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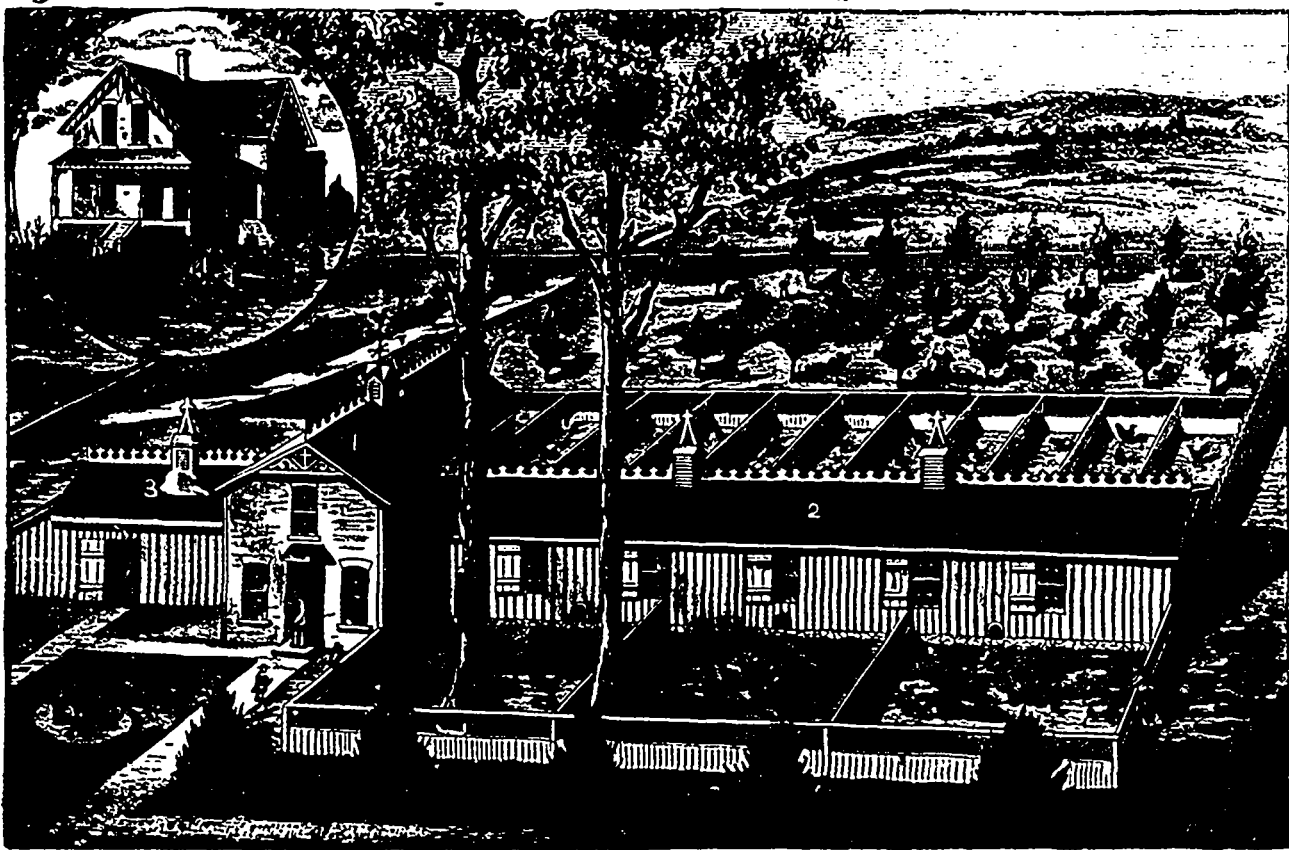
CANADIAN BREEDER

and
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

VOL. II.

TORONTO, OCTOBER 15, 1885.

No. 40.



HOMEWOOD POULTRY YARDS, OWNED BY MR. F. WIXSON, INGERSOLL, ONT.

FRENCH STALLION LAW.

Western Agriculturist.

From our French exchanges we translate the law governing stallions in France. The French Government has for hundreds of years had this oversight and control over the breeding of their horses. It is therefore no wonder that they have bred their draught horses in their purity, with a sound, hardy constitution, under this rigid veterinary inspection and Government control. This is why the French breeders do not feel the need of stud books as we do, but we trust they will establish the same rigid law compelling honest registration of all their draught horses in the future.

The new law adopted by the French Government in relation to the oversight of stallions is as follows:—

ARTICLE 1. A stallion that is neither approved nor authorized by the administration of the haras (officials conducting the Government breeding stables) cannot be used to serve mares belonging to others than his owner, without being furnished with a certificate showing that he neither has the heaves nor a periodic discharge.

ART 2. This certificate, good for one year, will be furnished free, after examination of the stallion by a commission appointed by the Minister of Agriculture.

ART. 3. Every stallion used for service, that may be approved, authorized or furnished with a certificate as aforesaid, shall be branded under the mane. In case the approval, authorization or certificate is revoked, the letter R shall be branded in the same way above the former mark.

ART. 4. In case of violation of this law the owner and the manager of the stallion shall be

punished by a fine of from 50 to 500 francs: a second violation shall be punished by a double fine.

ART. 5. Owners who have their mares served by a stallion that is neither approved nor authorized nor furnished with a certificate, shall be liable to a fine of from 16 to 50 francs.

ART. 6. The mayors, commissaries of police, rural guards, gendarmes, and all the agents and officers of the police, the inspectors-general of the haras, the directors, sub-directors and overseers of the stallion stations, and the chiefs of the Government stations, duly sworn, shall be qualified to take cognizance of violations of this law.

ART. 7. An order from the Ministry shall regulate the composition of the commission, the time of its meetings, the manner and condition of the examination, and all the measures necessary for conducting the same.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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

SUBSCRIPTION, - - \$2.00 per Annum

ADVERTISING RATES.

Per line, each insertion, 10 cents.
(Nonpareil measurement, 12 lines to one inch.)

Breeders cards, five line space, \$2.00 per annum, each additional
line, \$3.00 per annum.

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.

Contract rates on application.

All communications to be addressed to

CANADIAN BREEDER,

COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.,
TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, 1885.

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

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL &
Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce
Street, where advertising contracts may be made
for it in **NEW YORK.**

N. W. AYER & SON, *Times* Building, Phila-
delphia, are agents for this paper. Files may be
seen and contracts made at their office.

The CANADIAN BREEDER is represented in
Liverpool, England, by Mr. J. F. Reid, Chapel
Walks, where contracts for advertising may be
made and subscriptions sent.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Mr. George Richardson, of York, Nebraska, is
on his way to Canada to make extensive pur-
chases.

CATALOGUE.

Springer Bros., of Springfield, Ill., have issued
their catalogue of Berkshire pigs and Southdown
sheep. Among the stock boars are Honorable
John, 171, Bowlder, 49, and others of note—all
American Berkshire Record.

A. J. CATTLE CLUB REGISTER.

The 19th volume of the Herd Register of the
American Jersey Cattle Club has been published.
The numbers of bull pedigrees are carried from
14,300 to 14,800, and those of cows from 31,000
to 33,000. The wide diffusion of the breed
throughout America is shown by the fact that 32
States are represented, besides Canada.

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

We present our readers this week with an en-
graving of the poultry yards of Mr. F. Wixson,
Ingersoll, Ontario. The poultry house is a model,
the grounds are beautifully laid out, near it is a
fine pond and running stream, richly stocked with
speckled trout. Mr. Wixson is to be complimented

on the beauty of Homewood and his admirable
arrangements for raising fine stock. In a future
issue we shall give an extended description of the
farm and stock.

THE COWAN & PATTESON SALE—POST- PONED FOR TWO WEEKS.

THE GREAT COMBINATION SALE OF THOROUGHBRED
LIVE STOCK PUT OFF UNTIL THE 27TH.

Owing to the inclement weather, the great com-
bination sale of Shorthorns and Shropshire sheep
from the farms of Mr. T. C. Patteson and James
Cowan & Sons, to have taken place at Galt, was
postponed for a couple of weeks—until Tuesday,
Oct. 27. The stock is probably the finest ever
offered for sale in Canada, and farmers and breed-
ers will have a rare opportunity to pick up some
choice highly bred cattle and sheep at undoubtedly
reasonable prices.

CLIMATIC INFLUENCE ON THOROUGH- BREDS.

The phenomenal success of certain California
racing stables, and of individual campaigners from
the far West, is enough to set one to ask questions
regarding the influence climate may have on the
endurance and speed of race-horses. Joe Howell,
though bred far enough east of the Rocky Moun-
tains, never appeared to know how good a race-
horse he was till he had done running enough in
the far West to have used up two or three ordinary
horses. Hickory Jim, bred somewhere in the far
West, has a ranchman's brand upon him, and until
his lungs had been expanded by the rare atmos-
phere of the celebrated Belt Range, "he was
unknown to fame." As Sorrel Mike, he made a
humble commencement on the turf, but some
occult influences, climatic or otherwise, ultimately
developed him into Hickory Jim, the crack sprinter
from Montana. The doings of such a good
campaigner as Jim Renwick must not be recounted
here, but the success that has attended the careers
of Rutherford, Grinstead and Norfolk in the stud
certainly speaks volumes for the "glorious climate
of California." The durability of American race-
horses is a source of astonishment to English turf-
men, and in view of the manner in which they
knock their own youngsters to pieces this is not
surprising. *London Truth* says:—"The Ameri-
cans contrive to keep their race-horses running in
a fashion which must appear almost miraculous to
such English turfites as have leisure from manoeuv-
ring and speculating to consider such matters. Since
the days of Historian and Reindeer, there have
not been any ten-year-old horses running in this
country that I can remember. Parole won the
City and Suburban in 1879, being then six years
old, and here he is running the other day in a mile
sweepstakes at Sheepshead Bay, and so fresh and
well did he look that he was made a great
favorite in a field of thirteen; but, unluckily, his
chance was extinguished by a very bad start; still,
nevertheless, he ran so prominently that it was
evident that he still retains his speed."

On the score of breeding there appears to be

little to choose between the English and American
thoroughbred, as they are very closely related. If,
however, as has been found, the American horse
can last longer upon the turf there must be some
reason for it. The fact that the western country
appears (other things being equal) better calculated
to produce good race-horses than the Atlantic
states it would look as though the rare atmosphere
of high altitudes had something to do with it,
though the strong nutritious grasses of the western
uplands may be deserving of a share of the credit.

What Canadian will be the first to solve these
problems by undertaking to breed race-horses in
Alberta? Whoever does so intelligently and in a
practical manner will hardly fail to succeed.

COLD BLOOD IN THE TROTTER.

The subject of trotting-horse breeding presents
an exceptionally broad field for investigation, and
on the result of this investigation depend some
very important issues. The breeding of the trotter
is an industry in which no small amount of capital
is now locked up in both Canada and the United
States, and there is, to all appearances, very much
still to be learned concerning it, even by the clever-
est and most experienced breeders. In view of all
this, there is every reason why horsemen, in discus-
sing this question, should deal with it in a judicial
rather than a captious and strictly argumentative
spirit. Unfortunately, however, the advocates of
cold blood as against running blood, and of run-
ning blood as against cold blood, appear to have
allowed the discussion to degenerate into some-
thing very like a quarrel, in which actual misrep-
resentation sometimes takes the place of candid and
impartial statement, and in which too often asser-
tions notoriously incorrect, and which can only
spring from a profound ignorance of the subject
under discussion, are given off with an oracular air
well calculated to impose on the credulity of the
uninitiated.

A sample discussion of the character just
alluded to appeared in a recent number of the
Chicago Breeders' Gazette, and it is all the more
surprising coming editorially from a journal usually
so ably conducted. The article in question is
quite too long to be republished in this connection,
but it will not be difficult to give the reader a fairly
accurate idea of its general drift. It seems that the
Turf, Field and Farm, in commenting on Fanny
Witherspoon's two-mile heat in 4.45, said:—"The
four-mile race-horse blood in the chestnut mare
enabled her to carry the stride to victory. Her
sire, Almont, had so much action that he crossed
well with mares of full racing blood."

In alluding to this statement—which appears to
be plain enough to be quite within the compre-
hension of any horseman of moderate intelligence—
the *Chicago* editor says:

"To people who are not swayed by prejudice,
and whose contemplation of facts has not been
disturbed by long worship at the shrine of fallacy,
it would seem that when a horse trots one, two, five
or ten miles in time which is faster than the com-
mon for any of those distances, the credit of such
performance should be given to the predominating

strait or strains of blood in the pedigree of that animal."

Now, all this may seem very plausible to a reader who does not know anything about horses or horse-breeding, but it is such peculiarly shallow sophistry that it is surprising any journal that circulates among horsemen and breeders should offer it to its readers through its editorial columns.

No horseman of average intelligence would understand the *Turf, Field and Farm's* article to mean that Fanny Witherspoon's phenomenal speed was attributable to the staying inheritance she takes from Wagner. Even the sentence quoted does not contain anything that can be tortured into such an expression of opinion. It says that it was the four-mile race-horse blood that enabled her to carry her stride to victory. From her sire, Almout (himself, by the way, no cold-blooded mongrel), Fanny Witherspoon inherited splendid action and a wonderful turn of speed, others have inherited these gifts from him, but the *Turf, Field and Farm* would intimate that the courage, the endurance, the "stay," that enabled Fanny Witherspoon to cut down the two-mile record, came from the four-mile race-horse blood of Wagner.

The advocates of the mongrel, the Canuck pacer, the Narragansett myth, and, in short, of anything other than the original fountain of all speed (whose streams fill the veins of ninety-nine out of every hundred race-horses, and which mingle liberally with other elements in those of nine-tenths of our successful trotters), appear to think it quite unnecessary that a successful trotter should inherit anything except speed, pure and simple. This Chicago editor, for example, tells us that Fanny Witherspoon was able to trot a fast two miles because she could trot a fast mile, and that she inherited her ability to trot a fast mile from a trotting ancestry. He says:—

"The secret of her ability to perform that feat lies in the fact that she is a natural trotter gifted with extraordinary speed, and it is no more wonderful that she should go two miles in 4.45 than it would be for Maud S. to do the same distance in 4.35, which is no doubt within her capacity. Fanny Witherspoon has a record of 2.16 $\frac{1}{4}$, and when it was made Dan Woodmansee ran out on the quarter-stretch and motioned the mare's driver to take her back, so apparent was it that she would beat 2.16 if not pulled up, and when she went under the wire in 2.16 $\frac{1}{4}$ she was not travelling at anything like her best rate of speed. Previous to this—and in the month of June, when trotters are usually far from being at their best—she had been driven a public trial in 2.15 $\frac{1}{4}$, so that we know her to be capable of a mile in about 2.15. For a horse with that amount of speed to go two miles at the rate of 2.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ should not be a difficult feat, since the old adage, 'it's the pace that kills,' is never more apropos than in the case of horses asked to go a distance beyond the one for which they have been trained. A 2.15 horse of high quality ought to be able to go two miles in 4.42 or better. Indeed the performance of Fanny Witherspoon was not as creditable as the 4.46 of Monroe Chief, as that horse had never gone a mile better than 2.18 $\frac{1}{4}$, which is three seconds slower than the trial

shown by Fanny Witherspoon, and yet at two miles she beats him only one second."

