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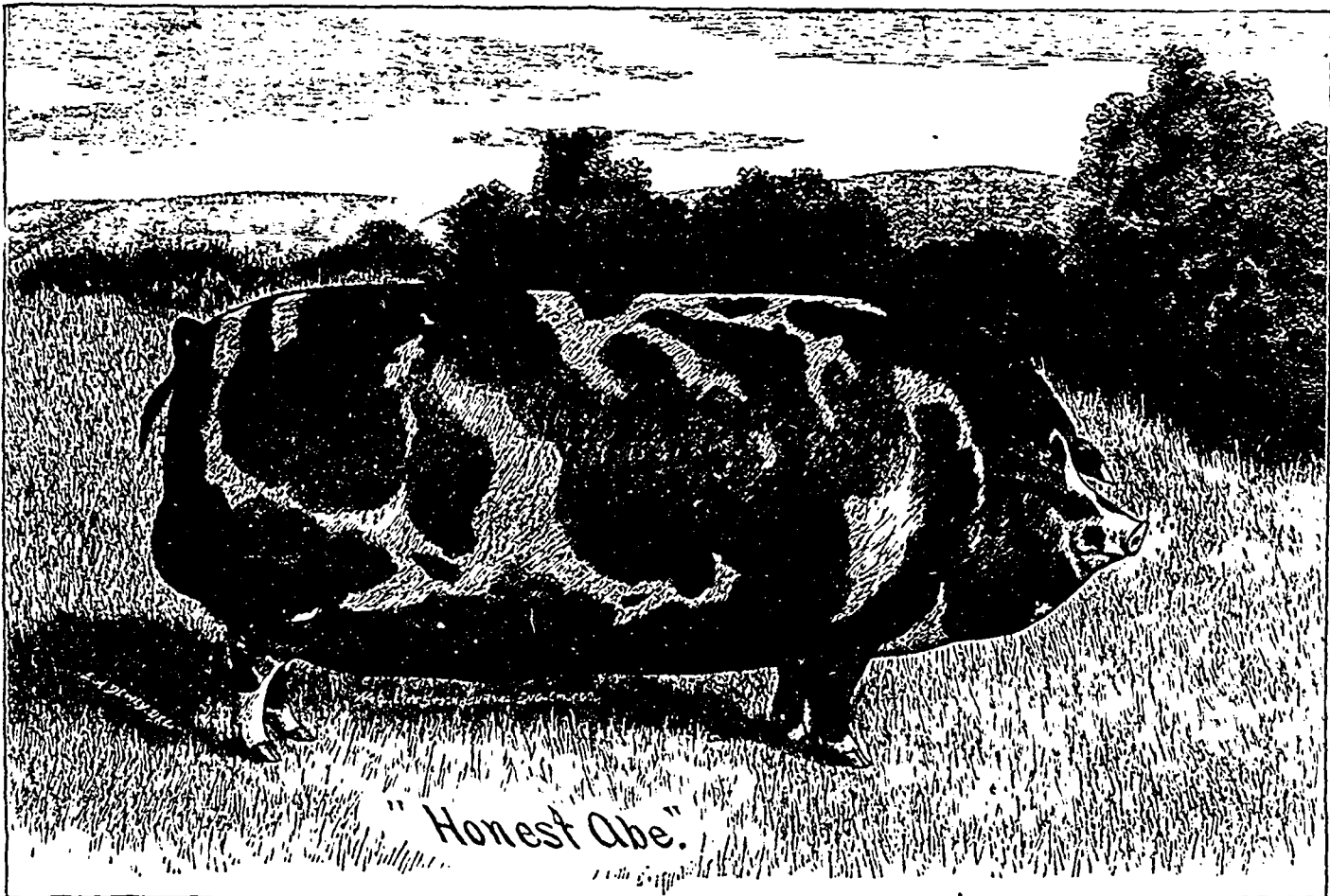
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CANADIAN BREEDER and AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY 27, 1885.

No. 9.



"HONEST ABE," No. 1443. Farrowed June 25, 1881. Bred and owned by A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Illinois.

JUDGING UPON THE FARMS.

From the (Chicago) Breeders' Gazette.

Judging at the shows is a never-failing subject of discussion, and the degree of attention it receives attests the fact that it is a very important matter; but it is a great pity that the questions involved are not more widely appreciated and more attention given to the importance of judging upon the farms. It is here that the influences of good and correct judging are of the very highest practical importance, and yet it is right here that the matter of judging is almost entirely neglected. Of course when the young things come the farmer must take them as they are, and the improvements he can make by subsequent treatment are restricted by the character of the material with which he has to work. But he can determine beforehand what kind of young

things he wants, and produce them substantially to his liking. The time for him to "judge" is before the parents are mated, not after the produce is born. And he should be able to see in one parent or the other—if he could only dissect them and make up from the several parts of each a new animal combining the best points of both—the approach at least to a fair model. Of course all men are not capable of forming and preserving the perfect models which form the ideals of the few and most advanced, but the best models of all men are far superior to their conceptions of the poorest, and each man should labor to produce the best as he understands it, confident that in his success a substantial improvement will be secured. It is proper that the farmer should have his models in his mind at the shows, for there he may be able to improve and exalt his standard, but he should also take

them with him in the fields and pastures, noting to what extent each animal approximates or falls below it, and how it can be brought nearer in the next generation, and whether this improvement can be secured by a combination of elements already upon the farm, or whether it will be necessary to bring in a fresh sire from outside. And if a fresh sire is to be introduced his selection should be determined by his own worth and by the objects sought to be secured from his use, and not by the fact that he can be had a little cheaper than some other animal. The matter of judging should not be considered as one beginning and ending with the production and estimation of show animals. Its real purpose is to encourage the production of animals of the best practical farm qualities. And of all the animals that ever entered a show ring not one was ever better or worse than any other, save as there was a difference in their

value for practical everyday farm purposes, in the production of animals of greater value, or in the most economical and profitable conversion of farm products. This is the main purpose to which all else is subordinate. And the general farmer may profitably interest himself in the judging at the shows, that he may improve the home judging, which should be constantly practised with his own eyes upon his own farm.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, February 27th, 1885.

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

BETTING ON RACE COURSES.

If our legislators understood the difference between encouraging gambling and regulating or controlling it, such an understanding on their part would be greatly to the advantage of the community. They know well that where one man is ruined morally or financially by betting on horse races, hundreds are lost through betting on the price of grain, produce, or stocks which they never really own, handle, or even see. Yet in the face of all this our legislators pounce upon betting on horse races and make it an offence against the law of the land, while gambling in stocks, produce, and grain is not only permitted, but protected by law.

An amusing little story is told which will perhaps illustrate how utterly ignorant the great head and front of the anti-betting crusade was of the subject upon which he took such decided and really important action. He was walking up King street one evening, when in passing Thomas' Chop House he heard what he thought to be an auction in full blast. "Dear me," he remarked, "I didn't know Mr. Thomas was in difficulties, but here they are, selling him out it seems."

"Oh no! Thomas is all right, it's only old Quimby in there selling pools on the election," explained his friend.

"Pools," said the future father of the pool bill, "Pools! Is that some new device for corrupting the electors?"

"No, pools are usually sold on horse races."

In due time it was explained to this ponderous moral regenerator that pool-buying was not a

species of gambling popular among pew-holders in the more evangelical churches, and that it was not a habit that was very wide-spread in business circles generally. It was a good question upon which to rouse moral enthusiasm, as comparatively few of those who make political or business capital out of their morality knew anything about it. Young men who went amiss through vices so scandalous in their nature that they were ashamed to avow them were fond of laying the blame on pool-buying, though many of them never bought a pool in their lives, while the wreck of others who ruined themselves through gambling in stocks was carefully laid at the door of the pool-box by the pious old stock gamblers who "rigged the market" so that the inexperienced young speculators outside of the ring could not fail to fall into the trap and meet their ruin. The majority of those who voted for the Act, the only effect of which was to embarrass legitimate horse racing and open the door wide for all sorts of knavery, really thought they were taking a step which would crush out gambling in every form.

Now, if legislators could only make up their minds to look at this question with that boldness and honesty of purpose which should always characterize the action of men who aspire to the proud title of statesman, a really great moral reform might be speedily effected, while so legitimate and productive an industry as horse-breeding would be at once relieved of one of its most serious embarrassments.

Let not only pool-selling but book-making be confined to the premises of regularly organized and legally chartered Jockey Clubs and racing or trotting associations. Let it be absolutely under the control of such clubs or associations, and let each club or association be directly responsible to the Government from which it receives its charter for the rectitude of all its officers, as well as for the good faith in which all racing, trotting, pool-selling, and book-making are conducted on its premises.

The Canadian people are very fond of horse racing, and our country has already proved itself well adapted to the breeding of race horses and trotters, but so far as racing and trotting are concerned a singular fatality seems to follow us. First our sport must needs be dragged through the mud by a gang of knaves, when lo! a lot of that other class of people who shall be unmentionable, but who are proverbially more dangerous than knaves, must come to its rescue, and matters be straightway made much worse than they were before.

As everybody knows, the nearest approaches to perfection are most speedily attained and most surely maintained through the medium of exaggerated types. The trotter is the intensified roadster just as the racehorse is the intensified saddle horse and hunter. The first is the outcome of the trotting turf, the second is the outcome of racing. The race course is the spot where the highest qualities of these animals are to be tested, and yet our legislators are doing all in their power to legislate these high equine types out of existence. It is quite true that

Mr. Robert Bonner paid high prices for Dexter, Edwin Forrest, Rarus, Grafton, Maud S., and several others, with no intention of allowing them to trot for money, but, on the other hand, had they never trotted for money how many of them would have ever developed anything like the speed that has made them famous, and which alone brought them under Mr. Bonner's notice? And for a moment let us see what is represented by the running turf. Luke Blackburn, Ten Broeck, and Longfellow are three racing stallions bred on this side of the Atlantic, neither of which could be bought for any sum that has been paid for any single horse in this country, while so far as imported stallions are concerned we will quote three purchases. Mr. J. R. Keene paid \$25,000 for Blue Gown and had the ill-luck to lose him in bringing him across the ocean; Mr. P. Lorillard paid \$25,000 for Mortemer, while Rayon d'Or cost Mr. W. L. Scott over \$40,000 delivered at his breeding farm near Erie, Pennsylvania. It is quite true that we cannot point to any such importations by Canadian importers, but with fair play there is no reason why our horse-breeders could not come to the front as rapidly as our cattle-men; and it is not too much to hope some Canadian horse-breeder might yet show the outside world that Canada can win fame with race horses just as Mr. Valancy Fuller has shown them what we can do with Jerseys in Canada.

But, aside from prospective successes it must be admitted that we have much to gain and nothing to lose by placing all sorts of turf speculation under the immediate control of thoroughly reputable and responsible people, and to do this some radical changes must be made in the present enactments concerning betting.

A FRENCHMAN ON TROTTERS.

In another column we give a letter from a French correspondent who takes for his text the American and Canadian trotter. While admitting that our correspondent writes a very clever and readable letter, we cannot help taking issue with him very pronouncedly. It is very evident that his opportunities for forming anything like a correct opinion upon the character and quality of American and Canadian trotters must have been extremely scanty. Of course if the gentleman has had "no account" livery hacks palmed off upon him as types of the American trotter it is not surprising that he is disgusted with what he supposes to be the whole race. While the practice of thus imposing upon the credulity of strangers in the country is very common, both in Canada and the United States, it cannot be too strongly condemned. Here for example is a really clever horseman and entertaining letter writer terribly prejudiced against the American trotter just because he has been made the victim of one or more practical jokes. Had our correspondent, during his brief stay on this side of the Atlantic, been shown fair specimens of our leading families of trotters, he would have gone home with a very different opinion

of them. Had he seen fair average samples of the Hambletonians, Mambrinos, Abdallahs, or indeed any of the direct descendants of the great father of trotting families, "Old Messenger," he might have complained that their heads were sometimes a trifle coarse, but he never would have accused them of having long backs, slack loins, or, above all, narrow in their of being stifles and sickle hocks. Nor would he have found these defects prevalent amongst the Vermont Black Hawks, the Bashaws, Morgans, or even the Blue Bells. Nor are they to be found in Canada among the Royal Georges, Clear Grits, Grey Eagles, Cœur de Lions, nor St. Lawrences. Had old Clear Grit and his handsome son Amber been paraded before our correspondent when he was in this country, and the fact concealed from him that they belonged to the detested tribe of trotters, nothing is more probable than that he would have become enthusiastic over what he supposed to be specimens of his favorite type of thoroughbreds.

