

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE PRINCE CONSORT, AS ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE QUEEN.

The following Poem was furnished to me, graciously accepted by Her Majesty, and the Queen's thanks conveyed to the writer—
TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.
"Know ye not that there is a Prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?"
"AND ALL THE PEOPLE WEPT."

When the chill winds of autumn round us blow,
And wither'd leaves are quivering on the bough,
And o'er the land, cold, pale, and gloomy, the snow,
Like vernal robes of spotless white is cast.

How long the heart for those glad autumn hours,
So little yet so sad, while yet they were our own—
How sweet the recollection of the days,
Whose transient beauty with those hours has flown.

When winter sickness racks the weary frame,
And life seems ebbing at the charm'd stream,
When days revolve in an unvaried train,
Each seeming like the one that next shall be—

Oh, then, how fair / how precious / how the bloom
That mingles on the cheek, and glows on the brow,
The yearning soul, and all its gladness,
The rosy tints, and all its future bliss.

And ah! the blank despair when those depart,
Whose worth we knew not while they linger'd here,
The agonizing soul, and all its agonies,
As o'er the past we drop and weep our tears.

We know not with what treasures we are blest,
Until we meet the precious gift of life;
So woe is not the bliss we seek to find,
For whom a Nation's better tears are shed.

We would not know that we are so well,
Until we have had something of our own,
We would not dream of death, until we have
Seen the bright angels of the other world.

We mourn a steady tear by lightning struck,
Ere it has reached the beauty of its prime—
We mourn a stain on lovely, young cheeks,
Ere we have caught its first, its golden gleam.

We mourn a glorious day in darkness lost,
Ere it has reached the brightness of its noon—
We mourn a brilliant path a Death dark cross,
A noble, manly heart cut off too soon.

Patron of Science, Literature and Art,
What monumental pile shall tell thy name?
Thy Monument to us, thy people's pride,
More lasting far than that of earth can be.

A Nation's tears have'nt since, will cease,
The Healer Time may soon assuage the smart;
But to Thy WISDOM'S HEART its wounds of peace,
Believe us, Ours, what time can ever part?

Beloved One, indeed! Ours GRACIOUS QUEEN,
Thy love is ours, yet! Ours we may not lose,
But, for the world around us fair is seen,
For Thee the brightest hour of life is ours.

When all too heavily the cross of State
Upon thy Royal Breast shall press, the while
Thy thought will dwell on those who are
Could soothe their every care with loving smile.

And recollections of the past will cling
Around thy path, where'er Thy steps may roam,
Recalled by Glim, or Green, or a whirling spinning,
And the memory of Thy happy home.

And then, when all the world is in a tear,
Ours, Ours, Ours, Ours, Ours, Ours, Ours,
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HONEY BEES

NATURAL SWARMING AND DIVING OF SWARMS.

The swarming of bees is one of the most beautiful sights in the whole compass of rural economy. Although many who see movable comb hives prefer the artificial multiplication of colonies, few would be willing entirely to dispense with the pleasing excitement of natural swarming.

Up mountains the chief, and to the chestnut eye,
Ten thousand shafts dart along the sky,
As swift, through ether, rise the ruffling vortices,
Gay dancing to the breeze of their own flight.

And each then forms, like lightning on the night,
Trails as it shoots a line of silver light,
High, as if on a beam of ether light,
The light beams lift her delicate bow.

Water goes to the water, and the water goes,
And seem to beon to her friendly shade,
Swift as the lightning's sweep, the monarch heads
Her flight abrupt, the following host descends.

Round the fine twig, like clusters of grapes they press,
In thickening wreaths, and court a short repose.
The multiplication of colonies by swarming, both regards the bee against the possibility of extinction, and makes its labor in the highest degree useful to man.

The laws of reproduction in insects not living in regular colonies, occurs an ample increase in numbers. Still one of the most interesting facts in the history of the insect world, is the fact that the warm weather only, as hives, swarms and hives.

In the Fall, the males, paired, while the impregnated females, retreating into Winter quarters, remain dormant till warm weather restores them to activity, that each may become the mother of a new family.

