

condition for which Belhus is celebrated; consequently, it was not surprising that there was a full yard and very lively competition for their possession. Although not "warranted," they were all believed to be sound by their vendor, with the exception of a very handsome brown mare by Citadel, whom the catalogue stated "made a noise," an announcement that caused her to return whence she came. The remaining 14 were all sold, and realized 1,258 gs., or an average of nearly 90 gs. The grey gelding Whitehaven, up to 14 stone, possessing both quality and substance, brought the highest figure, 150 gs., and was taken by Mr. Syans. For the chestnut gelding Chester, another horse of the same stamp, Mr. McCullough gave 135 gs.; and Mikado, a chestnut gelding, by Uncas, up to 15 stone, was taken by Mr. Beddard for 125 gs. Mr. Somers gave 110 gs. for Bajador, a well-bred gelding, by Mogador, his dam by Wild Dayrell, who is not unlikely to be heard of in hunters' steeple-chases during the coming season; and the same gentleman gave 110 gs. for the chestnut gelding Chiltern, by Thunderer, dam Soffinka, by Newminster, another very high-class horse, who, never having run, is qualified for hunt races. Mr. Digby gave 105 gs. for Campden, a nice 12-stone hunter, and Mr. Smith gave 105 gs. for Pinxton, a lady's hunter. Wathington, a grandson of Marsyas, made 100 gs., given for him by Mr. Digby, but nothing else ran into three figures. Besides the Belhus horses, the catalogue contained a few other good horses, for whom fair prices were realised. The grey gelding Mike, belonging to Mr. R. Leveson-Gower, brought 110 gs.; and Mr. Everard Heneage's bay gelding Merrimac 105 gs., while a brown gelding, the property of an officer ordered abroad, made 71 gs. Six other hunters were sold for between 60gs. and 70gs., and ten brought between 50gs. and 60 gs. For harness horses there were also some good prices realised. Baron William Schroder sent up from the Rookery, Nantwich, a very handsome brown team of four, three of whom were sold. For one of the wheelers Mr. King gave 100 gs., and for the leaders, a spanking pair, Mr. Hogg gave 260 gs. Altogether, 90 horses were disposed of for 4,657 gs., so there is at least no damp in the horse trade.

At Reading, on Saturday, Mr. Tompkins held an important sale, when upwards of 100 horses passed under the hammer. The catalogue included 30 of his own horses, mostly hunters, selected with his usual care and judgment, as may be inferred from some of the prices realised. Tally Ho, by Duc de Beaufort, out of Shepherdess, a splendid specimen of the thoroughbred hunter, realised 160 gs., Monarch, by Lord Gough, 6 years, 150 gs., Woldsman, by Fireaway II., 140 gs., black gelding, 6 years, pedigree unknown, 120 gs., Sensation, 6 years, by Lord Derby, 100 gs., The Cid, 6 years, by Roman Bee, 100 gs. There was also a good show of harness and riding horses, several of whom brought from 50 gs. to 80 gs.

THE DISPERSION OF THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH'S AYRSHIRES.

Correspondence of the (Chicago) National Live Stock Journal.

The reason for parting with the herd was the determination on the part of the Duke of Buccleuch to keep at Drumlanrig only one breed of cattle, the Galloways. The attendance at the sale comprised, in addition to a large number of Scotch farmers, many from England, Ireland, America, and the Continent of Europe. The bidding throughout was most spirited, and the results of the sale much exceeded expectations. Altogether 164 animals were offered and anything approaching a full record of the prices is out of the question, but a few of the more notable transactions may be chronicled. The five year old cow, Flirt of Drumlanrig, a first prize winner at Thornhill and Sanquhar, was knocked out at 40 guineas, to Mr.

Cross, Glasgow; Lady Grizel 4th, got by the national prize bull, White Prince 63, and full sister of the cow that won the cup for best female at the Highland Society's centenary show at Edinburgh, in 1884, was secured at 40 guineas by Mr. Brown, Ellerslie; Snow Drop 5th, a fine three year-old, by White Prince, made 53 guineas, the purchaser being Mr. Ferrier, Bathgate. The highest price for cows was 74 guineas, the animal being Whinflower 3rd, 1139, a four-year-old, by White Prince, dam Whinflower of Drumlanrig. She gained the first prize as a cow in calf, and the cup given by the Ayrshire Herd-Book Society for the second best female in the Ayrshire classes at the Highland Society's centenary show last year. The purchaser was Mr. Bartlemore, Netherhouses, one of the most successful breeders of Ayrshires, and the owner of those famous bulls, Hover a Blink and Silver King, the latter of which has just been secured for his herd in Kent, by Mr. E. A. Roberts. The average for 48 cows was £29 4s. 11d.