In fact it is all nonsense for anyone to affect to despise the trotter who really admires the thoroughbred, for both tribes, even in their best specimens, repeatedly overlap the imaginary line which is supposed to divide the respective conformations of the two types. A horse that is, as our correspondent describes, long-backed, slack-loined, sickle-hocked, thin in the stifles, and narrow in the chest, cannot be a successful trotter any more than he could be a successful race horse. Our correspondent has pretty fully described what a real trotter is not in his tirade against our light harness stock on this side of the Atlantic, but his idea of what should be asked of a trotter will strike the average Canadian and American reader as somewhat amusing. A horse that will trot off with a half a ton and not feel any inconvenience might be all very well to hire out to a Montreal *habitant* who wants one horse to draw his whole family for a drive around the mountain, but very few among those who have any right to be considered "horsemen" in this country would care to ask a trotter or roadster to draw more than five or six hundred pounds at anything like a high rate of speed. The slow-going clumsy trotter described by this French correspondent might answer very nicely for an omnibus or express horse, but in this country at all events such animals could not be made to take the place of "gentlemen's roadsters."

RYSDYK STOCK FARM.

Those who take a deep interest in the progress of horse-breeding in Canada will learn with regret that Mr. J. P. Wisner has consigned the bulk of his fashionable trotting stock to Kellogg, of New York, to be disposed of at public auction. Though Rysdyk Stock Farm was singularly unfortunate in the breeding of trotters it was rather fortunate in developing them. Orient, Hiram Woodruff, Barbara Patchen, and Chestnut Hill, though not foaled there, were developed in the possession of Mr.

Wisner. Rysdyk came there a comparatively obscure though wonderfully well-bred stallion. He sired a great many youngsters on the place, but it remained for Clingstone, a horse that never saw Rysdyk Stock Farm, to make him famous as a producer of trotters. At the time Mr. Wisner purchased Chestnut Hill he did so under the impression that he was a son of Rysdyk. As long as Chestnut Hill continued to be of little or no account the story of his parentage was never questioned. In time, however, Chestnut Hill became famous on the trotting turf, and then the truth came out, which was, that Chestnut Hill was a son of Strathmore. Though this discovery was certainly one calculated to prejudice Mr. Wisner's interests, it is but justice to him to say that from the time he was led to doubt the accuracy of the reputed pedigree of his horse no one could be more zealous than he was in having the matter probed to the bottom, and that when he learned the true pedigree he promptly took the most effective methods of letting it be generally known. At this time Clingstone was unknown to fame, and Rysdyk's reputation rested solely on the successes of his reputed son Chestnut Hill, so that in giving to the world the fact that Chestnut Hill was a son of Strathmore, Mr. Wisner was, for the time at least, taking away the reputation of his own stallion. He was not slow to profit by his newly acquired knowledge as to the pedigree of his young stallion, for he immediately went to Kentucky and purchased some of Strathmore's produce, getting the fine stallion Chandos in the lot. After Rysdyk had been for some time in Mr. Wisner's possession he added both Phil Sheridan and Joe Brown to his list of stallions, but neither of these (though the former had been successful with all sorts of mares before he went there) appeared able to break the monotonous run of ill-luck which hung over Rysdyk Stock Farm. Sheridan and Joe Brown both left Mr. Wisner's farm some years ago, and more recently they both departed this life, while, as everybody knows, Rysdyk has gone to Cleveland, and now the remainder of the stock belonging to the farm is to be scattered through the means of a sale in New York. Thus it is that an institution which at one time promised to do so much toward establishing Canadian supremacy on the trotting turf will soon be no more.

That Rysdyk Stock Farm has proved a serious disappointment to its owner there is little cause to doubt, but at the same time, through the successes of horses trained there and hailing from that establishment, Mr. Wisner has gained considerable prominence among the supporters of the trotting turf.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE, &c.

In a recent issue we credited an article entitled "Making Gilt-Edged Butter" to "Orestes Pierce, of Baldwin, Maine." We should have added that the letter in question appeared in the (Chicago) *Breeders' Gazette*.

INNOCENT BUT UNPLEASANT.

When Mark Twain published his experience in running an agricultural paper many people doubtless thought the picture over-drawn, but anyone who amuses himself by looking over the editorial columns of some so-called agricultural papers published on this side of the Atlantic will come to the conclusion that Mark Twain put the case very mildly indeed.

Several months since nearly every American live stock paper of any standing or character published the result of a seven days' butter test by Mary Anne of St. Lambert, made under the immediate supervision of sworn representatives of the American Jersey Cattle Club. More recently we published a picture of this famous cow, and in connection with it repeated the facts regarding the test which we had published shortly after it had been made.

Singularly enough, *The Husbandman* (of Elmira, N. Y.) furiously attacks this second publication of Mary Anne's test. In the first place he appears to be charmingly innocent of all knowledge as to Mary Anne's antecedents. He says:—"With delightful complacency THE CANADIAN BREEDER assumes for Canada the glory of producing this remarkable animal." If this means anything, it means that Canada is not entitled to the glory of producing this remarkable animal; and then follows a declaration to the effect that Mary Anne of St. Lambert never produced five pounds of butter in one day, the writer insisting that a very large proportion must have been water. In other words, this moulder of public opinion on live stock and agricultural matters is either trying to cram a silly falsehood down the throats of his readers, or else he is ignorant of the fact that Mary Anne of St. Lambert was calved at St. Lambert, in the Province of Quebec. Now, this ignoramus in all that pertains to live stock undertakes to set up his puny "say so," not only against the word of a gentleman and a breeder of Mr. Fuller's standing, but also against the sworn testimony of two accredited agents of the American Jersey Cattle Club. Mr. Fuller and other gentlemen of unquestioned repute who compose the American Jersey Cattle Club can well afford to wholly disregard the aspersions cast upon their character and veracity by one who is either guilty of crass ignorance of live stock matters, or of something even more discreditable; but the agricultural and live stock press on this side of the Atlantic may be pardoned for feeling a little sore at the presence in their fraternity of such an egregious ass.

BOW PARK.

Mr. John Hope, we understand, has entered into a three years' engagement as manager of the Bow Park farm, with Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons, the new proprietors of the establishment. Mr. Hope will greatly augment the present Shorthorn herd by importations from England.

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

This week we give what is said to be a life like portrait of "Honest Abe" No. 1,443, P.C. R., a celebrated Poland China, the property of A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Illinois. Want of space in this issue prevents us placing before our readers a lengthened description of the owners herd and fame. We hope next week to be able to do so.

BRITISH AMERICAN SHORTHORN ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL SALE.

The above sale was held yesterday at the Black Horse hotel in this city. Mr. Fairbanks, of Whitby, efficiently conducted the sale as auctioneer. The affair was anything but a success. A good audience of representative breeders, but few buyers. In fact, so discouraging was the result that the association contemplates discontinuing their annual sales for the future. In the event of another sale being held, better arrangements should be made to afford buyers and the public a view of the animals when brought into the ring, which during the proceedings was crowded to such an extent that it was impossible for those outside to see what was being offered.

PRODUCE OF ENGLISH FARM CROPS FOR 1884.

From the official returns of the "estimated average produce per acre of the principal crops" recently issued from the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council office, the *London Live Stock Journal* summarizes the following interesting statement:—

The average of wheat for the preceding 10 years is stated at 28.77 bushels per acre, and last year's crop is estimated at 29.96 bushels per acre over England and Scotland—an advance upon the standard return of 1.19 bushels per acre. For England and Wales the ordinary average is given at 28.66 bushels, and the crop of 1884 is estimated at 29.85 bushels, or a gain of about 1.15th bushel per acre. The standard average for Scotland is stated at 32.69 bushels, or fully 4 bushels more per acre than in England and Wales; and last year's Scotch crop of wheat is estimated at no less than 34.17 bushels per acre, or nearly 1½ bushels above the standard yield. The total produce of the wheat crop in Great Britain last year is stated at 80,215,877 bushels, or nearly nine per cent. below the average for the preceding 10 years. The English wheat crop of 1884 yielded 77,867,616 bushels, and the Scotch 2,348,261 bushels—the former showing a decrease of 8.67 per cent., and the latter of 13.50 per cent.

Barley has turned out fairly well in England and Wales, but in Scotland has fallen considerably short of early expectations. In England and Wales the estimate for last year is 34.06 bushels, or 0.15 above the standard yield; Scotland 34.27, or rather more than half a bushel per acre below the ordinary average. The total produce of barley last year is estimated at 73,912,739 bushels—England and Wales, 66,011,530; Scotland, 7,901,209 bushels. It is computed that this is 8,889,644 bushels, or 10.74 per cent., below the average production of the preceding ten years.

The oat crop shows a great deficiency—a decline from the standard yield of over two bushels per acre in England, nearly one bushel in Scotland, and about 1½ bushels for the two together. The standard for England and Wales is given at 40.91, and for Scotland at 35.83 bushels per acre. Last year's English crop is estimated to produce 38.88 bushels and the Scotch 35.10 bushels per acre. The total production of oats is estimated at 109,397,129 bushels—England and Wales, 72,683,808; Scotland, 36,713,321 bushels, an increase of 2 per cent. in the former, and a decline 10 per cent. in the latter.

The produce of peas is estimated at 24.64 bushels per acre, or 3.79 bushels below the ordinary average. In Scotland this crop turned out well, but is grown there only to a very limited extent. Beans are credited with an average produce of 25.78 bushels per acre—about 4½ bushels below the usual yield. This decline arises entirely in England and Wales, for in Scotland the bean crop, which, however, occupies in that country only about 700,000 acres, was last year exceptionally good.

From all hands the reports of the potato crop are favorable—an average yield of 6.62 tons, or fully half a ton per acre above the ordinary average. The gross produce of potatoes is stated at 3,743,203 tons, or 15.09 per cent. greater than the average of the preceding ten years. It is to be regretted that the root crops cannot be spoken of in similar terms. Turnips have fallen in England and Wales from a standard yield of 15.08 to 12.67 tons per acre, and in Scotland from 16.06 to 15.23 tons per acre. The gross produce of this crop for Great Britain is given at 27,073,322 tons, which shows a decline of 14.43 per cent.—17.38 per cent. in England and Wales, and 5.70 per cent. in Scotland. The small area of mangolds grown in Scotland gave a good return, but in England this crop falls short of the usual average by nearly three tons per acre. The average in England for last year is estimated at 16.97 tons per acre.

THE JERSEY BULL VICTOR HUGO.

Mr. I. J. Clapp, of Kenosha, Wisconsin, sends the following reminiscences of Victor Hugo to the *Chicago Breeders' Gazette*:—

There is considerable controversy and much writing and figuring in our stock papers of today upon the question of which blood, Stoke Pogis or Victor Hugo, contributes most towards the valuable productive qualities of Mary Anne of St. Lambert.

A word for Victor Hugo, when his blood was not mingled with that of Stoke Pogis; in the west, far removed from any influence of aristocratic families, when he stood alone to build a reputation on a very poor foundation, unheralded and unknown, except for his vicious habits. He came here a stranger, among a people who at that day cared little for pedigree and less for the little Jerseys. He came from Canada, with the pleasing reputation of having killed one man; was sent west, where bull fights were more popular than in Canada.

The gentleman who imported him soon became weary of him in consequence of his unmanageableness; and securing no great benefit from his get—a few cows only, and they were sold into other herds, shrewd dairymen embracing the opportunity. A neighbor, Mr. R. S. Huston, hearing that he was about to be sacrificed applied for ownership, and was told that \$30 would buy the bull, but was advised never to take him from the stall. The offer was altogether too tempting, and with a small regiment he proceeded to remove the bull to

his own barn, a few miles distant, and without any difficulty. He was still a stranger, so far as name or breeding goes. Here he was given a chance on grade cows, and here he developed rapidly. As soon as his heifers came to use he was looked up, and his name and breeding came to light. He served not half a dozen thoroughbred Jerseys while here and left but one heifer of full blood, but scores of grades; and a *more marked improvement on grades, for butter and milk, it has never been my lot to observe.* To see the cows of his get, with their fine size, large udders, firm, well-placed teats, and carrying their productive qualities in every look, was a sight that any good judge of dairy stock will appreciate! How often has the writer been refused the ownership of some of them, the owner remarking "they are producing eighty cents worth of butter each day." However, by skirmishing around I have been the owner of several, and they have gone to Chicago, Fargo, Dak., and Denver. So far I have never had but one complaint, and that from a person who has never paid for what he bought.. (I wish they were here now!)

