

horses in the world, we would confidently recommend a visit to this great horse carnival, held in Dublin during the third week in August. As conveying some idea of the dimensions of the show the following summary may be useful:—The total entries were 1,215 horses. In class 1 for thoroughbred stallions, to get weight carrying hunters, there were nineteen entries. This appeared to us to be the weakest class in the show, both numerically and in respect of quality, and it is highly probable that the horses that are most successful in getting weight carrying hunters may not be present in the show ring, having, so to speak, something else to do. In class 2 there were thirty thoroughbred brood mares in foal. In class 3 there were eighteen mares, to produce weight carrying hunters, and in class 4 six mares of the same kind, three years old. There were twenty-three entries of thoroughbred yearling colts and twenty-two entries of thoroughbred yearling fillies. It was in the classes for hunters proper that one found entries galore. Class 7 contained ninety-two entries of weight carriers up to fifteen stone. Class 8 two hundred and ten hunters up to thirteen stone seven pounds to fifteen stone; and class 9 two hundred and fifty-three hunters, twelve stone to thirteen stone seven pounds. Then there were seven classes for young horses suitable for hunters, containing in all two hundred and ninety-seven entries. In two classes of Roadsters, or park horses, there were ninety-four entries, and in as many classes of ponies fifty-seven entries. The Hackney breed, as such, is not recognized. In addition to these there were sixteen classes for harness horses, largely composed of horses entered in the previous Roadster classes, and, finally, two classes for horses doing hack work in Dublin, containing altogether twenty-seven entries.

It would be impossible in the limits at our disposal to describe the every shifting scene that is witnessed in this immense show yard while the judging of all these classes on the first day of the show, and the subsequent continual display of the horses on sale parade and otherwise on the subsequent days of the show is going forward. The life and movement which one sees continually going on is an experience never to be forgotten. The Dublin horse show must be seen to be appreciated. It is a panorama of horse-life not elsewhere to be viewed, and should be visited by every lover of the horse.

SCOTLAND YET.

### The No-Purpose Horse.

The season for mating in horse breeding circles is again over, and taking a retrospect view there has not been too much encouragement for those owning stallions. Farmers complain that prices offered for their surplus stock are not sufficiently remunerative to make breeding pay, while on the other hand owners of no-purpose stallions have made low current prices the basis for an all-around attack on draught sires.

Although behind the arguments brought to bear on the subject is the easily seen visage of self-interest, yet, in too many cases, discussion has prevented farmers from breeding their mares. The injury done to this industry will be more keenly felt later on, for in the quiet season there is too much of a disposition to part with mares that would be a permanent benefit to the country, a want of foresight in this particular preventing a continuation of an industry that is sure to pay in the future.

Farm laborers are yearly becoming more difficult to obtain, and if it were not for the machinery now used on the farm it would be impossible to get the crops taken care of in season.

In order to work to any advantage with the machinery now in use, a suitable horse is required. These must be of size sufficient to do their work with ease to themselves, or they cannot keep steadily at work day after day. Light horses may cut a few acres, and then rest a few days and then go on again, but where a crop of any reasonable extent is to be handled, rest is out of the question. Again, if land is to be worked at all seasons, weight at the collar must be furnished, or shallow ploughing and unsatisfactory work in cultivating will be the result.

It matters not how plucky the light horse may be, the heavy work on the farm is beyond his strength and weight. He is distressed; his shoulders are galled, because they were not intended for heavy draft; the work is therefore slighted or abandoned altogether.

Time is too precious. It is the steady, continuous, every-day push that alone makes headway, and for this purpose the horse employed must have plenty of weight.

The light horse rebels at work he never was intended for, and cannot perform with comfort to himself or his driver. Tackling is broken, the driver's temper taxed, and too much friction is the result for any weather, not to speak of the hot and hurried days of harvest.

If a crop is contemplated, fields have to be ploughed, let the land be dry and hard or otherwise. If the team is heavy and well up to their work, they move steadily forward—the work progresses without difficulty to the ploughman—while if a light, high-mettled, nervous horse has to be used, the driver gets his share of the difficult task, the worst and most annoying part of which is in controlling the team.

The low prices of horses have given plenty of room for argument against the draught horse being used as a sire, it having been contended that the market for such is gone. It is quite true that the high prices of a few years since are not paid. The useful block of 1200 to 1300 does not find a ready sale, the market for such having virtually disappeared, but for those of heavier weight, from 1400 upwards, there has awakened a generous demand from the British markets. Buyers from both England and Scotland are ready to take what we can spare of this class. The prices paid so far are quite equal to anything previously enjoyed.

It is argued that the best horse for the farmer to breed is the horse that brings him the most money. Does the light horse net the farmer the most money? It is doubtful. They make good prices for the dealer who buys them at four years old, at which age they have done no work for the breeder. The dealer buys them as low as possible, and the low price of horses is the whole burden of his song, and yet the same man advises the farmer to breed light horses, which he is ready to buy at as nearly \$100 as may be. Perhaps another \$25 is doled out, and in exceptional cases \$150; but, at whatever the price, all has to go against the cost of producing the horse. While in the case of the draught bred horse he gets the best training on the farm where he was raised, and may pay for his keep after he is two years' old, at which age many a colt has done his share of the work of the team at farm work, and without the slightest injury to himself, when generously fed and properly handled. Here the breeder has the satisfaction of getting all the profit himself.

