

hairy and kempy. Belly wool is usually short and dirty. The front of the throat fine but short. Some farmers do not remove the dirty dung locks, which should always be removed. Others gather them and put them in a single good fleece. Any careful handler can quickly detect this without opening the fleece. Others roll up a clotted fleece with staple out, and if many be clotted roll all their clip in this way.

Buyers are always suspicious of such wool, and dealers ought only to buy at a reduction in fleeces put up in this way. Wool clipped under a year old is known as "shorn-lambs," very little of this is made in Canada. First clip at twelve to fifteen months is known as "hog" or "teg" wool, and for many purposes this is finer and more valuable than the bulk of the clip. British dealers keep it separate. Second and following clip are distinguished as "wether" or "ewe" fleeces. Usually in Canada all are marketed together.

For THE CANADIAN LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

Destroying Lice on Pigs.

As I have very often seen inquiries from many persons in regard to the above, I send you my experience in the hope that it may be of use to fellow breeders. I do this all the more readily because of the fact that I have given the matter considerable attention and thought. Last fall I had an especially hard experience, as about thirty of my pigs were very badly infested with lice. I tried coal oil on them but the only noticeable effects of this was to lessen the numbers slightly. I next tried tobacco water and I found it but little better. I then thought of coal tar and I tried it, putting it on a few of the pigs. The next day there was not a living louse on them. Following up the experience gained, I then took a white-wash brush and a pail of tar and with that I daubed the rest of the pigs, and the happy result followed that all the lice were destroyed. The tar, as far as my observation goes, did not seem to have any bad effects whatever on the pigs, and as the pigs were running in the yard the tar wore off in a few days.

RATTLEK.

[The most generally approved practice in getting rid of lice on pigs, is to use a mixture of turpentine and machine oil or lard mixed in proportions of $\frac{1}{4}$ of turpentine and $\frac{3}{4}$ of machine oil. This not only kills the lice but destroys the eggs. It would be a cleaner substance to use than tar, and preferable especially to breeders of white pigs, who, by the way, have a particular dislike to anything black.—ED.]

For THE CANADIAN LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

The Standard-Bred Horse.

II. MESSENGER AND HIS INFLUENCE.

The admirer of the beauties existing in the realm of nature, watching the trickling of a little stream near its source in the mountain side, follows it in mind as it travels on its course, and notes with astonishment the increasing force with which it speeds downwards; but how much more so does the close observer in the domain of breeding marvel at the potent influences that have emanated from one animal gathering and culminating, as the genealogical tree spreads its branches, into pronounced, peculiar, and valuable attributes. While there is a doubt as to the source of trotting influences, yet it is common and perhaps just, to give Messenger the benefit of the doubt, and say that from his loins alone came all the potential influences that determined largely the characteristics of the standard-bred horse.

Analysing carefully the pedigree of Messenger, we may trace it back many removes. The most generally accepted tabulated pedigree is that given in the English Stud Book, which states that Messenger was got by Mambrino, he by Engineer, by Sampson, by Blaze, by Flying Childers, by Darley Arabian, an importation into England at the time of Queen Anne. The dam of Messenger is said to be by Turf, he by Matchem, by Cade, by Goldolphin Arabian. Tracing

his pedigree in this way makes Messenger an exceedingly well-bred thorough-bred. But Mr. J. H. Wallace, our best authority on such matters, states decidedly that Messenger was not a pure thorough-bred, as he asserts that Engineer, the grand-sire of Messenger, was not a thorough-bred. Again there appears to be some question as to whether the dam of Messenger was by Turf as reputed. Amongst the many items that have gathered around the pedigree of Messenger that are placed within our ken by Mr. Leslie McLeod, in his admirable monograph on the National Horse of America, is one of special historical interest. Mr. Henry Euren, in the first volume of the Hackney stud book, shows that there are strong reasons for believing that to Blaze, one of the ancestors of Messenger, we must credit a strong and powerful influence in producing the standard-bred horse of to-day. Mr. Euren shows that Blaze was the sire of Shales, the founder of the famous family which may be said to be the original source of the Norfolk Trotters, the only trotting horse, strictly speaking, that England has produced. We are all the more ready to add prestige to the influence of Blaze when it is remembered that Hambletonian had a strong infusion of this blood, as Bellfounder, the sire of his dam, was a descendant of Shales.

As Messenger was in service for twenty years in various States, including Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Long Island, and New York, he left a great number of foals which were in after-life noted for their wearing qualities and speed. Although there is no reason or proofs for believing that Messenger could himself trot, yet there is sound evidence to the effect that his progeny invariably, besides those yet famous in our day, were remarkably fast and enduring travellers. Mr. Wallace writes of Messenger: "It was the crowning glory of his twenty years service in this country that he left a race of driving horses of unapproachable excellence, and as he inherited this quality from his sire, so he imparted it to his sons and they in turn to their's until we have to-day from this stock, the fleetest and stoutest trotters in the world."

