

PHALLAS AND MAXEY COBB.

With a shade the best time to his credit, Maxey Cobb has been compelled to lower his colors to Phallas in a race of heats. From the telegraphic reports it would seem that the son of Dictator was the favorite in the betting before the race, the pool-selling being Phallas \$60, Maxey Cobb \$50 and \$40. This is not surprising, for while, as before stated, the son of Happy Medium had a slightly faster mile to his credit, the son of Dictator had made his record in an actual race, and after the heats were broken at that. While both these horses are well bred, the victory of Mr. Case's stallion must be regarded as particularly satisfactory to those who prize warm blood in the trotter. Phallas is certainly bred to fight out a race more bravely than Mr. Cohnfield's stallion, though it must be admitted that the latter is no cold blooded mongrel. It would appear that Phallas was never headed in the race. The time of the heats was as follows:—

	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	Mile.
1st Heat.....	35	1.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.41	2.14
2nd "	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.06	1.40 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.15 $\frac{1}{2}$
3rd "	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.46 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.20 $\frac{1}{2}$

Whether the owner of Maxey Cobb will allow the question of relative superiority to rest where this race places it remains to be seen. The time was certainly good for the time of year.

Correspondence.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

From our Special Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, June 23rd, 1885.

Arrivals of Canadian live stock for past week at Liverpool consisted of 681 head; at London nearly 1,300; at Glasgow 890, and at Bristol about 250. Trade was fairly good in the market ports, 15c. being obtained for very good steers; at the country markets, however, such as Manchester and Wakefield, hardly as much money was got, the supplies there being now augmented from the Continent. In Glasgow a number of the cattle were taken by feeders for short keep and made relatively as much as those sold for slaughter. With larger consignments from the States due this current week, the outlook is less cheerful, and both yesterday and to-day prices at the Foreign Lairages were showing a weaker tendency. So far the Irish grass-fed cattle are making their appearance but slowly, and by all accounts the crop this year is smaller than it has been for many a day. Speaking from local experience, I find that our Dominion steers are held in high estimation by all who handle them, and the unanimous testimony of the butchers is that "they kill every ounce they look and more." Should this standard of excellence be maintained throughout the season, our exporters, feeders, and farmers will profit considerably, not only now, but for all time coming.

NEW PRIVY COUNCIL ORDERS.

An Order has just been issued from the Privy Council affecting foreign live stock imports. It takes effect from 1st August, 1885, and while making stringent regulations as against "scheduled" countries, virtually leaves Canada and other countries untouched. The most noticeable clause is that which reduces the period in

which animals from scheduled countries may be handled. Formerly fourteen days was allowed, but on and after 1st August next only ten days will be given, and if in the opinion of the Privy Council inspector there is a necessity for it, he may order the slaughter of every beast in the wharf within twelve hours. Fumigation of men and things is once more recommended, and careful inspection of ships, fittings, &c., is strongly insisted upon. Only the ports now licensed will be used for foreign live stock, the Council having determined to keep the number of landing places at the lowest possible figure commensurate with the trade.

FORTHCOMING SALES.

Mr. John Thornton has just issued catalogues for two important sales of Jersey cattle. On 3rd July the entire herd belonging to John Cardus, Esq., Town Hill, Southampton, will be disposed of in consequence of the expiration of his lease, and on 7th July a large portion of Capt. Spicer's old-established herd will be offered at the Dairy Farm, Spye Park, near Chippenham. Both herds are well known for their fineness and quality, combining all that is excellent of the Island stock with the hardihood and constitution of the English breed.

Another important sale is that of the pure-bred Red Polled cattle of Mr. Thomas Fulcher, Elmham Hall Farm, Norfolk. Of late years considerable interest has been taken in this breed, and purchases, chiefly on American account, show that the old "home-bred" cow, once the most popular in the South of England, is again coming to the front. The great milking and thriving properties of the breed, as well as their great longevity, commend them to all who have ever raised the Red Polls.

