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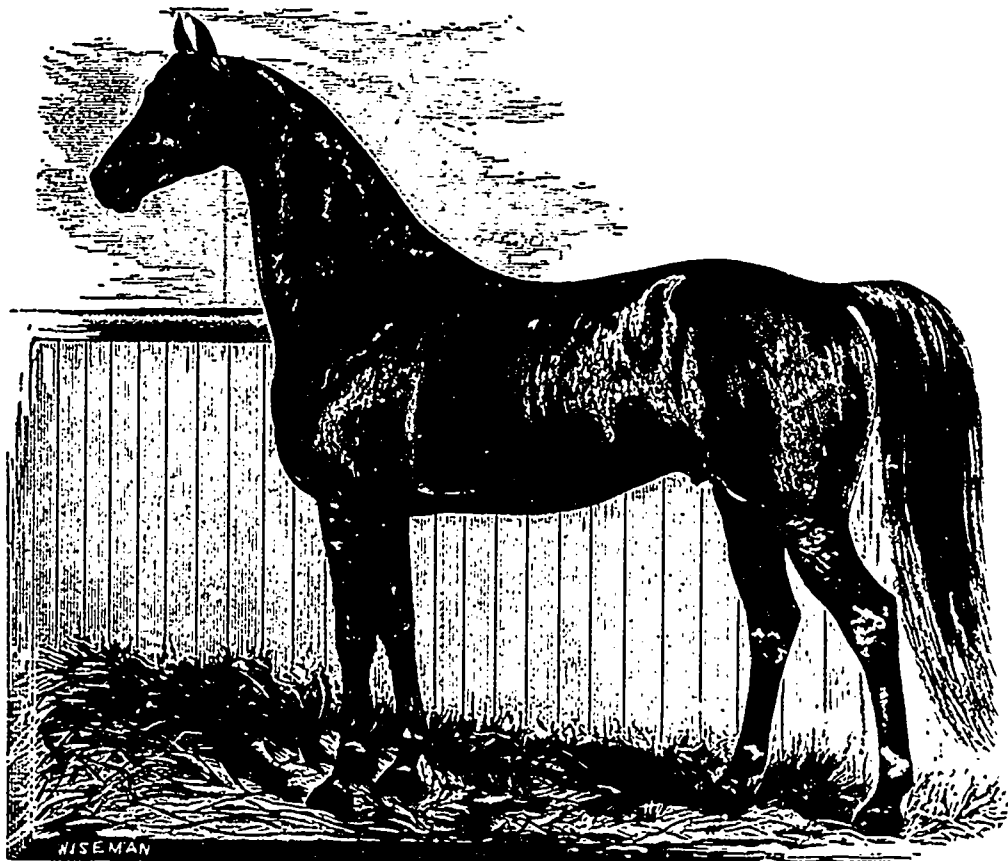
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CANADIAN BREEDER and AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, APRIL 24, 1885.

No. 17.



"KENTUCKY PRINCE, JR., 3139." By Kentucky Prince, dam by Mambrino Patchen. Owned by Messrs. T. H. Love & Co., Montreal, P. Que.

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

KENTUCKY PRINCE, JR.

One of the most thoroughly valuable trotting stallions ever imported into Canada is Kentucky Prince, jr. the subject of our illustration. Of course this is saying a great deal, but those who have seen the horse will be very apt to bear us out in what we have said. As will be seen by his pedigree he is in-bred to the great Mambrino Chief through fashionable and successful branches of the family, and that so far as pedigree goes he is all that could be desired by a man wanting to breed trotters. But this is not all. The average breeder of trotters usually makes more of his income out of the many colts that do not become trotters than out of the few which do. What the breeder should aim at is to aim at mating his mares in such a way that if he

misses securing a trotter he will at least have a large, stylish and thoroughly saleable horse to say the least of it. Kentucky Prince is in size, substance, outline, and disposition, the very ideal of a trotting stallion. He is a rich chestnut, sixteen hands high, and weighs a trifle over 1,200 lbs. In general outline he has quality enough for a thoroughbred. Though very short in the back, he covers a great deal of ground, having a long, beautifully-arched neck, rangy, oblique shoulders, and long, massive quarters, showing immense leverage, and an extraordinary development of driving power. His barrel is long, beautifully rounded, and has the weight admirably carried back to the flank and loin. His cannon bones are short, stout, and well backed up with clean, strong sinews, while his pasterns are just sufficiently long and oblique to give plenty of elasticity without casting any sus-

picion upon their ability to endure any strain which his great weight and vigorous action could by any possibility put upon them. His head is extremely handsome, showing a broad flat forehead, full, bright, but kindly eye, fine tapering muzzle, with delicate but well opened nostrils, while his ears are just as might be expected of a cross of thoroughbred with Morgan. At the same time it is impossible in any description to convey anything like a just idea of the peculiarly graceful outlines of this horse—he must be seen and examined again and again before one can fully appreciate him. Indeed, the shortest way to get at Kentucky Prince, Jr.'s real merits would be to examine him critically with a view to finding a fault in his make-up if he has one.

His pedigree is as follows:—

He was sired by Kentucky Prince.

1st dam Pachem by Mambrino Patchen full brother of Lady Thorn, 2.18½.

2nd dam by Clay Trustee by imported Trustee.

3rd dam by Southern Eclipse.

4th dam by Gallatin.

5th dam by Highflyer.

6th dam by imported Diomed.

7th dam by imported Shark.

Kentucky Prince (2470) was sired by Clark Chief (89).

1st dam Kentucky Queen, by Morgan Eagle.

2d dam by Blyth's Whip, son of Blackburn's Whip.

3d dam by Martin's Brimmer.

4th dam by Quicksilver.

Clark Chief (89) was sired by Mambrino Chief.

1st dam Little Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger.

2d dam Miss Caudle, the dam of Ericsson, 2.30 at four years old.

Comment on such a pedigree is of course wholly unnecessary.

Kentucky Prince, Jr. is the property of Messrs. T. H. Love & Co., of Montreal.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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

SUBSCRIPTION, - - \$2.00 per Annum

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Condensed advertisements under classified headings, one cent per word, each insertion, for which cash must accompany order, as accounts will not be opened for them.
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CANADIAN BREEDER,

COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.
TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, April 24th, 1885.

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

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT BUTTER TESTS.

Agricultural writers who have a particular fondness for being thought "practical," as opposed to theoretical, are just now exercising themselves to an extraordinary extent over some of the more remarkable butter tests. They regard these tests as wholly valueless as they do not represent experiments on what they term a practical basis. They claim that 30 or 40 pounds of butter produced from a single cow in seven days represents a greater cost than the market price of the butter, and for this reason they claim that the butter tests are of no practical value to the farmer. More utterly idiotic and wholly untenable ground could hardly be taken. Nobody pretends that the butter tests made under the super-

vision of the American Jersey Cattle Club are paying in the sense that the butter pays for the interest on the price of the cow, the labor employed in producing, and the feed consumed by the animal. Any breeder who has been successful in winning prizes at Provincial or Industrial Exhibitions knows very well that these prizes do not pay the expense of taking the animal to the show, and he knows also that in very many instances his prize cattle when brought to the block would be very far from paying what their care and feed have cost. In like manner nobody would expect that Maud S. or Jay Eye See would earn their prices in a livery stable. These butter tests represent simply a perfectly reasonable practice of the well known theory that the general excellence of a class is reached in the attempt at the production of an exaggerated type. Princess Second and Mary Anne of St. Lambert, though they never paid expenses for a single week, would still have not only their owners but Jersey breeders in general largely indebted to them for what they have established by their remarkable butter tests. Experiments of the kind alluded to teach breeders the butter-making capacities of Jersey cows of the highest type. It is true these tests are made at high pressure and under conditions that would be perhaps highly prejudicial to the constitution of the cow if maintained for any considerable length of time, but nobody pretends that they should be continued for more than a single week, and nobody pretends that the value of the feed together with the other items in the cost of production is covered by the butter product. The standard is simply established. Cows of other breeds, or other families of Jerseys, may be judged by that same standard. If they produce equally good results, then those who have been shouting themselves hoarse to convince the world that Jerseys are no better than other cows for producing butter, will have something more than their simple say so to offer in proof of their pet theory. But the truth of the matter is this: the advocates of scrubs and cross-breeds have a very great dread of having their theories put to the test. Practical tests are just what they do not want, and this is why they become so angry whenever tests are made and published. In every age of the world obstructionists have flourished, and they will do so to the end of time, but the very existence of such cows as Mary Anne of St. Lambert and Princess Second prove how futile have been their efforts.

LIVE STOCK AND FERTILITY.

Farmers as a rule are aware of the fact that while grain-growing reduces the productive power of the land, cattle-raising increases it, but not every farmer knows just how these changes are effected. It is a well-known fact that virgin soils yield enormous crops, and it is well known that after a few years of constant cropping the yield of a field declines unless it is liberally supplied with manure. For all this, however, a chemical analysis would fail to show

just how this takes place. Nitrogen is the principal element of fertility which it is sought to bring into the soil, and in some analyses of rich, natural prairie soils, made in Messrs. Lawes & Gilbert's laboratory at Rothamstead, as high as 30,000 lbs. of nitrogen was found to exist per acre in the upper four feet of soil, and in a large corn crop, grain and stalks, it is only considered by Hon. J. B. Lawes that 100 lbs. of nitrogen per acre, per year, is removed from the soil. At this rate it would seem that such soil could be cropped annually for 300 years without the addition of anything to re-enforce its supply of nitrogen. At Rothamstead land which has grown wheat for more than forty years still shows 8,000 lbs. of nitrogen per acre, while land adjoining, which has received an annual dressing of fourteen tons of manure per acre during the same period, will not show over 10,000 to 11,000 lbs. of nitrogen per acre. Here is another staggerer for the scientific farmer. The truth is that the soil itself possesses the greater share of the plant food, and the particular action of the manure is, that in its own decomposition it frees or renders available for immediate use those elements of fertility in the soil which would otherwise remain locked up and useless for an indefinite period. Land is said to be "exhausted" when merely the infinitesimal portion of plant food it has "held in solution," so to speak, has been absorbed and when nothing has been added to free a fresh supply of nitrogen for succeeding crops. Of course manure of any kind adds something to the productive resources of the soil to which it is applied, but its chief business so far as immediate results are concerned is to unlock stores of fertility which are already abundantly existent in the soil itself. Where grain is grown and sold off the farm unground, considerable in the way of mineral elements is carried off, but where all the products are fed to live stock on the place, and where bran and oil cake are purchased and fed in addition to the farm products, it is very evident that the richness of the soil must be materially increased every year. The *Chicago Breeders' Gazette*, at the close of an interesting article on this subject, sums the whole case up in the following terse paragraph:—

"A man may have plenty of money in the bank, but if he never draws a cheque he can have no money available for the supply of his necessities or the satisfaction of his tastes. The soil is the farmer's bank, manure draws the 'cheques,' and the stock-grower has the manure."

