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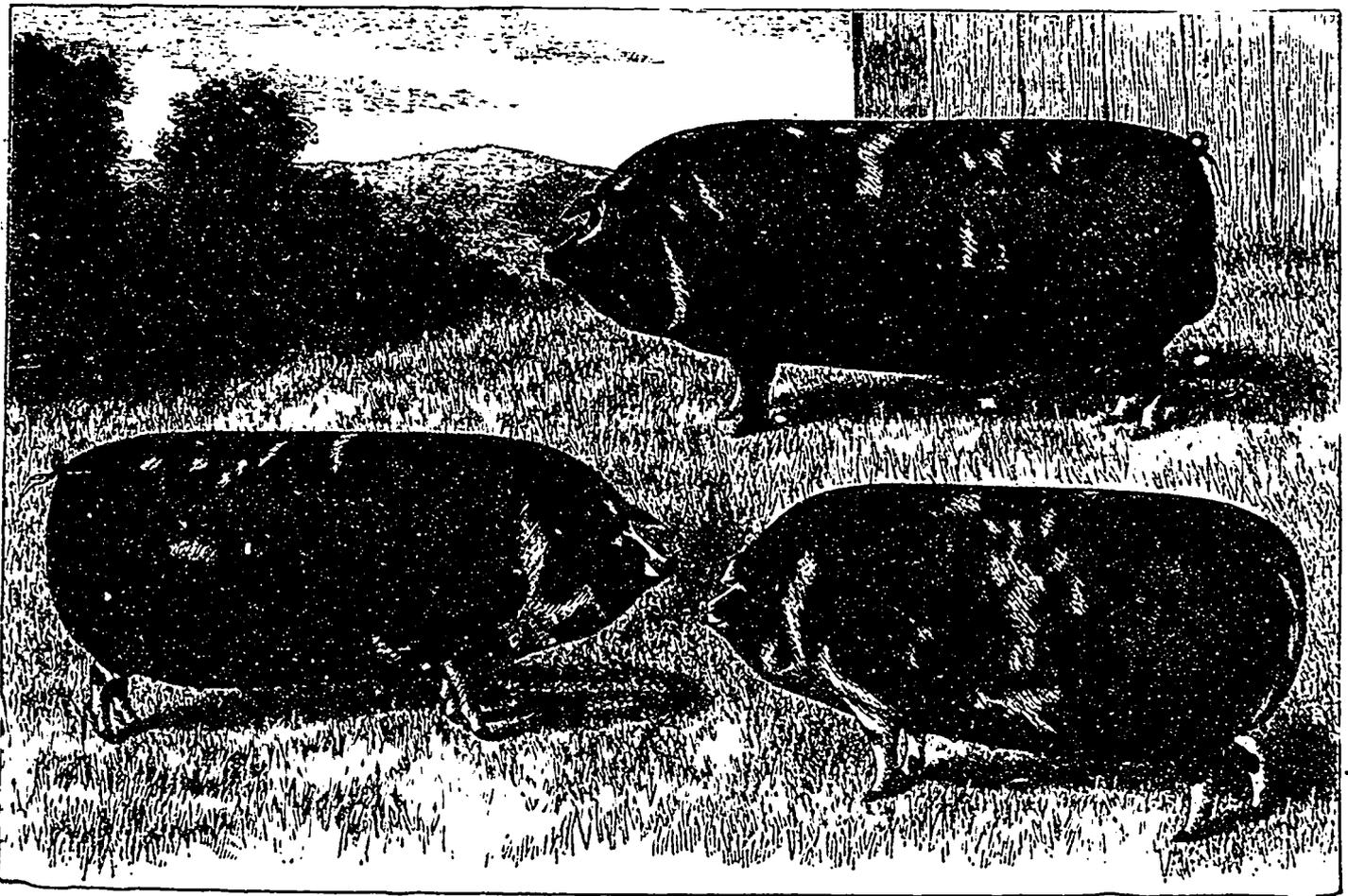
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CANADIAN BREEDER and AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, MARCH 13, 1885.

No. 11.



QUEEN OF THE EAST.

MOORE'S CHOICE.

QUEEN OF THE WEST.

Poland-Chinas. Recorded in Vol. 5, A.P.C.R. Bred, raised and owned by A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Ill.

TAKE CARE OF THE YOUNG STOCK

From the (Chicago) Breeders' Gazette.

There is one thing that farmers should never forget, and that is that too much care cannot be bestowed on young or growing stock. It will surely pay for attention, and will as surely cause loss if neglected. To illustrate, a farmer attempts to raise a half-dozen calves, and whether these calves are cared for or neglected decides the question of profit and loss. One method of neglecting calves consists in keeping hogs enough to consume all the milk produced by the dairy. The farmer aims to make as much butter as possible from the dairy, and as much pork as possible from the skim-milk. When it is impossible to plan the making of a single extra pound of butter and another pound of pork, then a half dozen calves are kept and the blue skim-milk is divided

between the calves and the pigs. This course can have but one result—the calves and pigs are both kept along, neither receiving justice, until it becomes necessary to prepare the pigs for market, and the cows have begun to shrink in their flow of milk, and therefore the calves are weaned. These calves have in reality been starved, and they are weaned too young, and the result is they become, if they live long enough, stunted and poorly-developed cows. Calves fed and kept in this manner are subject to more diseases and accidents than stock that is better fed and cared for. Stock that is kept growing every day, from early calfhood until maturity, becomes more useful and valuable than when half-starved during growth, and this is true whether it is the Short-horn or the Jersey that is the object of our care. In regard to any other farm stock, they may be cared for, or they may be neglected.

It is possible for the farmer to breed and rear his farm horses by feeding his brood mares at the straw-stack, and by keeping his young colts at the same source of cheap sustenance, but such a course will not pay. The calf that is well fed from the day of its birth will make a better cow than the calf that is starved. The colt that is always well fed and well cared for will be a source of much greater satisfaction to its owner than the colt that is half-starved, besides always being worth more money.

At the Chicago Stock Yard, on the 3rd inst., Officer Mitchell, of the Illinois Humane Society, prosecuted James O'Keefe and Peter Johnson for brutally clubbing a hog which they were trying to drive. Upon promise of better behavior in the future they were let off with a fine of \$3 and costs each.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.
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S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, March 13th, 1885.

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

A. C. MOORE & SONS' HOG FARMS.

From our own Correspondent.

CANTON, Ill., March 6th.

Three miles south of Canton, Ill., lie the four farms of Messrs. A. C. Moore & Sons, the famous Poland China hog breeders. For over thirty-eight years this firm have been raising and improving this popular breed. In the years 1868-69 and '70 they received over \$3,000 premiums on stock exhibited. A. C. Moore commenced this business in Ohio, but removed to his present location in Fulton County in 1885. Since that time they have sold over 9,000 pigs for breeding purposes, this large number being distributed in every portion of the United States and to points in Canada and Europe. They have taken more and larger premiums on their produce of Poland China than any other firm on any breed.

They breed their sows to come in April, May, and June, and sometimes later, and do not raise more than one litter a year from each breeder. They believe that in order to get two litters, the first one must come too early, and the second too late in the year, and both are liable to become stunted. Also that one good litter, in the right season of the year, is worth any two litters that can be raised for breeding purposes. They also say that the spring litter has a great advantage in the quality of milk they suckle—milk from grass-fed animals not being so rich or feverish as that from corn, but more cooling and abundant, and naturally adapted to a pig's condition. Another gain claimed for the one litter system is that the sows, after weaning their pigs in June or July, may be turned out to grass, and require no more feed until late in the fall, or, if desired, they may be readily prepared for the next winter's market. On the four farms they have some 200 fine breeding animals, including eight extra fine males. Their yearly output is now nearly 1,000 animals. Aside from this is a large number of what Messrs. Moore & Sons consider inferior animals those not up to the requirements of a breeding animal. These are

separated out and are shipped to the market in car lots as ordinary hogs and purchased by the packers. Their pens are all built on an improved plan and after their own idea. They are so constructed as to admit plenty of air and sunshine, and conveniently arranged with alleys and outside platforms. There are feeding apartments with movable partitions, halls, breeding pens, etc. They stand as models of construction, and can be easily taken care of and are always cleanly and free from smell. Messrs. Moore & Sons exercise the utmost care in the matter of cleanliness and careful feeding, and the result is that disease is unknown at their establishment. They issue the *Swine Journal*, a voluminous illustrated treatise on the Poland China hog. It is a book of some fifty pages, splendidly printed and containing minute information about this breed, the best manner to raise them, and points on all hog diseases, together with recipes for their cure. It also contains cuts and descriptions of their pens with plans, so that any one may build similar ones. They mail this to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents or stamps. They guarantee every animal just as they represent, and have always sustained a high reputation in their dealings. They invite correspondence from any part of the world, which should be addressed to A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Illinois.

GENERAL PURPOSE BREEDING.

The fable of the old man and the ass is a homely one and trite enough, but scarcely a day passes that we do not meet some one who could with profit to himself lay its moral to heart. We are continually meeting men who are trying to do at the same time two things that are essentially opposite in their character. We meet men who are trying to serve God and Mammon at the same time, politicians who are trying to maintain friendly relations with two factions between whom there is an almost deadly enmity, and young men who are trying to maintain a simultaneous flirtation with two girls in a small country town; but though all these things are sure to lead to failure and trouble, they will not do so more surely than will the course of the farmer who tries to breed "general purpose" animals. He may cross two breeds that are considerably unlike in their leading characteristics for the sake of producing an animal especially adapted to some specific purpose, but he cannot make the same animal serve two essentially opposed purposes. The horse that will run the fastest mile with 120 lbs. on his back will not be the horse that will haul the heaviest load, though representatives of these two strains may be united to produce a marketable hunter or coach horse. When it comes to breeding from stallions which are the product of such crosses, however, the breeder makes a serious error. What is true of horses in this case is more especially true of cows. The question is often asked, "What is the best 'all-around' or general purpose cow?" By this the questioner means to ask what cow will be the best for the man who

cannot afford to keep a variety, or rather, what cow will give the best returns of milk while alive and of beef when she comes to the block? It would certainly be difficult to answer such a question satisfactorily, though "some one of the deep milking families of the Shorthorns" might come as near being the proper answer as any that could be given. "General purpose breeding" is apt to be aimless breeding however, and the sooner it is given up the better. It is sheer nonsense to suppose that an animal can be producing butter or cheese in paying quantities and laying on good tender beef at the same time. The feed that is manufactured by the cow into butter does not fatten her, nor does that which thickens the fat on her ribs contribute to her yield of butter or cheese. If the farmer wants to produce cheese he should breed for cheese, if the product is to be butter let him breed for butter, if beef let him breed for beef. If a breeder wants to make beef he will market the most of his product as early as it can be matured, and that being the case it does not matter much to him whether his cows give much milk or little, and whether it is poor or rich. Most any cow, even among the poorest milkers, will give enough milk to properly nourish her calf, and that is all that should be asked of a cow that is a beef producer. On the other hand, it is stupid economy for the farmer to feed a big raw-boned glutton of a cow for ten or twelve years though she may be inferior as a milker and butter producer, simply because at the end of that time she will make a few pounds more beef than could have been got out of a cow that would have doubled her annual product of butter or cheese for the ten years during which she was being milked.

