

She was one of the foremost prize mares in her prime, being noted in the West of Scotland as the Barnbrock filly before she joined the Keir stud; and in Sir William Stirling Maxwell's hands she was second at this show of 1863, and in the following year, at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Stirling she was first as mare in foal, beating London Maggie. She was a well-coloured bay mare, up to a big size, with good feet and legs, and possessed of a splendid constitution. When I saw her in the Keir policies she was past twenty-six years of age. Her limbs were wonderfully fresh and clean, and in every line her appearance indicated health. She produced her first foal, Pollok 592, in 1865, and her last, Lorne Peggy 5494, in 1882, and died 24th November, 1888. At the Glasgow Stallion Show of 1889, when Flashwood was first, Sir Everard second, and Grand National third, every prize-winner in the aged but two was descended from Keir Peggy. Her first foal, Pollok, was got by Baronet 30, winner of first prize as a two-year-old at this same Kelso Show, and he himself was first prize two-year-old at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show in 1867, and thereafter was exported to California. His portrait, by a good artist, is at Keir, and shows him to have been what those who knew him say he was, a worthy forerunner of the splendid tale of Clydesdales that claimed Keir Peggy for their dam. In all, she gave birth to ten foals, one of these, unfortunately, being a dead foal, in 1876, after Lochfergus Champion.

The breeding of Keir Peggy was Clydesdale in every line. The only ascertained cross in her pedigree about which there is any dispute is that of the chestnut mare, the granddam of her sire Samson, alias Logan's Twin 741. Her dam's kind were bred in Kilmalcolm parish, Renfrewshire, by the Holmes family from the beginning of this century at least, and there are those still alive who can testify to the various stages of their history during that period. She was herself bred by Mr. Hugh Whyte, Barnbrock, Kilbarchan, and her dam was bred by Mr. James Holmes, Auchencloich, and got by Erskine's Farmer's Fancy 238, a first prize Highland and Agricultural Society's stallion.

Passing down the prize list of 1863, the next mare that attracts our notice is Glenlee Maggie 30, winner of fourth prize in the same class as Keir Peggy. This was one of the exhibits made for Mr. Wellwood Maxwell, of Glenlee, by Mr. Oliphant Brown. She is not known to me as the ancestor of any celebrated animals, but her breeding brings her into close relationship with noted lines. Her sire was Salmon's Champion, the sire of Lochfergus Champion, and her dam was the dam of the favorite horse Young Lofty 987, which did so much to improve the breed of horses in Derbyshire. Young Lofty was third in the two-year-old class at this show, being beaten by the Keir Baronet 30, and the Kenmuir Prince of Wales 669, and beating Lochfergus Champion. It is significant of the importance of the prize-winners in 1863 that all three horses have already engaged our attention at considerable length, and Young Lofty merits as full notice as any of them. He was twice winner of the Glasgow premium, and in the second year was first at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Glasgow in 1867. He thereafter was sold to go to England, and in 1870 was first at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Oxford. He travelled for many years in Derbyshire, and was known there as Tagg's Lofty and the Trotting Horse. What brought him into prominence in his later days chiefly was the fact that he was the sire of several of the best mares introduced by Mr. Drew from England. Of these Countess and Baroness are names that occur to me at the time of writing, but there were several others. The local name applied to Young Lofty indicates pretty clearly the points for which he was famed. His action was faultless, and his stock from the English standpoint were grand wearers. A son of his, as late as 1886, stood second to Prince of Avondale at the Royal Norwich, and one of the best Shire stallions of recent years, Willington Boy, had a dash of his blood in his veins. This Norwich horse was an animal of excellent balance of merit, and he was not a little admired by the Scotchmen at the show, who were agreeably surprised when they learned how he was bred. Young Lofty was a very hardy horse, and lived to a green old age.

The list of the prize-winners of 1863 which calls for attention was, in respect of her subsequent career, the best. This was the first prize yearling filly Rosie, owned by the Duke of Hamilton, and bred by Mr. John Barr, Barrangry. Her sire was the superb horse Garibaldi 312, that was first at the Perth Show of 1861, and she was herself first four years in succession, namely, in 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1867, at the National Show. I do not know that even Moss Rose herself has a record at the Highland Society's Shows that will beat this. Taking her prize list altogether, of course, she can leave any Clydesdale mare that has ever been shown behind her, but at the shows of the leading society there are but three mares with a prize record of four firsts. These are this Rosie by Garibaldi, the Auchendennan Damsel, and Moss Rose.

