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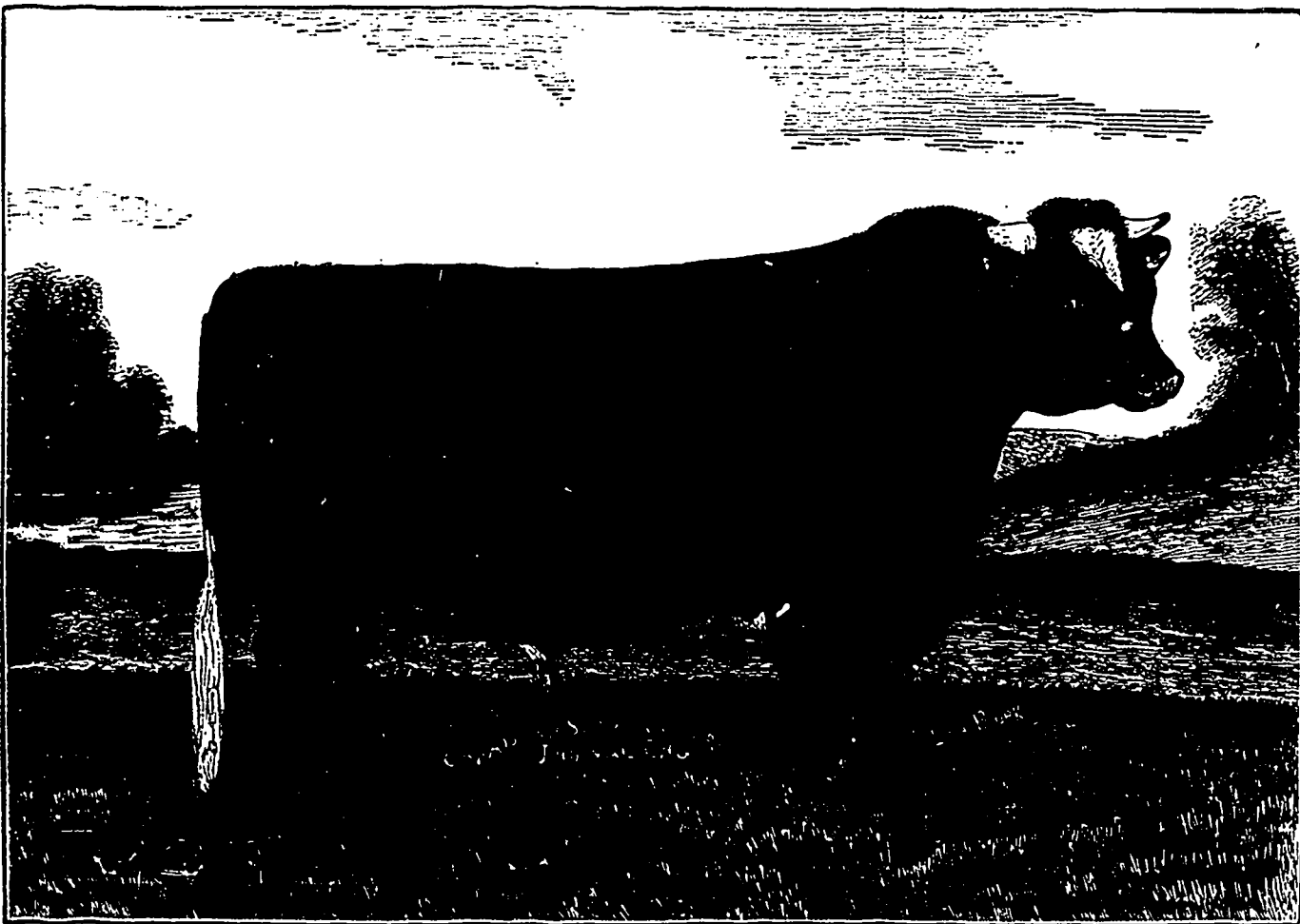
CANADIAN BREEDER

and
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, AUGUST 28, 1885.

No. 35.



Short Horn Bull, "SOCRATES," (45,640). The property of James Hunter, Sunnyside Farm, Alma, Ont.

CATTLE TRANSPORTATION BY WATER.

From the Breeders Journal.

The propeller "Walter L. Frost," of the Ward's Detroit and Lake Superior Line, passed through Hancock, Mich., July 5th, having on board 150 head of fine export cattle, 1,500 lbs. average, Montanas.

They were shipped from Duluth via Buffalo to New York for export, the first shipment of that kind ever made.

The propeller stopped at Hancock and took on a load of 600 tons of Calumet and Hecla copper, which goes direct to France. The cattle were as fine a lot as we ever saw.

This shipment is tried as an experiment, and in case it proves successful, cattle will be shipped by that route.

The company intends building two fine

large steamers especially for this cattle business.

Hancock has heretofore depended on Chicago for cattle, but by the opening of this new route can get cattle in from Duluth much to their advantage, and also it will be of advantage to the breeders. There is no reason why these cattle cannot be loaded in Duluth and taken by propeller to Montreal, and there transferred to ocean steamers and taken across to the European markets.

TICKS ON LAMBS.

C. H. in Tribune and Farmer.

Several years ago I had four hundred lambs, that I had bought during the summer and fall previous. I had fed them well and they were fat, but to my surprise they were covered with

ticks. Being a green hand at sheep-raising I did not know what to do, and sought advice from older and more experienced persons. One told me to go home and feed my lambs sulphur freely mixed with ground feed, or salt. I did so, and soon found that the ticks were leaving the bodies of the lambs, and working out into the wool. And in a few days the lambs were spotted with ticks. The ticks soon became poor and began to drop off, and shortly the ground was strewn with ticks, and every time I went to see the lambs I would get a dozen or more ticks on me, and if I had been as badly off for hands as a lamb, I should have been obliged to use sulphur or be tormented with ticks. Suffice to say, that by shearing-time the ticks were all gone. I still feed sulphur occasionally and have no ticks. My flock is healthy—I have lost but two this winter out of a flock of a thousand.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Weekly Paper published in the Stock and Farming interests
of Canada.

SUBSCRIPTION, - - \$2.00 per Annum

ADVERTISING RATES.

For line, each insertion, 30 cents.
(Nonpareil measurement, 12 lines to one inch.)

Breeders' cards, five line space, \$20.00 per annum; each additional line \$5.00 per annum.

Condensed advertisements under classified headings, one cent per word, each insertion, for which cash must accompany order, as accounts will not be opened for them.

Contract rates on application.
All communications to be addressed to

CANADIAN BREEDER,
COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.
TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, August 28th, 1885.

Advertisements of an objectionable or questionable character will not be received for insertion in this paper.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street) where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

N. W. AYER & SON, Times building, Philadelphia, are agents for this paper. Files may be seen and contracts made at their office.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER is represented in Liverpool by Mr. J. F. Reid, Chapel Walks, where contracts for advertising may be made and subscriptions sent.

THE HORSE SUPPLY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

If the average Canadian farmer could read one-half the complaints which come from England regarding the deficiency of the horse supply, it ought not to be difficult to convince him that it would be worth his while to take some pains to raise good horses for the English market rather than to continue breeding mongrels not worth shipping two hundred miles from home.

As has been pointed out again and again, Canada appears to possess certain conditions of climate or soil, or both, particularly favorable to the breeding and rearing of horses remarkably sound as to legs, wind, and general constitution. It is not necessary just here to enter into the alleged causes of this superiority which Canadian-bred horses are known to possess; it is enough to know that they possess it, and that with sound wind, legs, and constitution upon which to begin, our breeders are not making that progress that might be expected of them.

The whole difficulty is found in two evils, "cheap stallions," and "utterly purposeless and thoroughly unsystematic breeding." Good mares are often bred to worthless and wholly unsuitable stallions simply because the owner of the mare has no very definite idea as to the kind of foal she ought to produce. Farmers have a general notion that they must breed for size and substance, evidently thinking that if the foals pos-

sess these qualifications all other excellences will come as a matter of course. Of course it is unnecessary to say that while height and weight combined with high condition will often cover up serious faults in a horse which would quickly be discovered in the case of a smaller animal in moderate condition, they are characteristics which cannot take the place of faultless conformation, quality, and courage.

We have said again and again to the Canadian farmer, "breed to thoroughbred stallions of size and substance," but still the thoroughbreds are neglected as compared with the big Clydesdales, though the latter meet with only scattering instances where the mare is big enough to be a suitable mate for the stallion.

To illustrate how thoroughly open the market is to the breeder of hunters, it may be well to make an extract from a letter written by Mr. Albert Clayton, of Sherborne, England, to the *London Live Stock Journal*:-

"The breeding of half-bred horses—not of hunters only, but of all sorts—ought to be, as it formerly was, a national industry. It has, I fear, been so neglected and mismanaged of late years that it has gone beyond the powers of private enterprise to resuscitate it and place it on a firm and satisfactory footing. This is another reason why I am in favor of the State stepping forward to assist in re-establishing the business. It is positively humiliating to have to acknowledge that we cannot supply our own wants in the matter of horse-flesh, and that we must depend on our colonies in the event of a war for the needful chargers for our cavalry. Why have we fallen so low? Because, forsooth, the State has never interfered with private enterprise. The result of this has been that poverty and cupidity combined have drained this country to such an extent that the half-bred horse of size and power adapted for general utility purposes is fast dying out. The poor Arab is wiser than we are—half-barbarian, ignorant, and avaricious, as he is supposed to be—in the matter of horse-breeding, for nothing will induce him to part with his mares. We have been called a horse-loving nation, and it has been said that a horse is an Englishman's pride, his most coveted and cherished possession. Is this the case now, when we are compelled to admit that we know not how to mount our soldiers, or to supply our every-day wants with suitable animals? Let us boast no more, then, but set to work with a will to regain, if not too late, our supremacy in the matter of horse-flesh. Let us frankly own that we have been beaten at our own game—acknowledge that the Germans and Austrians have been cleverer than we have been; and let us not be above pocketing our pride and following their example, and profiting by their experience. Do not let us forget that 'pride cometh before a fall.' It was hoped, and predicted, that horse shows would stimulate horse-breeding, and that our horses would be improved thereby. This, alas! has not been the case. The practical result of horse shows is 'hunters that know nothing of hunting, hacks that never have been hacked, roadsters that have never

performed a journey, and harness horses that never travel except in the show-ring!' These are not my words, but they so adequately and clearly express what I have long felt and seen that I cannot do better than quote them. But it may be asked, Cannot the breeding of half-bred horses be reduced to more of a certainty, and made to pay? I say yes, but not as it is now pursued. There seems to be no valid reason why horses should not be bred, and improved, as successfully as cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, dogs, &c. When a Shorthorn breeder desires to breed, what does he do? Does he not select the very best bull and cow he can for the purpose, and when he has succeeded in commencing a herd does he not retain for breeding purposes the choicest and most perfect of his animals of both sexes? He does not say: 'There is a bull or a cow, no good trying to sell him or her, I will keep them on for breeding.' Yet this is exactly what is done by breeders of half-bred horses. They unhesitatingly sell and part with all their best—i.e., most saleable and marketable—mares, and breed from what they cannot get rid of, when too old or too infirm for use. Is it surprising, then, that the result is disappointment and loss?"