In a paper read by Mr. W. D. Hoard before the Wisconsin State Dairymen's Convention, and reported by the *Chicago National Live Stock Journal*, there are some very sensible remarks on this subject. The errors which he mentions as common in Wisconsin are equally so in Canada, if not more so, and there is scarcely a sentence in the passages we quote from Mr. Hoard which ought not to be laid to heart by the average Canadian farmer. After introducing his subject briefly, Mr. Hoard said:—

"I said I believed the general-purpose cow was a delusion and a snare. What is she as a butter producer? Her average yield in Wisconsin is less than 150 lbs. per annum. What is the average worth of that butter? I answer \$30, if well made. If made by a general-purpose farmer, \$24. What is she as a cheese producer? Her average yield in Wisconsin is, as near as can be reckoned, 300 lbs. What is that worth? If well made and sold, say \$30. That, gentlemen, is what we amount to as general-purpose breeders. Does it pay? Are you satisfied you are a success as compared with specific-purpose breeders? The loose, ill-defined ideas of breeding that prevail among our average farmers are a fearful cost to profitable dairying. It goes without saying that no man can make dairying pay its best profit who estimates the cow in any other light than the largest result in milk, butter, or cheese. And the fact that so many cheese-factory patrons and butter-makers complain that they cannot

make their cows pay is only a living, wide illustration of the low standard by which the cow is measured. As an example select some farmer who keeps, say, 14 cows, and devotes them to butter-making. We will suppose that he is a fairly-posted dairyman, understands the value of good care and plenty of feed, and knows how to sell his butter after he has made it. Ask him for the points that govern him in the selection of a cow for his dairy, and in a majority of instances he will tell you he considers size and ability to lay on flesh one of the chief considerations. His reason for this is that when he dries off the cow he can sell her for as much more for beef. That is a general-purpose dairyman. If he buys, it is from a general-purpose standpoint. If he breeds, it will be from a beef rather than from a butter or cheese standpoint. Now, that man is a type of a large proportion of the men who own the cows of Wisconsin. He is the man I desire to take issue with. First, I want him to look over the cows his ideas have produced, and whose record I have given, and then I want him to tell me if he thinks such ideas will ever give us better cows. The cows we have he has bred, and their record is the best answer I can give to that question.

"One of the greatest hindrances to the improvement of the dairy cow is this beef notion that so widely prevails among our dairymen. They have only to turn to records of breeding to see the absolute fallacy of it. No reputable breeder dares to mix purposes in his breeding. If we study the history of our domestic animals, we find that, by natural selection, they are divided into specific lines and purposes. This is the universal tendency of Nature, and the intelligent breeder conforms to it. The breeder of the thoroughbred or racing horse would laugh at us if we should ask him if he did not think it would increase the speed of his horses to mix in a little Clydesdale or Norman blood. Yet the lines of purpose are not more distinct in the horse than in the cow. It is only in this way that the principle of 'like begets like' can be preserved. The question is, are these ideas correct, and if they are, can any dairyman, whose best profit should be the line of his closest study, afford to ignore them? He shows partial obedience to them when he says he would like a heifer from that best cow in his herd; yet ignoring the fact that she has no regular line of parentage, one consequence of heredity, he breeds her in a no-purpose manner, and expects the calf will prove as good as the mother. Because she has individual excellence, he erroneously thinks that she will breed from her udder rather than from her own parentage, and that of her mate. It is strange to me that, with all the discussion that has been had on the laws of heredity, our average dairymen should so generally set them at defiance, or even show indifference to them.

"It is only by adhering to a strict construction of the laws of heredity that anything like a certainty of result can be obtained in the production of a good and profitable animal. The race-horse breeder knows it; the draught horse breeder knows it; the fine-wool breeder knows it; the mutton breeder knows it; the breeder for beef knows it; all intelligent breeders for milk know it. All these are religiously obedient except the average dairyman, the very man of all others to whom a profitable cow is a prime object. He shuts his eyes to law and sound practice, and goes in for confusion, worse confounded. He must believe in his practice, or else he would not so tenaciously adhere to it.

And further on he adds:—

"There is not a farmer in Wisconsin that has ever had a chance to observe the results obtained from the Jersey or Guernsey cow in

butter, the Holstein or Ayrshire in flow of milk and cheese production, the Shorthorn, Hereford, or Polled-Angus in beef, but must see that the best and most profitable results can only be obtained by adhering to these long and well established lines; then let him measure his 'all-sorts,' 'general-purpose' cow with these, and how does she compare? Still farther, suppose he attempts to improve her progeny, will he select a male of her kind? This shows us, gentlemen, the value of right ideas, and how much influence ideas, either good or bad, have on the result of our labor. Specific purpose, not general-purpose, has given us the magnificent breeds of cattle I have mentioned."

The results of general-purpose breeding and specific breeding are summed up and compared as follows:—

"Look now at the sharp contrast in result. The general-purpose cow of Wisconsin yields an average of 150 lbs. of butter a year. The very best may possibly reach 300 lbs. The best specifically bred butter cow in the world yields 803 lbs. of butter in 328 days, and 38 lbs. of butter in one week. The general-purpose cow of our average dairies yields an average, say, of 300 lbs. of cheese a year, or a milk flow of 3,000 lbs. a year (and I very much doubt if she does even this). The best specifically bred cheese cow, a Holstein, astonishes us with a yield of 23,870 lbs. a year, which, if made into cheese, would make at least 2,000 lbs."

People are very apt to ask if much could not be done in the way of perfecting the cows we have. They remind us that some of them are deep milkers and some give very rich milk, but Mr. Hoard answers this with the following:—

"If I were asked to define what I considered the chief excellence of a prime dairy cow, I would answer, the power to transmit her qualities, with a good degree of certainty, to her offspring. I can find thousands of good cows who have individual excellence, but they were not bred for any specific purpose, and their excellence will die with them. Right here is seen the value to a dairyman of correct notions concerning breeding; right here, in the question of offspring, is where 'blood tells.'"

HORSE-BREEDING IN CANADA.

No one who knows anything about the history of the trotting horse of America can entertain a reasonable doubt as to the industry and zeal of the veteran editor of *Wallace's Monthly*. Mr. Wallace has bestowed much time and thought upon the work he has in hand, and though the results of his researches as published in his trotting stud book and his magazine may not be in all cases accurate, they will nevertheless be found of very great value to the future student of trotting horse pedigrees. After a time, when the various families of trotters shall have become sufficiently consolidated and in-bred to constitute a fixed and consistent type from which definite results in breeding may be confidently looked for, the shadowy legendary data upon which Mr. Wallace has built some of the most startlingly grotesque theories will all be found of value as furnishing definite foundations upon which superstructures in the shape of accurate and properly attested pedigrees may be reared. As an equine genealogist Mr. Wallace unites to many admirable qualities one serious fault. Instead

of patiently and carefully studying the facts as he finds them and then evolving the theories to which these facts logically point, he evolves his theories from his inner consciousness and then goes about collecting facts, guesses, hearsays, probabilities, and possibilities to prove them. The material thus collected is not weighed and estimated so much by the evidence which supports it as by its attitude toward the theory Mr. Wallace happens to be trying to establish. If it be hostile to that theory it is too apt to be rejected as valueless, while if favorable, no matter how flimsy the foundation upon which it rests, it becomes crystallized in trotting horse history. One of Mr. Wallace's pet aversions is an admixture of thoroughbred blood in the trotter, and this not only warps his views on that particular point, but causes him to become "hot in the collar" whenever the idea is advanced that the blood of the race horse can possibly be of any value except for the production of race horses. As an evidence of this last-mentioned idiosyncrasy we will quote from an editorial in the March number of *Wallace's Monthly* headed "Horse-Breeding in Canada," and referring particularly to an article that some time since appeared in *THE CANADIAN BREEDER* under a similar heading. He says:—

"Among our exchanges which come across the border, there is a new candidate for public favor, called *THE CANADIAN BREEDER*. It comes out in a handsome dress, is printed on good paper, and shows marks of enterprise and brains in its management. We are sorry we cannot say as much for some of its competitors. The horse department is edited by a very young man or a very old one, and we don't know which; but whichever it may be in years, he seems to take great comfort in thrashing the same old straw over again, upon which men who know nothing about the horse, in his common-sense aspects, have been pounding for a hundred years. It is the same old racket of firing in the air and shouting 'Don't breed to mongrels.' Now, if our esteemed contemporary will sit down and study the history of the horses bred in Canada that have made themselves a name and fame in this country, he will find that they were the very worst type of mongrels. Of all the horses that Canada ever produced no one of them ever was so valuable and so famous as Old Pacing Pilot. Of all the breeds, tribes, and families of which Canadians ever boasted there has been no breed, tribe, or family so valuable as the Tippoo strain, and he was a mongrel of the mongrels. Scores and scores of the most unshapely mongrels have been brought across the border and here left a mark that will endure, in their descendants, for all generations. What horse, not a mongrel, was ever brought from Canada that proved himself worth a sixpence for stock purposes?"

Now, as a matter of fact, we have said again and again to our farmers in Canada, "Don't breed to mongrels;" and if Mr. Wallace will take the trouble of informing himself as to the present condition of the horse-breeding interest in Canada and the present state of the Canadian horse markets he will hardly think such advice "firing in the air" or ill-timed either. Our farmers in this country are too apt to disregard everything except the cheapness of the services of a stallion, and in this way many of them breed to mongrels of the worst type and sterner

than any others. The result is that even when a good trotting stallion is brought into Canada there are comparatively few decently bred mares within his reach, and, acknowledging this fact, we recommended our farmers to first try and elevate the standard of their brood mares by breeding to thoroughbred stallions, not in the hope of getting trotters, but to produce good useful marketable geldings for either the Canadian or English market, and at the same time a type of brood mares of which something good might be hoped when coupled with good trotting stallions of acknowledged merit. If this be threshing the same old straw over and over, we shall continue to thresh "the same old straw" till the error is amended, but we are happy to say that such a prospect is not very remote.

As to our being very old or very young, Brother Wallace is out in his facts, as he has been many a time before. We are old enough to remember when the idols before which he bowed as the source of all trotting excellence were Old Messenger and the "Straddling Turk," just as he now kneels reverentially before the "Canadian Mongrel," and we are still young enough to afford us a reasonable hope that we may live to see that venerable and portly form bending low before some new star in his firmament of mythical progenitors of all trotting excellence. We can well remember when, according to Mr. Wallace, Tippoo traced straight back to old Messenger, now he is 'a mongrel of the mongrels.' In those days Grey Eagle, one of our best progenitors of trotters, was also "supposed" by Mr. Wallace to have come of Messenger stock, though it is well known here that his sire was a smallish white stallion (not unlikely of Moorish Barb origin) imported from France by a monastery near Quebec, while his dam was a black thoroughbred mare brought out from England by an English officer and given by him to his servant, who left the service and became a greengrocer in Quebec.

If Brother Wallace would only "sit down" and without any preconceived bias "study the history of horses bred in Canada," he would not be betrayed into making such blunders when writing of them, and he would not find it so easy to trace all trotting excellence to the Canadian Mongrel. As he asks us to do so, however, we shall try.

Our fastest trotter is the brown mare Phyllis, by Phil Sheridan out of a daughter of Tom Sayers. Now, Phil Sheridan was a son of Young Columbus, he by Old Columbus, a horse of whose origin little or nothing is known. And more than this, he himself would have been forgotten ere this had he not been coupled with the warm blood of Black Maria to produce Young Columbus. Of course the worshippers of cold blood will give to the unknown Old Columbus all the credit of such performers as Phil Sheridan, Myron Perry, and any other trotters that Young Columbus may have sired, but people who base theory on facts rather than facts on theory will ask what good trotters trace back to Old Columbus through channels down which no warm blood

flows. But to follow the breeding of Phyllis. The dam of her sire was Plack Fly, a mare that would trot in '40 and stay well for an untrained one. There was some doubt about her pedigree, but it was generally supposed that she was either by a son of Tippoo or by Black Jack (Rescue). Be that as it may, however, here was another reinforcement of the trotting inheritance quite distinct from Old Columbus. Now be it remembered that Phil Sheridan, though very fast in places and a very steady trotter, was not quite a stayer. A mile was rather too long for him, and of all of his get that we have ever seen (and we have seen a great many) we never knew but one even moderately good stayer out of the many that he got out of cold-blooded mares, and that was Dred (afterward Commonwealth). All that can be said of his dam is that her breeding was unknown; while of her only son that was of any account, Commonwealth, the best that can be said is that he was a very moderate stayer. Sheridan got trotters out of all sorts of mares, but it was only when he was crossed with well-bred ones that he got stayers. We now come to the dam of Phyllis. She was by Tom Sayers out of a road mare of Messenger extraction. Tom Sayers was by old Grey Eagle (whose breeding we have already given) and a reputed thoroughbred mare by Tom Kimball out of the thoroughbred running mare, Shepardess, one of Canada's old-time racers. So much for the fastest trotter Canada has ever produced. Now, as to the pacers, it is not necessary to tell a long story. Fuller is far away the best pacer ever bred in Canada, and his sire was Clear Grit, a son of imported Lapidist and a dam that had a goodly dash of warm blood in her composition besides what she took from her grandsire Cock of the Rock (thoroughbred son of Duroc and Romp).

