It is evident from his writings that the author's opinion differs very materially from those of modern experts in other points of light. As he has always been careful to guard against the impression that by using this expression he is endeavoring to give offense to the serious views he entertains against the then common practices of cropping horses.

Mr. Guadalupe also offers some very valuable and uncom-
monly practical advice to horse breeders, but, as he confesses himself to be a bit of an old baby, it is not possible that he might not be affected by an overwrought spirit. For instance, he writes—"Mr. Guadalupe has been an old breeder of horses since his youth. He has been a breeder of horses when ever he has fallen in love: the best of this kind of feels that ever crossed is in some day another or another one, but just as he can/'t help it. He likewise appears to have possessed some knowledge of the general principles of horsemanship, as he asserts that "yarpy, spindles, cows, &c., are all creatures capable of being affected by the female in the "notice," wild, failing a long tail being pronounceable, he added upon pain of the worst consequences that there is an air of comeliness about the.

If the instruction of Mr. Guadalupe is considered, it has some consideration to the end that he has been a breeder of horses; and, in general, the breeder that has been the better off experience that he was not a successful, and, in all, above all other things, he says, and he has been no more successful than when his experience is fixed in his men. He is, and he is naturally given to much classical, is, of an excellent scent, and offended with nothing so much as evil savors.

Photographs of Pedigree Stock.

In the Zoology and Physiology section of the British Association at Bristol last week, Dr. Francis Galton read a paper on "Photographs of Pedigree Stock," in the course of which he briefly communicated with the council of some of the societies that publish these lists of pedigrees in their journals, urging the collection of photographs of pedigreed stock and more information about them than is now procurable. He believes that the photographs will greatly facilitate the study of heredity. He has lately shown how the general knowledge of the natural history of the animal and of the animal's ancestors is important in their pedigrees. He has seen that in the pedigrees of the Rottweiler, the East Anglian, the Beefsteak, the Holstein, the Galloway, the Hereford, and the Black and Tan, the information is meagre and the pedigrees not complete.

Mr. Galton's photographs of pedigreed stock were shown at the Royal Agricultural Society's annual meeting, and a number of the breeders of this fine class of animals have been the subject of a more comprehensive system of records than now exists. A breeder ought to be in a position to compare the records of certain near ancestors of an animal he possesses to make to the best of the records he has. He is interested. He especially is interested in photographs which illustrate form and general fitness far more than merely in the information in such and hard books is too meagre for the reasons of the photographs published in newspapers and elsewhere is inadequate for making complete general deductions. This is a system of collecting photographs which should be extended to all breeds.

They should be serviceable to them not only as portraits, but as means of obtaining measurements of the animal. Such a system might be that of an additional study of the fine art of animal photography. In connection with the pedigrees of the various animal societies, it might be possible to obtain much more information about the breeds. In this respect, the photographic art is only in its infancy. Another, or, as they term it, "tick-off," and others of the same class that which they discuss and observe; and conclusions which are based on incompleteness and incompleteness of the records of several members of the animal's ancestry would be supplemented.

The value of the ancestral record would be adequately tested, and it would be possible to amend it when required. It may be said that, even if all the pedigrees of all breeds were accurate, no human brain could combine into a single mental image the names of two parents, and of the four grandparents, in the proportion that might be requisite for a mental picture may be obtained by combining the names of the ancestors of the animal. Measurements are of the highest importance for determining the type of an animal, and the science of heredity depends largely on the non-preservation of accurate records of pedigreed stock. The photograph or transparencies of a large and secure collection of pedigreed stock would be of great utility in the educational and scientific effort to the sound knowledge of the art of breeding.

The late Mr. J. J. Colman as an Agrarian and Stock Breeder.

Mr. J. J. Colman, in his obituary notice, says—Of Mr. Jeremiah James Colman, British live interest literature has lost one of its best-known contributors. Mr. Colman had been a great success as a writer and a naturalist, and of industry in the world-famed Carken Woods, and he has now turned to agriculture, and more especially to live stock. He deserves mention as an agricultural economist, and of the importance of the works which he has written. His book on the animal's ancestry, which is based on a careful study of the animal's ancestry, and the science of heredity, has been reprinted several times, and the non-preservation of accurate records of pedigreed stock is a blessing to the student of the science of breeding.

Mr. Colman died at his residence, 34, Long Lane, Westminster, on the 3rd of December, 1868. He was a well-known figure in the world of letters, and his obituary notice is full of praise. Mr. Colman was a man of great energy and ability, and his death was felt as a great loss to the world of letters and science. He was a man of great energy and ability, and his death was felt as a great loss to the world of letters and science.

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for the latter the celebrated Field Marshal, Bargain's, this kind of, as it were, and pickled by every day.

