

N. S.; C. C. Gardner, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; James E. Smith, Brandon, Man.; Dr. McMonegal, Sussex, N.B. Directors, Messrs. R. Beith, Bowmanville; Wm Rennie, Toronto; Robert Graham, Claremont; Robert Miller, Brougham; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; David McCrae, Guelph; D. Sorby, Guelph. Auditors, Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton; J. Y. Ormsby, Oakville. Delegates to the Industrial Fair, the President-elect and Mr. Rennie, Toronto. Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Henry Wade.

The association decided to present the retiring President, Mr. D. McCrae, with an address, which will contain expressions of approval from the association in regard to the highly satisfactory manner in which the president's chair was filled during his *regime*, and regretting that owing to important business engagements he could not again hold office. This was a very fitting act on the part of the members. Mr. McCrae has been very faithful to the interests of the association since its commencement, and has very ably discharged the duties of president, for which he is by nature well fitted.

What Constitutes a Canadian Bred Clydesdale.

What constitutes a Canadian bred Clyde has been variously defined, but generally speaking, heretofore it has been understood to be those foaled in Canada which were also sired this side of the ocean, and not until now has it been taken into consideration where the dam was bred or how descended, and as a natural consequence the prizes in the Canadian bred class have generally gone to horses whose dam and sire were imported. This has been discouraging to the farmers who have struggled for ten, fifteen or twenty years to improve their native mares, they say "what's the use for us to feed and prepare for a show; we have good, and well bred horses, but cannot successfully compete with the offspring of the best imported beasts." This condition of things has kept our Canadian Clydes in the background. Our leading breeders and importers have recognized this fact, and at the last meeting of the Clydesdale Association a Canadian bred horse was defined as "One not tracing to an imported mare, but registered, or entitled to registry, in the Clydesdale stud book." This is a move in the right direction, we are heartily glad the association has settled this much disputed question. As it has previously been understood it was manifestly unfair to the ordinary farmer, and unfair to the exhibitors of imported horses, because they were compelled to show only in the class for imported stock; while animals descended from imported dams were allowed to show in either the imported class or as Canadian bred, thus having two chances to win. There are and have been hundreds of good Canadian Clydesdales which have never been brought to public notice because there really was no class for them. The breeders of these animals, because of their obscurity, which was in a measure forced on them, have doubtless been loses financially, and our Canadian bred Clydes have suffered in quality, because farmers thought in order to be successful in the show rings they must have an imported mare, therefore they neglected their Canadian Clydes. On the other hand, by putting those descended from imported mares in the Canadian class we acknowledged we could not breed as good horses in America as in Europe, even though we have as good breeding stock.

Yet this is not the case; we can breed as good heavy horses in Canada as can be bred anywhere. Now that the importers and breeders have defined the classes it becomes the duty of our fair managers to properly adjust their rules and give the proper definitions in their prize lists. We hope the farmers will take advantage of these new and better rules, and bring out a first rate lot of Canadian Clydesdales.

Chatty Letter from the States.

[From our Chicago Correspondent.]

Chicago received in 1888, 2,611,543 cattle, 96,086 sheep, 4,921,712 hogs, 1,515,014 sheep, and 55,833 horses. Receipts were the largest on record, with the exception of hogs.

Of range cattle receipts at Chicago, last year, were of Texas and Indian, 547,185 head, being the largest on record by 61,657 head; of western range cattle, 269,509 head, or 8,384 head—more than ever received before. The receipts of range cattle for several years were:

Years.	Texas and Indian.	Western Range.
1888	547,185	269,509
1887	486,528	261,275
1886	330,639	240,695
1885	236,188	202,040
1884	359,374	221,879
1883	256,340	176,680
1882	346,300	227,700
1881	143,380	190,500
1880	88,600	109,500

Prices for range cattle from all sections averaged about 50c. higher than in 1887.

Texas and Indian steers of the best quality sold at \$3.50 @ \$5.30, the top in June, with some at \$5 in August, and best at \$4.70 in September. The poorest quality sold at \$2 @ \$3, the lowest in July, with many steers at \$2.10 @ \$2.30 in the last five months.

Far western grass cattle sold at \$3.50 @ \$5.40 for best steers, the highest in August and September, and \$2.25 @ \$3.50 for the poorest, the bottom prices ruling in October.

Prices for rangers during part of the season were \$1 higher than in the previous year, and the bulk of the really good cattle sold 50c. @ 75c. above the price of 1887, though the superior quality materially cut down the advance in prices.