Now with regard to Mr. Wallace's question, "What horse, not a mongrel, was ever brought from Canada that proved himself worth a sixpence for stock purposes?" In days gone by, when the venerable propounder of this question maintained that Tippoo was a grandson of Old Messenger, it would have been easy to answer this question by mentioning Toronto Chief, Field's Royal George, Big-Legged Warrior, and others of that family, but now that he has been seized with a fit of mongrel worship, and therefore attributes all trotting excellence to that source, it becomes a little more difficult to give an answer that will properly accord with his views. We have not sent many well-bred horses to the United States that have been used for stock purposes, while the mongrels that have become distinguished trotting progenitors have become so by being coupled with warm-blooded mares. We can however take the edge off Brother Wallace's conundrum by mentioning the fact that during a very short stay made by Clear Grit in New York State he managed to get so distinguished a performer as Flora F., while it would take some space to enumerate all the good ones the same horse has sired in Canada. The old farmers of north-eastern New York could tell

Brother Wallace that Old Grey Eagle, though he only spent a short time in their quarter, was worth many sixpences to them as a stock horse.

And now a few words as to what Brother Wallace calls "Old Pacing Pilot."

Who knows that this old horse was a pacer? Who knows that he was bred in Canada, and if so, where and by whom? And lastly, who knows how many good ones came from his loins except as the result of his union with the warm-blooded Nancy Pope? Brother Wallace speaks of Old "Pacing" Pilot, and later on he says that "the despised blood of the little Canuck pacer has been brought into contact with the purest blood of the desert a thousand times, and never once failed to 'knock it out in the first round.'" How was it with the union of "Old Pacing Pilot" and Nancy Pope? If Olu Pilot was a pacer, that must have been an instance in which the pure blood of the desert "knocked out" that of the Canuck pacer in the first round, for so good an authority as Dr. Herr, who owned Pilot jr., says that though he trained and handled him, though he had driven the horse at "every rate of speed from a walk up to his highest rate," and though he had seen him in his box-stall, in his paddock, and in races, he never while he had him in his possession saw the least disposition in the horse to strike a pace, but always found him to be a square and resolute trotter. But this is not all that Dr. Herr has to say about the grandsire of Maud S. He says:—"I owned and saw many of his colts, and although he served mares from pacing families, I never saw one of his colts pace. He may have gotten an occasional pacer, but such never came under my observation, as all his colts were square and honest trotters."

Now, in the face of all this, does Mr. Wallace mean to attribute more of the phenomenal speed and staying qualities of Maud S. to one-eighth of the Old Pilot blood in her composition than to the three-eighths of warm blood that she receives through her dam? He says Old Pilot was a pacer; if so, the warm blood of Nancy Pope knocked the "pace" out of the family when Pilot jr. was produced, and then at the back of this comes the union of the latter with the thoroughbred Sally Russell.

We would advise no one to breed to a race horse in the hope of producing a trotter as the immediate result, but we are very confident that if breeders of trotting horses had always believed in the doctrines that Brother Wallace is now propounding, a record of "2.10" would have still looked as shadowy and impossible as it did twenty years ago. We always find the courage, the stay, and the speedy conformation in their highest degree in the thoroughbred. In breeding trotters we have other qualities as well as these to look after, and we must not sacrifice the former in seeking to secure the latter. It is only a few years, comparatively speaking, since we commenced breeding trotters that in the light of current achievements on the trotting turf are worthy the name of trotters, and

therefore there is much still to be learned on the subject. Whether or not Maud S. and Jay Eye See represent the highest admixture of thoroughbred blood practicable in the production of good reliable trotters is a yet unsolved problem, but we are inclined to the belief that it will some day be answered in the negative. We have long thought there was an unworked mine of trotting wealth in the Trustee family, and the comparatively recent performance of the two-year-old grandson of Planet in California confirms us in the belief.

Let breeders collect all the available trotting material that is first-class, get their type of trotters as near to perfection as possible, and then endeavor to crystallize that excellence and make further improvements by a judicious blending of the different families within the circle.

ARMY RE-MOUNT HORSES.

In view of the prospect that the British army may be speedily put upon a war footing and of the possibility that the mother country may speedily become involved in a struggle from which it may take years of hard fighting to extricate her, it will not be out of place for farmers in this country to pay some special attention to the breeding of horses for military purposes. Some of our esteemed contemporaries are inclined to take us to task for our partiality for warm blood in horses, holding that we lay too much stress on the importance of race horse crosses in our brood mares, but if they will look over the requirements laid down in the subjoined letter and devise any way of getting them out of the brood mares we now have without the introduction of the thoroughbred cross we shall only be too glad to learn a lesson. It may be held that £40 and £45 stg. are not very tempting prices to offer for good four-year-old mares and geldings, after the cost of shipping (less £1 7s.) has been taken out, but after all it would amount to a very fair paying average, while it must be remembered that such a price would be realized for about every sound animal bred in that way of the required size, while no account is taken of the number of extra good colts that would bring handsomely remunerative prices in the home market for fancy saddle horses, hunters, and carriage horses. The possibility of an advance in the price of Army re-mounts is also to be taken into consideration, and it is certainly well worth while for every farmer who keeps common brood mares to carefully read the following letter which is sent by Col. F. G. Ravenhill, R.A., inspector and purchaser of horses, to the (English) *Live Stock Journal*. He says:—

There are two distinct classes of re-mount horses required for military work, viz., those for riding and those for draught purposes, or what are generally known in the trade as blood and strong horses. Of the former, and most difficult class to procure, the requirements vary from the heavy weight galloping hunter and the Brougham horse type, to be found in the detachments and guns of Horse Artillery, the Household and Heavy Cavalry; to the lighter,

better bred horses for officers, riding-school purposes, also medium and light caval. v. These have to carry weights which, with the soldier and his appointments, vary from 20 to 14 stone in marching order. Of the second, or draught class, some considerable few are required for Horse Artillery and Royal Engineer Telegraph work that can trot their ten miles an hour without distress; and gallop to take up a position like fire engine horses; whilst the bulk must be able to trot their seven miles an hour without wearying; such as are used in heavily laden spring carts and parcel vans. These are necessary for the heavy guns of field artillery; the pontoon waggons of the Royal Engineers and the Transport Service.

The standard for the above varies from 15 to 16 hands, with a girth of not less than 72 inches and not less than eight inches below the knee.

Bays, browns, blacks, or chestnuts of hardy colors are alone taken; whole-colored horses are preferred and no party-colored (piebalds, &c.) are purchased. To this an exception must be made in the case of those greys required for the 2nd Dragoons, and a few for special other purposes, with some bands and trumpeters.

A troop horse should be round and deep in the barrel, and deep in the loins or back ribs, not too short in the back, yet without much length there; his action must be true and clear; he must stand well on his legs and feet, with shoulders and tail as well set on as procurable, and his breeding as promising as can be got.

The description of horses required by Government for the use of the Royal Artillery are about half riding and half draught, rather more of the former than the latter; about one-fifth of the former should have breeding, pace, substance, action, and appearance, sufficient to carry officers.

The age of horses reckons from the 1st of May. They are purchased under fixed conditions between rising four and rising seven years old, and for the Royal Artillery between 15.2 and 16 hands high.

Mares are purchased as well as geldings, but no stallions are taken in England. Horses that have been handled or broken are preferred; no horses are taken with any blemish of a material nature.

From £40 to £45 for each horse is paid within a week or 10 days of delivery at headquarters at the dealers' risk, with £1 7s. extra for cost of travelling.

On any horse selected out of the ranks by an officer as his private charger, an extra £5 is paid to the dealer. For the black horses of the Household Cavalry and the grey horses of the 2nd Dragoons a considerable increase in price is given.

Government will alone purchase on one month's probation or trial, and if during that time horses are found crib-biting, wind-sucking, or to have sand cracks, seedy toes, sunken soles, or unsound in eyes, feet, wind (every horse is galloped to try his wind), limb, or any other way, or vicious in or out of stable, they are returned and have to be replaced.

Well-developed, muscular, active, short flat-legged, good-limbed, good-shouldered, good-loined horses are alone taken; no weak or overshot fetlocks and pasterns allowed; no narrow horses with feet or legs crossing, and no small, flat, brittle, blocky, contracted, or bad-shaped feet taken.

The Government prefer horses undocked, and will not accept any with very short tails. Any horse with one decidedly weak or bad point is refused, and every troop horse must walk well and safely, and trot with some action.

If the promoters of the Hackney Stud Society's Show would provide space, and pay all expenses, no doubt the authorities would send a few re-mount horses to show the public the different classes, and it is suggested that about twelve such should be sent up of their last year's purchasing.

MR. PICKRELL'S SALE.

Geo. Pickrell, Wheatfield, Ill., made a good sale on the 6th inst., C. C. Judy doing well the auctioneer's part. Ten Clydesdales, mostly 4 bloods, and of Mr. Pickrell's own breeding, brought \$3,412, an average of \$341.20. Eight other horses, mares, and colts sold for \$844, or an average of \$105.50. Two young Jacks bred by Mr. Pickrell brought \$1,350, average, \$675. One saddle and driving horse sold for \$255, and one weanling mule for \$102. Whole number sold, twenty-two. Total amount received, \$5,963. Average of the lot, \$271.

Mr. Pickrell's annual sales are counted among the most attractive in Central Illinois. Parties attending always expect to see something extra good, and they are never disappointed.

EVADING THE POINT AT ISSUE.

The *Elmira Husbandman* shows more good taste than candour. It has the good taste to dislike being charged with endeavoring to throw discredit upon the veracity of Mr. Fuller and the gentlemen who superintended Mary Anne of St. Lambert's last test, but shows a lamentable want of candour in trying to wriggle out of it. The gentlemen who made the test say that what came from the churn was butter; the *Husbandman* says "it was not butter." The issue is a very simple one. In the estimation of the *Husbandman* these gentlemen told a falsehood or else they did not know butter when they saw it. These men were the agents of the A. J. C. C., and if they did not know butter when they saw it, they should not have been appointed. The editor of the *Husbandman* is quite ready to admit that he did not see what came from the churn and what the agents of the A. J. C. C. were pleased to call butter, but with a modesty that is truly touching he assumes to know more about it than the men who saw it churned, worked, and weighed. With a charming magnanimity he says:—"Mr. Fuller and the 'two accredited agents of the American Jersey Cattle Club,' it may be presumed, have no grievance against the *Husbandman*, for their word has not been impugned, and they are, without doubt, gentlemen of probity."

In other words he might have said, "Really gentleman, I do not deny that you may be honest, but then you know you are—well, I'll not say it, but you do not know butter when you see it." It is presumable that if the gentlemen in question really cared what the *Husbandman* said of them they would as soon have been called liars as fools.

As to where Mary Anne of St. Lambert was bred the *Husbandman* has the following:—

"THE CANADIAN BREEDER, referring to this, says that the remarkable cow Mary Anne of St. Lambert was of Canadian breeding, a fact that we had no thought of disputing." And again, "Enough about the breeding, a question that has not been in dispute, and concerning which no doubt has been expressed."

The *Husbandman* carefully omits the paragraph to which we took exception on this point. It reads as follows:—"With delightful complacency THE CANADIAN BREEDER assumes for Canada the glory of producing this remarkable animal." The reader can judge if such a sentence was written with any other intent than that of ridiculing the idea that Canada was entitled to "the glory of producing this remarkable animal."

The famous Holstein cow, Echo, owned by F. C. Stevens, proprietor of the Maplewood stock farm, Attica, N. Y., which gave birth to male triplets March 4, died on the 8th inst. Her owner refused \$25,000 for her, and was offered \$5,000 for a calf, if male. She had the largest milk record in the world.

Correspondence.

DOES THE BREEDING OF SHORT-HORNS PAY?

WHITLALE, ONT., MAR., 10TH, 1885.