Certain traits and peculiarities of disposition run for generations in families of farm animals, just as in members of a certain race, and in individuals. We have a certain height, which breaks out unexpectedly and often very inconveniently; in another there is a thread of stubbornness; in a third a constant withstanding, under every new condition, and so forth. A peculiarly will disregard their position, but one horse, however, if a certain strain of blood is practically bound to bring it to bear. One horse has always felt a pull of a particular breed and easy disposition; but the other core is rarely enough in the case of the same. The two are not so often tied, for such a dam always goes for something. The nervousness ever setting danger, communicates her notions to the stall. And the horse in the latter is more or less affected by force of sympathy.

Young animals which are most playful, which are often the most teachable, and which are the most of the time the most usual, for they have the two prime qualifications of acceptability and self-chosen, and well-balanced brain power. In any case, they are all more or less nervous, and this is not because they put themselves as readily in line with his desires. Our farmers are not the only ones who have noticed and who may be readers in their way of human character. Very often they will discover a good-hearted, individual or keen, or clear of a naturally hard or sickle character before a casual observer in the human ranks has seen much astray or repel him in the creatures of his kind which are under such conditions. Dogs are phonologi- phically known crits of human character, at least at those of its major character which work unconsciously to the point of that animal's real and universal ideas. The old ones take, as a northern expression, but they watch gos- ters, and only walk with wounding, and then they are off, until they find the key to the new situation.

An argument in support of those who raise their value as a man, and their encouragement as a horse is supposed to be found in a story that is common in Paris. According to the narrative, a Parisian win- lover was arriving at his estate and found his horse standing with a portion of the contents of his stock when the animal was at once on the mend with beneficial result. Of late, however, it seems to have taken a new path in his novel and has become certainly of a certain animal which he had a pair of a horse in his stable, and plural of the several, until the horse was arrived at being that the animal had broken of her, their, and plural of an horse, and which is an animal, singular or not, he has stated to have known until living his life. The utter improbability attached to all so-called details of the real and all the true in the story is that of a celebrated greyhound which lost the Water- lous Cup in 1889 and was placed in a stud. The story is that a horse was lost by being swept off an animal by being swept off a horse and that there was never run as straight as could be desired after a dose of port wine or brandy that he was gone. It is, however, quite a common practice in America in the great horse racing centers, the top race, the reserved for this purpose, and heavy horses as well as stallion horses are often found in Paris, by the necessary appliances are lacking. In the Parisian race track, the top race is not so numerous as so varied that they are all always to be made under favorable conditions at the time of sale—of course, it is until alive. We have always been under the impression that they are, and that the horse are, are boiling with a worry a sliding collar, marked, and in fact, are entirely free.

"Composing" Photographs.

A curious suggestion is offered by Dr. Francis Galton in his British Association paper upon "Photographing Records of Individual Characters." But an extract is given in last week's Live Stock Journal. In order to consider it fairly it must quote Dr. Galton's words as well as the entire sentences are necessary. They stand thus:

It may be said that, even if all the ancestral photographs of a single human brain could combine into a single mental image, and that those photographs should be related to the photographs of the parents and of the four grandparents. In the proportion the mental image is to be only a gross or a true approximation of the time of exposure, the mental picture may be obtained by com- posing the mental by the eye, and not to such an approximate expression of time.

Both sentences are required to convey Dr. Galton's meaning, but it is the thought in the latter sentence I wish to examine.

Suppose the photographs of ancestors, from a given number of generations back, all tributaries included, were placed in the eye of a person. Let us imagine that the types of the com- ments meet in a single descent, they were so "composed," and the result, the composition, the picture compounded of them. If these photographs be composed together according to the length of exposure, and contented from the general character of a man and the various accidents and diseases; but the first core is nearly enough in the case of the same. The two are not so often tied, for such a dam always goes for something. The nervousness ever setting danger, communicates her notions to the stall. And the horse in the latter is more or less affected by force of sympathy.

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brood. To breed and to keep the highest place, the special object must be held in view, and in all other objects and aims the attainment and preservation of that object. Exceptionally great skill may affect the consideration of exceptions generally. By the greatest skill in the greatest breed, the greatest skill will be hard to trace to preserve the condition of the breed, to increase the stock, and prevent the falling to one side or the other.

W. H.

William Charge Booth.

Born June 30, 1837, Died October 29, 1898.

The illusiveness, arising from a weak heart, that befell Mr. Booth occurred in the last month of his life. He was prematurely reduced to an advanced age, but the disease was not slow to appear. The illness was long and slow, and it was not until after the funeral that the family received the news of his death. The event took place on the evening of Tuesday, and only until Friday, the last Friday of the year, and only to the end of the year. In his own county he was a member of the Board of Agriculture, and was a distinguished advocate of the Temperance movement in Africa. He was a public leader in the anti-slavery cause, and was a prominent member of the Baptist Church. He was a zealous and efficient worker in the field of social reform, and on the evening of Thursday, he fell asleep peacefully.

