HALE'S HISTORY
OF
AGRICULTURE
BY DATES.

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PUBLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH

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and Stock Grower,

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THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. PHILIP H. HALE,
Editor and Compiler
History of Agriculture by Dates.
PREFACE.

...HALE'S...

HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE
BY DATES.

THIS is the multiplication of brief items relating
to the Live Stock and Agricultural History
of the World. The intention was to make a short
but interesting list of items without publishing a
volume of any size.

In the attempt to grow a little unimportant
shrubbery we accidentally planted a Tree of
Knowledge, which, having lived and borne fruit
for four successive editions, is destined to become
the great and lasting historical record of the
Peaceful Industries of Humanity.

We have no apology to offer for the scraps of
information which are presented in the book.
Two-thirds of the items appearing in The History
of Agriculture by Dates occurred during the life-
time of the editor and were recorded in the current
news and literature of the day. The earlier items
are found in so many different compilations that
the original source of many facts of history con-
tained in this book is unknown.

This is the edition of 1915. It is not complete,
but is a useful and interesting book of reference.
Use it freely. A better edition will be issued later.

Respectfully submitted by

Philips H. Hale

EDITOR AND COMPILER.

JUL -6 1915
"THE EARTH AND THE FULLNESS THEREOF."

A variety of products from an ordinary farm in the center of the United States.
SCRIPTURAL QUOTATIONS.

And God said: "Let there be light;" and there was light. The creation of the world.

"And God made the beast of the earth after his kind and cattle after kind, and everything that creepeth upon the earth after his kind, and God saw that it was good."

And God said: "Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself, upon the earth;" and it was so.

"God made the earth and the heavens. And every plant of the field before it was sown in the earth, and every herb of the field before it grew, for the Lord had not caused it to rain upon the earth; and there was not a man to till the ground."

Year.

4211 B. C.—Egyptian astronomers of the Nile Delta gave to mankind the calendar which divides the year into 365 days. Also first recorded date in the history of the world.

4004 B. C.—"Therefore the Lord God sent him out of the Garden of Eden to till the ground, from whence he was taken." 4004 B. C.—"Thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee, and thou shalt eat the herb of the field." 4003 B. C.—"Abel was a keeper of sheep and Cain was a tiller of the ground.

3875 B. C.—"And Adah bare Jalal; he was the father of such as dwell in tents and have cattle."

3500 B. C.—According to archaeologists, horses were domesticated in Babylonia and the country now known as Asia Minor at a very early period. Actual date is uncertain within a few hundred years, and the information is obtained from the characters appearing on the ruins of ancient buildings.

2700 B. C.—At this early day certain cereal and forage grasses now classed as millets were one of the chief sources of food in China. The Chinese also claim that wheat was used as food by them at the same period as a direct gift from Heaven.

2349 B. C.—"And the rain was upon the earth forty days and forty nights."

2349 B. C.—According to the Scriptures, Noah, after he was delivered from the ark, was blessed by God with him and his family clean beasts, by sevens, the male and the female, and of beasts that are unclean, by twos, the male and his female, and of the fowls of the air, by sevens, the male and the female.

2348 B. C.—"Neither shall all flesh be cut off any more by the waters of a flood; neither shall there any more be a flood to destroy the earth."

2248 B. C.—"While the earth remaneth, seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, summer and winter, day and night, shall not cease."

2000 B. C.—"The date palm had already become a well-known fruit tree at this time."

2000 to 1100 B. C.—Hindoes interested in cattle raising valued their cows according to the yield of butter.

1918 B. C.—"And Abraham was very rich in cattle, in silver and in gold."

1918 B. C.—"The land could not support the huge flocks of herdsmen and herdswomen of Abraham and Lot, therefore they separated. Then Abraham said unto Lot: 'Let there be no strife between thy herdsmen and my herdsmen. If thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right. If thou wilt go to the right I will go to the left.'"

1898 B. C.—Abimilech gave many valuable presents to Abraham, such as oxen, sheep, and camels, but no mention is made of horses or swine.

1801 B. C.—"Then Isaac sowed in that land and received in the same year an hundredfold."

1747 B. C.—"And Reuben went in the days of wheat harvest and found mandrakes in the field and brought them unto his mother Leah."

1746 B. C.—Jacob was the first to recognize live stock breeding as a possibility.

He bred streaked, speckled and spotted cattle and established the strong with the strong for his own purposes. He also made the first known contract for running stock on shares, which resulted in his getting the best and largest share.

1715 B. C.—Commencement of the seven years of abundance in Egypt, followed by seven-years' famine, as foretold by Joseph to Pharaoh. "And Joseph gathered corn as the sand of the sea, very much, until he left numbering; for it was without number."

1700 B. C.—Joseph gave the Egyptians bread in exchange for horses. First mention of the horse in the Scriptures.

1500 B. C.—A tomb in Egypt probably built about this time bears a painting which shows plowing operations connected with harvesting the grain.

1491 B. C.—"And the flux and the barley was smitten, for the barley was in the ear and the flux was boiled. But the wheat and rie were not smitten, for they were not grown up."

1490 B. C.—"And every oblation of thy meat offering shalt thou season with salt. * * * With all thine offerings thou shalt offer salt."

1471 B. C.—"Speak unto the children of Israel that they bring thee a red heifer without spot, wherein is no blemish and upon whose mother came yoke."

1453 B. C.—"A land of wheat, and barley, and vines, and fig trees, and pomegranates; a land of oil olive and honey."

FAT-RUMPED SHEEP.—According to the earliest authenticated accounts, the flocks of the patriarchal shepherds were of the fat-rumped breed. This is particularly an Asiatic type and found in Palestine in larger numbers than any other breed. It is also found in pure strain in the great Fariary of Russia. It is known as the largest breed of the unimproved sheep. The illustration is from a book entitled "The American Shepherd," edited in 1848 by L. A. Morrell. Several other illustrations are from the same volume.

1450 B. C.—Thothmes, III, greatest of the Egyptian kings, left a papyrus record of his conquest of Mesopotamia, in Asia, and priding himself upon obtaining the racing horse and introducing him into Egypt.

1400 B. C.—Pows, the oldest recorded of our domestic animals, were introduced into China about this time. An ancient Chinese authority says: "Fowls are creatures of the West. The common fowl is supposed to have sprung from the wild jungle cock in the East Indies."

1319 B. C.—"And Boaz said unto Ruth: 'At mealtime come thou hither and eat of the bread and dip thy morsel in the vinegar; and sit down by my reapers and he reached her parched corn.'"

1193 B. C.—"To Helen in the Palace, weaving there an ample web, a shining double robe, wherein were many conflicts fairly wrought."—Quotation from the Siege of Troy.

1184 B. C.—"Endured by the horse-taming sons of Troy."—Quotation from the Trojan War.
1030 B. C.—Then all the king's sons arose and every man gat him upon his mule and fled.

1030 B. C.—"And it came to pass that after two years Absalom had sheep shearers in Baalhezon."

1020 B. C.—King David of Israel was a great ranchman, as evidenced by his own words: "I have horses upon the high hills, upon the mountains." And mine in mine and cattle upon a thousand hills.

1015 B. C.—King David said: "Take with you the servants of your Lord and cause Solomon, my son, to ride upon mine own mule."

1014 B. C.—"And Solomon had forty thousand stalls of horses for his chariots and twelve thousand horsemen: and provided provender for his horses and dromedaries, that they might stand upon the service of king Solomon."

1014 B. C.—"And Solomon's provisions for one day was thirty measures of fine flour and three scores of barley. There were also ten thousand lambs, ten thousand fat oxen and twenty oxen out of the pastures and an hundred sheep, besides harts, roebucks, fallow deer and fattened fowl."

King Solomon's life records the first stall-fed cattle and fattened poultry.

1000 B. C.—"Better a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith." From the Proverbs of Solomon.

992 B. C.—"And Solomon had horses brought up out of Egypt, and the king's merchants received dromedary yoke of wool for a price."

996 B. C.—And Ahale said unto Obadiah: "Go into the land until all the fountains of water and unto all brooks: peradventure thou mayest find grass to save the horses and mules alive that we lose not all the beasts."

900 B. C.—The poet Homer flourished about this time. In his Odyssey he says: "He next betakes him to his evening cares. And, sitting down, to milk his ewes prepares; Of half their udders eases first the dam. Then to their mothers' teats submits the lambs. Half the white stream to hardening cheese he pressed, And high in wicker baskets heaped the rest. Reserved in bowls, supplied the mighty feast."

896 B. C.—And Mesha, King of Moab, was a sheeprunfer and rendered unto the King of Israel one hundred thousand lambs and an hundred thousand rams with the wool.

753 B. C.—This is the year in which Rome was founded by Romulus.

725 B. C.—"Doth the plowman plow all day long? Doth he never break the cold of his ground? When he hath made plain the face thereof, doth he not cast abroad fishes and scatter the cumin and cast in the principal wheat and the appointed barley and the rye in their places?"

725 B. C.—"For his God doth instruct him to discretion and doth teach him: "For the fitches are not threshed with a threshing instrument, nor the cartwheel is a cartwheel about the cumin, but the fitches are beaten out with a staff and the cumin with a rod."

708 B. C.—The Grecian colony of Tarentine, in Italy, established a breed of fine-wool sheep, imported there from Asia Minor.

620 B. C.—"The horse was introduced into the arena by the Greeks in the twenty-third Olympiad and the birth of horse racing may be fixed at this time. In the two hundred Olympiads, chariots were introduced.

600 B. C.—At this time Angora goats were known to exist at Angora, Asia Minor.

500 B. C.—"Make thou also unto thee millet and fitches, and put them in one vessel, and make thee bread thereof."

500 B. C.—Ciccnannatus Roman patriarch, called from his farm to the dictatorship of Rome in order to save the state. He succeeded in bringing peace to his country, and then returned to his farm.

510 B. C.—Darius, one of the Persian Chiefs, who had succeeded in dethroning the usurper, the false Smerdis, was elected King of Persia. He agreed to meet early one morning on horseback and to bestow the crown upon the one whose horse neighed first after sunrise. It appears that the groom of Darius, apprised of this project, led his master's horse in the night with a mare to the appointed place, and in consequence of this stratagem the horse of Darius neighed loud and long when the Chiefs were assembled; Darius was then saluted as king, and the choice was approved by the people.

500 B. C.—"For he hath given you ruin moderately. And the floors shall be full of wheat and the fats shall overflow with wine and oil."

503 B. C.—Job was a large stock owner. "His substance was 7,000 sheep, 3,000 camels, 500 yoke of oxen and 500 she assers."

180 B. C.—"The battle of Thermopoi, between the Greeks and the Persians was fought in this year."

450 B. C.—"Butter used by the Scythians, the people inhabiting the country near the Black and Caspian seas."

400 B. C.—About this year Xenophon, a Greek historian and soldier, gives a description of a good horse and giving instructions how one may be the least deceived in the purchase of horses.

THE FAT-TAILED SHEEP is considered a Persian wool-breed. This pure breed found throughout Asia and a part of Africa. They are herded upon the open country. The horns by which Persia is famous are manufactured from the wool of these sheep.

381 B. C.—Aristotle taught that in man and the higher animals the blood was elaborated from the food in the liver, thence carried to the heart and by this organ through the veins over the body. It is called the discovery of the circulation of the blood.

310 B. C.—Theophrastus, Greek philosopher, one of the first to study plant growing. He preserved the writings of Aristotle. He spoke of the productions of old pear trees.

312 B. C.—"The Appian Way the Queen of Roads," extending 350 miles from Rome to Drumbsium, was begun this year by Cesar Appius Claudius. It has borne the traffic of 2,500 years without material injury.

264 B. C.—Carthage, in Northern Africa, at war with Rome, was continually, until destroyed in the year 146 B. C.

119 B. C.—Cato, the Censor, Roman citizen, died in this year. He gave to the world the most minute particulars regarding the management of slaves on his large house, and put before the details of husbandry, from the plowing to the reaping and threshing of the crop.

140 B. C.—As the Romans conquered the smaller states of Italy they took possession of the conquered lands, passed the Agrarian law, which enacted that no citizen should
possess more than 500 acres. The enforcement of this law occasioned civil war, which lasted several years.


29. B. C.—This is the year of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, when Pompeii and Herculanum were destroyed.

72. B. C.—The construction of the Colosseum of Rome was begun this year under the direction of the Emperor Vespasian.

70. B. C.—According to the naturalist Pliny, the common cherry tree was introduced into Italy by the Roman soldier Lucullus. His writings, in Pontus, Asia Minor, about this time.

60. B. C.—Butter first used by the Portuguese.

25. B. C. This is the year in which Julius Caesar first visited Britain.

41. B. C., March 15.—This was the day of the assassination of Julius Caesar in Rome.

40. B. C.—Virgil mentions pears which he received from Cato.

39. B. C.—In the Georgics, a poem written about this time and which is the best known of the ancient works on agriculture, Virgil, the poet, advises husbandmen to "churn down the waters of a field over upon the sovm corn, and when the field is parched end the plants are dry, convey it from the brow of the hill in channels. This is the first writing on irrigation.

57. B. C.—In this year the Romans under the reign of Augustus built the famous Pantheon of concrete.

56. B. C.—The wall of Rome, built by the Emperor Augustus, is still standing, and the splendid dome, 142 feet in span, is one of the sights of the Imperial City.

CHRISTIAN ERA—FIRST CENTURY.

31.—"The kingdom of heaven is like a grain of mustard seed which a man took and sowed in his field, which is indeed the least of all seeds; but when it is grown it is the greatest among herbs and becomes a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof."—Matthew 13:31.

32.—And Jesus said unto him: "No man having put his hand to the plow, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God."—Luke 9:60.

33.—A valuable and interesting item appeared in the "Acta Diurna," a record kept in Rome during the reign of the Emperor Tiberius Caligula, and reproduced later by Petronius. A work entitled "The Supper of Trimalchio." It seems that Trimalchio was a farmer near Cumae, in Italy, and his farm was considered an immortal or, in extent of territory. The work referred to says, "On the 25th, on Trimalchio's farm near Cumae, were a hundred children, of whom thirty-six were of the male sex. The same day three thousand modii of wheat were removed from this thrashing-floor to the granaries; five hundred young oxen were broken. The same day one of the slaves, named Mithridates, was executed by crucifixion, because he had cursed the son of the emperor.

