

Live Stock Notes.

The late Duke of Buccleuch's herd of Ayrshire cattle, which was considered to be the finest collection in the world of this breed, was sold off on Thursday, at Drumlanrig Castle, and excellent prices were realized, 4,471 gs. being paid for 164 lots. Among the buyers were the Dowager Duchess of Athole, Lord Bute, Sir M. Shaw Stewart, and Lord Hothfield. There was an immense attendance, including agriculturists from all parts of the world, and several lots were purchased to go abroad.—*London Truth.*

The Kerry breed of cattle is looked upon with much favor in Ireland, as suitable for the small villa farms. The average daily yield of milk of one of these dwarfish animals is about 12 quarts, sometimes reaching 16 quarts for a considerable time after calving. They are exceedingly hardy; they live outdoors through the winter, and even grow fat on their native mountains and moors. Under more favorable conditions, and in a better climate, they will grow fat very rapidly. They are sometimes called the poor man's cow.

Drivers do grow old like other men, but the extract from a conversation with Mr. Ed. Bither gives his idea why some of them are prematurely gray:—

"Age tells upon a driver, doesn't it."

"Oh, I don't know. Orrin A. Hickok has been walking up through the century for many a year now, but when he came East with St. Julien the boys thought he was young enough. I guess I am about the youngest of the drivers that have had good ones, and I have had two. I am two years younger than Splan; I think he is about 36 years of age. It isn't so much the work of the profession that makes us old. The sporting editor and the crank judge are what takes the sap out of us."

Mr. Frewen has at last succeeded in getting a cargo of western store cattle into Britain, to be fed up there for the English market. My readers doubtless remember that he is the great apostle of this scheme, and made a determined, but unsuccessful effort some months ago, to gain the permission of the Canadian Government to the transportation of his cattle through its territory. Late in July he landed one hundred Wyoming cattle in London, having brought them from Powder River to Superior by way of the Northern Pacific, then by lake to Buffalo, thence to New York by rail. The cost of transportation, including feed, labor, insurance, etc., was \$28 per head. The cattle lost only about two per cent. in weight *en route*. The small loss is attributed to the lake transportation, as heretofore when the cattle were shipped altogether by rail, the loss has been fully ten per cent. The cattle were slaughtered and brought a fair price at Smithfield; but it is recommended that none but the best of the western cattle be shipped, and that as large a percentage of Shorthorn blood as can be got should be sought after. Mr. Frewen thinks that the business will be very profitable, and that it will grow to large dimensions.

Mr. Henry Berg is doing a good work in preventing cruelty to animals, but he is frequently roused by false calls of humanity. At his suggestion the New York State Academy of Veterinary Science and Comparative Pathology lately adopted a resolution agreeing to co-operate with him in securing the passage of an act making it a criminal offence for any man to put a red-hot shoe on a horse's hoof. This academy with the high-sounding title has little weight or power and we fancy its offensive inter-

position is offered for the sake of notoriety. Mr. Berg shows a lamentable ignorance of the anatomy of the hoof of the horse in attempting to interfere with a mode of fitting that has been practised at every forge long before he was born. At first it would appear that the application of a hot shoe to the horse's foot is a painful operation, but it is not so; the red-hot iron or steel is tempered in the water tub before it is momentarily pressed against the sole, the object being to save time and quickly ascertain the proper shaping of the shoe to the foot. Great inconvenience, delay, and needless expense would arise by compelling the farrier to fit the shoe in a cold state. Even when the shoe is applied so hot that the horn is charred, the horse never moves a muscle or gives any signs of pain; but let the careless smith prick the hoof by driving the nail into a sensitive part and see how quickly the poor animal will flinch. The chief cruelty practised on the horse's foot is by a set of charlatans who style themselves "expert horse-shoers," and travel from place to place pretending to cure contraction and kindred diseases. These torturers frequently force open the heels of the animal by levers and fixed expanders. They pare away the crust of the foot until the sensitive sole and frog are exposed and the wall is weakened so that the horse suffers great pain until nature gives relief by a new growth of the hoof. Mr. Berg should exercise a little common sense in this matter.—*Chicago Horseman.*

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER
AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.
TORONTO, Nov. 4th, 1885.

Although the British cattle trade remains in a state of severe depression, there has been some change in the right direction. In the matter of supplies, cables have a more satisfactory tone, as receipts from Canada and the United States have fallen off, although still fairly large, while the receipts from other quarters have been light. The offerings, however, have been large as compared with the outlet, and the result has been a slow and dragging trade. At Liverpool, where the greatest depression existed, there has been a slight improvement, and sellers have been able to make a shade more money. However, the demand there Monday was dull and weak, but prime steers went $\frac{1}{2}$ c. better than on Monday last, at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. Dressed beef in Liverpool is cabled lower at $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. Another Liverpool cable quotes refrigerated beef at $5\frac{3}{4}$ d. for hindquarters, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. for forequarters. A London cable quotes refrigerated beef at 3s. 5d. for hindquarters, and 2s. 2d. for forequarters per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

Quotations at Liverpool on Monday, being calculated at \$4.80 in the £, were.

Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.	per lb.
Prime Canadian steers.....	0 10½	to 0 00	
Fair to choice grades.....	0 10	to 0 00	
Poor to medium.....	0 9	to 0 00	
Inferior and bulls.....	0 06½	to 0 08½	
Sheep—			
Best.....	0 13	to 0 00	
Secondary qualities.....	0 11	to 0 12	
Merinoes.....	0 10½	to 0 11½	
Inferior and rams.....	0 8	to 0 09½	

TORONTO.

There is not as large an amount of business done this week as last. The supplies are not so excessive and the demand being fair, trade on the whole is in a more satisfactory condition. Offerings yesterday were less than forty loads, nearly all of which were disposed of without much difficulty.

CATTLE.—Only three loads offered yesterday; these were of a poor quality; there was a fair demand the feeling being slightly better; one load averaging 1,255 lbs. sold at 4c. per lb.; 20 head 1,160 lbs. at $3\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb. and 22 do. 1,200 at \$46 each. Butchers' cattle did not offer so freely; but most were of a poor quality and sold at low prices; the demand was not very strong but it was sufficient to cause an advance of $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. in values; good cattle were scarce; picked lots of choice steers sold at 4c.; best loads weighing 1,050 to 1,100 lbs. realized $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; but the general run sold about $3\frac{1}{4}$ c. Feeders continue in good but not as active demand at about steady prices. About 1,000 head are yet wanted to fill local stables. There is a difficulty in obtaining choice beasts, those offering being nearly all light-weights; sales were made yesterday at $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. for animals averaging 900 to 1,100 lbs. each, with bulls at $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ c. Stockers quiet and in light demand at $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb. Milch cows in light supply and fair demand with sales of a few at \$35 to \$45 each.

SHEEP.—Export in fair demand at last week's decline; only two lots offered yesterday; one sold at 3c. per lb. and the other, a mixed one, averaging 140 lbs., brought \$4 each. About 600 head were shipped from here this week. Butchers' sheep are selling in bunches with lambs.

LAMBS.—Somewhat firmer than at the close of last week; the demand is not any better but the supply is much smaller; not many choice offering; good bunches averaging 80 lbs. each sell at \$3, with common at lower prices.

CALVES.—Quiet and unchanged; demand fair and supply sufficient.

HOGS.—Easier; values being $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ c. lower; supply not so large this week; light fat in fair demand at $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; heavy at 4 to $4\frac{1}{4}$ c. and stores $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4c. with sales at these figures.

Quotations are:

Cattle, export, 1,200 lbs. and upwards,			
heifers and steers, choice.....	0	to 0	per lb.
" Mixed.....	3½	to 4	"
" Butchers' choice.....	3½	to 0	"
" " good.....	3½	to 3½	"
" " inferior to common.....	2½	to 3	"
" Milch cows, per head.....		\$30 to \$50	
" Stockers, heavy.....	2½	to 3½	per lb.
" " light.....	2½	to 2½	"
" Bulls.....	2	to 2½	"
" Springers, per head.....		\$35 to \$45	
Sheep, export.....	3	to 0	per lb.
" inferior and rams.....	2½	to 3	"
" Butchers' per head.....		\$2.50 to \$3.25	
" Lambs, choice, per head.....		\$2.75 to \$3.00	
" " inferior to common per head.....		\$2 to \$2.50	
Hogs, heavy fat, weighed off the car.....	4	to 4½	per lb.
" Light fat, " " ".....	4½	to 4½	"
" Store " " ".....	3½	to 4	"
Calves, per head, choice.....		\$5.00 to \$7.00	
" Common.....		\$2.00 upwards	

The receipts of live stock at the Western market here for the week ending last Saturday, with comparisons, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending Oct. 31.....	2,778	2,195	1,373
Week ending Oct. 24.....	1,836	1,503	669
Cor. week 1884.....	1,825	1,583	1,040
Cor. week 1883.....	1,016	1,301	825
Total to date.....	47,156	54,719	12,702
To same date 1884.....	32,894	53,945	9,942
To same date 1883.....	29,576	42,904	5,559

MONTREAL.

The export trade of live stock has been largely reduced owing to the unsatisfactory state of the British markets, which have been so very unfavorable for a long period. Two steamers, both to London, went out last week without cargoes, and there were no exports of sheep. Nearly all the cattle went to Glasgow, as that market has been relatively better than Liverpool or London. The total exports of cattle to date were 58,651 head, an increase of 4,278 head over 1884, an increase of 9,561 over 1883, an increase of 31,602 over 1882, an increase of 21,631 over 1881, an increase 19,625 over 1880, an increase of 37,588 over 1879, and an increase of 44,398 over 1878. The total exports of sheep to date were 37,403 head—a decrease of 17,699 head from 1884, a decrease of 47,387 from 1883, a decrease of 21,047 from 1882, a decrease of 15,976 from 1881, a decrease of 33,065 from 1880, a decrease of 23,787 from 1879, and an increase of 11,479 from 1878. Insurance has advanced, while freight space has been taken at from 35@50s., against 60@65s. at this date last year. The rate from Boston to Liverpool is lower, at 20@25s. The cattle trade has been quiet although receipts have been larger. There was a good supply offered this morning, which averaged well in point of quality, but demand was slow. Export cattle sold at $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. live weight, against $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. at this date last year. Sheep remain dull but steady at 3c., while $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c. was paid at this date last year. Butchers' cattle were in light supply and