

as a hunter, but the superior speed and courage which bed-covered caused him to be soon transferred to the turf. Common report affirms that he could run a mile in a minute, but there is no authentic record of this, which is probably an exaggerated popular rumor. He ran over the course at Newmarket, (three miles six furlongs and ninety-three yards), in six minutes and forty seconds; and the Beacon course (four miles one furlong and one hundred and thirty-eight yards), in seven minutes and thirty seconds. In 1772, it is stated, a mile was run by a horse named Firetail in one minute and four seconds.

Eclipse, another illustrious descendant through the Bartlett's Childers of the Darley Arabian, was never beaten on the course. Of his speed no correct estimate can be formed, for he never met with an opponent sufficiently fleet to put it to the test. He was bred by the Duke of Cumberland, and ultimately came into the possession of Colonel O'Kelly. His first race, which, however, did not take place till he was five years old, was in May, 1769. A writer speaking of his first triumph, says, that he and a companion who were anxious to witness the race "were a little too late; but they found an old woman who gave them all the information they wanted. On enquiring whether she had seen the race, she replied, she could not tell whether she had seen a race or not, but that she had just seen a horse with white legs running away at a monstrous rate, and another horse a great way behind trying to run after him; but she was sure he never would catch the white-legged horse if he ran to the world's end." The owner of Eclipse observing that in this first trial his rider had been pulling at the horse during the whole of the race, offered to "place" the horses for the next heat. This seemed, of course, incredible, and being called upon to name the order of the various competitors, he replied, "Eclipse first, and the rest nowhere!" The event justified his prediction: all the others were completely distanced by Eclipse with the greatest ease, or, in the language of the turf, they had no place. In the following year he won four successive races, in the last of which, no horse daring to enter against him, he walked over the Newmarket course unopposed. He was afterwards employed as a stallion, and produced the extraordinary number of three hundred and thirty-four winners. This fine animal died in 1789, at the age of twenty-five years.

More than twenty years after the Darley Arabian, and when the value of the Arabian blood was fully established, Lord Godolphin possessed a beautiful horse, which he called an Arabian, but which was really a Barb. He was picked up in France, where he was actually employed in drawing a cart; and when he was afterwards presented to Lord Godolphin, he was in that nobleman's stud a considerable time before his value was discovered. He subsequently became, in almost an equal degree with the Darley Arabian, the founder of the modern thoroughbred horses. Another foreign horse, known as the Wellesley Arabian, was, perhaps, the last imported horse of any note to whose services the present English breed owes any large share of its excellence. English skill in breeding and training have since brought the breed to a high condition of merit, which no admixture of foreign blood seems able to advance.

Having thus given an outline of the origin and early history of the thoroughbred horse, it now only remains to notice briefly its chief characteristics or "points." One of the most essential and fundamental qualities in the structure of his frame, is compactness and solidity of bone, by which small size and easy motion are combined with great strength; to this firm frame-work is attached a fully developed, well defined and sinewy muscular system. With regard to his form, he is distinguished by his beautiful head, with broad and flat forehead; a fine and finely-set-on neck; oblique, lengthened shoulders; long and muscular forearm; well bent hinder legs; ample muscular quarters; flat legs, rather short from the knee downwards; and long and elastic pastern.

The following are amongst the principal points in the race horse, as described by Mr. Darvill. "His head should be small and lean; his ears small and picked; his eyes brilliantly large; his forehead broad and flat; his neck should be moderate in length, and rather of the deer-like shape than high or loaded on top; the withers should be moderately high, and the shoulders, sloping well back, should be deep, broad and strong; the back straight and moderately long; the loins should have great breadth and muscular substance. His body should be deep in the girth, and round or well arched in the ribs, so as to give ample room for the play of the lungs. The forearm should be broad and long, and most particularly well furnished with muscles on its top parts, inside as well as out, leaving but a moderate space between the fore legs. The knee-joint should be large, broad, and flat in front; the legs from the knee to the fetlock short; the pastern should be strong and elastic, with its length and obliquity in the medium. The wall, or crust of the feet, should be moderately oblique, with the heels open, and the frogs sound. The hind-quarters are of special importance, and should be in breadth, substance and length, of very superior dimensions. The hips should have great breadth between them; the croup should be of great length; and the length of the quarters, from the croup to the hock, can scarcely be too great, in order that there may be sufficient room for those broad, powerful, and distinctly divided muscles on the outside of the quarters and thighs. The stifle-joint should be in a direct line under the hip, with considerable length from this joint to the hock. The hind leg, like the fore one, should be short, broad, flat and straight."

