

Bobcaygeon, (E. Victoria) 8th, 10 a. m.
 Fenelon Falls, (E. Victoria) -10th, 10 a. m.
 Peterboro', (W. Peterboro')-12th. and 13th,
 1 p. m. on the 12th.
 Norwood, (E. Peterboro')-14th, 10 a. m.
 Keene, (E. Peterboro')-15th, 10 a. m.
 Warkworth, (E. Northumberland) -16th.
 and 17th, 1 p. m. on the 16th.
 Brechin, (N. Ontario)-19th, 10 a. m.
 Orillia, (E. Simcoe)-20th. and 21st, 1 p. m.
 on 20th.
 Alliston, (W. Simcoe) 22nd. and 23rd, 10
 a. m. on 22nd.

DIVISION NO. 7.

Prof. C. C. James, M. A.; E. Jeffs, Esq.; G.
 C. Caston, Esq.
 Oshawa, (S. Ontario) 2nd. and 3rd, 1 p.m.
 on 2nd.
 Bowmanville, (W. Durham)-6th, 10 a. m.
 Orono, (W. Durham)-7th, 10 a. m.
 Harwood, (W. Northumberland) -8th, 10.30
 a. m.
 Grafton, (W. Northumberland)-9th, 10.30
 a. m.
 Picton, (Pr. Edward)-10th, 10 a. m.
 Napance, (Lennox) 12th. and 13th, 1 p. m.
 on 12th.
 Centerville, (Addington)-14th. and 15th, 1
 p. m. on 14th.
 Sunbury, (Frontenac)-16th. and 17th, 1 p.
 m. on 16th.
 Delta, (Leeds)-19th, 10.30 a. m.
 Lansdowne, (Leeds)-20th, 10 a. m.
 Lyn, (Brockville Riding)-21st, 10 a. m.

DIVISION NO. 8.

Professor Shaw; G. Harcourt, B. S. A.; E.
 Morden, Esq.
 Perth, (S. Lanark) 2nd and 3rd, 10 a. m.
 on 2nd.
 Lanark, (N. Lanark) 6th, 10 a. m.
 Carp, (Carleton) 7th. and 8th, 1 p.m. on 7th
 Renfrew, (S. Renfrew)-9th 10 a. m.
 Rockland, (Russel)-12th. and 13th, 10 a.m.
 on 12th.
 Vanleek Hill, (Prescott) 14th. and 15th, 10
 a. m. on 14th.
 Alexandria, (Glengarry)-16th. and 17th, 10
 a. m. on 17th.
 Cornwall, (Stormont)-19th. and 20th, 1 p.
 m. on 19th.
 Morrisburgh, (Dundas) 21st. and 22nd, 10
 a. m. on 21st.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

Kenilworth, (N. Wellington)-3rd. February,
 10 a. m.

Bracebridge, (Muskoka)-5th. February, 10
 a. m.

Utterson, (Muskoka)-6th. February, 10 a.m.
 Thessalon, (Algoma) -9th. and 10th Febru-
 ary, 1 p. m. on 9th.

**The Beefing Properties of Short-
horns.**

In order to understand fully the idea of
 the beefing properties of this race of cattle,
 it will be necessary to glance at their history
 for a short time and see whence it was de-
 rived.

They are an old breed and were formerly
 confined to the counties of York and Dur-
 ham in the north of England. They have a
*history which dates as far back as the Con-
 quest of Britain by the Danes, but the work
 of improvement did not begin until 1780,*
 when Charles and Robert Colling entered
 upon the stage. The Collings bred many
 famous animals, notable among which were
 the "Durham Ox," and "The White Heifer
 that Travelled." These animals were much
 thought of throughout the country and from
 the above fact it will be seen that Shorthorns
 at this early date had a decided beefing ten-
 dency.

The Collings were the first great improv-
 ers of Shorthorns, and the work of improve-
 ment has steadily advanced until the present
 time. The great improvers of Shorthorns
 since 1780 have been Richard Booth, of
 Studley, and his sons T. and J. Booth, of
 Warlacy and Killerby; Thomas Bates, of
 Kirklevington and Amos Cruikshank, of
 Sittyton. The Booths and Cruikshank turn-
 ed their attention entirely to beef, but Bates
 improved the milking as well as the beefing
 tendency of his cattle, a property which de-
 scendants of that strain inherit to the present
 day.

Shorthorns have been largely used for
 purposes of crossing with pure breeds and
 grades of the other breeds, for which pur-
 pose they are exceedingly well adapted.

Of the 70,000 fat animals exported from
 our shores annually, it is estimated that
 nearly the whole of them are Shorthorn
 grades, this gives an idea of the number of
 them in the country, and that they are a
 favorite breed with the farmers who follow
 the beefing industry.