Mr. Huston has now a large herd, consisting of the best butter cows in the country. He has made a great success in butter-making, and said to me a few days since that the greatest boom he ever received in his business was from Victor Hugo. He says he has never seen a poor cow of his get, and he has improved the dairy breed in the entire country. He was kept until he had passed his usefulness, and died a natural death, lamented by his owner even until the present time; and lamented because he did not anticipate enough to procure some registered Jerseys to breed him to. It may well be said of Victor Hugo that he added a great amount of wealth to our section, and cannot be forgotten in years to come. His stock blood is more distributed than if he had been retained in Canada on thoroughbreds, and I am not quite certain but that he has added more to the wealth of the country by this distribution of his blood in grades than he would have done if entirely kept for thoroughbreds.

One thing is certain—he has proved that thoroughbred bulls are the great need to cross on our common native cows if we desire great results. He has proved to the sluggard farmer that what is needed to improve our stock cheaply and safely is a thoroughbred bull of an approved family. It is a lesson we cannot forget, and we are now looking sharply and criticising the progenitors of our males.

SHORTHORNS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN SHORTHORN ASSOCIATION.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the British American Shorthorn Association was held Tuesday afternoon at the office of THE CANADIAN BREEDER, corner of Front and Church streets. The attendance was large. The president, Mr. John Dryden, M.P.P., occupied the chair.

EXECUTIVE REPORT.

The report of the Executive Committee was presented, stating that the association had met with continued success during the past year. Volume III., containing the pedigree of 1,076 bulls and 1,112 cows, had been delivered to the members. The total receipts on account of the entries in the volume were \$605.60, while the cost of the volume was a little over \$550. This was the first volume in which the receipts for registration had equalled the cost of print-

ing. Since last meeting arrangements had been made for exchange of publications with the English Shorthorn Society, and as they already exchanged with the American Association both English and American herd books would be available for members desiring to consult them. The total receipts during the year had been \$2,040.99, and after the various disbursements there was a balance on hand of \$135.96. At the association sale held in December, 1883, the receipts were \$182 and the disbursements \$247.10. The balance was paid out of the funds of the association. The total membership at present was 260, an increase of forty-two over last year.

The report was adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin, Ont.; Vice-Presidents—Messrs. Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; J. S. Williams, Knowlton, Que.; Prof. Geo. Lawson, Halifax, N.S.; Acton Burrows, Winnipeg, Man.; James Steele, New Westminster, B.C.; Julius L. Inches, Fredericton, N.B.; Secretary, R. L. Denison, Toronto. The following were elected in place of the seven retiring members of the Executive Committee:—Messrs. T. C. Patteson, Toronto; Francis Green, Inverkip; E. Jeff, Bond Head; Wm. Linton, Aurora; Sol. White, M.P.P., Windsor; F. Shore, White Oak, P.Q.; and James Russell, Richmond. The following were elected representatives to the Industrial Exhibition Association:—Messrs. Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont., and John Snell, Edmonton, Ont.

Mr. Patteson called the attention of the association to the exorbitant rates charged by the Grand Trunk for transporting cattle. He mentioned an instance in which the company had charged \$30 for running a car-load of cattle from Barrie to Eastwood. Frequently cars with live stock were shunted into sidings and allowed to remain there all day. It was necessary that there should be quicker transportation and cheaper rates or the railways would kill off the industry.

After considerable discussion the following were appointed a deputation to wait on the companies and see if they could be induced to take action in the matter:—The President, Messrs. T. C. Patteson, Col. White, Richard Gibson, and A. R. Gordon.

Mr. Thomas Shaw, Hamilton, was present and addressed the association in favor of steps being taken to amalgamate the Canadian Herd Book and the British American Herd Book.

During the discussion which followed the opinion was freely expressed that the Ontario Government subsidy to the Canadian Herd Book should be withdrawn. The members were not willing that the initiative should be taken by the association, but expressed the opinion that the Canadian Herd Book would soon die a natural death.

A vote of thanks was passed to the manager of THE CANADIAN BREEDER for his courtesy in placing the board-room of his office at the disposal of the association.

The meeting then adjourned.

FRESH EGGS THE YEAR ROUND.

Make a hen comfortable, and she will lay. If a laying breed, so much the better. It is with Biddy much as with Brindle. Good treatment disposes to maternity—in the hen to the greater production of eggs; in the cow to the increased secretion of milk. How, then, are we to make the hen most comfortable? This depends much upon circumstances, some situations being more favorable than others.

In winter there must be warmth as well as light. Windows will readily give entrance to the light of the sun and the reflection of the snow; but they should be made double so as to secure warmth, and well fitted in, especially the outside sash. Keep firmly secured during the winter and have ventilation elsewhere. Secure the sides and roof well against the cold. In no case permit a crowded condition of the fowls. The light will make it pleasant, the roominess will dispose to the ease and freedom; the latter being a prominent element of the fowl, which can not be abridged much without harm, though the Asiatics are somewhat an exception to this—probably from their long habit of close quarters and petting in the thickly-inhabited countries of the East. Hence they are well calculated for our cities. Cleanliness and fresh air are a necessity. Ventilation and disinfectants are the means to secure them; the latter not lacking in variety to meet circumstances, among which dry air, secured by a coal stove, stands first, the stove also serving as a superior ventilator to carry off the heavy noxious air below. This for the more imposing structures. The windows of course, are to be on the south side and, if the north side is secured by a rise of ground or the wall of another building—anything that effectually keeps out the cold—all the better. This for winter.

Summer requires a different thing, and largely the opposite. How to obtain coolness, instead of warmth, must now be the study. Not only ventilation, but shade is wanted. Trees here are one of the greatest advantages—trees and plenty of fresh air. These can be obtained readily by movable buildings, which are somewhat in vogue, and which favor the other advantage of turning about the building—the southside side, with the windows now facing the north and getting the morning and evening sun, and shade the rest of the day. In the great majority of cases, however, this is not done and can not be done in the cities; but is the best of all plans where practicable, as it is the most efficient means of securing cleanliness, also affording pasture and freshness for the fowls. Where the hen-house is a fixture, a temporary awning is a great help in securing relief from the heat.

These are mainly the principles that govern in keeping fowls successfully. As circumstances vary, so the means for carrying out the principles will also vary; so that every one must judge for himself what is best suited to his case—how most readily and cheaply he can conform to its requirements. For the man who has not aptitude enough for this is not likely to succeed after he is furnished with what is necessary; but with intelligence and prompt action success is always attainable—not so much at first as after experience has aided him. It is a trade, like all other business, which even the most capable must learn before they can realize its greatest advantages.

To carry out the true spirit of a successful hennery, the keeper must be on good terms with his feathered family, and permit of no strange intrusions, to frighten the fowls; for no frightened fowl will lay. All disturbance, of whatever kind, must be avoided, and kindness and good treatment exercised from earliest chickenhood, to the end. This makes a fowl at home and eager, if a prolific breed, for propagation. If she now has a sufficiency, not an excess, of food; the necessary variety, so that she is satisfied; is strong, but not fat; with pure water whenever she wants it, and some gravel to grind her food; also room enough in her quarters, so that she does not feel confinement—in a word, if she is happy, she will lay. Avoid, by all means, an exclusive diet of corn.

Let corn be one among several other grains, buckwheat leading. Scraps of meat or other animal food should occasionally be given, as well as green vegetable material, or in summer access to grass and a range in the fresh air. An occasional forage of this kind, say once a day, is of vast benefit, and a pleasure to the fowls, as well as to the keeper who observes it.

But who will take all this trouble? The answer is: those who succeed. You cannot succeed if you treat your fowls indifferently, whatever the breed may be. There may be eggs, and sometimes quite abundant; but in the long run they will cost more than they are worth, and often do so in the start. However, a little judicious management goes a great way, only let it cover the more prominent points. But full success can only be obtained by observing all that relates to the well-being of the hens. Then a family can possess itself of cheap and fresh eggs the year round.—*Utica Herald.*

MEETING OF SHIRE HORSE BREEDERS.

North Western Live Stock Journal.

A meeting of those interested in the breeding and importation of Shire horses was held at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, recently, about twenty gentlemen being in attendance. This was an adjourned meeting from the one held here during the week of the last Fat Stock show.

In calling the meeting to order, Mr. Geo. E. Brown stated that the object of the present gathering was to take the necessary initial steps towards the formation of a permanent organization, the breeders and importers of Shire horses, so far having no duly established association for the mutual protection of their own interests. He believed the first thing to do was to appoint temporary officers, after which nominations for permanent officers could be made.

Acting on the suggestion of Mr. Brown, a temporary organization was speedily effected.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting to wait upon those now engaged in the business of breeding and importing Shire horses, with a view to having them take shares of stock to be placed on the market by the new association, reported that the success with which they met had far exceeded their anticipations, over one hundred shares having already been disposed of, with other breeders to be heard from.

A motion was then made and adopted appointing Messrs. Pritchard, Brown, Burgess, Thompson and Baylor a committee on nominations for permanent officers, with a request that they also report a plan for organization.

The committee retired for consultation, and soon after reported the following as the result of their deliberation:—

That this organization be called "The American Shire Horse association," to consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and board of nine directors, five of whom shall constitute a quorum; the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer to act as ex-officio members—three of the directors to form an executive committee for the greater acceleration of business. We recommend the following named gentlemen as officers for the ensuing year:—President, A. G. Danforth, Washington, Ills.; vice-president, Geo. E. Brown, Aurora, Ills.; treasurer, F. C. Warren, Fox Lake, Wis.; secretary, Chas. Burgess, Wena, Ills. Board of directors, Wm. B. Powell, Springboro, Penn.; Samuel Bell, Wooster, Ohio; B. F. Dorsey, Perry, Ills.; Wm. Thompson, Maysville, Mo.; F. C. Danforth,

Charles City, Ia.; John M. Farr, Richmond, Ind.; Wm. E. Pritchard, Ottawa, Ills.; W. H. Grove, Washington, Ills.; R. P. Sterrick, Springfield, Ills.—the president, vice-president and secretary, to act as a committee to take out articles of incorporation and to call together the board of directors to prepare by-laws and rules to be submitted to the stockholders.

The report was accepted, and the recommendation relating to officers for the ensuing year unanimously concurred in.

A brief discussion ensued as to what should constitute eligibility to record, cost of registering, price of volumes, and salary of secretary, all of which subjects, however, were deferred to some future time.

No further business was transacted, and, on motion, the meeting adjourned subject to call of the president.

MR. WALTER GILBEY'S SALE OF SHIRE-HORSES.

From the London Live Stock Journal.

Mr. Walter Gilbey's great sale at Elsenham Paddocks yesterday will be reckoned as an important landmark in the history of Shire-horses. A larger and more influential company we have seldom seen around a sale-ring, and with its grand average of £172 4s. for 40 the sale of animals will rank as the most successful of its kind that has ever taken place in this country. The competition throughout was spirited, and the prices obtained are unprecedentedly high. The gathering was exceptionally representative and influential, including most of the horse-breeders in England, and a few from Scotland and Ireland. It was computed that close on 2,000 were present, and to accommodate those attending the sale the Great Eastern Railway Company made special arrangements, which proved very satisfactory. Luncheon was served at noon, and the sale commenced about half past one.

The animals were carefully inspected in the forenoon, and on all hands they were spoken of in terms of the highest commendation. The 40 animals catalogued were passed under the hammer, and the exceedingly sound, natural, and thriving condition in which they were all brought out spoke well for the system of management pursued in the stud. The fillies in particular were greatly admired, and the spirited contests which took place for the choicer of them demonstrated unquestionably a very strong and growing demand for thoroughly good Shire-horses. Several of the stallions, notably that grand horse Gay Spark, and also Crowland Chief, were esteemed very highly; but generally speaking, the fillies were still more meritorious than the stallions. To Mr. Gilbey, no doubt, one of the most gratifying features in the sale will be the very high prices which were realized by the young mares and fillies of his own breeding. The 22 fillies reached the handsome average of £190 5s.