Our dairy produce factors will be glad to hear on the authority of Major Craigie that though the total head of cattle in Great Britain has increased considerably, the increase has been chiefly in the direction of meat, while dairy cows have greatly decreased. According to the gallant Major's statistics, in 1869 the proportion of dairy cows to the whole cattle in the United Kingdom was 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while in 1884 the percentage was only 36 per cent. British dairy farmers working on the old time systems are weightily handicapped against the improved husbandry of transatlantic competitors, and for some years have been dropping out of the running. A reaction has lately been inaugurated, and with new appliances for the interior working and ensilage for the stock, our cousin John Bull is gradually becoming a scientific dairyist. When thoroughly educated he will probably begin to depend less than heretofore on his foreign butter and cheese imports.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

The following extracts are from an article by Mr. Henry F. Euren, editor of the Red Polled Herd Book:—

The history of Red Polled cattle can be carried back far into the last century. Suffolk had from time immemorial its breed of polled cattle producing butter which, 150 years ago, was asserted to be "justly esteemed the pleasantest and best in England." Arthur Young, in his "Survey" (A.D. 1794) defines the area—"a tract of country twenty miles by twelve * * * the seat of the dairies of Suffolk"—which, he said, must be peculiarly considered the headquarters of the Suffolk Polled stock, though he found the breed spread over the whole country. In this "Survey" we get the first accurate de-

scription of the breed. Though Arthur Young makes no note of Norfolk Polled cattle, yet advertisements of sales held in and from the year 1778 prove that dairies of such animals were numerous in the county, and that they extended from the northern boundary of the Suffolk "head-quarters" well into the centre of Norfolk.

An old Elmham tenant, who survived until 1872, recollected Red Polled cattle on the estate so long ago as 1780. At Shipdham, they were greatly valued from a date certainly as early. At Necton they were kept from a remote period. The predominant breed in Norfolk at that time (see Marshall's "Rural Economy of Norfolk"—notes written from 1780 to 1782) was, however, "a Herefordshire breed in miniature," and "the favorite color a blood-red, with a white or mottled face." Marshall fortunately preserves for this generation a record of the process by which the excellences of this now extinct old Norfolk blood-red stock have been combined with the proverbial merits of the Suffolk Red Polled. He says there were several instances of the Norfolk breed being crossed with Suffolk bulls, and that the result was "increase of size and an improvement of form."

A Holkham tenant, Mr. Reeve, of Wighton—of whom Arthur Young speaks as an agriculturist whose husbandry merited attention—co-operating with his neighbor, Mr. England, of Binham, would appear to have thought more highly of this cross than did Mr. Marshall. The result of his selection was first shown in public at the Norfolk Agricultural Society's meeting, held at Swaffham, July 16, 1808, at a time when the rage for Devons was nearly at its height on the Holkham estate. The official report of the meeting was advertised. It spoke of the bull shown by Mr. J. Reeve as follows:—"This breed is a new kind, partaking of the best qualities of the Suffolk and the Devon and the old Norfolk. It has no horns, is of a true Devon or Norfolk red, and will get stock to raise fat to about fifty or sixty stone, with as little coarse meat as can be expected." Mr. Reeve could have had no part in drafting this report, or the word Devon would not have been found there; for an old letter in my possession, written by one who well knew Mr. Reeve's likes and dislikes, says "he certainly never used a Devon bull," and the writer goes on to speak of Mr. Reeve's "antagonism" to that breed. This "new kind" of cattle was carefully selected and bred by Mr. Reeve until September, 1828, when his dairy numbered twenty-five head, the bull, then sold, being "one of the most perfect animals in the kingdom." An equally judicious breeder was Mr. G. B. George, of Dunston, and afterwards of Eaton, near Norwich. Some of the animals were within a few years introduced into Suffolk, for crossing with the red cows there. The mixture of the two varieties has continued to this day, so that it would now be difficult to find stock which could be said to be free from its influence. Occasionally the evidence of the old Norfolk variety is made manifest by reversion, though the instances of this are now becoming very rare. Another cross was tried some forty or fifty years ago by Mr. Moseley, of Glenham, Suffolk. He used a Scotch bull for one generation, and then reverted to the original Suffolk breed. The evidence of this experiment is yet occasionally seen in the clouded noses in the few tribes which trace back to the cows of this once famous herd. Another experiment was made with a Devon cross; but the result in the end was found to be unsatisfactory. In fact, the animals whose breeding is known to have been true during the last fifty years or more give the best results now.