Mr. Clayton closes his letter with the following sensible suggestions:-

"A mule does not seem a very promising subject to begin improving; but look at what Mr. Sutherland has achieved. How is it hounds have so greatly improved, whilst the horses which follow them have deteriorated? Simply because the former have been carefully bred—the soundest stock only used—whilst the latter have been bred anyhow. Selection, then, is the breeder's watch-word. He must, in the first instance, know what he would like to produce, and he must then endeavor to find sire and dam of the type required. Bone and blood are what he should aim at, coupled with size, action, and soundness. A cardinal maxim in all breeding is that 'like begets like.' To be successful in breeding this must ever be borne in mind, nor should it be forgotten that defects either in sire or dam are almost sure to be transmitted. It therefore behoves the breeder to eschew especially faulty animals as parents. Hereditary unsoundness, as well as defects in conformation, temper, and action, is fatal to successful breeding of half-bred horses. Dealers will tell you that small—i.e., undersized—light-weight horses are already too plentiful, and that there is no money in them. The demand for powerful, short-legged horses, combining blood, bone, size—i.e., attitude and action—is increasing, and cannot be supplied. The breeder's object should, then, be to meet this want. Provided that the sire selected is suitable in all other respects, it does not matter, in my opinion, that he is not quite clean-bred, or that he has never won a race. Our object is to breed horses of general utility to supply a pressing want; not to produce a lot of flashy, speedy animals useless for any purpose. Two of the best hunter sires in England at this moment

are not in the Stud-book, but that does not prevent their getting valuable half-bred stock. What has been done for the cart-horse may be done for the 'light-legged' horse. The improvement in the various breeds of cart-horses is only and solely due to 'selection' and to the application of common sense. Hunter sires—some good, many (very many) bad—are ubiquitous, and during the season are busy enough. How is it, then, this bitter cry of 'no horses suitable for cavalry work' goes up, alas! as yet unheeded by the authorities? Is it not the absence of mares suitable for breeding which causes the deficiency? Hence I say, establish depots for mares, and let them be retained till our stock of good horses exceeds the demand; and when we have too many for our own wants, then, but not till then, we may be generous, and let the foreigners into the markets. The horses purchased for the army in the year 1884 numbered 1,274; of these 556 were four-year-olds and 452 three-year-olds. Ireland supplied 841, and England only 433! Are not these statistics sufficient to show that our prosperity is seriously endangered, and that it is high time steps were taken to replenish our horse stock?"

INSECT PESTS IN MANITOBA.

Under this heading the (Chicago) *National Live Stock Journal* says:—

"Some weeks ago, taking up an article on comfort in pasture, which appeared in the weekly edition of *The Journal*, THE CANADIAN BREEDER suggested, as an addition, the burning of smudges, or smoke fires, at night, to keep off troublesome insects—a suggestion that struck us as rather a novel idea. However, a correspondent writing to the *Toronto Globe* from Manitoba confirms the former paper's reference to their use in the North-West, and at the same time gives an account of insect pests in that region, which suggests that Riel and his followers must be regarded by the inhabitants as comparatively harmless sort of creatures. The serious question, however, the correspondent referred to does not lose sight of, and it is, how in the world are animals so pestered to lay on flesh?"

Here follows a letter from some tenderfoot who would have done much better to stay at home with his "Ma" than to have come out to a new country to make a living. The mosquitoes in any country where they have not much in the shape of live stock to feed upon will attack men, horses, or cattle with considerable ferocity. The insects are troublesome in Manitoba, but not more so than they are in many other parts of Canada and the United States. But it is not with the tenderfoot correspondent of the *Toronto Globe* that we have occasion to deal just now, as people of his sort are unhappily too easy to find in this country. But what is our contemporary thinking of to regard the building of smudges for cattle as a novel idea? If he had an intimate knowledge of many of the states and territories where his own really excellent paper must circulate ex-

tensively he would surely know that the idea is not a novel one. In many parts of Minnesota the insect pests are quite as troublesome as they are in Manitoba, and if they are not protected by smudges it is because the farmers there now do not understand their business as well as did their predecessors ten or a dozen years ago. Or has the writer of the above paragraph never heard of the practice which prevails in Arkansas of tying a piece of lighted touchwood to the collar of a plough horse in order to protect him from insect pests?

As for cattle laying on flesh in spite of these pests in Manitoba and the North-West, the best answer to the above conjectures is to be found in what has already been accomplished on the ranges of Alberta. It is all nonsense to suppose that the insects are any worse in our North-West territories than they are in any other newly settled region on this continent. Tenderfeet are the same the world over. They are always finding out wonders of some kind wherever they are. This fresh correspondent of *The Globe* will doubtless find many other very commonplace things in Manitoba and the North-West which he will retail as wonders to those who have the patience to read his letters.

ANOTHER CANADIAN RACE HORSE GOING TO THE STUD.

One of the most popular as well as one of the fastest horses ever foaled in Canada has gone hopelessly amiss at Saratoga, and will be immediately sold or placed in the stud. In any event his racing days are now over, and Disturbance will without doubt end his days in the stud.

Disturbance is not a tall horse, but he covers a good deal of ground, and is in all respects a horse of great substance, but remarkably compact withal. He is a good hard brown, is a very stylish and imposing animal to look at, and can show a wealth of muscle that a cart horse might envy. His record proves beyond question that he was a good horse, even in first-class company, up to seven furlongs, while there have been few, if any, Canadian-bred horses that were his equal at any distance up to a mile and a half. As a weight carrier he has had few equals in any country, and his iron constitution made him a capital campaigner. Though it might be urged that he is not strictly thoroughbred, the stain that he receives through Wagner Joe is no closer than the Brimmer cross in Longfellow, himself one of the greatest of racehorses, and the sire of such good ones as Leonatus, Thora, and Free-land. His performances have placed him in the very front rank of the sprinters and weight carriers, as a few extracts from his long and brilliant record will show.

Aug. 7th, 1882, at Saratoga, he ran $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile with 111 lbs. up, in 1.15.

Aug. 18th, over the same course, same year, he ran a mile in 1.47 with 148 lbs. up.

May 13th, same year, over Woodbine (a slow track) he ran $\frac{3}{4}$ weights for age in 1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In 1883, at Woodbine, he ran $\frac{3}{4}$ in 1.16 $\frac{1}{2}$, with

128 lbs. up, and on the same day he won the first heat of a mile heats race in 1.43 $\frac{1}{2}$, with 115 lbs. up.

This year he ran seven furlongs in 1.30.

While yet a mere colt Disturbance was bred to Nettie (by Luther), his own half-sister, and the result was the phenomenally speedy though somewhat erratic Direction; but if this his first essay should prove an average sample of what he can produce, the speedy son of Terror will soon win a reputation in the stud that will far outshine his brilliant career upon the turf.

Disturbance would be a wonderfully good horse for some North-West ranchman. He would impart style, size, substance, and speed to the Cayuse ponies without being a too violent cross upon them. On the other hand, it would seem a pity to have such a stallion go out of Ontario at a time like this, when our equine stock is so much in need of improvement and refinement. Coupled with big mares, he should get crack hunters and fancy saddle horses, while with small ones he should get cobs of the very best type. It is to be hoped at all events that Disturbance will remain in this country, where he is not only well known himself, but where both his sire and dam were well known to a majority of the horsemen now upon the turf, and by whom they are remembered as thoroughly good ones.

EXPORTATION OF CATTLE TO ENGLAND.

It would seem the stockmen of England are very far from being a unit on the subject of receiving into that country lean cattle from this side of the Atlantic. After alluding somewhat parenthetically to the very great trouble likely to be brought about by the introduction, into every homestead and tract of pasturage, of animals reared without any habit of being restrained within bounds, and reeking from the consequences of a prolonged imprisonment upon truck and under deck, a writer in the *London Live Stock Journal* says:—"There will be curious problems to solve in the way of ascertaining as to what extent the national belief is sound that a feeder's success is promoted by reliance upon young digestions and upon hereditary tendency to put on flesh. It is proved here in England that the older a lot of animals are, the less number of pounds per day is added to each 1,000 lbs. of live-weight. Let 10,000 lbs. of live-weight be contained within the hides of 10 animals under 18 months; it may fairly be expected to increase at the rate of 20 lbs. a day, if the cattle be well fed. Should, however, the 10,000 lbs. of live-weight be disposed of upon the frames of six animals of from 40 to 48 months, these—although they would consume as much food in the day—would not swell at the rate above 10 lbs. in the day. The employing the older lot to make beef is therefore the more costly process. And, if breeding means anything, it means that a beast which for generations has been carefully bred from ancestors on both sides inclined to fatten has acquired an hereditary tendency to lay on flesh

which cattle not so restricted do not possess. It is because Americans think this to be the fact that they come here to buy our longest-pedigreed bulls. Yet we are now expected to believe—if the importation of Wyoming stores be a sound measure—that the produce after one or two generations of second-rate bulls upon Texan cows are 'the same cattle' as home-breds which have nine or ten such generations. As well might we be asked to believe that forks and spoons, electro-plated once or twice, are equal in value to the same sized and shaped implements of solid silver."

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

SOCRATES (45640).

This animal is the property of Mr. James Hunter, Sunnyside Farm, Alma, Ontario. He is a fine specimen of Booth blood, and was bred by Mr. Hugh Aylmer, West Dereham Abbey. In color he is a beautiful dark red, and has fine, clean, deep shoulders, with good long quarters, and a very straight top; stands at the head of Mr. Hunter's valuable herd. His sire was Sir Simeon (42412) of the Flower tribe, and traces direct to R. Collings' Nonpareil. His dam was Cassiopea by Sir Wilfred (37484). Sir Wilfred is by Royal Benedict (for many years the principal sire at Warlaby). At the Aylesby sale in 1875, twenty-five animals of the Flower tribe averaged £976 18s. 3d., or about \$2,800. Socrates has proved himself a wonderful sire.

THE DAIRYMAN.

A monthly paper published in Montreal, devoted to the dairy interests of the Dominion. This paper has recently passed into the hands of Mr. James Cheesman, an agricultural chemist of large experience. We wish him every success in his enterprise. The following is quoted from the Montreal Star:—

"The scope of this magazine is not purely practical; it also advocates art in the dairy, and gives some interesting *rapprochements* between a sense of beauty and fitness in the fixings of the dairy and the raising of the standard of production. Altogether the magazine advocates 'higher education' in the dairy"

Correspondence.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

From our own Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11th, 1885.

Our market yesterday was really a little better, 13½c. per lb. being made for top sorts, but this result was obtained solely through holding back a large portion of the stock available for market. Out of some 1,200 head received in time only 500 were shown, the balance being reserved for Manchester and Wakefield. The sheep from Canada are very much better than for some seasons past, but prices are so wretchedly low there can be no profit in them. For three weeks our markets have been crowded with sheep run off the grass prematurely owing to the long drought, and values dropped considerably in consequence. The copious showers which have fallen since have improved

matters, but it is very doubtful if Dominion sheep will be able to compete with the native article now offered freely at 14 to 15c. per lb. Figuring on quotations reported from Toronto, which show export sheep as worth \$3.75 to \$4 live weight, 12c. per lb. here is not enough to make the deal a profitable one. Buyers of shipping cattle at 4½ to 5½c. per lb. with a 70s. freight are bound to quit the business abruptly, unless they are filling "space" for shipping companies, in which case the latter ought to let well alone.

