THIRD RACE.

Purse \$250. Mile and a half handicap. Novelty race. \$50 to the winner at half mile. winner at the mile and a half.

W. E. Owen's br g Blanton (aged), by imp. Bonnie Scotland -- Minnie Brown, by Metcor-imp. Lady Glasgow, 120 lbs ... (Steeds)
. J. Coghlin's b m Easter (6), by ... (Steeds) t 1 2 Vicksburg-Roxaline, 120 lbs...... ..... (Warder) 2 2 3 B. J. Coghlin's br f Lady Lucy (4), by imp. Kyrle Daly—Endeavor, 95 lbs. .....(Bernard) o o o Time-2.45.

### THE OTTAWA RACES.

The following is a summary of the races which took place at Lansdowne Park, Ottawa, on Dominion Day:-

#### FIRST RACE.

Purse \$150, one mile and eighty yards; maiden allowances.

A. Gates' br h Marquis, 5 years, by Terror
-Nellie Lyall, 120 lbs.....(A. Gates) 1 W.E. Owen's b m Minnie Meteor, 6 years, by Meteor - imp. Lady Glasgow, Tubman—Alzora, 117 lbs...... o Time - 1.53.

# SECOND RACE.

A mile and a quarter, for all ages; \$125 to first, \$50 to second.

W. E. Owen's b m Minnie Meteor, 6 years, by Meteor-imp. Lady Glasgow, 116 lbs.....(Steeds) 1 John Forbes' b g George L. 5 years, by Vigil—Zca, 119 lbs.......(Jamieson) A. Gates' br h Marquis, 5 years, by Terror-Nellie Lyall, 120 lbs......(Gates) \* W. Gorman's b g Vice-Chancellor, aged, by Terror—Stolen Kisses, 116 lbs...(Gorman) o \*Dead heats.

## Time-2.13. THIRD RACE.

Consolation Race for horses that had not of which possess some value.

Terror—Stolen Lisses, 116 lbs...... 2 H. Stanley's Ben Brace, 4 years, by Tubman --Alzora, 117 lbs...... o Time-1.53.

### THE CHARACTERISTICS OF GRASSES.

curs the following interesting classification of grasses, together with a brief and clear state- and timothy alone, are producing well. The are almost essential to the fertility and cleanment of the characteristics by which grasses growing corn has been gaining rapidly, of late, liness of the land. Sheep droppings are remay be clearly distinguished from other families on the time lost from backward season and the garded as the richest of all the manures; and of plants which are valueless:-

In point of economic value there is no family

thoroughly acquainted with the structural characteristics, habits of growth, and properties of \$75 to the winner at one mile, and \$125 to the the valuable species belonging to this important family.

Agricultural grasses may be classified as follows

I. Cereal grasses, such as wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, and rice.

II. Pasture, meadow, and lawn grasses, such as June grass, red top, timothy, orchard grass rye grass, sweet-scented vernal grass, etc.

III. Cane grass, sorghum, broom corn, sugar-

cane, etc.

IV. Weedy grasses, couch or quack grass, chess, summer grass, wild rye, pigeon grass,

V. Ornamental grasses, such as pampas grass, variegated maize, feather grass, etc.

In ordinary language, the word grass is ap plied to the second division alone, but the other divisions are members of the same family, and have the same general characteristics. Clover, alfalfa, and the like, are not members of the grass family, and should never be classed with them.

There are only two orders or families of plants which can be mistaken for grasses. These are the sedges and rushes. True grasses can always be distinguished by the following characteristics. Every plant that has them is a grass, and no plants except true grasses possess them.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF GRASSES.

1. A hollow or pithy stem, which is circular and usually unbranched.

2. The stem is separated into sections or joints by horizontal partitions called nodes.

3. The leaves are linear, alternate, and tworanked.

The sheath of the leaf surrounds the stem from the node to the blade.

Usually the sheath of the grass is split its entire length on one side. Whether split or not, it can be readily removed from the stem without tearing it.

Every plant that has the above characters belongs to the grass family. The following points will enable any one to distinguish grasses from sedges:-

Grasses—Hollow, round stem; split sheath, easily removed; leaves two-ranked.

