

result in the addition of several dollars to the selling value of the animal in spring, and practically furnish a much more profitable market for the grain than can be found in the offices of grain dealers.

One great good results from keeping stock in good condition. It is always readily saleable. The butcher will want to buy such animals at a good price, for the supply of fairly fattened young cattle is never large enough to meet the demand. Buyers for the great markets are always looking for such animals, and will give their owner little rest until a trade has been made; but he whose stock is half-starved has but one market—that for light “stockers.” Thus he is at the mercy of a single class of buyers, and usually entirely without any of the advantages that competition gives. He is the slave of the market, and not its master, as he might be.

The gain from a system of full feeding does not end here. The farmer who sells the raw product of his farm rapidly reduces its fertility. Apparently he sells only a bushel of corn for twenty cents; really he sells a part of the fertility upon which he depends for his permanent income. If he feeds his grain, he keeps for himself the profit railroads would get for hauling the bulky product to market; he husband the riches of his land, and even increases their store, by converting mineral constituents of the soil and the chemical elements of the air into forms more readily available for food production. When the results of his labor and capital are ready for sale, they are in a condensed form, upon which cost of transportation is comparatively light, and for which there is an ever-ready demand.

DRYING COWS.

Mr. George Simpson, an English dairyman, says he has found, to his cost, that the ordinary practice of drying continuous milkers giving from twelve to sixteen quarts daily does not answer at all. Instead of attempting to dry cows giving large quantities of milk, he now finds it better to turn them in a loose box and feed on oat straw. By this means the flow of milk is reduced, and gradually they dry themselves off, without any evil effects following. The practice of suddenly checking the flow of milk of good milkers by the ordinary method has resulted, in his case, in three of his cows slipping their calves within forty-eight hours after the drying process had begun. It has been observed that, where it has been attempted to dry large milkers suddenly, the uterus and breast became inflamed. Dairy men will find it highly important to pay particular attention to their cows, especially those of the Guernsey and Jersey breeds, which are great milkers.

LICENSING STALLIONS.

A correspondent of the *Western Sportsman* writing from Rochester, Indiana, says:—“As Happy Jack wishes to hear from others on the subject of licensing stallions, I will give my views of the matter. What he was driving at, and what every good breeder or lover of fine horses wishes, is to do away with those common peneroyal stallions. Now, would it not be a better way to encourage good breeding by making all common horses pay a license of \$50, and let all imported and standard bred stallions stand free by the keeper giving positive proofs of his being imported or standard bred? I think where a man has paid from \$1,000 to \$3,000 for such a horse, he ought to stand on his merits. This would do

away with the scrubs just as quick and at the same time encourage good breeding. We have men in our county, and there are men I suppose in all counties, that will breed to the very lowest priced horse they can find regardless of consequences; men, too, that are able to breed to good horses. Now, what I say is, sock the license on the scrubs.”

TWO ENGLISH DUKES.

Among the obituaries in Thornton's last *Shorthorn Circular* are the following particulars concerning two bulls of no little notoriety: “6th Duke of Oneida (30,997). This celebrated bull died in September, when thirteen years old. He appeared quite healthy and active until a few days before his death. Appearing ill, it was thought he had caught cold, and was blistered at night, but was found dead in his box next morning. On examination several pieces of copper wire and a number of nails were found inside him, and were the cause of his death. Bred by Messrs. Walcott & Campbell, at New York Mills, Oct. 24, 1871, he was by 4th Duke of Geneva from that celebrated cow 10th Duchess of Underley, which was purchased by Lord Bective at the New York Mills sale, 1873, for \$35,000, equal at that time in English money to £6,270 16s. 8d.; consequently he was half-brother to the Duke of Underley 33,745, who was by 2nd Duke of Oneida. Although a fine, heavy-fleshed bull, with a grand head and neck and masculine character, he was rather tawny in his red, but not on so large a scale or so deep in hue as Lord Bective's well-known bull. He was purchased privately by Messrs. Lency when a yearling for 1,200 gs., and never left Wateringbury. His stock were very numerous, partaking of his character, and at the earlier Wateringbury sales realized large sums. He was judiciously used, and kept healthy and active even to last summer. Duke of Underley 3rd (38,196) died June 25, after completing his eighth year. He was bred by the Earl of Bective, by 2nd Duke of Tregunter from 8th Duchess of Oneida, own sister to Messrs. Lency's bull, 6th Duke of Oneida, and was purchased by the Duke of Manchester for 3,000 gs. when six months old for use in the Kimbolton herd. He became a prolific sire. In 1881, when a portion of the Kimbolton herd was sold, he had begotten eighty-seven calves, forty-six of which were heifers, and had realized upwards of 2,000 gs. in service fees. As a yearling he was a long, rather loose made bull, with a good head and neck, rich hair and color, and grew into a large, fine bull.”