LONDON MARKET.

The supply of native stock was only moderate on Monday, but over 1,000 Canadians filled up the gap. Most of these were good useful cattle, although not such a gilt-edged show as last week's. Trade was very slow, and 13½c. was the extreme figure, the average being a fraction less than 13c. per lb.

MANCHESTER TO-DAY

Was duller than Liverpool, and it is almost certain that the slight advance got there yesterday was swamped by the Salford prices to-day. The whole Dominion division were on the market—Bater & Goodfellow, A. J. Thompson, John Sullivan, Wm. Cruit, &c., &c., and will likely have the benefit of each other's company in Wakefield to-morrow.

GLASGOW,

On Thursday last, with 1,019 cattle and 1,300 sheep from Montreal, was fairly good, 14c. being quoted for best bullocks, with 13 to 13½c. for good useful weights. Mutton in this market was quoted as better, but our Dominion sheep only made from 12 to 13c. per lb. (sinking offal.)

ARRIVALS AT LIVERPOOL

For week ending 7th August consisted of 1,071 cattle and 966 sheep from Montreal; from U. S. ports 1,339 cattle were landed and 8,409 qrs. fresh beef. In London, for same period, 1,126 Canadian cattle were received, and 2,376 cattle and 472 sheep from United States.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Dulness still prevails in the grain trade, buyers holding their hand until the first glut of new wheat comes into the market, when speculators may be expected to buy up all they can at low rates. It is against this that English farmers ought just now to be especially warned. An analysis of the leading markets of the past week, which is given by "Dornbusch," shows the following results:—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Dearer	2	1	2
Firm but unchanged...	3	1	12
Dull but unchanged...	36	26	26
Cheaper	15	4	1

This is supported by the returns on the sales of English corn, as published by the Board of Trade, which at the 200 returning markets showed the following as the trade of the week:—

	Quantities Sold.		Average Price.	
	Qrs.	Bus.	s.	d.
Wheat	38,070	1	33	6
Barley	116	6	27	11
Oats	1,238	6	23	6

These figures show a decline of 7d. per quarter for wheat, of 1s. for oats, barley (with a small sale) showing an advance of 11d.

HORNCASTLE HORSE FAIR.

This important fair held yesterday (Monday, 10th Aug.). Horses were not so plentiful as on some occasions, first-class animals being scarce. The foreign trade, principally with France, Germany, and Italy, was good. Prices for good hunters ranged up to \$1,000, good harness horses to \$600, and a large number of Irish from \$250 to \$500.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John Boomer arrived here on Saturday last, and renewed his acquaintance with the folks round Chapel Walks. Mr. B. used to think that fine old British ale was worth coming all the way from Toronto to sample, but now he swears by the Welsh stuff as measured out in the little brown jug.

THE BRITISH HORSE TRADE.

Writing to the *Morning Post* (London, Eng.) a "horse agent" thus discourses on the trade: "The season has been brief and broken, but prices have been well sustained and sales have been a good average. The statistical position of the market for many seasons to come must be in favor of the breeder of real quality. The competition for high-class horses is no longer confined to London, Glasgow, Manchester, or Liverpool, but other great manufacturing centres compete with the landed proprietors of the country. Then there is a strong demand abroad for anything that can move and has a wear and tear character about it. Jobmasters again find it to their interests to invest no longer in seasoned, stale-jointed horses, with an absence of presence, character, and action, but nice, fresh, young horses, upstanding, nicely-blooded, with power and action. Thus with a short supply and an all-round demand, prices have had an upward tendency for animals combining general excellence and free action; and this in the general market. Horses with unrivalled action, breeding, and high-class character are sold so well by breeders, that the margin for profit is considerably curtailed for the dealer. Hunters and shooting ponies promise a grand trade this season, inquiry having begun in good earnest with August for horses with ability and manners—i.e., well made and bred, good action, shoulders in the right place, deep back ribs, well-developed hocks, and a muscular neck, 15.3 to 16.1. Shooting cobs and ponies must stand as firm as the Rock of Dunnamace (if satisfactory results are to be obtained) under fire, sure-footed and nimble, up to weight. What the breeder should aim at producing is a really clever animal with blood, action, and substance, ability and manners; getting quit of the three-cornered sort in favor of a nicely-balanced and truly shaped horse, a fine performer, neither undersized on the one hand nor outsized on the other. Fashion, stoutness, substance, and breeding will make a name and command a market the like of which no previous generation of horse-breeders has ever witnessed. The carriages are lighter, our roads perfection, and many buyers like a blood tit. The lady's carriage must be well horsed, hence the demand has swung round in quality, action, and power in this market, and horses strong and coarse are a very indifferent sale. Strength with refinement meets the demand—nothing else."

MR. McRAE'S FARM AT GUELPH—GALLOWAYS AND CLYDESDALES.

From our own Reporter.

I had the pleasure of a short inspection of Mr. McRae's herd of Galloway cattle, Guelph, on the 22nd inst., and was exceedingly pleased with the stock I saw, but what surprised me most, knowing that Mr. McRae was a successful exhibitor, was, that I found all the cattle in the pastures, and his grand old bull, 6 yrs. old I believe, going along with the breeding cows. I was told that all the cattle on the place, with the exception of a calf or two, were at pasture both day and night, and were fed nothing stronger than a little green corn once or twice a day. Before I make a few remarks on the stock I would like to say a

word or two about the condition of his farm. I was taken up with the division of his fields, which were laid out in fields of from 9 to 10 acres each, which I think for a small farm is useful and economical, for it should be every man's aim, who breeds thoroughbred cattle of any description, to have a sufficient number of fields well fenced to allow of his separating his young heifers from his in-calf heifers, and his older cattle should be separated also. I was pleased to note the manner in which Mr. McRae had divided his fields and his stock in them, the clean cultivation in which I could see the fields were kept; but, as he said, it was trying work when every farmer did not take the same interest in cleaning his land, and the consequence was that his land was not so free from weeds, thistles, &c., as he desired.

We first visited the field where he kept his yearling heifers, five in number, and going with them was a very superior yearling bull. Two of the heifers I was told were prize winners last year at Toronto and Ottawa, and from their present appearance will be formidable competitors this season. Next we visited the in-calf heifers, 7 altogether, and good ones they certainly were. From amongst them no doubt Mr. McRae will be able to select two or three good enough for exhibition. In the same field there was a 6-year-old cow, a grand cow indeed, but she has never been exhibited. I could not help remarking to Mr. McRae the depth of her sides, short legs, and wonderfully spring ribs. She is due to calve in October. Beside her stood her 2-year-old daughter, a first prize taker at Toronto and Ottawa; she also was far advanced in calf. I thought she would make a better cow than her dam, Mr. McRae thought she would be a larger cow. Perhaps he did not see much room for improvement in the dam.

In the next and last bunch were the breeding cows, and a few calves suckling their dams. Mr. McRae told me that all his cattle would bring up their first calf. There were 8 cows in all, good even cows, and among them the best on the farm, so I thought, a 6-year-old cow, a winner of first honors at Kingston, Guelph, and Ottawa; she had a very superior calf at foot. But I think the most conspicuous animal in the field was the sire of the young calves and yearling heifers, viz.: McLeod of Drumlanerig, bred by the Duke of Buccleugh. He is a bull of good size, remarkably long, good level top and splendid buttocks, with good flesh and fine quality, the last of which was a noticeable feature in the whole herd. McLeod of Drumlanerig was never beaten in a show ring. In April last Mr. McRae sold 17 cows and bulls, and in July 19 cows and bulls, the cows selling for from three to six hundred dollars apiece, and bulls from two to three hundred each. A number of the cows had calves and a number of them without. There were also five imported Clydesdale mares, good useful horses, and Mr. McRae makes them useful, for they have no lazy time of it, but have to work on the farm and do their share. There was a yearling filly of great bone and substance, and a three-year-old stallion, Blue Bonnet, got by Coarswall from Kathleen, bred by T. Biggar & Son, Chippleton, Dalbeattie. He is a fine horse, with good back, quarters, and rib, and great, strong, bony legs, with abundance of hair.

If I have not already trespassed too much, I would like to say that I commend Mr. McRae on the economical manner in which he fits his cattle for show, and at the close of the season I feel sure that he will be a great deal more in pocket, directly, than others who have had their cattle in the stables

all the year round, and indirectly his gains will be greater still, as there is no risk of "stuffed up" animals proving barren, and not the great danger found in reducing them to a medium condition, which has often to be resorted to before they can be made to breed.

HON. D. REESOR'S JERSEY FARM, ELM PARK, MARKHAM, ONTARIO, CANADA.

On my visit to Mr. Reesor's farm I was fortunate enough to meet the owner. It is a fine farm, well cultivated, good soil and thoroughly drained, and considering the state in which the present proprietor found the place some five or six years ago, there is a great improvement, and instead of the land growing nothing but thistles, you can scarcely see one on the farm. The crops of wheat, oats, roots, &c., were looking very well, and the pastures also. I was a little surprised when Mr. Reesor told me that none of the growing crops we passed on our way to the pasture had received any manure. Arriving, at last, at the pasture, I was much struck by the animals before me. Truly they were a beautiful lot, and do the proprietor much credit. I will give a brief description of each individual. The first one, a very good cow, Lady Ernest, four years of age, of that dark grey color which is so much admired, and possessing a good udder and full of quality, her dam being Lily of Glen Rouge, bred by Mr. Rolph, of Glen Rouge Farm, Markham, sired by Prince Ernest, who traces to Welcome, and to whom Princess 2nd owes her valuable qualities, the noted Jersey with the record of 46 lbs. 12 oz. of butter in seven days, and it is believed she owes this great productive quality to the sire Welcome.

The next one a smart yearling heifer, possessing a fine head and appearance, and is indeed a promising one. She is called Lady Belle, a daughter of St. Lambert.

We come next to a lighter colored one, but nevertheless a good one, bought from Mr. Rolph, and called Belle Lucrative, having a capital udder, fine neck, head, and quality, and if tested would make a good record. The next one is Princess Minnette, a good milker, giving very rich milk, about 25 per cent. of cream. She was sired by Prince Boulebot, also tracing to Welcome, the one above all others producing cows of great merit of the Coomassie family. Her dam was Minnette of St. Lambert. Next is a daughter of Kitty of St. Lambert, possessing 95 per cent. of the blood of Mary Anne of St. Lambert, and she is certainly a beauty, about seven months old, and if lucky will do somebody good. Satin-bird is the next that takes my attention; she is a two-year-old heifer bred by Valancy E. Fuller, Esq., her dam was imported direct from the Island of Jersey. She possesses a very good udder, and it is hard to say what record she could make if tested properly. Mr. Reesor sold her month old calf recently for \$300. We next come to Coquette of Glen Rouge, bred by Mr. Rolph, and purchased by Mr. Reesor at two years old. She is a cow of large size for a Jersey, as well as having other excellent points, and has recently dropped a b. c., and has a record of 16 lbs. 4 oz. of butter in seven days at three years old. Coquette was sired by Lorne of St. Lambert, who is now heading the herd of Mr. Cooper, Pennsylvania, one of the largest importers of Jerseys on the continent; her dam is Sweet Briar, with a record of 23 lbs. 12 oz. of butter in seven days, and was sold by Mr. Reesor to Mr. Jeffrey, of Eglinton, for \$2,000. Mr. Reesor at one time refused the magnificent offer of \$4,000, made

by Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., for Sweet Briar and her heifer calf.