The honey bee, however, is an organized creature, that it must live in a community during the entire year; for while the hives, hives of the Spring will quickly shed the frozen body of a torpid wasp, the bee is chilled by a temperature so low that it would be impossible to restore a frozen bee to animation, as to restore life to the stiffened corpse in the charnel-house of the Covenant of the Great St. Bernard. Hence, therefore, in cool weather, most societies in large numbers, to maintain the heat necessary for their preservation; and the formation of new colonies, after the manner of wasps and hornets, is out of the question.

Even if the young, when they are hatched, were warm, they would not maintain the warmth requisite for the development of their young. And if this were possible, and they were furnished with a provision for gathering honey, so long as that of a worker, he would not be able to carry his load, as he would not be able to find his way to the honey.

How admirably, then, are all these difficulties overcome by the present arrangement. This device is a most beautiful one, and it is a thousand times more perfect than all the contrivances of man.

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not a moment must be lost; instead of empty noises, he should resort to means more effective to stay their vagrant propensities. Water, or dirt thrown among them will often so disorganize them as to compel them to alight. The most original of all devices for stopping them, is to flash the sun's rays among them, by a looking-glass! I never had occasion to try it, but an anonymous writer says he never knew a hive to be swarmed, until he had done so.

It will be almost sure to leave, after alighting, for their selected home, unless the queen is confined. If there is reason to expect desertion, and the queen cannot be confined, the bees may be carried into the cellar, and kept in total darkness, until towards sunset the third day being supplied, in the mean time with water and dirt, at a glass distance. The same propositions must be used with fugitive swarms as are re-hived.

It is always very easy to prevent a new colony from abandoning the movable-comb hive, by regulating the entrance as follows:—Building a number of royal cells. These cells are begun about the time that the drones make their appearance in the open air, and when the young queens arrive at maturity, the males are usually very numerous.

The first swarm is invariably led off by the old queen, unless she has died from accident or disease, when it is accompanied by one of the young ones, ready to supply her loss. The old mother, unless delayed by unfavorable weather, usually leaves soon after one or more of the royal cells are sealed over. There are no signs from which the Apiarian can predict the certain issue of a first swarm. For years I spent much time in the vain attempt to discover some reliable indications of first swarming; until facts convinced me that there can be no such indications. If the weather is unpleasant, or the blossoms yield an insufficient supply of honey, bees often change their minds, and refuse to swarm at all, even although their preparations have been so fully completed, that like the traveler whose trunk is packed, they have filled their honey-sacks for their intended journey.

If, in the swarming season, but few bees leave a strong hive, on a clear calm, and warm day, we may look with great confidence for a swarm, unless the weather prove decidedly unfavorable. As the old queens usually accompany the first swarm, they are heavy with eggs, they fly with such difficulty, that they are shy of venturing out except on fair, still days. If the weather is very sultry, a swarm will sometimes issue as early as seven o'clock in the morning; but from ten A. M. to two P. M. is the usual time, and the majority of swarms come off in the latter part of the day, or in the evening. Occasionally, a swarm ventures out as late as five P. M.; but an old queen is seldom guilty of such an indiscretion.

I have repeatedly witnessed, in my observations, the whole process of swarming. I have seen the queen depart, and the queen is very restless, and instead of depositing her eggs in the cells, roams over the comb, and communicates her agitation to the whole colony. The emigrating bees usually fill themselves with honey, just before their departure; but in one instance, I saw a queen depart, and the queen is very restless, and instead of depositing her eggs in the cells, roams over the comb, and communicates her agitation to the whole colony. The emigrating bees usually fill themselves with honey, just before their departure; but in one instance, I saw a queen depart, and the queen is very restless, and instead of depositing her eggs in the cells, roams over the comb, and communicates her agitation to the whole colony. 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CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir—I had much pleasure in attending the semi-annual examination of the Grammar and Common School pupils under the care of Mr. Fraser, in the village of Renfrew, on Thursday last.

From the manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves, it was evident that Mr. Fraser, since his advent in Renfrew, had bestowed great care on their educational training.

The examinations were conducted in a manner that was most creditable to the pupils, and the prizes awarded were the following:

Fourth Class.—Peter McEae and Orange Wright. Third Class.—Frederick Merrick. First Arithmetic.—Archibald Knight and Robert Mills.