The most general favorites were Glow, Cosy, Topsy's Gipsy, Moulton Belle, Moulton Gem, and Gay Spark. For all these, as well as for some of the others, the competition was unusually keen, and the prices, although not higher than the merit of the animals warranted, were certainly very handsome. Glow, it will be seen, heads the list with 475 gs., and is closely followed by Gay Spark, for which, by many good judges, a still higher price was expected. Mr. Coke was fortunate in getting Cosy at 400 gs., and Topsy's Gipsy, Timbrel, Special, and some of the others were considered decidedly cheap at the figures which they reached. Moulton Belle gives special promise of usefulness, and it may be expected that she, as well as several of the others, will form hard opponents in coming show yards. Gay Spark,

with his rare action, was universally admired, and so also was Crowland Chief. Some of the young stallions sold cheaply, lower relatively than the fillies. The sale was conducted by Messrs. Sexton and Grimwade, Mr. Sexton doing duty on the rostrum with his wonted energy and success. At the close of the sale enthusiastic cheers were given for Mr. and Mrs. Gilbey.

The following is the sale list :—

FILLIES FOALED IN 1883.

Timbrel, by Bonny Tom 241—Mr. Cartwright...	130
Honest Girl, by Honest Tom II. 1,122—Col. Sir R. Lloyd-Lindsay.....	180
Saba, by King Charles 2,443—Mr. Barter, Westminster, London.....	50
Glare, by Cromwell 2,415—T. Mann, Silverton Hall, Scole, Norfolk.....	105
Smirk, by Prince 2,480—Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart.....	120
Glow, by Spark 2,497—Col. Sir R. Lloyd-Lindsay	475
Glitte by Spark 2,497—Lord Belper.....	100
Spencer, by Briton's Pride 3,005—Mr. Wells, Peterborough.....	125
Gloss, by Spark 2,497—Lord Egerton of Tatton.	50
Gas, by Spark 2,497—Mr. Lawrence.....	35

FILLIES FOALED IN 1882.

Moulton Gem, by Matchless Wonder 2,622—T. H. Miller.....	300
Ash, by John Wycliffe 3,162—Mr. Webster, London.....	180
Cosy, by Champion of England 477—the Hon. E. Coke.....	400
Moulton Belle, by Matchless Wonder 2,622—Mr. Bryant.....	350
Specimen, by Captain Brown 3,017—Col. Jay, London.....	65
Marvel, by Boro' Champion 2,537—J. T. Power, Dublin.....	240
Linnet, by King Bill 3,773—Mr. Webster, Westminster, London.....	180
Dusty, by Hercules III. 2,436—Hon. Mrs. Maynel Ingram, Leeds.....	210
Parcel, by Paradox 3,246—Sir F. Goldsmith, Tunbridge.....	70

MARES FOALED IN 1881.

Rich, by Fortrey Samson 2,426—Lord Hothfield	240
Topsy's Gipsy, by Honest Tom 1,105—Mr. Smith	350
Barry, Marbury, Cheshire.....	350
Special, by Captain Brown 3,017—Hon. Mrs. Maynel, Ingram, Leeds.....	135

BROOD MARES.

Active—Mr. Byford, Glemsford, Suffolk.....	40
Dusky, by King of the Country (C. Edwards Outwell)—Mr. Webster.....	160
Cheerful, by Heart of Oak 1,009—A. H. A. Johnston.....	100
Tulip—Col. Jay.....	60
Jet—Mr. Ralph Palmer.....	46
Coal—Mr. Dunn.....	50

STALLION.

Gay Spark, by The Colonel 2,101—Mr. Bryant	450
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STALLIONS FOALED IN 1883.

Prince Spark, by Spark 2,497—Lord Hothfield...	240
Shire Duke, by Spark 2,497—Mr. Webster.....	105
Bluebeard, by Spark 2,497—Lord Egerton.....	200
Crowland Chief, by Champion 450—Mr. Alfred Gilbey, Woburn House, Bucks.....	250
Pelham Hero, by Shire King 2,903—Major Russell.....	80
King Spark, by Spark 2,497—Mr. Matthews, Chigwell.....	65

STALLIONS FOALED IN 1882.

Good Sort, by Right Sort, 2,483—The Rochester Cart-horse Society.....	150
Honest Shire, by Honest Tom II., 1,122—Major Russell.....	145
Sawley Shire, by Royal George II., 2,485—Mr. Lawson.....	130
Toddington Don, by Ace of Trumps, 17—Mr. Jefferson, Yorkshire.....	140
Shire King, by Ploughboy, 1,752—Mr. Park....	160

SUMMARY.

	Total	Average.
10 Fillies foaled in 1883.....	£1,438 10 0	£143 16 1
9 Fillies foaled in 1882.....	1,989 15 0	221 1 8
3 Fillies foaled in 1881.....	761 5 0	253 15 0
6 Brood mares.....	478 16 0	79 16 0
12 Stallions.....	2,220 15 0	185 1 3
40 animals.	£6,889 1 0	£172 4 6

THE LIVE CATTLE TRAFFIC.

John R. Hutchison writes to the London Live Stock Journal as follows :—

"I have just returned from New York in a well-ordered steamship. We had on deck 132 head of cattle, reared and fed on the other side of the water, but shipped alive to be slaughtered in England within a week of their arrival, so as to be supposed to merit the name, and, therefore, the higher price of "prime English beef."

During the first week of the passage we encountered strong westerly and north-westerly gales. Gradually the heavy seas washed away board after board of the cattle sheds. The poor bulls were rolled about the deck at the mercy of the wind and waves. Thud after thud told us how the fine, strong bulls of a ton weight were struggling in vain for a footing. No fodder or water could be given to them for a day or two. Their horns were broken off at the root, and you could see them hanging from the head with the blood pouring off. Their knees were raw, their legs broken, their sides gored, as they tumbled against the iron winches and bulwarks of the ship. Whole days and nights you could hear them rolling backwards and forwards across the deck with every lurch of the vessel. Then came, not the loud roar of the bull, but the quiet moan of the poor dying beast, unless, as in many instances, the water mercifully washed them overboard, and so shortened their sufferings. Out of 132 we landed only 67, or one more than half. The sight during these gales of this slaughter by inches was most heartrending, and never may it be my lot to witness it again. The captain and all the men were as kind to the poor brutes as they could possibly be, the captain working with his own hand for the comfort of the animals.

But there is a much more serious aspect to the question than the mere sufferings of the animals themselves. I allude to the danger caused to the lives of the captain and his crew by the uncontrollable rolling of these heavy beasts. The rails of the ship were in many places broken right away by the falls of the cattle. Through one of these gaps the boatswain was washed overboard and was drowned in his attempt to slide a dead bull of into the water. The man who was helping him had a hairbreadth escape. All the crew were liable to be washed away through these gaps in the discharge of their duties. They were also in constant danger of being crushed to death at any moment by a bull falling upon them. I refrain from expressing any opinion. These are simply facts of which I was an eye-witness. Is it not time that the live cattle traffic should be stopped—at any rate during the winter months? Who is to blame? What is the remedy?

THE POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

The following letter from Mr. A. C. Moore, of Canton, Illinois, in breeding, will be read with interest.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

Swine are not native in the Western Hemisphere. Columbus took them to Hispanolia in 1493. They were first taken to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland in 1553, to Canada in 1608, and to Virginia in 1609. About the year 1627 they had become so numerous about Jamestown, Va., that they were dangerous, and history tells us that palisades were employed for protection. With the earliest emigrants, swine were carried to each new settlement, but they were of a very indifferent type, generally hunted all of their own food, and had but little care at first.

The Poland-China breed, originated in Ohio.

To give anything like an accurate and detailed statement of the successive steps that have produced this really valuable breed, or to name the persons most entitled to credit therefor, is now impossible. No breeder has ever claimed for himself, until recently, the origin of this breed. But now a certain gentleman, living in Butler county, Ohio, engaged in the shipping of this stock, comes to the front, in print, and says he originated this breed about 47 years ago—in 1837. This, to my own knowledge, is a mistake. In giving my reasons for this assertion I am prompted first, by the desire to do justice to myself in the part I have taken in *improving* this breed, and secondly, to relate my personal experiences and observations, in refutation of the claims of the gentleman who says he is the originator of the Poland-China breed, and who has endeavored to deprive me of the credit I have so honorably and justly earned, by arrogating to himself the praise.

In 1789, two years after this gentleman says he originated this breed, with my father's family I came to Ohio, and settled near Monroe, Butler county. Being 18 years of age at that time, I soon became acquainted with the families in the neighborhood, among which were the McCrearys, Boyds, Clarks and Magees, and lived within a short distance of the family of the latter, and was particularly well acquainted with the old gentleman Magee and his sons. Being raised on a farm, and my father quite a stock raiser, I became personally acquainted with all the stock-men in the vicinity of Monroe, and think I knew pretty well what was going on among those interested in this branch of farming, and I never heard at that time, nor during my residence there of sixteen years, that any particular person laid claim to the origin of the Poland-China hog, but know that the breed, as it existed at that early day, was the result of the combined efforts of the farmers of that vicinity, who interchanged opinions and related their individual experiences one to the other, which culminated in the production of the Poland China hog—a cross of Poland, Big Spotted China, Byfield and Irish Grazier, and for thirty-seven years there has been no cross with any breed. But these hogs were very inferior to the improved stock of the last twenty-eight years. In short, they were of all colors and styles—uniformity in any particular being conspicuous for its absence—and bore no resemblance to the fine, well-proportioned, symmetrical animal we have to-day.

This was the condition in which I found this hog when I commenced business for myself, in 1846. I at once directed my attention to the improvement of the breed—to eradicate the defects and breed in desirable points. My success was most gratifying, and in 1854, after eight years of labor with this end in view, I prepared for market, and sold to Fisher and Chapin, of Hamilton, Ohio, 32 head of seventeen months old pigs, and 25 head of nine months pigs. The former lot averaged 469 pounds net, and the latter 207 pounds net, and were fat enough to cut "clear pork." They were considered, and so acknowledged, the best lot of hogs ever marketed in the State at that day. The following year I fattened and sold to Tituson & Oglesby, of Middleton, Ohio, 40 head which averaged 435 pounds net. I then became satisfied that I had *the hog*—that would fatten at any age and grow at the same time—a breed that was uniform in style and color, being spotted white and black, with occasional sandy hairs, and this peculiarity should be maintained. They should be kept spotted, as they are known as the spotted hog. Some breeders, however, are breeding them black.

I at once came to Illinois and settled in Ful-

ton county, near Canton, where I still reside, bringing with me eleven head of the choicest animals of my herd—the first introduced in the West—and commenced the raising and breeding of this stock, which I have been improving and bringing up to its present standard of excellence, giving my individual special attention to every detail in the great success attained. So we have to-day the Poland-China hog, whose reputation is only co-equal with its merits.

Respectfully,
A. C. MOORE.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Horseflesh Record.

Hawkeye Duke II., 13,007, Gideon Blackstone, Red Oak, Iowa, to J. C. Anderson, Eau Claire, Penn.
Euchess XXXII., 12,940, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., to C. K. Dow, De Soto, Kan.
Sovereign Duke V., 12,946, N. H. Gentry, to H. J. Buckingham, Oskaloosa, Kan.
Model, 5,144, Samuel Gaiss, New Washington, Ohio, to G. W. Ernest, Fostoria, Ohio.
Sallie Pride, 11,271, and Clementine, 12,141, J. J. Mails, Manhattan, Penn., to G. W. F. Johnson, Phoenix, Arizona Ter.
Commander, 12,989, J. H. Newland, Slick Rock, Ky., to Carey Snoddy, Glasgow, Ky.
Jim Smythe, 13,013, A. W. Cooley, Coldwater, Mich., to B. N. Cooley, same place.
Ohio Princess, 11,884, and Ohio Prince, 11,885, E. P. Lough, Cameron, W. Va., to J. C. Lough, same place.
Queenie III., 12,617, Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio, to Leigh W. Forbes Co., Hackett City, Ark.
Marquis, 12,998, T. W. Samuels & Sons, Deatsville, Ky., to Joel I. Lyle, Lexington, Ky.
Oak Grove Belle II., 12,992, H. A. Mayhew, Niles, Cal., to W. I. Fisher, San Francisco, Cal.
Lady Greenbacks VI., 11,449, J. Tabor Mathers, Jacksonville, Ill., to W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky.
Elmwood Champion III., 13,051, C. F. Mills, Springfield, Ill., to F. M. Palmer, Clinton, Ill.
Botna Princess, 11,737, Gideon Blackstone, Red Oak, Iowa, to James Elliott, Abilene, Kan.
Duke of Morgan II., 12,999, Daub & Mathers, Jacksonville, Ill., to T. J. Claycomb, Herndon, Mo.
Royal Lady, 8,246, John Snell's Sons, Edmonton, Ont., Can., to N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.
Royal Charmer, 9,082, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont., Can., to N. H. Gentry.
Hoosier Boy, 12,499, and Jessie P., 12,500, W. J. Poyer, Berlin Heights, Ohio, to Lot Nichols, Butler, Ind.
Riverton Sallie B., 7,740, Geo. Blanchard & Bro., Portland, Me., to C. P. Mattocks, Portland, Me.
Spiteful's Minerva II., 12,886, Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio, to R. C. Lawhead, New Antioch, Ohio.
Minerva's Spiteful III., 12,993, and Gloster's Spiteful, 13,074, Geo. W. Penney, to Jacob Hayman, Belle Vernon, Ohio.
Bella Donna Lord, 10,723, W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky., to W. T. Miller & Bro., Bowling Green, Ky.
Maid of Logan, 12,902, and Mississippi Boy, 13,089, W. Warren Morton, to L. D. Belt, Meridian, Miss.
Josephine, 13,900, and Dexter, 13,091, W. Warren Morton, to A. B. Manion, Dexter, Tex.

