

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

Proctor's Lucille, 12,956, T. R. Proctor, Utica, N. Y., to Peter T. Brown, Negley, Ohio.
 Western Flower, 12,038, and Lord Maybreeze, 12,976, T. R. Proctor, to Thos. Andrews, Geddes, N. Y.
 Beauty, 10,047, E. J. Stanton, St. Louis, Mich., to C. W. Martin, St. Louis, Mich.
 Hawkeye Duchess II., 13,005, Gideon Blackstone, Red Oak, Iowa, to R. C. Harrington, De Soto, Kan.
 Miss Russell, 13,001, and Benny Stewart, 13,006, Gideon Blackstone, to Wm. McAdams, Harvard, Neb.
 Diadem of Derby, 10,433, J. F. Ferris, Portland, Me., to E. Kent & Son, New Market, N. H.
 Hibernian Queen IV., 12,012, L. A. Felton, Hubbardstown, Mass., to E. Kent & Son.
 Black Diamond, 13,021, R. B. Crane, Westfield, Mass., to John Clary & Sons, Westfield, Mass.
 Mattie I., 12,986, H. L. Moyer, Port Jefferson, N. Y., to Isaac Hawkins, Port Jefferson, N. Y.
 Moyer's Dark Gloucester II., 12,988, H. L. Moyer, to Oscar C. Jackson, Jamaica, N. Y.
 Sovereign Duke IV., 12,939, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., to McDaniel & Morrow, Carthage, Mo.
 Duchess XXVIII., 12,932, and Dick Stewart, 13,936, N. H. Gentry, to Jno. H. Traylor, Granbury, Tex.

Horse Notes.

The shipment of Clydesdales and Shetlands made by Mr. Beattie by the Allan steamer "Carthaginian" has arrived safely and are now stabled at the Commercial Hotel, Markham.

Live Stock Notes.

Mr. J. A. Desreux, of the Island of Jersey, owner of the Perry Farm herd, informs the *London Agricultural Gazette* that he shipped, on January 7th, on board the *Persian Monarch*, for New York, 20 head of Jersey cattle. Many of these heifers were in calf to the celebrated first-class bull Queenie's Boy. This consignment was entirely selected by the shipper and owner, who is well qualified for the work, his name being well established in the Island as a breeder.

The celebrated herd of Ayrshire cattle, the property of Mr. Andrew Hoggan, Busby Farm, has been disposed of in the presence of a large number of breeders. Barring some uncertainty as to the dates of calving, the animals were exposed in fair condition, but bidding was stiff and prices disappointing. For 22l. 5s., the highest price paid, Mr. Bartlemore, Paisley, obtained the handsome cow which won prizes last summer at Glasgow, Ayr, Hamilton, Edinburgh, and Kilbride. The same breeder purchased other two animals of considerable promise—the one a heifer rising 3 years of age, probably the finest animal of the lot, named Dundonald of Busby 2nd, at 20l. 5s.; and the other, Carnigillan, a stylish cow, at 19l. 15s. The next highest-priced cow was Dundonald of Busby, dam of Mr. Bartlemore's Dundonald 2nd, which went to Mr. Drennan at 20l. Prices for two-year-old heifers ruled so low that only four of them were sold. Captain Black, Peebles, got the Murdyke heifer at the very moderate price of 16l. The average for forty-eight cows was 13l. 1s. 6d. Twelve heifers, rising 3 years

old, averaged 12l. 13s. 6d.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger*.

A discussion has been going on in reference to the outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia at the Glasnevin Model Farm, Dublin. Mr. Clare S. Read, M.P., has addressed a communication to *The Norwich Mercury*, in which he states that he learns from a veterinary surgeon of high standing in Dublin that the dairy yards of that city are still hot-beds of pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Read adds that while we are submitting to all sorts of restrictions and going to no end of expense to get rid of foreign diseases, we have more lung disease in Irish cattle this autumn than for many years past. Professor Baldwin, formerly superintendent of the Glasnevin Model Farm, proposes that the proper authorities be invited to kill out the disease. For a long time it has been confined to a limited area. The number of animals diseased is very small. His suggestion is that all animals affected and all animals in contact with them be slaughtered forthwith, and that the owners be compensated out of a special general rate, and not at the expense of the ratepayers of Dublin, on whom the disease has inflicted a heavy tax for some years. In this way, and in this way only, he says, will the disease be stamped out. Last year there was a proposal before the Dublin Board of Guardians to stamp out the disease, but it was rejected on account of the large expenditure that would have been involved. Professor Baldwin's scheme would obviate this difficulty, and it is to be hoped that, while the subject is under discussion, a serious effort will be made to grapple with this grave danger to the stock of the United Kingdom.