Second Arithmetic.—Robert Barr. First Arithmetic.—Margaret Dowdall. First Grammar.—Robert Mills.

Second do.—William Dickson. First Geography.—William Dickson. Second do.—John Burns.

History.—Margaret Thompson, Julia McDougall and William Dickson. Latin.—Julia McDougall.

French.—Robert Mills. Euclid.—Robert Mills. Algebra.—William Dickson.

The pupils, at the close of the Examination, were addressed by the Rev. Mr. Lochead, who was followed by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, and the large assembly broke up deeply satisfied that the cause of Education in the village of Renfrew is advancing with the most rapid strides.

On Friday the Board of Education met in the Town Hall, and through the politeness of Mr. George Ross, I was favored with the following memorandum:

BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, COUNTY OF RENFREW. The Board of Public Instruction for the County of Renfrew met in the Town Hall in the village of Renfrew on the 27th June.

Present the Rev. Messrs. Byrne, R. C. Fraser and Lochead and Messrs. A. Thompson, J. McDougall, Wm. Halpenny, and J. Johnston.

The Minutes of the former meeting were read, and approved of. Moved by Rev. Mr. Fraser, seconded by Rev. Mr. Byrne, Resolved,—That the Rev. Geo. Thompson be Chairman of this Board for the current year.

Moved by Mr. Johnston, seconded by Mr. Halpenny,—That Mr. Geo. Ross be Secretary for this Board for the current year. Carried unanimously.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Fraser, seconded by Mr. Johnston,—That the Secretary do write the Clerk of the County Council of the United Counties of Lanark & Renfrew, and ascertain if they have ordered payment to be made to members of this Board, for the amount due for the attendance of each member for their last attendance at this Board, and also for the amount of the Secretary's salary and other expenses past due, and the Chairman is hereby authorized to sign orders on the County Council for the payment of said sums.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Fraser, seconded by Rev. Mr. Lochead, Resolved,—That in consequence of the number of Teachers now in attendance demanding certificates, and with the view of expediting the business of the Board, all applicants now present, formerly examined by this Board, do have their certificates renewed without further examination.

THE CARIBOO AND FRASER RIVER.

Fraser River, May 18, 1862.

As I have been busily engaged during the last month I had not much spare time to write you, or I should have done so sooner. We are all on the banks here. No place but Cariboo is thought of. Every other place and thing are secondary considerations, when old friends and acquaintances meet, and with strangers as well. The first question asked after the usual salutation, is "What's the news from Cariboo?"

Crowds are rushing up from every steamer; there are four on the route between New Westminster and Yale, but yet there are not one-tenth of the emigrants coming as were expected by our mercantile community. They are stopping at St. Paul and going to Salmon river, where if I am correctly informed, the richest diggings ever discovered are to be found. The gold hunters are not satisfied with a hundred ounces a day digging, and they are filling their boots for want of any other accommodation, if we are to believe the newspapers. We have read this in the papers, and of course it must be true. No doubt there are rich mines there. The game of "poker" (with cards) is played pretty steep out there, and they "go it blind"; an oyster can fall of itself, and it is a common tale of playful vanity that oysters go must weigh at least two hundred ounces. Never having had the pleasure of handling so much at one time I could not get it more accurately. Now, some of our readers probably do not understand the game of "poker"; they may think it is something of the kind that is played with cards, and is played with cards, and is extensively used for stirring up money. There are three chances to one against the man with the oyster can full, provided the others bet. I should imagine that money must be plentiful in the village of Cariboo, and as the case at Cariboo. Several men came down with a stake last fall from "poker." Gambling by "poker," and in many other ways is quite fashionable and very prevalent there. Faro and Monte, are sometimes played for a change. I heard of one man having lost five thousand dollars on the turning up of a card, and of a minor working for wages one day and on the next purchasing a claim, paying for it in cash, the large sum of \$4,500! The moneyed men of Cariboo wintered in Victoria, where they enjoyed themselves pretty well. The great Abbot, who has one of the richest claims in Cariboo, went up this spring, it is said "fat broke"; the account of the fight on Judge Island, copied from the Charleston papers, and the Newbern "Progress" of the 21st report that the confederates at Kingston and Goldsborough are living on half rations, and are frequently deserting. Their force is small.