50.—"But others fell into good ground and brought forth fruit, some an hundred-fold, some sixty-fold and some thirty-fold."—Matthew 13:20.

50. About this time Lucius Junius Modestus Columella, a Roman citizen, wrote twelve books on agriculture, one of which on sheep entitled De Re Rustica, is in verse. His works are still extant, translations being available.

50. A supposed improved variety of cherry was introduced in Britain about the middle of the first century.

51.—In the reign of Emperor Claudius, Catoemilla, a distinguished agriculturist, introduced the Tarentine breed of sheep from Italy into Spain, which country was under Roman dominion at that time. He also was the emperor's own breeder of sheep, and became the principal originator of an immense, fine-wool sheep husbandry, which through Spain has enriched three continents—Europe, America and Australia.

64.—Toppaeca Sabina, wife of Nero, Emperor of the Romans, is reported to have paid a sum equal to American four cents a quart for a quart of milk to her horses.

75.—In Pompeii, an ancient city of Naples, afterwards destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, it is stated that a sixounce bushel of wheat bread cost a sum equal to three cents of the present day.

75. Publicius Cornelius Tacitus, Roman historian, mentions the use of woolen cloth at Crescent, Gloucestershire, in England, stating that the fullers (engaged in cleaning the cloth) were allowed to dry their cloth by the roadsides.

77.—Pliny, the Elder, Roman author, born A. D. 23, left a work entitled "Natural History," in which there is the first account of a machine for reaping grain. He says: "In the extensive fields in the district of Gaul, various machines with projecting teeth on the edge, are driven on two wheels through the standing grain; an ox in a reversed position in this manner the ears are torn off and thrown into the van.

THE THIRD CENTURY.

280.—It is generally believed that about this time Emperor Probus encouraged the planting of vineyards in Britain.

THE FOURTH CENTURY.

425.—included in the writings which assert that the Persians and the Romans had no horses before 325. In the writings of Mithridates, the Arab Sheik, when referring to the Persians called Yemen with 200 well-bred horses from Cappodocia, in Asia Minor, Constantine the Great, left in 332.

499.—From this year to 109 the Romans were leaving Britain.

THE FIFTH CENTURY.

452.—Year in which the city of Venice was founded.

147.—About this year commenced a period in which for several hundred years were called the Dark Ages.

THE SEVENTH CENTURY.

625 June 20.—This is the year of the Hegira, the name given to the flight of the Prophet Mahomet from Meccen.

THE EIGHTH CENTURY.

732.—The battle of Tours, in which Charles Martel defeated the Saracens, is considered as contributing to the establishment of horse breeding in LaPerche and Normandy. Of the Saracen hordes that arrived in France, many Saracen horses went to these provinces, where they were crossed upon the native horse, and thereby the pasturage developed a draft horse of great excellence, the Percheron horse of France.

THE NINTH CENTURY.

893.—King Alfred the Great of England encamped his army near London to protect the harvest reapers while gathering their crops against excursions of the Danes.

THE TENTH CENTURY.

936.—About this time, according to Whyte, in his History of the British Turf, the earliest mention of race horses in England, Encroached his army near London to protect the harvest reapers while gathering their crops against excursions of the Danes.

THE ELEVENTH CENTURY.

1016.—Poloja Jacks of France mentioned in literature of that day.

1018.—About. First windmills erected in Europe.

1066.—Horse shoeing was introduced into England from Normandy by William the Conqueror.

1100.—The Japanese court ladies as early as this date prepared a favorite perfume from the Ramnus rose.
THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

1150 (about).—Cotswold sheep imported into England from Spain. This is not quite authentic. A century later Cotswolds were a well-known breed in England.

1156.—Smithfield, in the center of London, first mentioned as a live cattle market.

1152.—William Hale-Hale, historian and editor of the "Domesday Book" of St. Paul's Cathedral of London, England, made a record of leasing the church farms in Hertfordshire, England, which provided that the tenant should cultivate and conduct the farm on what was called the three-field husbandry, a rotation of about one-third in oats, one-third in wheat or rye, and one-third fallow or "tere warecunda." This custom was to rotate crops from beginning to end of the lease and to restore the land to the owner in the condition it was leased.

1158.—In the accounts of the British government, 1158-9 occur mention of payments to the vine dressers of Windsor. It appears also that the gardens at Windsor were enclosed by a ditch.

1165.—The earliest drawing or view of a monastic garden in England was that of Canterbury, and was drawn by the Engineer Willet. It is now preserved in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. The plan records the trees and vines, fish ponds, etc.

1176.—Early evidence of the existence of orchards is a Bull of Pope Alexander III. issued in this year, confiscating the property of the monks of Winchelsea, in Gloucestershire, England, with the "town of Swilling and all its orchards."

1185.—The manufacture of wool first mentioned in English literature.

1199.—King John of England encouraged horse breeding by importing Flemish stallions—origin of the English draft horse.

THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

1210.—According to the historian Speed, King John of England received from Maury De Bros forty cows and a bull, all white with red ears, as a present to his queen, in order to appease his anxiety whom his husband De Bros, had offended.

1213.—Alexander Neench, Bishop of Cirencester, in England, a learned writer, touched incidentally upon fruit, vegetable and herb growing and flowers. He mentioned that a garden should be adorned with roses and lilies, turned, sliced, and drained. The garden should have parsley and cost, and fennel, lettuce, cress, onions, leek, garlic, carvies, cladrons, sallets and salses. He also mentions medlars, quinces, Warden pears, peaches and pears at St. Regula.

1215, June 15.—At Runnymede, King John was compelled to grant the English people a great measure of liberty by signing the Magna Charta.

1282.—At this time a ten in Paris was generally sold for an amount equal to American two cents.

1289.—A Scottish history mentions black (galloway) cattle as being reared in great numbers.

State Fair of 1899. Exhibited by C. S. Hechtner, of Chariton, Iowa. At the American Royal Show this young bull was first in his class.

1259.—Henry III., of England, made extensive alterations in the work of the reeve, constable, bailiff, sheriff, and among payments to carpenters and other workmen was an item of payment for "levelling the area of the garden with a roller."

1274.—In this year, in Venice, it is recorded that a pig sold for the equivalent of fifty cents in American money.

1290.—The first importation of oranges into England in a cargo of assorted fruit from Spain.

1292.—The only kind of apple specially noticed in England at this time was the "Costard." This variety has been preserved in history by the "Costard," a street name by which the sellers of this fruit were known. The Costard apple was the most popular of the ancient species of the "Regal pear" and the Callowhill pear were also early fruits.

THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

1305.—In the time of Edward I., King of England, the "acre" as a land measure was reduced to a standard.

1317.—According to the New International Encyclopedia, in August of this year, in England, wheat was twelve times as high in price as in the following September. It was a period of alternations of indolence and bustle, of fasting and feasting. Rye was the "breadstuff of the peasantry." Little manure was used. Oxen, not horses, were used for teams.

1327.—Edward III., in order to improve the breed of horses, prohibited exportation.

1340.—First "worsted" manufactured at Worsted, in Norfolk, England. Worsted or spun wool manufactured into cloth.

1345.—At this time, in England, and near London particularly, fruits and vegetables, such as they were called, were sold at a market place near St. Paul's churchyard, but owing to the "scurrility, clamor and nuisance" of the dealers, the merchant was compelled to "level his market, which had become so obnoxious to the people dwelling there," the Mayor and Aldermen being appealed to designated another place (now called Austin Friars), where sales could be made, and nowhere else.

1346.—First authorization in England for the erection of toll-gates under King Edward III.

1352.—The Viscount at Winchester Cathedral, in England, was able to quote the following: "This was a bad year for apples; also that the cider supply gave out."

1360.—About the earliest account books of farming operations were kept. Records at the Norwich Priory and Abingdon Abbey, in England. These accounts show the receipts and outgoes of the garden operations, but not the plants that were grown or the processes of cultivation.

1360 (about).—Edward III., King of England, compelled horse dealers to limit their prices to a fixed maximum.

THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

1462.—Sir William Clifton, an Englishman, granted to Thomas Smyth a piece of ground, called Dokemare, in Houteste, for the annual payment of a rose to Sir William and his heirs, the demand for roses being so great in the days of Elizabeth, that tapers were frequently paid by vassals to their lords both in England and France.

1439.—In this year it is said that England imported raw cotton from the Levant, which includes Egypt, Asia Minor, islands and countries east of Italy, in or bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. It was then named cotton wool.

1410.—The earliest known original work on gardening, "Art of Gardening," by Leonard Fouquet, and the manuscript exists in Trinity College, England, to this day. It was known as "The Peate of Gardening." The treatise was so thoroughly practical that the directions it contains might be followed with successful results to the present day.
1149.—In England the tenant was for the first time secured in possession, during term of lease, against a buyer of the land.

1167.—Permission granted by King Henry IV., of England, to export a few Cotswold sheep to Spain.

1169.—In England, the tenant farmer was first protected from having his property carried off for the landlord's debts beyond the amount of rent due.

1172.—In this year, in Venice, Jensen, a publisher, printed the existing works of Columella on agricultural subjects which were written in the first century.

1185.—Previous to the reign of Henry VII., King of England, which began in this year, there did not grow in that country any vegetable or eatable root, such as carrot, parsnip, cabbage, etc.

1188.—In England a law was passed to stop laying arable land to pasture and suffering farm houses to fall to ruin. Owners were required to fill a portion of the soil and keep the farm houses in repair.

1190.—Comparative Peace, which followed the Wars of the Roses in England, encouraged a new style of architecture. The gardens were no longer confined within the castles' walls. The red brick houses succeeded old castles. Some houses with gardens were surrounded by a moat, but these were soon extended outside the moat. Trellis railings also came into fashion and remained in vogue for many years.

1192.—Discovery of America.

1449.—At Husbandry, new work of Columella, a publisher, was published in the sixteenth century.

1452.—In a letter written to friends in Europe, Alejandro Geraldine, then Bishop of Seville, Spain, mentions Columbus. He is regarded as the first author who refers to this sailor.

1453.—According to C. L. Bonaparte, in his natural history of birds, turkeys arrived in England in this year from Spain. Although turkeys were originally from the American continents and continent, they were supposed or were told the birds were originally from Turkey, which gave them a satisfactory title. These birds were entitled to it. At this time all commerce between America and Europe was with Spain.

1461.—The apricot introduced into England by Woolf, the gardener to King Henry VII.

1472.—Spaniards exported the first cattle from the West Indies into Old Mexico.

1476.—The pineapple mentioned by Oviedo, who called it Pinas. Oviedo y Valdes was Spanish governor of the new landed and was Governor of the Island of Hispaniola.

1485.—Florida the first part of the mainland United States to receive horses from the Spaniards.

1493.—When the king, Henry VIII., of England, took possession of Cardinal Wolsey's lands, including Hampton Court, he retained John Chapman, the head gardener. Of course, the gardener received board and lodging.

1499.—Salads, carrots and other edible roots first produced in England.

1503.—The strawberry introduced into the gardens of England from Flanders.

1508.—Richard Harris, an English fruit grower, in service of King Henry VIII., planted many apple orchards in the county of London.

1534.—In England, owing to large numbers of sheep having come into few persons' hands, the imposition of duty was imposed on all who kept above 2,000 sheep.

1534.—The Book of Husbandry printed in this year. First and best of early English works on Agriculture; ascribed to Fitzhugh, a Judge in the reign of Henry VIII.

1534.—Extract from Book of Husbandry: "And to the end that shepe in every opynion is the mooste profytable caattle that any man can haue, therefore I purpose to speake of shepe and shepe-houses.

1534.—Quotation from the Book of Husbandry, published in this year: "A housebande cannot thrive by his corre without caettle, for his caettle without corre.

1534.—From the Book of Husbandry: "And in the beginning of March or a lyttele afore, is tyme for a wife to make her garden, and to gette as many good sodes and herbes as be good for the potte and to state, as ofte as mehe shall require; it must be served, for eis wedes wyll ouer-growe the herbes."

1534.—In Great Britain, different individuals at different times in previous years in accumulated in their own hands a number of landed properties, a multitude of cattle, and especially sheep. Some of them contained 24,000 sheep, others 10,000, etc. Tillage was thereby displaced, the country depopulated and the price of sheep and wool raised in an unheard-of manner. It was then provided by law that no one, therefore, shall possess more than 4,000 sheep without the exception of laymen on their own inheritance, who may keep as many as they please, but they must not carry on sheep farming on other properties.

1553.—In this year, when the French navigator Cartier visited the coast which is now called Montreal, he found the town was situated in the midst of extensive corn fields.

1553.—Captain Jacques Cartier, French navigator and explorer, in his visit to the St. Lawrence river, saw and admired the wild plum trees of North America.
1535.—King Henry, VIII., of England had laws passed for selection and mating for the improvement of horses and to eliminate scrubs.

1540.—Beginning in April, Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, the Spanish explorer, penetrated to the country adjacent to the Little Colorado, where he found maize, Guinea hocks and peas in possession of the natives.

1541.—In the record of the travels of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado in the territory now comprised in the state of Kansas, he said: "All that way the plains are as full of crook-backed oxen (buffalo) as the Mountain of Seraph in Serina is of sheep."

1542.—At Barcelona, Spain, in this year, a recorded price for eggs was equal to twelve cents a hundred.

1542.—A plant named Shorghi (modern sorghum) described by Fuchius, of Belgium, author of History of Plants.

1542.—In the reign of Edward, VI., King of England, exportation of horses to Scotland was prohibited.

1543.—The common jasmine (J. officinalis) introduced into England from the East.

1549, March 5th.—Bishop Lattimer preached his famous "Sermon of the Plough" before the Court of King Edward, where he exhorted the land owners with depopulating the country by turning cultivated farms into stock ranches.

1550.—The origin of the Damask rose is unknown, but it was introduced into Europe from Persia, some time in the sixteenth century, and about this year.