We will take the young bulls next, before we go to see the calves, and truly they are a fine lot. One is a two-year-old, Briar Pogis, a very good animal, but is kept in thin condition by his service. He is a son of Sweet Briar, previously mentioned. His sire was Diana's Rioter, who is a Stoke Pogis Victor Hugo bull, and therefore Briar Pogis combines the pure St. Lambert's blood. The other bull is a yearling of very great merit, and would be preferred by many to the two-year-old one. He is called Stoke Pogis Prince; his size is good, color and form excellent, and is a son of the first mentioned beautiful cow, Lady Ernest, who is so closely bred to Welcome, the bull who figures so prominently in the pedigree of the celebrated Princess 2nd, whose record on 7 days was 46 lbs. 12 oz. Stoke Pogis Prince's sire is Diana's Rioter, one of the best Stoke Pogis-Victor Hugo bulls, and is therefore strongly marked with the St. Lambert's blood as well as that of Welcome. The next is a Victor Hugo bull called Prince Hugo. He is a very good animal and a good color, nearly solid grey, full of quality, and has every appearance of being a good and impressive sire; his sire was Middlefield Boy, the sire of Prince Pogis, his dam was Moss Rose, a full sister to the dam of Mary Anne of St. Lambert, the celebrated cow that made 36 lbs. 10 oz. of butter in 7 days. He has therefore 50 per cent. of the blood of Mary Anne of St. Lambert, and has 75 per cent. of the blood of Mary Anne's only son Prince Pogis, who was recently sold by Mr. Fuller for the sum of \$10,000. The last, but not least, is a yearling son of Belle Lucrative, purchased from Mr. Rolph, sired by Diana's Rioter; he is a bull of immense quality, and the richest color, with a splendid head and well-formed body. All the cattle are entered on the A. J. C. C. Record except the last named yearling and the four calves which we are about to visit, but all are eligible for registry.

The calves deserve special notice, as they are a splendid lot. The first is a bull calf from Princess Minnette, sired by Briar Pogis; so far it is a calf possessing all that could be desired. The next two are in a small pasture by themselves. One is a six months old daughter of Kitty of St. Lambert, with 95 per cent. of the blood of Mary Anne of St. Lambert. She is a calf of very great beauty; the color is good, being of the richest grey hair, and skin like velvet. Her length is remarkable, with a wonderful depth of body, and such a head. She should be called Duchess of the Jerseys. Such a calf is not often seen, possessing an udder like a cow already. She, also, is sired by Briar Pogis. The other calf is a lengthy calf and very promising, and is sired by Diana's Rioter from Beauty of Ley Farm, both sire and dam of the pure St. Lambert stock. Mr. Reesor sold Beauty of Ley Farm recently for \$700, reserving the calf. The last is a young calf about two days old sired by Briar Pogis; it is a highly bred one, of good color, and ought to be a source of profit to her owner. Its dam is Coquette of Glen Rouge, with a record of 16 lbs. 4 oz. in seven days when three years of age without excessive feeding. But if I am not mistaken we shall hear of something greater from her.

A brief account of a few of Mr. Reesor's last sales of stock may not be found out of place. A year ago Mr. Reesor sold Diana of St. Lambert, to Mrs. Jones of Brockville, Ont., for the nice figure of \$2,500, she being a Stoke Pogis-Victor Hugo cow, and a year ago Mrs. Jones sold her B. C. to a gentleman in

Tennessee. Mr. Morrow, of Cherry, Morrow & Co., Nashville, for the very nice sum of \$3,500 cash. Last year Mr. Reesor realized from sales of his own breeding over \$6,000. Last year one of his cows brought him over \$2,000, and a calf he sold for \$1,200.

Briar Pogis, the sire of the three last mentioned calves, and which stands at the head of the herd, is doing service for Mr. Rolph, Jeffrey, and Mr. Savles of Rhode Island, who specially left animals to be served by him. It will be observed that Mr. Reesor's stock is composed almost exclusively of Stoke Pogis-Victor Hugo blood, which in a great measure accounts for the good prices and ready sales.

L. R.

THE POINTS OF THE SHIRE HORSE.

The following is a description of the points of the Shire horse as contained in a pamphlet by Mr. Gilbert Murray:—

No. 1. *The Muzzle*.—Here the organ of touch is highly developed; the muzzle should not be too fine, and clothed with a tassel of hair, a true indication of pure lineage.

No. 2. *The Nostrils*.—These are the seat of the olfactory nerves, or organs of smell, enabling the animal to judge of the quality of its food, and to distinguish between strangers and those with whom it has become familiar; these are also the great passages for supplying the lungs in the act of respiration, both the flow and return passes through the same course; these cavities are likewise the organs of voice, through which, in the act of neighing, the sound reverberates. The nostrils should be large, and the skin which covers them thin and elastic, in order to admit of expansion when the animal is subjected to severe exercise.

No. 3. *The Face*.—This should be slightly arched, technically Roman nosed, clean, and slightly tapering to the muzzle.

No. 4. *The Forehead*.—This should be broad and clean, slightly tapering downwards; a well-developed forehead gives an intelligent expression to the countenance.

No. 5. *The Eye*.—This is a most important organ in the horse, and should be large and prominent. In order to prevent undue pressure on so sensitive an organ, the eyelid should be thin. The eye of the horse embraces a wide range of vision, by a peculiar muscular development, the eye can rotate in a variety of directions at the will of the animal. These muscles have likewise the power of contracting or expanding the focus of the eye, to enable it to examine with equal facility near or distant objects. The eye is of a spherical form, convex rather than flat.

No. 6. *The Neck* should be deep and long, rising from the top of the withers, well arched, and tapering towards the setting on of the head.

No. 7. *The Shoulders*, the chief seat of the posterior muscles: these should be deep, wide, sloping well back into the chine. In the cart-horse the withers should be thick and broad; when the shoulders are otherwise well placed, broad massive withers do not, as is generally supposed, impede free action. The formation of the shoulders is one of the leading points of the cart-horse. In these days a draught animal, however otherwise well developed, if of inferior action, is practically of little value.

No. 8. *Breast or Bosom*.—This should be wide and muscular.

No. 9. *The Arm*, as it appears from a side view, should be broad and powerful, placed well outside the trunk, and showing great muscular development at its junction with the shoulder-blade.

No. 10. *The Elbow*, the point of which should have an outward rather than an inward inclination.

No. 11. *The Knee*, viewed from the front, should be large, flat, and clear.

No. 12. *The Cannon-bone*.—This should be clean and straight in front from the knee to the pastern, supported by well-developed muscles, showing a broad surface gradually tapering from the shin backwards, presenting a flat surface to side view, with the tendons from the knee to fetlock clothed with a profusion of long silky hair; a large growth of coarse hair on the shin is objectionable, as being indicative of round bone and weak back tendons.

No. 13. *The Pasterns*.—The elasticity in the action of a horse principally depends upon the length and obliquity of his pasterns, hence the upright pastern is not only objectionable, but a serious defect in the cart-horse, when subjected to hard work the joints soon begin to knuckle over, inducing ossification of the cartilages, ring-bone, and contracted feet.

No. 14. *The Foot*.—This should be of good size, wide at the heels, and well dished, sloping rather than upright in front, and the horn or crust tough and elastic. The principal infirmity of the cart-horse is side or ring-bone—both fore and hind-feet are equally liable to the malady. This is a bony deposit which forms round the coronet; wherever it exists in the slightest degree, it constitutes unsoundness. It extends rapidly, and involves the cartilages of the foot. In some cases it originates from accidents. As a rule, it has a fixed hereditary tendency, hence the prudent breeder cannot be too careful in the selection of his animals.

No. 15. *The Withers* should be broad on the top, sloping well backwards into the back, rising forwards in an arching form to the crest.

No. 16. *The Back* should be short and muscular.

No. 17. *The Girth* should be deep and round.

No. 18. *Loin* broad, strong, and well covered.

No. 19. *F flank* deep, forming a continuously straight underline.

No. 20. *Ribs* well sprung and deep, giving the body a cylindrical form.

No. 21. *Sheath* large and well forward.

No. 22. *Quarters* broad, deep, and muscular, descending well down to the gaskins when viewed from behind, forming a straight line with the barrel and shoulders.

No. 23. *Gaskins* short and muscular.

No. 24. *Hocks*.—This is one of the most important points of the draught horse, as being the chief source of his power and utility. The wonderful and complicated structure of the hock joint, and the strain to which it is subjected, render it highly susceptible to injury and disease. Viewed from behind they should present a clean and clearly defined appearance, in which the strong ligaments stand out in prominent relief, whilst they present a broad-side view to the observer.

No. 25. *The Hips* should be wide, full, and square on the top.

No. 26. *The Croup* should slope very slightly from the hips to the setting on of the tail.

No. 27. *The Tail* should proceed from the level of the croup with the quarters, projecting somewhat beyond its setting on, as indicative of quality. The tail should be covered with long silky hair.

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BEE PASTURAGE.

From the Farm, Stock, and Home.

Though it may not be a demonstrated fact, there can be hardly any question but it will pay to plant for bees. Every bee-keeper should scatter motherwort, catnip, figwort, spiderwort, sweet clover, and Rocky Mountain bee plant seed in all the waste places about the apiary. These are harmless plants to the farmer, and as their presence adds to the wealth of the country, he is a benefactor who causes their introduction and spread. They are more beautiful than May-weed, nettles, or smart-weed, and may well supersede these cumberers of the ground. It is well worth while, too, for our bee-keepers to stimulate the growth of alsike clover. Let them see that the ladies have an abundance of mignonette in the garden; and ever bear in mind that raspberries give us a luscious fruit, which costs very little, and more—furnishes the bees with nectar that equals that of the clovers and basswood, when converted into honey. To be sure, the raspberry, white and alsike clover, and the tulip come at about the same time. Yet, who has not noticed that after the clovers will utterly fail to attract the bees, then the raspberry blossoms will be ringing with the joyous hum of our pets of the hive. Plants, like insects, are very susceptible to changes in the weather, and vary in the degree which the weather effects to modify their functional activity. So success will often vary exceedingly with the greater or less number of honey plants, even though all are in bloom at the same time. In this connection, we all should observe the plants in reference to the soil on which they grow. The Rocky Mountain bee plant and mignonette do well on light sandy soil; figwort and spider plant do very poorly. It is well to note the natural soil of the plant, and if we wish to change its habit, do it gradually, that the transition be not too violent. Figwort grows naturally on rich, heavy, moist soils. To change it at once to lightest land is a very abrupt transition.