THE RANCOCAS YEARLINGS.

The first annual spring sale of the Rancocas yearlings will be held at Mr. Easton's Horse Exchange, Broadway and Thirty-eighth street, New York City, Monday, June 15, at 11 a.m. Mr. Lorillard is impelled to make this sale for the reason that he finds it an impossibility to train and handle the large number of yearlings he is annually producing at Rancocas. Mr. Lorillard has, at the cost of half a million of

dollars, collected a stud, the like of which cannot be found in England, Australia, or America. Indeed, for the quality of the stallions and mares, there has never been at any period in the history of breeding in any country a stud which equalled it. Mortemer, who stands as premier stallion, was the best race horse in Europe, and a tried stallion before leaving France, where he sired, in Chamant, a winner of the Middle Park Plate and Two Thousand Guineas; in St. Christophe, a winner of the Grand Prix de Paris; and in Verneuil, a winner of the Ascot Gold Cup and Alexandra Plate. Mr. Lorillard gave \$25,000 for Mortemer, and in his first season in the stud in this country he got Wanda (the best two-year-old of last season), Chimera, Cholula, Unrest, Bahama, Adonis, and Paul Kernan. Mortemer, in his first season (1884), stands fifth in the list of "Winning Sires," with \$49,500 to his credit. In Iroquois, Mr. Lorillard has the only American-bred winner of the English Derby and St. Leger. In Duke of Magenta he has one of the best of all Lexington's sons, who won eleven out of twelve stakes as a three-year-old, and \$35,925, and his sons, Young Duke and Leo, have placed him well in the front rank as a sire. Saxon is the chief representative of the Beadsman blood in America. He was a capital racer, winning the Belmont, and is the sire of Hiawasse (who was beaten but once at weight for age), Lytton, Gerald, Geraldine, and others.

In broodmares, the Rancocas collection is one such as has never been equalled, and perhaps never will be. The dams of Wallenstein, Thora, Wanda, Day Star, Hindoo, McWhirter, Young Duke, Chimera, Groffe, Lizzie S., Redstone, Olitipa, and the grandam of Foxhall, are in its paddocks. Mr. Lorillard was moved to no other purpose but in having the best in gathering such a lot together, sparing neither pains nor expense. But, finding he cannot train all his yearlings, he has determined to reserve six or eight for his own purpose, on the day of sale, and allow all the others to go to the highest bidder. These yearlings can be seen at the farm, and inspection is invited. The chance to secure great race horses in embryo is one never before offered, and the sale will doubtless be the greatest on record. Owing to the time of the sale, Mr. Lorillard will be unable to have tried any of them, and his selections will be based wholly upon looks and breeding. All experience proves that this is not a certain test of merit, and buyers will be as likely to get the best as if there were no reservation.

We may add that there will also be offered at this sale yearlings the property of W. H. Fearing, Esq., and Pierre Lorillard, jr., Esq.

RACING PROSPECTS.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Ontario Jockey Club to have a really first-class race meeting on the 23rd and 25th of next month, the prospects just now are anything but rosy. It is not the absence of good horses from the country, but the apparent impossibility of get-

ting those that we have into anything like decent condition for racing. Woodbine is not a very forward track, and that fact tells against all our spring meetings, but this season the Jockey Club has the double discouragement of a backward track and a backward season to contend against. Indeed, it may well be questioned if the Queen's Birthday does not come too early in the season for a thoroughly successful race meeting in Canada.

Of course under existing circumstances it is necessary to so arrange our meetings that they will conflict to the smallest possible extent with American race meetings, and in order to do this it is necessary for us to get under way early in the season. Indeed, it looks as though we must have our own race horses and give them fairly constant employment all through the season before we can hope to have successful race meetings. In order to do this our different associations and jockey clubs must co-operate in the formation of a circuit. There is no reason why London, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, and Quebec should not each have a good meeting if they would only come to an understanding and arrange the dates so that horsemen could take in the whole circuit without any serious inconvenience or unnecessary expense. If these cities did not furnish sufficient employment for the horses, an arrangement could be made whereby Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, and Ogdensburg, or as many of them as would wish to do so, might take places in the circuit. Of course such a circuit could hardly hope to command the patronage of the crack two-year-olds and three-year olds well entered in rich stakes, but it would furnish an excellent field for the operations of good purse and cup horses, and the presence of a goodly number of these would without doubt ensure remunerative gate receipts.

In any event such an arrangement would put us in such a position that we could hold our meetings at a suitable season of the year, and if this were done the interest in Canadian racing would be perceptibly improved. No spectator cares to see a field of horses start in which all are miserably unfit to go the distance asked of them, and at the same time no horseman cares to "burn up" his horses for the sake of getting them ready to run by the 24th of May.

CATTLE SALES.

At Kansas City on April 10th, Geo. Leigh & Co. sold 12 Herefords for \$3,480, the average being \$290 each. Downing & Greatrix, on the same day, at the same place, sold 12 Hereford females for \$4,295, averaging \$357.92, and 9 bulls for \$2,350, averaging \$261.11. The highest prices paid were \$530 for a female and \$450 for a bull.

At Peabody, Kansas, April 2nd, A. H. Lackey & Son sold 22 Shorthorn females at an average of \$102.75, and 12 Shorthorn bulls at an average of \$102.08. Another lot of 13 Shorthorn bulls averaged \$148.84.

Wm. Easton, in New York, April 6th, sold Wm. M. Chapin's 24 Holsteins at an average of \$134.50.

P. C. Kellogg & Co., on April 7th, in New York, sold 35 head of Holsteins, the property of different owners, at an average of \$231.71 per head.

At the combination sale of Jerseys held in Chicago April 10th, 21 bulls averaged \$53.35 and 86 females averaged \$142.73. The highest price realized was \$430 for the cow Pope's Brunette (18699), calved Dec. 10th, 1881.

On April 8th Wm. P. Higinbotham, at Manhattan, Kansas, sold 27 female Shorthorns at an average of \$146.11 and 10 Shorthorn bulls at an average of \$110.50 per head.

At Breckenridge, Missouri, April 7th, H. D. Ayers & Sons sold 46 Shorthorn females at an average of \$121.09 and 15 Shorthorn bulls at an average of \$105.65 per head.

Correspondence.

ENGLISH LETTER.

ENGLISH IDEAS ON HORSE-BREEDING.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 7th.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

Up to your issue of March 13th I see you have not noticed Mr. Gilbey's speech before the members of the Hackney Society. Although the foundation of what he says is to many thoroughly new, still, not only from my own personal experience but from that of many practical men, I hold his advice is in many instances worth following.

For very many years in Great Britain great difficulty has been found in procuring good specimens of what are termed "ride and drive" horses and also hunters up to weight. It has been found almost if not quite impossible to keep up size and bone by using the thoroughbred stallion on light mares, the tendency into many instances being to degenerate and the percentage of useless breeds being largely in excess of the good ones. Mr. Gilbey's remedy is to directly cross Shire or Clydesdale mares with a suitable thoroughbred stallion of quality. To many people at first sight this plan will undoubtedly appear contrary to all accepted theories, and doubtless if carried out simply as I have stated it, without using judgment and discrimination, great disappointment would follow; but to men who have taken an interest in draught horses, and know them well, the stumbling blocks can, I think, be avoided. To say that every Shire or Clydesdale mare possessing the requisite number of crosses to constitute her eligible for registration in a Stud Book would be a suitable animal to mate with a thoroughbred sire would be absurd, but by careful selection a very large proportion of the right kind of animals are to be found. Putting aside altogether all gummy-legged, heavy-headed brutes, we constantly come across well-bred draught mares with bone thoroughly clean, though with plenty of silky hair, with action all round and courage to carry it out. Now by using such animals, I think with Mr. Gilbey that profitable results may be looked for. He gives instances of animals bred in this way carrying heavy men well to the front over a stiff country, but this is to my mind asking a little too much, but at the same time, no doubt, occasional instances of such will crop up. However, harness horses of size and action are

I think what we might more reasonably expect. At the present moment Canada is precisely in the condition to give this kind of breeding a fair trial. Very large importations of draught horses have been going on for the last twenty years, and no doubt numberless farmers possess the style of mare that I have endeavored to describe. Of course the great difficulty in breeding is judgment, and although a man may closely describe an animal, his description may not convey the same idea to every farmer's mind, for what one man may consider clean, hard bone, good action, and courage might by his neighbor be understood in an entirely different light. These things, however, cannot be avoided and proper discrimination in selecting the right kind of dam must be left almost entirely to chance. Another point I think essential, and that is, as near as possible, purity of breeding in the dam. Chance bred animals showing a considerable amount of draught blood I should not by any means consider suitable, for then we should have endless breeding back to some unknown bad strain. For the same reason it would not be wise to use mares bred from a thoroughbred sire and from a draught mare to breed again to a thoroughbred horse; she should go back again to the predominant breed. It strikes me every day in noticing the harness horses in our large towns here in England, how much better and truer action the half-bred draught horses have, such as parcel vanners, than the cabbers and tram-way horses. This action is entirely derived from the draught horse, and this type of animal merely wants an infusion of quality to bring a long price and repay the breeder well. A capital letter on breeding hunters by a Tenant Farmer in a late number of the *Agricultural Review* gives a most gloomy picture of his endeavors to produce hunters from well-bred mares and a thoroughbred sire. He tried it for a number of years with constant failures, till at last he gave it up in disgust and tried something the same kind of breeding that I have indicated, only he used a clean-legged, good-actioned draught horse on the mares he previously had bred to a thoroughbred. This plan succeeded well and in every instance he was successful and made money, though not extravagant prices. But for many reasons the thoroughbred sire and draught dam would be safer and preferable. The dam would in the first place be more roomy than the well-bred mare, would be a better milker, and the foal would be kept quieter and not run to death and continually getting into scrapes. I should very much like to hear of some of the horsey Canadian farmers giving this new idea a fair trial. Looking at it in its very worst light they can come to no harm, as they are always sure to breed animals with sufficient size to do any kind of farm work. Yours, &c.,

C. I. DOUGLAS.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

From our special Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, 9th April, 1885.