If such reasoning be sound, then it would matter little how cold-blooded a trotter might be so long as he had a fair turn of speed. While it is quite true, however, that a horse that cannot trot a fast mile cannot trot a fast two miles, it does not follow that a horse that can trot a fast single mile can show proportionately well in a two-mile heat. Maud S. might be able to trot two miles in 4.35, or she might not. She is fast, however, and is liberally supplied with race-horse blood, and therefore the feat might not overtask her, but the dunghill mongrel never was foaled that could do it.

The theorists who make such a fuss about trotting inheritance and trotting action should remember, that in order to trot one or two miles, a horse must have courage and endurance as well as speed. Apropos of this view of the case, Wm. McLaughlin, of Detroit, could tell the Chicago editor a little story illustrative of the delusiveness of a dependence on speed alone. In 1867 or 1868, McLaughlin was training the big black gelding, Victor Hugo, by Big Legged Warrior, out of a little Canuck mare. The big gelding showed a quarter in 31 seconds (fast enough for an "awful" two miles, if the Chicago editor's theory be sound), and he was matched against Dan Hibbard's Grey Gazelle, mile heats, three in five. The track was good, the day fine, and the big black in tip-top form, but he was beaten off in 2.37 or 8; not because he was rank or unsteady, for he never made a break; not because he had lost any of his wonderful speed, but simply because he was a cold-blooded mongrel and had neither the courage nor the endurance to trot his heats out.

The trotters of the Hambletonian, Mambrino and Abdallah families inherit warm blood from old *Messenger* and certain lateral branches of these families, but if this warm blood is to be perpetually diluted to please the whims of "cold-blood" theorists for all time to come, our trotting families will so degenerate that the production of such a two-miler as Fanny Witherspoon will be quite out of the question.

This Chicago editor is averse to race-horse blood in the trotter, and no wonder, as he does not appear to know much about thoroughbreds. Here is a sample illustrative of the learned manner in which he will discuss race-horse pedigrees. He says:—

"And now comes the 'four-mile race-horse blood' part of the story. The dam of Fanny Witherspoon was by Gough's Wagner, a son of the thoroughbred race-horse Wagner that could and did run four miles in remarkably fast time, and that bred Lexington, a great race-horse and a greater sire. It is the diluted Boston blood in the veins of her dam that makes Fanny Witherspoon trot, say the race-horse enthusiasts."

It will surprise race-horse men to learn that Wagner sired Lexington, or to find out where the "diluted Boston blood" drops into Fanny Witherspoon's pedigree, if he has stated it correctly in the above paragraph. Wagner traces back to imported Druid, and so does Boston, but that Wagner does not trace back through either Lexing-

ton or Boston, the merest novice in turf matters ought to know, to say nothing of a writer who assumes the role of mentor.

NORTH WEST RANCH LANDS.

Slowly but surely are Canadian capitalists allowing their chances of becoming cattle kings to slip away from them, and yet it appears impossible to wake them up in the subject. Men who have money appear to prefer almost any kind of an investment to cattle or horse ranching. They will lend their money on landed securities, and wait for slow but sure returns, or they will venture upon the thin and brittle ice of the stock exchange, where they can run great risks for the chances of large profits, and they will be found trying all sorts of investments between these two extremes, but not one in a hundred is willing to put up a dollar in cattle or horse ranches in the Canadian North-West. Indeed, if a Canadian stockman be disposed to put his money in a ranch it is more likely to be in Kansas or Texas than in his own country. The reason of this may be that while through the agencies of railway rivalry and political spite he has heard and read some slanderously damaging reports concerning his own country he has not heard a word against Kansas and Texas. Our neighbors will fight each other politically, and the railways will cut rates and carry on ruinous competitions, but they will all give the country a fair chance. The Union Pacific may fight the Northern Pacific bitterly but it will not traduce Dakota, Montana, Oregon, or any state or territory through which the rival road passes. In our country, however, rivalries, both of great corporations and political parties, are carried on with such intense bitterness that all other interests are apt to be lost sight of in the all-absorbing struggle for supremacy. Both the purely agricultural and the stock-raising resources of our North-West Territories have been grossly and persistently underrated. Men who have dashed through the country in a Pullman car at the rate of thirty miles an hour have come home and condemned the country in the face of direct evidence to the contrary, based on the testimony of practical, competent and accurate observers, who have patiently examined the country mile by mile as they have traversed the old hunters' and traders' trails, on foot, on horseback and in wagons.

And how are ranching experiments turning out in the Canadian North-West? Does any cattleman located there want to sell off his stock, transfer his lease and go out of the business? Certainly not, so far as heard from. Those of them who want money want it for the purpose of extending their operations. Some of the wealthy cattlemen are now talking against the country, but they do not want to sell off and get out of it, oh, no! they want to acquire more territory, and as nearly as possible a monopoly of the business, and so they strive, by every means, unpatriotic, untruthful, or otherwise, to accomplish their selfish and unworthy purposes. There are many large and very valuable ranges in Alberta now under lease, but unstocked through the inability of the lessees to obtain capital

to buy stock and erect buildings. These men will doubtless be found reasonable and easy to deal with, and capitalists can find no safer or more profitable investment than the stocking of one of these ranges.

If Canadians do not move in this matter, outside capitalists will be sure to do so, for such chances are not so often found that they need to go begging. The time is not far distant when the trade in live and slaughtered cattle from Alberta will be one of the most extensive and prosperous industries of Canada, but whether Canadians will reap the benefit of this trade or not rests almost wholly with themselves.

Correspondence.

For the BREEDER.
AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IN THE U. S.

OUR STATE FAIR.

CHICAGO, 14th Oct., 1885.

There is, or has been, a large amount of doleful writing about the depressed condition of agriculture generally in the United States and also, I believe, in England and Canada. I have perused several journals from the Old Country—published in England, France, and Italy—and I have found that writers there were bewailing the depressed condition of agriculture. To a certain extent this state of affairs in the United States is general, not only in agriculture, but in all the trades and in all the branches of business. Seeing that there was a depression in agricultural matters, a depression in other branches of business must necessarily have followed, as agriculture is practically the basis of all business. With good business in agricultural products comes a good trade in almost, in fact we might say everything.

But let us look over the list of the various agricultural specialties separately and find out where the trouble lies. By looking over them separately and carefully we find that the cry of hard times and low prices is really a false one at the present time, as it is generally acknowledged by all sensible business men that times have picked up wonderfully within the last month. Iron manufacturers east and west have now more orders than they can fill. Flour men have reported business picking up in good shape. Business men have larger orders than their generally limited stocks can fill, and most manufacturers are running full time.

But to return to agriculture. Let us commence first with horses. The draught horse business has been good for the last two years—in fact one might say ever since the importing of blooded stock and the improvement of the native stock began. Good grade draught horses have sold all the way from \$125 up to \$225, and even higher. I saw three good teams of Percheron geldings, between three and four years old, sell for \$125 for one and \$450 for the other two, for one of our large dry-goods houses. The dealer said that he considered that a low price for them, but still he was very well satisfied.

The enormous amount of capital invested in breeding and importing European blooded stock is in itself a good criterion, and shows conclusively that there is money in the business.

The prices of cattle, certainly, were not low. Good grade steers have sold for six and seven cents a pound—live weight—and the common native range cattle have sold for from five to six cents. Well-fed steers of twenty four to thirty months growth, weighing 150 pounds or thereabouts, have sold for \$100 or so. This very day the sale of 266 Montanas, weighing 1,300 pounds,

was reported at \$5 per 100 pounds. Fair grade steers are selling at \$5.85 per 100 pounds. Does it behove the farmer or stock-breeder to complain at these prices? I think not.

The state of the swine market has remained very good, although it has fluctuated more than the cattle. Still, good hogs weighing from 200 pounds have sold for from seven and a half cents per pound upward, and at times went as high as five and a half and six cents for extras. With corn at from 35 to 55 cents, according to locality, there certainly was no good cause for complaint, as with hogs at five cents—live weight—there would be a very good margin for profit.

Sheep have ranged low, as a general thing, but this is entirely the fault of the raisers, as they crowded the very worst stock on the market. Good well-fed sheep had no trouble in selling at good, fair prices. It is the old, old story told over again. In wool there certainly has been cause for discouragement, as prices have ruled very low. But while this is true, the low price of wool has still been beneficial, as it has removed that mistaken notion that the most profit can be made out of any breed of sheep bred for wool alone. Farmers, if they had been more careful of their breeding operations, and had bred for mutton as well as wool, would not have felt the loss so severely.

Prices for dairy products have ruled low for the past year or so, but this is not likely to continue, as an advance has already begun. While dairy products have been low, they are not as compared with a time not long ago. The difference is that labor is higher now than it formerly was.

To me it seems that the fact of the matter is that the agricultural outlook, taken all together, is certainly as good—if not better—than any other branch of business. The results of sales at the fairs so far are certainly very encouraging, the universal reply being, upon having the question:—"What do you think of the outlook for trade this fall and winter?" propounded to them, "Never better."

We had a very successful fair here, and stock breeders generally reported good sales also. Canada was well represented in the horse department by the same breeder who exhibited here at the Fat Stock Show last winter—Mr. Fischer, of Goderich, Ont. Among the most notable exhibits in the cattle department was that of F. C. Stevens, of Attica, N.Y., who had a grand delegation from his fine herd, headed by that prince of Holstein bulls, Constantyne, who is a massive animal. He took quite a number of prizes. Messrs. Geo. S. Brown & Co., of Aurora, Ill., also had a fine exhibit of Holsteins, together with Cleveland Bay and English draught horses. They, also, took quite a number of ribbons of various lines. Messrs. Fowler & Van Natta, of Fowler, Ind., had a very fine lot of Herefords on exhibition. They were headed by the magnificent bull, Fowler, one of the grandest and best specimens of his breed. They also had a number of young animals, and captured quite a few ribbons. The Shorthorns, contrary to the usual rule, were very poorly represented in regard to numbers, but there were some very fine individuals present from the herd of Messrs. S. S. Brown's Sons, Galena, Ill. Messrs. Dillon Bros., of Normal, Ill., had a very fine exhibit of Norman horses.

The swine department was well represented as was also the sheep department. Messrs. Geo. T. Davis & Co., of Dwyer, Ind., had an excellent exhibit of swine. The next live stock meeting of importance will be the Fat Stock and Dairy Shows, to be held next month. There are already indications sufficient to warrant us in saying this will be the grandest exhibition ever held here. Many breeders have signified their intention of exhibiting in the dairy show. Among them are Messrs. J. W. Stillwell & Co., extensive breeders of Holsteins at Troy, O.

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF HORSE-BREEDING.

Alban Wye, in Country Gentleman.

By many men horse-breeding is deemed a lottery, and so in great measure it is, but not so much for any inherent difficulties which itself presents for solution, as for the haphazard fashion with which it is pursued too frequently. Some farmer has a particularly good mare, which has endeared herself to her owner because of the traits which she possessed, and he, seeing some stallion which attracts his eye, or which has some repute, sets immediately about breeding the two together, and his mind formulates a distinct animal which shall result from the union. Perhaps the mare has shown some speed, and perhaps the horse has done so, and therefore the breeder concludes he is to derive a fast colt. The attempt is made, and the offspring is dropped, but the breeder finds an entirely different result arrived at from that which he desired and anticipated. So he denounces horse-breeding as a thing of chance.

Now he himself is to blame for his own disappointment. He did not breed with due knowledge and consideration of the means which he employed. It has been stated by the most expert and careful breeders of horses that the prepotency of parentage—meaning by that word the chief ability to affect the character of the offspring—depends upon the greater or less vigor of the nervous system in each of the parents, and that the influence of the stallion upon the get, which is deemed greater, on the average, than that of the mare, is dependent upon the effect which he exerts upon the nervous system of the mare at the time of service; and this effect will be found—has been found—to be more clearly within control of the animal most cleanly bred than within that of the one whose breeding is the less pure.

Besides, the fixed traits, not those which appear, but those which are determined, are transmitted both from sire and dam, whether such traits be acquired or be inherent in the strain of blood. This transmission of trait—by writers termed heredity—is not confined in its operation to any class, but includes the bodily as well as the mental traits, the bad as well as the good. More than this, too, as long experience has taught, the good points and the bad points of the ancestry, even as regards color, of the sire and of the dam are likely—almost certain—to disclose themselves in the character of the offspring, and hence the maxim in breeding has been expressed, and found its way into the ordinary speech of the people: "Like produces like, or the likeness of some ancestor." As has been remarked, the more purely bred of the parents will be prepotent in marking the get, and the real reason why it is so generally accepted that the male's prepotency is the greater, is that ordinarily he is the better bred; when that is not the fact, the dam will cast the features and the character of the yield, and when both are thoroughly well bred—perfect specimens of their class, whatever that may be, racer, trotter, roadster, carriage or draught—the breeder may reasonably expect to realize just what his desire has led him to seek.

In view of these suggestions the farmer whom I have imagined as being chagrined by his failure to bring into his breeding paddock a facsimile of his favorite mare, or of his admired stallion, cannot blame the logic of breeding. Every breed has its distinguishing characteristics, and therefore, when a mare of a line is served by a horse of a different line, the result is, not a modification of both, but an exaggeration of the strong points of both, which (differing as they do from each other) leaves the offspring of the unequal union unreliable, and by no means a desirable possession, especially if it be desired for use upon the turf.

Breeding is not a lottery, however irregular it may be in carrying out the designs of men. What it can do has been proved, when undergone with

purpose and caution, by the Bakewell breed of sheep, which was actually created simply by persistent effort.