Reports from all parts of the western range country are of a most satisfactory character. The winter has been mild, feed plenty, and cattle have not lost their fall flesh as they usually do. Good authorities predict that marketing range cattle this year cannot, possibly, be so large as last year; that, however, was the prediction made for 1888. Still, the tide seems to have turned somewhat, and old time-ranchmen are beginning to invest in cattle again.

The magnitude of the Chicago business of dressing and canning beef is shown by the following report of business done in 1888:

Swift & Company for dressed beef exclusively, 458,189 cattle, also 26,918 calves. Hammond for dressed beef 220,000 cattle; Libby, McNeil & Libby, for canning, 174,963 cattle; N. Morris and the Fairbank Canning Company, for dressed and canned beef, 468,498 cattle (including calves), also 170,606 sheep; Armour & Co., for dressed and canned beef, slaughtered during the twelve months ended Nov. 1st, 561,000 cattle (and calves). The total number of cattle (including calves in some cases) slaughtered in Chicago for dressed and canned beef was reported at 1,822,650 head against 1,695,295 in 1887.

Following is the correct record of Chicago's banner receipts:—

LARGEST RECEIPTS OF STOCK IN A DAY.

Cattle, Nov. 19, 1888	20,063
Calves, Sept. 1, 1885	1,773
Hogs, Dec. 5, 1884	66,597
Sheep, Oct. 4, 1888	12,129
Horses, May 14, 1888	789
Cars, Dec. 10, 1884	1,522

LARGEST RECEIPTS OF STOCK IN ONE WEEK.

Cattle, week ending Oct. 23, 1888	71,310
Calves, week ending Sep. 12, 1885	4,369
Hogs, week ending Nov. 20, 1874	300,488
Sheep, week ending Oct. 6, 1888	49,071
Horses, week ending May 19, 1888	1,926
Cars, week ending Dec. 6, 1884	6,964

LARGEST RECEIPTS OF STOCK IN ONE MONTH.

Cattle, Oct., 1888	281,156
Calves, Sept., 1885	15,449
Hogs, Nov., 1880	1,111,997
Sheep, Oct., 1888	187,450
Horses, May, 1888	6,591
Cars, Dec., 1884	25,387

LARGEST RECEIPTS OF STOCK IN ONE YEAR.

Cattle, 1888	2,611,543
Calves, 1888	96,086
Hogs, 1888	7,059,355
Sheep, 1888	1,515,014
Horses, 1888	55,833
Cars, 1888	214,146

The opposition of the butcher interest was never so strong as now against the dressed meat business. "State Inspection" bills are being introduced in several states; these provide that all beef must be inspected on the hoof in the state where sold. This, of course, if adopted in many states, would put an end to beef-dressing and canning on any large scale. This is what the butchers and many small cattle-feeders in the east would like, but it would be a pretty severe kind of class-legislation.

T. L. Miller, the veteran Hereford cattle breeder, has moved the permanent location of his herd from Beecher, Ill., to Phoenix, Arizona; that seems like "getting out of the world," but there are some decided advantages. There is not so much competition out there. The principal bull-buyers now are the western cattle ranchmen, who are not willing to buy bulls not raised in the range country.

There are some very excellent herds of pure-bred Shorthorn and Hereford cattle now in the State of Texas, and the time is rapidly coming when the term "Texas Longhorns" will be obsolete.

In this connection, it may be said that the Chicago Stock Yard Company has had done an artistic bit of terra cotta work in front of the new bank building just being completed. On one side of the large main entrance is a handsome figure in bas-relief of a typical cowboy with leather leggings, broad sombrero, lariat, bowie knife and six-shooter; he looks as if he had just stepped out of the pages of a dime novel. On the other side, in the same material, stands a strikingly life-like figure of the late Col. John D. Gillette, who did so much to promote better methods in cattle-feeding and breeding. These two figures form an artistic and striking illustration of the past and present in the cattle-raising business.

D. S. Bliss says: There has been many ups and downs in the business since my boyhood; many changes from sheep to something else, and back again, and many thousand sheep have been slaughtered for their pelts and tallow alone in times of depression, but the men who have persistently stuck to sheep through thick and thin, improving their flocks while others were selling out or killing theirs, have in the end come out ahead every time, and have kept up the condition of their farms better than any other class of farmers among us. No man acquainted with the situation will attempt to controvert this assertion. If I desire to bring back into condition a run-down or worn-out farm I should stock it up just as heavily as it would bear with sheep, provided, of course, that it was adapted to sheep.