

other green crop, with sheep; when every particle of the animals' dung both liquid and solid, is inevitably absorbed by the soil, they would soon change their minds as to the value of well preserved animal excrements. At the present rate of progress, it will require centuries before manure is thoroughly economised. But, in the system of folding sheep upon the land, there is a near approach to perfect economy. There is no waste either of the urine or the dung; all is dropped upon the land, and engrossed by the porous soil, which is then in its most healthy commuted state, after the numerous acts of cultivation, the ploughings, harrowings, &c., it received during the preparation for the crop. Even the remains of any additional food given to the flock during the consumption of the green crop—and no system of folding off green-crops with sheep is complete without peas, cake or grain being supplied to them—the remains, we say, of this additional food are not wasted, for every fragment of it, whether eaten or not, finds its way into the land, and is covered up securely by the plough.

If our farmers would once try this system, the only way in which the extremities of their unfortunately long farms can ever be brought into profitable use, seeing that they lie so far from the steading that they never can hope to be visited by the dung-cart, they would soon awaken to the necessity of paying greater attention to the treatment of the dejections of their cattle and horses in their home-quarters.

Basic-slag.—This cheap source of phosphate of lime is becoming more and more popular in England. Its value depends not only on the large percentage of phosphoric acid it contains—16 to 18%—but the lime—45%—that is also present aids it greatly in the improvement of meadows, pastures, &c. It would seem, from all accounts, that heavy, wet lands are the most susceptible of benefit from the cinder. In these soils there is generally plenty of potash, and a fair amount of nitrogen in some form or other, but phosphoric acid is the food they are most wanting in. Nothing more suitable for the clay-soils round St. Hyacinthe, on which the dung-cart is a rare visitor. The slag is not quick in action, it should, therefore, be applied in the fall, where there is no danger of wash in the spring. On hill-sides, and where the melting snows inundate the land, it had better be put on in spring as soon as the weather permits.

Our Liverpool correspondents—a thoroughly trustworthy firm—the Messrs. Downes and Co., quote the price, guaranteed 35% of phosphates, which is equal to 16.5% of phosphoric acid, at 35 shillings the gross ton—nearly \$8.00 a local ton. Here, as we noted last month, the commercial travellers offer it at £3.0.0, the gross to the dealers = \$12.48 the ton of 2,000 lbs., and the retailer's profit has to be added to this price!

Horses.

Horses at Chicago—The Haras National.

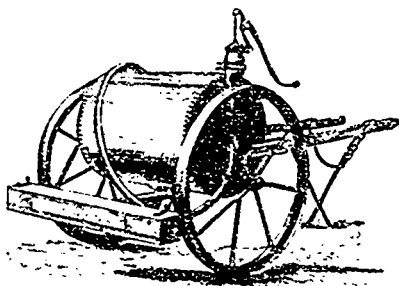
You would be doing a great service to the province if you were to publish in the Illustrated Journal of Agriculture, a slight notice on the subject of the Chicago Exhibition. All those who have horses registered, or entitled to registry in the Stud-books of English thoroughbreds, Hackneys, French

trotters (half-breds), Anglo-Normans, Shires, Clydesdales (British or Canadian), Percherons (the same) Cleveland bays, draught-horses (Breton, Boulonnais) Oldenburg: the "Standard-bred," and the saddle-horses of America, and the Shetland ponies; all the owners of these ought to apply for their admission to this Exhibition. Nearly the whole of the expenses will be defrayed by government. The application should be addressed to me, or to the Hon. J. McIntosh, St. Gabriel street, Montreal. I may tell you that, up to the present time, only about ten applications have been sent in, while 160 have been sent from Ontario.

The Journal enjoys a wide circulation, and by acting as above, would draw the public attention to this exhibition of the provincial horses, which ought to be one of the best in Canada. A propos of the Percherons, I may tell you that two of the Haras Stallions, "Brilliant Bleu" and "Eventail," weighing about 1600 lbs. a piece, have just arrived here, viz., at the Ste Anne la Pocatière, travelling along the Northshore from Montreal. They took six days about it, and we intend to make them do it again in four days, when they have been got into condition. Such trials will prove the lasting power and speed, relatively of course that they possess.

R. AUZIAS-TURENNE.

COLEMAN & MORTON,
LONDON ROAD IRON WORKS, CHELMSFORD



Improved water and liquid manure Carts.—First prize at the Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions. Catalogue free.

A Cheap, Well planned Stable

The plans of the stable which we have extracted from *The Country Gentleman* seem suited to a gentleman's establishment in this climate, where two or three horses are to be kept. The system of ventilation is practical and by no means costly, and the idea of warming the carriage-house without heating the stable, is good.

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—I enclose plan and elevation of a stable 1

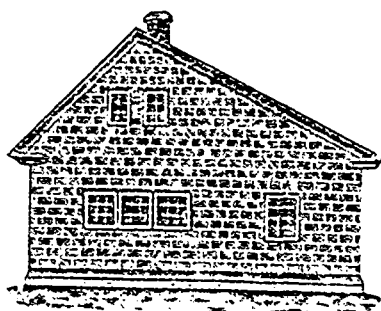


Fig. 1.

have used for four years, and have found convenient and cheap to build. There is room for three horses and four carriages and a sleigh. It is 34 by 32 feet, and faces south. The walls are shingled and papered. The rolling door shuts the carriages from the wash room; also a rolling door closes the

opening between the harness room and the room for the animals. In cold weather the carriage room is shut off, and the stove heats the wash room without heating the whole stable (fig. 2). The chimney is 16 feet square to the top of first storey, and 24 feet square to the top. A six-inch draught tile flue carries the smoke up the centre of the chimney. A wooden