The confederate pickets had burned Tuscarora and destroyed a portion of the railway. It was reported that 15 Confederates had been killed at Fisherville by the explosion of a shell thrown by one of the gunboats.

The New York 79th suffered severely.—The Union troops were obliged to retreat under cover of the gunboats. The U. S. ship San Jacinto is at Key West, all well. The account of the fight on Judge Island, copied from the Charleston papers, and the Newbern "Progress" of the 21st report that the confederates at Kingston and Goldsborough are living on half rations, and are frequently deserting. Their force is small.

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AMERICAN NEWS.

Defeat of Federal Troops—LOSS 688.

ONLY 250 MEN IN ONE OF THE FEDERAL REGIMENTS LEFT TO TELL THE TALE. THE FEDERALS OBLIGED TO RETIRE UNDER COVER OF GUNBOATS.

TUSCARORA BURNED AND ANOTHER RAILROAD DESTROYED. BURLINGTON, June 24.

The Herald's correspondent says:—"A dashing reconnaissance was made by Capt. Keenan, with two companies of Cavalry, to James River, on Saturday. The Cavalry understood, from citizens residing on the James River, that a gunboat had of late been signaling the shore, as if anxious to communicate with our land forces. He obtained permission from head-quarters to start on a reconnaissance, and he was ordered to take the camp of General Casey's division on Friday afternoon. He found that General Henry A. Wise held a position opposite Fort Darling, with his command of 5,000 troops, constituting the extreme right of the Confederate army.

The pickets of the Confederates reached along the river bank several miles below, and as they were closely posted, the captain determined to hazard the probability of capturing and go aboard alone. He penetrated in the early morning the enemy's picket line, and forced a negro whom he found to row him to the Galena.

The negro accompanied him under protest, Capt. Keenan holding a pistol to his ear to prevent treachery. He remained on the board of the Galena till the approach of daylight, when he returned and rejoined his command, having fully accomplished the purpose of his mission.

New York, June 27. The steamer Philadelphia from Beaufort and the Ericson from Key West, on the 18th, and Port Royal on the 22d, have arrived. The Ericson brings 181 passengers, including Gen. Benham and staff, and 57 wounded in the late engagement on James Island, near Charleston.

The United States troops under General Benham made an attack at four o'clock on the morning of the 16th, and were repulsed after four hours' hard fighting, with a loss of 668 killed, wounded and missing.

The Michigan 8th had but 250 men left at roll call. The New York 79th suffered severely.—The Union troops were obliged to retreat under cover of the gunboats. The U. S. ship San Jacinto is at Key West, all well.

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RECOMMENDATIONS.

From American Paper.

The city of Richmond contained thirty-eight thousand souls; but the great influx of civil and military officials and refugees from other parts of the State, has probably raised it to a much higher figure. It is situated at the head of tide-water, at the low falls of James River, about one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth. The city occupies a most picturesque situation, being built on Richmond and Shockoe hills, which are separated by Shockoe Creek and surrounded by beautiful scenery. It is regularly laid out and well built, the streets, which are lighted with gas, crossing each other at right angles. On Shockoe Hill are the State Capitol and other public buildings. The Capitol is an imposing edifice, and contains in its central hall Henry's celebrated statue of Washington. On the east of the square is the Governor's mansion, now occupied by the drunkard and traitor Letcher. Jeff. Davis resides in a private mansion, which was purchased for him by the rebel Government. The city has many fine public buildings, six banks, thirteen newspapers and twenty-three churches. In one of these Presbyterian churches Jeff. Davis worships.