COUNTRY DAINTIES.

D. H. R. Goodale in Country Gentleman.

How many real country dainties come from the dairy! You will not realize how many until you consider the subject closely. To begin at the beginning, there are those who greatly enjoy a drink of new milk, warm from the cow. Many invalids and delicate children are materially benefitted by it. At the farmhouse a generous pitcher of new milk should always be provided at breakfast and tea, and as some do not like the natural warmth, it is well to have two pitchers, one of fresh milk, and one of cold milk of the previous milking.

Then, first among luxuries, put the free use of cream. That admirable invention, the creamer, gives us sweet cream in quantity without waste, which, under the natural atmospheric conditions, is really impossible. Many convalescents and others will be glad to drink a glass of this cream once or twice a day, even, if necessary, at a stated extra price. I have known a long daily ride taken for this purpose alone. Nothing can improve good coffee except good cream. A second delectable pitcher, with fruit and the grains, transfigures the breakfast table.

Whipped cream often adds a touch of elegance to a dessert. But plain cream—undorned nature—is good enough, with a fresh apple pie, a rennet custard, or a simple blanc mange. The ice cream of a farm dairy, where a Cooley (or other) creamer is in use, may

easily rival Delmonico's. The danger to be avoided is adding too much to the pure sweetened and flavored cream. Where, as on the farm, both ice and cream are to be had at first cost, ice cream is an inexpensive as well as a very generally liked dessert. It is worth while to learn to excel in making it.

Nor is it in sweets and syllabubs alone that cream is invaluable. The list of cream toasts, sauces, soups and stews, might be made a long one, while there is hardly a delicate vegetable known that is not most acceptably served with cream. Its uses should certainly be made a specialty on the farm.

Perfect butter, with the fragrance of the clover and the color of the buttercup still in it, can be had so much more easily upon the farm than elsewhere, that one may almost say it is only to be had there. Farmers seem sometimes to forget that the expensive appliances for packing, transportation and handling in small quantities for immediate consumption, have a good deal to do with the fancy prices of "gilt-edged" butter. It can be made and eaten on the farm as a true country dainty, cheap and delicious. Those who like it best so may even eat it day by day, uncontaminated, in its own fragrance, without salt.

Nor must we forget the possibilities of cheese, or the simple substitutes of cottage and hand-made cream cheeses.

Then what a type of all things good is the egg! What countless forms of cooking it suggests! Taken by itself, there is hardly any limit to the various modes of cooking it, and no purer form of highly concentrated food exists. Combined with milk and the various food products of the farm, the only measure of the variety of resulting dishes lies in the ingenuity of the cook.

BRIDLES AND BITS.

Most horses will drive better with the hinge or snaffle bit.

See that your horse's bit is neither too short nor too long for his mouth.

Always take the slack up in the bearing-reins and over-checks on road horses.

Horses that are not free drivers will require less urging if driven with a bridle with blinds on.

Some stylish rangy horses are driven without any bearing-rein, though it is safer to use one.

Some horses become slow and need more urging when driven regularly with an open bridle.

Horses that shy much and take a strong hold on the bit will sometimes drive better with an open bridle.

Every driver of fast road or track horses should use the best forged bits to be had. They are the safest.

Some horses will not "go up" on the bit when the over-check and upper-jaw bit are required. In that case try an all-leather upper-jaw bit.

For a horse that carries his head up and travels with the nose inclined outward, and does not pull, the side-bearing rein will answer.

A horse carrying his head low and inclined inward, and does not pull much, can best be driven with the over-check attached to the large bit.

For some horses that pull moderately an upper-jaw straight bit, attached to the over-check, may satisfy the driver; if not, try a hinged upper-jaw bit.

With a bridle without blinds some horses will drive gently to a no-top wagon, while with a top wagon they will get frightened at the top and frequently run away.

When the angles of the mouth become sore from the pressure of the bit apply pulverized alum and honey in equal parts four or five times a day, and use a wide bit.

When the mouth and tongue become feverish and bruised a little from the effects of pulling on the bit, sponge those parts with a solution of white oak bark bark or alum water.

Never put an open bridle on your horse until you know he will go safely with it. Some horses will get frightened and kick while others will run away if driven with an open bridle.

Never drive a horse, no matter how quiet he may be, with a flexible rubber bit. If his mouth is tender and a soft bit is required use the rubber straight bit or a leather covered one.

Have the bridle fit nicely. The bit should touch the mouth, and do not allow the blinds to flare open. Have holes in the crownpiece of the over-check, and loops on the throat-latch for bearing reins, so that either may be used.

A horse that is apt to kick in harness should wear an over-check and an upper-jaw or four-ringed bit. The over-check should be tightened so that the horse's head may be kept high. If the animal should offer to kick, give him a severe jerk, first with the right line and then with the left.

For horses that get the tongue over the bit and hang it out use the bit lately invented called the "Perfection Bit." It has the upper-jaw fastened to the large bit. Or get a flexible piece of rubber and fasten the upper-jaw and large bits together, tying them with strong string, which will answer the same purpose.—*National Sportsman*.

SHADE IN PASTURES.

A correspondent of the *Chicago Breeders' Gazette* writes as follows:—

During the late spell of broiling weather how many of the farmers on the treeless prairies of the West thought of their herds exposed in the fields to the pitiless rays of the sun as it streamed down upon them? In this day and age of trees and groves, we are surprised to know that farmers have neglected to plant shade for their suffering cattle, and it is to be hoped that those who have not done so will lose no time in preparing a shady place in each of their pasture fields. This can be readily and cheaply done, and it will afford a great deal of comfort to the cattle. During the recent heated term we saw many herds of milch cows in fields without a semblance of shade, and thought that if the owner could but change places with the dumb brutes it would not be long until they would be provided for. How refreshing it would be if there were a clump of trees in the field where the cattle could go and stand in the luxuriant shade, when the heat becomes intense during the larger portion of the day! While the heat was so great the cows could not feed, but there they were compelled to stand exposed until the sun lost its power.

A few dollars expended for quick-growing evergreens, catalpas, or other trees, would soon give ample shade. Most farmers have planted shelter belts and have learned their value; now let them think of the comfort of shade.

I have heard old and experienced dairy farmers say that shade in the pastures was a useless expense; that instead of feeding the cows would stand all day in the shade and be compelled to fight flies and other insects which were sure to congregate about the trees, and they did not want their cows to be loafing in the shade when they ought to be eating grass and making milk. A rather selfish and narrow-minded view, we think. We say treat a cow

kindly, make her comfortable, and she will pay you for the care and trouble you bestow upon her; but do you think she can be comfortable in the field while she is being baked in the hot sun? I don't, and you won't if you will stop and think for a moment. Then why not do unto your animals as you would wish to be done by, and while it is in your power make them comfortable? In looking over my secular papers I read of several cows that were sunstruck and died from the effects of it. Do you suppose that that would have occurred if there had been shade in the pasture?

Let every farmer who has not done so begin this fall and plant a few trees for shade. It will pay you to do so, besides giving you the greater satisfaction of knowing that you are trying to make the animals committed to your care comfortable. Do not say you cannot afford it, for the price of one cow which may die from being exposed to the heat will more than pay the expense. Give the cows shade and water in the hot weather, and warm stables and plenty of feed in the winter, and they will repay you, and that too with large interest.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS COW.

The *Chicago Breeders' Gazette* says:—Breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle will learn with regret of the death of the valuable Polled cow Sybil II. of Tillyfour (3256), which took place in Scotland on the 21st of last month. Sybil II., bred by the late Mr. McCombie of Tillyfour, had a somewhat remarkable show-yard career. The *Banffshire Journal* summarizes the events in her career as follows: Calved in April, 1876, she gained in 1877 first prize as a yearling at the Royal Northern show, and the same year the second prize at the Highland Society's show at Edinburgh. As a member of Mr. McCombie's prize group she had an honorable mention at the Paris show. In 1879, Sybil II. was second as a cow at the Royal Northern Society's show, and third at the Highland Society's show at Perth the same year. In 1880, she won the first prize and challenge cup and Mr. McCombie's prize at the Royal Northern, and was the same year first at the Royal English Society's show at Carlisle, and first at the Highland Society's show at Kelso. Sybil II. was sold by the late Mr. McCombie to the late Mr. Adamson, Balquharn, in May, 1879, and at Mr. Adamson's sale in April, 1881, she was purchased by Lord Southesk for 180 gs. Sybil II. bred at Balquharn two heifers and one bull. One of the heifers was Sybil IV. (4326), which was purchased as a yearling at Mr. Adamson's sale by Lord Strathmore for 110 guineas, and won to his Lordship the first honors at the Highland Society's shows in 1881 and 1882. The other heifer bred at Balquharn was Sappho Sybil (5020), which was purchased by Lord Southesk in 1881 for 42 guineas, and fetched at the sale at Kinnaird, in March last, 70 guineas, the purchaser being Mr. Lyell, of Kinnordy. The bull, which was bred at Balquharn, was Saracen (1689), which was some time in the herd of Lord Sempill, at Fintray House, and was purchased in September, 1881, from Lord Sempill by Lord Southesk for 150 guineas. Saracen was third at the Royal Northern show in 1881. At Kinnaird, Sybil II. bred bulls only, having in succession Solomon (2349), Sylvio (3281), and Samarius (4272).

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TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record
 Champion Maid, 14,116, Springer Bros., Springfield, Ill., to E. G. Goljenboom, Leaf River, Ill
 Dardenne Sallie, 14,026, W. A. Harris, Dardenne, Mo., to Springer Bros.
 Schenck Creek Tom, 4443, C. C. Logsdon, Independence, Kan., to Chas. Elliott & Son, Bladensburg, Ohio.
 Shady, 3175, Elting Hasbrouck, Marshall, Mich., to J. B. Phillips, Jefferson, Mich.
 Sambo, 14067, J. B. Rue, Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Clem Campbell, Beaver City, Neb.
 Lord Beaconsfield, 12,658, Thornton F. Emmons, Princeton, N. J., to A. S. Leigh, jr., Princeton, N. J.
 Jumbo, 12771, B. F. Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill., to T. A. Hubbard, Wellington, Kan.
 Lady Ada, 14147, and Miss All O.K., 14,148, W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky., to O. K. Mills, Pinckneyville, Ills.
 Urbana Boy, 2771, D. W. Todd, Urbana, Ohio, to H. F. Hudson, Rootstown, Ohio.
 Royal Signet III., 14175, H. F. Hudson, to Chas. S. Tyson, Kent, Ohio.
 Louis, 14024, C. W. Martin, St. Louis, Mich., to Martin & Henry, same place.
 Royal March, 11662, W. L. Propst, Platts-mouth, Nebr., to A. G. Epler, Virginia, Ill.

ILLINOIS CONTAGIOUS DISEASES LAW.

The new law in Illinois relating to contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals makes it the duty of the Board of Live Stock Commissioners to quarantine premises or farms where any such disease exists. It is also their duty to prescribe regulations necessary to prevent such diseases from being communicated in any way from the premises or farm quarantined.