1550.—The peach, which is a native of Persia, was considerably cultivated in Russia about this time.

1550.—De Re Rustica, first work on agriculture, published by Conrads Heresbachius, being translation of ancient work by Columella.

1550.—In this year Evlya Effendi, a Turk, wrote an elaborate description of the Aurora goat.

1551.—Konrad von Gessner, an eminent Swiss naturalist, established a garden of fruits and flowers. He published a history of annuals and classification of vegetables.

1551.—Bishop Scory, of Rochester, presented a petition to the King of England, saying that there were only "ten ploughs where formerly there were from forty to fifty." He said that the country population of England should soon be more like the population of slavery and penury of Spain than the ancient and goyliney manorship of England. The land owners found it easier to make money running grass farms than cultivating grain crops.

1552.—The grapevine first introduced into England from Flanders. First planting in the county of Suffolk.

1553.—The currant shrub was imported into England from the Greek island named Zante. The currant was originally named after the city of Corinth, which was an important Greek mercantile and exporting center.

1555.—In the great famine in England in this year, wild life fubes kept many farmers and their families alive. Fitches are the fennel flower, a coarse kind of pea, hard huts nutritious.

1555.—In this year, in reporting his observations, Sir Ralph Lane, the English Administrator in America, said that the gardens of Virginia were larger than those of France, Spain or Italy. Sir Ralph Lane was the first Governor of Virginia.

1562.—Tusser in "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," said: "Wife, into the garden and set me a plot With strawberry roots of the best to be got. Such growing abroad, among thorns in the wood. Well chosen and picked, prove excellent good."

1565.—Earliest planting of fruit by white men in North America. The Spaniards under Ménédez planted orange trees at St. Augustine, Fla.

1565.—Jesuit Fathers planted pears in the region of the Great American Lakes.

1566.—The hook, entitled "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," by Tusser, was recommended to be taught in English schools. It was written in verse.

1566.—Sir John Hawkins credited with introducing the potato in England this year.

1562.—Peaches introduced into England from Persia.

1562.—Quotation from Tusser: "First barley ere rey. Then Pease byr and brye. Then fallow fer wheat, is husbandry Great."

1562.—This is the year in which the English walnut was credited with arriving in England from Rome, where it was called "the Nut of the Gods."

1564.—According to an article by Geo. C. Husman, of the Department of Agriculture, considerable wine was produced from a native grape in Florida as early as 1564.

1565.—Nicolaus Monardes published writings on American plants, probably the earliest separate writings on the subject. Issued in several forms in 1565.

1566.—In this year the Spanish colonies in Florida were visited by John Hawkins, an English captain, who said that twenty hogsheads of wine had been made in a single season from the wild grapes.

1566.—In a letter of this date Gessner, the Swiss botanist, mentioned the "Musk rose" as growing in a garden at Augsburg.

1566.—Large importations of sheep in Florida from Spain, supposed to be the Churio, or common sheep of Spain.

1565.—Ménédez founded a settlement at St. Augustine, Fla., the first permanent colony on this continent.

WHITEHALL, MARSHALL — Champion Shorthorn bull.

1567.—Charles, IX., King of France, issued a decree in regard to Paris slaughter houses and ordering improvements in butchering methods. The slaughter houses abutted on the principal thoroughfares, herds of goats and swine animals impeded traffic, the offal was left on the streets and was washed by rains into the river. The King was moved to take action.

1570.—Hemp and flax mentioned as being common crops in England. Buckwheat also mentioned as soon after harves.

1570.—The Festival of the Rose instituted by Pope Pius V., in thanksgiving for the victory gained by the Christians over the Turks at Lepanto.

1573.—The hollyhock introduced from Syria into English gardens.

1575.—Coffee, a native of Arabia, Felix and Ethiopia, first introduced to the notice of Europeans by Raimundus.

1574.—Reynoldes Scott, in England, published a treatise on the culture of hops.

1578.—"Whole Art of Husbandry" printed in England by Barnaby Googe, mostly translation from the German.
1580.—Between this year and 1585 the Irish potato was introduced into Europe by the Spaniards.

1582.—Shorthorned cattle existing in Durham and Yorkshire, England, from the modern Shorthorns are in greater part descended.

1582.—The first record of the Musk rose having been cultivated in England is in Richard Hakluyt's writings, in this year, who states that it was brought from Italy.

1582.—In this year, in England, in one of the southwest counties, a capon cost sixpence, a calf five shillings ($1.25), a firkin of butter seven shillings and sevenpence ($1.82), a cock for fighting fourpence (5 cents), a pullet threepence (5 cents), a milch cow cost thirty shillings ($7.20), a bullock seven shillings ($1.68), a horse twenty-two shillings ($5.25), a porkling twenty-eight pence, or 56 cents.

1584.—Don Antonio de Espejo, sent by the Viceroy of New Spain, explored the Pecos river country and mentioned a great multitude of oxen or kine (buffalo) that fed upon the banks thereof, by which they traveled for the space of 120 leagues, still meeting with 'store of the said cattle.'

1584.—Sir Walter Raleigh fitted out an expedition in England and landed in America. The colony was called Virginia, as they did not cultivate the soil, they were starved out and returned to England the next year, where they introduced tobacco.

1586.—In this year Sir Francis Drake is credited with introducing the potato in England.

1586.—On his return from Virginia, Sir Walter Raleigh introduced potatoes and tobacco in Ireland. He had an estate at Myrtl Lodge, Yougha county, Cork. The potatoes were suitable to the climate and flourished, becoming a great benefit to the island, but the tobacco growing met with poor success in Ireland.

1588.—Thomas Harriot, a returned colonist belonging to the Sir Walter Raleigh expedition to Virginia, published in London the first article ever written on Indian corn in North America. It was again published in Frankfort and illustrated by De Bry, a wood engraver.

CHEVIOT EWE—Grand champion at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904.

1588.—Origin of Cheviot sheep said to be that sheep sworn ashore from the wrecked ships of the Spanish Armada and escaped to the Cheviot hills.

1591.—The coffee plant scientifically described by Alpinus.

1591.—Sir Hugh Plat, in a book entitled "Descrip'tion of the World," makes useful observations upon manures.

1594.—In this year, in Warwickshire, England, a farm laborer received fourpence (8 cents) a day, with "meat and drink," or sight and drink for one wife and sight for tenpence finding himself, Maidservants got threepence (6 cents) with food, or fourpence (8 cents) without it; reapers, sixpence to twelvepence, according to whether they boarded themselves or not.

1596.—Gerarde speaks thus early of the white lily—the lily of the poets and painters—being an old garden plant.

1597.—The cauliflower known in England but not in France. The plants were mentioned by a writer named Gerard, and was supposed to have come from Italy.

1597.—The common and well-known lilac introduced into Europe by countries by way of Constantinople.

1597.—In this year John Gerard published his "Herbal or General History of Plants." Born in 1539 and educated as a surgeon, his tastes led him to study the cultivation of plants. His garden at Holborn (now in the county of London) England, excelled any in that country. His book was the standard in botany for a hundred years.

LEICESTER SHEEP—SANFORD. Weight, 120 pounds heaviest ram exhibited. Fleece record, 26 pounds. Grand champion of the breed at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition: 1904. Exhibited by Alex W. Smith, of Maple Lodge, Ontario, Canada. Photograph by E. J. Rosenberg.

1598.—In this year Senor Juan Ornate started out from Zacatecas, in Mexico, to explore the country now known as New Mexico. He had 100 colonists, 83 wagons and a 700-foot cattle. He founded Santa Fe.

1600.—Robert Bakewell, of England, commenced the improvement of sheep, establishing a breed of Leicesters, also advocating grand virtues of breeding by selection. He also improved the Longhorn cattle of Leicestershire.

THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

1602.—Oats and barley first cultivated in America in Gomesl's colony.

1602.—First wheat was brought to this country by Bartholomew Gosnold and landed on an island in Buzzard's Bay, on the south coast of Massachusetts.

1602.—Beefs were cultivated on islands south of Massachusetts.

1604.—In this year M. L. Escalbot brought horses and cattle to Acadia, an island near a French territory in America, and from there the French who extended their settlements into Canada in 1604 took the horses, which probably laid the foundation of what are now known as Canadian ponies.

1605.—Santa Fe (New Mexico) settled this year by the Spanish. Don Juan de Ornate, of Zacatecas, in Mexico, was the originator of the colony. It is the second oldest white settlement in the United States.

1607.—First permanent English settlement in America at Jamestown, Va. Captain Christopher Newport commander of the expedition, his companions being Bartholomew Gosnold, John Smith and others.

1607.—Sir John Norden printed a book called "Surveyor's Dialogue," in England. Speaking of the famous Salisbury meadows, he says: "When cattle have fed their fill,
nog's, it is pretended, are made fat with the remnant—namely with the knots and stalks of the grasses.

1607.—First recorded effort in this country at introducing foreign fruits by the Jamestown colonists in May of this year.

1608.—Use of freezing mixtures of ice or salt in combination with salt, saltpeter or other chemical agents in use at this time in a small way.

1607.—A company of English attempted to settle where is now Kennebec, Me., but returned to England the following year.

1607.—“Clouer Grasse, or the Grasse chopping (white clover), is supposed to be sown with other hay seeds. In Surveyor’s Dialogue.

1608.—The French at this time introduced cattle into Canada.

1608.—The James river settlers learned the cultivation of corn under tuition of the Indians.

1608.—Captain Newport sailed from Jamestown, Va., for England, carrying with him twenty turkeys, “the first introduction of the fowl to Europe.”

1609.—First authentic record of a yield of corn produced in America by white men was forty acres in the Jamestown colony in Virginia.

1609.—A pamphlet published in London predicts that “cotton would grow as well in Virginia as Italy.”

1609.—Sheep introduced into Virginia from England. Rattles by wolves kept the flocks down to small numbers.

1609.—English horses landed at Jamestown, Va. There were six mares and one horse.

1609.—A book published in England by Butler, of Oxford, entitled “Feminine Monarchie,” or, the History of Bees.”

1609.—The London Company imported swine into Virginia, and they increased so fast in 1622 the colony was in danger of being overrun with them, while the Indians fattened themselves on pork from the hogs that had become wild from running at large in the woods.

1610.—Lord Delaware arrived in America from England and brought with him French vines. He planted vineyards of native grapes. He was Governor of Maryland.

1610.—Cattle having become extinct in Virginia on account of the scarcity of food, another stock was brought from the West Indies, and the penalty of death for killing them was enacted.

1610.—About this year King James I. of England purchased a celebrated Arabian horse from a merchant named Hallam, for which he paid five hundred pounds.

1611.—First cultivation of wheat in Virginia was reported in this year.

1612.—Tobacco discovered by accident this year, according to Langiess.

1614.—Plantings of imported apple and pear trees in New York. One pear tree of this planting at Third Avenue and Thirteenth street, New York City, until 1866.

1616.—First known cultivation of tobacco in the state of Virginia.

1617.—This mentioned as the remarkable period of the first introduction of the labor of the plow in Virginia.

1618.—January 17th.—A patent was granted in England to David Hamney and Thomas Wildsouk for a machine called “plough-grounde without horse or oxen, and to enrich and make better and more fertile as well barren peate, salt and sea sande, as island and upland grounde, within our Kingdom of England and Plantation our Dominyon of Wales, etc.” It was the first patent granted in which the great inventor of steam for the purpose of assisting in the cultivation of the soil was applied.

1618.—In this year, at Epsom Downs, in England, the saying originated: “It is one thing to take a horse to water and another to make him drink.” It appears that during a drought, a fellow by the name of Roscommon, discovered water in a small hole on the Epsom Commons. He used a spade to widen the hole and then discovered that neither he nor his stock could drink the water. This led to the discovery of the well-known medicine, Epsom Salts.

1619.—Negro labor first introduced into Virginia. Twenty purchased by tobacco planters from a Dutch trading vessel.

1620.—Conches as means of public conveyance first used in England and France, and were very slow in coming into general use.

1620.—December 22d.—The Mayflower landed 102 pilgrims at Plymouth Rock.

1630.—The Pilgrim Fathers found extensive plantings of corn in New England on their arrival.

1621.—Edward Winslow wrote that in New England “are grapes, whitt and red, and very sweet and strong also.”

1621.—The Governor of Massachusetts requested the Indian Chief, Massasoot, to exchange seed corn, that he might judge which was best. The Indians selected the finest ears and taught the settlers how to do the same.

1621.—Earliest known experimental cotton planting in Virginia.

1621.—The Pilgrim Fathers began the cultivation of cotton, manuring, as the Indians did, with fish. “According to the manner of the Indians, we manured our ground with ferring, or rather shads, which we have in great abundance and take with ease at our doors. An acre thus dressed will produce and yield as much corn as three acres without fish.”

1621.—In this year The London Company sent “silk worm seed” to Virginia along with grapes. This was the beginning of many attempts to establish a great silk-growing industry in America.

1623.—Record of Plymouth Colony: “They sowed six acres of barley and peas and set twenty acres of corn, making use of ten bushels “which they brought from subterranean storehouses of the Indians. In this work much assistance was rendered them by Squanto, a faithful Indian, who taught them how to plant corn, manure with fish, and kill it.”

1621.—Eleven women emigrated from England to become wives of colonists in Virginia. The passenger fare across the ocean was paid by 120 pounds of tobacco for each person.

1622.—In New England it is recorded at this time that the Indians made a habit of setting fire to the country twice a year, in the spring and in the fall, because it would otherwise be overgrown with weeds and brush.

1622.—An observer at Plymouth Colony in this year said: “The chestnut, hazelnut, butternut and shagbark yielded contribu- tion also the store of food laid up for winter.”

DEVI0N COW—PRETTY PET. The Devon breed of cattle passes as a dual-purpose breed—good for beef and good for the dairy.
PRETTY PET is a handsome example of the Devon breed, which is the prize cow at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, 1901.

1633.—A few Devon cattle crossed the Atlantic ocean in the ship Charity; said to be consigned to a Mr. Winslow, of Massachusetts.

