

pounds of milk and 914 butter fat; the highest Jersey 20.25 pounds of milk, which produced .935 of butter fat.

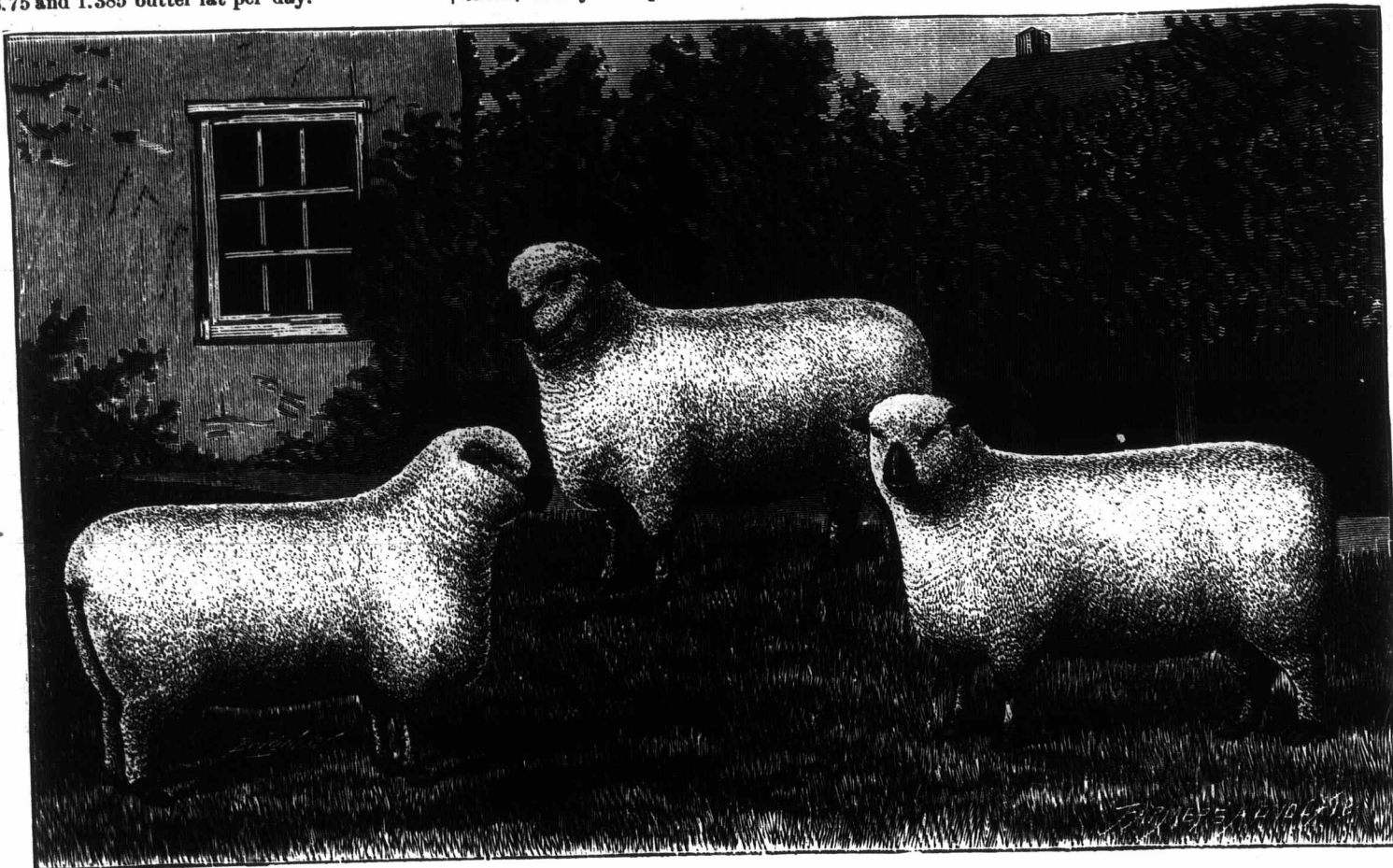
In 1890 three herds competed, comprising two herds of Jerseys and one of Devons. In this year's test the highest Jersey herd averaged 17.62 of milk and .949 butter fat, the highest Jersey giving 20.12 pounds of milk per day, which produced 1.124 of butter fat. In this test the Devons averaged 20.17 pounds of milk and .796 butter fat, the highest Devon giving 34.43 pounds milk per day, which produced 1.294 butter fat.

In 1891 six herds competed, comprising three herds of Jerseys and three of Ayrshires. In this year the highest Jersey herd averaged 17.66 of milk and 1.053 butter fat per day. The highest gave 21.75 milk, which produced 1.105 butter fat per day. The highest Ayrshire herd averaged 26.62 pounds of milk per day and 1.281 butter fat per day. The highest Ayrshire cow gave 28.75 and 1.385 butter fat per day.

