

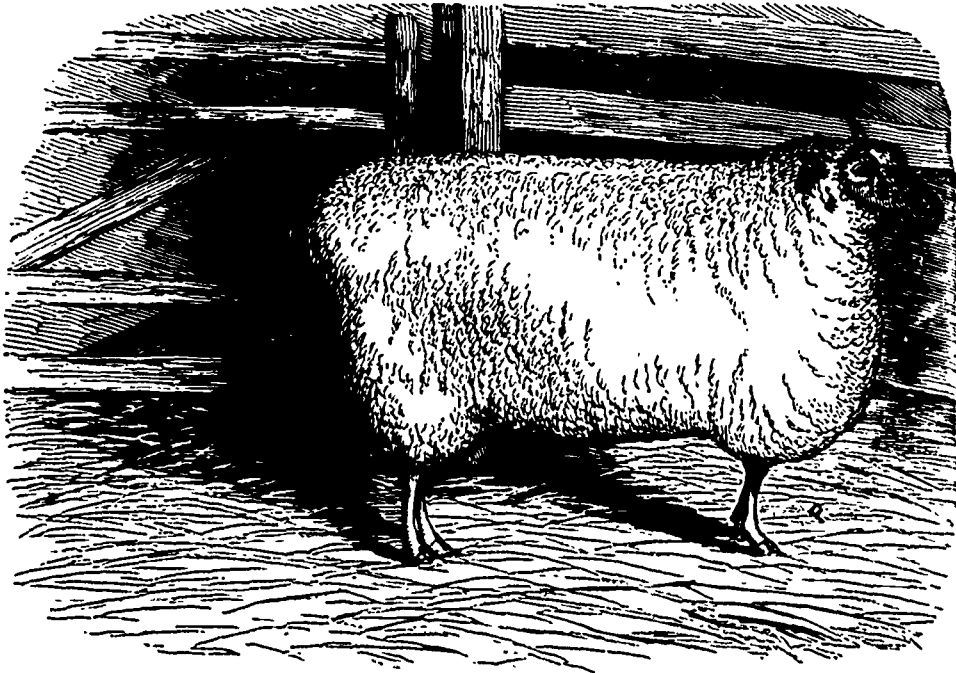
named "Rose Prince," excited a considerable amount of bidding, and went to John Snell for \$100—a nice animal, and worth more. The well-known aged bull, "Oxford Lad," (24713) 5056, bred by Mr. Sheldon, of Geneva, next came in. He was in good condition, quiet and gentle, and looked the noble animal his pedigree would lead one to expect; but his best breeding days were evidently past, and he was sold to D. McMillan, of Ohio, for \$325. A roan bull, "Junius," aged 18 months, by "Crown Prince," out of a Kentucky cow, "Josephine 3rd," went to James Smith for \$100. "Wallace, a very large, rather coarse-looking white bull, aged 28 months, by "Alfred," 4516, out of "Myrtle," came last, and was knocked down to James Innes for \$105. Just as he went out, a runaway horse, attached to a buggy, came dashing through the field, seat-

Prize Leicester Ram

The accompanying engraving is a portrait of one of the best prize Leicester Rams exhibited at the last Provincial Exhibition. This splendid breed of sheep, brought to a high degree of excellence by that eminent breeder, Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley, is on this continent very seldom seen really pure, animals under that name being often a cross of Leicester and Cotswold, a mixture of blood that, indeed, produces very fine, serviceable, and hardy sheep, with a better development of the hind-quarters than the pure Leicester. Bakewell's system of in-and-in breeding had produced a certain amount of delicacy of constitution, and impaired the prolificacy of the breed; but by a judicious mixture of

other Lying between and under the lower part of the skin and the upper part of the hoof, there is what is called the secretory band. From this band the hoof is made. It is a band of glands, which, though in some sense they resemble the other glands of the skin, yet their vast numbers here give the place a distinct character for vascularity and tenderness, being more liable to be affected by outer agents than other parts. Between the horny hoof and the bones of the foot, there is a very delicate structure, the laminae, those thin red leaves which edge out, studded over the foot bones. Then come the bones and their joints, and the bands that bind them together, the tendons that move the joints and the oil bags that lubricate the joints.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the foot of the sheep may become the seat of a



tering the crowd in all directions, knocking down the posts and ropes of the bull ring, and going clear through a board fence into the highway, leaving the debris of the buggy lying about along the way. A heavy storm came up just after, and many wishing to reach the railway in time for the 5.40 train, the sale ended abruptly at 4.30 p.m., leaving two bulls unsold.

The bidding was altogether too slow, and it would be well to begin sales of stock, if not earlier, at least at the time advertised, and have them conducted with more promptitude as regards the bidding. Another thing—if the place of sale is at any distance from a railway station, it would pay to provide conveyances for those who may come by rail, as it is annoying to a stranger to come perhaps hundreds of miles, and be unable to find his way to the sale, except he spends an hour or two hunting up a livery vehicle, and then is charged an extortionate price for it.

fresh blood, the best Leicesters of the present day have quite overcome these defects, and for size, early maturity, aptitude for fattening, and length and quantity of wool, continue to maintain the highest rank, occupying among sheep a position somewhat similar to that of the Durhams among cattle.

Foot Rot in Sheep.

The Journal of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales contains an article on "Foot Rot in Sheep," in which the writer says:

Between the skin that lines the parts within the digits or divisions of the hoof, there is a very extraordinary glandular structure which opens in front, and pours through a little round hole an abundance of lubricating oil, which lessens the friction occasioned by the movements of the digits one against the

variety of different diseases, rendering the success of a single remedy almost, if not altogether hopeless. The most simple and common form of lameness is caused by the tender parts of the feet being scalded during undue exposure in long rains. If the sheep are made to stand in turpentine and oil for half an hour, all is generally made right immediately, and this is easily accomplished by the formation of a pen boarded six inches deep, and two inches of the fluid being poured in. In this manner a thousand sheep may be foot-dipped in a very short time, the length of time depending on the size of the bath. One-tenth part of turpentine to one part of oil is sufficient. If this plan were adopted before rain, the tender parts of the feet would become coated, and thus render the scalding effects of the rain impossible.

There is another form of lameness produced by wet downs, of a more troublesome nature, and this consists of the overgrowth of horn.