Not only did the Duke of Hamilton's Rosie have a record of this character herself, but she was dam of another Rosie—Rosie II.—which all but duplicated her dam's career. This mare was got by Sir Walter Scott, and was first at Glasgow, and second at the Highland and Agricultural Society in 1869; first at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Dumfries in 1870, and first at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Perth in 1871.

At the last-named show she was bought, along with a daughter of London Maggie, by Mr. John M. Martin from Mr. Drew, and in 1872 she produced a filly foal, by Prince of Wales, named Rosie III., 243. This filly gained first at Glasgow when a yearling, but, unfortunately, the tribe seems to have been lost after this. Whatever the cause, this third Rosie never bred anything of much account, and Mr. Martin at length disposed of her amongst several others as a kind of "shot." She went to Aberdeenshire, but I am afraid has done nothing very startling.

This brings before us a curious instance of the truth that the best and most likely-looking—and likely also in respect of breeding—animals miss breeding. In Mr. Martin's hands Rosie III. was noted with the Lochburnie Crown Prince, the sire of his invincible Damsel, Gleniffer 361, a powerful big black horse, which took a leading place in the show ring about 1877 and 1878, and Newstead, the half-brother of Darnley, which bred so well in the Keir stud; but the result was indifferent in each case. It will occur to most that this was very singular, because it would be hard to conceive a line of breeding of a higher class than that of Rosie III. Prince of Wales, Sir Walter Scott, and Garibaldi 312, were not merely first prize-winners at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Shows, but all three were phenomenal horses. The dam and granddam of Rosie III. were certainly phenomenal mares, and yet the results of breeding with her were disappointing in the extreme. In view of the success that has attended the Darnley and Prince of Wales cross in recent years, it is perhaps unfortunate that Rosie III. had not been served by Darnley; but at the time in which Rosie III. was in a convenient place, the public generally labored under the curious hallucination that Newstead was likely to be a more successful sire than Darnley; and it was only as a very special favor that the service of Newstead was granted by Sir William Stirling Maxwell for Rosie III.

It has been said, with what substratum of truth I know not, that the dam of the first Rosie of this tribe was an English mare. If the statement be well founded, we have in the history of the two Rosie tribes two interesting sets of facts. The Knockdon Rosie had an English sire and a Scottish dam; the Merryton Rosie had a Scottish sire and an English dam. Both mares were mated with exceptionally well-bred Clydesdale horses; the Knockdon Rosie with the Kenmuir Prince of Wales 669, and the Merryton Rosie with the Largs horse, Sir Walter Scott. The respective results were two fillies, distinguished as Young Rosie and Rosie II. Both of these younger mares were mated with the same horse, the Merryton Prince of Wales 673, and the produce was respectively Knoxblack mare Rosie and the Auchendennan Rosie III. Both of these mares in their respective progeny were disappointing; but the progeny of the former displayed their power in the succeeding generation, while the progeny of the latter have passed into oblivion. The whole circle of facts suggests the wisdom of following up the race that has gone into oblivion. I cannot but think that the blood that is in it will tell, and that the Rosies will come again. SCOTLAND YET.

#### Chatty Letter from the States.

(From our Chicago Correspondent.)

The cold weather has interfered with the marketing of stock, and has also increased the consumptive demand for all kinds of meats. The stocks of provisions were seldom, if ever, lighter at this season of the year. The marketing of stock of nearly all kinds is falling behind last year. January receipts showed a loss of 6,000 cattle and 380,000 hogs. Receipts for the first seven working days of February foot up 62,300 cattle, 95,400 hogs, and 50,000 sheep, showing a decrease of 9,000 cattle, 75,000 hogs, and no change in sheep from last week—a decrease of 5,000 cattle, 20,000 hogs, and an increase of 12,000 sheep, compared with the first seven days of February, '92. The hog receipts show a decrease of 212,000 compared with the same time in February, '91.

The British cattle markets are only fair. Best American beefs selling about the same as a year ago, but they cost nearly, or quite, \$1.00 per 100 lbs. more in Chicago.

Western fed sheep are coming freely. Some 94 lb. lambs sold at \$6.45 per 100 lb.

Excepting Christmas time choice cattle are selling the highest in over a year. Breeders and feeders are taking some hope, but they are not feeling the way hog men are by a long shot.

Good Texas cattle are selling well. Twenty-six head of Thoroughbred Shorthorns, raised in Texas, sold to the Eastman Company, of New York, at \$6.00. The lot averaged 1,563 lbs., and were very fine. The highest price obtained in Chicago last year for Texas cattle was \$5.25, in July. The first half of 1892, \$4.25 was the highest, and outside of July prices \$4.30 was the highest the last half of 1892.

Distillery fed steers, 1,150@1,350 lbs., have been selling at \$4.50@5.20.

