

five Booth sires: Vanguard, Crown Prince. Dr. McHale, Booth Royal and Lord Blitho. The heifer bred by Mr. Barnes is Isabella Sovereign, by Royal Sovereign (22802), from Isabella by British Prince, and is in calf to Mr. Booth's King Richard. Mr. Aylmer's Forest Queen, a very good in-calf red yearling, descends from Sir Charles Tempest's Frill or White Rosette branch of shorthorns, and is by Prince Christian (22581). Queen of Diamonds, the second prize heifer at the Manchester Royal, in calf to fourth Duke of Cambridge, and in beautiful show-condition, will represent the Stroxtton herd in foreign parts to every possible advantage. She is a very neat and sweet heifer, well bred, and has had a superior "education."

In addition to the shorthorns, two prize Ayrshire heifers, a noted Suffolk stallion, Duke, a thorough bred colt, and a number of Cotswold sheep, and Suffolk pigs are comprised in the importations.

Buying Stock to Fatten.

A subscriber asks, "With beef at \$6 and pork at \$5.50 per 100 lbs., how much are good store animals worth per pound, live weight, and by what rule can I judge of their value in buying them to feed?"

Ans.—The profit in fattening animals lies mainly in the increase of weight given by the extra feeding, much of which is put on in the shape of fat, and the value of the manure made is estimated to fully cover the cost of attendance. Of course, the larger the number of animals that can be fed at once, the less proportionate labour is required to attend to feeding them. Suppose beef or pork is worth a certain price per pound, the store animals, if not old and in very poor condition, are worth nearly the same price, live weight, allowing one-third off the weight for offal, that is, the loss between live and dressed weight. It is usual for drovers to pay from half to two-thirds the price of pork at the place of shipment, for live hogs, taking them at gross weight. Of course, the farther the animals are from the great centre of consumption or the packers, the lower proportionately will be the price they are worth. Hogs fatten so rapidly that they require less food than other stock to render them fit for the butcher. The younger they are, and the better bred, providing they are old enough to be fit to make into pork, the more they would be worth. Supposing we take a well-bred hog of 150 pounds, live weight, and pork is worth six dollars per hundred pounds, the animal is worth five dollars to put up to fatten, and at the end of two months' feeding, if well done, with cooked food, should be worth from \$12 to \$15 to sell as pork.

With regard to beef animals, owing to greater slowness in fattening, and larger consumption of food, they are less profitable, except where great facilities exist for feeding them, and where the manure they make can be turned to good account. In purchasing cattle, we should judge that much will depend on the age, the breed, and their condition. A cow of 800 pounds live weight would probably give that weight of dressed beef, after being well fed for three months, a steer or heifer rather more. The gain would be proportionately greater in a large animal than a small one.

We know of no rule to judge of the value of store animals so good as putting them in the scales, regard being had to the condition they are in; but for fat cattle there are several rules in use in Britain to ascertain the weight by measurement, but as they are all calculated in stones, none of them would be of any practical value here. However, in a fat animal there is less loss of weight from offal than in a lean one, and a well-fatted ox will not lose over 28 to 30 per cent. in offal when dressed. And in fat hogs there is still less loss, as every part of the carcass, except the intestines, are bought by the curer. The value of the hide must be taken into consideration with cattle, and usually amounts to five per cent. of the value of the animal. We have seen it stated that a pound of flesh can be put upon an animal in good condition by feeding either of the following substances singly:—100 lbs. turnips, 50 lbs. potatoes, 7 lbs. barley meal, 28 lbs. hay, 3 lbs. peas, 9 lbs. oatmeal. This seems to us altogether too high an amount of food for the value of the meat made, and if true, would prove unprofitable in practice; but we think there is some mistake about the statement.

The theoretical value of the several substances adapted to feeding stock may be ascertained from the following table: 100 lbs. of good well-cured meadow hay are equal to 410 lbs. green clover, 374 wheat straw, 443 rye straw, 195 oat straw, 153 pea straw, 400 dried cornstalks, 201 potatoes, 220 sugar beet, 276 carrots, 308 rutabaga, 504 white turnips, 45 wheat, 45 peas, 54 barley, 57 Indian corn, 105 wheat bran, 69 oil cake.

Chester White Swine.

F. N. Lambert asks our opinion about the Chester white variety of hogs, and if they are preferable to all others in our climate.

They are a large, rather coarse breed, and require much more time and feed to bring to maturity and make them into pork than any

other breed we know of, except land-sharks. They are no favorites, even in Cheshire, according to Youatt, and a pure specimen is rarely to be met with. They are greatly fancied by some of the Pennsylvania Dutch farmers, mainly on account of attaining very great weights, but their pork is not worth so much as that of the Essex, Suffolk, or Berkshire, and what is more, they are not so hardy, and require more food to make a pound of pork on them than either of the other breeds we have mentioned. Some were shown at the Provincial Fair at Hamilton last year, but did not commend themselves to good judges of swine.

We think our correspondent would find the Berkshire more profitable, or if he desires a small, but early matured and easily kept hog, he could have nothing better than the Essex or Suffolk. For a very large breed, the Yorkshire is the best he could obtain in this country, though it is not so early fit to fatten as any of the others we have mentioned.

THE PICKERELL STOCK SALE.—An extensive sale of pure-bred stock by Mr. Pickerell, of Illinois, was held on the 4th August. The cows which brought the highest prices were Lady Sheffielder, 2nd, \$505; Nellie Batchelder, \$490; Maggie Pierce, \$410; Ollie, \$400. The rest ranged from \$180 to \$350 each. Of the bulls sold, the chief was Sweepstakes 6230, whose portrait we gave in the CANADA FARMER, and who has hitherto been at the head of Mr. Pickerell's herd; he was sold for \$710. Hannibal 6838, bred by George Bedford, sold for \$300. Mr. Pickerell, it seems, has retained the imported bull "Baron Booth of Lancaster." The Southdowns sold at a range from \$8.50 to \$21 each. The swine were Berkshires, and sold at an average of \$26 for the boar pigs, the choice ones being as high as \$50. The sows sold as high as \$90. Mr. Pickerell is breeding the pure Berkshire, and is importing a boar from England for the purpose of keeping up this breed in all its excellence.

TO PREVENT HORSES BEING CHAFED BY HARNESS.—Great care should be taken during the warm weather of summer to prevent horses being chafed by the harness. There are several ways to do this. First keep your horse in good healthy condition, clean skin, with plenty of flesh between it and the bone. Second, keep your harness soft and pliable. And third, use him moderately, and give the skin a good cleaning after using him, every time. Much also depends on having the harness to fit properly. See that the collar is neither too large nor too small, and that the hames are of the right length and shape, giving an even pressure on the collar. Keep the face of the collar clean and free from inequalities.

It is a very unsightly picture to see a horse with sore shoulders, and other parts of the hide worn off by the harness. The owner or driver of such a team ought to be ashamed himself.—*Am. Stock Journal.*