Much will depend upon the brood mare, and the breeder should consider five things in connection with her—blood, frame, health at stinting time, temper and soundness. As to the first of these considerations, the breeder should select such a mare—and a good specimen of her class—as is of the class or family which he desires to produce, intending to have them in view when he selects the breeding stallion. The mare should be “roomy” of body, so that she can carry, and while carrying, nourish well her foal, and therefore, she should be of a build which would be a defect in the make-up of a stallion. “There is a formation of the hips,” says Herbert, “which is particularly unfit for breeding purposes, and yet which is sometimes carefully selected, because it is considered elegant; this is the level and straight hip, in which the tail is set on very high, and the end of the haunch bone is nearly on a level with the projection of the hip bone. The opposite form is desirable, and the haunch bone should form a considerable angle with the sacrum; the pelvis should be wide and deep—that is to say, large and roomy; and there should also be a little more than the average length from the hip to the shoulder, so as to give plenty of bed for the foal; as well as a good depth of back ribs, which is necessary to support this increased length. Beyond this roomy frame, necessary as the egg-shell of the foal, the mare only requires such a shape and make as is adapted for the particular purpose she is intended for, or if not possessing it herself, she should belong to a family having it.”

As to health, her blood should be in good order, and her heart and ambition in first-rate condition, and her temper should be such as to have made her quick to respond to the demands made upon her, plucky and obedient to the voice and command of her driver.

Finally she should be free from inherited or transmittible unsoundness. Accidental unsoundness, broken knees, knocked-down hips, and the like, may be disregarded, but ringbones, spavins, all enlargements of bone, curbs, curby hocks and defective feet (unless the effect of careless shoeing) should rule a mare out of the breeding stable, without hesitation or delay, and blindness—unless it be the known result of accident—will disqualify, too. Spavins, curbs and ringbones may not be congenital, but the offspring surely will disclose these unsoundnesses just as soon as it be put at strenuous labor; and cataract, like glanders, is a constitutional disability, whose appearance cannot be prevented, sooner or later. Miles, in his fine work on breeding, instances a series of colts, otherwise perfect animals, which displayed curbs at four and five years, and investigation showed their dam had curbs, also; and cataract appeared on the eyes of a lot of colts which had been sired by an Irish stallion afflicted by that disease.

What has been said about the mare will apply—allowing for the necessary divergencies of shape of body—to the stallion, and on this point “Stone-henge” may be cited:

“The task is more difficult than the fixing upon a brood mare, because (leaving out of consideration all other points but blood), in the one case, a mare has only to be chosen which is of good blood for the particular purpose, while in the other there must be the same attention paid to this particular, and also to the stallion’s suitability to the mare, or to ‘hit’ with the blood. Hence, all the various theories connected with generation must be investigated in order to do justice to the subject; and the breeder must make up his mind whether in-and-in breeding, as a rule, is desirable or otherwise; and, if so, whether it is adapted to the particular case he is considering. Most men make up their

minds one way or the other on this subject, and act accordingly, in which decision much depends upon the prevailing fashion. The rock upon which most men split is a bigoted favoritism for some particular horse. However good a horse may be he cannot be suited to all mares. Some again say, that any horse will do, and all is a lottery; but I think I shall be able to show that there is some science required to enable the breeder to draw many prizes. That the system generally followed is a bad one, I am satisfied, and with the usual and constant crossing and re-crossing, it is almost a lottery; but upon proper principles, and with careful management, I am tempted to believe that there would be fewer blanks than at present. In choosing the particular blood which will suit any given mare, my impressions always would be, that it is desirable to fix upon the best strain in her pedigree, if not already twice bred in-and-in, and then to put her to the best stallion of that blood. If the mare has been bred in-and-in twice already, a cross is advisable; but even then a cross into blood already existing in the mare, but not recently in-bred, nor used more than once, will sometimes answer.”

These have received frequent illustrations in this country. Rysdyk’s Hambletonian was in-bred; Goldsmith Maid was the result of that emphasis of a good strain, and herself was unusually closely bred; in the Mambrino family, Diomed and Messenger came to receive repeated iteration so that Lady Thorne had in her veins each strain three times repeated. The beautiful Knox horses of Maine, which not only are fast, but are the best of drivers and roadsters are the product of the Morgan blood drawn from Vermont, and carefully husbanded; and the horses of Michigan—conglomerate as their blood may be—are the fruit of careful selection of dams and sires, to get a particular kind of carriage and driving horses. With what good result these intelligent efforts have been attended, a comparison of values of the horse property of the different States will declare.

INDIANA STATE FAIR—CANADA TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

Chicago Farmers’ Review.

HORSES.

Draught Breeds.—There were scarcely as many exhibitors of draught horses at the Indiana State Fair as we should like to have seen, yet the show was a good one and contained some animals of considerable merit.

Scotland for once had her own way against English Shire and French horses, but the victory gained by her children with their beloved Clydesdales, was a well deserved one and received favorably by all excepting some of the rival breeders who naturally felt a little jealous.

Dillon Bros., of Normal, Ill., with their usual enterprise, had forward a large contingent of their pet Normans, and were complimented on all sides for the general utility of their horses. The Clydes, however, were in such grand bloom and so well brought out that they met with the largest amount of public approval, and were also considered ahead by the judging committee.

Sweepstakes—Draught Breeds—Stallions.—For this class sixteen horses entered, but only a few of them were in the race for honors. Mr. Dillon had several good animals—one especially—a heavy grey, of which we did not learn the name. This animal had good, true action for a large horse; but not the show spirit and “clip” of some of the others; his exhibit, however, was very creditable.

The Indiana Blooded Stock Co. had two good stallions in this ring, but hardly prepared to compete with so much quality.

Mr. Simon Beattie, Markham, Ont., Canada, the veteran importer and breeder, had three animals entered, two Clydes and one Shire, the Scotch

horses being Purity and Vantor, and the English one Tom of Vantor.

Sweepstakes was awarded to Purity with little hesitation, his wonderful go and spirit, level, well balanced action, and general excellence of conformity causing admiration and applause. We have seldom seen a stallion better brought out and shown than Purity, and David Rae deserves praise for this striking demonstration of his skill in preparing horses for the ring, and his good knee action in putting them through their paces.

Scotchmen were proud of this grand horse from Canada, and when Mr. Rae, carried away by the triumph of the hour and his ever present enthusiasm, gave vent to his feelings in an outburst of applause, crying “Hurrah for Scotland! Hurrah for Scotland!” other Scotchmen present experienced a thrill of pleasure and pride, not only because their horses had won, but because Scotland has created the Clydesdale, a draught horse used and appreciated the world over.

In the sweepstakes ring for mares, Mr. Beattie was again successful with a Clyde of grand type, although just a trifle far from the ground. Competition in this class ring of eleven entries was keen, two Norman mares belonging to Dillon Bros. pressing the Clydes closely for first honors. These two mares, Modesty and Pearl, are half sisters, of massive build and good action. One, however, was considered over fat by most people, and the other, although a little deficient in the hocks, would have made a good and popular first. In fact, for our own part, we should have been strongly tempted to give the French mare sweepstakes, but doctors and judges differ!

The sweepstakes competitions for best draught mare with foal at foot was a most interesting one, the Clydesdales again coming off victorious.

The winner, “Fife Maggie” (2087), a grand five-year-old, was first in her class, and second at London, Canada. She was imported and is owned by Mr. J. Davis, Moy Clydesdale Stock Farm, Windsor, Ont.

Sweepstakes for best stallion and four mares was won by Simon Beattie, Purity heading the “herd,” and thus the chief victory of the day fell to the lot of Clydesdales, exhibited by a gentleman of whom we have heard it said: “He deserves a pension from owners of stock in Canada and the States.”

In the different classes for draught horses the following exhibitors, not previously mentioned, were also successful: Cox and Gouse, Carthage, Ind.; the Door Prairie Live Stock Association, LaPorte, Ind.; J. N. Huston, Connersville, Levy & Minster, Indianapolis; J. R. Ludlow, Irwington; and with general purpose horses, Brennan Bros., Decatur, Ill.; Krath & Bro., Knightstown, Ind.; Door Prairie Association; F. Huston, Indianapolis; H. Jackson, Mooresville; W. G. Nicholson and A. W. Eusley.

SHEEP.

The animal of the golden hoof was present in considerable force at Indianapolis, many individually good sheep being run across in a tour of inspection around the pens. In the classes for Shropshire Downs Mr. Simon Beattie, Markham, Canada, had the best exhibit, but owing to some misunderstanding he withdrew them from competition after a few lots had been passed upon. One of his rams was highly commended at the Royal in England, in a class of over 140 entries, but this sheep was not considered by the judge at Indianapolis, the premium going to a very second-rate animal.

Mr. E. A. Stanford, of Steyning, Eng., and Markham, Ont., Canada, had a very pretty showing of Southdowns from the best Old Country strains of blood, and was awarded for them a fair share of the honors; Privett & Brother, Greensburg, Ind., having also a good exhibit. Long wool sheep were principally shown by J. B. Kert-

less, Knightstown, Ind.; Privett & Brother and J. G. Snell & Bro, Edmonton, Canada. Fine wool sheep, Cook & Morse, Greensburg, Ind., and Privett & Brother had a good collection of these wrinkled, oily wool-givers.

THE SUFFOLK HORSE.

Lord Waveney writes as follows to the *Irish Farmers' Gazette*: "I beg to enclose authentic details of character, treatment and performance of the Suffolk horse for farm purposes. The paper is compiled from the returns of two eminent breeders. The power and spirit, combined with an extreme docility, of the Suffolk horse has long been well known. The studbook gives the authentic pedigree of a very large, indeed, the complete, record of the horses and mares of this breed. The immediate cause of publication was in the demand for New Zealand and Australia, and is, I believe, perfectly dependable. The breed has been recognised in various degrees of excellence since the early part of last century, and after a period of degeneration, owing to intermixture of strange blood, has now attained the very high point of excellence of which the drawings in the studbook give representation. The origin of the breed is to be traced, in my opinion, from the old Pink blood (barb of Charles II.'s time) and Flanders and Norman mares. But what satisfies me that the race is now of exceeding purity is that in cross-breeding the characteristic color (shades of chestnut) extinguishes the foreign color. Of this I had this year a remarkable instance in my own stallion. A two-year-old, out of a Suffolk mare by a horse described as a brown, was dropped a complete brown, but in this September the only stain remaining was in a small patch on nose and tail, the darker color giving place to the bright chestnut of the dam.

"I do not think the Suffolk stock is suited to the small farmers' system, being, as will be seen in the table, expensive in keep; but for wagon and dray work the race is invaluable, and largely employed by contractors for public works.

"Mr. W. Charley, J P, D L., President of the Northwest Agricultural Association, has purchased several of this breed both in England and in this country. Mr. J. Barbour, J P, Lishburn, has also been a purchaser, and I see daily fine specimens of the Suffolk at work in Belfast.

"AVERAGES REPORT ON SUFFOLK CART-HORSE, FURNISHED BY TWO FINANCIAL LETTERS.

	A.	B.
Height at withers.....	16.2 to 17.2 hands	15.2 to 17 hands.
Girth.....	7 ft. 6 in. to 8 ft. 6 in.	7 ft. to 8 ft. 6 in.
Breadth over quarter.....	6 ft. to 6 ft. 6 in.	—
Bone over knee.....	9 to 10 inches.	8 to 10 inches.
Weight.....	—	15 to 30 cwt.
Walking speed, grade of road one in 30.....	4 to 4 1/2 miles (hour)	3 to 4 miles (hour)
Food.....	—	18 lb. corn, 18 lb. hay (must be good quality).
Hours of work.....	—	8 hours.
Traction power in cwt.....	—	20 to 25 cwt
Average value at 4 years.....	£30 to £50, very low.	£40.

"Questions as to the age at which Suffolk horses are usually put to work, comparative merits of sexes, and general management were answered as follows. Age—Probably rising four years; the work would be too heavy for a younger horse. Sex—There is no practical difference between mares and geldings as to amount or speed of work. Management—During work hours the teams are fed on the ground without returning home. When returned to the stable they are dressed in stalls, without litter, then fed, and, as a general rule, turned into a straw yard for the night."

CANADA AGAIN IN FRONT.

Mr. Henry Fry's purchases in Ontario last spring have found favor in the Western country, judging by the following from York, Nebraska, *Republican*—

In the Clydesdale class the two-year-old stallion, Rob the Ranter, bred by John Howard, of Georgina, Ont., took the crimson decoration in his ring, and further, when the grand sweepstakes was called, embracing not only Nebraska, but Illinois and Iowa, and all ages, this magnificent two-year-old colt bore off the prize as the best. Among the yearlings, the colt got by Pride of Eskdale, bred by Robt. Cheney, of Toronto, Ont., took second, and the sucking stallion, got by Wait for Joe, also took second. The two-year-old mare, bred by C. M. Sandall, from Highland Chief, Jr., got first. This filly was greatly admired by connoisseurs of fine draught horses. The yearling filly, Modest, out of Miss Wagg by Wait-for-Joe, also carried of the "red" as a "daisy" in her class. When the showing of the largest and best display for the \$100 prize was called, besides Fry & Fahrbach, there was John Fitzgerald, Judd & Stratton, and we don't know who all else in the parade, but the judgment and care of our own horsemen was vindicated by the judges putting the scarlet ribbon on Mr. Fry, and awarding the \$100 to the inimitable York county herd. When the premium was given, both Mr. Fitzgerald, president of the First National Bank, of Lincoln, and Judd & Stratton, came up in a manly way and congratulated Mr. Fry, saying, "You have justly earned your prize, for your horses deserve it." This was high praise, as these gentlemen each had good displays of their own, and competed against Fry & Fahrbach.

But this was not all the honor these gentlemen carried off, indirectly, at this State Exposition.

Last year Mr. Cyrus Swain bought several Clyde and Norman horses from their justly celebrated stud. The Percheron Norman stallion, Prince Eugene, (four years-old and over,) imported by Will Ellwood, DeKalb, Ill., took second in one of the largest and most sharply contested rings that was on the grounds, and it was a decided conquest. In the Clydesdale class, the mare, Miss Wagg, (four-years-old and over,) and her sucking colt, from Fry & Fahrbach's Wait for Joe, each took the "red ribbon" with the closest competition.

These animals were selected or bred by Fry & Fahrbach, and the decision of the judges justifies the excellent reputation these gentlemen have gained for the keenest perception in choosing the best horse for improving the standard of draught and other breeds.

At our own country fair, where a large number of colts from their horses were present, they had a walk away with the prizes, all connoisseurs acknowledging they never saw a finer lot of colts and young horses together. These gentlemen deserve great credit for the work they have done in making thoroughly good horses the thing, not only for York county, but for the State of Nebraska.