1634.—A Department of Agriculture report says that about this time flax was introduced into the continent from America, solely for the fiber. For a period of 150 years thereafter, or until cheaper cotton fabrics began to supplant flax, it played a most important part in the progress of the country, becoming, as it did, the basis of our household industry, whose home-spun products were necessaries of life, second only to food.

1635.—New Hampshire settled by the English.

1636.—Indefinite information concerning importation of Dutch horses arriving at New York.

1637.—Early settlers introduced sheep from England into the New England States.

1638.—An early importation of cattle to New England, consisting of three heifers, and a bull, having been made in this year, the herd had increased to twelve by 1627, and in that year was divided into twelve lots, "drawn for," says Russell, in Pilgrim Memorials, "affording the first recorded cattle show in New England."

1639.—Buckwheat first cultivated in America, on Manhattan Island.

1640.—The Dutch Colony on the Hudson was supplied with all sorts of plows and agricultural implements.

1641.—Flax taken to Holland that was grown on Manhattan Island.

1642.—The Dutch bought the island of Manhattan from the Indians for $24.00.

1643.—First important cattle imports into New York state from Holland.

1644.—This year only sixty Hackney rabs or coaches were in use in London, England, as public conveyances.

1645.—John Speed, agricultural author, mentions the excellent condition of cattle in Herefordshire, England.

1646.—Sir Anthony Ashley, of Wimborne, St. Giles, Dorset, England, created a "famous" and practiced (improved) cabbages in England, and at his feet a cabbage appears chiseled on his monument.

1647.—This year six vessels arrived at Boston from England, bringing with their other goods some twenty-five mares and stallions. Among the many sorts of Dutch, Swedish, Danish and French horses arrived in the colonies of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Jersey.

1648.—The Spiderwort was one of the first native flowers to find a home in England, it having been sent there from Virginia about the year mentioned.

1649.—First attempt at hop raising in the United States made in New Netherland, now New York state.

1650.—Plymouth Colony cultivated potatoes.

1651.—Rev. Francis Higginson, writing from England, this year, says that excellent vines were there and that the Governor had planted a vineyard, with great hopes of success.

1652.—William Wood, writing from New England, said: "There is likewise strawberies in abundance, very large ones, some being as big as a man's head; some may gather half a bushel in a forenoon."

1653.—Captain John Smith, Governor of the Jamestown Colony, wrote, saying: "One Mr. Rake, of Jamestown, an honest, industrious woman, had gathered from her garden in one year, neere an hundred bushels of excellent rhages."

1654.—In March of this year the Colonial Assembly of Virginia determined the cash value of tobacco for the first time in history. The price was six pence, equal to twelve cents, per pound.

1655.—In this year was written a poem by a New Engander, which shows how general the use of pumpkin was for the table that early: "Stead of potatoe and puddings and cus- todies, they spread pumpkins and parsnips." Our pumpkins and parsnips are common supplies; We have pumpkins at mornings and pumpkins at noon; If it was not for pumpkins we should be as poor.

1656 (about).—Swedish immigrants introduced sheep into New Jersey and Delaware.

1657.—Earliest record of pear tree planting in New England was a pear tree in the garden of Governor Endicott's house, in Boston.

1658.—Origin of the saying "Hobson's Choice." This adage has been handed down, it is said, from the Seventeenth Century, and had its origin in the eccentricities of one Tobias Hobson. This worthy was a carrier of Cambridge, England, who died in the year 1630. In addition to his ordinary business he kept a stable and let out horses to the students at the university. He made it an unalterable rule, however, that each animal should have an equal period of work and rest, and would never take the horse out of its turn. Consequently, instead of being allowed to select the steed they most fancied, his customers were made to take the horse next door. If it did not meet with their approval they had to go without a ride. Hence the proverbial expression, "Hobson's Choice," used to signify a choice without an alternative.

1659.—Vegetable importations into New Hamp- shire from Denmark arrived in this year.

1660.—Governor's island, in Boston Harbor, was granted to Governor Winthrop on condition he should plant a vineyard or orchard upon it.

1661.—A list of vegetables grown in New England before this year was given by a Mr. William Wadham. He said also, "What ever grows well in England grows well there."

1662.—In Virginia, in this year, tobacco importations were established, in which all tobacco grown for sale was examined by Colonial inspectors, who "shall cause all the foreign and ill-conditioned tobacco instantly to be burned, and the planter thereof to be disabled further from planting any more of that commoditie of tobacco."

1663.—Olives introduced into Southern colonies without much success.

1664.—Cecil, the Second Lord Baltimore, established a settlement near the mouth of the Delaware River.

1665.—An act passed in the Irish Legislature against the cruel and common practice of plowing with an ox and horse, he was commanded to fastening the plow to the tail of an ox or horse.

1666.—"Canaeus Plantarum," an illustrated book issued by Jacques Horneius, is generally supposed to be the first published work on American plants.

1667.—Roger Williams settled what is now the state of Rhode Island.

1668.—At this time in the colony of Massachusetts Bay a red calf came to be cheaper than a black one on account of the creation of it being to be militarily to be slain and killed by the wolves. This is from Kettle's Chatter on Agriculture in the United States.

1669.—At this date only thirty-seven plows were in the colony of Massachusetts.

1670.—It was reported that one man made 1200 bushels of wheat in New York state, indicating earlier general planting of apple trees in this country.

1671.—Pork packing in barrels as an industry had begun in this year at Salem, Mass.

1672.—William Keift, Governor of New Netherland, erected a private colony on Staten Island, "which produced the first beer made in this country," says an authority.

1673.—Tobacco first reported as being grown in New England colonies.

1674.—Newmarket, England, as a racing headquarters dates from this year.
1644. — The Haymarket of the city of London was established in this year; abandoned in 1830.

1645. — Sir Richard Weston, Ambassador from England to Bohemia, credited with 25,000 pixels. The Dutch East India Company in England, and turnips also. He was a useful writer on agricultural subjects.

1646. — In this year Joseph Jencek, of Lyons, wrote a treatise of Houghton, in England, was granted a state patent privilege for invention making machinery for the manufacture of "siches and other edge tools for ye more speedy cutting of grasse."

1647. — The apple recorded as grafted on the Vandenhagen. 

1648. — Rice culture in the United States began with half bushel of the grain sent over from England to the Virginia Colony in 1650, which in which bushels was obtained. The industry afterwards gave way to tobacco growing.

1649. — Exportation of wool first prohibited by Great Britain; also in 1660 and 1668.

1650. — An apple tree planted by Peregrine White, the first white child born in New England. Says the author of "Pilgrim Memorials," written in 1655: "It still produces apples, and the orchard in which it grows is now devoted to the spot which he occupied in Marshfield."

1651. — Hops first raised in Virginia.

1652. — Rye as a field crop first grown in America in New England.

1653. — "Improver Improved," an agricultural work by Blythe in England, recommended that turnip cultivation should be extended from the kitchen garden to the field as food for stock.

1654. — Hartleb, an English writer, mentions the practice of steeping and liming with a perry-drum of smut.

1655. — French work on agriculture published by Oliver de Serres.

1656. — The "White Turk," Turkish stallion, imported into England by Lord Protector Cromwell, credited with being one of the originators of the thoroughbred horse.

1657. — A pearl barley mill invented in Germany.

1658. — Horses imported into South Africa from the island of Java by the Dutch East India Company.

1659. — Cape Colony, South Africa, first colonized under Van Riebeek. The sheep were all brought from Europe. Those imported in Cape Colony were the flat-tailed sheep, strongly resembling the well-known Persian avar.

1660. — Van der Donck, the traveler, wrote that by this year the Dutch settlers of New York had already blooming in their gardens white and red roses, gialantine, different varieties of tulips, violets, white lilies, anemones and marigolds.

1661. — In the garden market, the great wholesale fruit and vegetable market of the city of London, originated about this time by the center of very great sheds and selling stalls. Covent Garden was in earlier days the garden of Westminster Abbey, when it was properly named Covent Garden.

1662. — The exportation of horses from Virginia was prohibited in this year.

1663. — Earliest record of the use of mineral salts for increasing the yield of crops appears in a work entitled "A Discourse Concerning the Vegetation of Plants" written before Greyshold College, in England, by Sir Kenem Digby.

1664. — Ray, a writer, made a tour of the southern counties of Scotland. He said: "We observed a small grove of stands: some ley ground we saw, which they manured with sea weed."

1665. — The Dutch East India Company sent a ship with chest of Chinese tea of Chinese tea to the King of England as a rare and valuable offering. The first known tea to arrive in England.

1666. — First statute for levying tolls at turnpikes to make or repair roads.

1667. — The Dutch colony on the Hudson river, New York, added "a first-class wheel pion" with its steelyards, etc., to the stock of agricultural implements at a cost of sixty dollars.

1668. — In this year, when the second charter was received by Rhode Island by Charles II, King of England. It contained an indemnity to anyone who would plant a vineyard.

1669. — Minister Colbert, Prime Minister to Louis XIV, established government studies in France.

1670. — "The Everly Turk," a Turkish stallion, ridden by Capt. Byerly, of the English army, at this time, is credited with being one of the original stock of the English Thoroughbred.

1671. — Permanent settlements in the tract of land south of Virginia, called Carolina, in honor of Charles II, of England, a wing which he occupied in Marshfield.


1673. — Malpighi publishes a paper on the structure of plants.

1674. — Tax raised from tobacco imports this year amounted to £120,000 English money, or, in round figures, £700,000 in modern money. The present day.

1675. — It is said that peach trees were introduced about this time into America by the early settlers.

1676. — In Houghton's "Collections of Husbandry and Travels" appeared the first notice of turnips being eaten by sheep.

1677. — William Penn established the first settlement in what is called Pennsylvania.

1678. — The Imperial study of cultivated imports of Arab stallions, which caused a decided improvement in the horses of that country, is said to be the direction of Peter the Great.

1679. — Sheep raising in Pennsylvanian dates from this year.

1680. — This year witnessed the beginning of a small French colony in Texas under the Chevalier LaSalle, who landed on the shores of Matagorda Bay. The occupation was brief.

1681. — William Fitzhugh, in Virginia, described his own plantations and mentions a large orchard of about 2,500 apple trees, mostly grafted, well fenced with a loutse fence.

1682. — Persian-Arab horses introduced into South Africa by the Dutch East India Company.

1683. — An English writer, Ray, mentions seventy-eight varieties of apples.

1684. — St. Marys, the oldest settlement in Michigan, established by the Jesuit Missionaries.

1685. — The first work treating of roses with any degree of method published. It was that by LaQuintyne, and issued in Paris.

1686. — Potatoes were beginning to attract notice in Scotland. "The potato is a bacciferous herb, with a hothouse root, bearing winged leaves and a bell flower."

1687. — The Mango introduced into hothouse cultivation in England from the East Indies.

1688. — At this early date Boston, Mass., was doing quite a trade in packing and curing pork.

1689. — The Phlox, an American genus of plants, mentioned in a work published in London by Plunkett, a writer living before the time of Linnaeus.

1690. — Experimental proof of the sexuality of plants published for the first time by Camerarius, a German botanist. He was in charge of the gardens at Tuebingen.

1691. — A ship captain, seeking shelter in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, names Thomas Smith, Governor of the province, with a sack of rice. From this the Rice Industry of the present day was established.

1692. — In this year John Houghton, an Englishman, writing of dairy subjects, speaks of the Irish as rotting their butter and burying it in holes. The burying of butter may have been for the purpose of
storing in time of need, or to hide it from invaders, or to ripen it for the purpose of obtaining flour.  

1697.—First agricultural work in Scotland, printed under the title of "Husbandry Anatomized: Or, An Inquiry Into the Present Manner of Telling and Manuring the Ground in Scotland," by Donaldson.  

1700.—Trustworthy records of the breeding of the thoroughbred horse were first begun in the stud book by Messrs. Weatherby.  

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.  

1701.—Jethro Tull, a gentleman of Berkshire, in England, adopted the system of sowing his crops in rows or drills so wide apart as to admit of tillage of the intervals both by plowing and hoeing.  

1704.—The neppermint tree mentioned and named by Ray in his book, "Historia Plantarium."  

1706.—Practice of cutting clover green and allowing it to lie under the shade of trees, noted by Bolingbroke, mentioned as being a common practice at this time.  

1710.—First attempt to grow fig trees in the state of California.  

1712.—Naraldii, of Nice, invented glass bee-hives, enabling naturalists to study the in-door proceedings of bees.  

1714.—Father Jartoux, a missionary among the Chinese, published a description of a Tartarian plant called Ginseng.  

1716.—In this year, through efforts of Father Jartoux, a mission in the interior of the Canadian Indians, the plant now known as American Ginseng was discovered near Montreal.  

1716.—Thomas Fairchild, an English gardener, crossed the Carnation with the snowdrop, and the result was a plant regarded by collectors as the first hybrid (mixture of the species) in flowers.  

1718.—The English thoroughbred stallion Bishop was imported into Virginia by Patton & Gist in 1730, and is said to have been the first thoroughbred to arrive in America.  

1719.—An innumerable families from Ireland having settled at Londonderry, N. H. they introduced the foot spinning wheel, the manufacture of linen and the culture of potatoes.  

1720.—Joseph Foljambe, of Rotherham, won a prize for the first boy plow with moldboard and landside of wood sheathed with iron plate, the share and coulter being made of iron with steel edges.  

1720.—In this year a Galloway horse was foaled at a village near Haddington, in Scotland, which lived to be the last forty-nine years old. Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, authority for this statement, mentioned him in later years, as living eleven hands high, and that he trotted cleverly right up to a few weeks of his death.  

1721.—First efforts to grow cotton in Virginia date from this year.  

1722.—Lord Belhaven, of Scotland, published a book which he described as a “good, easy method of husbandry.”  

1723.—Mr. Alston-Hope, an enterprising Swedish farmer, introduced Merino sheep into his own country. He encouraged the government to establish an agricultural school, which offerd premiums for Spanish Merinos and the best wool.  

1723.—“Society of Improvers in the Knowledge of Agriculture in Scotland,” organized. First of its kind in the United Kingdom.  