Breeding the higher bred horses for luxury is a different business entirely; it must be made a study and conducted on different principles, for breeding mares must be furnished that have the required size and quality, and then mated with stallions exactly suited to them. The produce will not do to be hacked about in performing the farm work. A colt that has been pulled to pieces in drawing the plow is not wanted for the city carriage. Withal there are the one hundred and one difficulties incidental, including blemish and unsoundness, which beset this class of horse breeding. Few farmers have the knowledge or time necessary to educate those of this class.

But what can be said of that nondescript class that have neither size nor any other redeeming feature that would recommend them for sale or farm work. They are to be seen driving to every town from the extreme east to the west, and what their breeders intend them for is difficult to conceive. Short in the rib, long in the back, plain in form and action, with neither strength nor spirit. He is chiefly distinguished by his shallowness of rib and narrowness of quarter, and finished up with his neck being placed upside down. This class is brought out in the road and carriage classes, and is more numerous than any other at our exhibitions, which shows that too many have yet but a strange idea of equine beauty. On the farm

horses will continue to do more of the work, and size will be and is more desirable each year. The demand will run in the game line. The horse for luxury will be in good demand, and correspondingly large prices paid, but the handler and trainer will reap the most of the benefits; next to this the useful horse for farm and city work, and in both cases weight will count. Here the farmer will be the chief trainer as well a producer.

### Chatty Letter from the States.

Receipts for the first half of September showed an increase of 1,200 cattle, and 3,100 sheep, and an increase of 38,000 hogs, compared with the corresponding period last year. Most of the trade expected a falling off in receipts of hogs compared with a year ago.

The 1892 cattle receipts will be larger than last year. One day recently at Chicago Armour & Co. purchased 966 Texas cattle in one bunch at \$2.85 per 100 pounds. This was one of the largest bunches of cattle ever put on a single scale ticket, the total weight of which was 980,520, or nearly a million pounds. The cattle were owned by M. Kahn & Co., of Chicago, and were loaded at Caldwell, Kan.

The U. S. Government has bought over 100 head of lumpy-jawed cattle, which are being treated with iodide of potassium with apparently good results. There is a feeling among some of the level-headed cattle men of the union stock yards that cattle feeding this year will pay better than for some seasons past.

The following were the latest prices for cattle: Shippers and exporters bought some 1,325 to 1,380-lb. steers at \$5 to \$5.35; 1,420 to 1,495 lbs., \$5 to \$5.40; 1,508 to 1,542 lbs., \$5.35 to \$5.50; 1,600 to 1,751 lbs., \$5.10 to \$5.40; also 1,000 to 1,500-lb. steers at \$3 to \$4.90, with fair to good 1,200 to 1,400-lb. steers largely at \$3.90 to \$4.35. Dressed beef men bought choice to fancy 1,221 to 1,363-lb. steers at \$5.15 to \$5.65; 1,000 to 1,500-lb. steers at \$3 to \$4.50, largely at \$4 to \$4.25. Also 1,298 to 1,451-lb. stillers at \$5 to \$5.10, the heaviest weight at bottom. Native cows sold as low as \$1 and up to \$2.85, with most of the fair to good 850 to 1,000-lb. stock at \$1.75 to \$2.25. Native bulls sold at \$1.40 to \$2.50, and veal calves at \$2.75 to \$5.12½. Western rangers sold at \$1.75 to \$2.60 for bulls and cows, and \$2.75 to \$4.15 for steers. Through Texas sold at \$1.40 to \$2 for bulls and cows, and \$2.15 to \$3.25 for steers.

Top cattle are selling at \$5.65, against \$6.30 a year ago.

Best hogs are selling at \$5.50, about the same as a year ago.

The sheep and lamb market is active. Good wethers are in demand on account of feeding. The supply of northwestern rangers will be short this season. Lambs sold at \$3.75 to \$5.90, with a fancy lot at \$6.20. Sheep sold at \$3 to \$5; Westerns at \$3.75 to \$4.25, and Texas at \$3.50 to \$4.00.

### The President of the London Chamber of Commerce

gives twelve maxims for success, which he says he has tried through twenty-five years of business experience:

1. Have a definite aim.
2. Go straight for it.
3. Master all details.
4. Always know more than you are expected to know.
5. Remember that difficulties are only made to be overcome.
6. Treat failures as stepping-stones to further efforts.
7. Never put your hand out farther than you can draw it back.
8. At times bold! Always prudent.
9. "Men say. What do they say? Let them say."
10. Make good use of other men's brains.
11. Listen well; answer cautiously; decide promptly.
12. Preserve by all means in your power, "a sound mind in a sound body."