When Mr. Fry walked in from Fairmont seven years ago, he led one mighty good horse, old Scotland's Glory. That was his stock in trade. Old "Scotty" was so good an animal that many were afraid of him, but F. A. Bidwell, the Sandall's, Geo. Richardson, Benton Bennett, Hon. A. Wisley, and a few other level-headed farmers, thought he was about what they wanted and rallied round Mr. Fry. The royal old black didn't leave a poor colt in the county, and several of them carried off first prizes even at the State Fair. The business had grown on him till after various changes the firm of Fry & Fahrbach have, for the last four years, taken the \$100 prize for the largest and best stud in the State, though the excellence of their stock has each year brought them into competition with better horses, and more of them. These gentlemen justly stand at the head of breeders in their classes in the State, and the county and State have good reason to be proud of them.

A TROTTING PEDIGREE.

Michigan Farmer.

The *Breeders' Gazette* takes an eastern sporting paper to task because, in referring to the last two miles trotted by Fanny Witherspoon recently (4.45), it stated that "the four-mile race-horse blood in the chestnut mare enabled her to carry the stride to victory." The *Gazette* then analyzes the mare's pedigree to show the fallacy of the statement in the following masterly style: "The sire of Fanny Witherspoon was Almont. . . . His sire was Alexander's Abdallah, and his dam was by Mambrino Chief. . . . And now come the four-mile race-horse blood part of the story. The dam of Fanny Witherspoon was by Gough's Wagner, a son of the thoroughbred race-horse Wagner, that could and did run four miles in remarkably fast time, and that sired Lexington, a great race-horse and a greater sire." The *Gazette* needs to revise this pedigree. Lexington was not by Wagner, but by Boston, and was a somewhat remarkable horse. Perhaps if the *Gazette* man will take the trouble to inform himself he will conclude that Lexington was a very remarkable horse, and so was Wagner. It is a good line to get stayers from, either as trotters or runners. Then, Fanny Witherspoon, through her sire, traces direct to Messinger, and some people will insist that he was a thoroughbred also. A very fair showing as to where Fanny got her speed and endurance from. It is also hinted that Mambrino Chief had thoroughbred blood in his veins. It is singular that while thoroughbred blood is held to be detrimental to trotters, yet every trotter of note is sure to have more or less of it in him, and in most cases it is more than less. Facts are stubborn things, and it is no use kicking against them.

COUNTRY BOYS.

St. Louis Defecator.

The glory of the farm is in its boys and girls. Their successful careers in every avenue of life where energy, ability and worth are required is the best possible recommendation of country life. It develops a constitution capable of struggling with the tasks and hardships of life. Common sense, ingenuity, and pluck are natural products of the farm, as well as fruit or grain. The man who pushes to the front, the man of intelligence, adaptability and power, is the son of a farmer. The country boys fill our colleges, where they are noted for scholarship and industriousness; and not to be forgotten is the fact that most of them are forced by necessity to the closest economy, while the boy from the city rejoices in abundant means. Fully eighty per cent. of the rich and influential in our cities were once boys on the farm. The vast majority of the men notable in the workshop, in the halls of legislation, at the bar, in the pulpit, scientists, writers and scholars of every class, came from the same source. Our nation observes with pride that most of her presidents were boys in frontier cabins, and learned to strike their first hard blows in the forest. The courage that taught them to go barefooted, wear patched clothes, and work for their bread, has also taught them how to rule. "Almost one-half of the people in this country reside in town. Where are the town boys in the race of life? Fooling, curling their hair, polishing their boots, while the rough country boy is ploughing barefooted along the road to fame." Born an heir to no fortune, he makes one for himself, and, stepping unknown from the cabin home of his boyhood, he wins both wealth and fame by personal energy and worth. "Where did that boy get his noble purpose and his unflinching courage? They were born to him on the farm, they were woven into his fibre by early years of toil; the warp and woof of his life were threads of gold."

OVER-FEEDING AT SHOWS.

The agricultural editor of the *Dumfries Courier* has the following remarks on the above subject, which is at present attracting a good deal of attention:—

"The managers of the Lockerbie Agricultural Show have initiated a new departure in the arrangement of their prize list, and so far their new system has been attended with an encouraging measure of success. It consists in providing separate classes in the section for Galloway cattle, in which only entries can be made by *bona fide* tenant-farmers. It cannot be denied that the rank and file among this class of exhibitors are heavily handicapped in showing their live stock. The disadvantage under which they mainly labor does not arise from the laird and the gentleman-farmer who farm on a large scale, and who do not make their livelihood from farming, being in a better position to provide themselves with animals of first-rate merit individually than they. It rather proceeds from the fact that a beast in moderate and proper breeding condition has no chance against one which has been forced and pampered. Now, the great majority of tenant-farmers very wisely refuse to treat their ordinary live stock in this latter fashion. It would be unwise in more ways than one. It would have the obvious and serious disadvantage of doing their animals positive injury for the purpose for which they are intended. Many people imagine that this injury arises solely from endangering the breeding properties of the exhibits, and where they prove regular breeders notwithstanding the extent to which they have been pampered, the results are triumphantly pointed to as a proof of the strength of constitution possessed by the animals in question. But the evil does not end here. Live stock so forced require to be steadily well kept in the future. This may be accomplished without much inconvenience, or heavy extra outlay, where the farm on which they are kept consists of strong, good soil, and where the climate is favorable. But on upland farms, especially where the soil is cold and poor, cattle so unduly fed would be made quite unfit for the ordinary purposes of the farm. Indeed they would very seriously deteriorate if they were to fare like the rest, and be kept exclusively on the natural keep of the farm. This is not mere theory, for it has again and again been proved to demonstration. We have times without number been told by tenants of upland farms that they dare not feed their stock for show-yard purposes—that they would be forced to sell animals so artificially reared, inasmuch as if kept on as part of the regular stock they, after such treatment, would turn out badly. Now, in the face of these undeniable facts, it would be suicidal for breeders so situated to feed their cattle and sheep for show-yard purposes. But unless they do so they may just as well keep their animals at home. In point of fact they may possess greater individual merit than others in high condition and in the pink of bloom; but, as show-yard judging is conducted now-a-days, the comparatively lean animal is put practically out of the running. We are of the number of those who think that the evil ought to be remedied by two different means. The one remedy lies in rigidly carrying out the rule, which, though laid down in connection with most shows, is practically a dead letter, to the effect that "in the breeding sections animals in an unduly fat state for breeding purposes will be disqualified from competition." It would be far better to erase this regulation from the code of rules altogether if no attempt of any kind is to be made to put it into force. The other cure we would suggest is for judges to attach far less importance than they almost invariably do to condition, and to give the preference to the beast possessing the greatest number of the best and most important characteristics of the breed, irrespective of its fatness. Judges tell us they must determine

their awards by the respective merits of the exhibits, as they appear before them, without taking into consideration how these merits are produced. In our opinion this principal is carried much too far. Surely, if a judge is qualified for his post, he can make due allowances for differences of condition in the animals placed before him. But although the whole system of attaching far too great importance to the fatness of the exhibit is most unfair in itself, and, moreover, most pernicious in its tendency, we have little expectation of seeing it altered. In the face of the prevailing fashion in that direction a judge must be a man with the courage of his convictions in a large degree who is bold enough to disregard it in his awards. The managers of the Lockerbie autumn show are to be congratulated on their attempt to meet the evil in another way, and they have the consciousness of seeing their laudable efforts appreciated in the form of a numerous entry of animals possessed of high individual merit, and whose future usefulness will not be impaired by undue preparation to appear at their exhibition."

THE MODEL FARM EXHIBIT AT THE CAYUGA SHOW.

Haldimand Advocate.

The principal attraction of the first day was the magnificent herd of cattle from the Model Farm, Guelph, under the superintendence of P. J. Woods, Esq., the Farm Manager, and two assistants. This gentleman is an enthusiastic admirer of fine cattle, and took great pleasure in showing the animals to admiring stock breeders. The herd represented five different breeds, viz.: Durham, Devon, Hereford, Holstein and Aberdeen-Angus Polled cattle. The magnificent Durham bull, Rob Roy, was the special favorite. He is five years old, weighs 2,600 lbs., and was bred by A. J. Gordon, Udale, Scotland; he won 1st prize, 1882, at Dingwall, in the class of 2-year olds; 1883, at the Highland Society's Show at Inverness, 2nd prize in a large class of bulls. His sire, Rosario, won 1st prize at "The Royal English," "The Royal Irish," and "The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland" shows. His dam, Luxury, won 1st prize as a cow at Birmingham. The Shorthorn cow Princess Royal 8th, three years old, is a very fine animal, and was bred by Wm. Duthie, Aberdeenshire. Princess Royal stood second to Mr. Duthie's 1st prize heifer, Countess 6th, at "The Formartine," "The Yhanside," and "The Royal Northern" shows in 1883, at the latter beating "The Highland Society's 1st prize heifer." Her sire, Ventriloquist, is from Mr. Cruickshank's famous Victoria family, and well known in Aberdeenshire as a prize winner and first-class stock getter.

The Herefords are represented by two splendid animals. The bull, Conqueror [7510], is two years old, bred by T. J. Carwardine, Stockton, Bury, England; sire Lord Wilton, called the invincible, acknowledged the greatest show bull and sire of the present day. Winner of the 1st prize at the Royal Agricultural show at Taunton, also at Bath and West of England, held at Croydon, and at Hereford in 1875, besides the champion prize in 1880, 1881, 1882. With reference to the Lord Wilton blood, *The Field of England*, 8th March, says: "According to general confession there has been only one Hereford known to the present generation of breeders at all comparable to Horace [3877]. The Americans are running wild just now after the progeny of both. The sensation created by Horace's stock was unequalled at the Royal Show at Derby, in 1881, by the extraordinary merit of Lord Wilton's sons and daughters." The cow Bloomer, was bred by John Hill, Felhampton Court. She is of the Hewer blood, and connected with Cronkhill Duchess 2nd, through the bull Wonder, who traces back to Silver, the origin of the Hewer strain.

The Aberdeen-Angus Polls are represented by two beautiful specimens of this breed. Strathglass is a fine animal, bred by Wm McCombie, Tillyfour. He has only once been exhibited, gaining 1st prize was yearling at the Royal Society's Show at York, 1883. Strathglass' portrait fronts the first page of Vol. 8 of "The Polled Herd Book." Sybil's Darling 2nd, five years old, is a perfect picture, bred by James Argo, Cairdseat, Tarves. She is a magnificent specimen, and the College authorities have several times refused \$2,000 for her.

The Devons are represented by one only, but he is a magnificent type of this class—Rose's Duke, two years old, bred by Walter Farthing, Stowey Court, Bridgewater. He was purchased for the Queen's herd immediately previous to transfer to the Ontario Experimental Farm, Mr. Tait, Her Majesty's Commissioner, desiring to pay a compliment.

The Holstein bull William 3rd completes the list. He was imported from Holland by Mr. Brown, of Illinois, and purchased by Mr. Woods at Quebec for the Model Farm. He is a very fine specimen of the breed, and was much admired by the breeders present. The people of this county are under great compliment to the Government for sending these grand specimens of the different breeds for exhibition, and we have no doubt their presence will do much in educating the people in the direction of breeding better stock. The officers of the County Society were very attentive to Mr. Woods and his assistants, doing all in their power to make their visit pleasant and agreeable, and Mr. Woods desires us to express his thanks for the courtesy and kindness shown to himself and assistants.

THE SMOKY-FACED MONTGOMERY CATTLE.

Wm. Housman, in London Live Stock Journal.

As a herd claiming, I believe rightfully claiming, to be the only pedigree herd of the old Smoky-faced Montgomeryshire cattle is about to be dispersed, may I here quote the opinion of an authority, no longer living, upon the character and merits of the breed? The letter from which the following passage is extracted was written more than eleven years ago to a resident in the district, anxious to learn the traditions of the country, and bears the signature of a gentleman who had paid much attention to the cattle of the English and Welsh border counties, and had gathered a large store of information: "Your Smoky-faced Montgomery cattle I consider a distinct breed, and one that I should be very sorry to see become extinct. They are unconnected with the Herefords; but I have often been informed, in my early days, and believe it to be quite true, that one of the Tomkins family, a great Hereford breeder, finding his stock, from near breeding or some other cause, becoming rather thin fleshed, went up into Montgomeryshire and purchased half a dozen pure Montgomery cows, from which he produced the cattle called Smoky-faced Herefords, and very fine cattle they were; but by crossing back with pure Hereford bulls, the Smoky-face has been lost or nearly so. It is now a rare occurrence to see in any of the noted Hereford herds an animal with even a 'blatch' in his face." To this extract may be added some particulars of an experiment tried by Mr. Pugh, the owner of the Newtons herd of Montgomery cattle about to be sold. In August, 1878, Mr. Pugh, on a holiday excursion in the south of England, stopped on his return journey at Horsham, and saw some of the Sussex cattle. The apparent fitness of the breed for a cross with the Montgomery cattle, in case the necessity for fresh blood should arise, induced him to buy, at Mr. Agate's sale in October of the same year, two heifers—lot 12, in calf; and lot 23, with her heifer-calf. In fairness to the Sussex cattle, he adds that these were not the best specimens at the

sale, as his object was first to try whether the Sussex cattle could stand the climate at his Beech Farm, at a height ranging from 1,000 to 1,300 feet above the sea level. He used his Montgomery bulls, and now has several cross-bred descendants, four half Sussex, and three with one fourth of Sussex blood; but the Montgomery females have never been crossed with the Sussex or Sussex cross bulls. Mr. Pugh does not consider the result of the experiment satisfactory, as the cross-bred cattle bear no comparison with those of the pure Montgomery breed for dairy purposes; still, they are good "scaley" cattle for grazing purposes, and the pure bred Sussex cattle from the two cows bought in 1878, when they were fed off, made good weights very soon after their calves were weaned. The cross-bred Montgomery-Sussex cattle are lighter in color than the pure Montgomery cattle, and each cross of the latter deepens the color and brings back the Montgomery character. As there is no reversion to the Sussex, but a gradual approximation to the Montgomery type, identity of origin might be not unreasonably supposed. The results, certainly, are not those of a violent cross. The Montgomery has several strong claims to notice, and its extinction would be a loss to the country. An extremely hardy constitution, excellent dairy properties, and readiness to make considerable weights of prime beef on poor, high, exposed land, are among its leading recommendations.

HON. SAMUEL CAMPBELL, OF NEW YORK MILLS.

From the Country Gentleman.