1724.—The horticulturist Dudley said that Indian corn is of several colors, as blue, red and yellow, and if they are planted separately by themselves they keep their own color; but if they are planted one color near another they will mix and interchange their colors.  

1724.—Godolphin Arabian, the most noted of all the Eastern thoroughbred sires, foaled in this year. He was imported into England from France by a Mr. Coke. This great stallion was said to have actually been a cuart horse. Colonel S. D. Bruce, authority on the thoroughbred horse, said of him: “He unquestionably contributed more to the breed of thorough-bred than any stallion either before or since his time.”  

GODOLPHIN ARABIAN.—The thoroughbred horse that worked as a cart horse in Paris and was discovered in time to be the most valuable foundation sire of the breed.  

1726.—A village near Boston, Mass., reported making 10,000 barrels of cider.  

1727.—The horticultural writer Dudley, in a paper in the Philosophical Transactions, said: “Our apples are without doubt as good as those of England and much riper to look to, and so are the pears; but we have not all the sorts.”  

1727.—The moss rose was introduced into England from Holland in the sixteenth century, and is first mentioned by Miller in the year given. Miller supposed it to be a sport of the Provence rose, which opinion has been confirmed by modern botanists.  

1728.—The first botanical garden in the United States founded by John Bartram on the banks of the Schuykill, not far from Philadelphia.  

1728.—In this year mention is made of “little machines which, being played by the motion of a wheel, the cotton falls on one side and the seed on the other, and thus are separated,” a primitive cotton-gin.  

1730.—In this year the first English cotton-oil mill was erected in Gloucester. The city of Gloucester is one of the importers and exporters of enterprise in the west of England, not far from the seaport of Bristol, which is in the same county.  

JUBILEE KING.—SADDLE COLT. Foul of 1911. Already winner of first prizes at leading Blue Grass Fairs. Bred and owned by J. F. Barbee, Mihlersburg, Bourbon county, Kentucky.  

1738.—The plain-gaited saddle horse, without education, developing at this time into the five-gaited saddle horse.
1731.—Speaking of the tomato, Philip Miller, in his Gardeners' Dictionary, says: "The Italians and Spaniards eat these apples close to the seeded part, and season them with pepper, oil and salt—and some eat them stewed in sauce.

1732.—The "hardy planter" of the following essay was written by Jethro Tull of Berkshire, England.

1732.—Poor Richard's Almanac first published by Benjamin Franklin at Philadelphia.

1732.—John Kirby, traveler in England, writing of the Suffolk Red Poll cattle district, said that the "butter was justly esteemed and the pleasantest in England."

1735.—In Maryland tobacco was made legal tender at the rate of one English penny (two cents) per pound for all debts, including customs dues, the salaries of state officers, and payments of the private debts of the state.

1737.—Justice Dudley, of Massachusetts, writing in this year, says: "An onion set out for seed would rise to four feet nine inches, and a parsnip would reach eight feet."

1737.—The Pomponne roses found growing wild by a gardener of Dijon, in France, while cutting wood on a mountain near the city.

1737.—A stallion named Old Traveler, owned by Mr. Osbaldeston, of North England, ancestor of Cleveland Bays.

1737.—The Studley bull dropped in this year became one of the first great stock getters of the Shorthorn breed.

1737.—Hugh Orr, a Scotchman by birth, arrived in Massachusetts and erected a trip hammer at Athol, for the manufacture of scythes and axes and acquired a wide reputation.

1740.—The Tarpan, a Russian horse, considered as an ancient ancestor of European horses, described by Guelin as a "mouse dun in color, with dark points, short, 'tree up,' with a short, bushy tail."

1740.—About this time James Small, of Berwickshire, in Scotland, first introduced into America the "plow horse," with mouldboard, still being wrought-iron horses.

1741.—Jolly Roger, a thoroughbred stallion, was foaled in this year. He was known on the English turf as "Roger of the Vale." He was the first horse that gave distinction to the racing stock of Virginia, where he won many races and commenced his career as a sire in 1748. He was by Roundhead, who was by Flying Childers, who was by Darley Arabian. Lord of Ram of Jolly Roger, who was by the famous horse Partner, the best race horse in his day.

1741.—The Baldwin apple, a chance seedling, sprung up on this farm in the year 1741. The Baldwin of New York, discovered by Mr. John Ball, in Eastern Massachusetts, was brought into general notice by a Colonial Ballad who published it.

1741.—Hercufall cattle improvement begun by Benjamin Tompkins, the elder, of Canon Pyon, Herefordshire, England.

1742.—M. Dubreuil, a planter of New Orleans, invented a cotton gin, which was so far successful as to give quite an impulse to cotton raising.

1743.—William Ellis, agricultural writer, commenced Holderness cattle of Yorkshire for the English market. He was a &#39;user of essays."

1743.—Suffolk Punch horses famous for draft qualities. Norman stallions on Suffolk mares credited with the production of the breed.

1744.—Beet-root sugar discovered by Magrgraff, a German chemist.

1744.—James Elliott, a clergyman of Connecticut, published a series of valuable essays on "Field Husbandry."

1747.—Agricultural seeds first sold commercially in the United States about this time.

1747.—"Memoirs on Wool," first publication of its class in Great Britain.

1748.—Rev. Jared Eliot, in a book on farm husbandry, urges the growth of clover for the reason that an acre of it would produce two bushels of seed, worth thirty-five pounds in the currency of that period.

1748.—In this year the Province of New Jersey passed a law requiring that trotting and pacing races be held only at Fairs.

1750.—First act of Parliament for collecting tolls on the highway of Scotland.

1750.—James, the 8th Duke of Hamilton, introduced a Flemish stallion for use of his tenantry in Clyde Valley, Scotland. This is said to be the origin of Clydesdale horses, but is disputed.

1750.—The commercial history of the peppermint plant began at Mitcham, in Surrey, England.

1750.—Red clover known to be grown in Rhode Island as early as this year.

WILLOWMOOR BROWNIE—ARYSHIRE HEIFER. Champion junior female at the United National Dairy Show of 1911; daughter of Netherhall Brownie, 9th, world's champion Ayrshire cow. Bred and owned by Willowmoor Farms, Redmond, state of Washington.

1755.—About this time the Earl of Marchmont purchased from the Bishop of Durham and carried to his estates in Berwickshire, Scotland, several brown cows spotted with white. These were the foundation cows of the Ayrshire breed of cattle.

1756.—A berry having a pleasant pineapple-like aroma arrived in England from Chili, South America, under the name of Pine strawberry. Credited with being improper of wild berries.

1756.—Jesuit Fathers brought to Louisiana samples of sugar cane for the purpose of adding to the resources of the colony. This is now called "Creole" cane.

1757.—Lightning conductors first used for protection of buildings.

1757.—The French government offered to purchase all the tobacco raised in the province of Louisiana at a price equivalent to seven cents per pound.

1758.—The year usually taken as the beginning of botany. Linnaeus grouped all the tulips, which he named under the classification of Tulipa Gesneriana.

1758.—In this year a Galloway horse owned by a Mr. Crocker went an hundred miles a day for three days over the Newmarket Course in England and showed no distress. The Galloway was a hardy cob horse, the breed originating in Scotland, but is now extinct.

1759.—The best known of the Cape jasmines (which are not related to the true jasmines) is Jasminum officinale, which was introduced into England from China in this year.

1759.—From silk manufactured near Charleston, S. C., in this year, three dresses were made in England—one presented to the Princess of Wales, another to Lord Chesterfield, and the third to a person, name not given.

1759.—Marggraf, a German chemist, found the sugar beet contained only 1.3 per cent of sugar, which is increased to an average of 12 per cent, by selection and improved methods of cultivation.

1759.—First sugar house equipped with machinery erected at New Orleans by Durrell.
1759.—The Bird's-foot violet was sent to the Apothecaries' Gardens, at Chelsea, near London, as early as this year—probably by John Bartram, of Philadelphia, an eminent botanist, who sent many plants to England.

1760.—Commencement of memorable improvement in British agriculture.

1760.—The cow "Tripes," Shorthorn cow, bought by Thomas Hall, in England, earliest recorded of the Shorthorn breed.

1760.—First known commercial nursery in this country established by William Prince, of Flushing, Long Island. Pioneer of the industry, and published a catalogue of fruits.

1760.—McCulloch's Statistics of the British Empire records that in this year William Darwin introduced the custom of plowing two horses abreast with lines.

1760.—In the list of flower seeds published in the above catalogue the first year are those of the marigold, sensitive plant, branching larkspur, white and yellow chrysanthemum, sweet peas, tall hollyhock, pink, Sweet William and French honeysuckle.

1761.—The first known veterinary school established at Lyons, France.

1761.—First exact knowledge of hybrids obtained from a work by Kochtreu, a scientist.

1762.—Fahrenheit used ice and salt mixture in fixing scale for the thermometer which bears his name.

1763.—Bartram in his "Travels" mentions having seen in this year near Mosquito Inlet, Florida, a ridge a half mile wide and forty miles long, which was one dense orange grove.

1763.—Nathaniel Bird, a book dealer, advertised in the Newport (R. I.) Mercury that he had garden seeds for sale just arrived from England. This is one of the earliest records of seeds being for sale.

1763.—In this year Laedle, Maxon & Co., established the first fur-trading depot at St. Louis, Mo. The brothers Auguste and Pierre Chouteau were connected with it. In those days the farmers tributary to St. Louis were hunters and trappers.

1763.—In his book entitled "The History of the Jersey Cow in America," by Valancey E. Fuller, he said: "From the evidence I think it may be claimed that as early as 1763 the purity of the Jersey cattle breed was a subject of great care, and it has been scrupulously guarded till this day, with the possible exception of an isolated cross of the Guernsey."

A SAXONY MERINO RAM.—A picture representing this fine-wool Merino breed, which at one time was a rival of the Spanish Merino in America. This picture represents a ram of the early importations from Saxony.

1765.—George Washington received a pair of blooded pigs from the Duke of Bedford, called Berkshire breed.

1765.—Merino sheep introduced into Germany by grant of the King of Spain to the Elector of Saxony.

1765.—Saxon Merino sheep originated by flock of 300 Spanish Merinos sent by King Louis, XV., of France, at the request of his brother-in-law, Prince Xavier.

1766.—In this year samples of home-made sextices, shovels, spades, hoes, etc., were laid before the Society of Arts in New York and approved.

1766.—John Wynn Baker, of Kildare, in Ireland, commenced a system of rural-economy experiments and showed by actual experiment that the saving effected by the drill and horse hoe amounted in fifteen years to the fee simple (value) of all the cultivated lands in the kingdom.

1766.—Field seeds first advertised in the New England Gazette.

1767.—William Dunbar, a New England gardener, advertised seeds for sale as follows: Peas and beans, 30 shillings per
quart; Strasburg onions and orange carrots, 25 shillings per ounce; early cabbage, 40 shillings per ounce; and "Culliflower," 6 pounds per ounce. He also sold flower seeds.

1767.—M. Buring, a Berlin merchant, laid a plan before the King of Prussia, which led to the organization of Land Mortgage Associations in Germany, the first organized in Brandenburg in 1809.

1767.—In the Boston Gazette of this year six out of twenty-six advertisers were dealers in seeds.

1767.—Discovery by Strengel of fertilization of plants.

ENGLISH MAMBRINO—Thoroughbred.

1768.—English Mambrino, a grey horse, sire of Messenger, was foaled in this year. Mambrino was a thoroughbred, and is the fountain head of the American Trotter. His son, Messenger, was reputed as being the best horse ever brought to America.

1768.—This is the date generally agreed upon when the father of Hugh Watson, of Kellor, Scotland, first began gathering the cattle which were afterwards known as the original herd in the establishment of the Aberdeen-Angus breed.

1768.—Messrs. Cullery settled on the Northumbrian side of the river Tweed. Great improvers of agriculture in border counties of England and Scotland.

1769.—Edward Antill, of Monmouth, N. J., wrote the first American treatise on the grapevine.

1769.—The French settlers of Kaskaskia, Southern Illinois, made 110 hogsheads of wine from wild grapes.

1769.—"Eclipse first, the rest nowhere." Eclipse first turf this year, and for seventeen months won every race, closing his career by walking over the Newmarket course for the King's plate. His full speed was never tested, no horse ever having put it to the proof.

1769.—Olive trees planted at San Diego, Calif., still in bearing.

1769.—First investigation of pleuro-pneumonia in Verbram's true orchis, the first of veterinary schools, brought about by prevalence of the disease in Europe.

1770.—First plantings of grape at the Mission of San Gabriel, in California.

1770.—The popular Bartlett pear originated in England, it being propagated by a nurseryman named Williams; but having been introduced in this country by Enoch Bartlett, it thus acquired its new name.

1771.—The great fringed orchis first made known to botanists through D. Plicain, who introduced it into the Kew gardens from Newfoundland.

1771.—Silk culture begun in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It was interrupted by the Revolutionary War, and only revived in a small way after the treaty of peace.

1771.—Baron William Stiegel, who came to America twenty-one years before, gave the land for a church at Manheim, Pa., this

charge being in the indenture: "Yielding and paying therefor unto the said Henry Williaim Stiegel, his heirs and assigns, of the said town of Manheim, in the month of June, yearly, forever hereafter, the rent of one red rose, if the same shall be lawfully demanded."

1772.—Priestley's treatise on breathing of plants issued in this year.

1772.—To Mrs. Martin Logan, daughter of Robert Daniel, a Governor of North Carolina, is accorded the credit of publishing the first American treatise on gardening, which was written in her seventieth year.

1772.—In Philadelphia, this year, Petelish Webster sold clover and duck grass seed, being one of the earliest in the seed business in that city.

1772.—Nitrogen discovered by Rutherford in this year.

1773.—James Vaux, of Pennsylvania, imported clover seed from England because it was difficult to obtain in America.

1773.—One of the early veterinary colleges established at Copenhagen, in Denmark.

1773.—Spanish sheep introduced on the Pacific coast of the United States; same kind as in Florida.

1773.—An iron plow was presented to the Society of Arts in London, England, by a Mr. Brand.

1774.—During the Revolutionary War, Kinsey Eorden, of St. Paul's Parish, South Carolina, invented a roller gin for the cleaning of long-staple and silky cotton, of which he was a large grower.

