

as subscriptions or donations to the Club, including £10 from Lord Lovat, £5 from Colonel Fraser-Tytler of Aldourie, and from Mr. White of Monar.

The first report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the employment of children, young persons, and women in agriculture was published on Monday morning. The chief commissioners were Mr. Hugh Seymour Tremenheere and Mr. Edward Carleton Tuffnell. They stated that the evidence already collected by the assistant-commissioners, and their reports upon it, materially advance towards a solution of the question submitted for inquiry; but any attempt to draw conclusions from them would be premature. They therefore content themselves with drawing attention to the principal points in the documents prepared by the assistant-commissioners, and they promise their final report before Parliament in the course of the next session.

The only "squib" in reference to the return of Mr. McCombie of Tillyfour, as the representative of West Aberdeenshire, was one which simply contained an extract from Scripture—not, however, from any of the canonical books. The quotation was as follows:—"How can he get wisdom that holdeth the plough, and that glorifieth in the goad; that driveth oxen, and is occupied in their labours, and whose talk is of bullocks? He giveth his mind to make furrows; and is diligent to give the kine fodder. He shall not be sought for in public counsel, nor sit high in the congregation; he shall not sit in the judge's seat, nor understand the sentence of judgment; he cannot declare justice and judgment, and shall not be found where parables are spoken."—(Eccles. xxxviii. 25-33.) The placard containing this quotation was speedily answered by a handbill bearing the following passages, "not from the Apocrypha":—"Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men."—(Prov. xxii. 29.)—"Blessed shall be the fruit of thy cattle. The Lord shall cause thine enemies that rise up against thee to be smitten before thy face; they shall come out against thee one way, and shall flee before thee seven ways."—Deut. xxviii. 7.)

[We think that the good people of Aberdeen might find more appropriate occasions for ventilating their biblical knowledge.—Ed. J. of A.]

The wheat harvest in America is stated not to be so good as was expected.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DIFFERENT BREEDS OF CATTLE.

(From the American Stock Journal.)

The breed to which the most attention is at present directed is the family of

Short-Horns, known as Durhams. These are generally of a roan or spotted red and white color, although sometimes of a pure white or a deep red. They are well shaped and contain great weight of carcass in the smallest dimensions. Durham cattle make superior oxen and are the most profitable for beef, but in milking qualities they are believed by some to be inferior to some other breeds, but this is not admitted by all. A cross of the native with the Durham will produce good results. The English have generally excelled in these animals, but of late American cattle have been purchased by English breeders, to improve their herds. There are at present quite a number of breeders of Durhams in this country.

Alderneys. This stock of cattle is a variety of purely dairy stock, and originated in the channel islands. They are not large. They yield but little milk, but that is extremely rich, some extra fine cows making fifteen to twenty pounds of butter per week. Quite a number of importations have been made, and they are pretty well scattered over the eastern and middle states, where they are held in high estimation for their valuable dairy qualities. In England they are kept by fanciers more for ornament than use. The breed is of French origin.

Ayrshires. This breed is supposed by some to be a cross of the Durham and Alderney; it takes its name from the county of Ayr in Scotland. It is extensively raised in England and probably ranks next to the Durham in numbers in the United States. They are favorites with some first-class dairymen from the quantity and quality of milk and the readiness with which they fatten after having served their purpose in the dairy. They are short horns of mingled white and red color.

Herefords. These cattle are not first-rate milkers, but are more profitable for beef than some others. They are not generally bred in this country, other stocks doing as well. They have long horns, and are of a red color, varying from dark to pale or nearly yellow, and mostly marked with white bellies.

Galloways. A hornless breed and like the Herefords better for butchering than dairy purposes. They have straight backs, and sides round like a barrel, capable of sustaining great weight of meat. The color is generally black, occasionally spotted with white or dark brindled.

Devons. This breed is not of large size, but is well proportioned. They yield a medium quantity of milk of superior quality, and by some are esteemed the best breed for the dairy. They fatten well, having the desired streaks of fat and lean, and a fine flavored beef is obtained from the carcass. This breed has been

greatly improved within the last few years, and the cattle are noted for their docility either as dairy cattle or oxen.

TREATMENT OF HORSES WHEN HEATED.

(From the American Stock Journal.)

Men and horses are the only animals that sweat. So say the medical men, whose business it is to investigate the wonderful living mechanism of both. The ox cools off by accelerated respiration; if heated in the farrow, he partially opens his mouth, drops his tongue, and by rapid respiration, or short breathing, throws off the excess of heat which has accumulated in the system. "Old Dog Tray" that runs panting by the side of the carriage through the intense heat of a July sun, dashes into the cold spring with impunity, and returns refreshed, having no perspiration to check, when men or horses, submerged in a like manner, would suddenly check perspiration, and if they survived the shock, it would be but to die with acute or chronic inflammation. In violent motion, the respiration of both men and horses is increased, but not sufficiently so as to carry off the heat that is generated; they perspire through the skin, the pores of which become opened or enlarged, and it is while in this condition that both are exceedingly liable to be injured, and when great care is necessary to preserve the health of either.

We saw a noble looking animal the other day standing by the road side of a public inn, (the owner evidently one of "my friends"—within talking politics with mine Host—"or some other man") wet with perspiration, dotted with foam, and apparently highly heated. There he stood unchecked by rein or halter, faithfully waiting his master's return. The day was cold; the wind blowing a gale from the northern hills! Impatiently he pawed the frozen ground, champed the bit, and wildly flung his head from side to side while his lips were contracted and nostrils collapsed, giving him a fierce and unnatural appearance. No blanket covered his wet and heated body, the cold wind was fast cooling him off, causing his moist long hair to stand on end like that of the porcupine. He was evidently suffering severely. And this is no uncommon sight. So little is still known of the physiology and functions of the horse, that the man who would refuse an extravagant price for a favorite animal, suffers him to stand in the condition which I have described. If the horse escapes an attack of colic or inflammation in some shape, it will be his good fortune, and not from any wisdom or humanity on the part of his owner.

Even in mild weather, though it may