LIST OF TRANSFERS.

Canada Shorthorn Herd Book up to 20th Feby., 1885.

h. Idothea (Vol. 9), by Prince Rupert [12,565], John Payne, Cayuga; John Bird, Canfield.
h. Larnnda (Vol. 9), by Prince Rupert [12,565], John Payne, Cayuga; John Bird, Canfield.
h. Cynthia (Vol. 9), by Lord Languish 3rd [12,089], John Payne, Cayuga; John Bird, Canfield.
h. Rhea (Vol. 9), by General Butler [8,603], John Payne, Cayuga; John Bird, Canfield.
b. Claudius [12,566], by Prince Rupert [13,565], John Payne, Cayuga; John Bownes, Cayuga.
b. Eryx [12,567], by Prince Rupert [12,565], John Payne, Cayuga; William Coverdale, Canfield.
b. Prince Rupert [12,565], by Earl of Goodness 5th [8,514], Wm. Douglas, Caledonia; Chas. Walker, Cayuga.
b. McKenzie [12,500], by Diadem [11,603], Alex. Wilson, Balsam; John Dunn, Kinsale.
b. Western Comet 2nd [12,568], by Western Comet [9,521], A. J. Stover & Sons, Norwich; H. B. Dixon, Alton.
h. May Queen (Vol. 9), by Prince Charlie [10,318], J. W. Gibbon, Napanee; John H. Bonistell, Gordon Mills.
b. The Laird [12,574], by Lord Bright Eyes 1st [7,319], James Moore, Harriston; Jos. Walker, Mildmay.
h. Beres (Vol. 9), by Prince Arthur [12,579], Robt. Shearer, Virgil; James Hiscott, Virgil.
b. Golden Prince [12,580], by Statesman 1st (44,096), John Isaac, Bomanton; Benj. Hoggarth, Cromarty.
c. Nelly Grey (Vol. 10), by Oxford Boy [1,907], Thos. Robinson, Kintore; John W. Robinson, St. Mary's.
c. Minnie May (Vol. 10), by Buckingham [8,184], Thomas Robinson, Kintore; John Sims, Kintore.
h. Strawberry 2nd (Vol. 9), by Senator [7,837], Thos. Laidlaw, Guelph; John I. Hobson.
h. Millie (Vol. 10), by Rose's Oxford [9,278], George Ashmore, Deloraine, Man.; James Cavers, Deloraine, Man.
b. Grover Cleveland [12,590], by San Polo [9,321], A. R. McGregor, Sarnia; Peter McGregor, Sarnia.
c. Victoria 5th (Vol. 10), by The Cavalier [7,944], Neil Stewart, Lumley; Peter Morrison, Chislehurst.
c. Victoria 6th (Vol. 10), by The Cavalier [7,944], Neil Stewart, Lumley; John McQueen, Lumley.
b. Royal George [12,598], by Royal Barmpton [11,967], Benj. Shuh, Berlin; Levi & David Shantz, Haysville.
b. Crown Prince [12,506], by Victor Emanuel [11,666], Isaac Bricker, Roseville; Benj. Bricker, Roseville.
b. Duke of Connaught [12,597], by Gladstone [8,023], Peter Smart, Palmerston; William Jackson, Palmerston.
b. Duke of Albany [12,596], by Gladstone [8,623], Peter Smart, Palmerston; John McTaggart, Mount Forest.
b. Darby [12,599], by Springwood Prince [9,411], A. White, Guelph; Owen Heffernan, Guelph.
h. Phoebe (Vol. 10), by 3rd Duke of Oneida 11,708, David Roth, Cross Hill; C. L. Zohr, Tavistock.
b. Lord Elgin [12,611], by Chromo 2nd [8,237], John McCausland, St. Thomas; Walter Lewis, Orwell.
b. Star Rubrum [12,612], by Western Comet [9,521], A. J. Stover & Sons, Norwich; J. Rice, Currie.

- b. Lorne [12,603], by The Cavalier [7,941], Neil Stewart, Lumley; Alex. McDonald, Rodgerville.
- h. Marion (Vol. 10), by The Cavalier [7,941], Neil Stewart, Lumley; Thos. Cudmore, Lumley.
- h. Victoria 4th (Vol. 10), by Washington [6,460], Neil Stewart, Lumley; Anderson Brothers, Lumley.
- h. Ellen Wye (Vol. 10), by Sir John [6,287], John McCurk, Thorndale; John Steele, Thorndale.
- b. Garafraxa Chief [12,615], by Sultan [10,981], John Doyle, Elora; Wm. Irving, Luther.
- b. Lord Welseley [12,916], by Sultan [10,981], John Doyle, Elora; Geo. Wilson, Moorefield.
- b. Flamboro Mazurka [12,600], by Mazurka Duke [5,703], R. B. Ireland, Nelson; John & Jas. Evans, Waterdown.
- b. Mazurka of Woodhill [12,601], by Mazurka Duke [5,703], R. B. Ireland, Nelson; Wm. Spence, Waterdown.
- h. Scarlet Velvet (Vol. 10), by Mazurka Duke [5,703], R. B. Ireland, Nelson; Wm. Spence, Waterdown.
- b. Young Britain [12,617], by Emperor [5,198], Wm. Mark, Little Britain; Wm. Fell, Bury's Green.
- b. Duke of Winterbourne [12,618], by Earl of Grass Hill [7,031], Wm. Glennie, Conestoga; Thos. Strachan, Linwood.
- b. King George [12,620], by 16th Seraph [10,821], Wm. Glennie, Conestoga; Wm. Chapman, Brucefield.
- h. Bertie (Vol. 10), by Sir Walter [11,865], Francis McBride, Binbrook; Alex. Donaldson, Binbrook.
- b. Captain Bill [12,622], by Lord Lorne [8,862], Francis McBride, Binbrook; Alex. Donaldson, Binbrook.
- h. The Fairy Queen (Vol. 10), by Captain Brant [8,300], Wm. Dent, Drumquin; Peter Turner, Drumquin.
- b. Pizarro [12,624], by Prince Leopold [10,334], Edgar Lasby, Inverhaugh; Levi Lasby, Ponsonby.
- h. Princess of Cavan (Vol. 10), by Hearty Prince [10,060], W. Philips, Cartwright; Richard Matchett, Millbrook.
- b. Ranger [12,625], by Constance Duke [8,261], Samuel Harmer, Wolverton; Christian Schantz, Bright.
- b. Robbie Burns [12,627], by Waxwork [8,012], B. Gibson, Whitby; Robt. H. Leary, Peterboro.
- b. Duke of Argyle [12,626], by Butterfly's Duke [11,763], Thos. Dunbar, Harriston; D. J. & D. Wilkinson, Harriston.
- b. Gay Boy 2nd [12,606], by Blooming Mayflower [8,153], Andrew Ross, Green Bank; D. Jackson, Woodville.
- b. Lord Simcoe [12,607], by Gay Boy 2nd [12,606], Donald Jackson, Woodville; Angus Grant, Beaverton.
- b. Calgary [12,608], by Gay Boy 2nd [12,606], Donald Jackson, Woodville; W. Bain, Beaverton.

Farm Notes.

The Australian Frozen Meat Export Company have lost £6,000 upon the half-year's trading. Their contract with the Orient Steamship Company terminates next October. Perhaps by that time we may hear of inventions for bringing meat through the tropics without the expense of freezing. It is believed that both butter and cheese will be imported from New Zealand to London without injury.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger*.

Australian papers just received show that the earliest reports of the crops, especially those of South Australia, were exaggerated. Rust had appeared in several districts, and stormy weather had also helped to diminish the yield of grain so that in some instances where fifteen bushels per acre were expected only eight have been obtained. In Victoria it is now certain that the wheat crop will be much below average. In New South Wales the wheat crop is moderately good. Maize also promised well up to the middle of last month, but there was some fear of damage from hot winds. Near the Murray River, both in New South Wales and Victoria, myriads of grasshoppers have eaten up everything green.

Live Stock Notes.

Reliable parties in New Mexico report that cattle there are being held at pretty stiff figures. Our New Mexico friends are of the opinion that in view of the possibility of Texas cattle being virtually barred out of the North-West, they will be able to secure prices this season pretty well up as compared with other years, when no embargo existed upon Texas cattle.—*Cheyenne (Wyo.) Live Stock Journal*.

Mr. W. Tudge's famous old Hereford cow Belladonna (now in her fifteenth year) produced, on the 17th of last January, twin heifer calves by Auctioneer (5,194). Last year she produced, on January 10, a heifer calf by Down-ton Grand Duke (5,878), and in January, 1883, twins (a bull and a heifer) by Auctioneer (5,194) thus making five calves within the short space of two years. Belladonna will be remembered as the dam of Regulator (4,898), winner of the Royal and Bath prizes in 1874.—*Breeders' Gazette*.

John Wilson Walter writes to the *London Live-Stock Journal* as follows:—"My Jersey cow Jenny, purchased by me when a heifer, in July, 1880, has just presented me with her sixth heifer calf in succession; three of her daughters have also within the last six weeks given me each a heifer calf, and altogether her daughters and grand-daughters now living are ten in number not so bad in four and a half years, I think—and perhaps worthy of note in your columns. I may add that Jenny being a large milker, my satisfaction at the arrival of heifers in this wholesale fashion is all the greater."

Minnie 3rd, a red polled cow exhibited at the late London Fat Stock Show, was thirteen years and four months old at that time and weighed 2,064 pounds. It is said she made the remarkable gain of over three pounds per day during the latter part of her preparation for this exhibition and that after slaughter she netted sixty-five per cent. of beef of an excellent quality, had given birth to eight live calves and was an unusually good milker. If these cattle can be bred up to such a standard they ought to become quite popular in this country, as they are a bright rich red in color and are unquestionably of good form.—*Breeders' Gazette*.

Three very important lots of pedigree Herefords were exported to the United States on Wednesday evening, per ss. *Brooklyn*, bound for Halifax. One lot of about 40 was sent by Mr. W. E. Britten, who is peculiarly fortunate in culling very choice animals; another lot was sent by Mr. Lewis, of the Woodhouse, Shobden, to the ranche of his son, who, by-the-by, is at the same time on his way to England. The third and most numerous consignment, and by far the most important one as destined to make an advance in the improvement of American

cattle, is one of over 90 head for the recently-formed Iowa Hereford Cattle Company.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger*.

A lesson that our stockmen have been slow to learn has been taught them very conclusively this winter. This lesson is to leave yearlings alone. Were it not for the loss on these, especially on Texas yearlings, the loss this winter would have to be measured by fractions. The B X B and V V V outfits seem to have been the heaviest losers, and their loss is almost entirely among this class of cattle. The condition of the cattle in the Bad Lands is almost beyond the belief of an eastern cattle-raiser. They are mostly States' cattle, brought in here turned loose, and never received grain of any kind. Their entire food is rich grass, and today, after enduring the hardest winter and the deepest snows on record, a large majority of them are fit to slaughter.—*Bad Lands (Dak.) Cowboy*.

