

to be remembered by all admirers of live stock. Another point is their long life, it having passed into a proverb: "As old as a Longhorn cow." Bakewell's old bull 'Comely,' one of his very best, and the foundation of some of his choicest strains, when killed, twenty-six years old, had four inches of fat on the sirloin. The length and thickness of the horn vary with the sex, bulls being the shortest, and the horns of oxen the longest, the latter having been known to measure seven or eight feet from tip to tip, while those of the cows are more tapering, and finer. In color, the brindle, finch and pye, with white backs, are the most common. Their early maturity—a superior excellence—is proved, when tested with Shorthorns, there being no perceptible difference between them. The propensity to fatten is good, while the ofal is small. The breed has long been favorably known in Smithfield Market, founded in 1793, for affording the butcher the greatest number of valuable cuts along the back and ribs, the carcass being very cylindrical, the ribs standing well out, the flesh being of fine quality. Thus writes the editor of the *Agricultural Gazette*.

"Why, then," asks the reader, "did the Longhorns go out of fashion?" The question is easily answered, says our contemporary:

"The principles of breeding were not understood a hundred years ago as they are now, as it was the aim then of the great breeders to produce animals with very fine bone; this was carried to such an excess as to sacrifice both size and constitution. Hence, after the death of Webster, Fowler, Bakewell and Prinsep, all noted Longhorn breeders, the breed declined, from having been brought to such a pitch of refinement as to render propagation very uncertain. This was an error of judgment in breeding, and no fault of the breed. Breeders of the present day are wiser, and are now producing animals remarkable for their hardy constitution, muscular properties and great size; and in the Midlands—their native soil and climate—the Longhorns answer the purposes for which cattle are bred better than any other breed."

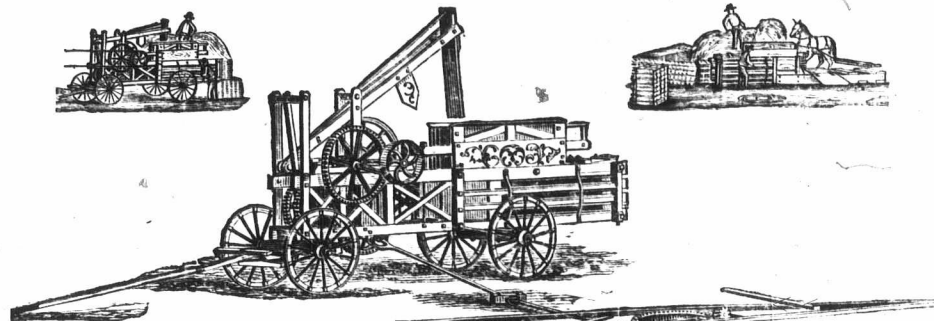
From Jan. 13 to Nov. 5, 1875, there were 122 Shorthorn sales in England and America, of high-bred stock, and thirty-three of these herds made a less average than R. H. Chapman's Longhorns, and twenty-three about the same average. In the show-yards the Longhorns have fairly held their own, when competing with other breeds, says the *Gazette*, as proved by the Smithfield Market, and

at the later shows of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. At the July show in Birmingham, the present season, the Longhorn classes were among the principal features of attraction. So large a collection of this breed has not been seen at the show-yard for many years as was exhibited at the late show of the Royal Society. Some sixteen herds were shown, comprising over sixty head. This would seem to indicate that the Longhorns are again coming to the front.

Breeds of cattle, like nations, have their "cloudy day," as well as their more fashionable or popular era, or their "dark ages." After occupying the place of honor and usefulness down to 1815, the Longhorns, as Youatt says, as quoted by Darwin, "were suddenly swept away as if by some murderous pestilence, by the introduction of the improved Shorthorns." The ancient fame and glory of the Longhorns still had their spell upon many who had ceased to keep them. The "curly coats" and hardy constitutions were well remembered as the heritage of the old brindled Longhorn, and how well they thrive on scanty pastures with little shelter; and no wonder a Shorthorn man lately said—"I know the Longhorn breed well, and feel sure there are no more serviceable animals under the sun, for general purposes, and I wish I had them now." A large English landowner also remarked, "Since I gave up Longhorns no cattle have done so well on my estate as they did, and I shall endeavor to procure them again." The Longhorn

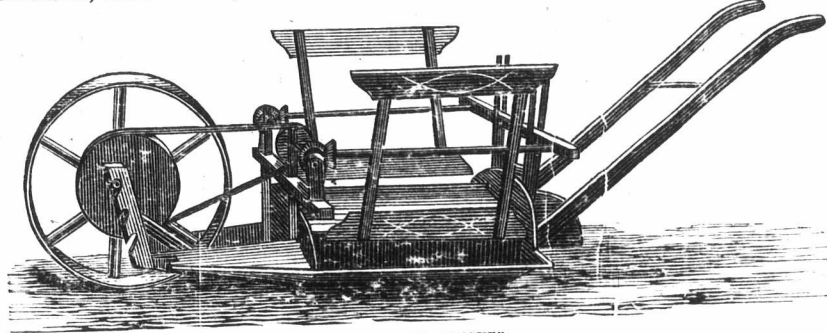
breeders are laboring to revive "the light and glory of other days."