To the Editor CANADIAN BREEDER:

SIR.—Does the breeding of Shorthorns pay? I do not mean to speak of Shorthorns that cost \$2,000, \$1,000 or \$500, but of that class of plain although pure bred animals costing from \$100 to \$250 each, according to quality. That the price of this latter class rests more upon quality than pedigree is manifestly in their favor, as then the painstaking breeder, can, by careful mating of sire and dam, by constant attention and liberal feeding raise animals of the highest quality.

For the average Ontario farmer who has energy enough to succeed in any other farm work the breeding of Shorthorns is at the present time and likely to be for the next one-hundred years the most profitable of farm occupation. I do not wish to infer that it should be made a speciality, but that a large portion of the farm should be devoted to it. There is nothing falls in so well with mixed farming, and there is no business a farmer can so easily grow into. I know of numbers of cases where large herds have been built up on one or two animals; cases where one or two good breeders have raised for their owners herds valued by thousands of dollars, when the original cost was only as many hundreds, and in the meantime these cattle have by their bull calves brought in a large yearly profit. I would not advise any man to buy a large herd and expect to step at one into a very profitable business, unless he has had long experience, and training in buying, so that he may be able to select good breeders of good families. Commence with one or two cows, go slow and learn if you have had no experience.

What is wanted is size and aptitude to lay on flesh. Our ordinary grade cattle are too small for shipping, and therefore what is needed for crossing is something that will increase the size. Some of the latter importations although good flesh carriers have a tendency to decrease in size. The older Canadian importations are not so finely built but carry large carcasses and are usually good milkers; a point in their favor which tells at once on the calf. Indeed I have a suspicion that these latter cattle though very beautiful are sometimes obliged to find nurses for their calves. Though keeping a nurse cow may pay in individual cases it will not pay the common farmer. He wants a cow that will raise her own calf well and that will be a regula breeder.

The Bates and Princess familys have the advantage in their favor of being ordinary good milkers. Though not as familys so evenly laid out as some others, they are, I believe, the heaviest and best type of beef cattle in existence, and what is better they impress their qualities upon their stock.

In forming a herd the farmer can now get good cows pure bred for \$100 to \$150. Bulls from these cows will at a year bring from \$75 to \$120 each, *if well taken care of* and the market is almost as sure as the market for wheat. Breeding cows do not need to be highly fed; sufficient to keep them in good condition; plenty of coarse foed, and a smaller quantity of roots and grain.

The sire is of the utmost importance as the improvement of the stock depends largely on him. Get or use a good animal of the best breeding. One that stands well up in front, and carries a masculine head and neck. Of course the point to be aimed at is flesh and milk, therefore we do not want extreme milkers that will give sufficient to make a good calf. The first year is the making of the Shorthorn. If it does not do well the first season it will never do as it should afterwards. Give your calves extra attention from the first and feed well the first winter, it will pay. Breed at about twenty months or sooner if larger than ordinary.

It seems to me that capitalists could make large interest on their money in this business. All they need is a trustworthy manager, accustomed to work and well trained in the business. They should give their manager full charge, and work for money making, not for fancy's sake. The trouble with capitalists when undertaking such work as this is the expending of too much money on appearances. Fancy buildings and painted stalls are of no more use than a plain substantial barn. Neither should the expect to see their cows always in show condition, for in that condition they would not ordinarily pay.

E. W.

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CANADA STOCK FARM,
Iredell, Texas, Feb. 28, 1885.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

Your publication comes to hand regularly and I am very much pleased with it, each number having articles in it that we find beneficial to stock men even in this far off country.

One article especially in your number of Feb. 6th, 1885, in "Feeding Oats to Sheep," corresponds exactly with my views. I have been feeding $\frac{3}{4}$ oats and $\frac{1}{4}$ cotton seed for the last two years, and have found it a great improvement on the plain cotton seed, which is the usual feed about here.

Wishing you every success with your paper,

Yours,

JOHNSTON BROS.

BEEF TOO FAT.

B. F. Johnson in New York Tribune

It is pretty evident feeders and breeders are beginning to consider the demands of consumers that in first-class butchers' meat there shall be more lean and less fat, or, in other words, a maximum of tallow shall give place to a fair proportion of tender and juicy meat. The consumer who now buys a joint of first-rate ripe beef, mutton, or pork, pays for three pounds of fat and bone to one pound of lean, and the fat being good for little else than soap-grease, the portion available for eating costs him three prices. It is worth our while perhaps to consider the changes which have taken place in the character of butchers' meat within fifty years or so, and how fat has usurped the place of lean.

Then, if when a steak or a joint was bought the butcher ventured to remove a portion of the fat the buyer protested, being desirous of getting as much fat as possible, not only because it was scarce, but more because the fat of those days when cooked could be eaten with a relish. But now the consumer insists that the dealer shall give him as little fat as possible, because he has more of it than he knows what to do with, since when cooked it cannot be eaten. The difference between the quality of the fat of fifty years ago and that of the present consists in this, that formerly fat was largely made up of cell tissues, the result of the then system or manner of feeding a class of animals in which the flesh and muscles were developed in a much larger proportion than the fat and fatty tissues.

Now, the system of feeding having been radically changed on account of the abundance and cheapness of corn, the entire animal has been changed too in its physiological make-up, and has become little more than an animated frame on which to hang a maximum of fat, once a minimum of lean. Take the prize fat steer for example, and note the six or seven inches of pure fat or tallow covering his back and sides; note the champion wether of the same class, with a blanket of four or five inches of suet over his shoulders; and look at the prize fat pig smothered under six or seven inches of lard, and though each may weigh enormously for its age and race, the amount of eatable substance in the dressed carcasses does not much exceed that obtained from an animal in fairly good condition for slaughter, of half the weight.

That is, the aim seems to have been to produce fat only, but with little regard to the increase of lean. And this because it appears to be understood that if an animal is fed high for a long time the result will be out of proportion to all lean. But the fact is some races or

classes of cattle, sheep, and hogs run too lean as others run too fat; and it having been proved that when corn is abundant and cheap tallow and corresponding weight is put on cheaper than muscle or flesh, breeds and races of the latter characteristics have been chosen to multiply from in preference to the former. This the consumer appears to have found out, and in the future will demand that his beef, mutton, and pork shall have a due proportion of lean to fat, whether in steak, chop, joint, or roast.

VALUE OF A BARN CELLAR.

W. C. French in *New England Farmer*.

I built a barn cellar four years ago, and have practised ploughing late in the fall all my ground that had been in corn, and applying manure at the rate of twenty-five two-horse loads to the acre, on the snow, and in the spring, as soon as the ground will pulverize nicely, I put on the wheel harrow, lapping it half both ways. Then sow oats, from 2½ to 3 bushels per acre; then use a fine tooth harrow both ways; then sow grass seed and work it in with a smoothing boat or drag, which I made at a small cost, which is as good on land free from stones as a roller that would cost ten times as much. I find I get better oats and a better catch of seed this way than when I draw the manure in the spring, to say nothing about the diminished expense of drawing on a sleigh in winter as compared to on a wagon in spring, when the mud is half way to the hub and cutting the meadow up so badly. I do not think there is any appreciable waste, as when there is a thaw the ground will receive the strength of the manure so it will be ready to be taken up by the growing plants. All farmers ought to have a cellar so as to save all the manure, and by cementing the bottom, and by using absorbents, such as loam, muck, leaves, or sand, they can enlarge the manure pile and grow more crop on the farm. The farmers' motto should be "Make all the manure possible and save all that is made." In a future letter I may give you the plan of my barn, which many say is the best they have seen, also some of my experience in feeding for milk and raising vegetables.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE GURNSEYS.

Thos. M. Harvey in *Chicago Breeders' Gazette*.

I have had Guernsey cattle in use for about twenty-five years. At first they were called Alderneys, but now we know them to trace to the Biddle importation of 1840. I was early convinced of their utility, and have added to my stock until I now have about eighty head. I have some Jerseys and have had Shorthorns, and know something by comparison. In the Guernsey we have nearer the universal cow than any other. Her grade veals are good; the butchers like them; have known them to dress 195 pounds at from six to eight weeks old.

We are eating Guernsey beef this winter. Our local butchers try to serve the best of beef, but they have not been able to give us so tender, juicy, and high-flavored beef as we are having in Guernseys. Many of our cows gross 1,200 to 1,300 pounds, so we can count upon the surplus grade bull calves making or growing into good and sizable beeves.

Then for cows, they come nearer perfection than any other; they are gentle and kind, not nervous and timid; rich mellow skin; usually large and well-developed teats and bag; the milk undisputed for richness, and for rich milk

the quantity is quite satisfactory. Many of the cows give twenty quarts per day when at their best, and they continue to milk well up to calving—some of them difficult to dry off. I cannot say so much of any other cow. But the chiefest merit of this breed, or its greatest utility to our country, will be in using thoroughbred bulls of this stock on the best common cows. This will produce a class of cows for our dairies, for size, hardiness, quantity and quality of produce, that will add greatly to the value of the products of our country.

BLACK POLLED CATTLE IN COLD WEATHER.

G. B. Allen, writing in the *Kansas Cowboy*, says:—"Many are watching with great interest the steady onward march of those noble bovines of color. I believe the Missouri gentlemen was correct when he said, 'The black cattle will take the country as the black hogs have.' Fifteen years ago black hogs were being introduced into Kansas, and now no other kind has hardly been seen for more than five years. The progress of the cattle must necessarily be much slower, they not being so prolific as the hog. I sincerely hope, however, that the colored man will not make such successful progress. Black cattle, black hogs, and black men would darken the prospects of the country they clouded. Let us stop with cattle and hogs. I rejoice to see the black muleys adorned with the many blue ribbons which they have been receiving of late and which they so well deserve. The sweepstakes prize won at the Kansas City Fat Stock Show last November by the Aberdeen-Angus heifer (Bride) for best dressed carcass, and the sweepstakes prizes won recently at the World's Fair at New Orleans by the three-year-old Galloway steer, when we consider their competitors, was a grand victory for the muleys. Happier, more contented, independent, devil-may-care sort of beings never lived. Twenty degrees below zero don't freeze them. They take on fat as readily as the slow and easy fat and greasy happy-go-lucky sort of people who laugh and grow fat. No one ever saw a black muley look sad; not even when he was being separated from his kin folks to be taken miles away never to see them again. Being without weapons, nothing fears him. Judging others as harmless as himself, he fears nothing. Further I would say that the black muley is the most cheerful, substantial, good-natured, contented, companionable bovine that your correspondent has ever had the fortune to form an acquaintance with, and I would rather feed one of them than a thousand long-horns."

SWISS COWS.

A correspondent of the (English) *Live Stock Journal* writes:—

"I notice that one or two of your readers have asked questions with regard to the value of Swiss cows, and that in the issue of February 13th 'Young Farmer' asked if they are imported weekly into England, and, if so, at what ports, or if they are exhibited in the markets for sale? In the first place it may be stated that, as France, Germany, Holland, and Belgium are included in the Contagious Diseases Act, no cattle can be imported from any one of those countries, through one of which at least Swiss cattle would, of course, have to pass. I have bred Swiss cattle for several years, and have made one large importation during that time. I may add, that permission is sometimes given by the Government for the importation of cattle for exhibition, in which case it is necessary for them to undergo quarantine.

"I have found these cattle very deep milkers, and at the present moment I have one which, with her first calf, gave 22 quarts of milk daily, and made 1 lb. of butter to 10 quarts. Several others gave with their first calf from 14 to 18 quarts daily, and some were equally good butter-makers; but, as a rule, the Swiss are not better for butter than the Shorthorn. They are big beasts, with the hardest possible constitution, and will eat the coarsest herbage. In Switzerland they seldom get anything but grass and hay, roots being almost unknown, and meal or cake feed quite out of the question with the Swiss farmer. I have seen hundreds of cows in Switzerland who gave over 20 quarts of milk per day, and very many which approached 30; in fact, deep milkers are quite common. I know of no other Swiss cattle in the country besides those of the Duchess of Marlborough, which were recently sold by auction, the majority going to a noble relative of the Duchess. Among these were two or three which gave 28 quarts daily, and one was second for the milking prize at the Birmingham Dairy Show, where she gave something like this quantity of milk. The Swiss are splendid feeders, and are grand beef-making beasts.