To-day (Thursday) news of the Russian attack on our Afghan ally has been received, and already the evening papers are chronicling the fall in consols, and general trepidation among the Lombard and Threadneedle street jobbers. A war with Russia would be immensely popular, and waiving the attendant misery, it would materially benefit this country. For Russian wheat we should substitute Indian, Canadian, and American grain. Hides and tallow we should draw from the River Plate, and for lumber Canada would again be in request, and so on through all the leading items of commerce. This, while simply a mere

diversion of traffic for us, would be a frightful loss to Russia. The further withdrawal of our magnificent Atlantic traders from their peaceful employment would leave an opening for the overplus tonnage, which has of late been lying worse than idle on the hands of shareholders, while the absorption of unemployed labor, with its accompaniments of higher wages and greater spending power, would act at once on the values of all consumptive products. Commercially speaking, we have therefore nothing to fear should matters assume a more serious aspect, and speaking from a patriotic point I think we may safely rely on our gallant soldiers to maintain the prestige of Old England unscathed.

AMERICAN STORES FOR IRELAND.

At a meeting of the Irish Cattle Association the question of admitting American store cattle formed the principal topic of discussion, and was viewed with considerable favor, many of the members believing that it would benefit Ireland very greatly. An older society known as the *Irish Cattle Trade Association* has refused to amalgamate with the new concern, because they consider the importation of American stores would be ruinous to the small farmers and graziers. It is expected a fusion of the two concerns will be arranged, the junior concern having promised merely to "discuss" the store cattle matter, leaving the promotion of Frewen's fad to private enterprise. The Association have, however, pledged themselves to advocate the American system of selling by live weight, a step in the right direction, which I am sure Canadian exporters would rejoice to see universal throughout England and Scotland.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

The short supply of States cattle here, as well as in London and Glasgow, has enabled sellers to advance prices quite firmly, and at present writing values for beef at our Birkenhead Lairages are almost on a par with those current in the open markets for best home-bred cattle. Supplies have been somewhat restricted in the principal stock centres, chiefly owing to the demand at this season being largely a "lamb and veal" one. No Canadians have been offered this week, the only cargo advised (for Glasgow) having arrived too late. Advices received here speak of one or two shipments from Halifax due within next ten days, but they have not been reported at shipping offices. The outlook is not encouraging to exporters, and even with the "nominal" freights quoted from U. S. ports, there is no live margin of profit in anything handled here. Our sheep buyers will be surprised to know that the restrictions against German sheep have been revoked, and as a consequence thereof mutton has tumbled down a point or two. The action of the Government in this matter is somewhat inexplicable, as there is every reason to believe that the European continent is in a most unhealthy condition as regards its flocks and herds. According to *Bell's Weekly Messenger* rinderpest is in Russia; foot-and-mouth disease is prevalent in Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Bavaria, and Austria-Hungary. In the latter country there were reported 70 districts infected in the middle of March; in Switzerland 65 infected places, and in Italy, in February, no fewer than 1,500 cases of foot-and-mouth disease. In the face of this sick roll, it may well be said that the action of Government in re-admitting sheep from German ports is inexplicable.

At the annual sale of the Marquis of Londonderry's stud at Seaham Harbor on 2nd April, 26 Shetland horses and ponies brought \$3,120, or an average of \$120 each. Some excellent Clydesdale entire horses, brood mares, and

geldings were also disposed of, the total receipts of the sale being \$44,000.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SHOEING.

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



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

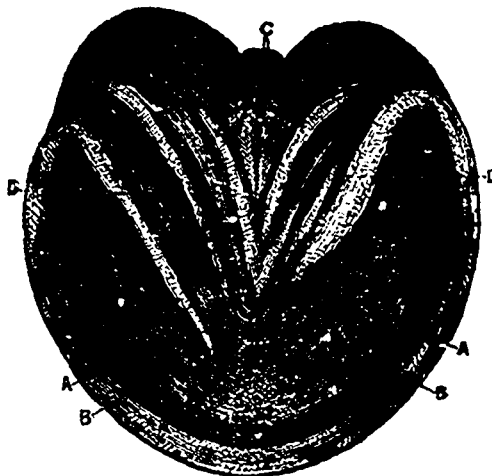


FIG. 2.—Ground Surface of Unshod Foot—A, A, Wall or Crust; B, B, Sole; C, C, Frog; D, D', Bars.

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

The art of shoeing consists of fixing a shoe on the hoof in such a manner as to preserve the natural tread, whereby the freedom and elasticity of action will not be impeded. This is accomplished or not according to the skill with which the shoe is put on, more than to any particular style of shoe used, whether it be the hunter, hack, roadster, or cart-horse; or whether the shoe be the "Charlier," "Rodway's," top-seated, plain, or calked; or whether the nailing be three-quarter or all-round; or whether there be five, six, seven, or ten nails used. The suitability of either depends on the strength of foot, the nature of roads, and the kind of work required from the horse. So also with regard to the frog bearing on the ground. If a strong foot, with strong, healthy frog, it may be allowed; but if the frog be soft or spongy it would be injurious, and lead to lameness. Under no circumstances should the frog be prominent beyond the surface of shoe.

The hoof itself is a horny structure covering the highly vascular and sensitive foot. It is formed similar to hair, consisting of fine tubes agglutinated together by a strong plastic material. In sound hoofs these tubes render the hoof slightly porous in the line of its growth, by which moisture is supplied to maintain its toughness throughout. The lower ends, by concussion and exposure, become hardened, the tubes contract and close, preventing the escape of natural and ingress of external moisture.

The frog is constructed of a similar but more elastic material. The tubes are tortuous, few, and irregular. It forms an elastic pad, diminishing concussion and allowing a limited expansion, giving some freedom to the action of the joints situated in the foot. Maintaining these parts of the insensitive foot in a healthy condition is of the utmost importance to insure a long life of usefulness.

STOPPING

consists of filling the under or ground surface of the foot within the shoe with cow-dung, clay, or some mixture of a soft and plastic nature. The popular reason for this practice is said to keep the feet moist and cool, as they would be in their natural element in the pastures, and this erroneous idea is persisted in by some intelligent minds, as well as by the groom and horse men. It is an error, first, because a horse with soft feet, whether taken from the pastures or softened by the stopping applied, is unfit to travel over rough or newly-stoned roads without risk of bruising the sole or frog, and thereby causing lameness; secondly, by applying a stopping or plaster, an extra heat is produced in the part in the same way, but to a less extent, as if applied to the skin, and when removed the opposite or cooling effect follows, thus causing an irregular temperature; thirdly, and greatest evil, is that cow-dung, being in a state of decay, generates ammonia, which dissolves or destroys the glutinous matter which binds together the horn fibres, leaving the latter exposed and weakened, and when dry again the surface of horn shrivels up very hard. For example, take two pieces of horn of equal size, put one in cow-dung and the other on a cool floor for forty-eight hours; the first will become soft, whilst the other is little altered. Now put the two pieces in a dry warm place, similar to the warmth of the foot; the first will become hard, dry, and brittle, whilst the latter remains but little affected. The contrast will be greater or less, according to the condition of the dung or the length of time so treated. The same effect would be produced on leather or other fibrous textures. The best stable treatment is simply cleanliness and an occasional dressing with oil; in fact, treat the feet precisely as you would treat your harness.

SHOEING.

A very necessary evil. In his natural state the horse possesses a foot answering all his wants, its growth being equal to wear; but as soon as he is engaged as servant to man, there are but few horses, when in full work, whose feet will stand the wear and tear of roadwork; hence the necessity of protecting them with a shield of iron. The comfort and value of a horse very much depend on good or bad shoeing, in the same way as a man walking in good or badly-fitting boots. If at ease the horse will show his natural energy and buoyancy of spirit, in contrast to the sordid, dejected appearance of one travelling in pain; the one after work feeds with appetite and rests, the other is dejected, eats and rests but little. These differences are discernible by those who are accustomed to horses and regard their welfare, whether he be master, coachman,

groom, carter, or stableman, and any defect should at once be amended.

COLT OR HORSE FROM GRASS.

If a colt or horse be taken from a dry pasture and with sound feet he may be shod at once, so far as the feet are concerned; but a colt should have his first training lessons in the stable, and not in the shoeing forge, and when quiet to handle he may be shod. If a horse or colt be taken from wet, marshy pastures, with soft and expanded feet, it would be advisable for him to stand in a dry shed or stable on clean litter for a week or two, otherwise as the foot contracts by drying the shoe will become loose, or the foot strained by the nails and shoe. Another point to be observed is, that a horse fresh from grass ought not to be shod too heavy, nor tight, nor more than three-quarter nailing, that the foot may be permitted to contract in a natural manner, whatever method may afterwards be adopted.

TAKING OFF.

In taking off a shoe the clints should be well cut off or straightened, then loosen the heads and draw as many nails as practicable, after which it may be wrenched off with the pincers, commencing on the outside by tilting them on the wall, but not inward on the sole of foot, which may be bruised thereby. A very common error is to imperfectly cut the clints and wrench the shoe first on the inside quarter, the weakest part, often tearing the hoof or bruising the sole, and liable to cause corn or bruised sole, which may cause a horse to travel tender for days, and yet nothing be seen on removal of shoe to account for it.

(To be continued.)

THE DAIRY COW, HER FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT.

We herewith present to our readers a report of a lecture delivered by Mr. Gilbert Murray, of Elvaston, Derby, to the pupils of the Sudbury Dairy School. The paper is a rather lengthy one, but the subject is one of live interest to our farmers, and this able discussion of it will well repay a studious and careful perusal.

