

Frank, by Marksman; to A. Speers, Norval, Ontario, one Berkshire pig; to Mr. McCarty, Montreal, two Berkshire sows and one Berkshire pig; to W. W. Craig, one Berkshire sow.

Selecting, Breeding, and Care of Cattle.

A writer for the *Boston Cultivator* gives the following convictions derived from observations:—

1. Stock to be profitable must be adapted to the locality, and the particular branch of business to be pursued. Many farms in New England can not keep with profit the large shorthorn stock, however excellent they may be. For the production of milk the Jersey stock is not desirable; for the manufacture of butter the Ayrshire stock is not the best; and, for the production of either, no kind of stock is profitable if not well fed and well cared for.

2nd. It is important that in every neighbourhood there should be kept a good stock of thoroughbred cattle, such as will be adapted to the feeding capacities of that neighbourhood, and the particular branch of the business pursued, whether of milk, butter or cheese.

3rd. In every case the base (I don't know as this is the best term,) of all herds for profit should be the best of our native stock, taking into consideration endurance and adaptation to climate, &c.

4th. All stock must be kept in good condition, well housed and well and regularly fed, care being taken to give as much Indian meal as will keep the cows in good order. No cow will last long that is only fed with reference to a great flow of milk to the entire neglect of fat producing food.

5th. Variety is essential to a healthy appetite, and this is to be determined by circumstances, as to time of year, the use made of the milk, &c.

6th. It should be known that considering the economy of feed, the cow fed on oil meal, whether from cotton seed or linseed, will eat about the same quantity of hay, as though this were not fed with it; but the cows fed on corn meal eat less hay; some say pound for pound—that is, one ton of meal will save one ton of hay.

The Galt cattle fair on the 14th June, was poorly attended. The *Reporter* says there were not over 50 head of cattle on the grounds at any one time. Some good animals were offered for sale, and were readily picked up. In one case the price paid was \$5 per 100, live weight; but in general those sold were parted with at so much per head. The following are some of the sales effected:—R. Common, cow, \$40; R. Goodall, 2 cows, \$65; R. McMillan, Puslinch, cow, \$40; Jeremiah Lucan, cow, \$33; Wm. Smith, cow, at 5 cents per lb., live weight. Mr. Heron, drover, from Guelph, secured 7 cows, for which he paid \$40 each; other drovers secured small lots at about the same rate. Altogether, business at the fair was anything but brisk, neither the supply nor the demand being anything to brag about.

Danger of Whipping Horses.

In his work on the "Education of Horses," Prof. Wagner says:—

I would caution those who train or use horses against exciting the ill will of the animal. Many think they are doing finely, and are proud of their success in horse training, by means of severe whipping, or otherwise rousing and stimulating the passions, and then, from necessity crushing the will, through which the resistance is prompted. No mistake can be greater than this; and there is nothing that so fully exhibits the ability, judgment, and skill of the real horseman, as the care and tact displayed in winning instead of repelling the action of the mind. Although it may be necessary to use the whip sometimes, it should always be applied judiciously, and great care should be taken not to rouse the passions, or excite the will to obstinacy.

The legitimate and proper use of the whip is calculated to operate upon the sense of fear almost entirely. The affections and better nature must be appealed to in training a horse, as well as in training a child. A reproof given may be intended for the good of the child, but, if only the passions are excited, the effect is depraving and injurious. This is a vital principle, and can be disregarded in the management of sensitive, courageous horses, only at the imminent risk of spoiling them. I have known many horses of naturally gentle character to be spoiled by being whipped once, and one horse that was made vicious by being struck with a whip once, while standing in his stall.

I have referred to these instances to show the danger of rough treatment, and the effect that may easily be produced by ill usage, especially with fine blood horses and those of a highly nervous temperament. Many other cases might be cited, as such are by no means uncommon. Sensitive horses should never be left after they have been excited by the whip or other means, until calmed down by rubbing or patting the head and neck, and giving apples, sugar, or something of which the animal is fond. Remember the whip must be used with great care, or it is liable to do mischief, and may cause irreparable injury.

THE LONDON HORSE SHOW.—The annual horse show, now an established institution in England, was held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Saturday, May 27th, and as far as the number of entries and attendance of visitors can make a success, was by all accounts pre-eminently successful. English papers, however, at least the more discriminating among them, such as the *Mark Lane Express* and *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, find fault with the too large admixture of ordinary or inferior horses, which detracted from the quality of the display. The first prize in the class of weight carrying hunters was

awarded to J. A. Thomson, of Atherstone, for Iris; Loxley, the property of G. Van Wart, of Birmingham, obtained the second prize; and The Yankee, belonging to T. P. Hall, of Wansford, the third. The first prize and medal for thoroughbred stallions went to Lord Stamford, for Cambuscan.

BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND SHOW.—This attractive exhibition of stock and agricultural implements was this year held at Guildford, and was well filled in all the classes. J. Davy, of North Molton, carried off the first prizes for four year old Devon bulls, and also for the best cow in calf of the same breed. In short-horns, the famous bull Lord Morpeth, the property of R. F. Soffe Harris, took the first prize. Lady Pigot took first prizes for the heifers Dame Swift and Victoria. The best Hereford bull was shown by W. Evans, of Mlandlowlas. There was an excellent display of sheep, and also of swine. R. G. Duckering & Son, of Northbrooke, winners last year, again took all the honours in this class. There was an unusually extensive show of agricultural implements, and an interesting trial of steam and horse-power farm implements, at work in fields adjoining the show grounds. A very large number of visitors were present, and among them the Prince of Wales.

The short-horn herd of the late Earl of Aylesford was sold by auction on the 9th of May last. There were in all 34 head, consisting of 30 cows and 4 bulls. The former brought an average of £76 7s. 7d. each, and the bulls were sold at the average price of £121 14s.—the sale of "Lord Collingham" for 300 guineas giving this high figure to the average, as the other three bulls did not realize any extra price.

It was estimated that there were 18,000 lbs of wool sold in Paris in 1870, while this year 32,000 lbs have been disposed of in that town already. The increase is owing to this year's heavy clip and the higher prices paid for wool in Paris than are given in neighbouring markets. As high as 37½ cents per lb was paid in one instance, but usual prices are about 35½ cents.

GUELPH CATTLE FAIR.—The June Cattle Fair, held on Wednesday, the 7th June, was but poorly attended. The cattle on the ground were mostly cows and working oxen. A very few fat oxen were sold at \$5 50 per 100 lbs. The cows fetched from \$25 to \$50; working oxen from \$95 to \$130 the yoke.

Mr. M. H. Cochran reports several recent sales, among which were Compton Lord Wild Eyes, to J. B. Wilder, Esq., of Kentucky; the bull Breastplate, out of Star of the Realm, to J. W. Prewett, Winchester, Ky.; and to Edward Hes, of Springfield, Ill., the heifer Star Flower, by 11th Duke of Thorndale 5611, out of imp. Star of Braithwaite, by Baron Booth (21212).