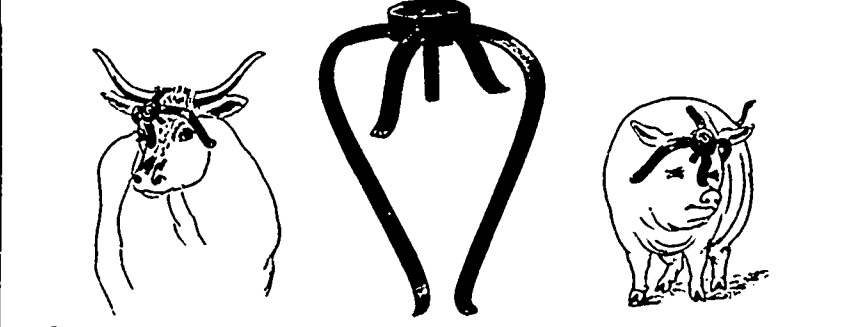
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Sold by all respectable Druggists and General Storekeepers.



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It will put your hogs in fine condition.
It will increase their appetite.
It will expel the poison from their system.
It is the only remedy that relieves a hog when smut poisoned.
It will stop cough among your hogs.
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Those getting it (whether diseased or not) will gain more than
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**Beware of Imitations claiming to be the same as Haas' Remedies, enclosed in
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I have used Dr. Jos. Haas' Hog Remedy, and can recommend it as a sure cure for Hog Cholera. I lost eight
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It is a time and labor-saving machine. It is substantial
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Send for circulars. AGENTS WANTED.
(Mention this paper.)

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SPURIOUS THORLEY FOOD,
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ONE 10 lb. can of the only genuine for 75 cts.,
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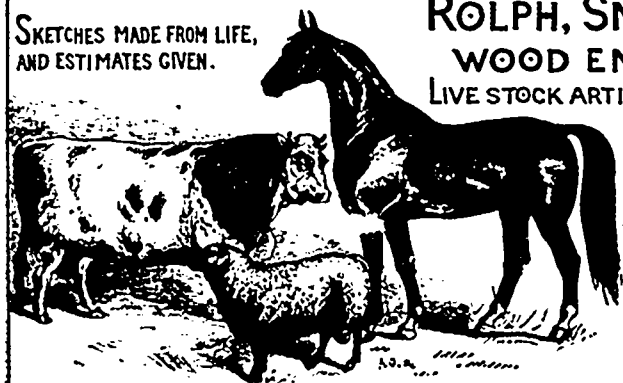
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**First-Class Carriages,
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In the latest styles. All work warranted. Superior material used in all branches.
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"COLD WATER DIP" Manufactured and used successfully in England since 1873, awarded Gold Medal, London, England, 1884. The Best and Cheapest Sheep Dip known. Cures all skin diseases on Horses, Sheep and Cattle. Suro cure for scab.

Send stamp for circular to

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

All orders and consignments will receive prompt attention.

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

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

23 Catherine St., Liverpool.

What is Catarrh?

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

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

Sometime since a well known physician of forty years' standing, after much experience, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients, which never fails in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or for forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease should, without delay, communicate with the business manager of MESSRS A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King Street West, Toronto, and get full particulars and treatise free by enclosing stamp.—Mail (Canada).

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THE Agricultural Insurance Co.
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Have removed their Canadian Head Office from Cobourg to this City,
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This valuable property is situated in the very heart of the garden of Mexico. To be sold very cheap and on easy terms. Titles perfect. Apply to

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

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

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

Post Office address:—Myrtle, Ont.

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

CHOICE WILD LAND

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Care of "The Breeder" Office,
cor. Front and Church sts. Toronto.

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

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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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JOHN S. WILSON,
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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

THURSDAY, the 12th day of November next,
inclusive, for the construction of
Iron Roof Trusses and Girders for Armories at the Drill Hall, Montreal.

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

Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied.

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

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

By order, A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 14th October, 1885.



GRAND.

Colonial Exhibition in London, Eng., 1886.

FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND FEET RESERVED FOR CANADA.

First Royal Exhibition Commission Since 1862.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION to be held in LONDON, England, commencing MAY 1st, 1886, is intended to be on a scale of great magnitude, having for object to mark an epoch in the relations of all the parts of the British Empire with each other.

In order to give becoming significance to the event, a Royal Commission is issued for the holding of this Exhibition, for the first time since 1862; and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been appointed President by Her Majesty.

The very large space of 54,000 square feet has been allotted to the Dominion of Canada by command of the President His Royal Highness.

This exhibition is to be purely Colonial and Indian, and no competition from the United Kingdom or from foreign nations will be permitted, the object being to exhibit to the world at large what the Colonies can do.

The greatest opportunity ever offered to Canada is thus afforded to show the distinguished place she occupies, by the progress she has made in AGRICULTURE, in HORTICULTURE, in the INDUSTRIAL and FINE ARTS, in the MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, in the NEWEST IMPROVEMENTS in MANUFACTURING MACHINERY and IMPLEMENTS, in PUBLIC WORKS by MODELS and DESIGNS; also in an adequate display of her vast resources in the FISHERIES, and in FOREST and MINERAL wealth, and also in SHIPPING.

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

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

By order,

JOHN LOWE.

Sec. of the Dept. of Agriculture.

Ottawa, Sept. 1st, 1885.



Contract for Supply of Mail Bags.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General (For Printing and Supply Branch), and marked "Tender for Mail Bags," will be received at Ottawa until 12 o'clock, noon, on MONDAY, the 25th NOVEMBER, 1885, for the supply of the Post Office Department of Canada with such Cotton Duck, Jute and Leather Mail Bags as may from time to time be required for the Postal Service of the Dominion.

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

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

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

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

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

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

WILLIAM WHITE, Secretary.

Post Office Department, Canada, Ottawa, 1st October, 1885.

N.B.—The time for the reception of Tenders for the supply of Mail Bags has been extended by the Postmaster-General for one month (until noon on WEDNESDAY, the 25th DECEMBER, 1885), certain changes having been made in the form of tender, as shown in the amended form of proposal, to be had from the Postmasters of the following places: Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Man., Victoria, B.C., or at the Post Office Department at Ottawa.

WILLIAM WHITE, Secretary.

Post Office Department, Canada, Ottawa, 24th October, 1885.

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



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



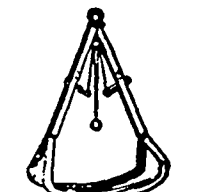
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For passage apply to G. W. TORRANCE, 45 Front Street East, Toronto; or to David TORRANCE & CO., General Agents, Montreal.

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

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