I come before you this evening to discuss a most important subject, which I approach with considerable diffidence in the presence of so many practical men. In order to prepare the students to follow more clearly the train of my remarks, it will be well to digress for a moment, briefly to trace some of the more important functions of the food as they pass the action of the digestive and assimilative organs of the animal. The chemical constituents of the food consist of two separate and distinct divisions, the nitrogenous or flesh formers, and the carbohydrates or heat and fat producers. The former, in conjunction with certain mineral matters contained in the food, builds up the structure of bone and muscle, whilst the latter is chiefly expended in maintaining the heat of the body and supporting respiration; there is not only the daily waste of tissue to be replaced, but the heat of the body maintained in a normal state. With the cow in milk, there is a continuous drain on the system, and unless the daily rations are sufficient in quantity and quality to meet the demand, the accumulated store of flesh formers and heat and fat producers laid up in the system are drawn upon, and the animal not only rapidly loses condition, there is also a diminution in the yield and quality of milk. Viewed from a commercial standpoint, the success or failure in the management of our domesticated animals largely depends on the skillful selection of food best adapted for the purposes required. The young animal requires

food rich in flesh formers, in order to build up, so to speak, the structure of the body, as well as to supply the daily waste from natural causes. How much greater is the requirement of the young and immature heifer, who has to support and increase the frame, and provide the constituents contained in the milk. The correct blending or mixing of foods of varying chemical composition best suited to the requirements of different kinds of stock, so as to insure the least possible waste of efficiency in passing through the animal system, or by feeble or unpracticable management, where accumulated stores of heat producers and fat formers are utterly wasted in raising the temperature of 90 per cent. of the weight of a feed of half a dozen swedes from 32 deg. to the temperature of the body. We must bear in mind that the digestive and assimilative organs have their limits, hence it is obvious that food containing an excessive quantity, either of flesh formers or heat producers, though probably increasing the value of the manure, it is at the expense of an excessive strain on the digestive organs. The great art of feeding is in selecting the foods most suitable for the purpose in view, without entailing waste, or an undue strain on the digestive system. There are certain conditions of life which largely influence the effective results of the food. The limited range of animals in a domestic state—warmth, such as results from shelter and a scanty supply of oxygen, though tending to diminish vital energy, lessens the activity and compactness of the muscular system, whilst it encourages the production of fat and the flow of milk. Under artificial conditions, atmospheric air varies in moisture, temperature, and purity. Under a warm, dry atmosphere, the skin acts vigorously, inducing relaxation of the muscular system; warmth, with excessive moisture, though determining blood to the skin, lessens the escape of moisture; a low temperature and dry atmosphere produces the contrary effect, inducing a low state of vitality, hence the utility of a well-ventilated building, maintained at a uniform temperature; every cow should have not less than 650 feet of cubic breathing space; the cold air should be admitted near the floor line, with ample ridge ventilation, for the escape of the vitiated air; the building itself should be kept clean and free from fermenting or decaying animal odors or vegetable matter; underground drainage, however skilfully executed, is an utter abomination in a cow shed; all the inside walls should be limewashed at least twice a year, and the beds, floors, and passages well washed and scrubbed once a week. You will naturally say, what has all this to do with the feeding of the dairy cow? Depend upon it whatever tends to increase the health and comfort of the animal economises food, as well as increases its effective results; every source of irritation, whether in the field or the stall, entails an undue waste of food, whilst for the time it reduces the flow and deteriorates the quality of the milk. The quality of the drinking water has a much greater influence on the yield of milk than is generally supposed. Soft water is preferable to hard, hence the water from running streams or ponds is preferable to well water, which is generally at a low temperature. The action of the atmosphere on ponds or reservoirs has a softening influence on the water, a favorable condition for milk cows; impure or tainted water should be excluded. Unlike the food, a portion of the water taken in by the cows passes direct to the third stomach, and enters at once into the circulation. The influence of the food on the yield of milk is well known to every experienced dairyman. Chemical investigation proves that the milk solids are only slightly affected by the food, and the caseine and sugar being nearly stationary,

whilst the quantity of butter fat varies considerably, the greatest variation is in that of the water constituents, due in great measure to the quality of the food. The taste of the middle classes is rapidly becoming more fastidious, as a rule they are ready to pay a fair price for a good article, it should be your earnest endeavor and constant study to turn out a product of superior quality. In order to successfully attain this object, it will be necessary to study the qualities and chemical composition of the different varieties of the natural and artificial productions which come within touch of us; these require careful and intelligent blending to insure their effective action.

In order to enable you to make a selection of the foods best suited for the purpose required, the following is, according to the best chemical authorities, the weight of flesh forming and heat and fat producing materials in each hundred pounds weight of the different varieties of foods:-

	Flesh formers. Per cent.	Heat and fat producers. Per cent.
Decorticated cotton-cake contains	40	55
Undecorticated cotton-cake contains	25	43
Linseed cake contains	28	53
R-pe-cake "	33	52
Lowest beans "	10	70
Linseed "	25	100
Rice meal "	10	46
Palm nut meal "	18	96
Indian corn "	18	68
Peas "	25	60
Beans "	23	48
Barley "	15	68
Oats "	18	63
Wheat "	15	68
Turnips "	5	8
Mangels "	8	10
Meadow hay "	10	50

From this it is obvious that decorticated cotton-cake exclusively used as an auxiliary in conjunction with large quantities of roots and hay is not an economical food for dairy cows, owing to the large percentage of flesh formers it contains, whilst practically cotton-cake, though admirably adapted for rearing and fattening purposes when given to milking cows in quantities of 4 to 6 lbs. per day, produces a leathery cream, and certainly not what the Yankees term a gilt-edge quality of butter. If you are to succeed in your future calling as tenant farmers and skilled dairy managers, and maintain your position in the market, your chief aim must ever be to produce the primest quality of goods. You can only do so by the strictest attention to feeding and careful management of your stock. A mixture of pea and palm nut meal will produce a rich milk, though not of the finest quality. A mixture of rice and linseed-meals will produce a large yield of butter of a somewhat oily character. If quality is a should be, the chief desiderata, nothing can equal the home-grown cereals—beans, peas, wheat, barley, and oats; under ordinary circumstances these will produce a quality of milk, cream, and butter that cannot be surpassed. I know many dairy farmers whose yearly expenditure on purchasing food is equal to, and in some instances exceeds, the yearly rent of the land. Instead of the thousands of pounds thus annually spent in Derbyshire, let me most earnestly urge you to cultivate a sufficient proportion of your farms to supply your own stock. The soil and climate of Derbyshire is peculiarly adapted to the growth of oats and roots, whilst on most of the arable lands of South Derbyshire fair crops of wheat can be

grown. Work your tillage land on the convertible system, leaving the land in grass for two or three years in succession; adopt the plan of earlier seeding; you will then make your farms self-supporting, to the benefit of yourselves as tenant farmers and dairy managers, at the same time you are contributing to the wealth and prosperity of your own country, and conferring a lasting benefit on the entire community. Dairy farmers, in common with others, complain of depressed times and scarcity of cash. Under the present system of management this must follow, as a natural sequence. No sooner does a farmer receive a milk cheque than it passes to the brewer for grains, or the merchant for feeding stuffs. It may interest some of you to briefly contrast the cost of the purchased and home-grown food. The price of grains delivered at our station is now 16s. 6d. per ton. Compared with roots their feeding value is considerably less. The cost of a ton of roots grown on the farm will vary from 5s. to 10s. per ton. Under ordinary management 7s. 6d. per ton will cover the cost of rent, manures, and labor.

A celebrated authority on agricultural matters in these parts 40 years ago, remarked that less than twenty-five tons of swedes per acre, grown on a clean fallow, failed to be of interest. I am of opinion the remark is equally applicable to-day, whilst a considerably greater weight of mangels and cabbage is a matter of everyday experience; then as to cereals, the present price of wheat is 3s. 4d. per lb., whilst beans, peas, barley, and oats are practically the same; best linseed and cotton-cakes are rather more. Even if these were of equal efficiency to the home-grown cereals, which I do not admit, their use would not be in accordance with sound commercial economy.

With the ordinary range of prices, it is open to question whether a large production of winter milk raised by the aid of purchased artificial foods is profitable to the ordinary farmer. For several years past farmers, near to railways, have paid greater attention to the production of milk than the rearing of stock; they are now slowly awakening to the fact that if any degree of success is to be attained, the farm must be self-supporting. The present depression in the milk trade is attributed by some to over-production; the real cause may more clearly be traced to the depressed state of our native industries in the chief centres of commerce. There is yet a large population who scarcely ever taste milk; the inhabitants of our small country towns and villages, although surrounded by milk farms, are practically shut out of the market, and are unable to obtain a supply at any price. Here is an unoccupied field for the enterprising local milkman, and one which might be profitably cultivated by the farmer himself. We are now on the threshold of April, several of the cows have already calved and others are daily expected, the milk is sent to the factory, and you are already in full swing of butter-making. The cow-house must be kept as near as possible at a uniform temperature of 60 deg.; the cows may be turned into the fold-yard daily, for half an hour, about noon; the fact must not be overlooked that large quantities of cold water taken into the system are positively injurious, as it lowers the temperature of the body, which is maintained in a normal state at the expense of the food. For cows in full milk, cooked food is much preferable to raw, entailing less labor on the organs of digestion and assimilation. The mixture of chop, meal, roots, and grain may either be boiled in the ordinary cast iron boiler, or steamed. On large occupations where a steam engine is employed, the work can be economically done by the waste steam

from the boiler. To obtain the most effective results the food should be given to the animals in a sloppy state and at a temperature of 55 to 60 deg. Regularity of feeding and milking must be strictly observed. The morning meal should be given before milking commences, and the dung removed from the beds and grip. As milkers, females are preferable, the hands being soft and pliable compared with the horny hand of man. The quantity of food necessary to supply the wants of individual animals is governed by its weight. A cow in full profit consumes daily 3 per cent. of her live weight. During April, a cow in full milk should have, in addition to boiled or steamed roots and hay or straw chaff, 2 lbs. of bean pea meal, 2 lbs. of wheat meal, 2 lbs. of ground oats, and 2 lbs. of bran. If these cannot be grown on the farm or purchased at moderate cost, 2 lbs. of linseed, barley, or Indian corn meal may be substituted for the wheat meal. If the aim is quality, it is essential that bean, pea, or oat meals be used. Care must be exercised in regulating the quantity of food to meet the wants of the different animals, and not, as is too often the practice, of serving a uniform quantity to each. In one case the appetite is cloyed, whilst the next is stunted. In every case the manglers should be cleanly swept out before feeding. By far the best kinds of hay for milking cows are well saved clover or mixed seeds cut just before coming into flower. Dusty or highly-heated hay injures the health and deteriorates the quality of the produce. As a rule, a large quantity of hay is wasted in the ordinary practice of the farm. The chief part of the hay and straw should be cut and mixed with the meal and boiled roots. Only a small quantity of long hay should be given twice a day in order to excite rumination. Raw roots are only admissible when given as a mid-day meal. As in the case of the steam boiler a quantity of fuel is wasted in raising the temperature of the water from the freezing to the boiling point, so it is in the animal system, the fat producers, which, under favorable conditions, would increase the quality of the milk, are expended in bringing a large quantity of water to the heat of the body. Brewers' grains, which are largely used in the district, are highly charged with water and consequently open to a similar objection. The pastures, if saved during the spring months, will be ready for stocking from the first to the middle of May. With the first bite of spring grass the food must be changed; the boiled roots should now be gradually discontinued; the same quantity of meals cooked and mixed with chopped hay as before, fed in a less sloppy state, in order to counteract the opening tendency of the young succulent grasses. This regimen may be continued to the middle of June, when the quantity of meal may be reduced one half, or, if the pastures are good, discontinued till the autumn. So long as the artificial feeding is continued, they must be fed in the stalls twice a day. By the beginning or middle of September the early cabbage should be ready for use; this will increase the flow of milk at the expense of the quality. To maintain the standard the use of meals and chop must again be continued, commencing with 2 lbs. per day, with a gradual increase, arriving at the standard allowance by the first of November, which will be maintained throughout the winter and following spring months.