At the meeting of the Board in Springfield this week the Commissioners have been wrestling with the problem, "What is efficient quarantine?" The fixing of rules or regulations necessary to prevent the spread of disease has also engaged much of their attention.

The framers of the present law doubtless felt that they had accomplished a grand work when their carefully prepared bill became, finally, the law of the State. But it is very evident the Commissioners feel that the work of controlling contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals is only begun. It is not the less evident that the present Board will prove themselves equal to the task given them.

The members are awake to the responsibility resting upon them, and they are conscious of the fact that theirs is a new line of work, one in which at least little has heretofore been done in other States.

Horse Notes.

We understand that Mr. Oswald Sorby, son of Mr. D. Sorby, arrived at their farm, Guelph, on the evening of the 21st inst. with a shipment of first-class Clydesdale horses. We congratulate Mr. Sorby on the acquisition of so valuable an addition to his already good stock of Clydes. We believe it is Mr. Sorby's intention to have one of the best breeding farms in Ontario.

Mr. Wm. Sadler, of Galt, will show his stock, consisting of Suffolk Punches and coach horses, at London and Toronto, excepting St. Elmo, who will be allowed to rest on his honors. Mr. Sadler informs us that in March next he will remove to Findley, Hancock Co., Ohio, where, he says, first-class stock will be better appreciated than in this country. Too bad.

Cattle Notes.

Mr. John Miller, of Brougham, Ontario, has purchased from Mr. S. Campbell's herd of Shorthorns at Kinellar six fine young bulls, and from Mr. Amos Cruickshank of Sittyton the choice of his bull calves.—*English Live Stock Journal*.

From all parts of the range come the most cheering reports of the condition of stock, which has never been fatter, or revelling in better pasture. Montana beeves will this fall be higher than ever before. In consequence of the rain having continued to fall so late in the season, the grass which in the early spring threatened to be a short crop has continued to grow up to this time, something unprecedented, and the pastures, even before the ranges were filled with cattle, were never better. The shipments from Billings this season will be over 20,000 fat beeves and probably 7,000 more from Huntley.—*Western Live Stock Journal*.

A new feature is to be introduced at the show of the Royal Jersey Agricultural Society on Wednesday, August 26th. A working dairy will be open for general competition, and to competitors who produce, for a given quantity of milk, the largest quantity and best-made butter (the time employed in the work to be taken into consideration), three prizes will be awarded—namely, £3, £2, and £1. If, however, there should be less than six competitors, two prizes only shall be awarded. Then there is a class open to members of the dairy department, and their assistants, who have been in their employment for at least a fortnight previous to the show, each supplying his own working utensils. The cream or milk will be supplied by the committee, but subject to the same conditions as for the general competition. The prizes and conditions are the same as in the first class.—*English Live Stock Journal*.

Mr. Duthie, Collynie, Aberdeen, has sold the yearling Shorthorn bull William of the Heugh, sired by Cumberland, and out of Orange Blossom 21st, to Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont. In addition to the purchase already mentioned, Mr. Johnston has secured from Mr. G. Inglis, of Newmore, Invergordon, the commended yearling heifer Beauty VI., got by Duke of Albany 46184, and out of Beauty III., by Royal Hope 32392; the Duke of Buccleuch's Cherry Lady, a heifer calf of the fine old Cherry sort, and a red bull calf sired by the show bull Peacock 45319, also of the Cherry family; and from Mr. S. Campbell (Kinellar) he got seven choice bull calves, including representatives of the Clementina, Golden Drop, Wimple, Rubyhill, Rosebud, Lalage, Maid of Promise, Nonpareil, and Victoria families; and also seven choice females, representatives of the Sittyton, Cecilia, Nonpareils, &c.—*London Live Stock Journal*.

"Phil Thrifton" writes the *Chicago Breeders' Gazette*: "Hog-raising is one of the most ready means of money-making known to the Western farmer. Even when the supply is abundant and prices low a margin of profit is found in well-kept stock. Such animals are always saleable. They are comparatively free from disease and usually bring quick returns, in cash, for the amounts invested. Moreover, every properly-managed and well-fed hog that leaves the farm leaves it in all the better condition for growing rich pastures and heavy crops of grain than had he not been reared and fed upon the farm. Good management in hog-raising, as in the handling of all other farm animals, begins with the selection of good breeding stock. A good thoroughbred Berkshire boar will greatly improve any herd of common hogs. Almost any farmer can afford to buy such a boar at the

prices now asked. In fact, we do not see how any farmer who raises hogs can afford not to buy."

The *English Live Stock Journal* says:—"Since the year 1851, there have been six public sales at Holker, Lancashire, of Southern cattle belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, the results of which were as follows:—1851, 56 head, £1,407, an average of £25 2s. 6d.; 1864, 30 head, £1,984 10s., an average of £66 3s.; 1871, 43 head, £10,349 17s., an average of £240 13s. 10d.; 1874, 43 head, £16,497 12s., an average of £383 13s. 3d.; 1873, 30 head, £19,922 14s., an average of £664 1s. 10d.; 1883, 44 head, £7,130 11s., an average of £162 1s. 14d. Total of six sales, £57,292 4s. During the same period, and up to the present, the private sales from the herd have realized £35,641 8s. 6d.; total of public and private sales, £92,933 12s. 6d. Against this there has been paid for sires and for cattle brought into the herd, £21,449 19s. 2d., leaving a profit balance, less keep of stock, of £71,483 13s. 4d. In public sales, animals of the Oxford family have realized (49 in all) £32,226 12s., an average of £657 13s. 8½d. The private sales of Oxfords have netted £25,637. There are now at Holker 28 Grand Duchesses of Oxford, and eight Baroness Oxfords, in addition to males."

Mrs. Samuel M. Shoemaker has lost by death from inflammation of the lungs the world-renowned cow Princess Second, which astonished the world by giving in seven days a yield of forty-six pounds and ten and a half ounces of butter. The test of her butter qualities was completed April 10, 1885. Some time after the test the blankets were taken off rather suddenly, it is thought, and she took a cold, from which she never recovered. She was a magnificent animal, of great vitality and force, as well as a fine butter producer. One of the secrets of her immense yields of butter was her great vitality and appetite. During the very height of the test, when she was fed as large quantities of butter producing food as it was thought she could safely bear, she broke loose one night and consumed over 200 pounds of prepared food in a box in the stable. About two years ago Mrs. Shoemaker refused \$25,000 for her. She was eight years and six months old when she died. She was an imported cow, and was bought at auction in New York for \$4,800. She was of the celebrated Coomassie strain. Her last calf was sold during an absence from home of Mrs. Shoemaker for \$10,000, but the sale did not stand, Mrs. Shoemaker refusing to ratify it on her return.—*Baltimore Sun*.

Mr. Thomas McCrae, of Guelph, Can., has sold a car-load of choice Galloway cattle to H. G. Gue, Esq., of Des Moines, Ia. Among this lot were seven imported cows, viz.:—*Lucetta* (3441), a winner of five prizes, bred by the Earl of Galloway, and by the celebrated bull Scotch Border (669); *Jennie* of Tarbreoch (8028), from the herd of Mr. Sherman, Barmoffity, and descended from *Geordie* of Riggfoot (234); *Nancy* of Tarbreoch (8032), from the herd of Mr. James Cunningham, Tarbreoch, and from the famous gold medal cow *Bridesmaid*; *Edith* of Tronquhdin (3518), from the herd of M. & I. S. Wilson, New Galloway; *Careful* (4421), from the herd of William McVicker, Gatehouse of Fleet; *Cherry* of Hensol (3554), from the herd of Capt. R. DeBarre Cunningham, Balmaghie; *Cherry Blossom* (4358), from Mr. R. Wallace, Lang Barns, Kirkcudbright. With these imported cows Mr. Gue purchased the two-year-old heifer *Maggie* of Guelph [851], winner of four prizes; heifer calf *Ealda* [2243], and bull calves *Cherrystone* [2241] and *Cicero* [2242], and seven yearling bulls sired by *MacLeod* 2d (1676), by *Elrig* (2105), now at

the head of the herd of Hon. R. B. Caruss, St. Johns, Mich., and by Autumn (1698), a pure Balig bull, and sire of the now famed Chartist (2860), which was first at Castle Douglas last year out of a field of over eighty competitors.—*Chicago Breeders' Gazette.*

An interesting letter on the cattle trade in Scotland, from Messrs. John Swan and Sons, the well-known Edinburgh and Glasgow cattle salesmen, to Mr. J. H. Smith, of Montreal, appears in the *Drovers' Journal*. Writing on June 17th, Messrs. Swan remark:—"We think that trade is bound to be fairly good for the better qualities of stock, for the next couple of months must be in a great measure dependent upon abroad for its supply of fat cattle. We have taken an active part recently, with some degree of success, in obtaining a license for the port of Greenock, at which to discharge Canadian cattle. This was strenuously opposed by Messrs. Allan, but the local authority of Glasgow, on account of the ground being required by the Clyde Trust for other purposes, have removed the Canadian cattle wharf further down the river, necessitating a drive for cattle of between five and six miles, along a street intersected by steam tramway cars. The Privy Council have, however, granted Greenock a license, but the place where they propose to put the cattle wharf will not be ready for some time. In the meantime, we think it probable that the Government will license Prince's Pier. If so, that will be ready directly. You must, therefore, in all cases do your utmost to fix Greenock in place of Shieldhall as the landing place for Canadian cattle. We have no interest whatever either in the one place or the other, but simply have gone into this business very carefully, and have come to the conclusion that it is in the interest of shippers that such should be done." It is obvious, from the arrangements being made, that there is all the appearance of an increased import trade between Scotland and Canada.

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, TORONTO, August 27th, 1885.

There has been some change for the better in the condition of the British cattle trade, which is evidenced in an improved demand and a half cent gain in values as compared with a week ago. Receipts of cattle from Canada and the United States have fallen off materially, in fact have been light during the week, which has contributed to the development of a more healthy tone. The supplies from other sources, however, have continued to reach fair proportions. Latest cables report trade in better shape under a steady demand from buyers, who paid an advance from the figures ruling last Monday, and this week a fair clearance has been effected. The sheep trade has been demoralized, and seems to be going from bad to worse. Supplies at all the markets are heavy, and values have sharply declined one cent per pound, with a very dull demand. Refrigerated beef in Liverpool is cabled higher at 6½d. per lb. for hindquarters and 4½d. for forequarters. London also is cabled higher at 4s. 6d. for hindquarters and 3s. 2d. for forequarters, per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

Quotations at Liverpool on Monday, being calculated at \$4.80 in the £, were:—

Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Prime Canadian steers.....	o 13½	to o 00	per lb.
Fair to choice grades.....	o 13	to o 00	"
Poor to medium.....	o 12	to o 00	"
Inferior and bulls.....	o 09	to o 10½	"
Sheep—			
Best.....	o 12	to o 00	"
Secondary qualities.....	o 10	to o 12	"
Merinoes.....	o 09½	to o 10½	"
Inferior and rams.....	o 07	to o 08½	"

TORONTO.

Business in the live stock trade here is not on so extensive a scale as it was a week ago, the offerings being 16 loads less. The general conditions of the trade are very much the same, prices being nominally unchanged.