Sedges—Solid, triangular stem; sheath entire, not easily removed; leaves three-ranked.

There are in the State of Ohio 140 species of sedges, all of which are practically worthless.

There are 125 species of grasses, nearly all To be able to won during the day, one mile and 80 yards; distinguish the members of one family from entrance free; purse \$100. another is, therefore, a matter of considerable importance.

#### NOTES FROM INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.

The fourth of July this year finds the farmers of Central Illinois fairly started with wheat harvest and haying. Owing to winter-killing the yield of wheat will not be great. The grain stands thin on the ground, the straw is light, weeds in many places being abundant, yet the heads are well filled, and if favorable weather In the report for 1884, issued by Prof. W. R. | continues, the quality of grain when ready for Lazenby, of the Ohio Experiment Station, oc-market will be rather better than an average.

The meadows, timothy and clover mixed,

This being the case, every farmer should be business and that prices have reached a point at which they can afford to buy. Many who before had no hopes of owning Jersey cows are now looking around for another public sale at which they may help themselves. But if we mistake not the day for Jersey Waterloos is over in the west for the next decade.

True merit, such as the well-bred Jersey cow possesses, is sure to be appreciated wherever known. The country is by no means nearly supplied with first-class dairy stock. The butter-making Jersey cow has but commenced her mission here, and although we have no expectation of seeing prices restored to what they were a year or more ago, we do expect breeders to find a good profit for many years to come in rearing Jerseys of the best milk and butter strains.

PHIL. THRIFTON.

### TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire R cor !.

Stumpy Beauty, 11942, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., to James Houck, Industry, Mo.

Duchess, XXIX. 12933, N. H. Gentry, to F. Libby, Maitland, Mo.

Stella, 13622, and Lord Byron, 13627, N. H. Gentry, to C. W. Miles, Byron, Mo.

Sovereign Duke XII., 13623, N. H. Gentry, to

J. H. Gregg, Hume, Mo. Stewart Belle, 13628, N. H. Gentry, to J. A. J. Shultz, St. Louis, Mo.

Belle Roche, 11950, Andrew Smith, Redwood City, Cal., to J. T. Simms, Phonix, Arizona. Brentwood, 13681, and Edith, 13684, J. S. Con-ner, Santa Clara, Col., to B. D. Murphy, San Jose, Cal.

Mattie A. V., 12067, G. J. Hagarty & Sons, Hanover, Ohio, to J. Q. Moses & Son, Kansas, Ohio.

Keepsakes Milly, 9718, W. H. Gibbons, Great Barrington, Mass., to B. S. Merick, Claversack, N. Y.

Maximus, 13639, Wib. F. Clements, Agency, Iowa, to J. Z. F. Purdy, Oakland Valley, Iowa.

Alna, 13640, Wib. F. Clements, to A. D. Hale, Shelton, Nebr.

Mary's Gloster IV., 13711, Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio, to E. M. Hobby, Banksville, Conn.

Christine, 13712, Geo. W. Penney, to C. W. Martin, St. Louis, Mich.

Lily's Stumpy, 13720, Gideon Blackstone, Red Oak, Iowa, to A. P. Berryhill, Grant, Iowa.

# Sheep.

Sheep on the farm are almost a necessity in these times of advancement in farming. The highest authorities on agricultural economy claim that there must be a variety in stock as well as in crops to attain the greatest success on the farm, and sheep are admitted to be the best adapted to foul lands. Their size makes them very convenient to furnish meat for the farmer's family. Their products are marketable when there is little else on the farm to bring in ready cash. They fit well to the large gap between hogs and cattle, and besides they necessity of more replanting than had been by judicious management in bedding and feeding, sheep will make more manure than almost of plants that can for a moment compare with the grasses. Its members constitute the basis of all agricultural wealth.

Since the late Jersey sales at Indianapolis, any other stock, and turn many materials into the grasses. Its members constitute the basis of all agricultural wealth.

Since the late Jersey sales at Indianapolis, any other stock, and turn many materials into the grasses. Its members constitute the basis of all agricultural wealth.