"I hope to get permission to make another importation this summer, and should be happy if either of your correspondents would join me."

FARM HORSES AND WINTER LEISURE.

From the (Chicago) *National Live Stock Journal*.

Farmers seem to regard the winter as an important season of rest for their teams. They think the leisure of winter adds to the health and years of endurance of their horses. Is this opinion well founded? If they gave any regular exercise every day, no matter how light, the exemption from hard work might well be considered as beneficial, but a change from labor to inactivity is anything but promotive of health. Horses regularly and properly fed, with regular, but not excessive work, will hold the most uniform health and capacity for work.

It is nothing unusual for farmers to keep horses in the stable for weeks without any exercise whatever, except walking a few rods to water. It was formerly surprising to us to find so large a proportion of farm teams unsound in some particular, although their labor had been comparatively light. It could not be laid to overfeeding—this is an error seldom committed, as they are most frequently put upon a hay and straw diet, and they come through the winter in so thin a condition that a few weeks of grain feeding is required before spring work begins. It would be much better for their teams if they had a reasonably nutritious diet and steady, moderate, work in winter. Few farmers properly estimate the cost of their teams remaining idle fully half the year to secure the labor of the other half. How would they like to board their men for a year and get their labor only six months? They would probably appreciate the point in this case, but they do not seem to see any want of economy in that practice with horses. But this is one of the great wastes on the farm, and when properly examined will be found to be bad for the horses, as well as bad economy. Horses should be so wintered as to be ready for vigorous work in spring.

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TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

Elmwood Lass XXX., 13,066, C. F. Mills, Springfield, Ill., to F. M. Palmer, Clinton, Ill.

Snowball, 11,710, E. H. Norton, Wellington, Ohio, to James Smith, Wellington, Ohio.

Mary's Goster II., 12,995, Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio, to S. W. Riddle, Gadsden, Ala.

Closter's Kingscote II., 13,112, Geo. W. Penney, to H. Pollard, Last Chance, Iowa.

Marquis of Lansdowne, 10,975, T. R. Proctor, Utica, N. Y., to John Mayer, Mahwah, N. J.

Uncle Tom, 13,119, Cad. He, 13,121, and Topsy, 13,122, Clifford & White, Wellington, Ohio, to Philip Snider, Marysville, Ohio.

Bride, 13,120, Clifford & White, to John Blumer, Delaware Grove, Penn.

Rarity, 13,130, Clifford & White, to W. T. White, Cutler, Ill.

Excelsior, 13,142, W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky., to J. M. Brown, McKinney, Ky.

Hopeful Joe II., 13,143, and Arkansas Princess, 13,146, W. Warren Morton, to B. M. Downing, Wooster, Ark.

Empress Josephine, 13,145 and Bella Donna's Lady, 13,147, W. Warren Morton, to A. E. Lewis, Jr., Scranton, Miss.

Duchess XXV., 12,924, N. H. Gentry, Sedana, Mo., to W. L. Propst, Plattsmouth, Neb.

Huntsman, 13,177, N. H. Gentry, to H. T. Bigham, Weston, Mo.

Live Stock Notes.

At the late Aberdeen (Scotland) joint public sale of Shorthorn bulls several purchases are understood to have been made for account of Mr. Jas. J. Hill, proprietor of North Oaks Stock Farm, St. Paul, Minn.—*Breeders' Gazette*.

This winter has settled the feeding question. We have heard of at least twenty stockmen—those owning anywhere from 100 to 500 head of cattle—say that in the future they would be prepared to feed in winter; it pays with small herds.—*Dodge City (Kan.) Globe*.

So great has been the fatality among bulls on the western ranges the past winter that an unprecedented demand has already arisen for spring supply. No more grades are wanted. A correspondent writes the *Chicago Breeders' Gazette* of an order just received for forty bulls—thoroughbred Shorthorns—at a price not to exceed \$400 each, by a firm that last year bought \$60 grades.

The *Breeders' Gazette* of the 5th inst. says:—Hon. Thomas Sturgis, of Cheyenne, secretary of the Wyoming Cattle-Growers' Association, and of the National Cattle-Growers' Association of America, who is in the city attending a meeting of the executive committee of the latter association, states that the losses of "range" cattle this winter will not be greater than usual, but of "trail" cattle, and those brought in last season from the States, the mortality has been very great, ranging from 25 to 50 per cent.

The *Chicago Breeders' Gazette* of March 5th furnishes the following.—Dr. Paaren, State Veterinarian of Illinois, after consultation with Gov. Oglesby, decided to purchase and destroy the five Jersey cattle remaining in the herd of M. G. Clarke, of Geneva, Ill., from which so much pleuro-pneumonia has been disseminated. This was done Monday of this week, and an autopsy of two of them by Drs. Paaren and Baker revealed chronic pleuro-pneumonia of

long standing. In one of the cases both tuberculosis and pleuro-pneumonia existed. This wholesale slaughter disposes of all further danger from this hitherto prolific source of trouble, and it is just the measure that ought to be meted out to every infected herd in America. In fact it is the only effective way of dealing with this insidious disease.

At the annual general meeting of the Ayrshire Agricultural Society the following letter was read from Mr. Howatson of Glenbuck:—"I have often thought of late years that the breeders of Ayrshire cattle give too little attention to the milk-giving qualities of our favorite and hardy breed. I would like to see this great and best property tested in the show-yard. If your directors approve of it I will, for the first year (as an experiment), give a donation of £10 to the owner of the cow that produces the largest quantity of milk, exhibited in the 'Derby Class' at the first April show, and £10 to the owner of the cow that produces the largest quantity of milk in the show-yard. Milking and all other arrangements to be settled by your directors. I will also have pleasure in giving a cup for the best black-faced ram in the show-yard, to become the winner's property if gained by the same person three years in succession. If accepted, I will arrange the conditions with you or your directors." It was resolved to accept these generous offers, it being referred to the show committee to make the arrangements.—(*London Live Stock Journal*).

The Kennel.

FEEDING INVALID DOGS.

Professor Woodroffe Hill, F.R.C.V.S., in *London Live Stock Journal*.

The requirement of food in ill-health is a subject of considerable importance as affecting the issue of the case.

Where weakness and low condition exist there is a popular idea that it is necessary to employ extra feeding and extra nutrition, forgetful of the fact that the digestive powers are proportionally reduced, and that therefore it must be contrary to physiological reasoning to suppose the stomach can do in a weak condition the same work it can in full health and vigour.

An over forced-stomach, whether it be canine or human, is like a fatigued horse over-driven; it, to use a vulgar but common expression, "jacks up."

The food either cannot be retained and is thrown up (rejected) or it is only partially digested, and passing into the intestines in a crude state, sets up irritation and produces diarrhoea, which still further reduces the animal and aggravates the disease.

A weak stomach can only dissolve, and that in a slow measure, the lighter kinds of food; and if sufficient attention were paid to this fact in the dietary treatment of invalid dogs, there would be a far greater percentage of recoveries—especially in distemper.

Recently the question of flesh *versus* farinaceous food was argued—though anything but well threshed out. Into that question I do not now propose to enter. Suffice it to say that whilst granting the dog is a carnivorous animal, I do not, as a practical man, fail to remember that as the companion of man, and brought into a state of domestication, he, like other domestic quadrupeds, becomes more or less artificialized—and does not need the natural diet of a wild animal—and if so fed would be no longer fit for the drawing-room or close companionship.

Not only then should the food be judiciously selected for an invalid dog, but variety should be especially observed. A sick dog tires of his dish as does a sick man, and the system will soon commence to flag if the stomach craves for fresh material.

Again, the stomach requires its period of rest—nature never intended it to be constantly at work—though many fanciers and feeders of dogs persist in blowing the ribs out, *i.e.*, if they can get the animal to do it—not always an easy task.

In conclusion, then, the food requirements of the dog vary according to the state of the system, and the circumstances under which he is placed, and although it is not always easy to determine the amount of food required for the nourishment of the body—especially during illness—yet it behoves the attendant to exercise due diligence and the full display of his perspicacity in what he does give; and if he draws the line at moderation and plain digestible matter, he will, if not altogether right, be as a rule on the safe side.

One thing should be borne in mind, *viz.*, that a young dog requires more food and of a nitrogenous nature than does an adult. As the body grows it must be fed. The activity of a young dog creates wear and tear of tissue which it is necessary to continually rebuild. Whilst in the adult dog we have chiefly to provide against waste.

ARE GREAT DANES, OR BOAR-HOUNDS, USEFUL AS WELL AS ORNAMENTAL?

A correspondent of the *London Live Stock Journal* furnishes the following startling statements regarding his Boarhound or Great Dane. Of course his conjectures as to his probable success at the Palace show are quite beside the mark, for he should be familiar enough with the rules to know that a castrated dog could not take a prize of any kind:—

"Thinking some of the readers of your interesting *Journal* might care to hear about my truly wonderful blue Boarhound dog Sultan, I am sending you a few particulars. Sultan stands 38 in. at the shoulder, and is 180 lbs. in weight. I believe these measurements beat anything on record. He is a wonderful hunter; when once fairly on the track of game he scarcely ever loses it. His deep-toned notes are similar to those of the Otter-hound. Once, when in the Highlands, Sultan broke away on the tracks of a stag, and we lost him for two days. He was then returned to us by the keeper of Lord H—, who had found him at a distance of ten miles from where he left us, lying on the dead body of a royal stag, having torn his throat out. Lord H—, far from being annoyed, offered me any sum I cared to name for him. He is also the most wonderful dog with the gun, retrieving fur or feather with a very tender mouth. He is broken to ferrets, and will catch a rat quicker than many of the best Terriers. I have hunted him with Otter-hounds—he is generally the first to seize the quarry. One night, after a hard day's hunting, we left him in the kennels with the hounds, to our dismay, in the morning, we found that he had slaughtered six of them, most had only one bite—namely, on the throat. We then had him castrated by Mr. B—, the celebrated veterinary surgeon, hoping to take some of the fierceness out of him. The dog was at this time three years old; he has never recovered from the effects of this operation, but has become intensely savage with all other animals, so much so that the other day he pulled down a cab-horse at Northampton. He, however, seems

to hunt better than ever. I feel certain that if he had been exhibited at the recent Palace show he would have won; the other dogs would have looked like pigmies alongside of him."

THE TORONTO DOG SPORTS CLUB.

For two or three years past a party of gentlemen in this city have taken great interest in the summer sport of dog swimming on the bay, and each year has proved a greater success in the way of sport and the number of entries than the preceding one. Mr. Clow, Colborne street, may be accredited with the promotion and popularity of these sports in the first place, and his setter bitch Jessie, and subsequently her offspring Snipe, have been contestants and winners in nearly every race.

This pastime became so attractive during the summer months that it was found desirable to organize for the purpose of consolidation and a continuance of dog sports through the long period of winter. A meeting of the prominent dog owners interested was held in the fall. The result of this meeting was that a club was formed under the title of the "Toronto Dog Sports Club," having for its object the racing of dogs with the various classifications, such as straight running, coursing, hurdle-racing, jumping, and swimming, with the more intelligent attributes of the dog specie, such as retrieving and tricks. The first meeting held was about two months ago on the Jarvis street grounds, when a fine afternoon's sport was had. About six straight races was the afternoon's programme, classified in the different breeds, with a consolation race for non-winners.

Since the inception of this club a few months ago it has made rapid strides, and now numbers a membership of over one hundred.

It is the intention during the summer to have an open to the world swimming meeting, at which it is expected some of the aquatic canines from over the border will be present.

Alderman Piper is president of the club, Mr. George Thomas vice-president, and Mr. Gilbert Griffin secretary-treasurer.

A CURIOUS DOG CASE.

From the Leeds Mercury.