CATTLE. The offerings of shipping continue about the same as a week ago; the demand is good at slightly firmer prices; there was a sale yesterday of a very choice load at 5¼c per lb., but it is doubtful if any other dealer would have paid that figure, the purchaser requiring the cattle to make up a cargo. Among the sales were 11 averaging 1,324 lbs. each, at 5¼c. per lb.; 2 do., 1,175 lbs., at \$56 each; 1 cow, 1,200 lbs., at \$53.50; 20 heifers and steers, 1,500 lbs., at 5¼c. per lb.; 4 do., 1,130 lbs., at 4¾c. per lb. In the market for butchers' cattle there is a good demand for anything choice, but holders have been disposed to ask higher prices and a clearance has not been as readily effected, as buyers refuse to pay an advance. Common cattle, which make up the bulk of the offerings, are rather slow of sale; quotations remain unchanged. The following are representative sales: Six cattle averaging 1,100 lbs. each, at \$44 each; 12 do., 1,000 lbs., at \$37 each; 22 do., 900 lbs., at \$28.50; 19 do., 1,100 lbs., at \$41.50, and 22 do., 1,100 lbs., at \$39. Milk cows are nominally unchanged. Springers are in fair demand.

SHEEP.—The sheep trade is very quiet this week; the offerings yesterday numbered only a few head. The demand is good, and prices are steady and unchanged; the few sold yesterday brought equal to 3¼c. p r lb.

LAMBS.—The offerings yesterday were only about 250 head against about 1,000 the same time last week; these, however, were more than sufficient for the demand, which at the moment is very light. There is a good deal of lamb being consumed, but dealers supplied their wants from the excessive offerings last week. This week some very choice lambs are being offered, but trade is slow. Twenty-two head, 70 lbs. each brought \$3.10 each; 96 do., 79 lbs., at \$3.25, and 57 do., 80 lbs., at \$3.25 were the principal sales yesterday.

CALVES.—Continue quiet and nominally unchanged; yesterday two averaging 185 lbs. each sold at \$7, and one do., 120 lbs., at \$4.50.

HOGS.—Are steady and unchanged; there were only about thirty head offered yesterday; these sold readily at previous quotations. Light fat continue in good demand; stores are moving fairly well.

Cattle, export, choice.....	5	to 5½	per lb.
" " mixed.....	4½	to 4¾	"
" bulls.....	3½	to 4	"
" butchers', choice.....	4	to 4¼	"
" good.....	3½	to 3¾	"
" inferior to common.....	3	to 3¼	"
Milch cows.....		\$30 to \$45	
" stockers.....	3	to 3½	per lb.
Sheep, export, per lb.....	3½	to 3¾	"
" inferior and rams.....	3	to 3¼	"
" butchers', per head.....	3	00 to 3 50	
Lambs, choice.....	3	00 to 3 25	
" secondary qualities.....	2	50 to 2 75	
Hogs, heavy fat, off the car.....	4½	to o	per lb.
" light fat.....	5	to 5½	"
" store.....	4½	to 5½	"
Calves, choice, per head.....	\$6	00 to \$7 00	
" common.....		2 upwards.	

The receipts of live stock at the Western market here for the week ending last Saturday, with comparisons, were as follows:—

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending Aug. 22.....	1,181	3,807	462
Week ending Aug. 15.....	859	3,315	513
Cor. week, 1884.....	806	4,305	111
Cor. week, 1883.....	567	2,283	37
Total to date.....	30,941	29,258	5,065
To same date 1884.....	21,053	30,427	3,965
To same date 1883.....	19,569	23,335	2,460

MONTREAL.

The exports of cattle continue to keep ahead of the record, and it is gratifying to note that some im-

provement has taken place in the British markets. The total exports to date were 41,267 head—an increase of 8,242 head compared with 1884, an increase of 8,065 compared with 1883, an increase of 12,448 compared with 1882, an increase of 9,780 compared with 1881, and an increase of 1,175 compared with 1880. The exports of sheep, however, make a very different showing. The total to date was 29,495 head—a decrease of 4,880 head compared with 1884, a decrease of 22,425 compared with 1883, a decrease of 27,794 compared with 1882, a decrease of 9,101 compared with 1881, and a decrease of 27,204 compared with 1880. Demand for export cattle has been of a more active character, in view of the better cable news, and the market has developed a firmer tone. There was a good supply on offer on Monday, of which a fair clearance was effected at from 4 to 5¼c. per lb. live weight as to quality. Last year at this date export cattle were at 4½ to 5¾c., and in 1883 at 5½ to 6c. Cattle freights, after declining to 35s., have rallied and are now quoted at 40 to 50s. The demand for sheep from exporters was slow, although there was a good supply offered. Prices were quoted at 3 to 4c. per lb. live weight, against 4 to 4½c. at this date last year. There was a full supply of butchers' cattle offered, there being a good many left over from last week. Buyers had the advantage and bought sparingly at lower prices, paying from 3 to 4c. per lb. live weight. Live hogs were well enquired after and steady at 5¼ to 5½c. per lb. Calves brought \$4 to \$6 each. At the East End abattoir about 300 cattle were offered, which ranged from 2½ to 4c. per lb.

PRODUCE

Trade has continued to be very slack during the week, being checked by the inactivity and weakness outside. Prices have been tending downwards in sympathy; and holders have not been inclined to meet this movement favorably, as might have been expected a month ago, but with the quantity of wheat lying over from last year, we shall probably have a fair supply on hand for a start. Stocks varied but little, and stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour, 2,500 barrels; fall wheat, 78,228 bushels; spring wheat, 62,794; oats, 6,542; barley, 10,552; peas, nil; rye, nil. Wheat in transit for England shows a further decrease on the week, standing on the 20th inst. at 1,800,000 quarters, against 1,821,000 on the 13th inst. In the States the visible supply of wheat stood at 40,383,000 bushels, against 39,146,000 in the preceding week.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL ON DATES INDICATED.

	Aug. 18.	Aug. 26.
Flour.....	00s 0d	00s 0d
R. Wheat.....	7s 0d	6s 11d
R. Winter.....	7s 1d	7s 1d
No. 1 Cal.....	7s 2d	7s 2d
No. 2 Cal.....	6s 10d	6s 9d
Corn.....	1s 6½d	4s 7d
Barley.....	00s 0d	00s 0d
Oats.....	00s 0d	00s 0d
Peas.....	5s 7d	5s 7d
Pork.....	55s 0d	54s 0d
Lard.....	33s 6d	33s 6d
Bacon.....	31s 0d	31s 0d
Tallow.....	27s 0d	27s 0d
Cheese.....	38s 6d	37s 0d

FLOUR.—There has been scarcely any demand heard all week, nor have holders been inclined to press sales.

BRAN.—Quiet and nominally unchanged at \$10.50 to \$11.00.

OATMEAL.—Quiet at \$4 for standard, and \$4.25 for granulated.

WHEAT.—The demand has fallen off, and prices have been tending down in sympathy with outside reports. No. 2 fall has been offered at 86c. and not taken, but sold for October delivery at 80c. on track.

OATS.—Quiet and weak; cars on track sold last week at 33c., and two of very light weight at 31½ and 32c.

BARLEY.—Still none offered, and prices nominal; crop reports usually represent the yield as large, but light in weight, and dark in color.

PEAS.—None offered, nor does there seem to have been any enquiry heard; prices nominal at 66c.

RYE.—Nothing doing; prices purely nominal.

HAY.—Supplies small and all wanted at firm prices, closing at from \$11 to \$15.

STRAW.—Still scarce, firm, and wanted at about \$7.50 for loose.

POTATOES.—No cars moving. On the street there has been a fair supply offered and taken at 60 to 65c.

APPLES.—Have continued in fair supply and selling usually at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per barrel or street.

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—Receipts seem to have been rather on the increase; but selections have continued in good demand at firm prices, the range being from 12½ to 14c, with some very choice dairy bringing 15c, but very little reaching this figure. Anything inferior, however, has not been worth over 7 to 8c. and slow of sale at these figures. Old still remains in stock, and purely nominal in price, as nobody wants it and few trouble themselves with offering it. Street receipts have been rather irregular, prices closing at 21 to 22c. for pound rolls.

CHEESE.—Quiet and unchanged at 8 to 8½c. for good to fine; and 7½c. for inferior in small lots.

EGGS.—Very plentiful; indeed offered in excess of the demand; prices weak at 10½ to 11c. for round lots and 12½ to 13c. for fresh on the street.

PORK.—Easier at \$13 for small lots.

BACON.—An active enquiry has been maintained for long clear in case lots at 6¾ to 7c. and for Cumberland at 6½c.; cars of long clear usually held at 6½c., but no further sales reported. Rolls not offered and nominal, and bellies very scarce at 11c.

HAMS.—All offered readily taken at firm prices, or 11½ to 12c. for smoked and 12½c. for canvassed.

LARD.—Still quiet and easy at 8½ to 9c. for tinnets and up to 9½c. for pails in small lots.

HOGS.—Offerings few but sufficient, and taken as before at about \$6.50.

DRIED APPLES. Very quiet but fairly steady at about 4c. for trade-lots and 4½c. for dealers, with evaporated at 7½ to 7¾c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Butter, choice dairy, new.....	0 12½ to	0 15
“ good shipping lots.....	0 00 to	0 00
“ inferior, &c.....	0 03½ to	0 00
Cheese, in small lots.....	0 08 to	0 08¾
Pork, mess, per brl.....	13 00 to	14 00
Bacon, long clear.....	0 06½ to	0 07
“ Cumberland cut.....	0 06½ to	0 00
“ smoked.....	0 00 to	0 00
Hams, smoked.....	0 11½ to	0 12
“ cured and canvassed.....	0 12 to	0 12½
“ in pickle.....	0 10 to	0 00
Lard, in tinnets and pails.....	0 08½ to	0 09½
“ in tierces.....	0 00 to	0 00
Eggs.....	0 10½ to	0 11
Dressed hogs.....	6 50 to	0 00
Hops.....	0 08 to	0 11
Dried apples.....	0 04 to	0 04½
White beans.....	0 75 to	1 20
Liverpool coarse salt.....	0 65 to	0 75
“ dairy, per bag 50 lbs....	0 40 to	0 45
“ fine, “.....	1 45 to	1 50
Goderich, per barrel.....	0 85 to	0 90
“ per car lot.....	0 80 to	0 00

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

HIDES.—Green steady; all offered wanted but no advance established. Cured light in stock and readily taken at 9c., at which figure hides are now steady.

CALFSKINS.—Quiet and inactive at unchanged prices.

SHEEPSKINS.—Prices steady, but unchanged, at last week's advance to 50c. for the best green; offerings small all over and scarcely any country-lots coming in.

WOOL.—Country holders have shown a little more inclination to sell, but the only movement has been chiefly in small lots at former prices. Fleece has brought 18c. for selected; from 15 to 17c. for medium to good, and 14c. for rejected. Southdown very scarce, but worth 22c. Super. scarce and firm at 22c., and extra inactive.

TALLOW.—Still abundant and slow of sale at former prices; trade-lots inactive.