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

Prospect Lad VIII., 12,691, Springer Bros., Springfield, Ill. to W. R. Wills & Bro., Pittsfield, Ill.

Miami Granite, 12,705, Springer Bros., to John Burruss, Miami, Mo.

Daniel Boone, 12,707, Clifford & White, Wellington, Ohio, to J. S. Goe, Brownsville, Penn.

Dick Turpin, 10,933, C. F. Alkire, Pandora, Ohio, to Alkire Bros., Pandora, Ohio.

Maggie May, 10,934, C. F. Alkire, to Alkire Bros.

Putnam Lad, 10,935, C. F. Alkire, to Alkire Bros.

Elmwood Lass XXVII., 12,720, Chas. F. Mills, Springfield, Ill., to L. A. Tomlinson, Seipe Springs, Tex.

Elmwood Duke XVI., 12,721, Chas. F. Mills, to J. E. Mann, Woodbine, Iowa.

Elmwood Duke XVII., 12,735, Chas. F. Mills, to L. Foster, Sergeant's Bluff, Iowa.

Joe, 11,583, D. H. Lindsay, Plattsburg, Mo., to John T. Wrinkle, Plattsburg, Mo.

Peerless, 2,135, W. A. Randolph, Emporia, Kan., to Randolph & Randolph, Emporia, Kan.

Juliet, 4,666, W. A. Randolph, to Randolph & Randolph.

Young Tombs, 4,031, U. A. Clapp, Wixom, Mich., to Wm. Graham, Rochester, Mich.

Broadmoor Gem, 12,170, J. F. Ferris, Portland, Me., to E. Kent & Son, Newmarket, N. H.

Peerless III., 12,231, W. A. Maze, Sharpsville, Ind., to Samuel C. Roach, Warren, Ind.

Tom Hendricks, 12,580, A. W. Cooley, Coldwater, Mich., to E. A. Hand, Coldwater, Mich.

Nettie III., 12,653, James Riley, Thorntown, Ind., to C. J. Chambers, Russellville, Ind.

Queen's Gloster II., 12,668, Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio, to Geo. C. Corning, Topeka, Kan.

Bella Donna's Maid, 12,676, T. W. Samuels & Sons, Deatsville, Ky., to Wm. Warfield, Lexington, Ky.

Duke of Pemberton, 12,680, T. R. Proctor, Utica, N.Y., to J. B. Kelsey, Pemberton, N.J.

Horse Notes.

Horses that have a rackful of hay before them all the time will grow poor, when if fed a limited quantity with some grain they will become fat. The rack filled with hay becomes offensive from the horse's breath, and the animal must be partly starved before he will eat it.—*Kentucky Live Stock Record*.

It appears from the returns of the Board of Trade that during the month of November the number of horses exported from this country was 315, of which 71 went to Belgium, 56 to France, 16 to the United States, and 172 to other countries. The value of the animals exported was £16,493. In the same month last year, 436 horses, valued at £23,996, were exported. During the 11 months ended November 30th there were 6,610 horses exported, against 6,960 in the corresponding period of last year, and 6,070 in 1882. The value of the 11 months' export this year was £387,824, against £390,779 during the same period last year, and £384,805 in 1882. The imports of horses in November number 624, against 769 in November last year. For the 11 months the number of horses imported was 12,468, valued at £245,874, against 9,279 valued at £191,401 last year.—*London Live Stock Journal*.

Cattle Notes.

Hon. D. W. Smith, President of the National Cattle Growers' Association, is one of the favorite candidates in the West for the position of Commissioner of Agriculture.

The average weight of native Texas steers at 3½ years of age is 825 pounds, while one of the same age produced by two Shorthorn crosses weighs 1,100 pounds, an increase of upwards of thirty-two per cent. in weight, besides a corresponding increase in quality.

Mr. Waldo F. Brown in a letter to the *Country Gentleman* says:—“I have found it a decided advantage to the quality of the product to have one Jersey cow to each two or three others in the herd, as their milk gives butter of a better color and firmer texture than from most other breeds.”