The falls of James River afford immense water power, and there are very extensive factories, including four cotton and about fifty tobacco factories, flour mills, rolling mills, forges, furnaces, machine shops, &c., the latter of which, and particularly the Tredegar Iron Works, are of immense service to the rebels in turning out ordnance and material of war. The annual exports of Richmond before the rebellion reached to near \$7,000,000, and its imports three-quarters of a million; but since it had the honor of being a rebel capital, its foreign commerce has been extinguished. Vessels or gunboats drawing ten feet can ascend to within a mile of the city, at a place called Rockets, from which the rebel capital could be conveniently shelled. Vessels of 15 feet draught ascended to Warwick, three miles below. A canal has been built around the falls, and above them there is navigation for over 200 miles. The James River and Kanawha Canal, intended to extend to Covington, is completed for 200 miles. Richmond has very extensive railroad communications, being the terminus of five roads, running to Fredericksburg, the Potomac (now in our hands), to West Point and the York River (in our hands), to Petersburg and Norfolk (partly in our hands), to Danville, Va. Jackson's River, by the Central Railroad, and from these the connections lead all through the Southern States. Opposite the city are the two towns of Spring Hill and Manchester.

Richmond was founded in 1742, became the capital of the State of Virginia in 1789, and in June, 1861, it was made the seat of government for the Confederate States of America, whose Congress assembled there on July 20th. In a history since done in our time too familiar to the country. Around the city are various hills extending a great distance and on the most important of which fortifications were erected last summer in the days of the "On to Richmond" cry.

British and Foreign Miscellany. Trial by jury has been established in British Kaffria. The Admiralty have concluded the first portion of their bargain with Captain Coleridge by handing him a draft for 25,000.

2,750 artillerymen of all ranks are to be sent to India in small detachments. The Grand Duke Michael of Russia is expected in Brussels next month en route to visit the International Exhibition.

The English Court has been ordered in mourning for a week on account of the death of the Grand Duchess of Hesse.

THE STENCH AT FAIR OAKS.—One of the most unpleasant features of our position at Richmond is the stench which arises from the battlefield at Fair Oaks, and in which some of our troops are encamped. The effluvia is of such a strong character as to sicken even veterans at times. We shall never know the real loss of human life at Fair Oaks. The other day a lot of over one hundred and fifty were found in a dump of woods which had not been previously examined. So far decayed were these bodies that no soldiers could not approach the spot long enough to bury them.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A man named James O'Brien, has been arrested in Quebec for having in his possession counterfeit coin, and the implements for making it. Storekeepers should be very careful at the present time, as several attempts have lately been made to foist off spurious silver in this city.

Fortteen "ladies" of Ledoga, Indiana were brought to trial at Crawfordsville, on Tuesday, charged with vicious proceedings in destroying the contents of a whiskey saloon in the former place. The jury imposed a fine of the dollar on each, and the cost amounted to about one hundred dollars.

The New York Tribune of Thursday last thus speaks of the valor of the Federal troops: "Oh, but our soldiers are noble, brave men! I speak of the Americans more especially for I have seen them under fire, cool and determined. They are men of honor and glory in them. No cloyance of the historian pen can ever do them justice. No post is worthy to sing their praise. The sublime courage of our native soldiers is a high form of development of pure moral principles." Per contra, a dozen columns of the same issue are filled with a detailed account of the Federal stampedes at Fair Oaks, Crosskeys and Shemodun valley!

MARKETS. Corrected Regularly. OTTAWA, June 26, 1862. Wheat—Spring, 90 bush, 00 10 00. Fall, 85 bush, 00 10 00.

Flour—Extra, 48 bush, 5 25 00 00. Superfine No. 1, 5 00 00 00. No. 2, 4 25 00 45.

Oatsmeal, 36 bush, 1 90 00 25. Rye, 56 bush, 00 00 00. Corn, 34 bush, 00 00 00. Peas, 34 bush, 00 00 00.

Beans, 34 bush, 1 50 00 00. Corn, 34 bush, 00 00 00. Potatoes, 34 bush, 00 00 00. Hay, 100 tons, 20 00 00 00.

Straw, 100 tons, 5 00 00 00. Pork, 100 lbs, 4 00 00 00. Butter, 100 lbs, 00 00 00 00.

Mutton per lb by the qr, 00 00 00. Ham, 00 00 00 00. Yellow per lb, 00 00 00 00.

Lard, per lb, 00 00 00 00. Hides—slaughtered per 100 lb, 00 00 00 00. Cattle, 00 00 00 00.

Wood—Seasoned, 00 00 00 00. Apples per bush, 00 00 00 00. Hardwood, 00 00 00 00.