Having thus sketched the history of the Longhorns from the earliest records down to the present time, being indebted almost entirely to English authorities, we will close with the record of the competing breeds as they stood at the Birmingham show in 1875, and compare them with Sir J. H. Crewe's Longhorn steer. In the Hereford class for steers over four years old, two of them were of less weight than the three-year-old Longhorn. Mr. Wortley's £100 prize steer, as the best Hereford, was nineteen months older than the Longhorn, but only 136 pounds heavier. Of the Hereford steers of the same age, the weights were all much less than the Longhorn. In the Shorthorn steers of the same age as the Longhorn, four were of less weight, and only one heavier. In the whole show only two steers of any breed, of the same age, were so heavy as the Longhorn.



THE PERPETUAL HAY PRESS.

We present to our readers this weak illustration of the well known Perpetual Hay Press, which received the highest and only award on Hay Presses at the Centennial, and also the first Premium at the last St. Louis fair over all competitors. The manufacturers of this machine, P. K. Dederick & Co., of Albany, N. Y., state that large numbers of them are sold annually for government use on the plains. That the principal Hay Merchants and shippers of this country use them and admit their superiority, and that the government representatives of Prussia, Russia, Austria and France, at the Centennial, also selected this machine as best, and their introduction under government influence and protection has already been effected in all of these countries. The manufacturers also claim that three-fourths of all presses sold annually are the Perpetual; that they are entirely beyond competition, and they will set them up on trial anywhere, and guarantee them to



POTATO-BUG CATCHER.

suit, and to be paid for when satisfactory. They guarantee them to put twelve tons of hay in a grain car, and more than any other kind of press; that the bales are prettier, the hay in better condition, and will sell for more money in market. Also that the press will bale faster, and load more hay in a car. In short, that it is superior in every respect and cheaper in price, as well as cheaper at its price than any other kind of press as a gift. All of which they guarantee and propose to satisfy the purchaser of the same or no sale. This certainly shows the confidence of the manufacturers in their press, and should at least secure the attention of purchasers, considering that they are the original Hay Press Manufacturers, and a successful firm of twenty years, standing.

Potato-Bug Catcher.

This cut represents the best machine we have seen for catching the potato bug. It is easily constructed. The two fans are driven by motion

from the wheel, and knock the bugs off the vines on to the machine, where they are caught in two boxes. Two rows are cleared by it at the same time. We used one of these implements on our potatoes this year. A boy can easily work it.—For many reasons this is preferable to using paris green. This machine is manufactured at Berlin and Stratford.

Portable Pig Pen.

The writer has used the following plan for a cheap and portable pig pen for store pigs and finds it very convenient. It consists of two portions—the sleeping box and the yard, both portable, but not fastened together. Two men can lift each part separately and carry it into fresh ground when the yard needs cleaning out, and weeds, rubbish and potato tops can readily be thrown into the yard from a cart.

The yard is made of inch spruce fencing strips four inches wide, 10 or 12 feet long, nailed to 3x4 inch spruce posts placed at the corners and in the middle of each side. As the posts do not enter the ground, two men can easily lift the yard and carry it to fresh ground. Five strips are used on each side, with three-inch spaces between the strips. On one side of the yard two of the strips reach only half way, leaving an opening from the yard to the sleeping box. A trough of 1½ inch spruce, 6 inch wide, nailed together at right angles, is used for feeding in the yard.

The sleeping box is of matched boards 4 feet by 6 feet on the floor, thirty inches high in rear, and forty-two inches high in front, which is partly open, and stands against the opening in the yard. The roof slopes from front to rear like a lean-to shed, and there are two handles at each end, by which two men can lift for removal. This box stands on legs, which raise the floor 8 inches above the ground, keeping it dry in wet weather. By littering it well, the pigs will thrive in quite cold weather; but this arrangement is intended chiefly for summer use, when we generally carry a larger stock than can be accommodated in the more comfortable winter quarters. Eight or ten pigs just weaned are put in one yard, but as they grow larger a smaller number only should be allowed. The yards will need removal and cleaning out once in two or three weeks. This plan could be used perhaps by those farmers who feed their pigs on growing clover, removing the pens daily, much on the

same principle as the English farmers feed their turnips and other crops to sheep in the so-called "hurdles." Yard and box together will need about 250 feet of spruce lumber, and can be made in half a day by any ordinary man who can handle tools.—*Country Gentleman*.

A writer in the *German Town Telegraph* says:—We have utterly destroyed the canker-worms that were so destructive to our apple trees, by the application of tar. One barrel, we find, will cure two hundred trees. We now soften the tar with rain-water by warming it and apply it to the naked tree. At first we feared damage to the trees, but we find it does no harm to the most young and tender. Some tried kerosene oil to soften the tar, but it damaged the trees when applied to the bark. Water is better, and keeps the tar soft longer, and is much more effectual. Nothing but diligence will overcome them; it takes about thirty days to effect a cure. One man will tar about two hundred trees in about two hours, and must be done every day.

Dr. Summerville, an enterprising American, from Buffalo, has during the past year shipped a large number of horses from Canada. He has taken two commodious stables in the city of London, and is purchasing for Mr. William Smith of Glasgow. He is prepared to import any class of stock that may be required, having good connection in Europe to make selections.