Fort McLeod *Gazette* says: The winter has been many times more severe than last winter, in fact it would be difficult to imagine a more severe one in this country. Far from any very serious results, we gather from all quarters that cattle are about in as good fix as they usually are at this season of the year, and in some cases better. Among pilgrim cattle and cows with big calves, the loss will be most marked, as it is every winter, but not enough so to distinguish it from any other. If cattle will live through such a winter as we have been experiencing without the cow business being paralyzed cattlemen can feel pretty secure in their investments, for the stock will stand any winter that is likely to come. This winter points a moral. Plenty of hay should be put up, so that poor and weak stock can be cared for through such weather.

The *London Live Stock Journal* says:—"The fact is gradually becoming more and more recognized by the leading trainers of the day, and in many instances we see a horse doing sharp, short work in his preparation for a long race, which twenty or thirty years ago would have been treated to a very different sort of preparation. A notable instance of the success of this new style of training is afforded in the case of Jester, who won the Cesarewitch in 1879. He had undergone a steady course of long gallops for both Chester Cup and Ascot Stakes, in both of which he was beaten for pace, although both races were on a course over two miles. The principal items in his Cesarewitch preparation were sharp six furlong spins, the result being that, although but very little better handicapped, he ran away with the race."

Sheep.

Kentucky has 301 sheep recorded in Vol. I. of the American Southdown Record. Only one other State, viz., Illinois, has a larger number, and the most of these trace to the Kentucky flocks.

The tendencies of the times in sheep husbandry are to the production of more and better mutton, with less attention to the amount and quality of wool. This is proved by the growing popularity of the Southdown and other breeds of mutton sheep; and is justified by the low price of wool as compared with the increased cost of production. Wool-growing has often been a good business on low-priced lands, but as these become more valuable, the well bred mutton sheep takes the place of the wool-bearer and proves itself one of the best paying animals on the farm.

Swine.

Spring pigs, as a rule, are worth more than any others. It is of much importance therefore that as many of them as possible should be saved. If lost, the main profits of the year are gone. Considering them as a source of wealth to the breeder and the nation at large, great care should be taken in providing for their safe delivery and in so arranging that they may thrive and do well from the first. No one having sows in farrow at this time should allow them to be neglected.—*Phil. Thrifton.*

There is no necessity at this day for the breeders of improved Berkshires to resort to an occasional outside cross with another breed for the purpose of avoiding the evils of continuous breeding from animals of the same stock. Excellent strains of improved Berkshires are found in almost every region of the globe where swine are kept. The best families, thus widely separated, are subjected to different climatic influences, and the most varied systems of management. By this means all the real or supposed advantages to be secured by the introduction of fresh blood can be as surely and without doubt more safely reached by the bringing together again parts of families, thus separated for several generations.

Correspondence.

FRENCH OPINION OF AMERICAN TROTTERS.

(From a French Correspondent.)

PARIS, Feb. 1st, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—The question you asked me in your last letter, What do you think in your country of our American trotters? is not to be answered as easily as it is asked. Without mentioning the fact that I am a little afraid of speaking out too plainly for fear of offending some of your trotting magnates, who do not admit of any criticisms on their favorite quadruped, I confess I am not entitled to be chosen as an impartial judge. All my life I was sweet on gallopers. My humble opinion will have therefore to be taken for what it is worth—the attack of an enemy, courteous, as I hope to remain, but “implacable.” Before I ever saw an American race course, or rather track, I had formed a very unfavorable idea of your trotters. Once at Tattersall’s I read on the catalogue “an American trotter,” and I suddenly caught sight of a very high-headed, cranky looking animal, who looked to me as if he had been kept between two planks during his period of growth. He was narrow all through. When I first landed in New York I went to Central Park, and I saw half a dozen “slick ones,” as my American friend called them. Their names I cannot remember, they are so queer. I failed to admire either names or horses. Then I travelled in Kentucky, Tennessee, New York State. I was in Buffalo for the races, and finally I came to Canada. There the sight of the representatives of the trotting breed was too much for me. How could breeders and farmers encourage such brutes as the ones I saw in the Lower Province as well as in Ontario I fail to understand. Such a lot of coarse-headed, uncouth, crooked, leggy, narrow, long and weak backed, ill-bred and ill-looking specimens of horseflesh I never saw. Some of them had re-teemable features, I am bound to say, but after inquiries into pedigree they could invariably be traced back to a half-bred dam. I heard a great deal about the Hambletonian blood, and undoubtedly it is a grand strain as far as quality is concerned, but a very faulty one in looks and shape, altogether

not half as desirable as his partisans would make you believe, if they could. The trotter in Kentucky is of course a very different animal, and some of them showed so much breeding that an inexperienced eye might have been deceived into calling them thoroughbreds, but I never saw during all my travels in Canada anything that could give such a temptation to the greenest lover of horseflesh. Some were of the most characterless appearance, something between a French-Canadian horse and a half-bred mare others were so coarse and cart-horse looking all through that their progeny must have been a fright and a curse to the horse-buyer. Long weak backs, no rumps, narrow quarters, poor stifles, sickle hocks—undesirable from ear to fetlock. But one day in Montreal I went to the Kennels, and after having gone through the stables I began asking questions, “Where do they come from?” “Ontario.” I confess my astonishment was great. Why, how could it be that a country possessing such brood mares to throw such hunters as that could breed them to a trotting stallion? Then again, in Toronto and all over the country I saw a grand lot of half-breds, strong, useful, stylish too, and I heard the names of “Hyder Ali,” “War Cry,” “Reveller,” “Terror,” “Judge Curtis,” and I heard them so often that I shall never forget them. Every colt worth looking at we saw between Toronto, London, and St. Thomas was a half-bred, and there was always something in him—even when disfigured by some accident. In this country we have trotters and trotting races, and no one recognises the usefulness of a good strong fast roadster more than I do, only we want them with substance to carry weight, stand long, and draw half a ton; but a weed who can trot in 2.20 or better is still more useless than a weed who can gallop a mile in 1.43 and only carry a baby jockey, because it has no quality to transmit, while the pedigree of a racing weed is better than nothing. In France, at Vincennes we have mounted trotting races; our artillery officers take a great interest in them, they pride themselves on owning a strong, stout, short-back trotter, who can carry them a long journey at the rate of 12 miles an hour. Some of our trotting races in waggon and a few in sulky are long distance ones. I saw a six mile contest not very long ago between two Norman trotters, and never shall I forget the magnificent action they showed. I don’t suppose they could have trotted a mile under three minutes to sulky to save their lives, but they trotted the six miles to heavy waggons inside of twenty minutes, which very few American trotters could do.

This is the kind of trotting worth encouraging, and the sooner your leading horsemen take steps in that direction the better for the sake of both horses and owners.

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
X.

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER
AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW,
TORONTO, Feb. 26th, 1885.

There has been a very material improvement in the condition of the British live stock trade since a week ago, which has proceeded from a considerable diminution of supplies and an improvement in the demand. The better tone noted a week ago has developed substantial results, and during the interval values have advanced one cent per pound. The excessive

supplies, which caused the recent severe depression, have been materially reduced, leaving the trade in much better shape, which, it is to be hoped, will be continued, although there are still fair offerings. During the week receipts of Canadian and American have been light, while the supplies from our sources have been fair. The demand at Liverpool has been steady at the advance and a more satisfactory clearance was made, the tone of the market being firm, partially on account of the political situation.

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

Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Prime Canadian steers.....	0 14	to 0 00	per lb.
Fair to choice.....	0 13½	to 0 00	“
Poor to medium.....	0 12½	to 0 00	“
Inferior and bulls.....	0 9½	to 0 11	“

TORONTO.

The tone of the live stock trade here is a shade better this week notwithstanding the fact that the supplies are still somewhat in excess of the requirements. Owing to this last fact business has been a little slow, though not as much so as a week ago.

CATTLE.—The supplies continue larger than the requirements and the market on Tuesday seemed to be in the buyers’ favor. Sellers would make no concessions, and the result was that although prices were firm yet business was slow. A number of dealers were unable to find buyers at their figures, and shipped to Buffalo or Montreal. The offerings this week show a considerable decline in the quality, there being a much larger number of common grades among them. These, however, brought pretty fair prices, the majority of them selling at 3½c. per lb. The demand for butchers’ cattle was very light. Nearly all sales were made by the head on a basis of 3¼ to 4¼c. per lb. Among other sales were 20 head, 1,000 lbs. each, at \$39 per head; car-load, 1,100 lbs., at \$44; 2 steers, 1,070 lbs. each, at \$36 each, and 2 do. at \$64.50. One car-load of shippers changed hands at \$4.37½ and another at \$4.50. Export are not wanted this week, none of the dealers seemingly being willing to handle them. Quotations therefore are nominal. Milchers and springers are not in any demand, but a few are changing hands. A good milcher brought \$56 yesterday and a fair one \$34.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Are dull and unchanged. The supplies continue fair and quite ample, for the demand is light. Sales have been made this week at last week’s figures. But a bunch of mixed, of common quality, was sold at \$4.25 per head.

CALVES.—Are wanted and very few are offering. In fact, so far this week, there has not been a single calf offered.

HOGS.—Are very scarce, but if the weather continues fine more may be expected. Prices are the same for good beasts, but common qualities have sold at 4¼c. per lb.

The receipts at the Western cattle market here for the week ending Saturday last, with comparisons, are as follows:—

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending Feb. 21.....	859	158	24
Week before.....	540	240	3
Cor. week, 1884.....	551	287	59
Cor. week, 1883.....	466	147	18
Total to date.....	5,111	1,818	371
To same date 1884.....	5,657	3,178	1,025

Quotations are:—

Cattle, export.....	4	to 5	per lb.
“ butchers’, choice.....	0	to 4½	“
“ good.....	3½	to 4	“
“ common.....	3	to 3½	“
Sheep and lambs, choice, per head... 0 00 to 5 00			
“ secondary qualities, per head 4 50 to 4 75			
Hogs, fat, off the car.....	4½	to 4¾	per lb.
“ store.....	4½	to 4¾	“
Calves, dressed,.....	6	to 8	“

MONTREAL.

There is a better feeling among cattle shippers this week owing to the improved state of the British markets, but little business was done on spot. Prices range from 4½ to 5¼c. per lb. live weight as to quality. Receipts of cattle at Viger market on Monday were 240 head, for which the demand ruled fair. A few

extra heifers and steers brought 5c. per lb. live weight, but the general range for common to good cattle was from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c. Poor animals sold at 3c. There was a small supply of calves, which ranged from \$3 to \$5 for common up to \$12 for choice. About 100 sheep and lambs were offered and prices were higher. Sheep sold at \$3.50 to \$6 each, one lot of twenty selling at 3 1/2c per lb. Lambs brought \$3.75 to \$5.75 each as to quality.

THE HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO.

The horse trade continues quiet but shows some improvement this week Messrs Grand & Co. sold a number of blocky workers and drivers at their Tuesday sale, and if they had them buyers for more could have been found. The workers averaged 1,200 to 1,400 lbs and brought \$100 to \$160. A 4 year bay mare driver, by Hambletonian, sold at \$145; a gentleman's road horse, extra driver, 5 years old, at \$175, and several common drivers at lower prices; a pair of dark brown carriage horses, 1,150 lbs., 15.3 high, at \$300.

MONTREAL.

After another period of comparative stagnation the horse market has within the past few days showed more animation and better demand, both for home purposes and for shipment to the United States. The prices paid are, however, considerably lower than were paid for similar horses a year ago, but the reduction is not so much as in some other kinds of live stock, especially sheep and hogs. The only shipments made from here to the United States last week were made on Saturday, when 15 horses costing \$1,692 and two stallions costing \$775 were sent across the lines. This week a further shipment was made of twelve horses which cost \$1,587. The sales at the Horse Exchange during the week were:—One black horse, 1,100 lbs., \$125; one pair black mares, 2,500 lbs., \$300; one black mare, 1,125 lbs., \$150; one common worker, aged, \$100; one brown mare, 1,100 lbs., \$140, one pair workers, 2,400 lbs., \$250.

PRODUCE.