Prize Winning Shropshires.

The accompanying illustrations are specimens of the class of Shropshires lately imported by Mr. J. N. Greenshields, of Isaleigh Grange, Danville, P. Q. The three ram lambs here portrayed were winners of first prize at the Royal Show at Doncaster last year, where they were exhibited by their breeder, Mr. Richard Brown, of Ruyton-Eleven-Towns, Salop. Mr. Brown's flock, which is well-known in English show yards, and which has often sent representatives to do battle on this side the Atlantic, has long been famous for its fleeces, there being no flock in England, perhaps, in which more care has been paid to the production of heavy, dense fleeces of the best quality, together with a thick, compact carcass on short legs. St. Leger, the ram selected from this trio by Dr. Ormsby, Manager of the Isaleigh Farm, is a typical Shropshire, a thick, heavy sheep on the shortest of legs,

In selecting the ewes, as well as the rams, particular attention has been paid to obtaining good fleeces, together with a thick, heavy, compact carcass on short legs, and certainly a visit to Isaleigh Grange will convince any one that he has succeeded in his object, the whole flock being characterized by a wonderful uniformity of type, although containing representatives from six or seven different flocks. Messrs. Brown's and Thonger's advertisements will be found in another column, and we can confidently recommend those of our readers who intend paying a visit to England in search of stock to call on these gentlemen, while to those who do not wish to go so far afield, a visit to Isaleigh Grange, which is located close to Danville, a station on the G. T. R. 90 miles east of Montreal, will be found both interesting and profitable, as Dr. Ormsby tells us that his motto is now, as of old, "Good stock, straight pedigrees and fair prices."



GROUP OF THREE SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS.

Winners of 1st at R. A. S. E. Ex., Doncaster, 1891. Bred and exhibited by R. Brown, Ruyton-XI-Towns, Shropshire, England, including "St. Leger," as shown in the centre, imported and owned by The Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville, P. Q.

In 1892 two Shorthorn cows from two separate herds competed, which averaged 38.18 pounds of milk and 1.670 butter fat per day, the highest cow giving 39.25 pounds of milk, which produced 1.761 butter fat.

In no year have the Holstein breeders thought it worth their while to compete, the excuse being that the rules were not satisfactory, but the breeders of other cattle give the Holstein men credit for more acuteness than to show representatives of their herds in public trial. On paper their cows have given anything from 50 to something over 100 pounds per day of milk, and butter by the week at anywhere over 20 pounds, and the actual yield would probably conflict sadly with these figures at a public trial. In these tests I have every reason to believe that the breeders of the special dairy cattle mentioned above brought out their very best cattle. Of course we shall hear all about the sensitive organisms of special dairy cattle, that make it so difficult to obtain a proper test, as a reason they did not excel, but until they make a vastly better showing than they heretofore have done the conclusion that all sensible men must arrive at is that even the two-purpose cow is worth breeding and milking.

showing all the points of a mutton sheep, with a grand fleece and a beautiful head, the face a nice, soft black, and the covering as perfect as possible; a winner at England's greatest show and, therefore, justly entitled to rank as one of the best lambs of 1891. St. Leger has continued since then to improve steadily, and promises to make a grand two year-old. When mated with such ewes as the Isaleigh Grange flock contains, of which the other illustration shows specimens, he should produce some very valuable stock. The three ewes, shown in our other illustration, are also domiciled now at Isaleigh Grange, having been purchased last August by Dr. Ormsby from their breeder, Mr. Jno. Thonger, of the Wolf's Head Farm, Nesscliffe, Salop, a gentleman not by any means unknown to Canadian and American breeders, and who has already earned a reputation for handling none but good stock. The ewes shown in our illustration were exhibited last year at the Shropshire and West Midland Show, perhaps the greatest Shropshire Show in the world, where they won first prize in the open class, Mr. Thonger also winning first prize in the tenant farmers' class with another pen of three, two of which have also found their way to Isaleigh Grange.

Chatty Letter from the States.

Hogs have lately been selling at \$5.00 to \$5.95, being \$1.50 per 100 lbs. higher than a year ago. These prices are very disappointing to packers, and correspondingly agreeable to owners. The pork packers are surprised at the light marketing of hogs, and are not salting or smoking much meat—using everything to supply the current fresh meat trade. That will leave their cellars empty when hogs do come. There is good reason to believe that live stock will be considerably delayed in arrival at markets next year, owing to the right of way being given to passenger traffic. There was a good deal of disappointment at the postponement of the Fat Stock Show, but the Illinois State Board promises something very fine in 1894. Next year the Show will be merged into the Columbian exhibit. It is said Nelson Morris is feeding about 40,000 cattle in the distillery sheds. There are about 100,000 on feed at different points in the country, chiefly at Peoria, Ill., St. Paul, Minn., Terre Haute, Indiana, and Louisville, Ky.