

Tennessee. Mr. Morrow, of Cherry, Morrow & Co., Nashville, for the very nice sum of \$3,500 cash. Last year Mr. Reesor realized from sales of his own breeding over \$6,000. Last year one of his cows brought him over \$2,000, and a calf he sold for \$1,200.

Briar Pogis, the sire of the three last mentioned calves, and which stands at the head of the herd, is doing service for Mr. Rolph, Jeffrey, and Mr. Sayles of Rhode Island, who specially left animals to be served by him. It will be observed that Mr. Reesor's stock is composed almost exclusively of Stoke Pogis-Victor Hugo blood, which in a great measure accounts for the good prices and ready sales.

L. R.

THE POINTS OF THE SHIRE HORSE.

The following is a description of the points of the Shire horse as contained in a pamphlet by Mr. Gilbert Murray:—

No. 1. *The Muzzle*.—Here the organ of touch is highly developed; the muzzle should not be too fine, and clothed with a tassel of hair, a true indication of pure lineage.

No. 2. *The Nostrils*.—These are the seat of the olfactory nerves, or organs of smell, enabling the animal to judge of the quality of its food, and to distinguish between strangers and those with whom it has become familiar; these are also the great passages for supplying the lungs in the act of respiration, both the flow and return passes through the same course; these cavities are likewise the organs of voice, through which, in the act of neighing, the sound reverberates. The nostrils should be large, and the skin which covers them thin and elastic, in order to admit of expansion when the animal is subjected to severe exercise.

No. 3. *The Face*.—This should be slightly arched, technically Roman nosed, clean, and slightly tapering to the muzzle.

No. 4. *The Forehead*.—This should be broad and clean, slightly tapering downwards; a well-developed forehead gives an intelligent expression to the countenance.

No. 5. *The Eye*.—This is a most important organ in the horse, and should be large and prominent. In order to prevent undue pressure on so sensitive an organ, the eyelid should be thin. The eye of the horse embraces a wide range of vision, by a peculiar muscular development, the eye can rotate in a variety of directions at the will of the animal. These muscles have likewise the power of contracting or expanding the focus of the eye, to enable it to examine with equal facility near or distant objects. The eye is of a spherical form, convex rather than flat.

No. 6. *The Neck* should be deep and long, rising from the top of the withers, well arched, and tapering towards the setting on of the head.

No. 7. *The Shoulders*, the chief seat of the posterior muscles: these should be deep, wide, sloping well back into the chine. In the cart-horse the withers should be thick and broad; when the shoulders are otherwise well placed, broad massive withers do not, as is generally supposed, impede free action. The formation of the shoulders is one of the leading points of the cart-horse. In these days a draught animal, however otherwise well developed, if of inferior action, is practically of little value.

No. 8. *Breast or Bosom*.—This should be wide and muscular.

No. 9. *The Arm*, as it appears from a side view, should be broad and powerful, placed well outside the trunk, and showing great muscular development at its junction with the shoulder-blade.

No. 10. *The Elbow*, the point of which should have an outward rather than an inward inclination.

No. 11. *The Knee*, viewed from the front, should be large, flat, and clear.

No. 12. *The Cannon-bone*.—This should be clean and straight in front from the knee to the pastern, supported by well-developed muscles, showing a broad surface gradually tapering from the shin backwards, presenting a flat surface to side view, with the tendons from the knee to fetlock clothed with a profusion of long silky hair; a large growth of coarse hair on the shin is objectionable, as being indicative of round bone and weak back tendons.

No. 13. *The Pasterns*.—The elasticity in the action of a horse principally depends upon the length and obliquity of his pasterns, hence the upright pastern is not only objectionable, but a serious defect in the cart-horse, when subjected to hard work the joints soon begin to knuckle over, inducing ossification of the cartilages, ring-bone, and contracted feet.

No. 14. *The Foot*.—This should be of good size, wide at the heels, and well dished, sloping rather than upright in front, and the horn or crust tough and elastic. The principal infirmity of the cart-horse is side or ring-bone—both fore and hind-feet are equally liable to the malady. This is a bony deposit which forms round the coronet; wherever it exists in the slightest degree, it constitutes unsoundness. It extends rapidly, and involves the cartilages of the foot. In some cases it originates from accidents. As a rule, it has a fixed hereditary tendency, hence the prudent breeder cannot be too careful in the selection of his animals.