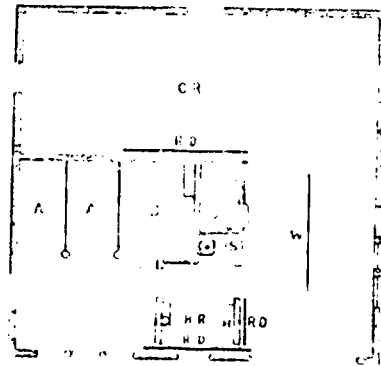


Fig. 2.—A, A, Stalls; B, Box Stall; C, R, Carriage Room; S, Stove; R, D, Roller Doors; H, R, Harness Room; H, A, Harness; O, Shelves.

duct one by two feet, is built on the upper side of the floor of the second story, one end opening into the chimney, the other into an opening one by two feet in the ceiling in the centre of the horses' room. The heated tile causes an upward draft through the duct and the chimney, thus ventilating the horses' room very thoroughly (fig. 3). There is no danger from fire, as the tile carries all the smoke and sparks. I keep two horses and a cow in the room, and it never smells badly.

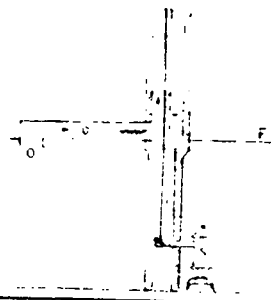


Fig. 3.—S, Stove; F, Floor; O, Ventilating Opening; D, Duct; T, Tile Flue

There are three windows in the outside rolling door, which, with the three windows on the east side of the wash room, gives abundant light. The manure pit is outside the barn. As a result of this, and the forced ventilation, the barn is free from ammonia at all times, thus saving the varnish of carriages.

It is the best and *simplest* cheap stable I ever saw, and its essential features have been copied many times. Last but not least, the animals are on the south side, where three windows give them abundant light and sunshine. *Dorchester, Mass.* O. F. R.

The Grazier & Breeder.

The Prices of celebrated Horses and Cattle

More than two centuries have passed since that July when the Iroquois of the forests of Quebec saw emerging from the hold of the St. Jean-Baptiste the "Caribous of France", those fifteen horses that the king sent to "his faithful and beloved subjects." The astonishment of the Indians had never been exceeded except when, a century previously, the Aztecs sustained the charge of the cavalry of Cortez at Tabasco.

Such recollections arise naturally in our minds, in this latter end of the 19th century, when the sale-price of

certain horses, on this the same continent, sometimes surprises us, as much as the above incidents surprised our red brothers of old; and yet everything portends that, in the 20th century, the prices we are speaking of will be exceeded.

When, in 1864 Theodore Winter gave \$15,000 for the son of the noted *Levington*, the thorough bred *Norfolk*, many wisemen declared that this price would seldom be exceeded, and that nothing would justify such a valuation: how the time are changed! It is no longer at bids of \$20,000, \$30,000 or \$40,000 that we see the auctioneer's hammer fall, but at \$50,000 and much more, too. Only the other day, Tremont, a stallion with pretty state legs, sold for \$18,500; *St. Blaise* fetched the pleasant price of \$100,000; and the well known trotter *Artell*, 2' 12" at 3 years old, was bought by a syndicate composed of good judges for \$105,000 in 1889. How many people refuse to believe that such sums were ever paid! Nevertheless, C. W. Williams, the owner of *Allerton*, refused \$200,000 for the horse; and if the reader were to diffidently inquire after the price of *Samol* (2' 08" 1/4) or of *Maud S.*, I do not think \$250,000 would buy either of them. *Ormonde*, thoroughbred, but a roarer (i.e. *touched in the wind*, *Trans*), a stallion that unfortunately transmits this defect to most of his got, was sold the other day, as every one knows, for \$150,000: his services cost \$1,000 a mare.

As for the Queen of the American trotters, the probable gr. dam of the horses of the 20th century, which we are to see trot the mile in two minutes; as to her very nimble Majesty *Nancy Hanks* 2' 1", it is probable that she would fetch her weight in gold, since *Ormonde* sold for *five times his weight in silver*. (1)

Thus, we have got very far from the more unpretending, though, perhaps, equally useful, style of animal.—I will venture to say more useful—which we have to breed in the Province of Quebec and are obliged to sell, at 3 or 4 years old for \$150 to \$350. Horses of this sort, if got by a reasonably good stallion, cost at least \$90.00 to rear. I will give the details later. An ordinary stamp of colt costs as much to rear as a well bred one, and sells for about half its price; a consideration the farmer should always bear in mind.

In its less brilliant sphere, the big useful Percherons of Normandy have reached such a decent price, that their crafty owners never abandon them for the American trotter. In 1889, a farmer at Nogent le Rotron sold to the Argentine Republic, in one lot, three 18 months old colts, for \$12,400, and many stallions of the same breed were bought by the great American stud owners for about \$4,000 each. The services of *Brilliant*, at Dunham's, Chicago, were valued at \$500 for the season. *Echo*, winner of the *grand prix* at the competition at Nogent le Rotron, in the 2-year-old colt class of 1892, is gone to Russia, after having enriched his owner, M. E. Olivier; and many a Percheron foal is sold before its birth at from \$400 to \$600—ayo, sometimes as high as \$800!

These last sums are mere trifles compared with the prices quoted at the beginning of this article, but we should not allow ourselves to have our heads turned by the American trotter, which ruins many a man; only, they ought to show us the importance of selection and pedigree in breeding, whatsoever race we are interested in.

For, if we turn to horn-stock,

(1) 220 lbs. 36 centimes = 1,000 grammes of pure silver. The gramme = 15 1/2 grains, nearly *Ed.*