The most famous son of Messenger was beyond a doubt, Mambrino, while coming next in importance are Winthrop Messenger, and Bishop's Hambletonian. From the loins of Mambrino, sprang two of the most illustrious families in trotting annals. Mambrino sired Mambrino Paymaster, in turn the sire of Mambrino Chief, the founder of the remarkable family of that name. On the other hand Abdallah, another son of Mambrino sired the world famous Rysdyk's Hambletonian the founder of the Hambletonian family, and a much used source of enervating influences, that have quickened the trotting proclivities of many other families less famous.

S. C.

For THE CANADIAN LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

The Pure Breeds of Cattle.

By PROF. THOS. SHAW, ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
FIFTH PAPER.]

SHORTHORNS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The fame of Shorthorn cattle soon extended far beyond the little island of their origin. Longing eyes were turned toward them from the North American continent before the declining years of the last century were altogether gone. The Messrs. Goff and Miller, of Virginia, led the way in the good work of importing them, a work which has been carried on to a greater or less extent, almost uninterruptedly since their time. Before the year 1790, Shorthorn imported by these gentlemen fed in the pastures around Baltimore. They were soon after removed to Kentucky, for the movement of population was then, as now, toward the west.

Kentucky was, even at that early period, renowned for its blue-grass pastures, which, in its genial climate sustained the animals which fed upon it in undiminished vigor throughout the greater portion of the year. This fine grazing region soon became the favorite home of the Shorthorns in the United States, and several of the best herds on the American Continent were established in Kentucky during the first half of the present century. The State of New York, however, long disputed for supremacy with Kentucky in breeding Shorthorns, and early in the century a

majority of the cattle imported were for herds established or to be established in the former State. A detailed list of these importations would be foreign to the object of this paper, but a brief reference to some of them may prove of some interest. From the commencement of the century until the year 1840, several important purchases were made, not only for the State of New York, but for those of Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Massachusetts. Prominent amongst the importers of that period are the names of Samuel Miles Hopkins, New York; Col. Lewis Saunders, Kentucky; Col. John Harr Powell, Philadelphia; and a company of breeders in the Scioto Valley, Ohio. The prices paid by those pioneer importers, though they can never be known with certainty, are thought on good grounds to have averaged from \$300 to \$500 each. The prices obtained for such of them as again exchanged hands, and of many of the progeny bred from them, brought a still higher average.

These animals were of various strains of breeding and were good individually. The craze for those which were line-bred and which after the middle of the century bore the foremost breeders away upon its current had not yet set in.

After the middle of the century the live stock interest revived and the work of importation was carried on with a vigor which hitherto had had no parallel. It was during these decades that many of the famous herds were established which brought so much of renown to the Shorthorn interest in America. Foremost among the importers of this period stand the names of Col. Lewis G. Morris, New York; N. J. Becar, New York City; Samuel Thorne, of Thordale; and James O. Sheldon, Geneva. At the dispersion sale of the famous Kirklevington herd in 1850, American gold captured some of the favorites of Thomas Bates, and at the more famous dispersion sale held by the estate of the Earl Ducie, in 1853, American purchasers pressed Englishmen very hard upon their own ground, and captured a considerable number of the very best animals in the herd. These purchases consisted principally of representatives of the Duchess and Oxford families, although others, as the Princess and Wild Eyes, were not overlooked. These animals were bred in line in America to a greater extent even than in England. In this we find an explanation of the somewhat numerous exportations from America to England for which that period was noted. The prices paid for these imported and exported Shorthorns at this period were very high. In some instances as much as \$5,000 was paid for a single animal, and still larger sums were realized as the years went by. Prices continued to advance until more than \$20,000 was occasionally paid, and thus the boom in Shorthorns continued to advance until the period of disaster came.

The period of extravagant prices paid for Shorthorns reached the culminating point at the famous New York Mills sale which was held in 1873. The owner of this famous herd, Mr. Samuel Campbell, had purchased that of Mr. Sheldon in 1870. Mr. Sheldon had purchased from Mr. Thorne, in 1867. Mr. Thorne had bought the entire herd of Col. Morris, in 1857, and Col. Morris had purchased that of Mr. Becar, in 1854. The three gentlemen last named, viz., Mr. Becar, Col. Morris, and Mr. Thorne, had laid the first foundation of their herds in the blood of the choicest strains which had long been the pride of Thomas Bates. Thus it was that at the sale of Mr. Campbell there was focused, as it were, the blood of the purest representatives of these families. The sale, therefore, became simply a contest between the leading breeders of England and America for the pure representatives of these families.

The sale had been extensively advertised in both England and America. Mr. Carr, noted as the author of a work on Booth Shorthorns, prepared the sale catalogues with much care and wisdom, a task for which, rumor says, he obtained but scant recompense, a circumstance which does no honor to the man into whose pocket he thus helped to put so many thousands. It is very significant that not long after this the ready pen of this interesting writer was buried along with him. The sale was opened with a \$10,000 bid for the 2nd Duke of Onclida. Twelve Duchess cows and heifers averaged \$20,900 each. One of these was sold for \$40,600, the highest price ever obtained for a bovine, and the 108 animals composing the herd, realized \$380,000. The purchasers of these came from England, New York, Vermont, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Michigan, Minnesota, and Canada.