

pure bred stock command high prices at home, and consequently that the risk and expense of importing them to this country must be very great. Several Canadian farmers have had sufficient enterprise to import from Britain a number of very fine animals, while others have obtained a similar object through stock from the States. In consequence of the monetary pressure that has been so severely felt of late, we fear that these enterprising operations have not been so satisfactory, in point of profit, as could be desired; but as the tide of affairs has now taken a decided turn for the better, matters will doubtless improve. The profits of Canadian farming, and therefore the principal means of public prosperity, must be chiefly sought in the increase and improvement of our flocks and herds. Our farmers will consequently consult their own interests and that of the country, by giving more earnest attention to this important department of their pursuit. Mr. Stone has some very fine animals that, considering their cost and breeding, can be obtained at a moderate price, and we see that the Hon Adam Fergusson announces bull-calves of his superior Short-horns for the comparatively low sum of \$60 each.

In 1858, 25 bulls from Mr. Booth's celebrated herd were let for 3000 guineas; and the bull Hopewell was let for two years for 200 guineas a year. A son of this bull, Baron Hopewell, was sold in Ireland for 300 guineas, to Col. Towneley. The Lamp of Lothian was sold in Dublin for 200 guineas. A cow named Eugenie, her calf, and young Master Butterfly, were sold to the Emperor of the French for 500 guineas; Baltic, a young bull from Bessie, one of the cheapest cows at Lord Ducie's sale, for 120 guineas; and St. Patrick, a bull bought for 60 or 70 guineas, by Mr. Drake at Sir C. Knightley's sale, for no less a sum than 600 guineas, in Australia.

From the sales by Mr. Strafford of the herds of Mr. Crisp, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Allerton, and Mr. Bate, during the past year, we cull the following particulars as

illustrating the current value of good stock. At the first of these sales, Hawkesworth, a two-year old bull, was sold for 200 guineas. Zierow, a yearling, fetched 180 guineas; and Manfred, a five-year old bull, reached the price of 200 guineas. Picotee and Lama, heifers, fetched 100 and 150 guineas, respectively. At Mr. Cartwright's sale, five cows and heifers were sold, varying from 10 months to 6 years old, at prices averaging upwards of 100 guineas; and the second Duke of Cambridge, a four year old bull, reached 140 guineas. At Mr. Harvey Combe's sale, Cobham Park, 35 cows and heifers, 17 heifer-calves, all by Marmaduke, and 11 bulls and bull-calves, constituted the herd, which sold for 4838 guineas, averaging £80 12s 4d each, being thus about on a par with the herds of Mr. Ambler, Mr. Majoribanks, and Sir C. Knightley, which sold: 50 for £84 each; 59 for £90 each; and 78 for £80 each respectively. The 35 cows and heifers sold for 2719 guineas, averaging £81 11s 4d each. A remarkable feature was the price reached by the calves, all from Marmaduke—17 heifer calves reached 1253 guineas, averaging £77 7s 10d each.—Moss Rose, the calf of Cambridge Rose 6th, only eight months old, fetched 260 guineas! Eleven bulls realised 866 guineas, £82 13s 3d a piece. Marmaduke was bought by Col. Pennant for 350 guineas. At Mr. Wetherall's sale, 35 cows and heifers averaged £77 15s 9d each. The 13 bulls and calves fetched £60 3s 6d each. The whole 48 animals of all ages averaged £73 4s 6d each. Among the prices, some very long ones were given, as 91 guineas for a seven months' bull-calf; 150 guineas for a five weeks' heifer-calf, and 300 guineas for a yearling heifer.

With reference to sheep, we give the analysis of the two following sales:—*Leicesters*—Mr. Sandy's sale at Holme Pierrepont, resulted in the very high average of £31 13s for 40 lots disposed of. 20 two shear rams fetched 721 guineas; 10 two shear sheep realised 286 guineas, and