The local market has remained quiet since our last. Holders of coarse grain of any sort seem to feel confident about holding it; farmers all over appear to have been offering wheat very slowly for some time past, so that dealers have not much of it to offer, and for flour little or no demand has been heard. Thus all sorts of the products of the soil have been either scarce or not wanted. Outside markets also have been dull; English quotations easier but States' showing scarcely any change. Local stocks have varied but little, and stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour, 4,050 barrels; fall wheat, 156,770 bushels; spring wheat, 140,847; oats, 1,500; barley, 160,784; peas, 20,782; rye, —. Wheat in transit for England shows a slight increase, standing on the 19th inst. at 2,675,000 quarters, against 2,650,000 on the 12th inst. In the States the visible supply of wheat has stood at 43,374,000 bushels, against 43,535,000 in the preceding week, and 31,828,000 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 and sub-columns for Feb. 17, Feb. 24, 11s 6d, 11s 6d, 7s 2d, 6s 11d, 7s 2d, 7s 2d, 6s 9d, 6s 9d, 4s 5/2d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 5s 6d, 5s 5d, 5s 5d, 6s 1d, 6s 1d, 6s 3d, 6s 3d, 3s 5d, 3s 5d, 3s 5d, 3s 5d, 6s 3d, 6s 3d, 6s 3d, 6s 3d.

Flour.—Has been selling very slowly, the demand having been slack and holders not inclined to press sales. Still values seem to have been steady with some few transactions at equal to \$3.75 for superior extra and \$3.60 for extra, at which figures values stood at the close.

BRAN.—Scarce and much wanted with \$13.00 freely bid.

OATMEAL.—Firm; a sale was made of choice at equal to \$4.00 along with granulated at equal to \$4.25. Small lots of oatmeal \$4.25 to \$4.50.

WHEAT.—Has shown scarcely any change in value and seems to have changed hands very slowly through the week. No. 2 fall and No. 1 spring and red winter have been worth 82 to 83c, spring being, as well as

we can judge, the sort most readily taken; and No. 3 fall and No. 2 spring have stood at 80 to 81c., but with a very slack demand for either. At the close there was no change; buyers could have been found at former prices, but there seemed to be none for them to buy. On the street prices have shown no variation all week from 80 to 82c. for fall and spring and 66 to 67c. for goose.

OATS.—Still scarce and wanted at advancing prices. Cars on track sold last week at 34 1/2 and 35c., but on Monday a sale was made at 36c. on track; and at close white sold at 36c. on track and at 37c. delivered. Street prices firmer at 37 to 37 1/2c.

BARLEY.—Seems to have been rather less offered, less wanted, and less firm. No. 1 nominal at about 74c.; No. 2 sold at 68c. in the latter part of last week, extra No. 3 inactive but has gone off to a small extent at about 64c., and No. 3 has sold slowly at about 60c., which price was paid at the close. On street prices closed at 62 1/2 to 70c., with No. 1 worth more had it been offered.

PEAS.—Cars quiet but No. 2 could still have found buyers at 60 to 61c. for car-lots f.o.b. on the spot, or equal to these prices here for lots lying outside. Street prices 57 to 60c.

RYE.—Firm; has sold at 60c. f.o.c., which price would probably have been repeated. Street price paid was 59c.

SEEDS.—Alsike less wanted either for local market or for export. Prices weak at \$4.50 to \$7.00 per bushel for medium to really choice, and down to \$3.00 for low grade.

HAY.—Pressed quiet at \$11.50 to \$12.00 by car-lot. Market receipts large and prices rather easier, closing with clover going at \$8.00 to \$10.00 and timothy at \$12.00 to \$14.00 with one load at \$15.00.

STRAW.—Receipts increased and sufficient; prices have ranged from \$7.50 to \$8.50 for sheaf, and loose has sold at \$6.00.

POTATOES.—Cars have begun to move with a few sales at 40c. on track, but abundance offered at this figure. Street receipts small and prices unchanged at 40 to 45c. per bag.

APPLES.—Shipping-lots of choice winter fruit have sold at \$1.62 to \$1.75 with more wanted at same figures. Street receipts small and ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.50 for common to \$1.75 to \$2.00 for choice, with all wanted.

POULTRY.—Unchanged. On street turkeys have sold at \$1.00 to \$1.25 for hens and \$1.50 to \$2.00 for gobblers; geese at 75c. to \$1.00 each; fowl at 65 to 80c. and ducks at 80c. to \$1.00 per pair.

TORONTO MARKET.

Table listing various commodities and their prices: Flour, p. brl., f.o.c., Sup. extra... \$3 75 to \$0 00; Barley, No. 1... 0 74 to 0 00; Oats... 0 35 to 0 36; Peas... 0 61 to 0 00; Corn... 0 00 to 0 00; Timothy Seed, per bush... 0 00 to 0 00; Clover... 0 00 to 0 00; Flax, screened, 100 lbs... 0 00 to 0 00.

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—The situation cannot be said to have been improving. Really choice, indeed, has continued in demand at steady prices, or 17 to 18c. for tubs and 14 to 15c. for well-packed rolls. But medium tubs, worth 14 to 15c. last fall, have sold at 8 and 10c. in small lots, and for one lot offered at 9c. the best bid was 8 1/2c. Dealers steadily refuse consignments of this quality, though there is not a large quantity on hand here. Street receipts have sold at 16 to 18 1/2c. for good to choice tubs and crocks, and at 22 to 24c. for the bulk of the pound rolls, with a few going down to 20c. and up to 25c.

CHEESE.—Steady but unchanged at 11 1/2c. for medium and 12 to 12 1/2c. for good to choice in small lots.

EGGS.—Newly-gathered steady and readily taken at 21c., but lamed slow of sale at 16c. for round lots.

PORK.—Inactive and easy at \$15.50 to \$16.00 for small lots.

BACON.—Very quiet; the chief movement has been in case-lots of long-clear at 8 1/2c. Cumberland scarce and held at 7 1/2c. Rolls and bellies dull at 10 to 12 1/2c. for rolls and 11 1/2 to 12c. for bellies, but holders firm on all sorts.

HAMS.—Inactive; very little demand for any sort; smoked held at 11 to 11 1/2c., the former for round lots; and pickled at 10c.

LARD.—Has continued in good demand and has gone off readily at 9 1/2c. for round lots and 10 to 10 1/2c. for small lots, the top price being for pails.

HOGS.—Sales of rail lots few and almost finished, as packers will probably stop operations this week; any sold here have usually gone about \$5.75. On street prices closed at \$5.75 to \$6.25.

SALT.—Inactive with offerings small and prices nominally unchanged; small lots of Liverpool coarse 70c.

HOPS.—Seem rather unsettled, with demand slack and buyers and sellers apart, so quotations are difficult and cannot be made confidently.

DRIED APPLES.—More active; round lots have sold at 4 1/2c., which would probably have been repeated at close; dealers selling small lots at 5 to 5 1/2c. and evaporated at 10c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table listing various commodities and their prices: Butter, choice dairy... 0 17 to 0 18; Cheese, in small lots... 0 11 1/2 to 0 12 1/2; Bacon, long clear... 0 08 to 0 08 1/2; Hams, smoked... 0 11 to 0 11 1/2; Lard, in tins and pails... 0 09 1/2 to 0 10 1/2; Eggs... 0 16 to 0 21; Dressed hogs... 5 75 to 5 85; Hops... 0 12 to 0 15; Dried apples... 0 04 1/2 to 0 05 1/2; White beans... 0 75 to 1 25; Liverpool coarse salt... 0 62 to 0 70; Goderich, per barrel... 1 25 to 1 30.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Green unchanged in price and taken slowly as the quality is falling off. Cured have sold at 3 1/2c. and closed with more offered at the same price.

CALFSKINS.—Inactive and easy at unchanged prices for the very few offered.

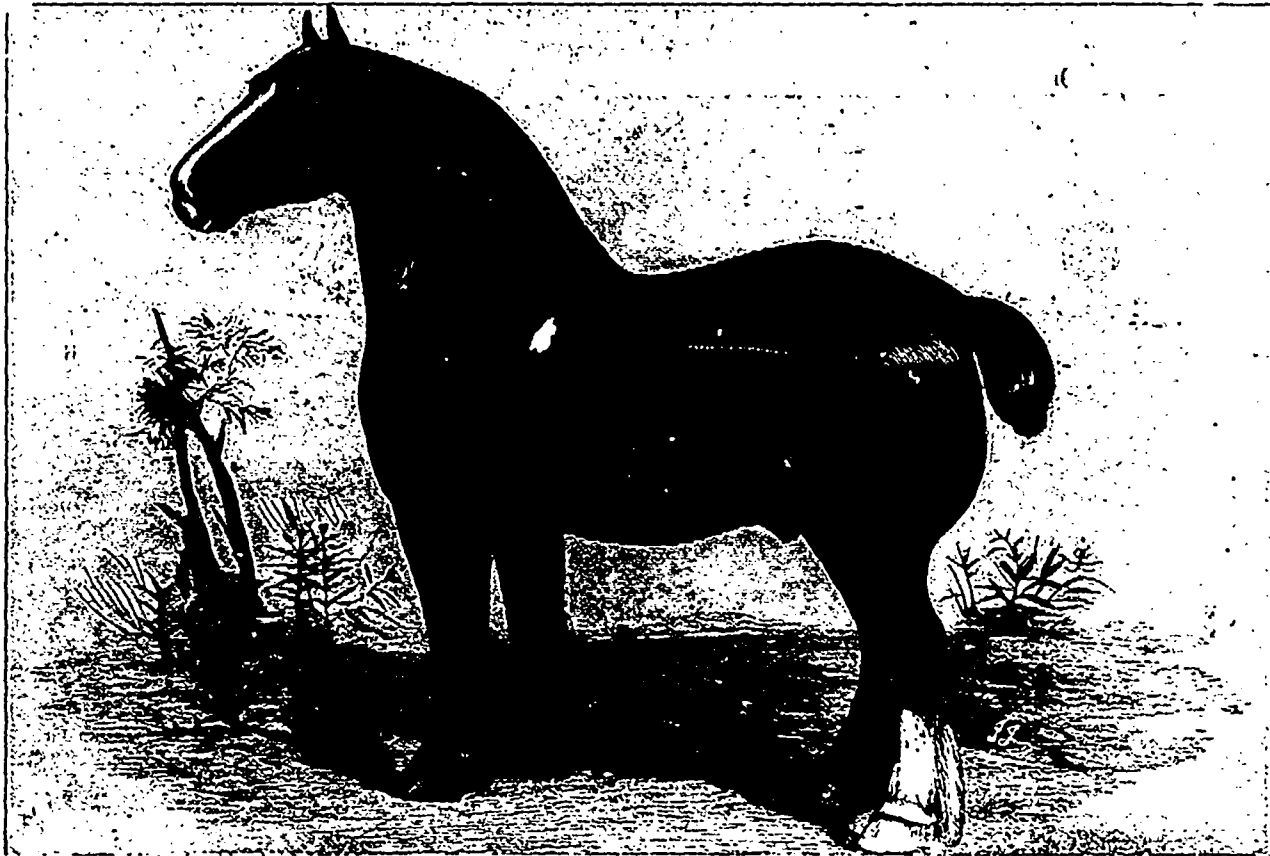
SHEEPSKINS.—Have been offered freely, and the best green taken readily as before at \$1.00 to \$1.05, with country lots selling at from 75 to 90c. for good to green, but old dry still going lower.

WOOL.—There has been but little movement in fleece, either from the country or for export. The factories, however, have been wanting coarse and low grades, and have been buying freely at about 16 to 20c. Dealers consequently are now in the market for similar qualities. Pulled also has been wanted by factories; one lot of 10,000 lbs. of super sold on Monday at 22c., and extra has been going in smaller lots at 27 1/2 to 28c.

TALLOW.—Unchanged; receipts considerable and dealers taking them as before at 3 1/2c. for rough and 6 1/2c. for rendered, but no round lots moving.

Table listing various commodities and their prices: Steers, 60 to 90 lbs... \$0 08 to \$0 00; Cows... 0 07 1/2 to 0 00; Calfskins, green... 0 10 to 0 12; Sheepskins... 0 06 to 0 10; Lambskins... 0 00 to 0 00; Pelts... 0 00 to 0 00; Tallow, rough... 0 03 1/2 to 0 00; Fleece, comb'g ord... 0 15 to 0 19; Pulled combing... 0 17 to 0 18; Extra... 0 26 to 0 28.

IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES



IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES

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

TENTH IMPORTATION OF DRAUGHT STALLIONS.

MESSRS. HENDRIE & DOUGLAS

BEG TO INFORM

BREEDERS OF DRAUGHT HORSES

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

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

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

HENDRIE & DOUGLAS,
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Factory: Long Island City.