Alluding to Mr. Walter Gilbey's recent experiments as to the relative merits of Dutch versus Jersey cows, the *Agricultural Gazette* says:—"The narrative of the competition at Elsenham between these two prominent rivals for honors as 'the cow of the future' will not be complete until the results are told of analyses conducted by Dr Paul Vieth of the Aylesbury Dairy Company. On December 24th he writes that he received, on the 23rd, two samples of milk, the produce of December 22nd. One sample, to which he gives the number 15,417, he states was labelled 'Dutch'; the other, labelled 'Jersey,' is ticketed by him No. 15,418. He proceeds to report that, whilst 100 cubic centimetres of the Dutch milk gave 12.15 of solids of all kinds, the same quantity of Jersey milk had 15.36 of solids. This shows an advantage in solids for the Jersey of 26 per cent. Of these solids the Dutch milk yielded but 2.80 of butter fat, whilst the Jersey had 5.05, thus proving that the latter gives 80 per cent. more butter fat than the former. Dr. Vieth ascertained that the specific gravity of the Dutch milk was 1.0324, whilst that of the Jersey was 1.0355, showing that a gallon of Jersey milk is noticeably different in weight from the same measure of the produce of the Dutch cow."

A correspondent at Miller's camp, Indian Territory, says:—"I started from Caldwell, Kan., on the 27th ult. for Oklahoma in a spring wagon, with a guide, two runners, and four horses. The trail was snowed up and there were no land marks to go by. Scattered all along the trail are hundred of carcasses of dead cattle. The first night we stopped at ranch 101, known as George Miller's. Mr. Miller is considered the richest cattleman in the Indian Territory, having upward of fifteen thousand cattle. Many of them are starving. He now has a large number of extra cowboys gathering them up and is shipping them to the State to feed. Ranch 101 is twenty-two miles from Caldwell and ten miles from the Salt Forks

River. It is stated that there are about one million head of cattle in the Cherokee strip. If the present cold weather holds out a week longer one-half of them will perish. Over a third of a million are already dead."

Swine.

A correspondent of the *London Live Stock Journal* in writing of the British Berkshire Society says:—"The demand for well-bred stock, from America, the Continent, and our colonies, is rapidly increasing, and to attempt to breed such stock, and maintain its perfection successfully without a herd book, is to attempt to steer a ship without a compass."

Now, while pure-bred hogs can be had at moderate cost, is a good time for the farmer to buy one or more pure-bred sows. If, as is well known, a pure-bred Berkshire boar impresses on his half-bred get in a high degree certain good qualities for which he is himself noted, why not use also pure-bred sows, and thus secure in full the excellences of the breed? Why breed for half of what is good when the whole may be so easily had?

Poultry.

MALAYS FOR CROSSING.

Mr. Charles Venables, in the *English Agricultural Gazette*, gives his experience during eight years with the various Malay crosses, beginning with Malay cock and brown-red hens; brown-red cock and Malay hens; Malay cock and black red hens; black-red cock and dark Malay hens; duckwing cock and wheaten Malay hens; Malay cock and duckwing hens; Plymouth Rock cock and Malay hens. In every case he found the Malay sire inferior to the Game sire; they are larger in bone, coarser skinned and yellow, ugly heads, not good layers, and very pugnacious. The cross with the brown-reds very much resemble the West of England Indian Game on the other side—they take after the Game cock, smaller in bone, fine heads, thin skin, very plump, good layers, and altogether an excellent cross, also very hardy and easily reared, and resist disease better than any other variety he has ever bred; but the fowl *par excellence* is the cross between a duckwing cock and wheaten Malay hens; by that cross you get lovely plumage, splendid shape, good layers, and table fowls with an abundance of fine white juicy flesh. The Malay and Plymouth Rock cross is not to be despised, they are good winter layers of a fair-sized tinted egg and plenty of them, also immense size, weighing, when fully grown, from 10 to 12 lbs., with an abundance of meat—just the fowl to set a hungry man down to—but the skin is yellow and rather coarse, but flesh very juicy; plumage, grey and red mixed, with yellow legs, eyes, and beak—a very taking bird about a farmyard, very hardy, and will bear confinement well.

G. J. Hagerty & Sons, Hanover, Ohio, recorded thirty-four of their best sheep in volume I. of the *American Southdown Record*. Since the volume is published they have sent for record twenty-one more. There is good demand for well-bred recorded Southdown sheep.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW circulates through the entire Dominion, and has a large and increasing circulation in the United States and Great Britain.