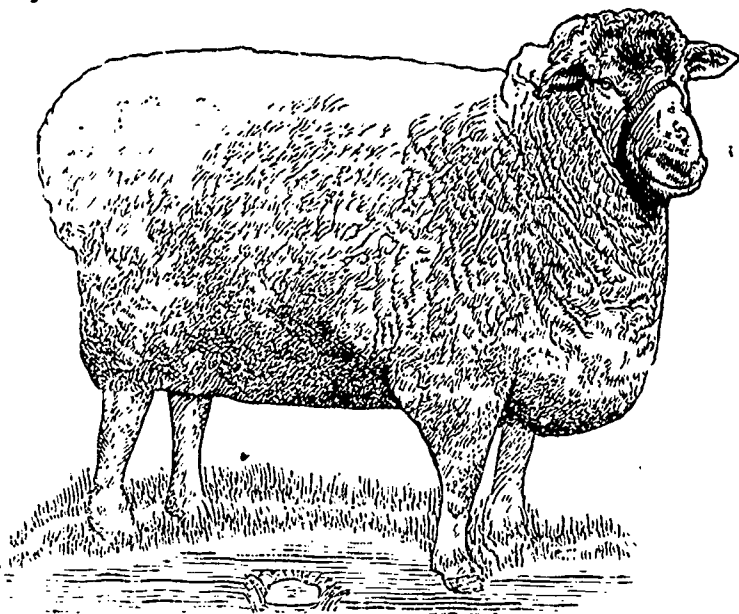


ing, showy horses, darkish bay, with black points, and good "knee action." The taste is now for a better bred animal, and I doubt if one could find a dozen pure-bred Cleveland stallions, though one searched Yorkshire through. I have only seen one, so called, Cleveland Bay in this country (at Durham), and he was a mere pony, comparatively speaking. They stood from 16½ to 17 hands high, and weighed from 1400 lbs to 1500 lbs, that is if my memory of their build does not deceive me; but I must confess that I never saw or heard of one being put on the scales. They never weigh animals in England, and a great mistake it is. I hear, however, that the question is being discussed, and will probably be seriously considered. All the cattle-dealers are strongly opposed to it.

COTSWOLD RAM.

Since the time when Edward the First made a present of Cotswolds to Alphonso, King of Spain, these long-woolled sheep have held their pre-eminence. On the bleak hills, with



Cotswold Ram.

an "eight months' winter, and four too cold for summer," the Hill flockmasters claim for their favourites the first position for hardihood and ability to defy the rain and wind that pass over the bleak Cotswolds. The Cotswold sheep are of two classes—white and grey-faced. For the latter, their owners receive a higher price in the meat market, and, in consequence of this, grey-faced rams are selected, with the heaviest fleeces, to match with the white-faced ewes. For the white-faces, pedigree breeders claim a purer descent, and rigidly weed out the dark-faced specimens. The heavy fleece of the Cotswold sheep is said to enable it not only to defy the cold, but to resist the wet, and enable the flocks to lie down and rest, however bad the "lair." The Hill farmers are generous feeders, and keep up the condition of their holdings, materially, by the use of oaks and corn to the sheep. Sainfoin and vetches are largely grown on the hills. The former is allowed to stand two or three years, the last crop being mown and stacked in the field, where it remains until the next crop of turnips, with which it is consumed on the land, from racks, by the sheep. If white turnips are grown, the crop is preceded by vetches, also eaten on the land. Long prices have been realised by the Cotswold ram breeders.

Amongst these we may mention that 210 gs. was given for one ram, 220 gs. for another, while 126 gs. and 100 gs. were paid for two others.

Thomas Harrow—at work as a pulveriser (See. p. 13).

Dawes' sale of Ayrshire cattle.—This sale takes place on the 27th of April. I hope the prices will be satisfactory. I see that at Mr Andrew Allan's auction, bulls averaged \$47, cows \$56, and 2 years old heifers \$33; hardly as much as grade cattle fetched at Mr Muir's sale, at St. Laurent, the week before. I foresaw something of this sort a long time ago, as any one may observe who takes the trouble to refer to p. 83, vol. 2—Oct. 1880.

The Vermont Board of Agriculture.

We copy from our excellent exchange, the "Vermont Watchman," whose agricultural editor, Dr Hoskins, is so favorably known in our province, the following article.

It speaks well for the agricultural spirit of Vermont, when a whole board of agriculture, secretary and all, will call and direct two days' meetings for agricultural discussions, in the different parts of the state, and for a whole winter.

It speaks well also for the individual members of the board, when each one can take up a distinct subject and do it justice. And as to repeating the same lecture over from place to place, there is no objection, as long as the paper is what it should be, and the audience, a new one.

We know something of the "wear and tear," and all the difficulties and troubles of such rambulations, having visited and spoken in more than three hundred different places, and we can heartily join in the commendations and encomiums addressed to the Vermont board by our able and just contemporary.

"We think a good word has been well earned by our board of agriculture, members and secretary alike, in their work during the winter just past. Any one who has had experience in riding over the State, holding meetings of two days each in a week, knows that there is work in it. Unless induced by "the honor of the thing," or a desire to see a good deal of the State and of the people, we see little to entice any one to accept a place on the board. The pay hardly covers the expenses and loss of time, to say nothing of labor.

Those who complain that the members of the board do not have a fresh subject studied up to address the people on at every meeting, little know the wear and tear attendant upon the mere getting around from place to place. Much of the travel has to be done at night, and eating different kinds of food, and sleeping away from home in a different bed every night, is pretty apt to get middle-aged men, such as the board is made up of, too much "out of fix" to do full justice to old subjects, much less to study up new ones. If the state could afford to pay members enough so that they could devote time when they are at home to study up subjects of interest to present at the meetings, greater variety might be given to the proceedings. But in fact, our experience in such matters has led us to the conclusion that one paper or address at a session is enough. These should be on practical subjects, and the rest of the session should be given to discussion. "All men know more than one man," and these discussions are usually the most interesting and useful parts of the proceedings.

As for the secretary, no man has worked harder, or with a