The cost of keeping a dairy cow in full profit during the winter months will, including labor of milking and attendance, be not less than one shilling per day, charging the home-grown produce at market price. Under the old-fash-

ioned system of management, unprepared food was largely used in the wintering of dairy cows, and large waste was often entailed. Hay is a costly production to the farmer, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. is $\frac{1}{4}$ 10s. per ton. I cannot resist the temptation of a word on the saving of the hay crop. Green hay is greatly to be preferred for milking cows, tending to enhance the value of the produce. A very common error is to allow the grasses to stand till over ripe, causing the soluble matters to become converted into indigestible woody fibre, and then it is often slovenly saved. The use of machinery and the prospect of settled weather induce men to cut down more than their limited staff of hands can successfully deal with. It is a great mistake to imagine that hay can be well saved without sufficient labor; it should be constantly stirred from the time it is cut until it is placed in the stack, unless meantime showery weather should intervene; a great want in Derbyshire is that of hay barns, which are indispensable to the dairy farmer. We have so far omitted the mention of ensilage, in many quarters the pet nostrum of the hour; if it only proves to be half as efficient as the warmest supporters affirm, it will indeed be of inestimable benefit to the dairy interests. As a practical man I hesitate to accept all the glowing accounts of its merits. There is an old Scotch adage, "That the cow gives her milk by the moo," meaning that the quantity depends to a great extent on the food. Succulent grasses or cooked roots largely charged with water and fed in a lukewarm state greatly increase the flow of milk, and unless supplemented by foods, such as meal or cake, the milk will be of poor quality; and this will be more apparent in old cows, low in condition; young, healthy, fat cows will for a time keep up the quality of the milk at the expense of the accumulated store laid up in their bodies. Many a man has been pulled up for adulterating his milk with water, of which he was perfectly innocent; morally he may have sinned from having withheld the necessary food to bring it up to the standard. I am well aware that cooked food is an innovation on the established customs of the dairy farmer. I feel certain that if any of you will give it a trial next winter you will be well satisfied with the results. Raw swedes and cake or meals, fed in a dry state, will maintain the quality but cannot greatly increase the quantity. What I am most desirous of impressing on your minds is the value of your home-grown foods for the production of milk; with these you are safe from adulteration. You are all well aware that you cannot maintain a supply of milk throughout the year, except at great cost, unless your farm embraces some tillage land. The craze for laying down land to permanent pasture has not produced a happy or profitable result; hundreds of acres of well-drained strong tillage lands well cultivated and well seeded five or six years ago, are not now of sufficient value to pay the tithes and taxes. To lay your tillage lands down with a corn crop and an ordinary seeding at a cost of 12s. per acre, will cut a crop of hay or keep a large head of stock for the first two or three years, improving in condition, and when broken up will grow a good course of crops.

A word of admonition to the pupils and I have done. During your sojourn here every facility is afforded you for the acquirement of much useful information; let me urge you to be attentive and painstaking, let nothing deter you from thoroughly investigating and tracing the different operations through their varied and subtle stages, and the origin of causes and their results; assist in the different operations, and make notes of all that passes; nothing leads to more close and correct observation

than the noting of facts. I am not going to sermonise, but above all cultivate industrious and temperate habits, determine to master the intricacies of the calling, by which you will gain the respect and esteem of your teachers here, and thus start life with every prospect of a successful career.

SALE OF SHORTHORNS.

BY RICHARD GIBSON, WILLIAM MURRAY, AND EMORY COBB, AT DEXTER PARK, APRIL 15.

- Waterloo Duchess 2d (Waterloo), red-and-white, calved Feb. 6, 1882—C. L. Henderson, Kearney, Mo..... \$ 300
- Prince of the Waterloos (Waterloo), red, calved Feb. 10, 1883—Samuel Kemp, Kalona, Ia..... 205
- Waterloo's Oxford (bull) (Waterloo), roan, calved July 14, 1883—E. H. Frazee, Plainfield, Ill..... 100
- Imp. Wild Lady 3d (Wild Eyes), red and little white, calved Nov. 7, 1883—Luther Adams, Storm Lake, Ia..... 700
- Imp. Lady Turncroft Wild Eyes 2d (Wild Eyes), red, calved Nov. 29, 1879; and b.c.—B. S. Letton, Paris, Ky..... 640
- Imp. Lady Winsome Wild Eyes (Wild Eyes), red, calved Nov. 22, 1883—L. Adams 525
- Lady Winsome Wild Eyes 2d (Wild Eyes), red, calved May 9, 1884—Same 400
- Wild Eyes 34th (Wild Eyes), roan, calved May 10, 1883—R. Daniels, Gilmore, Neb, 155
- 60th Duke of Oxford (46265) [Oxford], red, calved Oct. 5, 1881—R. Huston & Son, Blandinsville, Ill..... 975
- Imp. Lady Barrington Bates, [Barrington], red with little white, calved Oct. 17, 1882—L. Adams..... 635
- Orphan Duke (48380) [Barrington], roan, calved July 21, 1882—J. N. Dunaway, Ottawa, Ill 145
- Imp. Lord Lally Barrington [Barrington], red and little white, calved Aug. 3, 1884—Col. W. H. Fulkerson, Jerseyville, Ill. 350
- Imp. Lily 3d [Hawkey], roan, calved April 9, 1880—Martin Flynn, Des Moines, Ia 250
- Imp. Baron Holker [Hawkey], roan, calved Nov. 22, 1883—R. Daniels..... 165
- Imp. Lily 4th [Hawkey], red-and-white, calved April 12, 1881—M. Flynn..... 370
- Lord Bates of Riverview [Lady Bates], roan, calved Aug. 15, 1884—James Miles, Stone Bank, Wis..... 115
- Imp. Faerie Kirklevington [Kirklevington], red, calved Aug. 8, 1884—C. L. Henderson 1,000
- Imp. English Siddington [Kirklevington], roan, calved June 29, 1884—M. Flynn 405
- Countess of Darlington 3d [Darlington], red with little white, calved Nov. 15, 1878—S. E. Ward & Son, Westport, Mo..... 300
- Countess of Darlington 10th [Darlington], red-roan, calved Oct. 9, 1883—S. B. Letton 150
- Imp. Surmise Duchess 16th, roan calved April 24, 1878—Same 250
- Filligree 18th [Filligree], roan, calved June 22, 1877—E. Campbell & Son, Fairfield, Ia... .. 160
- Princess Ismene [Princess], red-and-white, calved Feb. 19, 1882—Colonel Fulkerson..... 100
- Princess Thyra [Princess], red-and-white, calved Oct. 14, 1883—William Robinson, Wataga, Ill..... 135

- Constance 2d of Riverview [Constance], roan, calved Jan. 25, 1877—W. M. Smith, Lexington, Ill..... 120
- Bloom 3d of Riverview [Bloom], red-roan, calved Dec. 19, 1876—Same..... 115
- The Czar [Princess], red, calved Nov. 28, 1883—Niles Bros., Wataga, Ill... .. 505
- 30 animals sold for \$9,520; average, \$317.33.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHbred STOCK.

- American Berkshire B. cor
- Lady Lincoln IX., 12855, A. G. Epler, Virginia, Ill., to C. O. Culver, Athens, Ill.
- Sallie Cardiff XIV., 13228, A. G. Epler, to R. T. Kincaid, Athens, Ill.
- Gipsy Queen, 11918, Wesley W. Mock, Martinsville, Mo., to Jonathan D. Miller, Washington Centre, Mo.
- Lady May II., 11057, C. W. Martin, St. Louis, Mich., to D. H. Shank, Paris, Ill.
- Butler, 10169, Rich'd Hill, Benton, Ill., to Luther Hirons, Mt. Vernon, Ill.
- Black Prince, 13340, H. A. & J. B. Bertollett, Leetoria, Ohio, to W. N. Johnson, Montrose, Colo.
- Favorite Sallie, 11212, Black Cardinal, 11213, and Queen of Iowa, 11557, M. W. Atwood, Newton, Iowa, to M. W. Atwood & Son, Newton, Iowa.
- Fancy Boy, 13350, W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky., to M. B. King, Church Hill, Ky.
- Berkshire Queen, 13351, Mountain Home Beauty, 13352, and Royal Windsor II., 13353, W. Warren Morton, to J. A. Radford, Pembroke, Ky.
- Duchess XXIV., 12923, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., to Edward O. Davis, Minneapolis, Mo.
- Royal Lady, 8246, and Duchess XII., 9848, N. H. Gentry, to John T. Wrinkle, Plattsburg, Mo.
- Koyal Duke II., 13044, N. H. Gentry, to J. B. Key, Pilot Point, Ky.

FARM PUPILS IN CANADA.