The Hon. Samuel Campbell, of New York Mills, died suddenly, Sept. 22, from an attack of apoplexy, aged seventy-six years. Of Scottish birth, the deceased came to America in 1831, and ere long became a partner in the manufacturing firm of Walcott & Campbell, whose extensive mills have for many years stood at the head of American establishments engaged in the production of sheetings and shirtings. The village, made up of their employees, and known as New York Mills, outside of the works themselves is chiefly composed of pleasant cottages in well-shaded streets, and presents a marked contrast to the crowded and uncomfortable tenements which generally characterize a manufacturing centre. Partly to secure an ample supply of milk for the many families around him, Mr. Campbell's attention was early drawn to the cattle of his native district of Ayrshire, and he made them for a considerable period an object of special care. In 1860, however, he had also engaged in the breeding of Shorthorns, and it was in this direction that his name became most familiar to the agricultural public of this country and Great Britain. In the summer of 1869 he (or rather the firm of Walcott & Campbell, of which, in an agricultural sense, he was the leading member) brought out a considerable number of Booth cattle from England; and, in the autumn of the same year, purchased one half of the famous Bates herd of Mr. James O. Sheldon, of Geneva.

We have not space to refer at any length to the progress of the herd thus constituted, to which—in 1870—were added the entire remainder of the cattle from Mr. Sheldon's White Springs farm. The ultimate result, as our readers will remember, was the great sale of Sept. 10th, 1873, "One of those events," as was remarked at the time, "which have no precedent in history, and are not likely to be repeated in the future." Ten of the cattle were sold to English buyers for a total of \$162,200; ninety-and-nine others found purchasers at home for \$219,770, making a grand aggregate of \$371,970 for the 109. Throwing out the figures commanded by the twenty four Duchesses and Oxfords, there was still left the handsome average of \$985.17 on eighty-five head of varied breeding and all ages.

Shortly after came the great financial panic of that fateful year, from the results of which vastly greater interests than those of Shorthorns were seriously shaken and wholly undermined.

Mr. Campbell was a fine looking man, in stately person and cast of features an embodiment of the best type of his countrymen, many of whose characteristic traits of character he possessed in marked degree. His fondness for agriculture was a natural and not acquired taste; he was president of our State Agricultural Society in 1869, and for many years, down to the time of his decease, of the Central New York Farmers' Club. He was a Senator in our State Legislature from 1865 until 1869, and had occupied numerous other positions of prominence and trust. His name, however, will perhaps be linked longest and most closely with the great agricultural event of the present century.

KILLED BY TESTS.

Baltimore American.

The newspaper reports on the death of the valuable cow, *Princess II.*, belonging to Mrs. Shoemaker, stated to be from lung trouble, brought several gentlemen breeders and others interested in the valuable live stock of the State to consult Dr. Ward, the State Veterinarian, as to the nature of the disease, as it was reported to be pleuro-pneumonia, and that several other cows in the herd were coughing. Therefore, on Sunday afternoon, Dr. Ward paid an official visit to the park to ascertain the true state of affairs. He found the entire herd, with the exception of two bulls and one cow, out in pasture, and in apparent good health. The bulls looked splendid. The cow in one of the stables was suffering from garget and enlarged knee joints—a chronic case. The dairyman, an intelligent man, gave the doctor full particulars of the cow's death, which was from effects of overtaxation of the system during the late butter tests, or in other words, as the doctor puts it, from making the cow into an extraordinary milking machine, and then trying to return her to the ordinary dairy cow. Value 2d, the other noted cow as a butter-making creature, died three weeks ago from the same cause or causes. At one time she was owned jointly by Messrs. Watts & Seth, but recently came to be owned by Mr. G. W. Watts who purchased Mr. Seth's interest in her. Dr. Ward says such severe tests must at all times undermine the constitution of the most robust animal, and the two splendid creatures were of that class. He anticipated the end, therefore, and is by no means surprised, except that they stood it out so long.

DRY SILOS.

From (English) Forestry.

Other materials than green food considered unfit for cattle food and used mostly for litter, such as straw, fern, etc., may be packed in the dry silo. Rye-straw thus treated in a proper fashion makes an ensilage which all stock like, and is a specially excellent fodder for cows in milk and lambing ewes. Old chalk pits with deep sides, a close-sided shed or building may be easily turned into such a dry silo, or the open stack plan would serve. A silo can be made in the bay of a barn by boarding up the midsty as high as the beam, with stout plank well secured, and battened across. The process is as simple as it is old amongst sheep farmers of Essex and the eastern counties of England. The material, cut as short as possible, is carried, say into the barn, where a number of men and boys, each with a wooden rammer in each hand, ram and tread it hard; also finely powdered salt is scattered over it to the extent of about 1 lb. to the cwt. of chaff; while water from a fine rose is at the same time gently showered over it. In warm weather, and with dry chaff, a gallon of water to the cwt. of

chaff is used. When the chaff rises in the barn, use only half this quantity of water. The whole mass of chaff treated is every night levelled at top. Heavy planks are laid on, at each filling and settling, to compress it. I use chains fixed to staples in the barn floor; by fixing a screw jack to a link and taking a bearing on the planks, extra pressure is obtained. So hot does this chaff become after a few days that the hand cannot be comfortably held in it. It will have cooled down in six or seven weeks, assuming a black bronze color, with an aromatic fragrance; it is then fit for use. It has to be opened at the under side; an American hay-knife being used for cutting into it. If well covered down, it may be kept for two or three years.

Waste hay, old malt-dust, fern, lawn-mowings, as well as leaves of mangold-wurzel, pea-hulm, tare-straw, when cut short and added to the matter packed in the silo, increases its appetizing flavor.

Rye, besides being thus used in the dry silo, when early sown in August, can be sheep folded; it may be then in early spring cut green for stock; afterwards a good plant for seed may be had—so we may count four crops from a plant that grows on poor soils and seldom fails.

SLOBBERING AND ITS CURE.

From the New York Times.

The frequent slobbering of horses at this season is variously accounted for. We have heard it attributed to the second growth clover, to the spider's web on the herbage, to lobelia, St. John's wort, and other plants, but never yet to pennyroyal. But having occasion to make use of a neighbor's pasture for a few nights for our horses we found them slobbering profusely from the effects of the pennyroyal which grew abundantly in the field. The cows which grazed in the field were also troubled with profuse salivation. We have had previous knowledge that lobelia and St. John's wort would produce the same trouble, and now are sure that pennyroyal may be added to the list. But we doubt very much that second growth clover will cause it; indeed, we have had good reason to know what it does in some cases. The slobbering of horses and cows is caused by the irritating effect upon the salivary glands of the strong essential oil of the plants which produce it. If one will chew some lobelia, St. John's wort, or pennyroyal he will find the salivary glands to be excited in this manner. The effect is removed by eating any dry substance, as oatmeal, middlings, or cornmeal, and the best remedy for it is to give any animal which is suffering from the salivation a feed of dry meal or middlings; this will put a stop to it at once. The waste of saliva is exceedingly weakening to a horse, for saliva is not mere water, but contains a large quantity of potash, soda, lime, acid, phosphoric acid, and organic matter, so that it approaches very closely in character to the blood.

Wherever the most care and intelligence are displayed in preserving the strain, remarks an exchange, there the best horses are produced. Blood is everything, and climate little or nothing. The swiftest race-horses and the heaviest draught horses are bred in the same country. Spain, the European country that once produced the best horses, is now low in the scale because the breed has been neglected for a long time. In England where the same families have followed the business of horse breeding, son succeeding father, for two or three centuries, and where the number of stables is such that 2,000 or 3,000 races are run every year, the best European horses are now produced. Climate never made a breed of fast horses. Speed in horses represents an aristocracy of descent so long that the region of the Arabian, from which all the good horses now existing descended, is lost in antiquity.

THRIFTON NOTES.

The month of October is the best of the year in which to ride through the country in Central Illinois and see the choice stock being fed for the early winter markets. Fattening hogs are doing unusually well this fall, except in a few localities where some are being lost by disease. We have seen in our travels recently, many of as grand and handsome porkers as ever delighted feeder, buyer or consumer. Berkshire and Poland Chinas are the leading breeds. The latter are popular with those who like a vigorous, fast-growing hog that finds a ready sale by being "guessed off" without the trouble of driving him to the scales. But for selling by actual weight the Berkshires are preferred, as they almost invariably go heavier than any buyers are willing to guess them at.

Hon. D. W. Smith, President of the National Swine Breeders' Association, calls the third Annual Meeting to be held Wednesday, November 11th, 1885, in Chicago, Ill. All State and National Organizations of Swine Breeders and the various Record Associations are cordially invited to representation, each being requested to send two delegates. A programme of unusual interest is arranged, and a number of topics of vital importance to swine breeders will be discussed. It is hoped there will be a full representation from all organizations concerned in the swine-growing industry of America. This Association should receive the hearty and undivided support of every such organization, with a view to promoting the general prosperity of one of the greatest business industries of the world.

The meeting will occur during the week of the great American Fat Stock Show, thereby enabling breeders to attend both at a time of reduced R.R. rates.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

- Prospect Lad X., 13845, Springer Bros., Springfield, Ill., to Samuel J. Sharpless, Philadelphia, Penn.
- Kalvellie Belle, 8080, Chas. F. Mills, Springfield, Ill., to Springer Bros.
- Minerva's Prince, 11152, W. H. Corning, Cleveland, Ohio, to Battles & Stephenson, Ashtabula, Ohio.
- Acrobat, 14321, Wm. B. Graves, Baltimore, Md., to S. G. Crocker, Baltimore, Md.
- Kent, 14325, and Virginia, 14326, S. G. Crocker to B. Trew, Pomona, Md.
- Epsilon, 8642, Bryan & Wheaton Agency, Iowa, to Maxwell & Tinkham, Chariton, Iowa.
- Gosport Chief, 14331, Maxwell & Tinkham, to Nicodemus & Moore, Gosport, Iowa.
- Gloster's Mary III., 14344 and Lassie's Gloster, 14335, Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio, to A. W. Cooley, Coldwater, Mich.
- Duke of Michigan, Jr., 14355, A. W. Cooley, to A. H. Sherman, Bethel, Mich.
- Nancy Lee, 14358, Clifford & White, Wellington, Ohio, to J. R. Drake, Howard, Ohio.

Live Stock Notes.

J. F. Finley sold at Breckinridge, Mo., Sept. 24th, at public sale, thirty-eight head for \$3,560, average \$93.68; twenty nine females made \$2,675, average, \$102.58, nine bulls made \$585, average \$65.

F. Harris sold at Sturgeon, Mo., Sept. 17th, at public sale, twenty-four head of Shorthorns for \$3,415, average, \$113.83; eighteen females made \$2,820, average, \$156.66; six bulls made \$595, average, \$99.16.

At the fourth semi-annual public sale of Shorthorns, the property of leading breeders of Saline county, Mo., held Oct. 1, at Marshall, some seventy

head were sold at prices ranging all the way from \$35 to \$185.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

J. McHugh, Cresco, Iowa, sold at public sale, Sept. 11th, fifty-four head of shorthorns for \$7,515, an average of \$139.15; fourteen bulls made \$1,825, average, \$130.35; forty females made \$5,690, average, \$142.25.

According to the Colorado *Live-Stock Record*, the biggest cow ever slaughtered in Colorado was a cross-bred Galloway-Shorthorn raised by Mr. Robert Culver, of Boulder. Her weight when three years old was well up to 2,000 lbs.

At Newark, Mo., Sept. 22nd, A. Fisher sold thirty-one head of Shorthorns for \$3,016, average, \$97.22. At Maryville, Mo., Sept 22nd, I. V. La Tourette & T. L. Robinson, sold 28 head for \$3,105, average \$113. At Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 23rd, C. C. Nourse sold 13 head for \$1,535, average, \$118.

The importation into the United States of cattle and horses from foreign countries for the month of August, 1885, shows a material falling off compared with the same month last year. In August, 1884, there were imported 3,716 head of cattle, and 1,957 horses, while for the same month this year the figures show 1,067 head of cattle and 1,333 horses.

Poultry.

POULTRY NOTES FOR OCTOBER.

From the Poultry Monthly.

Lay up this month a supply of road dust. Dry earth is the best of all disinfectants when used in sufficient quantities. So before the first rains come on, fill any old package with the winter's stock of road dust to be had for the cost of gathering.

The poultry diet will bear strengthening now, since most fowls are in moult. Additional seasoning of pepper, mustard, ginger, and the like, will be found beneficial at this season of the year. Before grass comes again, feed during the winter chopped turnips, onions, and potatoes—raw—in moderate quantities. Squash and beet tops may be boiled with bran and shorts. Fowls fed in this way suffer none of the disagreeable results which follow too rapid transition from dry to green food.

See that all fowls—young and old—are protected from damp winds. It is now a good time to stop up all leaky roofs and batten up any holes that might cause direct draughts. Good care now means freedom from roup later. When fowls are kept healthy the money return is always larger.

Roup usually comes from exposure during moulting, dampness and bad dirt, poor feed, foul quarters, cold winds, and lice. Late-hatched chicks nearly always invite roup, and it comes and stays unless promptly and vigorously treated. The best possible treatment for roup is prevention. When a bird is once affected something must be promptly done. Frequently the best thing to do is to kill and cover or burn it up.

If treatment for roup is to be given, then separate the diseased fowl at once in a large, well-ventilated apartment of dry, even temperature, free from all draughts. Feed on hot bran, mashed and boiled meat and potatoes, steamed wheat, cabbage and milk and bread. Feed sulphur in hot, soft feed, and several times daily take the bird by the feet, and with head-down dip the head into a solution of salt and water—a big spoonful of salt to a quart of water. Every day the inside of the house should be whitewashed with a strong solution of chloride of lime, into each bucket of which there should be an ounce of fluid carbolic acid.

If hens are to be kept in winter with a view to profit, they must have comfortable accommodations where they can be protected from extreme

cold, and have a southern or southeastern exposure where the sunlight can be admitted.

To young stock growing fast feed good, strengthening food, which will produce muscle and help in forming a large, strong frame. While the chicks are still growing they should be fed often and with a variety of food. They are often fed on fattening food to keep them in good order; but this is not what they want, and such treatment will often produce ill-formed, weak-limbed fowls.

Bone meal is an excellent ingredient to mix with the soft morning food, and will help greatly in forming a large, strong frame for the young chickens. They should always be provided with light, nutritious food in good variety. Corn and other fattening food should be saved for winter use. The old hens, too, are just passing through the moulting season, a serious time for them. If their wants are carefully attended to, it will materially shorten the length of their moult, and they will come out in excellent condition for winter laying and early spring breeding. They ought to be separated from the young stock and old roosters, and be allowed a season of rest, which they will appreciate.