At the Leeds County Court on the 11th ult., before Judge Greenhow, an action of a curious character was heard. It was brought by James Johnson, plumber, of Hunsletlane, to recover from Samuel Wilson, hairdresser, Shipley, the sum of £2 as damages for alleged misrepresentation in connection with the sale of a dog. It appeared that in November last the plaintiff gave the defendant 25s. and a Fox-terrier bitch in exchange for a red Irish Terrier dog, which, from the fact of its being red, was a valuable animal. The plaintiff soon exchanged his purchase for another dog, with a man named Pearson, who lived at Bedale. A week afterwards Pearson wrote to say that the dog's feet, after it had been washed two or three times, had turned white. The fact of the feet being white rendered the animal valueless for show purposes. The dog was produced in court, and the plaintiff stated that the animal's coat had changed, being of a much lighter color than when he bought it. A witness was called who stated that a man named Crawshaw, who kept dogs for the defendant, had told him he had intended to dye the dog's feet. He saw the dog some days after this conversation, and its feet were then red.—Mr. Braim, who appeared for the defendant, called his client and a number of witnesses, who stated that the dog's feet were of their natural color when Johnson purchased it.—His honor gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

NOTES.

At a recent meeting of the committee of the English Kennel Club, it was resolved: "That any dog who shall have qualified previously to January 15, 1885, for competition in a champion class, must compete in a challenge class, where such classes are provided."

The annual Bench Show, held by the Westminster Kennel Club, will take place at the Madison Square Gardens, New York, on April 28th, for which the entries close on April 14th. Owing to the lamented death of Mr. Charles Lincoln, Mr. James Mortimer has been appointed superintendent.

A few days since Hero, the fine St. Bernard dog belonging to the superintendent of the Salem Lead Company, broke one of the panes of glass in his kennel. He at once went to the kitchen window and attracted the attention of Mrs. B. and the servant, and by "dog signs" pointed out the mischief, and appealed to them in mute language to go out and mend it. Failing to persuade them, he undertook the job himself. Picking from the ground with his teeth the piece of glass which had fallen out, he made several attempts to put it in place, but, having no experience as a glazier, he gave up trying and calmly awaited the return of his master. The damage was then repaired and Hero was happy.—Our Dumb Animals.

An amusing story is told by "Plover" in *The American Field* of how his friend cured a gun-shy dog of the fault. The association of feeding time with the sound of the gun is by no means a new idea in trying to cure gun-shy dogs. The plan adopted in this case was to show a dish of prepared food to the delinquent when in company with another dog that had not the fault, and then fire off a gun. The gun-shy dog, of course, bolted, whilst the other remained to feed, the sight of which gave the former, as "Plover" says, food for reflection if not digestion. This course was adopted daily until the pangs of hunger forced the dog to submit, and, in less than a week, although the animal at first had vanished at sight of a gun, or anything resembling it, he was completely cured, and soon learnt that, when associated with a mutton chop, the sound of a gun becomes a matter of pleasure to a strong dog.

The premium list of the ninth annual dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club is now ready for distribution. The premiums offered are the same as last year. There have been some changes in the classification; the berg-hund classes have wisely been omitted, the black and tan setter puppies have but one class instead of two. A class has been added for English retrievers, and the champion Irish water spaniel class is omitted. The second prize for wire-haired fox-terriers is a medal instead of \$5, and in the two fox-terrier puppy classes there are two prizes, \$10 and medal, instead of only a medal. The same change is also made in collie puppy classes. There is a class for champion bull bitches added and one for bull puppies, with medal for prize. The bull-terriers have two more classes than last year, a champion and open class for bitches over 25 pounds. The Bedlington and Skye terriers have separate classes for bitches. The poodles have two classes for black and one class for other than black. The total number of classes is 123, against 119 last year. The show will be held under the rules of the A. K. C., which have been added to, modified, and altered to suit the occasion. The club has shown good sense in omitting the extra champion class and ignoring the "construction of the champion rule.

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, TORONTO, March 12th, 1885.

There have been no new developments in the British cattle trade, and this week's cables report featureless markets. Receipts of Canadians and Americans have been fairly liberal, which with rather free supplies from other sources has plentifully stocked the markets. At Liverpool the demand has been moderately active at unchanged prices.

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

Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.
Prime Canadian steers.....	0 12 1/2	to 0 00
Fair to choice.....	0 13	to 0 00
Poor to medium.....	0 12	to 0 00
Inferior and bulls.....	0 9	to 0 10 1/2

Dressed beef in Liverpool is cabled higher at 5 1/2 d., against 5 3/4 d. last week. Mutton is lower at 4 1/2 d., against 4 3/4 d. last week.

TORONTO.

The run of live stock on the Toronto market has been very light so far this week. Prospects, however, point to an increase by the closing days. The decreased offerings, however, have not affected the trade to any extent. The quantity of dressed meats coming in continues large and the demand for live stock is therefore not so large. A slightly firmer feeling is the only result of the light supply. Owing to the light demand and unremunerative prices which have prevailed for some time past a number of the dealers have been holding off, remaining at home instead of going to the country to buy.

CATTLE.—The receipts so far this week number about 7 car loads of fair cattle. The demand is about the same as a week ago, there being certainly no improvement. The supply is quite large enough for all requirements. Exporters are buying a few, but there are not many cattle suitable for shipping coming in. The average price is 4 1/2 c. per lb., with a range of 4 1/4 to 4 3/4 c. per lb. for good to choice shippers. Butchers' cattle are selling from 3 3/4 to 4 1/4 c. per lb. for good to extra good. A number of common changed hands at 3 1/2 c. No car loads of choice were offered. There was some enquiry for stockers, and a few weighing 1,000 lbs were bought at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 c. per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Are in very light supply and quotations are practically nominal at last week's prices. Dressed mutton has been offering in considerable quantities; a car load was received from Kingston yesterday.

CALVES.—The demand continues very good. The supply however is light, and all offered are quickly taken at prices ranging from \$3 to \$12 each according to quality.

HOGS.—None have been received this week. The supplies though small have been increasing during the past few weeks. The demand is good. Prices are unchanged at 4 1/2 c. for the best.

The receipts of live stock at the western market here last week with comparisons were:—

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending March 7.....	768	121	57
Week ending Feb. 28.....	801	161	36
Cor. week, 1884.....	566	179	42
Cor. week, 1883.....	469	257	38
Total to date.....	6,780	2,100	464
To same date 1884.....	6,654	3,516	1,176
To same date 1883.....	5,952	3,078	810

Quotations are:—

Cattle, export.....	4	to 4 3/4	per lb.
" butchers', choice.....	4 1/4	to 4 1/2	"
" good.....	3 3/4	to 4	"
" common.....	3	to 3 3/4	"
Sheep and lambs, choice, per head ..	5 00	to 5 50	
secondary qualities, per head	4 50	to 4 75	
Hogs, fat, off the car.....	0	to 4 1/2	per lb.
" store.....	0	to 4 1/2	"
Calves.....	\$3	to \$12	

MONTREAL.

The market for shipping cattle has been quiet and about steady, with transactions at from 4 1/2 to 5 c. per lb. live weight. The exports from Boston during the past two weeks were 3,167 head cattle, 351 sheep, 5,181

quarters beef, and 216 carcasses mutton. At Viger market the receipts of cattle were 300 head, which met a quiet trade at about steady prices. Butchers were not urgent buyers, but a fair clearance was effected. The general top price for good steers and heifers was 4 1/2 c. per lb. live weight, and sales of fairly good lots were made at 4 to 4 1/4 c. Common grades sold at 3 1/2 c. About 40 calves were offered, which had a fair sale at \$2.50 to \$3.00 each as to quality. Sheep and lambs were in small supply. Demand, however, was light, and no improvement is expected until the season for dressed mutton is over. Sheep sold at \$3.75 to \$6 each. One spring lamb brought \$6. Live hogs were easier at 5c. per lb.

THE HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Business is very good here at present. Messrs. Grand & Co. held their March sale this week, when a large number of buyers were present from the United States and Manitoba. 64 horses have been sold so far, realizing in all \$9,024, being an average of \$141 each. Prices ranged from \$75 to \$210 each. Single drivers and carriage horses were not in much demand. A few were sold at \$100 to \$130 each. The Toronto Street Railway Co. bought a few weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs. at an average of \$130 each. A number of heavy draughts were sold at an average of \$155 for those weighing 1,300 lbs. each; \$180 for 1,400 lbs.; \$175 to \$210 for 1,500 lbs. Arrangements have been made whereby about 1,000 work horses from the Canadian Pacific construction works will be sold here on April 13 to 25.

MONTREAL.

The supply of horses exceeds the demand, receipts having materially increased. Sales during the week have been slow. Mr. James Maguire, of College street market, reports the following:—One bay mare, 8 years, 1,100 lbs., at \$130; one pair chestnuts (mare and horse) 5 years each, at \$295; one chestnut horse, 900 lbs, 7 years, at \$85; one bay mare, 1,000 lbs, 5 years, at \$150; and one pair ponies at \$240.

PRODUCE.

The market has remained inactive since our last, and this chiefly from the fact that there is a decided disposition to sell on the part of holders. This arises from the fact that they look on some grain as becoming scarce, on other grain as below its intrinsic value, and on the chances of political difficulties leading to war and advanced prices. On the other hand buyers would take breadstuffs at previous figures but cannot get them, and this difference keeps trade quiet. Outside markets have been rather firmer, though somewhat unsettled. Local stocks stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour, 4,625 barrels; fall wheat, 190,863 bushels; spring wheat, 190,863; oats, 1,400; barley, 177,305; peas, 21,490; rye, 3,850. Wheat in transit for England shows a slight increase, standing on the 5th inst. at 2,825,000 quarters, against 2,800,000 on the 26th ult. In the States the visible supply of wheat has stood at 43,628,000 bushels, against 43,435,000 in the preceding week, and 31,073,500 last year.

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. Rows show prices for Mar. 3 and Mar. 10.

Flour.—Sales few and small but at firmer prices; superior extra has changed hands at equal to \$3.70 and extra at equal to \$3.55 for guaranteed, at close of last week, but at close of our report choice extra brought \$3.60, and \$3.70 was bid and refused for superior.

BRAN.—Has continued scarce and in demand at \$14.50.

OATMEAL.—Firm; choice has sold at \$4.00 on track; and small lots have been selling at \$4.25 to 4.50.

WHEAT.—Has been neither much offered nor much wanted, but values have been steadily maintained at 81c. for No. 2 fall and red winter and 82c. for No. 1 spring, the latter grade being that most wanted; with

No. 3 fall and No. 2 spring almost nominal at 79 to 80c., and goose at 67c. f.o.b. Market closed quiet but steady with No. 2 fall held at 83c., and 81c. bid and refused for it, with No. 1 spring wanted at 81c. Street receipts very small; values at close stood about 78 to 81c. for fall and spring and goose at 65 to 67c.

OATS.—Offerings small and more wanted; prices firm with sales at 36 1/2 to 37c. for cars on track, and 36 1/2 c. also paid for some cars to arrive, market closing steady. Street receipts small and prices firm at 39c.

BARLEY.—There has been very little business doing, chiefly from the fact that maltsters have been buying for the supply of immediate wants only. Prices much as before with cars sold to a small extent at 68c. for No. 2 and 63c. for extra No. 3 on the spot; No. 3 dull and weak but at the close a lot of very choice lying outside sold at 59c. On street scarcely any offered; values much as before at 58 to 72c., the latter for No. 1.

PEAS.—Unchanged in values; No. 2 lying outside have changed hands at equal to 60c. here, at which price more would have been taken had they been offered. Street receipts very small and prices much as before at 58 to 59c.

RYE.—Scarce and wanted as before at 59 to 60c. both for cars and on the street.

SEEDS.—Clover stronger and taken at \$5.40 to \$5.60; alsike unchanged at \$4.50 to \$7 per bushel for good to choice, but down to \$3 for poor. Timothy has continued to move at \$1.50 to \$1.80.

HAY.—Pressed has been steady at about \$11.50 for cars on track. Market receipts small and insufficient, with prices firmer at \$9.50 to \$11 for clover and \$12 to \$15 for timothy.

STRAW.—Supplies very small and prices advanced to \$9 to \$10.50 for sheaf and \$6 to \$6.50 for loose.

POTATOES.—Cars have changed hands at 35c.; and street receipts have been small and unchanged at 40 to 45c., the latter for single bags.