From the (English) Agricultural Gazette.
 We see it announced that the High Commissioner for Canada frequently receives communications inquiring if it is essential for young men wishing to take up farms in Canada, but desiring before doing so to acquire a knowledge of agriculture, to pay premiums either to persons in this country or in the Dominion for that purpose. Strong and healthy young men who are prepared to accept, for a time, the hard work and surroundings more or less inseparable from a farm laborer's life, would have no difficulty in getting employment in the spring, and the agents of the Government in any part of Canada would assist them as far as possible in doing so without charge. There is also the alternative of a course of instruction at the Ontario Agricultural College, where the fees are very moderate, and a practical as well as a theoretical knowledge of agriculture can be obtained. We shall shortly publish extracts from the letters home of a young man, a lad of 17 years, who had just left school and thereafter spent a month at a dairy farm near his home, learning to milk and tend cattle. He at once engaged with a farmer on his arrival in Canada, and these notes give a lifelike picture of the life in store for any one who may follow his example.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Extract from Doolittle in Michigan Farmer.

The Geary Brothers, of London, Ont., will offer at auction on the 21st of April, at Dexter Park, Chicago, and Riverview Park, Kansas City, on the 29th inst., numerous representatives and descendants of the most renowned families, embracing Ericas, Prides, Lady Idas, Princesses, and Miss Watsons. The "Ericas" can speak for themselves. Under the skill and judicious management of Sir George McPherson Grant, they have gained an enviable place in stock history.

"The Prides" have stood the test well. Cradled and nursed under that skillful breeder, the late Wm. McCombie, they will long stand as a living monument to his memory.

The "Lady Idas" are short-legged, wonderful grazers, carrying a wealth of flesh.

The "Kinnochtery Princesses", so closely inbred are faithful specimens of the robustness that can be attained by judicious in-breeding. The family are the lineal descendants of the historical gray-tailed cow Favorite (2), sister and daughter of Grey Breasted Jock (2), and Utonne, sister to Angus (45), as well as dam of the invaluable Old Jock (1), Young Jock (4), and Pat (29), besides being matrons of an array of prima donne. In the veins of the Princesses, or Favorites, the blood of Old Grammie flows. She lived to the ripe old age of thirty-six, and raised twenty-nine living calves. Miss Watson, as well as her dam, was bred by Hugh Watson, and is a member of the famous Beauty of Buchan family, so highly prized at Keillor. She is from the same dam as Jilt and Ruth, two cows that became the ancestors of an army of prize winners. The former is the dam of the three bulls, Judge, Juryman, and Justice, all well known.

The Ericas, Miss Watsons, Jilts, and Ruths are branches from one tree; they are the fruits of consanguinity so woven in the old Keillor herd, from animals moulded by Hugh Watson four score years ago, by interbreeding the ancient Southesk doddies with his father's equally ancient Angus cattle at Bellantine, a concrete and glorious substratum laid by this veteran breeder, that has proved a strong bulwark to the Angus cattle from the commencement of the century to the present day.

Live Stock Notes.

Mr. John Hope, of Bow Park, will sail for England the latter part of this month for an importation of Shorthorns.

From present indications there will be greater cattle prosperity the present year in this section of the grazing world than ever before. The young animals that will come from abroad will be bought thirty-three and a third per cent. cheaper than they were last year, the calf crop will be larger, and the beef product will be worth just as much, if not more than it was in the closing months of 1884.—*Colorado Live Stock Record.*

The grass is springing up finely. About all of it is around the boggy places, and hence is not altogether a blessing for cowmen. Ten days more, however, will clothe the prairies in a fine coat of green and the dogie bosses in smiles and mud. Frazer & Oburn bought 2,500 heeves last week at San Antonio, Tex., for their Indian contracts. B. H. Campbell bought 2,500 yearlings for his Turkey Creek ranch at the same point. Burt Roll came up from the Blair & Cooper ranch Sunday, April 5. He reports the cows getting along in pretty fair shape. A few calves and good prospects for more.—*Caldwell (Kan.) Journal.*

The Kennel.

BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.



CHAMPION SENATOR, BEDLINGTON TERRIER.

Of all existing breeds of Terriers, the Bedlington carries off the palm for pluck and usefulness. Handsomely colored animals like the Fox Terrier and Black and Tan will always find a large number of admiring supporters, but to those who require something more than bright colors and sleek skins, and who look under the surface for more enduring qualities, the Bedlington will ever commend itself. Beneath his rough jacket and sombre hues he combines a bravery that is surpassed by no living animal with a perfect intelligence and gentleness of disposition. In spite of his dashing pluck, he is a thorough gentleman, and unless encouraged to fight is forbearing and inclined to be retiring in his intercourse with casual acquaintances. But though in color he is of different shades of blue or liver produced in a rough and rather shaggy wat, his form is light and symmetrical; he stands rather high on his legs and carries his head erect like the deerhound, whom he much resembles in his general make up. However, he has not to rely on his looks for appreciation. As a vermin dog he is unexcelled and unequalled by others of his size; he takes to the water like a duck, and retrieves excellently in that element; he is biddable, obedient, and easily trained. Though inclined to be more than usually wild and frolicsome in his youth, mature age brings gravity and solemnity to his demeanour. In a word, he is both a terrier and a companion. Our illustration represents the most celebrated and typical specimen of this ancient breed, being taken from a photograph of Champion Senator. The circumstances of his sad death will be fresh in the minds of most lovers of the dog; how he was on his way to this country, having been purchased by cablegram by Mr. Jackson of Toronto, when he was lost overboard just six weeks after his triumphs had culminated in carrying off the championship at the Crystal Palace, together with the Bedlington Terrier Club's medal for the best in the champion classes and the gold cup for the best Bedlington in the show. From among the many notices of this grand dog we quote the report of Col. Cowen, the Crystal Palace judge, on his first appearance at that show, from the *English Kennel Gazette*:—

"In the open Dog class, Senator was undoubtedly the best; he is grandly shaped all over, having good legs and feet, with a splendid head." Among his many winnings the following are deserving of notice:—First prize and cup at the Crystal Palace, Alexandra Palace, Aston, York, and Edinborough. His unbroken pedigree extends backwards more than one hundred years.

Appended is the Bedlington Terrier Club's list of points, adopted by all the dog shows in England.

Skull.—Narrow but deep and rounded; high at occiput and covered with a nice silky tuft or topknot

Jaw.—Long, tapering, sharp, and muscular; as little stop as possible between the eyes, so as to form nearly a line from the nose-end along the joint of the skull to the occiput; lips close-fitting and no flew.

Eyes.—Should be small and well sunk in the head. Blues should have a dark eye; blue and tan ditto, with amber shade; livers, &c., a light brown.

Nose.—Large, well angled. Blues and blue and tans should have black noses; livers, &c., flesh-colored.

Teeth.—Level, or pincer.

Ears.—Moderately large, well forward flat to the cheek, thinly covered and tipped with fine silky hair. They should be filter-shaped.

Legs.—Of moderate length, not wide apart, straight and square set, and with good-sized feet, which are rather long.

Tail.—Thick at root, tapering to point, slightly feathered on lower side, nine to eleven inches long, and scimitar-shaped.

Neck and Shoulders.—Neck long, deep at base, rising well from shoulders, which should be flat.

Body.—Long and well-proportioned, flat-ribbed and deep, not wide in chest, slightly arched back, well ribbed up, with light quarters.

Coat.—Hard, with close bottom, not lying flat to sides.

Color.—Blue, blue and tan, liver, liver and tan, sandy, sandy and tan.

Height.—About 15 to 16 inches.

General appearance.—He is a light made up, lathy dog.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB.

Mr. E. S. Porter, Secretary of the American Kennel Club, furnishes the following report of its last meeting.

The meeting of the A. K. C. called for April 8, was held at the rooms of the New England Kennel Club, Boston, President J. M. Taylor in the chair. Mr. Elliot Smith, Second Vice-President; Mr. E. S. Porter, Secretary, and G. N. Appold, Treasurer, were present. The following clubs were represented by delegates: St. Johns Pet Stock Association, by H. W. Wilson; Philadelphia K. C., by Mr. W. H. Childs; New Haven K. C., by Mr. G. E. Osborn; New England K. C., by Mr. A. W. Pope; Montreal K. C., by Mr. J. F. Campbell; and the following by proxy: Kentucky K. C., Illinois, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Baltimore.

The report of Secretary and minutes of last meeting were read and approved. A committee on credentials consisting of Messrs. Smith, Childs, and Osborn was appointed, to which the President was added.

The committee on credentials reported favorably on the application of the Manitoba Poultry Stock Association, Western Pennsylvania Poultry Association, Eastern Field Trials Club, and National Field Trials Club for membership, and they were elected. Application from the Knickerbocker Kennel Club of Jersey City for membership was laid on the table. It was moved that the executive committee of the A. K. C. be the committee on discipline.

A committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Appold, Munhall, Taylor, Osborn, and Childs, was appointed to revise and correct the constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations of the A. K. C., to report at the annual meeting. Concerning the disqualification of Mr. W. H. Pierce by the Philadelphia Kennel Club, after testimony had been taken the following was decided upon:

That, Whereas it is the judgment of the A.K.C. that Mr. Pierce did not intend to commit a fraud upon the Philadelphia K.C., but that the action of that club was within the rules, yet upon investigation of the case the A.K.C. reinstate Mr. Pierce. All prizes won by him since his disqualification to be retained by him. It was decided to hold the annual meeting at Cincinnati on May 8, at 8 p.m., place to be decided upon. The secretary was instructed to notify each member of the A.K.C. that it has been assessed the sum of ten dollars to defray current expenses. Moved that the National and Eastern Field Trial clubs be requested to appoint so many of their members as they may agree upon as a special committee to agree on field trial rules.

The meeting adjourned after passing a vote of thanks to the New England Kennel Club for their courtesy in extending the use of their club room for the meeting.

SALE OF GREYHOUNDS.

London Live Stock Journal of April 2nd.