Cleanliness is an important requisite. Everything about the house and yard should be cleaned up thoroughly and all arrangements made, so that there will be no necessity for changes early in the spring. It is very desirable to have the hens sit early and bring off nice early chicks.

Live Stock & Hindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

TORONTO, Oct. 14th, 1885.

If possible the condition of the British cattle markets is worse. Latest cables reveal trade in a desperately bad state, consequent on the continuation of the discouraging and depressing elements noted a week ago. The meat market continues depressed, with values lower; receipts of Canadian and States cattle have been heavy, supplies from other quarters have been heavy, making an excessive total supply, which swamps the market. Buyers are so indifferent that all sales have to be forced, the effect of which on values, in view of the abundant supply and extremely slow demand may be imagined. Prime Canadian steers have dropped another half cent during the week, without creating any improvement in the demand.

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

Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Prime Canadian steers.....	0 11	to 0 00	per lb,
Fair to choice grades	0 10½	to 0 00	"
Poor to medium.....	0 9½	to 0 00	"
Inferior and bulls.....	0 07	to 0 08½	"
Sheep—			
Best.....	0 13	to 0 00	"
Secondary qualities.....	0 11	to 0 12	"
Merinoes.....	0 10½	to 0 11½	"
Inferior and rams.....	0 08	to 0 09½	"

TORONTO.

Receipts of live stock here this week have been large and generally speaking have been in excess of the demand. Yesterday, including previous arrivals, about 45 loads were offered, the majority being cattle. The weather was very unfavorable and trade was dull, buyers not caring to operate.

CATTLE.—There was a little better demand for shipping cattle yesterday than at the close of last week when exporters refused even to look at them; still it was only with difficulty that the offerings were disposed of; prices were very low, the best not bringing more than 4½c. per lb.; a few were bought as low as 3½c. Again the offerings of butchers' cattle were a long way in excess of the demand. The inquiry is better; that is, more cattle are wanted than a week ago, but offerings are so heavy that even under an unproved demand the market is weaker; more than half were inferior to common grades and sold at 2½ to 3c. per lb.; best loads ruled at

3 1/2 c. while lots brought 3 1/4 to 4c. Stockers are not in as good demand as last week and the market is weaker. Milch cows were in better supply, but the demand being good sales were readily made at steady prices.

Sheep.—Continue dull and unchanged, transactions are confined to a few small lots; for the butchers' trade sheep are selling in bunches with lambs.

LAMBS.—Offerings show an increase while the demand is decreasing; values yesterday were barely sustained. Choice bunches averaging from 77 to 84 lbs. sold at \$2.75 to \$3.10 and common, 60 to 75 lbs. each, at less than \$2 to \$2.50.

HOGS.—Not quite so many in this week; offerings are chiefly in mixed bunches and sales of these were made yesterday at 4 1/4 to 4 1/2 c. per lb.; light are in good demand at 4 1/2 c.; heavy at 4 to 4 1/4 c. Stoves not wanted and selling at 3 3/4 to 4c.

Table with columns for various livestock types (Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves) and their prices per head or per lb. Includes sub-sections for 'Quotations are:' and 'The receipts of live stock at the Western market here for the week ending last Saturday...'.

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

Table comparing weekly receipts of Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs for Oct. 10, Oct. 3, and weeks ending 1884 and 1883.

MONTREAL.

The export movement of cattle has been satisfactory, notwithstanding the continued discouraging cables. The total exports this season to date were 55,418 head, an increase of 4,812 head over 1884, an increase of 9,653 over 1883, an increase of 30,043 over 1882, in which year many cattle went via Boston and New York, an increase of 20,498 over 1881, an increase of 19,228 over 1880, an increase of 34,804 over 1879, and an increase of 41,699 over 1878. A glance at the sheep exports will show the disastrous effect of the competition of Australia and New Zealand mutton on the Canadian trade. The total exports to date were 35,639 head—a decrease of 13,832 head from 1884, a decrease of 49,323 from 1883, a decrease of 19,478 from 1882, a decrease of 13,459 from 1881, a decrease of 30,300 from 1880, a decrease of 24,135 from 1879, and an increase of 11,019 over 1878. The value of cattle exports from Montreal from May 1 to September 30 was \$3,823,560—an increase of \$774,952 over 1884, of \$493,322 over 1883, of \$1,047,430 over 1882, of \$1,730,632 over 1881, of \$1,707,268 over 1880, and of \$2,560,824 over 1879. The value of sheep exports was \$252,335—a decrease of \$48,247 from 1884, of \$419,221 from 1883, of \$250,013 from 1882, of \$43,353 from 1881, of \$258,050 from 1880, and of \$137,460 from 1879. Cattle freights have ruled steady at 200 to 300, while at this date last year 300 to 600 was paid. The rate from Boston to Liverpool is 30c. Receipts of export cattle have been larger, and a good supply has been offered on this market, which averaged fair in point of quality. Cable advices continue discouraging, and values here are lower by 1/4 c. per lb. There is a good demand from exporters, however, at the decline, and a good clearance was effected at 4 1/4 to 4 1/2 c. per lb. live weight. Last year at this date export cattle were at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 c., and in 1883 at 4 1/4 to 5 1/2. Export sheep were dull, and the supply being of poor quality values were easy at 3c. per lb. live weight. Last year at this date sheep were at 4 1/2 to 5c., and in 1883 at 4 to 5c. per lb. There was a fair demand for butchers' cattle at easier prices, sales being made at 3 1/2 to 4c. per lb. Live hogs were in fair demand but lower at 4 1/4 to 5c. per lb.

PRODUCE.

There seems to have been some increase of activity in business during the week, and prices to have been well maintained. This has been due to increased offerings and to a firmer feeling outside, which has strengthened the demand here. Stocks have shown a large increase during the week, and

stood on Monday morning as follows: Flour, 250 brls.; fall wheat, 65,449 bushels; spring wheat, 54,978 bushels; oats, 1,818 bushels; barley, 111,703 bushels; peas, 16,206 bushels; rye, nil. Flour and wheat in transit to the United Kingdom, 1,300,000 qrs.; markets of U. K. firmer, closing at a slight advance. In the States the visible supply of wheat stood at 44,094,000 bushels against 43,632,000 in the preceding week.

FLOURS AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

Table showing flour prices at Liverpool for Oct. 6 and Oct. 13, listing various types like R. Wheat, R. Winter, No. 1 Cal, etc.

FLOUR.—Holders have continued firm and, indeed, have been looking for something of an advance while offering slowly. Superior extra sold in the latter part of last week at equal to \$4.10; since, the holders have held back and at close there were buyers of superior at \$4.10; of extra at \$3.90 to \$3.95, and of spring extra at \$3.85 to \$3.90.

BRAN.—Scarce, and seemed worth \$11.50 to \$11.75 were it to be had.

OATMEAL.—Very little either offered or wanted; cars nominal at \$3.50 to \$3.90; small lots quiet at \$4 to \$4.25.

WHEAT.—Old has almost ceased to move, and prices have been nearly nominal at 88c. for No. 2 fall, and 90c. for No. 2 spring. New has sold outside at prices equal to \$4 to \$5c. for No. 2 fall, and \$5 to 8c. for No. 2 red winter; and at close new No. 1 fall brought 90c., and new No. 2 fall 87c. on the spot, while equal to 80 1/2 c. was paid for new red winter lying outside. On street fall and spring have sold at 85 to 86c., and goose at 75c.

OATS.—Very scarce with sales few and prices firmer; old sold last week at 34c. on the track, but the same figure was subsequently freely offered and steadily refused; but at the close several cars changed hands to arrive at 34 1/2 c. On street 34 to 35c. has been paid for new, and 38 to 39c. for old.

BARLEY.—Has been active but somewhat unsettled for the lower grades; No. 1 sold last week and on Monday at 75c.; No. 2 last week at 67c.; extra No. 3 at 63c. last week and at 65c. on Monday; No. 3 sold at 57c. last week and at 60c. and equal to 58 1/2 c. on Monday; No. 4 sold last week at 50c. f.o.c. At close No. 1 sold at 77c.; No. 2 at 70c.; extra No. 4 at 65c., and No. 3. at 57c. f.o.c. Street prices higher at 60 to 77c.

PEAS.—Nothing doing in cars; but 60c. paid for street receipts, which are small.

RYE.—Nothing doing; prices nominal at about 60c.

HAY.—Cars have sold at \$11 to \$12, with a fair demand at these prices. Market receipts considerable until the close; prices steady at \$12.50 to \$13.

STRAW.—Offerings small and prices steady at \$7.50 for loose and \$12.50 to \$13 for sheaf, with all offered wanted.

POTATOES.—Sound very scarce and much wanted, with sale of some cars at 50c. on track, and 45c. bid for more. Street receipts very small, and 50 to 55c. per bag paid.

APPLES.—No rail lots moving; but on street large receipts brought down prices to 75c. to \$1.25 per barrel.

POULTRY.—Offered more freely and somewhat easy at 40 to 50c. per pair for fowl, and 60 to 75c. for ducks, with turkeys ranging from 75c. to \$1.50 each.

TORONTO MARKET.

Table showing market prices in Toronto for various commodities like Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Bran, Fall wheat, Spring wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Corn, Timothy seed, Clover, and Flax.

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—There were a couple of small lots of shipping sold at 11c. for picked store and rejected dairy, and 9c. for medium store; but very little demand has been heard for anything save choice dairy, which has been all wanted at 15 to 16c.; choice rolls have brought 15c. Street receipts small and firm at 15 to 21c. for pound rolls.

EGGS.—Very scarce; receipts insufficient, and prices still rising, round lots closing at 17 1/2 to 18c., and street prices at 18 to 20c. for fresh.

CHEESE.—Choice held rather more firmly at 8 1/2 to 9c., and medium offered at 7 to 7 1/2 c., but only the former in demand.

PORK.—Quiet and easy at \$12 to \$12.50 for small lots.

BACON.—Stocks of all sorts are now run very low. The little long clear on hand seems to be held rather higher at 6 1/4 to 7c.; and Cumberland at 6 1/2 c., with some new offered at 8c. New rolls quiet at 10 to 10 1/2 c., with some old at 9c.; and bellies 12c. for new, and 9 to 10c. for old, but all sorts quiet.

HAMS.—Scarce but unchanged at 11 1/2 c. for smoked in small lots, with some new ones offered at 11 1/2 to 12c.

LARD.—In fairly good demand, and firm at 9c. for tinnets, and 9 1/4 to 9 1/2 c. for pails, with some imported held still higher.

HOGS.—Were very scarce until the close, when a good many were offered and readily taken, usually at about \$6.75.

SALT.—Entirely unchanged. Liverpool sold in small lots at 70 to 75c.; dairy easy at 40c. for small bags; Canadian unchanged at 50c. by the car lot, and 85 to 90c. for small lots.

DRIED APPLES.—Steady, with sales of trade lots at 4 1/4 c.; dealers selling small lots at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 c., and evaporated at 7 1/2 c.

HOPS.—Inactive; buyers and sellers apart with 7 to 7 1/2 c. obtainable, and 9 to 10c. asked, which diversity renders business impossible.

WHITE BEANS.—New offered at \$1.15, but no sales reported as yet; old unchanged.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table showing market prices in Toronto for various provisions like Butter, Cheese, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Eggs, Dressed hogs, Hops, Dried apples, White beans, Liverpool coarse salt, Goderich, etc.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

TRADE.—Has continued to be fairly active.

HIDES.—All offered have been wanted and taken at steady prices, the sales being adjusted by their good quality. Cured firm with sales at 9c.

CALFSKINS.—Few green either offered or wanted; prices as before.

SHEEPSKINS.—Have been taken readily, but no advance for the best green is yet quoted, nor is it certain that the present week will witness it. Country lots quiet at 45 to 65c.

WOOL.—Still in active demand at firm prices. Sales of round lots of fleece have been made at 19 to 20c. for selected, and 18c. for mixed lots of combing. Southdown inactive and almost nominal at 22 to 23c. Stocks of all kinds are now very small, and are held very firmly. Pulled wools in demand at the factories, and dealers have taken super at 22 to 23c.; the latter for very choice only. Extra not offered.

TALLOW.—Unchanged; prices as before, with trade lots nominal.

Table showing prices for Hides and Skins and Wool, including items like No. 1 steers, Cows, Calfskins, Sheepskins, Lambskins, Pelts, Tallow, and various types of Wool.

Exports from New York for the week ending Oct. 3rd included 430 live cattle, 8,640 quarters of beef, and 600 carcasses of mutton.

SALE OF THE SHOEMAKER JERSEYS.— At the sale of Mrs. Shoemaker's herd of Jerseys in New York, the following are the best prices realized: A bull calf, son of Black Prince of Linden, sold for \$3,000; Fill Pail Second, a four-year-old cow, brought \$1,000; the bull Black Prince of Linden went at \$1,750; the cow Westphalia sold for \$1,100, and the famous cow Oxford Kate sold at \$3,250.

Mr. W. H. Wakefield, Sedwick, Westmoreland, has just sold to Mr. Getting of Norwood, the Shorthorn cow, Augusta 3rd and her heifer-calf, eight months old, for 170 gs., to go out to Brazil. Augusta 3rd is dam of Augusta 4th (winner at the Royal and Highland Shows of 1884), and was recently sold for 225 gs. to Mr. I. Hope, for the Bow Park herd, Canada. The same gentleman has also bought a heifer of the Welcome tribe, two and a half years old for 100 gs.

Harness at Wholesale Prices!

WE CARRY THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE DOMINION.

Look at our Prices—

Maud S. Harness	\$23.00	worth	\$45.00
Blue Ribbon do.	18.00	"	35.00
Single Strap	18.00	"	35.00
Blue Rib'n Double	36.00	"	45.00
No. 2	11.50	"	20.00
No. 2 Double	25.00	"	35.00
No. 3	9.00	"	15.00

All Hand Stitched No. 1 Stock used. Call in examine or send for catalogue.

CANADIAN HARNESS CO.,
104 FRONT STREET,
Opposite Hay Market, Toronto.

O. E. COZZENS,

BREEDER OF

All kinds of Fancy Poultry, Geese, Ducks and Turkeys—all stock of the very best and most fashionable strains.