APPLES.—Firm; shipping lots of russets and baldwins of choice quality have sold at \$1.80 to \$1.90; and street receipts have been readily taken at \$1.50 to \$1.75 for medium to good and \$2 to \$2.25 for choice.

POULTRY.—No box-lots offered; on street offerings have been small and prices unchanged; turkeys have sold at \$1 to \$1.25 for hens and \$1.50 to \$2 for gobblers, or at 13 to 14c. per lb.; geese at 75c. to \$1.10, or 10 to 11c. per lb.; fowl at 65 to 80c. and ducks at 80c. to \$1 per pair.

TORONTO MARKET

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

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—Has shown no improvement; there has continued to be no sale for medium and inferior unless at from 8 to 10c., and even the demand at these figures seems to have decreased during the week. Choice steady and unchanged at 17 to 18c. for good dairy and 14 to 16c. for really good to choice box-lots of rolls; receipts of the latter seem to have been decreasing and all have been wanted. On street poor pound rolls sold down to 18c. but fine have continued to bring 22 to 24c.

CHEESE.—Held steadily and sold as before at 11 1/2 to 12 1/2 c. for small lots, the former price being for medium quality.

EGGS.—The limed have been less abundant but still in excess of the demand and slow of sale at 12 1/2 to 15c., while newly gathered have been all wanted at 20 to 21c. Street prices 22 to 24c. for really fresh.

PORK.—Small lots have sold at \$15.50 to \$16. BACON.—Very little business doing in any sort of meat; prices unchanged at 8 1/4 to 8 1/2 c. for small lots of long clear and 7 1/2 c. for Cumberland; with rolls to 10 1/2 c., and bellies 11 1/2 to 12c.

HAMS.—Smoked usually held at 11 to 11 1/2 c. and pickled at 10c., but very few of either sort changing hands.

LARD.—There has been some movement in tierces, which have sold at 9 1/4 c.; but tinnets and pails have been quieter at 10 to 10 1/2 c. for small lots.

HOGS.—The few rail lots offered have sold about \$5.75, but these are about finished. Street receipts usually \$5.75 to \$6.

SALT.—Canadian easy at 95c. for cars and \$1 for small lots; Liverpool coarse offered at 55c. by car and 65c. in small lots, but this lot is now somewhat advanced in years.

DRIED APPLES.—A few country lots have sold at 4 to 4 1/4 c. and dealers have been selling small parcels as before at 4 to 5 1/2 c.

HOPS.—Nothing doing and values unsettled, dealers' views varying accordingly as they or their clients are interested; values are estimated at all figures from 9 to 18c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table listing various commodities like Butter, Hams, Lard, Eggs, Dressed hogs, Hops, Dried apples, White beans, Liverpool coarse salt, Goderich, with their respective prices.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Green of really good quality have been rather scarce, but other grades offered freely and all taken at former prices. Green seem to have been rather easy with sales of both large and small lots at 8 1/2 c. closing with more offered at the same figure.

CALFSKINS.—Receipts of green have been on the increase, but the total supply as yet small; prices of both green and cured unchanged.

SHEEPSKINS.—Prices of the best green steady at \$1.05 to \$1.10 and those of country lots from 75c. to \$1 according to quality, with receipts of the latter considerable.

WOOL.—There has been some movement in small country lots of fleece at 18 to 19c. and coarser grades would have been taken at lower prices; super, also, has changed hands in small lots at 20 to 21c., but nothing doing in extra. Factories have continued to want coarse fleece for blanket-making and have taken both it and super at previous prices.

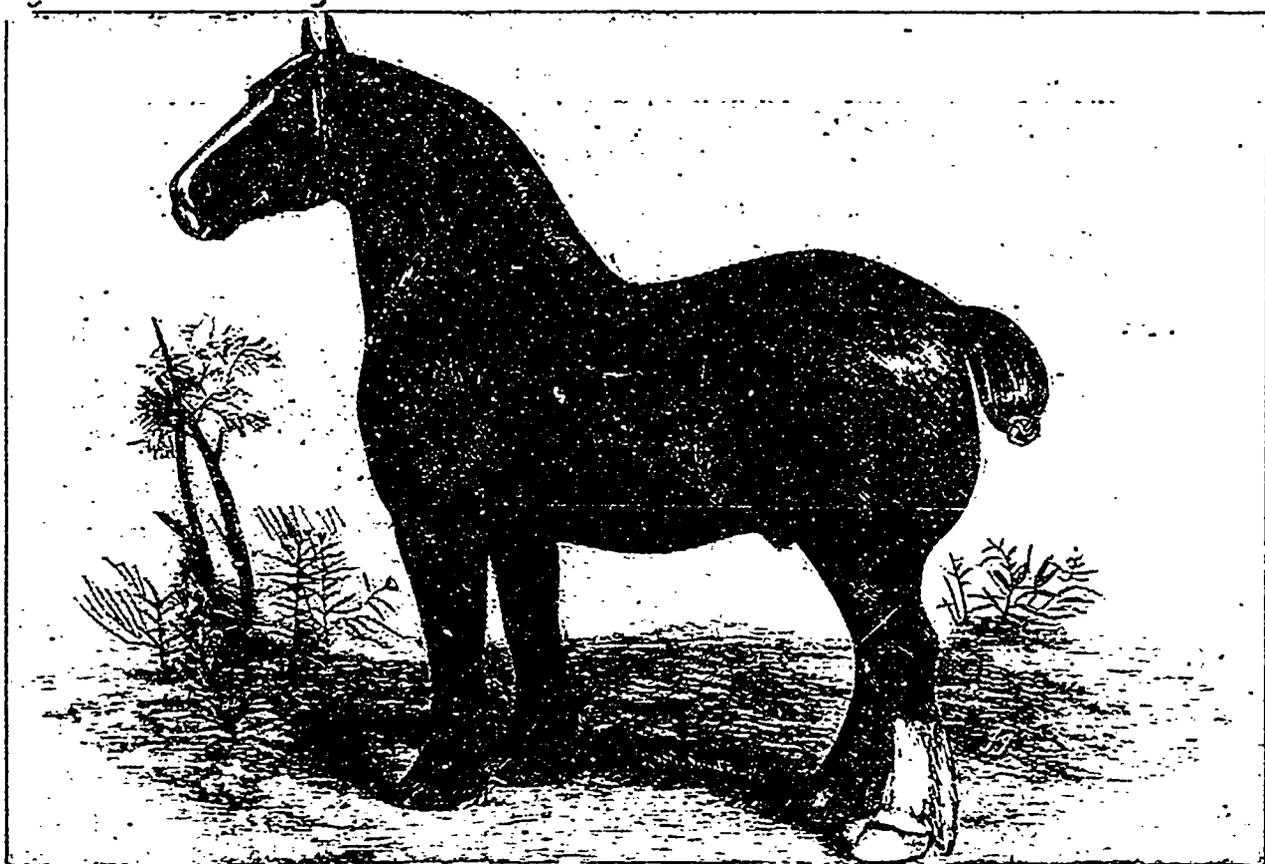
TALLOW.—Prices seem more steady; holders have refused to sell rendered at last week's reduced bid, and dealers have been since taking it at 6 1/4 to 6 1/2 c. with rough at 3 1/2 c.

Table listing various commodities like Hides and Skins, Steers, Cows, Cured and inspected, Calfskins, Sheepskins, Lambskins, Pelts, Tallow, Wool, Fleece, Pulled combing, Extra with their respective prices.

Wool.

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

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Have the most approved appliances for
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NOTE.—We are always open to buy teams of
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WINES, SPIRITS, &c., CAREFULLY
PACKED IN JAR, KEG
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**MALTSTERS,
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The attention of the Trade is directed to our
Celebrated Ale and Porter in Wood and
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India Pale Ale & XXX Stout.

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Correspondence with factories solicited.

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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., &c., at Lowest Cash
Prices.

All orders and consignments will receive
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Prices for large or small lots quoted by wire or
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DOMINION LINE OF STEAMERS.

Dates of sailing from Portland
 Brooklyn, 12th Feb. Montreal, 12th March.
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Rates of passage from Toronto. - Cabin, \$57.25.
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 side rooms and comfortably heated by steam.
 Storage at very low rates. Prepaid certificates
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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

As all the steamers of this line are
 STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS, and without
 exception amongst the handsomest and
 fastest afloat, passengers can take EX-
 CURSION TICKETS with the certainty
 of having an equally fine ship when return-
 ing. The saving effected by this is consid-
 erable. No passengers berthed below the
 saloon deck or near the scow.

Apply early to the local agents of the line,
 or to

T. W. JONES, General Agent,
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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

The Direct Route from the West for
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All the popular sea bathing, fishing, and plea-
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Pullman cars leaving Montreal on Monday,
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Close connections made at Point Lewis or
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Elegant first-class Pullman, and smoking cars
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First-class refreshment rooms at convenient
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Will find it advantageous to use this route, as it
 is the quickest in point of time, and the rates are
 as low as by any other. Through freight is
 forwarded by fast special trains, and experience
 has proved the Intercolonial route to be the
 quickest for European freight to and from all
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Tickets may be obtained, and all information
 about the route and freight and passenger rates,
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ROBERT B. MOODIE,
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NOTHING CAN EQUAL

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HORSES and CATTLE

In Marketable Condition.

PRICE, 50 cts. per Package of Six Powders

Sole Agents for Dominion of Canada,

LOWDEN & CO., 55 Front Street East,
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Destroys the Ticks, Cleanses the Wool
 and Improves the Condition of the Animal.

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From Hon. H. S. Randall,
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Dear Sirs, - I have had no opportunity of
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 - there being no ticks on my sheep - but I placed
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 friend and neighbor, F. H. Hubbard, Esq., on the
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 and after testing it in several cases, he informed
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 have, therefore, no doubt that it will do so.

Yours truly,
 HENRY S. RANDALL.

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS WANTED

to handle this well known, valuable preparation
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Refer to CANADIAN BREEDER, Toronto, Ont.,
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HUGH MILLER & CO.,

Agricultural Chemists, 167 King St. East, Toronto.

"HARTLAND'S"

ANTI-TYPHOID COMPOUND

A positive preventive for Typhoid and Inter-
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 It is composed of the extract of the leaves of the
 Australian Fever Tree (eucalyptus) and of other
 Leaves and Barks of definite antifebril proper-
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 storative in all cases where endemic or mias-
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 and \$1 bottles, sent on receipt of price to any
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Call at 19 Adelaide Street East, or address

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Please mention this paper.

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Great Rubber Warehouse,

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INDIA RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

It will be your gain to purchase from us.

THE GUTTA PERCHA and RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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WAREHOUSES - TORONTO, 10 and 12 King St. East; NEW YORK, 33 and 35
 Warren St.; CHICAGO, 159 and 161 Lake St.; SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., 501 Market St.
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FACTORIES - Toronto, Brooklyn, San Francisco, Cal.

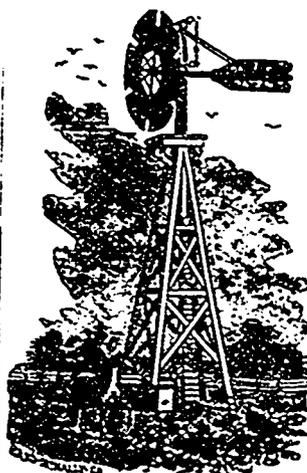
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MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS IN

Wind Mills, I. X. L. Feed Mills, Hay Carriers, Horse Hay Forks, Tanks,
 Double and Single Acting Pumps, Wood or Iron. Also Steam Pumps
 and Water Supplies, Iron Pipe and Pipe Fittings, all kinds.