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Assets nearly - \$5,000,000

Now Policies issued in Canada for 1883:

520 POLICIES FOR \$1,159,000.

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PRIZE HEREFORDS.



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

FRANK A. FLEMING, Importer and Breeder,

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RENNIE'S SEEDS are THE BEST
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FAMILY TRADE A SPECIALTY.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c., CAREFULLY
 PACKED IN JAR, KEG
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 FLOUR AND PRODUCE DEALER,
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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
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All orders and consignments will receive
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 Prices for large or small lots quoted by wire or
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Under the Auspices of the,
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A large number of valuable cattle will be offered at the above Sale, which will be held in the

CITY OF TORONTO,

—ON—
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Rules of Sale similar to last year. No reserve bid other than Catalogue price.

For further information apply to

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NOTHING CAN EQUAL

CROFT'S BLOOD CLEANSER,

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In Marketable Condition.

PRICE, 50 cts. per Package of Six Powders

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Destroys the Ticks, Cleanses the Wool
and Improves the Condition of the Animal.

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DEAR SIRS,—I have had no opportunity of testing your "Tick Destroyer" in my own flocks—there being no Ticks on my sheep—but I placed some of the preparation in the hands of my friend and neighbor, F. H. Hibbard, Esq., on the accuracy of whose experiments I can fully rely, and after testing it in several cases, he informed me that it thoroughly exterminated Ticks. I 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

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Call at 19 Adelaide Street East, or address

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

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All the popular sea bathing, fishing, and pleasure resorts of Canada are along this line. Pullman cars leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday run through to Halifax, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday to St. John, N.B., without change.

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CLYDESDALE HORSES, PONIES,

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Enquire of

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High Grade Jersey Cows

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HIGH GRADE JERSEY COWS,

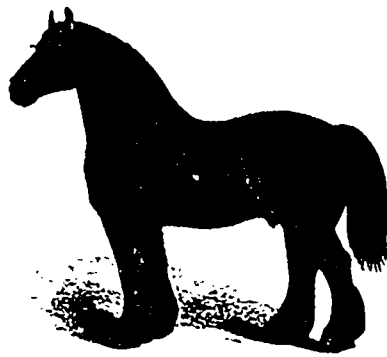
Fresh in Milk, of good individual merit, which we can offer for sale to those anxious to improve their dairy stock.

PRICE \$100 EACH.

The Jersey is the great Cream and Butter 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.

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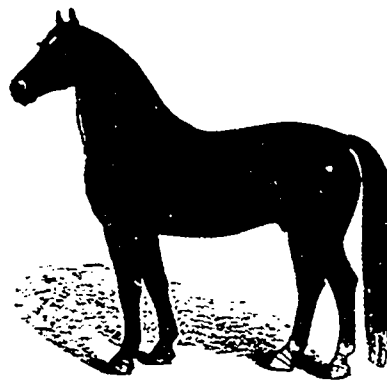
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Shire Horse Stud Farm,

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JERSEYVILLE STOCK FARM.

Standard Bred Trotting Stock
Stallions and Young Stock
For Sale.

Send for Catalogue.

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JERSEYVILLE,

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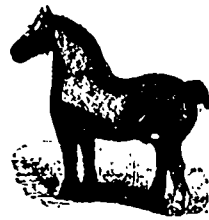
Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Particularly hardy and great
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During the last twenty years has won over 600 prizes, at all the leading Agricultural Shows in England.

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

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SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

THE LARGEST FLOCK IN CANADA.

From Lord Chesham, Mr. Parry, Lord Lovatt, Sir H. Alcock, Mrs. Beach, &c., &c.

Ewes and Rams for sale.

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POULTRY FOR SALE.

I have about Fifty Trios of

Brown and White Leghorns

FOR SALE,

At from \$5 to \$10 a Trio,

BEST QUALITY OF STOCK

For prices, etc., address

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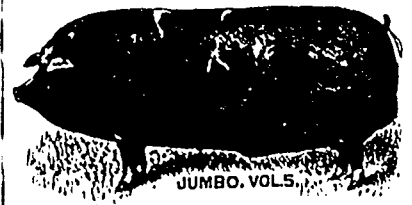
First Prize Jersey Cattle.

Has always on sale First Class

Cows and Heifers.

Address **PERRY FARM,**

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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 750 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 who are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.O.B. card Photocard of 43 breeders fuses. *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 Ellesmere, 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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SUFFOLK LODGE, OAKVILLE,

Ontario, Canada.

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.

SPANISH

JACK DONKEYS FOR SALE.

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

ROBERTSON & CO.,

Exporters. (Established 1864.)

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GREAT COMBINATION SALE

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Thoroughbred Cattle

200 WORK HORSES,

STALLIONS AND BROOD MARES

OF ALL CLASSES.

March 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th,

Entries of Jerseys, Short Horn, Ayrshire, and Cattle of all breeds are now being received. Correspondence respectfully solicited. Write for catalogue.

GRAND & WALSH, Proprietors and Auctioneers.

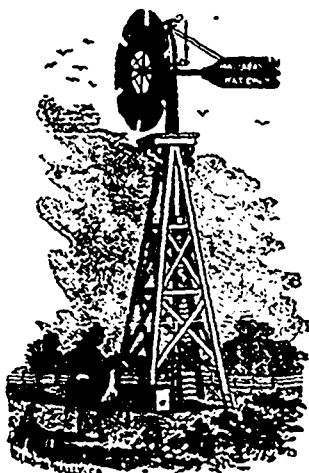
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State what you want and send for Illustrated Catalogue.



Halliday's Standard Wind Mills, 17 Sizes.



Geared Wind Mills, for Driving Machinery, Pumping Water, etc. From 1 to 40 horse power.

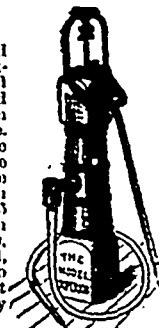
March 14th, 1884.

ONTARIO PUMP CO.,

GENTLEMEN, In regard to the 16-foot geared Wind Mill I bought of you, I can say it more than fills my expectations in every respect. In a fair to good wind I can saw wood at the rate of four cords of hard wood per hour, cut once in two. In a stiff wind I open the fans just half way and get all the power I require. In regard to your Feed Mill, it is just grand. I have ground peas and oats at the rate of a bushel in three and a half minutes, and ground it as fine as one would wish for. I can grind fine oat-meal, also Graham flour. Have ground since the 15th of February, 23 bushels of grain for customers, besides doing my own work with it. One man brought a crate of screenings, such as small wheat, mustard and pussy grass seed, thinking that I could not grind it, but I ground it to powder, looking just like ground pepper. Your 12-foot Geared Mill, I think, is quite large enough for any farmer to do his own work.

Yours truly,

EDWIN KEELER, Matilda P.O.



Pumps—Iron and Wood, Force or Lift. Deep Well Pumps a Specialty

State what you want and send for Illustrated Catalogue.

CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

In politics will be perfectly neutral, not joining in those of any party, neither will it ally itself to or be connected with any organization or association, political or otherwise. Legal subjects affecting farming will be treated upon, as well as those relating to all branches of stock and agriculture. Correspondence on important or interesting matters is solicited. Our columns will always be open for the free insertion of questions, and answers will be gladly received from those of experience among our readers. And by the honorable advocacy of the interests of our constituency, we will endeavor to gain confidence and support.



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 8th October, 1884.

Under arrangements recently concluded Money Orders may, on and after 1st November, 1884, be obtained at any Money Order Office in Canada, payable in France and Algeria, up to the amounts and for the fees specified below.

Table with 2 columns: Amount, Fee. Not exceeding \$10...10 cts. 20...20 30...30 40...40 50...50

NOTE.—For purposes of remittance by Money Order, one dollar in Canadian money is equal to five francs and ten centimes.

W. H. GRIFFIN, Deputy Postmaster-General.



INTERNATIONAL COLONIAL EXHIBITIONS.

ANTWERP IN 1885. LONDON IN 1886.

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

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.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



ORDER IN COUNCIL.—Government House, Ottawa, Monday, 8th Sep., 1884. Present: His Excellency THE GOV.-GENERAL in Council.

WHEREAS, the disease of pleuro-pneumonia prevails among neat cattle in the Western State of Illinois as well as in other more Eastern of the United States and there is reason to believe that neat cattle for breeding purposes have been sent from the State of Illinois to more Western States and Territories;

On the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, and under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada 42 Victoria, chapter 23, intitled "An Act to provide against infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals" made applicable to the North-West Territories by Proclamation in 1883;

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the importation of neat cattle now permitted from the United States and Territories into the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territory of Canada be and the same is hereby prohibited except on the following conditions, namely:—

1. At Emerson, in Manitoba, or the points of Fort Walsh and Fort McLeod in the Provisional Districts of Alberta and Assinibola, or such other point or points as may be hereafter indicated by the Minister of Agriculture;

2. For stock or breeding purposes neat cattle which have been brought to the Canadian frontier for incorporation may be allowed to cross, subject to the regulations hereinafter recited.

3. For transit, from West to East, through the Provisional Districts of Alberta and Assinibola, and the Province of Manitoba, via Emerson or Greta, to the State of Minnesota, neat cattle may be allowed to cross the Canadian frontier at the points of Fort Walsh and Fort McLeod aforesaid, subject to the regulations hereinafter recited.

4. At Emerson, such cattle coming from the West shall not be allowed to cross the Canadian frontier unless after inspection by a duly authorized veterinary surgeon, appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, they shall be declared free from contagious disease, and also from well-founded suspicion thereof; and further, such cattle shall be subject to a Quarantine of sixty days, or such other period as may appear to the Minister of Agriculture advisable.

5. Any cattle desired to be entered at the points of Fort Walsh and Fort McLeod aforesaid, whether for stock or breeding purposes or for transit, shall be inspected by a duly authorized veterinary surgeon appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, and shall not be allowed to cross the Canadian frontier unless they are declared by such surgeon to be free from contagious disease, and also from well-founded suspicion thereof.

6. The owner or owners of any such cattle desired to be entered at any of the points aforesaid, shall, on making application for entry, produce a duly attested certificate, indicating the State or Territory, and particular locality from which they have been brought.

7. The importer of such cattle shall pay a fee, graded on a scale hereto annexed, to the Customs Officer or other person duly authorized to act as such, for defraying the expense of such inspection, the cattle not being allowed to cross the Canadian frontier until such fee is paid, that is to say, for:—

Table with 2 columns: Description, Fee. One animal... 1 dollar. 5 animals and under... 50 cents each; but total fee for over 5 animals not less than \$2.50. 10 animals and under... 30 cents each; but total fee for over 10 animals not less than \$3.00. 20 animals and under... 20 cents each; but total fee for over 20 animals not less than \$4.00. 50 animals and under... 12 cents each; but total fee for over 50 animals not less than \$6.00. Over 50 animals... 10 cents each.

8. No car which has been loaded with cattle in the United States and crossing the Canadian frontier shall be allowed afterwards to carry Canadian cattle.

9. No car nor trains carrying such United States cattle in transit from West to East between the points above named, shall be allowed to be or remain shunted in close proximity to any Canadian cattle.

10. Every car containing such cattle in transit between the points above mentioned shall be kept, as far as possible, apart from cars or trains containing Canadian cattle or Canadian goods.

11. No car containing such United States cattle in transit between the points above named, shall form any part of a train carrying Canadian cattle.

12. Every car or train carrying cattle in transit from West to East between the points hereinafore named, shall stop at such fixed place or places as shall be named by the Minister of Agriculture for the purpose of rest, feeding and watering, and such place or places shall be declared "infected" within the terms of "The Animals Contagious Diseases Act, 1879," being strictly isolated and all communication with them prohibited except by the officers and men in charge of the trains or in charge of such infected place or places.

13. Every car which has been used for carrying animals from the United States or Territories in transit through the districts of Alberta, Assinibola, or the Province of Manitoba via Emerson or Greta, shall be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before re-entering the Province of Manitoba, in such manner as shall be ordered by the Minister of Agriculture.

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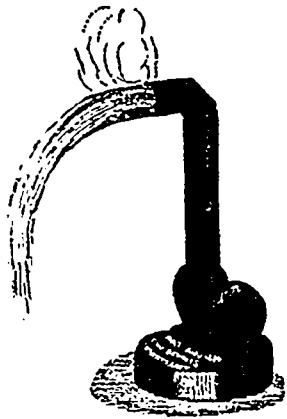
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