

hundreds will follow their example all over the country, and the making of these experiments and the publication of their results will become a matter of intellectual co-operation, in which all who have the requisite ability will bear a fair share of the labor. When this comes to pass the value and efficiency of the Ontario Experimental Farm will be increased many hundredfold and the effect on the material prosperity of the farming community will be such as is not now even dreamed of.

Correspondence.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

From our Special Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, April 30th.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

The miserable dulness of Monday's trade at Stanley gave our Dominion exporters a terrible fright, which, with the bad accounts received from London markets, made them think the bottom had clean dropped out of live stock dealing. Of the three hundred Canadian bullocks shown, only one-third were sold, and those at prices making a big loss. In the matter of quality most of the animals offered were fair, useful sorts, easily sold in a small market, such as Monday's, but the weak demand left sellers completely stranded, and at ten o'clock it was obvious business for the day was done. The best part of the cattle were booked for Manchester and Wakefield early, and it is cheering to add that in both places a better trade obtained, although I understand that, taken all round, no margin will be left after meeting the extra expenses. Buyers for English markets it is to be hoped will see their way to reduce first cost, otherwise there will be a short trade and a melancholy one. Taking even the brightest possible view of the present season's prospects, no one can hold out encouragement, and it would be sheer folly to anticipate higher prices, in the face of universal depression. To what extent a war with Russia would affect the live stock markets of this country it is difficult to estimate. In my opinion values would only benefit to the extent of the advance gained on hides and fat. It is possible in the event of war an impetus would be given to many industries now almost dormant, but the paralyzing of numerous other businesses would counteract the advantages gained in certain centres. No matter how it goes, peace or war, the live stock trade cannot expect to benefit to any very appreciable extent, and Dominion shippers would do well for themselves to figure out future deals on the low values now current in this country.

For week ending 24th inst. the arrivals of Canadian and American live stock at Liverpool were 346 head from Portland, 406 from Halifax, 890 from Baltimore, 707 from Boston, and 646 from New York; there were also 80 Portuguese bullocks. During same period 530 oxen were landed at London from New York, and 174 oxen, 380 sheep, from Boston, and at Glasgow 380 cattle, also from Boston, were received. Aggregating for the week 4,159 cattle and 380 sheep.

Since the above returns were compiled 1,050 cattle have been received here from Boston. A comparison with last April's arrivals shows that 1885 is ahead to the extent of 1,700 head of cattle, rather a marvellous thing when we think how markets have gone down.

MR. BOUGHTON-KNIGHT'S SALE OF HEREFORDS.

The name of Mr. Boughton-Knight, of Downton Castle, is justly celebrated as a Hereford breeder who early saw the value of improving the stock by judicious selection and the most careful management. That his efforts in this direction have been successful all the world of fine stock breeders knows. When therefore it was announced some time ago that the beautiful herd at Leinthall was to be sold, considerable stir was created among white-face fanciers, and the turnout at Monday and Tuesday's sale testified to their enthusiasm. The Leinthall sale was not, however, a general dispersal, but simply the clearing out of that farm, Mr. Knight having let it, after keeping it in his own hands for several years. Over 200 animals were offered, principally young stock, of excellent blood and as a rule of certificated pedigree. The sires at Leinthall are among the most renowned in the kingdom, comprising the champion Lord Wilton, Auctioneer, 5,194, Downton Grand Duke, 5,878, Downton Boy, 5,877, and Sir Garnet, 9,236. Auctioneer is an exceedingly deep, level, compact bull, with great quarters and well-covered flank. As a stock-getter he has few equals, and it has been said by a well-informed writer and judge that if the stock by Auctioneer had been as carefully prepared for the show as those by Lord Wilton, it would have been a close tie between them for pride of place as the better sire. Here it may be as well to add that Lord Wilton was purchased by Mr. Fenn (Mr. Knight's agent) and Mr. Tudge at the second Stocktonbury sale for \$5,000, or just half what they offered at the August sale. Despite the way in which this grand animal was talked of by the American, he is yet one of the finest specimens of a Hereford sire ever seen, and further eulogy is simply superfluous. A herd from such stock naturally attracted buyers from all points, but it was noticed that with the exception of Mr. John Dyke, Dominion Government agent, not a single transatlantic buyer was forward. A South American gentleman was prevented from buying in consequence of a cable from his principals informing him that splenic fever was raging, and that it would be highly imprudent to introduce valuable stock into the country. The Dominion buyers made some excellent selections, and the acquisition of Miss Brodie at the comparatively small figure of \$600 (the top figure of the day) was a fortunate thing for Mr. Sandford Fleming, of Weston Park. This lovely heifer was second at the Royal Society Show, a show it will be remembered which was exceptionally strong in Herefords. All the animals purchased on Canadian account are of the best, and eligible for entry in the American Herd Book. The plucky spirit of our Dominion fanciers is highly to be praised, and with a continuance of the same judgment and boldness our live stock interests are in a fair way to assume an importance not hitherto dreamed of.

I learn that two heifers belonging to Her Majesty have been sent to Leinthall to be mated with Lord Wilton. The fee, \$250 each, shows the grand old bull is not yet past earning every penny that was paid for him.

Owing to the recent pleuro-pneumonia scare in the west, the Springfield (Ill.) J. C. C. sale advertised for the 27th inst. has been indefinitely postponed.

The Secretary of the American Southdown Association reports the transfer of the recorded Southdown ram Alexander "499," 1090, from A. J. Alexander, Spring Station, Ky., to H. D. Nichol, Nashville, Tenn.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SHOEING.

BY C. W. GREGORY, MEDALLIST AND PRIZE ESSAYIST ON "ANIMAL HEAT," "THE SKIN AND ITS DISEASES," "THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM," &C.



FIG. 1.—Section of Foot—A, Wall or Crust; B, Sole; C, Frog; D, D, Sensitive Foot; E, E, Sensitive Frog.



FIG. 2.—Ground Surface of Unshod Foot—A, A, Wall or Crust; B, B, Sole; C, Frog; D, D, Bars.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER, from the Author.

(Continued from last Number.)

CLICKING AND OVER-REACH.

Caused by striking one or both of the front with one or both of the hind shoes, or in over-reach by hitting the heel of the fore feet. It is done by the hind foot before it reaches the ground and after the fore foot commences to be elevated. It may be prevented by lessening the length of step by lowering and shortening the toes of hind feet, and, if necessary, the front ones also. Concave front shoes are advisable, and not longer than the heel of feet; moderately light shoes are best.

CORNS.

Caused by cutting away the heel and bar; by inward curvature of the heel; sometimes by roughly wrenching off the shoe or by gravel lodging between foot and shoe.

The prevention and remedy is to relieve the pressure or bearing of heel on the shoe in such a way that when the weight of horse in travelling is thrown on the foot the heel should still be clear off the shoe. By all means avoid