Hides and Skins.		
Steers, 60 to 90 lbs.....	\$0 08½ to	\$0 00
Cows.....	0 08 to	0 00
Cured and inspected.....	0 09 to	0 00
Calfskins, green.....	0 11 to	0 13
“ cured.....	0 13 to	0 15
Sheepskins.....	0 40 to	0 50
Lambskins.....	0 00 to	0 00
Pelts.....	0 00 to	0 00
Tallow, rough.....	0 03 to	0 00
“ rendered.....	0 06 to	0 00
“ winter do.....	0 05½ to	0 05¾
Wool.		
Fleece, comb'g ord.....	0 15 to	0 18
“ Southdown.....	0 22 to	0 23
Pulled combing.....	0 17 to	0 18
“ super.....	0 22 to	0 23
Extra.....	0 25 to	0 27

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Wanted to exchange, a TWO-YEAR OLD THOROUGHBRED COLT, entered for all the important racing events of next season, also a bay cob by "Reveller," for an AGED STALLION, thoroughbred, or with two crosses of thoroughbred, who would weigh about 1,300 pounds.

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Immediately after the close of the sale at Agricultural College, 60 pure-bred Shropshire sheep—a number of them imported—consisting of two and three shear ewes, wethers and two shear rams, ram and ewe lambs. Send for catalogue
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CATTLE AND SHEEP

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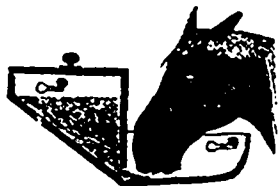
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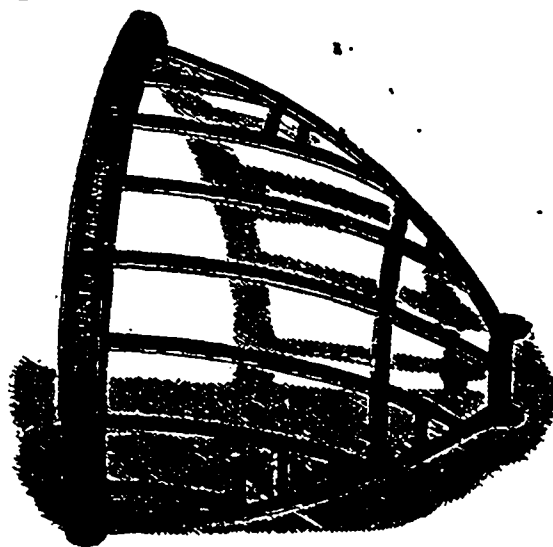
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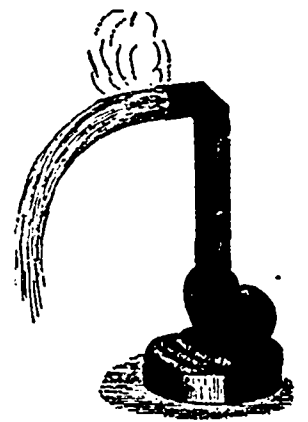


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FROM THE
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\$30,000 IN PREMIUMS.

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One fare for passengers and freight on all principal roads.
Entries to be made in all classes of Live Stock and Farm Products by Aug. 22; Horticultural Products, Ladies' Work, etc. by Aug. 29.
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All Exhibits for Antwerp should be ready for shipment not later than the first week in March next.

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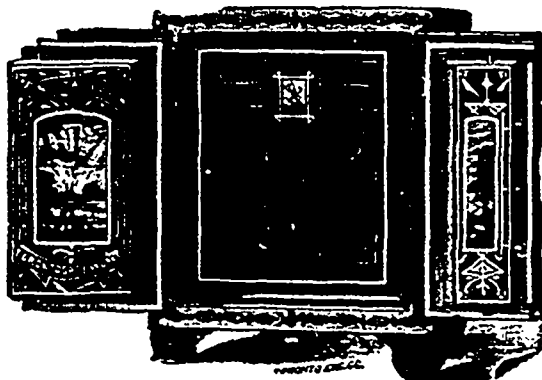
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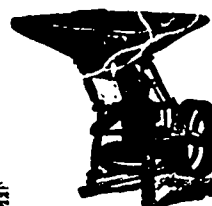
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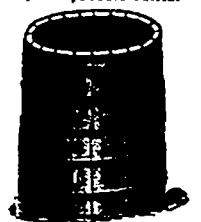
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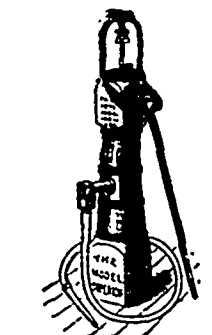
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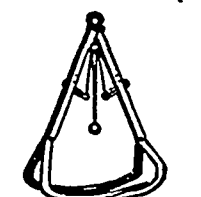
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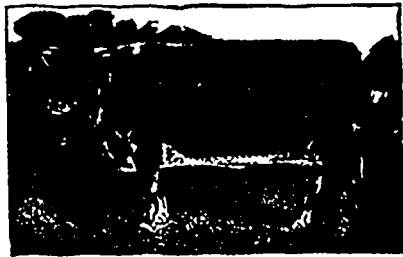
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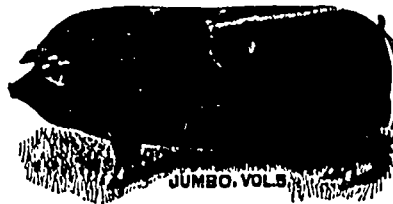
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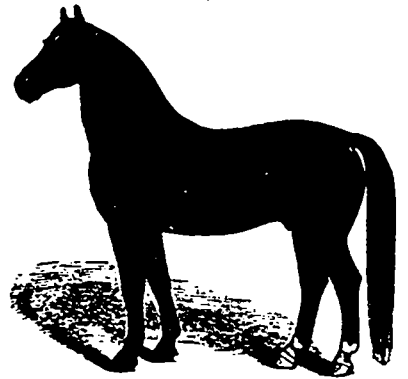
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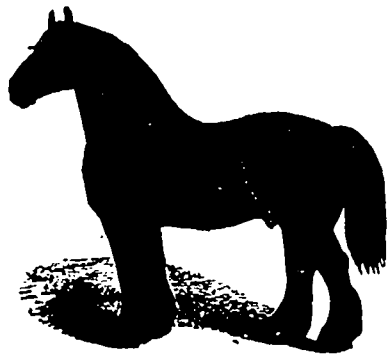
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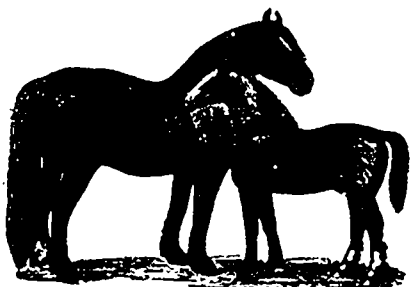
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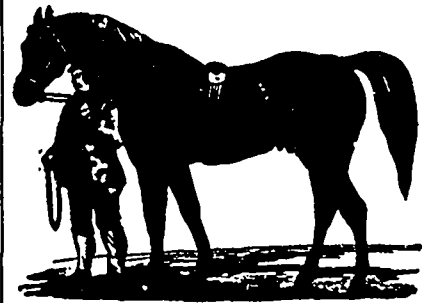
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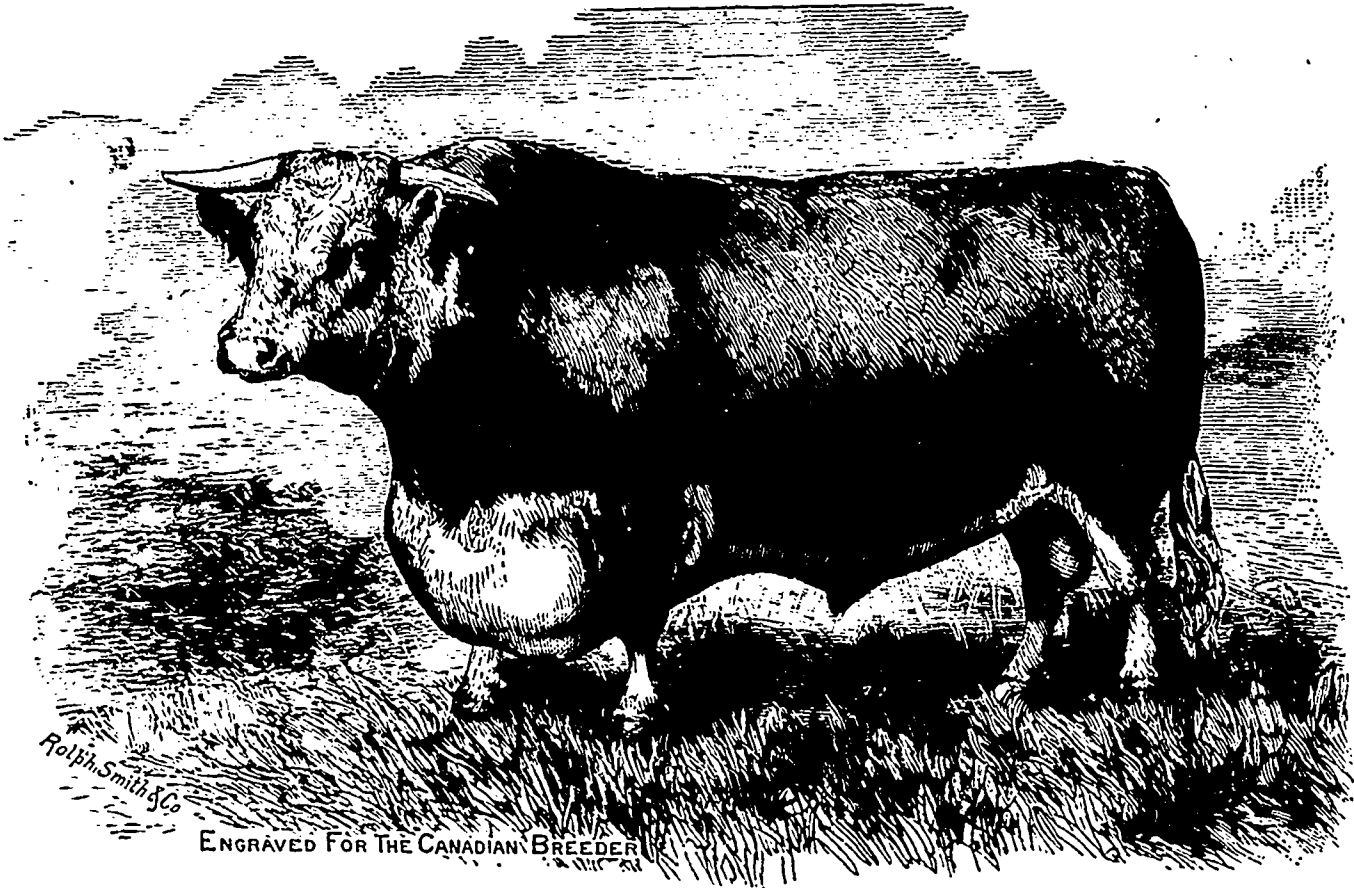
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