1775.—Empress Maria Theresa of Austria imported several hundred Saxony Merino sheep and placed them in Hungary at Mroooval, where an agricultural school was established.

1775.—The Cherokee rose, a Chinese species, known to have been cultivated at this time in the Southern states.

1775.—Improvement in cotton-spinning machinery by Dr. Cartwright in England.

1775.—Bartram's true orchis, the first of its kind found in the Middle States, introduced into Fothergill's gardens, in London, having been discovered in Florida a year or two before.

1775.—James Longhead advertised seeds in Philadelphia, saying that he kept "a quantity of the largest kind of collyflower seed, found on trial to be extraordinary food."

1775.—Count Orlott Tschismensky, a lover of horses, imported the grey Arabian stallion Snetanxa, and, crossing on Danish, Dutch and English mares, originated the breed of Russian trotters.

SOUTHDOWN WETHER—GRAND CHAMPION WESTERN NATIONAL SHOW, DENVER, COLO., 1912. Exhibited by the Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.
1775.—Improvement in Southdown sheep began about this time.

1776.—The first American veterinary college established at Vienna.

1776.—The first artificial road in America was built in this year, from Philadelphia to New York.

1776.—In New York City, Samuel Deall, a dealer in merchandise on Broad street, kept a general assortment of seeds, including red clover, grass and "Saintfoine," for improvement of land.

1776.—M. de Trudaine introduced Merino sheep in France.

1776, July 4.—Declaration of Independence.

1776.—The famous French nurseries at Usay, afterwards acquired by Levavasseur, & Sons, established by Mons. Targot, Comptroller General of France under Louis XIV.

1777.—Poll tax levied for Baltimore county, and city fixed at 172 pounds of tobacco. One of the latest payments of taxes in produce.

1777.—Highland (Agricultural) Society of Scotland instituted.

1777.—Bath and West of England (Agricultural) Society established.

1777.—Large importation of Spanish Merino sheep by the people of Saxony.

1777.—John Bartram, born in 1699, died in this year. He was called the "Father of American Botany." He founded at Phila., during the first American Botanical Garden and published many valuable writings on botanical subjects.

1779.—The inhabitants of New England obtained their first sweet corn from the Indians in this year.

1779.—In this year the expedition of General Sullivan against the Six Nations in the Genesee country, New York. The Indians had been warned of corn and beans being cut by the whites, and were prepared by burning their crops, cutting their corn, and other means, to resist the enemy.

1779.—An early sweet corn introduced into Connecticut by an officer of the army returning from an expedition against the Indians in the Genesee country.

1779.—Improvements in cotton-spinning machinery in England by Compton.

The Smithfield beef champion.

1779.—J. H. Campbell, of Charlton Kent, England, fed and exhibited a famous Hereford ox at Greenwich, 1,436 pounds; fore quarters, 1,016 pounds; hind quarters, 1,096 pounds; dressed weight, 1,912 pounds.

1780.—May 1th.—This was the first Derby Day in England. The race was won by Dione, on the property of Sir Charles Bunbury. All the competitors were colts. The distance was one mile.

1780.—Imported Messenger (a thoroughbred) foaled in 1780, imported to the United States in 1785 and died in 1805. He was of Arabian descent. First in list of original sources of American trotting blood. Great-grandson of Rysedick's Hambletonian.

1780.—William Pitt, of Pendeford, England, invented a reaping machine suggested by the description of Pliny and Palladius. This was described in Young's Annals of Agriculture in 1787.

1780.—Practice of drilling and horse-breeding crossed introduced into Northumberland.

1780.—Mr. John Ellman, of Glynde Farm, near Lewes, in Sussex, England, commenced breeding and improvement of Southdown sheep. Continued fifty-two years.

1782.—The Mango reached the West Indies from Brazil and soon became naturalized.

1783.—London Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce called attention to the existence and value of cotton-seed oil.

1783.—Exhibition of stallions at Edinburg, Scotland. High horse prize won by "Diana," first horse causing marked improvement in Clydesdales.

1783.—Clydesdale stallion.

1783.—East Gough & Miller Shorthorn cattle importation via Baltimore to Virginia.

1783, September 3rd.—Peace in America after eight years of war for independence.

1783.—"Hubback," a great foundation bull of Shorthorn family, bought by Robert Col- ling and Mr. Wanstell of Mr. Fawcett, near Darlington, England. This bull was the greatest factor in Shorthorn cattle improve- ment. Had been used before the discovery of his merits for service at one shilling per cow.

1784.—Plow with cast-iron mold board and wrought and cast-iron shares invented by James Snail, of Scotland.

1784.—David Landreth established himself near Philadelphia in market gardening, nursery and seed-growing business.

1784.—August 3d.—The first mail coach in history started from London to Bristol, in England.

1784.—Charles Colling, of Ketton Hall, England, bought a cow at Darlington market of Thomas Appleby for $5, which he afterwards named Duchess—original stock cow of the famous Shorthorn Dukasses.

1784.—First exportation of cotton, eight bales, weighing in all 1,200 pounds.

1785.—Power loom added to inventions for manufacturing cotton goods by Mr. Cart- wright, of England, greatly increasing the demand for raw cotton.

1785.—First organization of American agricultural societies at Philadelphia, then the National Capital. George Washington, Benjamin Franklin and Timothy Pickering, prominent members.

1785.—Robert Ransome, of Ipswich, Eng- land, introduced plows with cast-iron shars.

1786.—Before this year cotton was a domestic manufacture amongst Southern planters. A letter from Thomas Jefferson said: "The four southernmost states make a great deal of cotton. Their poor are almost entirely clothed with it in winter and summer."

1786.—Franz Karl Achard, German chem- ict, discovered the true method of sepa- rating the sugar from the sugar-beet plant.
1786.—Sea Island cotton introduced in Georgia from the West Indies.

1786.—Mrs. Colling, wife of Mr. Charles Colling, of Shorthorn breeding fame, first known and recognized as cattle breeder, or, in modern terms, a cattle Queen.

1786.—The French government purchased 300 sheep from Spain, the foundation of the French (Banniboulet) Merino.

1787.—The King of Spain presented a jack and jennet to General George Washington. The Jack was called the Royal Gift.

1787.—A mill for the manufacture of cotton erected at Beverly, Mass.

1787.—A mill for the manufacture of cotton was erected on James Island, South Carolina.

1788.—In this year a Mr. Hisset, of Georgia, contrived a cotton gin having two rollers revolving in opposite directions by which five pounds of cleaned cotton were made per day.

1788.—President Stiles, of Yale, wore at the commencement exercises, this year, a silk gown from material made and woven in Connecticut.

1788.—As early as this date the American scarlet rose-mallow, sold by Mehean to be "the most gorgeous of all the plants indigenous to the United States," was mentioned in Walter’s "Flora Caroliniana."

1789.—First extensive production of Sea Island cotton. Thomas Proctor raised 5,000 pounds upon a plantation near Savannah, Ga.

1789.—Swedish turnip and potato oat added to farm crops in England and Scotland.

1789.—King George III., introduced Merino sheep in England. They did not thrive in the country.

1789.—First authentic notice of Jersey cattle by the Legislature of the Jersey Island passing an act to keep out fraudulent cows from France.

1790.—George Washington, President of the United States, and served eight years, to 1797.

1790.—Jussieu founds the Natural System of Plants.

1790.—Eclipse, the peerless thoroughbred, died at the age of 25. He was sire of 334 winners at the race course. Owned by Mr. O. Kelly.

1790.—General Lafayette presented a fine Maltese jack to General Washington, named the Knight of Malta.

1789.—Justin Morgan, famous horse, parent sire of Morgan horses, foaled this year at Springfield, Mass.; died in 1821; was moved to Randolph, Vt. Justin Morgan was descended from the English thoroughbred, also from Arabians and Turks. No Morgan horse can be registered without one sixty-fourth of his blood in the male line.

1789.—A cotton mill driven by water, with spinning, carding and other machines, also spinning machines with eighty-four spindles each, put in operation at Statesburg, S. C.

1790.—Great improvement in the treadle cotton gin made by Joseph Eve, of Providence, R. I., then residing in the Bahamas.

1790.—Amy & Brown established a cotton mill at Pawtucket, R. I. In the same year a mill was erected in South Carolina.

1790.—Successful attempt to grow Sea Island cotton in the United States by Mr. Wm. Elliott, near Beaufont, S. C. Seed procured from the Bahama Islands.

1790.—Small-ewing plow and Melkie's threshing machine brought into general use.

1790.—When Alexander Hamilton was Secretary of State under George Washington as President, the exports of tobacco constituted 21.5 per cent. of all exports, and only second in importance to flour.

1790.—Goethe writes on the metamorphosis of plants.

1790.—Thomas Booth, founder of a Shorthorn cattle family, commenced breeding at Killarby, in Yorkshire.


1790.—The first Prussian veterinary college established in Berlin.

1790.—The Hungarian government established a stud of Arab horses at Babolna, under the direction of Mr. O. Kelly.

1791.—In this year Mr. Heaton, a butcher, who had settled in New York about 1775, imported some Shorthorn cattle from the herd of Mr. George Culley, of Northumberland. What became of them is unknown.

1791.—February 19.—New York Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures organized on this date.

1791.—Agricultural society formed at Kennebec, Mass. (now Kennebec, Me.).

1791.—According to Dr. Elwood Harvey, in an essay on the American trotting horse, trotting as a sport began in England in this year. He mentions an account of a brown mare, eighteen years old, that trotted sixteen miles on the Essex Road in fifty-eight minutes.

1791.—Otter sheep, with a long body and short, crooked legs, originated from a malformed twin ram. Efforts were made to preserve this sporadic variety on account of its inability to run and jump and thus escape from an enclosure. In the Eastern States it promised to become a distinct species, but it has disappeared, imagining that the ewe had been frightened by an otter (then occasionally seen in the vicinity) people called it the Otter sheep. This statement is from Harper’s Book of Facts."

TORRENTOR—a typical Jersey bull.
1791.—The first English veterinary college established in London.

1792.—Four Spanish Merino rams received into the United States, one ram supposed to have been used in the vicinity of Delaware until 1808.

1792, March 7th.—Western Society of Middlesex Husbandmen formed in Massachusetts.

1793.—"Favorite," Shorthorn bull, calved this year, was an inbred bull and was used in the formation of an extraordinary breed. His son by his own dam, the bull "Comet," was the first of the Shorthorn breed to sell at $5,000.

1793, February 27th.—By act of Congress, breeding and useful animals were admitted into this country free of import duty.

1793.—El Whitney's cotton gin invented, greatest stimulus to cotton production in this country.

1793.—It appears that the invention of the cotton gin not only stimulated cotton production, but it also made cotton a competing textile, checking the production of flax for fiber and indirectly causing more attention to be paid to flax seed as a commercial product.

1794.—National Board of Agriculture of Great Britain organized. Sir John Sinclair principal advocate.

1794.—Hon. Wm. Foster, of Boston, imported Spanish Merino rams, same being from the royal flock of King George III., of England.

1796.—The latest form of foot or treacle gin for cotton was introduced in Georgia from the Bahamas.

1796.—According to the 1860 United States Census, the French traveler named Velany went to see all the American vineyards he could hear of in this year, even so far as Kansas and the Mississippi river, where he was informed that the Jesuits had planted a vineyard, but that the French government had ordered the vineyard to be destroyed to prevent French grapes growing in America.

1797.—Society for Promoting Agriculture in the state of Connecticut organized.

1798.—Arthur Young published a book entitled "A Survey of Suffolk," in England, and mentions the hornless cattle of that country, saying: "There is hardly a dairy of any consideration in this district which does not contain cows which give in the height of the season eight gallons of milk a day and six are common among many for a large part of the season. For two or three months a whole dairy will give five gallons a day on the average."

1798.—In this year, a writer named Raw- din, in speaking of the cattle of that country, said: "They have another breed, called the Dunlop, which are allowed to be the best race in producing milk or any other milk in Great Britain or Ireland, not only for large quantity but for richness and quality." The Dunlops are a family of the Ayrshire breed of cattle.

1798.—Matthew Patten removed from Hardy county, Virginia, to Kentucky, and carried with him some English cattle which he had bought of a Mr. Goof, of Maryland.

1799.—The Shaker Community at Mount Lebanon, N. Y., began growing farm seeds and developed a large trade in them.

1805.—One of the earliest seed farms was established at Enfield, N. H., in this year.

1805.—Sieur Etienne de Dore, of Louisiana, announced that he had discovered a process necessary to obtain filtered sugar. He demonstrated it on his plantation.

1805.—In this year Nicholas Appert, a Frenchman, discovered the art of hermetical sealing of food, now well known under the title of canning. Fourteen years later he was awarded a prize by the government, which had been offered, long before, for a method that would preserve alimentary substances without robbing them of their natural qualities and juices.

1796.—Charles Colling, breeder of Short- horn cattle, exhibited a steer in England and Scotland known as the "Durham ox," weighed 834 pounds at six years old.

1796, December 7th.—In his message to Congress President Washington recommended pecuniary encouragement for the establishment of institutions to promote agricultural interests.
2396.—In Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, an outbreak of cattle fever was caused by South Carolina cattle being brought in and sold at the saleable price of $25. In the cattle fever, afterwards attributed to the ticks in Southern cattle.

2396.—Mr. John Eliman, of Glynde, Sussex, England, is a native of the town of Lewes to collect money for prizes to be awarded successful breeders, which action led to the formation of the Sussex Agricultural Society.

2396.—Owing to the deficient harvest and foreign wars. English wheat fetched an ordinary price of fifty shillings per quarter to ninety-six shillings per quarter.

2396.—In this year, according to the American Shepheard, John Morrell, an exhibit of wool was made at Rambouillet, in France, in order to bring the softest breed of sheep, of which the French government had a monopoly. A large number of new varieties and dealers beheld the exhibit and unanimously agreed that the wool on exhibit there was the finest, longest, softest and strongest they had ever seen, but they promptly got together and formed a combination to keep down the price.

2397.—John Adams, President of the United States, and served fourteen years.