No. 15. *The Withers* should be broad on the top, sloping well backwards into the back, rising forwards in an arching form to the crest.

No. 16. *The Back* should be short and muscular.

No. 17. *The Girth* should be deep and round.

No. 18. *Loin* broad, strong, and well covered.

No. 19. *Flank* deep, forming a continuously straight underline.

No. 20. *Ribs* well sprung and deep, giving the body a cylindrical form.

No. 21. *Sheath* large and well forward.

No. 22. *Quarters* broad, deep, and muscular, descending well down to the gaskins when viewed from behind, forming a straight line with the barrel and shoulders.

No. 23. *Gaskins* short and muscular.

No. 24. *Hocks*.—This is one of the most important points of the draught horse, as being the chief source of his power and utility. The wonderful and complicated structure of the hock joint, and the strain to which it is subjected, render it highly susceptible to injury and disease. Viewed from behind they should present a clean and clearly defined appearance, in which the strong ligaments stand out in prominent relief, whilst they present a broad-side view to the observer.

No. 25. *The Hips* should be wide, full, and square on the top.

No. 26. *The Croup* should slope very slightly from the hips to the setting on of the tail.

No. 27. *The Tail* should proceed from the level of the croup with the quarters, projecting somewhat beyond its setting on, as indicative of quality. The tail should be covered with long silky hair.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW circulates through the entire Dominion, and has a large and increasing circulation in the United States and Great Britain.

BEE PASTURAGE.

From the Farm, Stock, and Home.

Though it may not be a demonstrated fact, there can be hardly any question but it will pay to plant for bees. Every bee-keeper should scatter motherwort, catnip, figwort, spiderwort, sweet clover, and Rocky Mountain bee plant seed in all the waste places about the apiary. These are harmless plants to the farmer, and as their presence adds to the wealth of the country, he is a benefactor who causes their introduction and spread. They are more beautiful than May-weed, nettles, or smartweed, and may well supersede these cumberers of the ground. It is well worth while, too, for our bee-keepers to stimulate the growth of alsike clover. Let them see that the ladies have an abundance of mignonette in the garden; and ever bear in mind that raspberries give us a luscious fruit, which costs very little, and more—furnishes the bees with nectar that equals that of the clovers and basswood, when converted into honey. To be sure, the raspberry, white and alsike clover, and the tulip come at about the same time. Yet, who has not noticed that after the clovers will utterly fail to attract the bees, then the raspberry blossoms will be ringing with the joyous hum of our pets of the hive. Plants, like insects, are very susceptible to changes in the weather, and vary in the degree which the weather effects to modify their functional activity. So success will often vary exceedingly with the greater or less number of honey plants, even though all are in bloom at the same time. In this connection, we all should observe the plants in reference to the soil on which they grow. The Rocky Mountain bee plant and mignonette do well on light sandy soil; figwort and spider plant do very poorly. It is well to note the natural soil of the plant, and if we wish to change its habit, do it gradually, that the transition be not too violent. Figwort grows naturally on rich, heavy, moist soils. To change it at once to lightest land is a very abrupt transition.

COUNTRY DAINTIES.

D. H. R. Goodale in Country Gentleman.

How many real country dainties come from the dairy! You will not realize how many until you consider the subject closely. To begin at the beginning, there are those who greatly enjoy a drink of new milk, warm from the cow. Many invalids and delicate children are materially benefitted by it. At the farmhouse a generous pitcher of new milk should always be provided at breakfast and tea, and as some do not like the natural warmth, it is well to have two pitchers, one of fresh milk, and one of cold milk of the previous milking.

Then, first among luxuries, put the free use of cream. That admirable invention, the creamer, gives us sweet cream in quantity without waste, which, under the natural atmospheric conditions, is really impossible. Many convalescents and others will be glad to drink a glass of this cream once or twice a day, even, if necessary, at a stated extra price. I have known a long daily ride taken for this purpose alone. Nothing can improve good coffee except good cream. A second delectable pitcher, with fruit and the grains, transfigures the breakfast table.

Whipped cream often adds a touch of elegance to a dessert. But plain cream—undorned nature—is good enough, with a fresh apple pie, a rennet custard, or a simple blanc mange. The ice cream of a farm dairy, where a Cooley (or other) creamer is in use, may