ALSO DEALERS IN

General Poulterest Supplies, such as Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Egg Baskets, Medicated Nut Eggs, China Nest Eggs, Punches for marking fowls, Chicken Cholera Cure, Imperial Egg Food, Standard Felt Roofing, Caponizing Instruments, Granulated Pine and Bone Meals, Prepared and Fine Ground Shell, in fact anything needed by the poultry keeper. If you want to buy or sell any fancy Poultry, write me stating what you want or what you have and I will see what I can do. Send ten cents for my new catalogue, to be issued about November 1st, full of valuable hints to the poultry keeper. A limited number of first-class advertisements will be inserted. Send for terms. Address

O. E. COZZENS.

Chicago, Ill.

72 and 74 West Monroe St.



Contract for Supply of Mail Bags.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General (For Printing and Supply Branch), and marked "Tender for Mail Bags," will be received at Ottawa until 12 o'clock, noon on MONDAY, the 28th NOVEMBER, 1885, for the supply of the Post Office Department of Canada with such Cotton Duck, Jute and Leather Mail Bags as may from time to time be required for the Postal Service of the Dominion.

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

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

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

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

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

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Secretary.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1885.

W. HERON & SON,

Breeders and Importers of

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES

AND

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

A NUMBER OF RAMS AND EWES FOR SALE.

Correspondence Solicited.

DAIMORE FARM,
ASHBURN, ONTARIO.

Real Estate Agency, Conveyancing, &c.

COLLECTIONS MADE,

Money to Loan, Commissions Solicited,

C. H. MACDONALD,

53 Arcade, Yonge St., Toronto.

J. & J. TAYLOR,
Toronto Safe Works,
ESTABLISHED 1855.

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of

TAYLOR'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

WITH NON-CONDUCTING STEEL FLANGE DOOR.

We are now making

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

Specially adapted for Jewellers' use, having a complete lining of steel throughout, and inside Steel Door.

Catalogue and Prices on Application.

117 AND 119 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.

THE ALLODIAL ARGUS.

Giving valuable information to intending purchasers of lands and houses.

R. W. PRITTE & CO.,

Real Estate Agents, Commissioners, Valuators, Trustees and Financial Agents,

Room C, Arcade, Yonge Street,
TORONTO.

Send 3 cent Stamp for a Copy of the above Paper.



THE IMPROVED MODEL Washer and Bleacher.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

\$1000 REWARD

Pat. Aug. 2, 1884
C. W. Dennis, Toronto.

For its Superior.

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

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

Send for circulars. AGENTS WANTED.

(Mention this paper.)

C. W. DENNIS,

Toronto Bargain House,
213 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

HARNESS! HARNESS!

40 years in the country is the test that tells.

No Cheap Yankee or Auction Work.

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

Harness at all prices. Send for price list.

Stevenson Manuf. Co.,

No 55 Jarvis Street.

THE BEST

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN THE DOMINION.

Herd and Stud Registers.

Stock Catalogues.

Sale Catalogues.

Implement Catalogues.

Nursery Catalogues.

Bills, Cheques, etc.

BOOKBINDING,

ENGRAVING,

ELECTROTYPING.

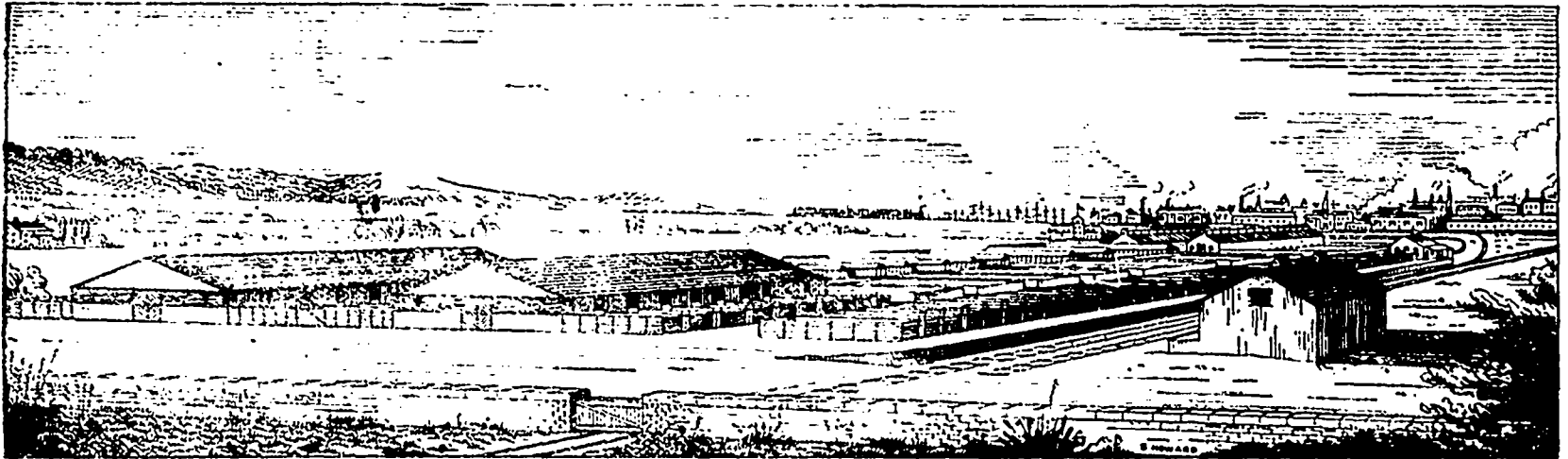
Work at...asonable
The Best of We Estimates and
Prices. ts furnished.

Sample

CANADIAN BREEDER Office,
TORONTO.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

STOCK YARDS AT MONTREAL.



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

Convenient to City Markets and Shipping
Excelled by no Yards in the World.

Large Easy-riding Stock Cars, Fast Trains, Best Facilities for Loading and Unloading, No extra Charges for Food and Prompt Attention at the Yards.

For the Convenience of Shippers an Hotel, with all modern improvements, will be built at the Yards so as to be ready for use about July 1st.

For Information about Rates, etc., apply to

G. M. BOSWORTH,

General Freight Agent (East'n Div'n),

MONTREAL.

E. TIFFIN,

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

TORONTO.



GRAND.

Colonial Exhibition in London, Eng.,
1886.

FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND FEET
RESERVED FOR CANADA.

First Royal Exhibition Commission
Since 1862.

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

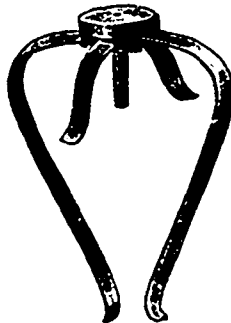
In order to give becoming significance to the event, a Royal Commission is issued for the holding of this Exhibition, for the 14th time since 1862; and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom has been appointed to the Honorary Chair of State.

This exhibition is to be held in a building of 540,000 square feet has been allotted to the Dominion of Canada by command of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom.

All Canadians of all parties and professions are invited to send forward and vie with each other in exhibiting their products and manufactures in the most advantageous manner possible. The exhibition is to be held in a building of 540,000 square feet has been allotted to the Dominion of Canada by command of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom.

Every farmer, every manufacturer, and every man of business, has interest in assisting in this exhibition, as it will demonstrate that the Dominion of trade always follows the Dominion of the sword.

By order,
JOHN LOWE,
Sec. of the Dept. of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Sept. 1st, 1885.



THE STUNNER,

OR

Instantaneous and Painless Slaughterer of Cattle, Pigs, etc.

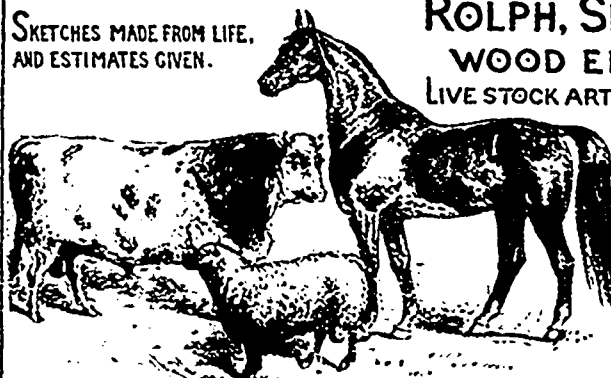
By using this instrument the animal is instantly and painlessly deprived of sensibility to pain, owing to the brain being pierced. To deprive animals of life in the speediest way is surely humane and economical, as well as a moral duty; for while the Creator has given to man the power of life and death over the inferior animals, it must be wrong to exercise it otherwise than in the most humane manner.

A sample, with full instructions, will be sent, carriage paid, for 75 cents, by the makers.

STRATTON BROS., 401 Gerrard St. East, Toronto.

A liberal discount will be allowed to agents.

SKETCHES MADE FROM LIFE,
AND ESTIMATES GIVEN.



ROLPH, SMITH & Co
WOOD ENGRAVERS,
LIVE STOCK ARTISTS & ENGRAVERS

FOR THE
ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
AND
CANADIAN BREEDER
AGRICULTURAL
REVIEW.

TORONTO.

FAIRVIEW HERD OF POLAND CHINA HOGS,

BENSON & WIKOFF, Proprietors.

Groves, Fayette Co., Ind.

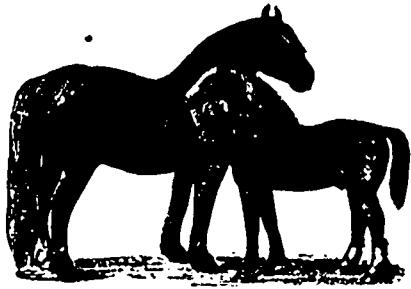
All stock recorded in C.P.C.R. Our Motto:
Individual Merit and Gilt-Edge Pedigree.
All stock guaranteed to be as represented.
Low rates by Express. Send for Illustrated
Catalogue.

BENSON & WIKOFF.

What is Catarrh?

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

Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalations and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucous tissue. Sometimes since a well known physician of forty years' standing, after much experience, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients, which never fails to absolutely and permanently eradicate this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or for forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease should, without delay, communicate with the business manager of MESSRS. A. H. DIXON & SONS, 303 King Street West, Toronto, and get full particulars and treatise free by enclosing stamp.—Mail (Canada).



GRAHAM BROS.,

BREEDERS AND DEALERS IN
Clydesdale Horses,
STALLIONS & MARES,

OWNERS OF

Manfred, Cheviot, and Doubtnot,
All First Prize Winners.

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

GRAHAM BROS.,

Clydesdale Horse Importers,
CLAREMONT, Ontario, Canada.

"CHANCELLOR,"

**THE CELEBRATED STALLION,
FOR SALE CHEAP.**

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

GEO. W. TORRANCE,
Cooksville, Ont.

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

Well-Matched Carriage Horses FOR SALE.

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

Apply to
SAM. BEATTY,
"CANADIAN BREEDER" Office,
Toronto, Ont.

Jersey Bulls For Sale.

American Jersey Cattle Club
Herd Register.

ACTOR, \$250.

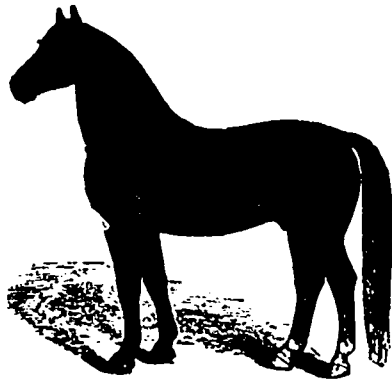
First prize two-year old class, and Silver Medal best
Jersey Bull any age, Toronto, 1884.

CARLO, OF GLEN STUART, \$150.

First Prize Toronto, 1885, eleven animals in the
ring.

BULL CALF, \$40; 9 months old.

For full particulars as to pedigree, etc., apply to
A. McLEAN HOWARD, Jr.,
Toronto, Ont.



JERSEYVILLE STOCK FARM.

STANDARD BRED

TROTting STOCK STALLIONS

—AND—

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

J. V. STRYKER,
JERSEYVILLE,
ILLINOIS.

FREE TRADE!

ENGLAND'S SHIRE HORSES

Can be secured from farmers here, by

MESSRS. BOWDEN & CO.,

OF UTTOXTER, ENGLAND,

For Cash or American Products,
at rates below.

Heavy Bred Entire Colts,	-	£10 to £20
1 year old "	-	16 to 25
2 years old "	-	25 to 40

Stud book certificate with each animal.

Clydesdales, Thoro. Breds, Cleveland Bay
Coaching Class, New York Cob,
and Shetland Ponies.

MESSRS. BOWDEN & CO. are bringing out
a paper called "Noah's Ark," which is a For-
Sale Register of Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Sheep,
Pigs and Poultry, exclusively for this purpose,
no other matter or advertisement accepted. The
above Register can be obtained on application.
Commission for all business done, 5 per cent.

Would exchange entire horses:

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

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

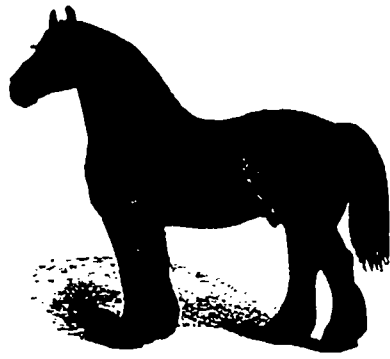
MINERAL WATER, Cardigan Trotting Pony, 4
years old, for 800 bus. maize.

Free on Steamer in both cases.

Agents could be appointed on both sides.

Importers of Frozen Mutton and American Beef.

BANKERS: THE BIRMINGHAM & DUDLEY
BANKING CO., Uttoxter.



JAMES FORSHAW, BREEDER AND DEALER

—IN—

English Shire Horses,

STALLIONS AND MARES,

OWNER OF

"What's Wanted," "Bar None," "London
Tom," "St. Ives," all Islington Winners.

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

Correspondence solicited. Address,

JAMES FORSHAW,
SHIRE HORSE STUD FARM,
BLYTH, near Worksop,
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Jas. F. Crowther, BREEDER AND DEALER

—IN—

ENGLISH SHIRE

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Cleveland Bay Horses, STALLIONS & MARES.

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

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

Mirfield is on the direct line between Liver-
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SHIRE HORSE STUD FARM
MIRFIELD,
Yorkshire, England.

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



F. A. FLEMING, IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF HEREFORD CATTLE

And Shropshire Down Sheep.

Herd headed by the Imported Bulls Corporal, 4175,
and Earl Downton 12797.
Choice Herefords and Shropshire Sheep for sale.
Address,

THE PARK, WESTON, ONTARIO.

Ten minutes' walk from Grand Trunk and Can-
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BOW PARK.

Thos. Nelson & Sons

Have always on hand a very fine
selection of

BULLS and BULL CALVES.