An important sale of greyhounds took place on Saturday last at Mr. Rymill's City Repository, Barbican, Mr. H. G. Miller's saplings and Mr. J. Clift's entire kennel being included in the catalogue. There was a small but fairly representative attendance, and no lack of buyers, and very high prices were in some instances realized. Mr. Miller's saplings were all fashionably bred and sent up from Dorsetshire to be sold without reserve, and a gross total of £1,285 was made for the 37 lots, being an average of nearly £35. There were only four saplings offered belonging to Mr. Clift, and they averaged £72, while the famous stud dog Clyto went cheap at 140 gs. A litter of five saplings, whelped March 1st, 1884, by Peter-Coomassie, were first offered, and Mr. R. F. Gladstone gave 61 gs. for a brindled-and-white, and Mr. Shaw 60, 54, and 25 gs. respectively for three dogs, the remaining one of the litter, a brindled bitch, going cheap at 30 gs. A black-and-white dog by Millington—Lady Lizzie, whelped March 1st, 1884, proved the sensational animal of the draft, as biddings mounted up until Mr. J. Russel secured him for 145 gs. Six June saplings by Hector—Mazurka made 128 gs., the highest priced one being a white-and-black dog, for which Mr. Burgess gave 30 gs., and Mr. Thomas bought a white-and-red bitch for 29 gs., and a black-and-white dog for 22 gs. A litter of five by Hector—Miss Massie, a sister to Middleton, were not run up to high figures, an aggregate of 73 gs. only being made. Mr. Gladstone purchased a black dog by Misterton—Glenowan, whelped in February, 1884, cheap, according to his size and shape, at 45 gs., and the same gentleman gave 50 gs. for a red bitch by Misterton—Free Trade, dam of Alec Halliday, Sir Alfred Gooch buying a brother of like colour for 51 gs. Two strikingly handsome dogs by Millington—Princess Dagmar, each fetched 48 gs., Mr. Graves buying one and Mr. Russel the other. A black dog by Misterton, a sister to Mineral Water, made 29 gs., and then a litter of seven by Misterton—Arama, full brothers and sisters to Britain Still, came under notice. Having been whelped as late as September, 1884, they were not well furnished, but Mr. Home Purves was content to give 80 gs. for a red dog, and Mr. Graves 50 gs. for a black dog; a brindled dog brought 38 gs., and the seven realised a total of 252 gs. Two dogs by Peter—Nellie brought 39 gs., and six first season dogs were then offered, and three untried daughters of Misterton and Princess Dagmar, whelped October, 1883, averaged a trifle under 33 gs. Among known public performers, Mar-

tyrdom changed owners at 25 gs., Margate at 24 gs., Marquis of Avon at 13 gs., and Moslem and Marplot at 10 gs., the total amount realised for Mr. Miller's 45 Greyhounds being 1,397 gs. Three saplings by Clyto—Potentate brought 39 gs., and afterwards Mr. Clift's property was offered. Mr. C. W. Lea bought two black dogs by Clyto—Stylish Lady, whelped February, 1884, for 175 gs., and a blue dog by Clyto—Countess of Dagmar, whelped March, 1884 for 80 gs. Celandine, with five whelps, made 73 gs., and the puppies, Clyto Garth, Count Clyto, and Buckingham, made 11, 10, and 13 gs. respectively. Mr. Morris gave 22 gs. for the stud dog Clytorus, and Clyto, who sired no fewer than 34 winners last season, was a bargain—from a commercial point of view—to Mr. Newton at 140 gs.

A DOG RECOGNIZES HIS MASTER'S PICTURE.

A correspondent of the *Forest and Stream* writing from Rockland, Maine, tells the following story:—

"One year ago last August A.C. Cobb of this city, one of its most respected citizens, passed away. Mr. Cobb during his life was a zealous sportsman, and owned several valuable dogs, all of whom were deeply attached to him. One of these, 'Lem,' was the favorite, and was seldom absent from his master's side. During Mr. Cobb's long and severe illness this faithful follower kept constant watch at his master's bedside, and could not be induced to leave it for any length of time. Since the death of the master the dog has been constantly on the watch, apparently awaiting his return. Thomas McLoon, our artist, has recently completed a platinum portrait of Mr. Cobb, a most excellent likeness. Sunday the dog was admitted to the studio. As soon as the picture was seen the dog became frantic and leaped upon the high shelf on which the picture was placed in his efforts to reach it. He was seized just in time to save the demolition of the portrait by canine caresses. It was with difficulty that the dog was dragged from the room."

Grass has grown wonderfully within the past week, and cattle can now get a decent living outside of the feeding pens. Especially in the caucous and on the sunny sides of the hills is there good and nutritious feed. There has been little rain for a month, and so the bogs are not in as bad condition as is general at this season of the year, and poor cattle are not so liable to become mired. It is also said that heel flies are not so numerous this season, and that the few now engaged in the business have about finished their mission and are retiring from further operations. Altogether it appears that there is reason for rejoicing all along the line. The losses have been unusually large, but by no means ruinous, and a favorable summer, with a good market, will set our stockmen on their "pins" in good shape.—*Barber County (Kan.) Index.*

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW; TORONTO, April 23rd, 1885.

This week cables do not bring any satisfactory intelligence. The condition of the British cattle markets has not improved, in fact the trade is if anything worse, although values are

not quotably lower. The situation of supplies, however, is rather better than a week ago, as the receipts from home and Continental sources have diminished, while the receipts of Canadians and Americans have continued heavy. Latest Liverpool advices say the demand is very weak and the trade dragging slowly, with an easy tone to buyers, while at Glasgow and London the same condition of affairs prevails. At all the markets considerable numbers have been left over.

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

Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Prime Canadian steers.....	o 13½	to o 00	per lb.
Fair to choice.....	o 13	to o 00	"
Poor to medium.....	o 12	to o 00	"
Inferior and bulls.....	o 9	to o 10½	"

TORONTO.

The live stock trade has been slow this week but the market is not depressed. Shipping cattle are in fair demand and about ¼c. higher prices have been paid. Butchers' are steady at the prices which ruled a week ago. Hogs are in better demand and stronger. Sheep, lambs, and calves continue in good demand.

CATTLE.—The run has not been quite so large this week. During the latter part of last week the receipts were liberal and prices were easier. On Tuesday, however, they recovered the decline, and though trade was slow they were steady. The quality of the offerings has not been so good. A quiet business has been done in shipping cattle and a shade stronger prices have been paid. The best sales reported were made about 5c. for extra choice cattle weighing about 1,400 lbs. A number of choice were bought at 4¼c. Butchers' changed hands last week at lower figures than for some time past. The light run this week has improved the trade a little. The top price remains at 4¼c., but the majority of the purchases have been made at 3¾ to 4c. Stockers are in demand. Buyers have been getting some very good animals for which they have been paying 3½ to 4¼c. per lb. Milchers are in quiet demand. The milkmen have not yet sold their fat cows owing to the low prices, and are therefore not in a position to buy.

CALVES.—Good to choice are wanted but common qualities find a slow market. The supplies of choice are light but quite a few common are offering. The latter have been selling at \$2.50 to \$5 per head and the former at \$9 to \$12.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Are in good demand but are offering only in small numbers. On Tuesday a bunch of sheep, good quality, about 145 lbs., brought \$6.50 each. Lambs are firm and unchanged. Spring lambs are not offering and are not in much demand.

HOGS.—The supply continues to increase but is not up to the demand, which is growing also. Prices are stronger, from 4¼ to 5c. per lb. being paid this week. The latter figure was refused yesterday for a bunch averaging 200 lbs.

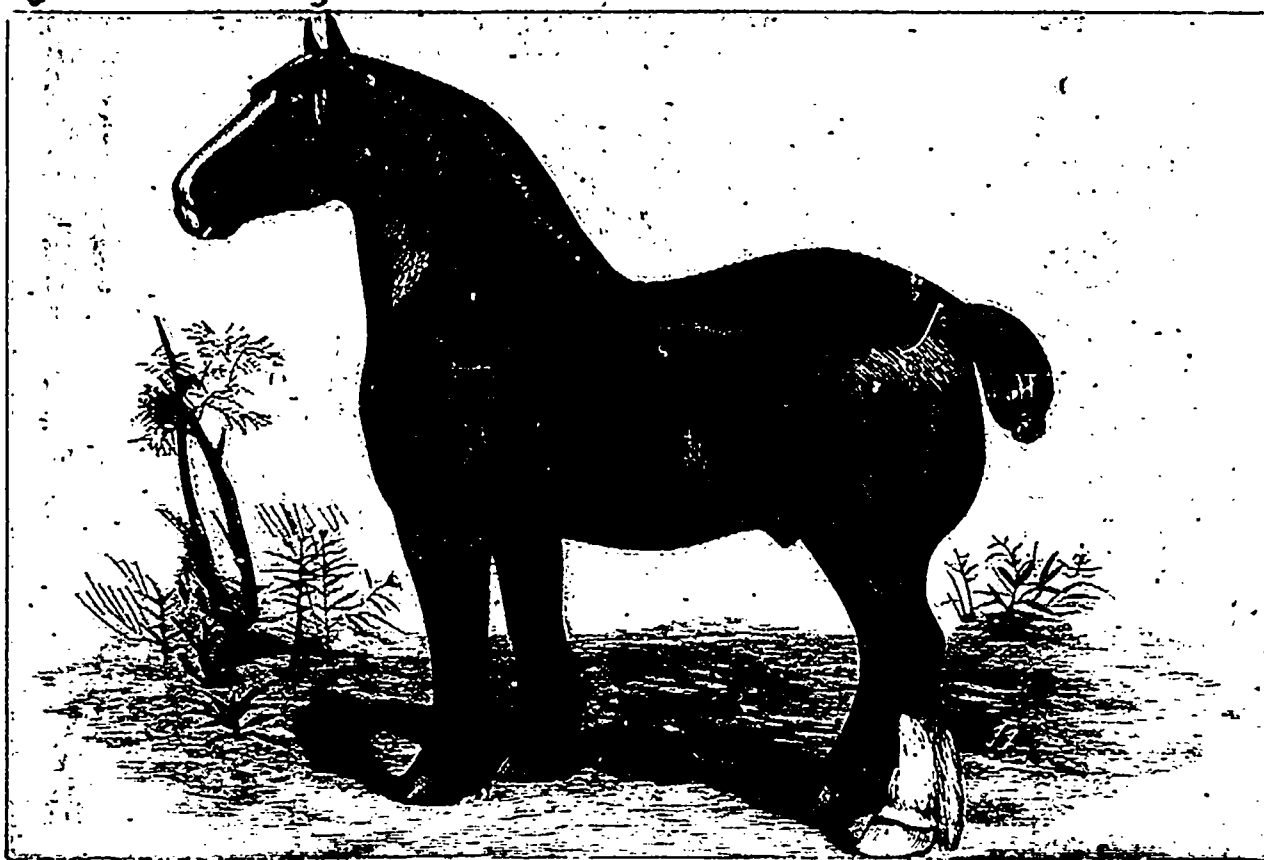
The receipts of live stock at the western market here for the week ending April 18, with comparisons, were:—

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending April 18.....	1,176	76	151
Week ending April 11.....	717	40	120
Cor. week, 1884.....	696	27	71
Cor. week, 1883.....	420	83	113
Total to date.....	12,006	2,641	882
To same date 1884.....	10,055	4,507	1,859
To same date 1883.....	9,215	4,029	1,170

Quotations are as follows:—

Cattle, export choice	4¾	to 5	per lb.
" " mixed	4	to 4½	"
" bulls.....	3½	to 4	"
" butchers', choice.....	4¾	to 0	"
" good.....	3¾	to 4	"
" common	3	to 3¾	"
" stockers	3½	to 4¾	"
Sheep and lambs, choice, per head	5 50	to 6 50	
" secondary qualities, per head	4 50	to 5 25	
Spring lambs, per head	2 00	to 3 50	

IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES



IMPORTED DRAUGHT HORSES

IMPORTED SHIRE STALLION "DARNLEY."