State what you want and send for
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Halliday's Standard Wind Mills,
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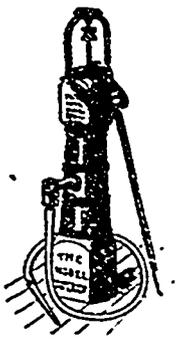
Geared Wind Mills, for Driving Machinery, Pump-
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Jan. 31st, 1885

ONTARIO PUMP Co., Toronto

GENTLEMEN, I bought one of your 16-foot
 Geared Wind Mills in February, 1884; and have
 run it since then grinding, sawing wood and
 pumping water for 39 head of stock, without one
 cent for repairs, except for grinding plates. I
 have ground upwards of 7,000 bushels of mixed
 grain with it for custom, besides my own grind-
 ing. Two weeks ago to-day we had a tornado,
 which up-rooted trees and blew down fences, but
 my mill stood the gale all right. We were saw-
 ing wood that day, cutting logs one foot in
 diameter, hard maple at that, with the mill about
 2 opened out. I could have got power enough to
 have run the feed grinder and two circular saws
 all at the same time. With regard to the grinder,
 I bought some flax seed for my calves, and run it
 through the grinder and ground it to powder. I
 am so well pleased with it that I would not take
 double the price I paid for it. Yours truly,

EDWIN KEELER,
 Maitland P.O.



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 Wood, Force or
 Lift. Deep Well
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I. X. L. FEED MILLS,
 the cheapest, most
 durable, and per-
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State where you saw this advertisement.

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COTSWOLD SHEEP,
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Come and see us.

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Have always on hand a very fine selection of

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PARTIES ON BUSINESS WILL BE MET AT THE DEPOT.

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CLYDESDALE HORSES, PONIES,

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A good selection of either now for sale

Enquire of

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High Grade Jersey Cows

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FROM THE CELEBRATED

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We have a few Choice

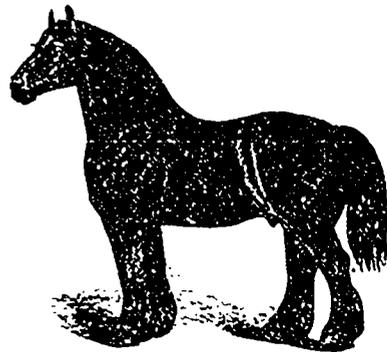
HIGH GRADE JERSEY COWS.

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

PRICE \$100 EACH.

The Jersey is the great Cream-producing Cow. Apply to

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English Shire Horses,

STALLIONS AND MARES,

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Has always on hand Stallions and Mares of the now most fashionable breed, suitable for exportation.

Correspondence solicited.

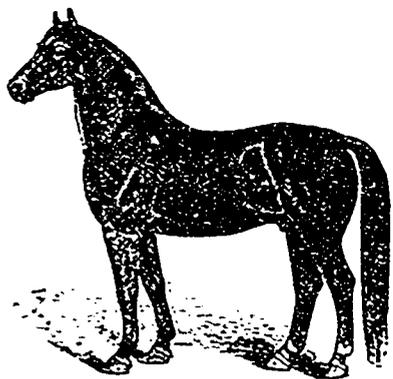
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*Standard Bred Trotting Stock
Stallions and Young Stock
For Sale.*

Send for Catalogue.

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PEDIGREE SUSSEX CATTLE

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Cows, Heifers and Bulls

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

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THE LARGEST FLOCK IN CANADA.

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First Prize Jersey Cattle.

Has always on sale First Class

Cows and Heifers.

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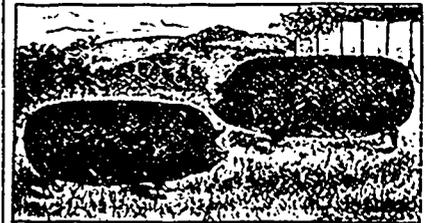
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THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS,

As produced and bred by A. C. Moore & Sons Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of *thoroughbred Poland-Chinas* in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1884 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 100 pigs for this season's trade. We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in *American P.O.R. card* Photo card of 43 breeders. *Swine Journal* 25 cents, in 2-cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by Express.



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Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs.

A FEW YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.

Pedigrees on application

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SUFFOLK PIGS.

Bred from imported stock—the boar in use was bred by the Earl of Evesmere, and won first prize in his class at the chief shows in Canada this year.

SEVERAL PRIZE WINNERS

in stock. Address

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JACK DONKEYS

FOR SALE.

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

ROBERTSON & CO.,

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THE STALLIONS



MILESIA

AND

ORIOLE

WILL STAND FOR MARES AT THEIR OWN STABLES,

OAKRIDGES.

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

ORIOLE, now 5 yrs. old, by "ERIN CHIEF," dam thoroughbred imported mare "ROWENA," by imported "THE TESTER," grand dam by "VALPARAISO," is for appearance and speed admitted to be superior to his celebrated sire.

TERMS:

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

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ESSEX STOCK FARM.

12 Stallions for Sale

To reduce stock we will sell

Six Young Percheron Stallions

three of which will be fit for service this season.

THREE TROTting BRED STALLIONS,

of the best trotting families in the world, all fit for service.

ONE CARRIAGE STALLION,

suitable for breeding park or coach horses.

One Three-Quarter Bred Clydesdale,

(a good one), and

One Three-Quarter Thoroughbred,

very stylish and handsome

Apply to JOHN DIMON, Manager, Walkerville, Ont., opposite Detroit.

DIMON CREEPERS.

IN THIS

NEW BREED OF FOWLS

are combined MORE DESIRABLE QUALITIES than any other variety extant.

They are the "No plus ultra" of all domestic fowls.

Eggs can be obtained from the originator for \$3 per setting.

Orders received now and booked as received.

All enquiries will be promptly answered

A dress, JOHN DIMON, Walkerville Ont

CLYDESDALES,

SHIRE HORSES,

Cleveland Bays, Etc.

The correspondents of Honourable C. I. Douglas are notified that until further notice his address will be care of JOHN DYKE Esq., Dominion Agent, 15 WATER STREET, LIVERPOOL, where commissions for the selection of horses of the above classes may be sent

Ontario Veterinary College,

40 Temperance St., Toronto.

PRINCIPAL, - PROF. SMITH, V.S.

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Advertisement for J.A. Simmers' Reliable Seeds Catalogue, featuring various seed varieties and contact information for Toronto.



Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Boller," will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 13th day of MARCH next, inclusively, for the construction of and placing in position, a New Stool Boller in the D-edge "Canada," now lying in the Louise Basin, Quebec Harbor, according to a plan and specification to be seen at this office and at the Harbor Engineer's office, Dalhousie street, Quebec, and at office of Superintendent of Dredging, Public Works Office, Custom House Building, St. John, N.B., where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

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

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

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

By order,

A GOBEL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 19th February, 1885.



INTERNATIONAL COLONIAL EXHIBITIONS.

ANTWERP IN 1885. LONDON IN 1886.

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

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

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

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

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

By order,

JOHN LOWE, Secy., Dept. of Agric.

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



PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

Each settler on a homestead quarter section not having timber on it may, on application to the Local Agent of Dominion Lands, purchase a wood lot not exceeding twenty acres in extent, at five dollars per acre. Any person other than a homestead settler desiring permission to cut timber, must make application therefor to the Minister of the Interior, who will deal with such application according to law.

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

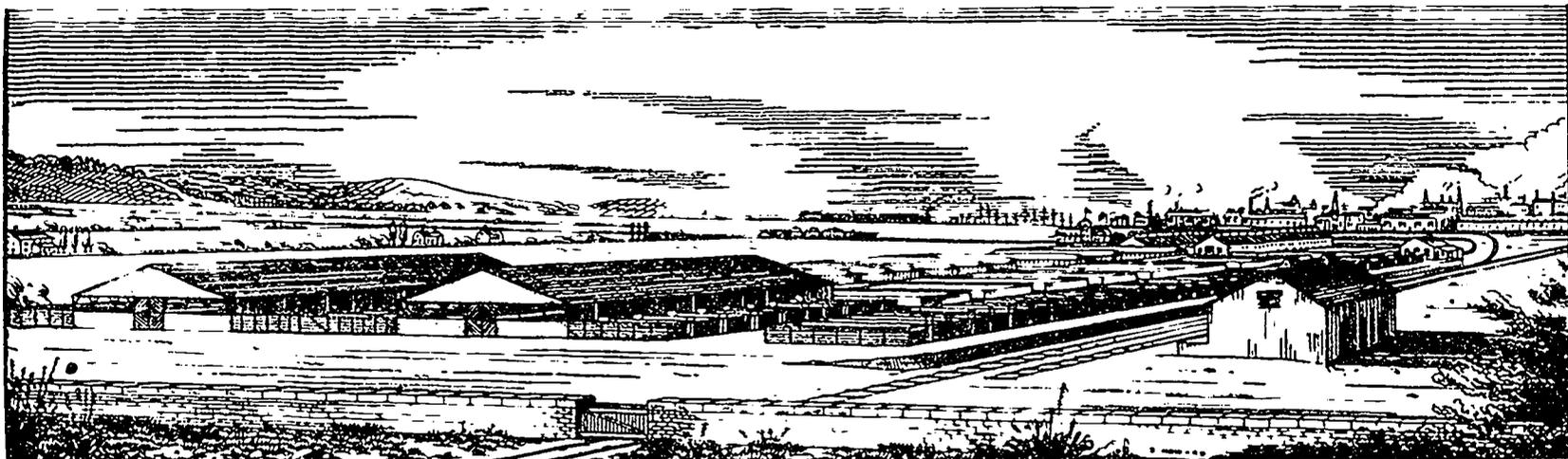
(Signed) A. M. BURGESS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

Advertisement for Bowditch's Collections of Seeds & Plants, listing various flower and vegetable seeds with prices and contact information for Boston, Mass.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY STOCK YARDS AT MONTREAL.

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

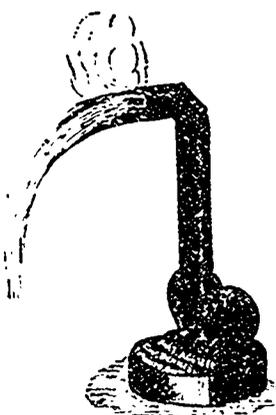
Convenient to City Markets and Ship
Exceeded by no Yards in the World.



Large Easy-riding Stock Cars, Fast Trains, best facilities for Loading and Unloading, Moderate Charges for Feed and Prompt Attention at the Yards
For information about Rates, etc., apply to

G. M. BOSWORTH,
General Freight Agent (East'n Div'n),
MONTREAL.

E. TIFFIN,
Gen'l Freight Agent, (Ont. Div'n),
TORONTO



Improved Model Washer & Bleacher.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
\$1000.00 REWARD FOR ITS SUPERIOR.

Washing made light and easy. The clothes have that pure whiteness which no other mode of washing can produce. No rubbing required, no friction to injure the fabric. A 10 year old girl can do the washing as well as an older person. Weighs less than six pounds. Can be carried in a small valise.

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

Send for circulars. AGENTS WANTED.

(Mention this paper.)

C. W. DENNIS,
Toronto Bargain House,
213 YONCE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

Nothing upon Earth will Make Hens Lay like

COCK of the WALK HEN FOOD,
A POULTRY SPICE.

25 cents per package. Send for circulars.
THORLEY CONDITION POWDER CO.,
122 Queen Street East, Toronto, Ont.

T. H. GOFF,
ARCHITECT, - Toronto.

Had ten years experience in 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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THOMAS SYMONS,
Carriage Builder

166 YORK ST TORONTO.

High Class Work a Specialty. All Work Guaranteed.

"DRESSMAKERS' MAGIC SCALP."

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, 17 King street west, two doors from St. Andrew's church.

FREE BY RETURN MAIL
Full Description of
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SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING.

PROF. MOODY, Toronto, Ontario.

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WOOD ENGRAVERS,
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CANADIAN BREEDER
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J. P. SULLIVAN,
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Manufacturer of

First-Class Carriages

WAGONS AND SLEIGHS
in the latest styles. All work warranted. Superior material used in all branches.
Call and examine.

HARNESS. HARNESS.

40 years in the country is the test that tells.

NO CHEAP YANKEE OR AUCTION WORK.

Send for a set of our \$12.50 Nickel Harness on trial. Privilege of inspection.
Harness at all prices. SEND FOR PRICE LIST

Stevenson Manuf. Co.,
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Name Plates, Crests,
Monograms,
Initials, etc.

Lactometers,
Thermometers,
Barometers, etc.

T. J. FRAME & CO.,
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TORONTO.