2397.—Trustees of Massachusetts Agricultural Society commenced issuing tracts or bulletins.

2397.—Letters patent, signed by John Adams, President, were issued in June of this year to Charles Newbold, of New Jersey, who invented the first plow ever made in America. Strange to say, the farmers had an idea that the cast-iron plow poisoned the land and promoted the growth of rocks!

2397.—In this year, from the flock of Captain Goring, the Shorthorn Merino sheep were taken from Cape Colony, South Africa, to establish the fine wool flocks of Hampshire in America.

2397.—Robert Colling, breeder and improver of Shorthorn cattle, exhibited a beautiful pure-bred heifer, known as "the white tray heifer." Estimated live weight, 2,500 pounds.

2397.—In this year Thomas Jefferson wrote a paper which he discussed the form and curvature of the mold board of plows, this being as far as known the first attempt to apply scientific principles to such a problem.

2397.—The tomato first brought to Philadelphia from Santo Domingo, but not reared there, in 1796.

1798.—The Shaker Community at Watervliet, N. Y., made brooms of broom corn.

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1798.—Smithfield (London) Club organized, Duke of Bedford, President; Arthur Young, Secretary. Object to promote improvement in cattle. Annual Cattle Show instituted; first exhibition the following year.

1798.—The McIntosh apple; a winter variety of Northern origin, discovered by John McIntosh, of Dundela, Ontario, Canada.

1799, July 4th.—The first patent for a reaping machine in England was granted Joseph Boyce, of Pine Apple Place, at Mary-le-bone, a northwestern suburb of London.

1799.—On the 13th day of October a trotting match was decided on Sunbury Common, England, between Mr. Dixon's brown stallion, Glesum, and Elgin, a chestnut carrying 168 pounds. The race was won in 5 minutes and 26 seconds, and Elgin was not stated, but the time shows that it was a trial of endurance as well as speed. This item is from the book by Edward Harvey.

1799.—The Suffolk sheep imported into this country from Africa by Gen Wm. Eaton, United States Consul. He sent ten head of sheep, a pencil in wool for the United States. One ram and one ewe only survived the voyage. This pair was bred under care of Judge Richard Peters, of Belmont, near Philadelphia, until he had a fine flock. The imported pair were finally killed by dogs, the ewe raising her last lamb at the sale of all the flock.

1799.—Old Dismore, a thoroughbred, the first Derby winner in England, imported into Virginia at the age of twenty years. Father of the American dandy horse.

1799.—Mr. John Westcar, of Creslow, Bucks, England, commenced attending and exhibiting at Hereford Fairs. He won twenty-one first premiums in succession at the Smithfield Cattle Show.

1799.—In this year Louis Lessen established a trading post at the Sangamon county, Iowa, and planted near his cabin a small orchard of about 100 trees that he had imported from France, as the first genuine record of fruit culture in Iowa.

1799.—One of the earliest works on horticultural subjects published in North America was an American edition of "Marshall's Improved Instructions to the Knowledge and Practice of Gardening," issued in Boston in this year.

1800.—Peter J. Curtenius, a large iron founder of New York City, advertised cast-iron plows.

1800.—John Patten removed from Kentucky to Chillicothe, Ohio, taking with him some cattle from the English Sunderlands; his father had moved from Virginia to Kentucky.

1800.—The Northern Spy, a famous apple, was originated in New York state about this year.

1800.—In this year Leicester sheep were imported into Canada by Rev. Mr. Toofy, of Quebec.

1800.—In this year Ben Davis began the cultivation of the orchard in which was originated the apple bearing his name. He was born in Prince Edwards county, Virginia. In 1796 he moved to Butler county, Kentucky, where he purchased a large tract of land, and up to the outbreak of the Civil War owned about twenty slaves. He was the pioneer apple-blower and nurseryman of that section of country, and his long residence and propagating finally produced the Ben Davis apple.

1800.—Bernard McMahon, gardener, seedsman, and author, opened a seed store in Philadelphia.

1800.—Thomas Bates, of Kirklevington, appears as breeder of Shorthorn cattle. This herd was bred and held together fifty years.

1800.—The Magazine of Commerce brought a Maltese jack to the United States from her first cruise in the Mediterranean.

1800.—Farmers' Magazine established. Edited by Robert Brown, of Markle; continued until 1827. Great help to British agriculture.

1800.—Richard England, of Bingham, and Jonas Reeve, of Wigtown, Norfolk, England, commenced the improvement of Red Poll cattle.

1800.—In England, Robert Meurs, of Somersetshire, was granted a patent for a reaping machine propelled on wheels but worked by hand.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

1801.—Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, and served eight years, to 1809.

1801.—Edwin Hammond born; died 1870; great improver of Atwood Merino sheep.

1801.—A communication to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society contained the germ of a movement in half of agriculture, resulting in the holding of a gray meeting. It was recommended that "small bounties be given for certain accomplishments." In 1806, a prize of $100 was offered for the production of the English long-wool sheep.

1801.—In this year M. Delessert, a French banker, owning a farm near Kingston, N. Y., made an attempt to import some sheep of the French breed. Unfortunately three out of four perished during the voyage, and the survivor, a ram, was placed on his farm. According to L. Morrell, author of the American Shepherd, this was the first individual of the breed introduced into this country.
1801.—In October of this year, Mr. Seth Adams, of Massachusetts, imported a Merino ram and ewe from France. He received an award of $100 from the American Agricultural Society of Massachusetts for the importation of a pair of sheep of superior breed.

SPANISH MERINO RAM.—Picture representing this breed when they were first imported. The improvement by the American breeder represents three for one in fleece-bearing capacity.

1801.—Straw or chaff-cutting machine invented by Lester.

1804.—It was about this time that an eccentric man, known as “Johnny Appleseed,” began planting apple seed throughout Indiana and Missisipi territory. His method was to scatter them broadcast, and he lived to see 100,000 acres in orchards of his planting.

1807.—John Biddis, of Pennsylvania, secured in this country a patent for making potato starch.

1807.—Tomatoes introduced at Salem, Mass., by Michele Corne, an Italian native, but he had considerable difficulty in persuading people to eat them.

1808.—A Pennsylvania named Murray emigrated to Buncombe county, North Carolina, ten miles southeast of Asheville, and in this year found the Catawba grapes growing wild. This grape was brought into general notice by Major John Adum, of Georgetown, D. C.

1808.—Mr. Livingseon, of New York state, Minister to France, imported two pairs of Merino sheep.

1808.—Col. David Humphreys, United States Minister to the Court of Spain, being succeeded by Hon. Chas. Pinckney, was succeeded by the King of Spain a customary present to retiring Minister of ten bars of gold, weighing one pound each, but as the law forbids a United States Minister receiving presents from a foreign court, Colonel Humphreys declined it, but requested the privilege of having and taking 200 Merino sheep out of the country. The Spanish Court did not formally grant permission, but allowed the expectation to be made. The sheep were pure Transhumante or herded sheep, and represent the Spanish Merino sheep in America.

1809.—Levi Thurston employed the first flint hammer at Orange, Mass., for the purpose of making scythes.

1809.—A Shorthorn cow returned to England from America; the owner also returning to his native country.

1809.—American cranberry first grown at Cape Cod, Mass.

1809,—April 30th.—Louisiana Territory purchased from the French.

1809.—May 1st.—The first American patent for a machine for cutting grain was issued to Richard French and J. T. Hawkins, of New Jersey. This machine was propelled on three wheels, one of which extended into the grain.

1809—November 19th.—Jedidiah Turner, of Cazenovia, N. Y., invented a patent on a threshing machine to be operated by horse, ox or wind power, and was warranted to thresh 150 bushels of wheat per day.

1809.—Steam engine first used as threshing power by Mr. Alvichson, of Drumore, England.

1810.—Bananas were first imported into the United States in 1814 by Captain John N. Chetzer, of the schooner Reynard, and consisted of thirty bunches.

1801.—Dr. James Meuse, in Willich’s Domestic Encyclopedia, describes the Wine-sap apple as follows: “Winesap—An autumn fruit of deep red colour, and sweet, sprightly taste, makes excellent cyder. * * * cultivated by Samuel Coles, of Moorestown, New Jersey.”


1804.—Mr. John Price, of Ryall, Herefordshire, first raised Hereford cattle, breeding continuously until 1814.


1805.—Dr. Thurston, first United States commissioner of Patents, proposed that Fairs be held on market days at Washington, after the English fashion. First Fair held in October of this year.

1806.—Humboldt writes on distribution of plants.

1805.—Ice, now so much used in keeping meats and fruit, began to be exported, the first being Frederick Tudor, of Boston. The first cargo of ice was sent to Martinique.

A tribute to Johnny Appleseed.

1803.—Ground bones began to be used in England as manure for turnips.

1805.—In the fall of this year, Grant Thornburn began to sell seeds in New York and built up a substantial business.

1807.—In this year record was made of a perry pear tree in Holme Lacy, Herefordshire, England. It covered more than half an acre of ground, the branches bending down and taking root, and in turn producing others in the same way. From this tree fifteen horseheads of perry were made in a single year.

1807.—James T. Plunkett, of Kent, England, received a patent for a Reaper having the cutting apparatus suspended beneath and in front of the axe and the power behind.

1807.—Publication of Bernard McMahon’s American Gardener’s Calendar, first recorded history of American horticulture.

1806.—Wm. R. Dickerson, of Steubenville, Ohio, commenced sheep raising by a purchase of Spanish Merinos from Mr. James Caldwell, of Jennisylvania.

1806.—The very dam of Bellfounder, trotted on the Norwich road, in England, sixteen miles in one hour, and though she broke turned around, she won her match. Two years later she trotted twenty-eight miles in one hour and forty-seven minutes.
1806.—In France, Napoleon restored government stud establishments destroyed by the revolution.

1806.—What is generally accepted as being the first authentic fast record of America, then a French province, was 2:59 for a mile trotting, made by the horse "Yankee" (breeding unknown) at Harlem, New York.

1807.—Mr. Basse Muller imported six Merino sheep at Philadelphia from the flock of the Prince of Hesse-Cassel.

1807.—Elkanah Watson, of Massachusetts, beginning with an exhibition of two Merino sheep on the public square at Pittsfield, Mass., soon developed an interest in live stock shows.

1807.—John Macarthur, of New South Wales, Australia, sent home to England samples of his clip, representing the beginning of the Australian wool shipments.

1808.—At the show of the East Norfolk Agricultural Society, Mr. Jonas Beeve, of Wighton, exhibited a Pullled bull combining the merits of the Norfolk and Suffolk varieties. First decided movement on improvement of Red Pullled cattle.

1808.—July 11th.—Samuel Griffith, of St. Louis, who appears to have been a trader in live stock, advertised for good beef cattle suitable for the New Orleans market.


1808.—First jack stock imported into the New England States from Cape de Verde Islands.

1808.—Hugh Watson, of Forfarshire, Scotland, commences breeding Aberdeen-Angus cattle, he being nineteen years of age.

1808.—December.—Four of the best flocks of Merino sheep in Spain being confiscated by the Junta, were sold at Badajos to buyers from the United States and England. This was after the second invasion of the French into Spain.

1808.—In this year Hon. Wm. Jarvis imported Merino sheep from Spain. They were Pauliers, Alencerras, Negrettes, Esquirrias and Montareos. He bred them separately until 1816, when he mixed them all together for the reason that they were very much alike, and he knew of no good reason why they should not be bred together.

1808.—The Hereford bull Wellington castrated this year: bred by Benjamin Tompkins, Jr.; one of the famous sires of this breed; sold for $1,400.

1808.—Mr. Seth Adams moved his Merino sheep from Massachusetts to Muskingum county, Ohio.

1808.—In this year Albert Gallatin mentions a cotton mill as being operated by water power at Petersburgh, Va.

PAIR PERCHERON MARES. Sold to John H. Wray, of Fort Worth, Texas, for $2,400 by J. Crouch & Son, after winning the highest prices at the Dallas State Fair, 1911, and at the National Breeders’ and Feeders’ Show of 1911.

1807.—In this year Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike, of the United States Army, who had previously explored the West and discovered Pike’s peak, was arrested in Spanish territory as a trespasser and escorted back by way of New and Old Mexico to the sea coast. The details of this adventure introduced a ranchman through the Mexican province of Durango he founded a stock ranch on which his sheep, cattle and horses were owned by one ranchman.

1807.—In this year Mr. George Culley, of England, published a book entitled "Observations on Live Stock," in which it was stated that Alderney cows were kept by the Nobility for the rich milk which they gave to support the luxury of the tea table.

1807.—The double white Banksian rose introduced into England from China, and named in honor of Dr. Banks.

1807.—The Beurre Bonne pear raised by Dr. Von Mens and named Catebosse Boze, in honor of a distinguished Belgic cultivator. A Dr. Runford observed that plants deprived of carbonic acid die, and about this time Ingenhousz, another investigator, proved that they absorbed carbonic acid under the influence of sunlight. This led to the general basis of agricultural chemistry, that plants live mainly on inorganic matter.

1807.—Marty's edition of Miller's "Gardener's Dictionary," published this year, enumerated 124 orchids. The orchids now number about 16,000 species.

1807.—In this year it was reported that a Bates Shorthorn cow (Duchess) gave forty-four quarts of milk in twenty-four hours, making forty-two ounces (two pounds ten ounces) of butter per day.

1807.—Eleazer Carver, of Bridgewater, Mass., commenced the manufacture of roller gins and saw mills in Mississippi and Louisiana.
1809.—In July of this year Col. Richard Peters proposed that the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture establish a manufactory of agricultural implements and a warehouse and repository for receiving and vending them. He stated that no manufactory of agricultural implements in general existed in the United States, although the demand was prodigiously great.

1809.—James Madison, President of the United States, and served eight years.

1809.—Mr. Thomas Rotch migrated from Connecticut to Stark county, Ohio, with a flock of English sheep.

1809.—Twelve sheep of the Spanish Merino Escorial flock imported by Mr. Jarvis sold for a total of $15,000.

1809.—The Columbian Agricultural Society instituted; first organization to hold important Fairs.