The artist's admirable illustration will give a very fair idea of the general form and characteristic points of this beautiful animal, which we have thus brought before the notice of our readers, not to encourage the usages of the "turf," but simply to sketch the history and delineate the distinctive features of a breed to which the varied excellencies of all our most useful horses are largely due. We may admire the race horse and acknowledge the obligations which agriculture owes him, while, at the same time, we emphatically denounce the unblushing knavery and unutterable meanness of those gambling operations that have disgraced the British "turf."

A flock of 338 sheep, in Brookfield, Vt., yielded, on May 1st, 3,000 lbs. of wool.

ADVERTISEMENT.—"Wanted: a man to take charge of a pair of horses of a religious turn of mind."

At an Agricultural meeting in Boston one of the speakers remarked, that on a tract of land which was overrun with woodbox, briars, and other shrubs, he turned one hundred and fifty sheep. At that time a cow could not have lived on the whole tract. The sheep were kept there several years, and so killed out the wild growth that the tract now affords good pasture for fifteen cows.

RECIPE TO CLEANSE WOOL.—Hunt Brothers, of the "North Bloomfield Custom Woollen Mill," N.Y., give the following recipe for cleansing wool: To two pailsful of water add a quart of soft soap and half a pint of common salt. Heat from 150° to 160°—or a little warmer than the hand can bear. Put in all the wool that will stir conveniently, and let it remain fifteen minutes, moving it in the kettle occasionally. Then take it out, let it drain, return the drained liquor to the kettle and add all the water needed. Repeat the process, and occasionally add a little soap and salt. After the wool is sufficiently drained, simply rinse it out well in cold water, and you will then have it white and soft. Never let wool boil in the liquor, as that will fix the gum, render the fibre stiff and gray, and unfit to make soft, flexible yarn. Fine wool needs more time in the kettle than coarse. Taggings may be cleansed in the same manner, by clipping off all the hard matter that cannot readily be compressed between the thumb and finger.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The Dairy.

More About the New York Cheese Factories.

These establishments are almost without exception conducted on the association or co-partnership principle. The plan of buying milk at so much per gallon seems to meet with no favour. A single proprietor, or a company, erect the buildings and find the requisite apparatus. They are then allowed a fixed price per hundred weight for manufacturing. This price varies from \$1 to \$1.50 per hundred weight, when anotta, bandages and other requisites are not found; when everything is found, from sixty to eighty cents more are allowed the manufacturer. About \$2 per hundred-weight may be considered the usual cost of manufacturing, all expenses included. Where factories are near enough to excite competition, lower prices obtain, but it is generally agreed by those engaged in the business, that \$2 per hundred-weight is as little as the work can be done for to be at all remunerative to the maker, if he does his patrons justice. The parties who supply milk have a regular account kept of their daily deliveries, and the proceeds of sales are divided among them in proportion to the milk furnished by each. Sales are made on general account, usually by the person at the head of the factory, under the direction of a committee of management. In this way all share alike. If the market be depressed all suffer together, and if good prices are obtained the gain is participated in by all. Of course the amounts above stated are in American currency.

Pretty much the same system of manufacture is adopted at all the factories. Cheese is made only once a day, the night's and morning's milk being mixed together. Some think it is not well to mix the cream of the night's milk with the morning's milk, but with proper management no difficulty arises out of this practice. The best method appears to be, to allow the cream to remain until the morning's milk is in, apply heat until the mass is at the proper temperature for applying the anotta and rennet, but before putting these in, skim off the cream, and run it through a strainer. The ingenious device mentioned in our last, by which a slight agitation is kept up on the surface of the night's milk, is a decided improvement on the old method of allowing the cream to rise, and there is little doubt it will come to be pretty generally adopted.

The milk having been raised to a proper temperature (from eighty-two to eighty-six degrees) the anotta and rennet are applied, being mixed in by stirring, after which the mass is left to coagulate. This takes from half an hour to an hour. The curd is then cut lengthwise and crosswise of the vat, and broken carefully with the hand and agitator. There is difference of opinion as to whether coarse or fine curds make the best cheese. Some break the curds as fine as corn or wheat grains, others leave them as large as chestnuts or walnuts. After the curds are sufficiently broken, heat is gradually applied so as to raise the temperature to ninety-eight or one hundred degrees. The mass is then left until a slight acid begins to develop, when the whey is run off, the curds are put on the sink to drain, salt is added, the curds are dipped into the cheese hoop, a gradually increasing pressure is applied for an hour or so, when the cheese is bandaged, turned, and put into the press for twenty-four hours. It is considered a good plan to leave the cheeses under pressure as much as thirty-six hours, or more; but to do this requires a double set of presses, which very few factories can boast. From the press the cheeses are taken to the drying room, to undergo the process of curing. The curing-house should be a well-ventilated building. It usually has venetian blinds to the windows, and is ventilated from the ground floor upwards, and by means of openings in