The two-year-old heifers sold capitally, the average for 30 head being £33 6s. 6d. Gem 4th, by Stanley 2nd 338, was taken by Mr. Mark J. Stewart for 40 guineas. Dewdrop 7th, by Nihsdale 250, and from Dewdrop 2nd, of a well-known prize strain, fetched 47 guineas from Mr. Young, Glasgow. Dairy Maid 2nd made 45 guineas from Mr. Stewart, of Southwick. For Favorite 4th, by White Prince, dam Favorite 2nd, Mr. Walker, Hartwood, gave 50 guineas. Mr. Wilson, Kilbarchan, paid 52 guineas for Yellow Bess 5th, by Stanley 2nd. The yearling heifers, 33 in number, averaged £23 9s., and the 30 heifer calves averaged £14, the competition for these being very spirited. For the bulls the demand was also very active. The five-year-old bull, Baron 2nd, sire White Prince, dam Favorite 2nd, went to 64 guineas, at which price he was knocked out to Mr. Ferrier, Bathgate. The yearling bulls reached the high average of £67 4s., one of the best prices being 64 guineas for Stanley 3rd, sire Prince Alfred. He was taken by Mr. Lockhart, Airies, Stranraer. Baron Sjostrom, Finland, who was an extensive purchaser, gave 57 guineas for the yearling bull, Buccleuch 4th, sire Baron 2nd, dam Diamond. The highest price obtained at the sale was 105 guineas for yearling bull, Bruce 2nd 1166, sire MacGregor of Drumlanrig, dam Eva of Drumlanrig. His sire was first at the Glasgow show of the Highland Society in 1882, and the purchaser was Mr. Hewetson, Auchenbainzie, Thornhill. For the bull calves a very lively demand was experienced, 13 averaging no less than £32 6s. 2d. Among best prices were 50 guineas for one out of Favorite 3rd, 55 guineas for one out of Heatherbell, and 40 guineas for one out of Eva 3rd. The average for 163 head was £27 11s. 1d., total, £4,491 7s. 6d.

A JERSEY SALE BADLY ADVERTISED.

The Louisiana, Missouri, *Press* says: "The Jersey auction sale of Dr. H. B. Butts took place Tuesday as advertised. There were 47 head, mostly all of which were sold. The animals were choice, and ought, it seems, to have brought better prices. The prices ranged from \$20 to \$75, the average being less than \$40. Joseph S. Barnum was the auctioneer. A splendid dinner was served on the ground. This was the largest sale of Jersey stock ever made in this vicinity, and the prices ranged lower than ever before."

It is a shame to see, or to hear of, thoroughbred Jerseys selling at such prices and the only gratification one can find in such a sale is the fact that what is one man's loss is another man's gain. There is a great want of judgment shown at times in making sales, and it is wonderful how men having natural shrewdness and business experience can make them. We have seen the same mistake made many times this year, and will probably do so again.

Men who are afraid of investing a little money in judicious advertising generally get left. As the Jersey bulletin says of another Jersey sale, "advertised very little and poorly managed," hence low prices. We have attended hundreds of sales but have yet to recall one that was thoroughly and judiciously advertised that did not pay well for the money so invested.

Messrs. John F. Finley & Son, of Breckenridge, Mo., made a sale of Shorthorn cattle and sold every head offered at an average of \$100. A near neighbor made a sale but a few weeks afterwards and withdrew one-half the stock because they were averaging less than \$50. The Shorthorn breeders in an adjacent, but much more highly favored county, sold shortly afterwards and did not realize \$60. There is a reason for this difference, and it is found mainly in the advertising.

ABUSE OF STOCK IN TRANSPORTATION.

South and West.

Mr. Lucian Prince, the veteran worker in behalf of our dumb animals, has been employed by certain large buyers of cattle to investigate the abuses of dumb animals in transportation on the railroads. From a reason unknown to those who forwarded dressed meats to the East, it has been found that considerable of the meat thus shipped spoilt easily and was unfit for consumption. The animals were slaughtered properly, and the meat shipped in apparently good order. Yet the complaints of the character stated continued to come. It was very evident that the meat had the seeds of decay in it when the animal was slaughtered, but what was the cause? Of course diseased meat cannot be rendered good by putting it into a refrigerator car. Ice cannot do more than prevent decay. It cannot make bad meat good.

It was suspected that the whole difficulty originated in the treatment of the animals while on the cars and in the yards, and that has been found to be true. The entire trouble comes from not giving the animals water. Shippers find it to be to their interest to keep water from the stock until it arrives in Chicago, when the animals burning up with thirst are given all the water that they will drink for the sole and dishonest purpose of selling the water at so much a pound. Men that will do that sort of work are out of their place just as long as they remain out of the penitentiary. It is pocket-picking without the dangers which that kind of work usually involves. Men are sent to prison every day of the year for a much less crime. But outside of the dishonest phase of the matter, a man who will keep a poor dumb beast from slaking its thirst, commits a crime which makes him a much greater brute than the one he tortures. It is difficult for one with a heart in his breast to conceive how anything in the shape of a human being can resort to such exquisite cruelty just for the purpose of getting a few extra dollars into his pocket. And in this terribly mean, despicable business some of the railroads join with apparent zest. The reason is plain. If a railroad company will allow shippers to thus violate the law—and there is a national law against such brutality—they will patronize that road; and so we find men who manage great railroad corporations descending to the work of torturing dumb animals that they may make larger dividends for their companies. It is likely that those same men would count a dog fight brutal. But their brutality far exceeds that of any instigator of a dog or bull fight that this world ever saw. The man who lets loose two ferocious animals to fight each other is brutal enough, but the victims of his brutality are so enraged that they scarcely feel the torture that they suffer. But an animal that is compelled to go for a day without water has nothing to rob the torture of its blistering sting. It is a steady craving for water all the time, and there is no torture so