Butter, each, 00 00 00 00. Eggs, each, 00 00 00 00. Tallow, 00 00 00 00.

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British and Foreign Miscellany. Trial by jury has been established in British Kaffria. The Admiralty have concluded the first portion of their bargain with Captain Coleridge by handing him a draft for 25,000.

2,750 artillerymen of all ranks are to be sent to India in small detachments. The Grand Duke Michael of Russia is expected in Brussels next month en route to visit the International Exhibition.

The English Court has been ordered in mourning for a week on account of the death of the Grand Duchess of Hesse.

THE STENCH AT FAIR OAKS.—One of the most unpleasant features of our position at Richmond is the stench which arises from the battlefield at Fair Oaks, and in which some of our troops are encamped. The effluvia is of such a strong character as to sicken even veterans at times. We shall never know the real loss of human life at Fair Oaks. The other day a lot of over one hundred and fifty were found in a dump of woods which had not been previously examined. So far decayed were these bodies that no soldiers could not approach the spot long enough to bury them.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A man named James O'Brien, has been arrested in Quebec for having in his possession counterfeit coin, and the implements for making it. Storekeepers should be very careful at the present time, as several attempts have lately been made to foist off spurious silver in this city.

Fortteen "ladies" of Ledoga, Indiana were brought to trial at Crawfordsville, on Tuesday, charged with vicious proceedings in destroying the contents of a whiskey saloon in the former place. The jury imposed a fine of the dollar on each, and the cost amounted to about one hundred dollars.

The New York Tribune of Thursday last thus speaks of the valor of the Federal troops: "Oh, but our soldiers are noble, brave men! I speak of the Americans more especially for I have seen them under fire, cool and determined. They are men of honor and glory in them. No cloyance of the historian pen can ever do them justice. No post is worthy to sing their praise. The sublime courage of our native soldiers is a high form of development of pure moral principles." Per contra, a dozen columns of the same issue are filled with a detailed account of the Federal stampedes at Fair Oaks, Crosskeys and Shemodun valley!

MARKETS. Corrected Regularly. OTTAWA, June 26, 1862. Wheat—Spring, 90 bush, 00 10 00. Fall, 85 bush, 00 10 00.

Flour—Extra, 48 bush, 5 25 00 00. Superfine No. 1, 5 00 00 00. No. 2, 4 25 00 45.

Oatsmeal, 36 bush, 1 90 00 25. Rye, 56 bush, 00 00 00. Corn, 34 bush, 00 00 00. Peas, 34 bush, 00 00 00.

Beans, 34 bush, 1 50 00 00. Corn, 34 bush, 00 00 00. Potatoes, 34 bush, 00 00 00. Hay, 100 tons, 20 00 00 00.

Straw, 100 tons, 5 00 00 00. Pork, 100 lbs, 4 00 00 00. Butter, 100 lbs, 00 00 00 00.

Mutton per lb by the qr, 00 00 00. Ham, 00 00 00 00. Yellow per lb, 00 00 00 00.

Lard, per lb, 00 00 00 00. Hides—slaughtered per 100 lb, 00 00 00 00. Cattle, 00 00 00 00.

Wood—Seasoned, 00 00 00 00. Apples per bush, 00 00 00 00. Hardwood, 00 00 00 00.

Butter, each, 00 00 00 00. Eggs, each, 00 00 00 00. Tallow, 00 00 00 00.

PREMIUMS TO BE OFFERED FOR COMPETITION BY THE BOSS & BROWNLEY TOWNSHIP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT THE EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN THE VILLAGE OF COBDEN, ON THURSDAY, OCT. 7th, 1862.

FAIR LIST.

Best Brood Mare and Foal, £. 10 0 0. Best Saddle Horse or Mare, 10 0 0. Best span Draught Horses in harness, 12 6 0.

Best 3 yr. old gelding for general use, 7 6 0. Best 2 yr. old Filly for general use, 5 0 0. Best 1 yr. old Colt for general use, 5 0 0.

Best Bull not less than 3 yr. old, 10 0 0. Best Bull not less than 2 yr. old, 7 6 0. Best year old Heifer, 5 0 0.

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