PARTIES ON BUSINESS WILL BE
MET AT THE DEPOT.

For further information apply to
JOHN HOPE,
Bow Park, BRANTFORD, Ont.

E. & A. STANFORD, STEYNING, SUSSEX, ENGLAND,

AND

MARKHAM, CANADA,

Breeders and Importers

OF

CLYDESDALE HORSES, PONIES,
Sussex Cattle, Southdown Sheep,
Sussex Pigs, Game and
Dorking Chicken.

A good selection of either now for sale.

Enquire of

E. STANFORD,
Markham, Ont., Can.

J. & W. B. WATT, BREEDERS OF

Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdale Horses,
Southdown Sheep, and
Berkshire Pigs.

"Brampton Hero," 278-5815, and Imported "Lord
Lansdowne" at head of herd.

Herd numbers 69 head of choice animals.

Address

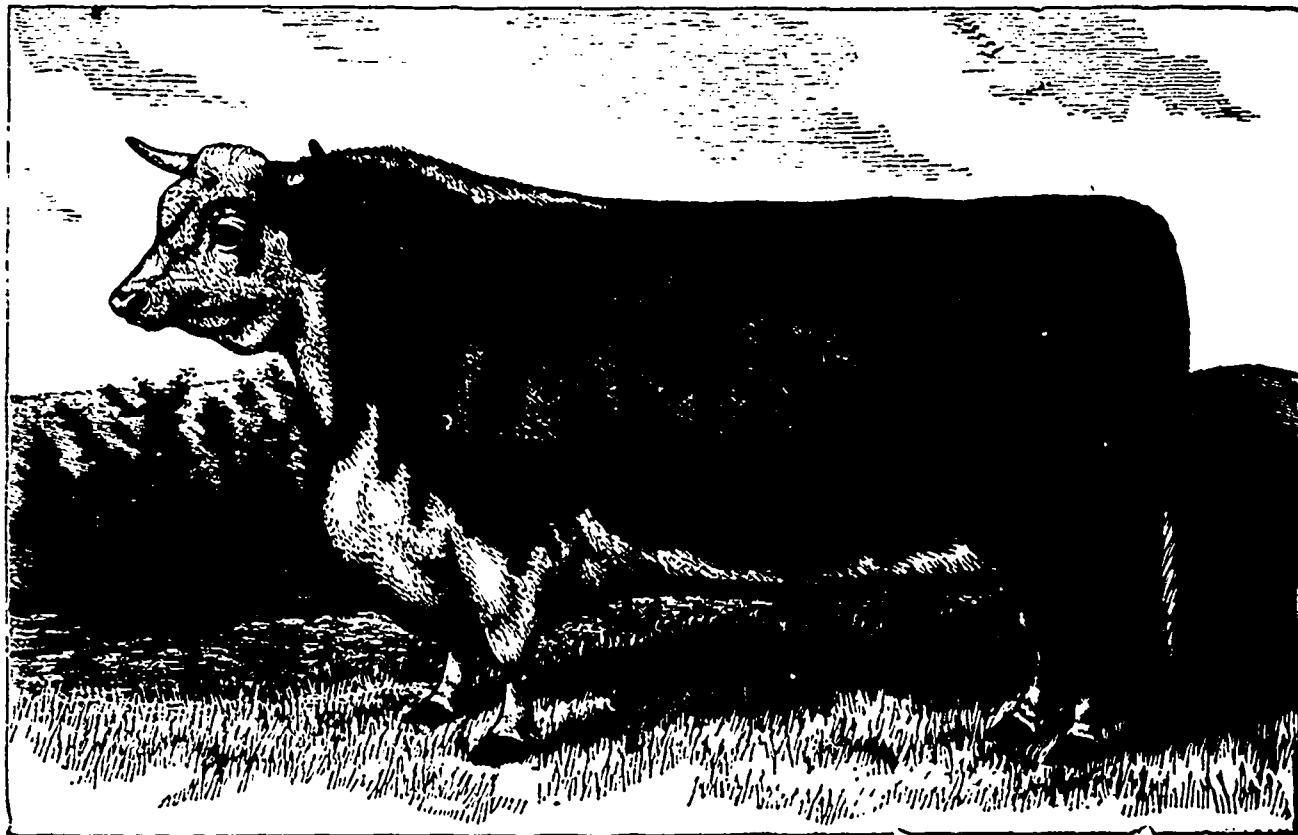
J. & W. B. WATT,
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CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRI-
CULTURAL REVIEW—WEEKLY.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.
POSTAGE FREE.

THE PARK HEREFORD HERD.

PRIZE HEREFORDS.



PRIZE HEREFORDS.

PRIZE HEREFORDS.

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

FRANK A. FLEMMING, Importer and Breeder,

THE PARK, WESTON, ONT., NEAR TORONTO, CAN.

In replying to this advertisement mention the *Canadian Breeder*.

Produce.
W. L. KAVANAGH,
 DAIRY PRODUCTS,
 Pork Packer & Commission Merchant,
 22 1/2 CHURCH STREET,
 TORONTO.
 Correspondence with factories solicited.

W. H. KNOWLTON,
 27 Church St., Toronto,
FLOUR AND PRODUCE DEALER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Feed of all kinds, Cotton Seed and Linseed Meal, Chopped and Ground Corn and Oats, Pea Meal and Oil, Hay, &c., &c., at Lowest Cash Prices.
 All orders and consignments will receive prompt attention.
 Prices for large or small lots quoted by wire or letter on application.

J. H. BONNELL & CO.
 BLACK AND COLORED
Printing Ink Manufacturers,
 7 Spruce St., Tribune Building,
 NEW YORK CITY.
 Factory: Long Island City.
JOHN S. WILSON,
 General Agent.

Ontario Veterinary College,
 40 Temperance St., Toronto.
 PRINCIPAL, - PROF. SMITH, V.S.

With a view to driving out of the market every pound of
SPURIOUS THORLEY FOOD,
 We will, for one month, send to any address ONE 10 lb. can of the only genuine for 75 cts., (regular price \$1.50). Also send free a simple and inexpensive cure for Colic in horses. Never known to fail.
THORLEY CONDITION POWDER CO.,
 122 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO.

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

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

TELEGRAPHY!
 Pupils to learn telegraphy. Operators in demand. Fifty to seventy five dollars per month, when competent. Address, with stamp, Dominion Telegraph Institute, 32 King St. East, Toronto.
JAMES THORNE, Manager.

T. H. GOFF,
 ARCHITECT, Toronto.
 Had ten years' experience planning and superintending the erection of Farm Buildings, and has visited many of the best Farmsteads in New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, and other States. Correspondence invited.
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 GEO. LAIDLAW, Esq., 28 Brock St., Toronto.
 JOHN HOPE, Esq., Bow Park, Brantford.

J. P. SULLIVAN,
 14 & 16 ALICE ST., TORONTO,
 Manufacturer of
First-Class Carriages,
WAGONS AND SLEIGHS
 in the latest styles. All work warranted. Superior material used in all branches.
Call and examine.

"COLD WATER DIP" Manufactured and used successfully in England since 1873, awarded Gold Medal, London, England, 1884. The Best and Cheapest Sheep Dip known. Cures all skin diseases on Horses, Sheep and Cattle. Sure cure for scab.
 Send stamp for circular to
F. J. PRIOR,
 750 CRAIG STREET
 MONTREAL.



J. R. BOURCHIER,

BREEDER OF

Shorthorn Cattle & Berkshire Pigs.

A FEW YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.

Podigrees on application.

SUTTON WEST, ONTARIO, CAN.

High Grade Jersey Cows FOR SALE.

FROM THE CELEBRATED

OAKLANDS JERSEY STOCK FARM.

We have a few Choice

HIGH GRADE JERSEY COWS,

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

PRICE \$100 EACH.

The Jersey is the great Cream and Butter Cow.

Apply to

H. H. FULLER,

Manager of Oaklands Jersey Dairy,

131, Yonge St., Toronto.

Messrs. COWAN & PATTESON

WILL HOLD A

COMBINATION SALE

HIGHLY BRED SHORTHORNS

and Shropshire Sheep,

Clochmohr, Galt Tuesday, Oct. 13.

Among the forty lots to be disposed of will be found the famous Princess Bull, 6th Earl of Antrim—1212—; several splendid cows of the Polyanthus and Sanspareil families; others descending from Mr. Cowan's great show bull Oxford Lad (24713), as well as from his 2 Duchess Bull Constance's Duke 7853; and others deep in the blood of the famous old Princess cow Red Rose 10th, one of whose daughters and calf sold for \$1,500. Most of Mr. Patteson's cows will be found served by the Kentucky bred bull Connaught Ranger, son of the Filligree cow Fame 3rd and imp. Wild Eyes Connaught. Connaught Ranger is 3/4 Duke of Connaught, the highest priced bull ever sold, \$23,000 having been paid for him by Lord Fitzhardinge to Lord Dunmore, a sum which he fully earned in outside services while in the Berkeley Castle herd. That Grand cow, Gunilda, by 8th Duke of Airedale, is in the list, and one of her daughters, as are heifers by 5th Fordham Duke of Oxford, from the daughter of a cow sold at the sensational New York mills sale, and several by Baron Aylmer, he by 2nd Earl of Goodness, a son of the celebrated 4th Duke of Clarence.

It has been observed that animals purchased at the previous sales of James Cowan and Sons have given unqualified satisfaction, and the Eastwood herd was largely founded on animals procured at Clochmohr.

Every lot offered will be of the grass, in good breeding condition, and free of blemishes or any known unsoundness or defect. The Shropshire sheep will be rams and ewes bred from the best imported stock, largely made up of the prize-winning blood of Lord Cheam's famous flock, crossed with representatives of the Beach and Lovat flocks.

Full pedigree Catalogues and further particulars from: J. L. Cowan, Galt; T. C. Patteson, Toronto, or the undersigned.

Every lot registered in British America Herd Book.

TERMS:

Cash, or approved note at six months.

G. T. STRICKLAND,

Auctioneer.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale has been postponed until

TUESDAY, the 27th of OCTOBER, '85.

JERSEY CATTLE.

BEST STRAINS

BRED AT

Elm Park Farm, Markham, Ontario,

Breeding Farm established by the Hon. D. REESOR.

Young animals of both sexes for sale.

FRED. LEATHERS,

FARM MANAGER.



THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS,

As produced and bred by A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 750 pigs in 1884 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P. C. Record. 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 expense. Special rates by Express.



SUFFOLK PIGS.

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

SEVERAL PRIZE WINNERS

in stock. Address:

GEORGE BUNBURY,

SUFFOLK LODGE, OAKVILLE,

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H. SORBY,

Breeder and Importer of

BERKSHIRE PIGS,

Cotswold Sheep,

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Plymouth Rock Fowls,

From the herds of Stewart and Swanswick, several R.A.S.E. Prize winners in stock.

A good yearling Short Horn Bull and a few Heifers of Bates' Blood for sale. Also, a superior yearling Jersey Bull.

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TANKS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE ACTING PUMP

(WOOD OR IRON.)



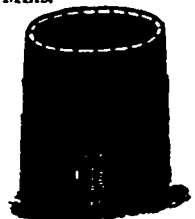
GEARED WIND MILLS.
For Driving Machinery, Pumping Water, etc. From 1 to 40 horse power.

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

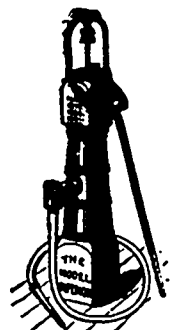


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The cheapest, most durable and perfect iron Feed Mill ever invented.

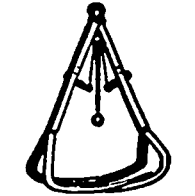
We, the undersigned, are using one of your I X L Feed Mills, and take pleasure in stating that they are all you claim for them. J. T. Barley, Mitchell, Ont.; O. T. Smith, Binbrook; Peter Timmons, Enterprise; R. Ball, Millbrook; J. R. Keyes, St. Catharines; George Laidlaw, Victoria Road; Thomas Benson, Scarboro'.



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



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



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We manufacture three styles of Forks and Carriers.



HALDADAY'S STANDARD WIND MILLS.
20 sizes.

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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 does 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 pulley. 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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Pullman cars leave Montreal on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, run through to Halifax, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday to St. John, N. B., without change.

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Rates of passage from Toronto:—Cabin, \$57.25, \$67.25. Return, \$100.83 and \$118.88. All outside rooms and comfortably heated by steam. Storage at very low rates. Prepaid certificates from Great Britain and Ireland at lowest rates.

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Royal Mail Steamers.

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

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Having more land than I can well do with, I will

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This valuable property is situated in the very heart of the garden of Mexico. To be sold very cheap and on easy terms. Titles perfect. Apply to

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

This property will be sold cheap and on easy terms.

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100 ACRES.

Stone Dwelling, Barns, Stables, Sheep Sheds.

Soil, clay loam. Water good and abundant. All in good order.

This farm is in one of the best counties in Ontario, near the city of Guelph.

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One of the finest in Ontario,

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

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

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

CHOICE WILD LAND

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

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

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

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SENATOR, 1783, at head of herd. Has always a few choice animals of both sexes for sale.

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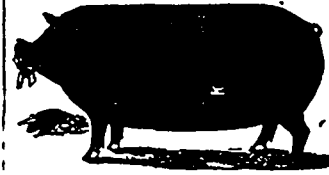
I MEAN WHAT I SAY AND SAY WHAT I MEAN.

THE ONLY SCIENTIFIC SWINE REMEDY IS

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Sold by all respectable Druggists and General Storekeepers.

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It will put your hogs in fine condition. It will increase their appetite. It will expel the poison from their system. It is the only remedy that relieves a hog when smut poisoned. It will stop cough among your hogs. It regulates the bowels. It will arrest disease in every instance.

Those getting it (whether diseased or not) will gain more than double the pounds of pork while others are gaining one.

Beware of Imitations claiming to be the same as Haas' Remedies, enclosed in wrappers of same color, size and directions of my well known Remedies.

WHAT THE REMEDY HAS DONE.

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I have used Dr. Jos. Haas' Hog Remedy, and can recommend it as a sure cure for Hog Cholera. I lost eight hundred dollars (\$800) worth of hogs last spring out of a herd of over three hundred head. I began feeding the Remedy while they were dying at the rate of two or three a day, and from the first day of feeding the HAAS' REMEDY, I have not lost a hog, in fact, they have improved right along, and it has only cost me \$27.50, and I am sure it has saved me from \$800 to \$1,000. FRANK LEE.

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