Owned by HENDRIE & DOUGLAS, Hamilton, Ont.

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REFERENCES:

GEO. LAIDLAW, Esq., 26 Brock Street, Toronto JOHN HOPE, Esq., Bow Park, Brantford.

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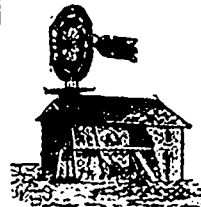
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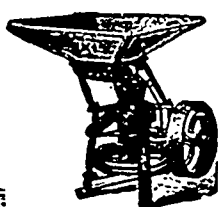
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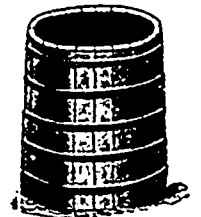
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We, the undersigned, are using one of your Geared Wind Mills, and take pleasure in stating that they are fully up to your representations, and meet our most sanguine expectations in every particular. Geo. Laidlaw, Victoria Road, Ont.; John L. Howard,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

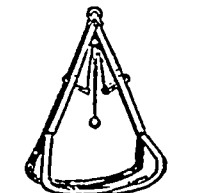
We, the undersigned, are using one of your I X L Feed Mills, and take pleasure in stating that they are all you claim for them. J. T. Barley, Mitchell, Ont.; O. T. Smith, Binbrook, Peter Timmons, Entrepriso; J. R. Ball, Millbrook; J. R. Keyes, L. Catharines; Geo. Laidlaw, Victoria Road, Thomas Ison,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



TANKS. Round or Square. Capacity from 12 to 2,855 barrels



PUMPS. Iron and Wood. Force or Lift. Deep Well Pumps a specialty



HAYING TOOLS. We manufacture three styles of Forks and Carriers.



HALLADAY'S STANDARD WIND MILLS. 26 sizes.

OAKVILLE, March 3rd, 1885.

DEAR SIRS,—In regard to the 13-foot Geared Wind Mill, I will say it does good work. I use it for pumping, running a grain crusher, cutting box and root pulper. The cutting box used to take six horses to run it all day; but the wind mill does the work now, and do a not get tired either. I expect to run a cider mill with it next fall, and purpose attaching my grindstone as soon as I can get a miller. The mill is perfectly self-regulating. The No. 2 I X L Grinder works like a charm. We can grind ten bushels an hour easily. I might also add the Four-Wheel Carrier and Four-Tined Grapple Fork I got from you are giving the best of satisfaction. The Fork is far ahead of anything I have seen.

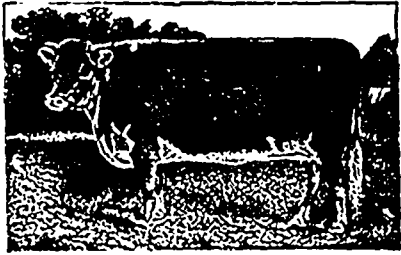
Respectfully yours, R. G. MOORE.

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Enquire of

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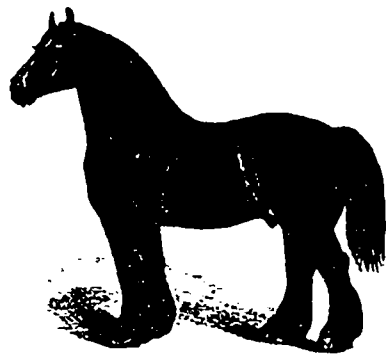
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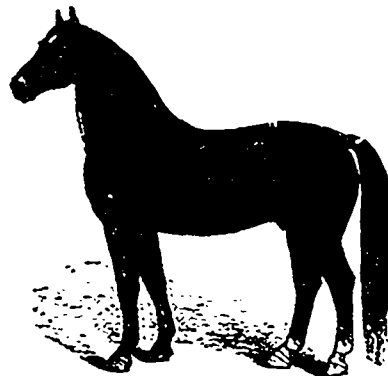
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HIGH GRADE JERSEY COWS,

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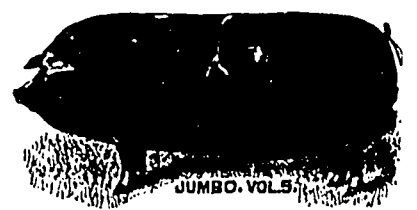
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13 to 15 heads. Very handy and perfect in every respect.

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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 28 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 selling 100 pigs for this season's trade. We have 25 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American O.R. card Photo-card of 43 breeders free. 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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They are the "No plus ultra" of all domestic fowls.

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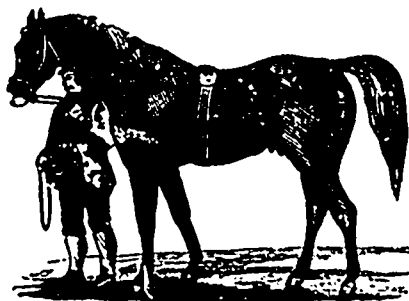
Orders received now and booked as received.

All enquiries will be promptly answered.

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MILESIAN

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WILL STAND FOR MARES AT THEIR OWN STABLES.

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

ORIOLE, now 5 yrs. old, by "Emin Chief," dam thoroughbred mare "MONGSA," by imported "THE TESTER," grand dam by "VAL-PARISO," is for appearance and speed admitted to be superior to his celebrated sire.

TERMS:

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Single Leap, 10
Mares taken to pasture and carefully attended to on reasonable terms.

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To reduce stock we will sell

Six Young Percheron Stallions

three of which will be fit for service this season

THREE TROTting BRED STALLIONS,

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

ONE CARRIAGE STALLION,

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One Three-Quarter Bred Clydesdale,

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One Three-Quarter Thoroughbred,

very stylish and handsome

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NOTICE.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of MONDAY, 5th May, 1885, for the delivery of Indian supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1886, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c. duty paid in Manitoba and the North-West Territories

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

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

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

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

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

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

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

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Rubber Belting, Packing and Hose,

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FACTORIES—Toronto, Brooklyn, San Francisco, Cal.



INTERNATIONAL

AND

COLONIAL EXHIBITIONS.

ANTWERP IN 1885.

LONDON IN 1886.

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

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

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

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

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

By order, JOHN LOWE, Secy., Dept. of Agric.

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



PUBLIC NOTICE.

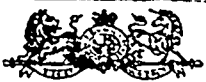
All persons, including Lessees of grazing lands, are hereby required to take notice that the cutting of timber on the public lands without authority from the Minister of the Interior, or the Local Crown Timber Agent of Dominion Lands for the District, is forbidden by law; and all timber so cut without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



GRAVING DOCK.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

CAISSOU FOR THE GRAVING DOCK

ESQUIMALT, B. C.,

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

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$2,000, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

A. GORELL, Secretary.

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

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High Ground, well Drained.
Most Modern arrangements for Feeding
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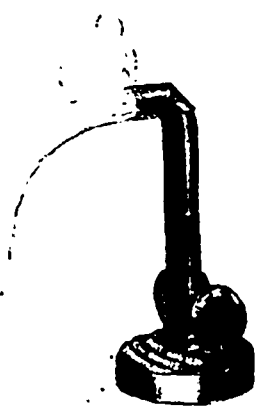
Convenient to City Markets and Shipping.
Exceeded by no Yards in the World.



Large Easy-riding Stock Cars. Fast Trains. best facilities for Loading and Unloading. Moderate Charges for Feed and Prompt Attention at the Yards
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Washing made light and easy. The clothes
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labor saving machine, it is substantial and en-
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household we can't stay to its excellence."

Send for circulars. AGENTS WANTED.

(Mention this paper.)

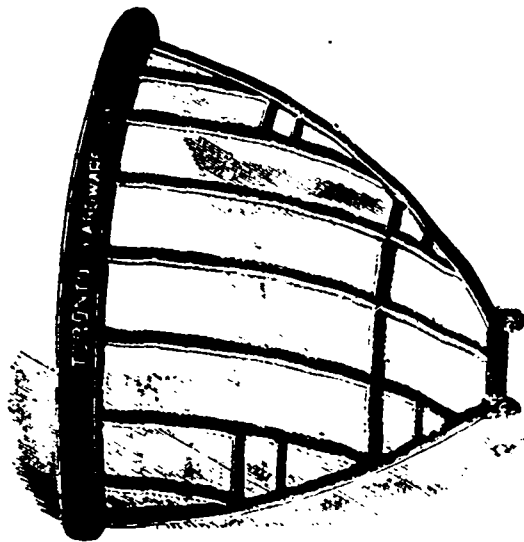
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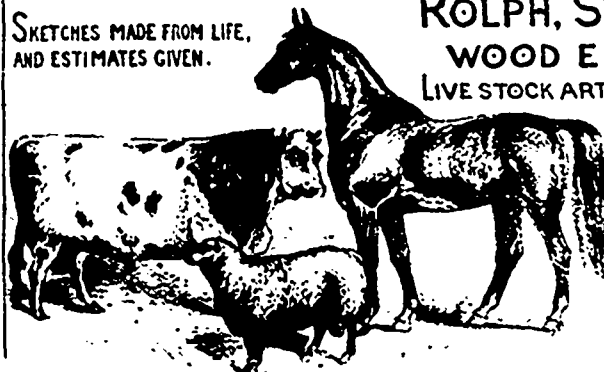
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solicited. Our columns will always be open for
the free insertion of questions, and answers will
be gladly received from those of experience
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advocacy of the interests of our constituency, we
will endeavor to gain confidence and support.

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