

SPRINGFIELD JERSEY CATTLE SALE.

The Jersey Cattle Sale at Springfield, Ill., June 24th, was a success so far as fair weather, a good attendance, and the high quality of the stock offered could give success.

In view of the general scarcity of ready money, particularly among farmers and stockmen at this season of the year, and that the wheat harvest, near at hand, gives no promise of relief in money matters, the parties making this sale may consider themselves and their stock complimented by the prices realized.

At the same time, buyers have cause for congratulation in securing the bargains they have.

Eight cows and heifers, the property of Chas. F. Mills, Springfield, Ill., brought the following prices:—

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| Elmwood Gem, 18406, to C. C. Brown, Springfield, Ill. | \$100 |
| Elmwood Belle, 27543, to R. Rowett, Quincy, Ill. | 100 |
| Elmwood Cleora, to same. | 155 |
| Elmwood Fedora, 27546, to M. M. Thomas, McLean, Ill. | 130 |
| Elmwood Zelda, 22550, to A. G. Epler, Virginia, Ill. | 105 |
| Elmwood Venus, 27544, to J. M. Brownback, Edinburg, Ill. | 135 |
| Elmwood Violet 2nd, to Reid & Co., Jacksonville, Ill. | 130 |
| Elmwood Daisy 2nd, to W. F. Tinsley, Louisiana, Mo. | 110 |

Eleven cows and heifers, the property of C. P. Chapman, Pittsfield, Ill., were sold as follows:—

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| Belle Morris, 5680, to C. C. Brown, Springfield, Ill. | 170 |
| Idleyd Girl, 14513, to F. E. Torrington, Emporia, Kan. | 150 |
| Garceliz, 23116, to Henry Webber, Peoria, Ill. | 130 |
| Oak Glen Nelly, 30379, to same. | 130 |
| Delma's Surprise, 23117, to same. | 415 |
| Malva, 9733, to same. | 115 |
| Blanchonie, 14512, to same. | 105 |
| Fancy Fannette, 23115, to same. | 110 |
| Flossie's Flirt, 23118, to same. | 130 |
| Oak Glen Fairy, 30377, to Springer Bros., Springfield, Ill. | 105 |
| Oak Glen Pride, 30375, to same. | 180 |

Total amount received for the nineteen was \$2,675, making an average of \$140.79 each.

PHIL THRIFTON.

CLEAN PORK.

Frequently you hear persons inquire why the pork they buy from the butcher does not taste as sweet and good as that used to which in former years we ate on the farm. Good farmers raise their hogs right. They appreciate good eating. A hog is not naturally a nasty animal. On the contrary, he is very particular where he sleeps and what he eats. It is true, in hot weather if he cannot get pure, cool water to bathe or roll in, he will take the best he can get, even if it be the filthiest mud-hole. If you want sweet pork, the hog must have pure water for drink and for wallow. When shut up to fatten he should have a clean plank floor, with a little clean bedding, changed often. Give clean corn, either raw, cooked, or ground, with pure water. In summer time he should have with his grain all the sweet grass he wants. In winter second-growth clover hay. In summer and winter he should have every day as much as he will eat of lard and salt mixed. Never let him stop growing, and slaughter him when in his best flight of growth, and then you will have as sweet pork as you did at your father's table.—C. F. Clarkson.

Cattle Notes.

Mr. Frewen is moving his cattle, about 9,000, from Montana into the North-West Territory. —Miles City, M. T., Stock Growers' Journal.

Sheep.

Sheep bear a strong relationship to mixed husbandry, especially where high farming is followed, and any attempt to separate the two will prove disastrous to the general farmer.

Stock sheep should be kept in a good thrifty condition, but not fat. Keeping sheep over-fat for any length of time is injurious, and the judicious farmer avoids this condition in his stock flocks.

No time should be lost in fattening the light shearers and disposing of them to the best advantage. The longer a sheep is kept that will not clip a quantity of clean, bright wool above the average, the poorer the owner will be.

The time to buy is when every one is anxious to sell; then the market is overstocked and prices are depressed below their natural level. If this is true, there never was a better time to invest in sheep than just at this particular period.

Rams often fight desperately, bruise their heads, and the maggots get in the bruised places and kill the sheep. Many valuable rams are lost in this way every season, and where several aged rams are kept together, they should always be blinded, so as to prevent their fighting.