Cows and mixed butcher stock have been selling very high lately. The cause is to be found in the fact that buyers are very anxious to "cheaper" their wholesale beef. Choice cuts of good beef are not only very scarce but very high.

Before the middle of the present month hogs sold at \$8.65. In October, 1892, hogs sold at \$9.35. That price will doubtless be reached on the present upturn.

The way people are nursing the pigs and saving

young sows is a caution to hog raisers 18 to 20 months hence.

The scarcity of lard-making hogs and suet-making bees is causing the big slaughterers who are in the butterine and oleomargarine business to turn their attention more largely to vegetable oils. They are establishing large cotton-seed oil mills at different parts of the south. From these institutions they get, not only oil for butter and lard, but are also able to make very fat cattle on the oil meal.

Texas cattle are coming forward very freely for this season of the year. They are selling at \$3@3.75 for grass steers, \$4.00@4.50 for fed steers, with 26 head of 1,526 lb. fed steers at \$6.00.

Bills are being introduced into several of the western legislatures to "regulate" stock yard and commission charges. Whatever may be said of the sincerity of some of the supporters of these bills, the originators, if not those who actually introduced them, are generally considered legislative "land beggers." Some of this class of legislation should be allowed to go through and be carried to the highest courts, and then there would be less of it.

#### The Jersey a Business Cow.

BY A. L. CROSBY.

When we engage in the business of butter dairying we need cows that will make the most butter from a given amount of feed. We want these cows to be hearty feeders, to be easy milkers, giving very rich milk, to be gentle, not too large in size, early and regular breeders, and able to do good work in the dairy for many years. In short, we need a business cow, and in the Jersey we have just such a cow.

**A Hearty Feeder.**—The Jersey cow is noted as being a hearty feeder, and a hearty feeder is one that cannot only eat a large quantity of feed, but a large quantity of rich feed. It is the feed that makes the milk, and in order to make plenty of rich milk the cow must eat plenty of rich feed.

**Gentleness.**—The disposition of the Jersey cow is about as near perfection as we can expect cow nature to be. Gentleness in a cow is worth money; it counts up in dollars every year; it saves milk; it keeps the richness of the milk from being wasted, for irritable cows are apt to beget irritation in those who milk them, and this, in turn, breeds ill-treatment of the cows, which causes a loss of butter fat in the milk; it insures better care, for the gentle cow is the petted cow; and in other ways the gentle disposition of the Jersey is one of her valuable characteristics.

**An Easy, Rich Milker.**—The business cow must be one that can be quickly milked, and the milk must be rich; these two qualifications will commend themselves to every business dairyman.

**Size in the Dairy Cow.**—There has been a good deal of controversy about the proper size for a dairy cow. Some contend that she should be big, so that when she has done her work in the dairy she can be fattened up for beef. Those men object to the Jersey because she is too small—she won't make beef enough. Ever since I began to study the matter I have been a strong advocate of the special purpose cow. We want a certain kind of cow for a certain kind of work, and she must do that work better than any other kind of cow; she should be a cow for one kind of dairy business in order to be a good business dairy cow. It appears to me that the extra weight in a dairy cow, over and above what is necessary for her to do the best work, must be fed at a great loss, because it is fed for many years before it is sold. This proposition, it would seem, cannot be successfully controverted. The business cow must pay every year of her dairy life, and we can't afford to wait till we kill her to get any part of our profit; each year should show a good balance to her credit. And how much profit could we expect from cow beef fed from 10 to 15 years? It is absurd to expect any.

**An Early and Regular Breeder.**—We don't want to wait till our business cow is three years old before we get any profit from her—we can't afford to waste a year's time; and our Jersey will not disappoint us in this respect, for she begins to return a profit when two years of age, sometimes earlier. This early breeding is so much time gained; when we make a business venture we endeavor to make it pay as soon as possible, and, in the dairy business, we want a cow that will commence her work early in life and begin to pay as soon as she begins her work. A dairy cow must also be a regular breeder. We want to arrange our calving periods to suit our business; and a cow that is a regular and sure breeder is worth much more than one that is unreliable in this respect.

**A Cow that Works for Many Years.**—When we get a machine that does excellent work, our first thought is, Will it be durable? If it wears out after a few years of use, it may be too expensive. Our business cow is a machine, by the use of which we expect to make money, and she must be a durable machine, for we cannot afford to milk her a few years and then replace her with another. The Jersey cow not only begins her work at a very early age, but she continues to work—and work profitably—till she becomes very old.

To sum up: The Jersey cow is a business cow—is one that has been bred for business; she attends to her business, and if well cared for by the dairyman will enable him to make money in his business.