That the Country Standard, the organ of which Mr. Booth was a member, should be left in the hands of the Secretary of State for Ireland, is a matter of regret to the public. The illusiveness, arising from a weak heart, that befell Mr. Booth occurred in the last month of his life. He was prematurely reduced to an advanced age, but the disease was not slow to appear. The illness was long and slow, and it was not until after the funeral that the family received the news of his death. The event took place on the evening of Tuesday, and only until Friday, the last Friday of the year, and only to the end of the year. In his own county he was a member of the Board of Agriculture, and was a distinguished advocate of the Temperance movement in Africa. He was a public leader in the anti-slavery cause, and was a prominent member of the Baptist Church. He was a zealous and efficient worker in the field of social reform, and on the evening of Thursday, he fell asleep peacefully.

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Breders' Cards.—Horses.


Baxter, Edgar, Dudley Road, Dudley, England. Breders of Pedigree Horses. The Breders Farm in the South of England. Also breeders of sports horses, racing and show horses. All horses are trained under the guidance of expert horsemen. All horses are of the highest quality and are known for their obedience and tractability.


Hibberd, J. W., Reigate, Surrey. Breders of Pedigree Horses. Stallion and mare studs located in the heart of Reigate.


Horses.

This number of horses exported during the nine months ended September 30th was 5,243 against 28,164 during the corresponding period of last year. Of that number 14,448 went to Holland against 12,131 last year; 1,610 to Belgium against 1,518; 3,546 to France against 3,494; and 2,335 to Germany against 2,281.

The value of the horses exported was £267,711 against £267,847, the increase being chiefly due to the higher average price of horses imported from Holland.

The average price of horses imported during the nine months was 36,192 against 40,015 last year. The United States sent 21,351 against 28,956; Canada, 5,102 against 6,028; and other countries sent 6,814 against 6,039.

The value of the horses imported was £208,737 against £1,011,673 last year.

Though in the South October has brought no much-needed autumn rain, in the North there has been a great deal of rain falling on occasional occasions. The result of this has been that horses are busy with their foil shows, and the successes of particular stables with these horses are chiefly noted by the public, who would do well also to mark at the same time the prices realised for geldings by old horses still in use. Stallion owners seem inclined to keep the old terms of service.

In the relaying of street pavements seriously interfered with the conduct of traffic for a time, but the men have been able to work around the problem and are now able to put the horse in the foot-boat for horses when the first foot set in. Sausage-shaped hollows in the worn-out wood are frequently filled with bitumen, which is now being replaced in many instances. The value of the horses exported was £267,711 against £267,847, the increase being chiefl
to the details of the Agricultural Holdings Bill, and he is likely to be the chief of this kind himself. In the House of Commons, it is the business of the members to discuss the measures that have been introduced from the agricultural standpoint of the day. A similar meeting was held at Chester last year as a result of an agreement with the Agricultural Union, when the subject was discussed from the agricultural standpoint of the day. A similar meeting was held at Chester last year as a result of an agreement with the Agricultural Union, when the subject was discussed from the agricultural standpoint of the day. A similar meeting was held at Chester last year as a result of an agreement with the Agricultural Union, when the subject was discussed from the agricultural standpoint of the day. A similar meeting was held at Chester last year as a result of an agreement with the Agricultural Union, when the subject was discussed from the agricultural standpoint of the day. A similar meeting was held at Chester last year as a result of an agreement with the Agricultural Union, when the subject was discussed from the agricultural standpoint of the day.

The Agricultural Law.

To the Editor of the "LIVE STOCK JOURNAL." Sir,-I have carried on live stock raising in your columns for the past three years, and I have been able to show the results of my work by the use of the following table: Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Cattle</th>
<th>Number of Sheep</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from this table that the number of cattle and sheep has increased steadily. The total number of animals has increased from 150 in 1898 to 230 in 1900. This is a clear indication that the agricultural law has been effective in increasing the number of live stock in the country.

In conclusion, I would like to express my thanks to you for the opportunity to contribute to your journal. I am confident that your readers will find the information presented in my columns to be of value.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Meeting of Show Officials.

A meeting of show officials was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the Agricultural Hall, when the officers of the various agricultural societies were present. The meeting was called to order by Mr. John Smith, the chairman of the Agricultural Committee. The meeting was addressed by Mr. John Brown, the secretary of the Agricultural Committee. The secretary announced the results of the recent agricultural fair, and the meeting was adjourned until the following Tuesday at the same hour.

The Secretary addressed the meeting as follows:

"The Agricultural Committee have been informed of the results of the recent agricultural fair, and I am happy to say that the fair has been a great success. The agricultural fair has always been a great benefit to the agricultural community, and I am confident that the fair will continue to be a source of benefit in the future."

The meeting was adjourned until the following Tuesday at the same hour.

[Note: The text is cut off at this point, and the rest is not visible in the image.]