A writer says that a combination of feeds for sheep is more important than a change. It is most true that a combination of feeds is most beneficial to sheep and is greatly relished by them; but a complete and radical change of feeds occasionally is equally important and necessary, as an appetizing expedient and to maintain the highest vigor of each member of the flock. A change from hay to straw, from straw to fodder, from oats to meal, or even to whole corn occasionally, and from one pasture field to another, is recognized, by experienced and successful flockmasters, as one of the most salutary and practicable means of maintaining the best average condition of the whole flock.

The expediency of castrating lambs intended to be sold for mutton in the fall is discussed in a sensible light by the *Country Gentleman*, as follows:—"If lambs are castrated when eight or ten days old, it is attended with very little danger, and in no way interferes with their growth. A ram lamb and a wether will grow evenly together for about two and a half months; then the ram's testicles will begin to develop, and as his sexual desires increase, his growth will be interfered with, and by continued romping he exhausts something of his vital force, and the wether will outgrow him and will fatten more rapidly. The advantage of having the lambs come early is that in February there is abundant leisure for giving the lambs all the attention they require, and if they are in reasonably comfortable quarters, they will not mind the cold. They must be kept dry. They will be ready to take hold of the first grass that comes, and they will profit by it, and will give a better profit to their owner than an April lamb could do."

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The Garden.

To destroy the curculio on plum trees, smoke the trees with sulphur, or dust them with fresh, dry lime.

The faulty plums, which fall before ripening, should be carefully destroyed, as the egg deposited in the fruit, which caused it to drop from the stem, will develop into parasites which may utterly destroy the whole plum crop. For this very reason hogs should always have the run of the plum orchard.

The tomato vines should be raised from the ground in some way; and perhaps as good a way as any is to drive in four stakes, with about fifteen inches above ground, and tack little pieces of lath across the tops. This will keep the fruit from the ground and it will not be nearly so liable to rot; but if very large and early tomatoes are desired, the vines should be clipped back and a part of the fruit also be pinched off as soon as formed.

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER
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TORONTO, July 2nd, 1885.

The live stock trade is generally quiet this week. There is, however, a largely increased business being done in sheep and lambs. The receipts on Monday and Tuesday were about fifteen loads, of which seven loads were shipping cattle not on sale; there were a fair number of calves and hogs and about 500 sheep and lambs. Prices are generally unchanged.

CATTLE.—There has been very little done in shipping cattle this week. The sale of but one load in the local market is reported, the price paid being 5c. per lb. for fair animals averaging 1,250 lbs. Prices are nominally unchanged; as shipping space is scarce the demand is not so strong. Had there been any very choice cattle offered 5½ to 5¾ c. would have been paid. The majority of the shippers going forward now are distillery cattle. One dealer will send out 30 loads from here this afternoon. Butchers' cattle are in light supply and the market has a firmer tendency. Odd lots of 1, 2, or 3 head have sold at 5c., but for the general run of choice 4½ to 4¾ c. per lb. is the price paid for loads. Sales of loads were made as follows:—One load fat butchers' 1,050 lbs., at \$48 each; 17 head at 4c.; 11 do. about 1,000 lbs., at 4½ c., weighed off the car; 23 head, 1,150 lbs., at \$52 each. Milch cows continue in good supply; in fact there are more offering than are wanted. Prices are unchanged.

CALVES.—Are in fair supply and show no change.

SHEEP.—The offerings continue liberal, and all are taken. Shippers are in steady demand. Prices remain about the same at 4 to 4¾ c. per lb. A sale of 130 head on contract was made at 4½ c. less \$10, and with rams at 3¾ c. Butchers' sheep continue in fair supply and are somewhat easier; sales being made at \$3.75 to \$4.50 per head.

LAMBS.—Are in liberal supply. Majority of sales are being made at \$3.50 per head.

HOGS.—The supply is not so large. The offerings this week have been confined to a few bunches of fat hogs which sold at 4½ c. per lb. Prices are nominally unchanged.

The following are the receipts of live stock at the cattle market here for last week and to date, with comparisons:—

| | Cattle. | Sheep and Lambs. | Hogs. |
|--------------------------|---------|---------------------|-------|
| Week ending July 2..... | 861 | 1,176 | 248 |
| Week ending June 26..... | 884 | 751 | 119 |
| Cor. week, 1884..... | 561 | 915 | 90 |
| Cor. week, 1883..... | 519 | 722 | 81 |
| Total to date | 23,343 | 5,685 | 2,920 |
| To same date 1884..... | 15,718 | 6,568 | 3,017 |
| To same date 1883..... | 14,923 | 5,705 | 2,166 |