1809.—Mr. Wm. Jarvis, of Vermont, migrated to Fayette county, New York, and sent home 296 Spanish Merino sheep.

WILLIAM PENN, 2:07$ — A COLT TROTTER. A free-for-all trotter and sire of trotters. Sire of Miss Penn, 2:36; A Penn, 2:17$; Steel Pen, 2:18$; Voca, 2:19$; Silver Pen, 2:15$; and others. Owned by N. W. Bowen, of Delphi, Ind. From photo by Schreiber, of Philadelphia.

1810, August 25th.—At Philadelphia, “Boston Horse,” a chestnut gelding, fourteen years old, trotted one mile in 2:48$, in a sulky, for $60$$. This record is vouched for by J. H. Wallace, trotting authority, and now generally accepted as the first reduction of an established time record by an American trotter.

1810.—A well-known firm, Reitz, Van Breda & Jacobert, agriculturists and extended land proprietors in the districts of Bredasdorp and Swellendam, South Africa, made first successful importation to that country of Spanish Merino sheep, there being two bucks and twenty-five ewes in the lot. During the Napoleonic wars in Europe the wool of these sheep sold for 90 cents per pound.

1810.—The making of cheese as a business began in New York.

1810.—First American cigars made in the United States by Mrs. Prout, wife of a farmer of South Windsor, in the Connecticut Valley.

1810.—Partial sale of Short horn cattle by Robert Colling, sixty-one cattle averaged 616.34 per head.

1810.—Mr. Seth Adams, of Zanesville, Ohio, sold a pair of Merino sheep to Judge Todd, of Kentucky, for $1,500.

1810.—Henry Clay, of Kentucky, introduced fine jacks into that state from Spain.

1810.—Scarcey more than one variety of the Mow rose was known at this time, though now there are more than an hundred.

1810.—The tea plant introduced into Brazil at the de Janeiro.

1810.—By this time the invention of Nicholas Appert was used in England for canning fruits and vegetables. In this year an English patent was granted to one Peter Durand for a can made of tin to be used in hermetically sealing food, the patent also covering the use of glass, pottery and other fit material.

1810.—Captain Wm. Smith bought a Short horn bull, and took it to Fayette county, Kentucky.

1810.—Sale of Short horn cattle by Charles Collins, of Boston, England; average for forty-seven head, $75$; to the bail Comet, $5,000$. This was the dispersion of one of the greatest herds of cattle in Short horn history. The Collins brothers and Robert Colling had separate herds, and this one was the first to be dispersed. The Collings were the first great improvers of modern Short horn cattle and they were first-class advertisers also by show-yard methods.

1810.—The cranberry first cultivated from wild bog fruit in the vicinity of Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

1810.—In this year Albert Gallatin said of American household manufactures: “By far the most important part of the supply of wool and wooden goods was manufactured in private families, mostly for their own use and partly for sale.”

1810.—Sorghum recommended as a sowing crop under the name of Guinea corn by John Loran, in memoirs of Philadelphia Agricultural Society.

1810.—In this year 233 limseed-oil mills were enumerated in the United States, of which 171 were in the state of Pennsylvania.

1811.—The Merino Society organized in England with Sir John Banks as President and fifty-four Vice-Presidents.

1811.—This year Lord Braybrooke, of Audley End, England, established a herd of Alderney cattle with one bull and eight cows which cost $94.70 per head delivered at his estate.

1811.—Spanish Merino sheep introduced into Silesia by Ferdinand Fischer, of Wirchenhaid. They were Nigrette and Infantado Merinos.

1811.—Mr. Abraham Heaton imported Spanish sheep, forty-two head.

1812.—Short horn cattle of Virginia importations taken to Ohio.

1812.—This is year in which the state of Louisiana was admitted into the Union.

1812.—Tobacco heat first practiced in curing tobacco to produce the plebeial or spangled tobacco of Virginia to satisfy the foreign demand.

1812.—Mr. Cox, of England, arrived with a few Short horns, taking them into New York state.

1812.—A party of twelve men of St. Louis, under the leadership of Captain Mc Knight, established what was afterwards called the Santa Fe trail, marvels of the New West.—M. R. S.

1812.—English wheat advanced to 125 shillings and 6 pence per quarter. Highest in history.

1812.—Importations of Leicester sheep by Christopher Dunn, of Albany, N. Y.

1812.—At this time the factory of S. & A. Waring, at Amsterdam, N. Y., was turning out 6,000 scythes annually.

1813.—Foster & Murray, of Pittsburgh, Pa., carried on the manufacture of scythes, sickles, scythe and shovel handles by steam.

1813.—Establishment of the famous flock of Stephen Atwood, who was the breeder of Merino sheep. The fifty-four year old Merino with one ewe bred to a neighbor’s buck; result, twins—a buck and ewe lamb.

1813.—The thoroughbred horse imported into Captain Omy, South Africa, by Lord Charles Somerset, who was then Governor of the province.

1813.—A man, in his “Farming of Herefordshire,” said of the Hereford cattle: “Large size, an athletic form, an unusual
1814.—The seed of the Miner plant planted in Knox county, Tennessee, by William Dodd, an officer under Gen. Andrew Jackson. It went by different names for some time, and it is not certain how it became known as the Miner.

1814.—According to DePraville, a French writer, in this year there were only 121 varieties of roses, but by the advantage of multiplication by seed there are now more than 6,000 varieties.

1814.—Valuable purple and striped variety of sugar cane brought to Georgia from the West India Island of St. Eustatius.

1814.—Richard Booth (son of Thomas) commenced breeding Shorthorn cattle at Studley, in Yorkshire.

1814.—Mr. Bezaleel Wells, of Port Steuben, Ohio, bought large numbers of Merino sheep from Hon. Wm. Jarvis.

1814.—Texas or Southern cattle fever, first mentioned, Dr. James Mease, of Philadelphia, said that cattle from South Carolina so violently diseased all others with which they mixed in their progress to the North that they were prohibited by the people of Virginia from passing through that state.

1814.—"Let us cultivate the ground, that the poor as well as the rich may be 'filled,' and happiness and peace be established throughout our borders."—On title page of Third Volume Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, published by Johnson & Warner.

1814.—In July of this year Jethro Wood, of Selpio, N. Y., was granted a patent for a cast-iron plow, having the mould plate, share and landside cast as one parts. This became the foundation of many improvements of later date.

1814.—Mr. Bezaleel Wells, Mr. Patterson, Henry Baldwin and James Ross erected a woolen factory at Steubenville, Ohio.

1814.—December 28th.—Birth of Sir John Bennett Lawes, of Hertfordshire, England, student of agricultural chemistry, whose field and animal experiments are of great service and value throughout the world.

1814.—Nicholson, in the Farmers’ Assistant, describes modern grasses and mentions that they seed freely.

1815.—In this year Joseph Loudon Macadam, a Scottish engineer, became Surveyor General of Roads at Dublin, England, and put into practical use the theories he had thought out. This resulted in the invention and development of what is now called the macadam road.

1815.—General failures of American woolen manufacturers had disastrous results on the sheep-raising industry.

1815.—In this year Louis Downing, of Salem, Mass., moved to Concord, and there began the manufacture of coaches and wagons.

1815.—Robert Barclay, of Bury Hill, near Dorking, in England, received two plows, sent him by Judge Peters, President of the Agricultural Society of America. When tested against the best English plows, they did the work with two horses which English plows did with four.

1815.—First references to the cowpeas as good for forage and soil renovation.

1815.—About this time Ezra Deggott, an Englishman, brought the secret of canning goods to America and engaged in packing of hermetically-sealed food and engaged in the business with his son-in-law, Thomas Kenney.

1816.—In this year died, on Boone’s Creek, Washington county, Tennessee, a farmer who propagated the Hoss apple, sometimes called "houn" apple. He was Jacob Hoss, great-grandfather of Bishop G. E. Hoss, and came there from Pennsylvania in 1778.

1816.—The Oakes cow, famous in Massachusetts this year, gave forty-four quarts of milk per day, and made 467 pounds of butter in one year.

1816.—The Isabella grape, supposed to be a native of Dorchester county, South Carolina, was taken north this year. It was introduced into New York by Mrs. Isabella Gibbs, of Brooklyn, and was named for her. It was the third great American grape, being a shoot of the wild fox-grape.

HEAD OF DEFENDER—International grand champion steer at Chicago. A pure-bred Hereford.

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A TYPICAL POLAND-CHINA BOAR.—ROYAL DUDE, as a yearling, weighed 590 pounds. This is one of the champions at the Great St. Louis Fair, which at one time was the greatest Fair of all.

1816.—The “Big China,” large, white hogs, with sandy spots, taken to Warren county, Ohio, by Mr. Jethro Wood, following in 1829 by Irish Graziers in 1839; and a breed called Byfields. All had something to do towards establishment of the breed of Poland-China swine.

1816.—This is known as the year without a summer. The corn crop failed for want of sunshine throughout the country. At Watertown, N. Y., on June 7th, there was two-thirds below an inch thick. In Maine, commencing on June 12th, snow fell for three days, and the earth was frozen half an inch deep.

1817.—James Monroe, President of the United States, and served eight years.

1817.—In Philadelphia appeared "The View of the Cultivation of Fruit Trees," by Mr. Coke, referred to as being the first American pomological book.
1817.—The *Hessian fly*, so called from the supposition that it was brought to this country in some straw by the Hessian soldiers during the Revolutionary War, was first described by the naturalist Thomas Say.

1817.—The "Missouri Intelligencer and Bonneville Advertiser," the first newspaper published in Missouri, printed at Franklin, in Howard county. It was necessarily somewhat of a *farmers' paper*.

1817.—First purebred *Dorset* cattle imported by Mr. Patterson, of Baltimore, from the English herd of the Earl of Leicester.

1817.—First pedigreed *Shorthorn* bulls imported into the United States by Samuel M. Hopkins, of Moscow, N. Y.

1817.—Colonel Henry Clay, of Kentucky, imported *Hereford* cattle, four head.

1817.—Colonel Lewis Sanders, of Kentucky, imported eight *Shorthorn* cattle and six loolamogs.

1817.—Felix Benick, of Kentucky, drove 100 prime fat *Shorthorn steers* to Philadelphia, and sold them for $134 per head on the hoof, and became for a time the first man to drive cattle over the Allegheny Mountains to the New York market.

1817.—In his book, "View of the Cultivation of Trees" published in Philadelphia by Mr. Coke, he illustrated and described the *Winesap apple* and characterized it as the "most favorite and durable cider fruit in West Jersey." This book is considered as being the beginning of *sylviculture* in America.

1817.—A few *Longhorn* cattle from England imported into Kentucky, but soon perished from disease and thirst.

1817.—The *Noisette* rose, raised by John Champney, of Charleston, S. C., from seed of the Musk rose, fertilized by a blush *Chardonnay*. From the seed of this hybrid, Philippe Noisette, a florist of Charleston, obtained a rose which was afterwards distributed as his *Fuschia* Noisette by his brother Louis, of Paris.

1817.—In this year Elijah Mills, from the New England States, established himself as a pork packer in Cincinnati. This was the beginning of a great industry in Cincinnati, which gave that city prominence for many years, and became for a time the great pork packing center of the country.

1818.—*Crimson clover* introduced into the United States by Bedingfield Hands, of Chesterfield, Md.

1818.—Importation of *Devon* cattle from England by Hon. Rufus King, of New York.

1818.—Fuselli's *river Nile*, 55 feet above proper level, destroying crops. First record of *great flood* in modern agriculture.

1818.—Dearborn's *seeding pear* raised this year by H. A. S. Dearborn, of Boston.

1818.—Robert Walker, of Kincardine, Scotland, commenced breeding *Aberdeen Angus* cattle, continuing until his death in 1874.

1818.—New York *Horticultural Society* established; first organization of its kind in the United States.

1818.—Mr. James Prentice, of Lexington, Ky., imported bulls of *Shorthorn* blood.

1818.—*Longhorn* cattle by Mr. Robert Colling, of Brampton, sixty-one head averaged $643.50.

1818.—Steam engines on condensing principle invented by the Rev. L. A. Scott of Scotland, to propel threshing machinery. One of these was doing good work fifty-five years later.

1818, September 15th.—Five great abattoirs at Paris, France, opened up, where all cattle, hogs and sheep for Parissians were slaughtered. These were the models of the works which had no rivals till in recent years American slaughter and packing houses have surpassed them.

1818.—Spirit of the Times of December 26th, 1856, says: "The first time over a horse trotted in public for a stake was in 1818, and that was a match against time for $1,000. It was a bet that no horse could trot a mile in three minutes. It was accepted by Major Wm. Jones, of Long Island, as *Clydesdale*. The horse named to the post was Boston Blue, who won cleverly and gained great renown. Boston Blue was taken ill in a race, but he trotted eight miles in 28 minutes 55 seconds. He was a rat-tailed, iron-gray gelding, of hands high, and nothing is known of his pedigree.

DUROC-JERSEY BARROW GRAND CHAMPION AT NATIONAL WESTERN SHOW Denver, COLO., 1841. Exhibited by the Agricultural College, Port Collins, Colorado.

1818.—A sea captain, James Jeffries, brought over a pair of white *hogs* showing bully's rear on skin, since then known as *Hereford* hogs, from English county in which they originated. He placed them on his farm, where they multiplied.

1818.—In this year *Chevalier* harley, best type for malting, was originated in Suffolk, England.

1818.—First American patent for *Improvements in Farm- houses* was registered by C. Bull-Hey, of Colchester, Conn.

1819.—In April, John Stuart Skinner, of Maryland, established the *American Farmer* at Baltimore, the first agricultural journal in America. Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson were patrons.

1819.—The *Bourbon rose* was introduced into France by Jacques, head gardener of the Duke of Orleans, at Neuiilly, who received it in 1819 from Mr. Seaboard of the Royal Gardens in the Isle of Bourbon.

1819.—Part of the *Hereford* cattle herd of B. Tompkins, Jr., sold at auction after his death. Average for twenty-eight cattle $745 per head; top-price bull $2,940; highest-priced cow, $1,365.

1819.—Charles Mitchell, a London-born Englishman arriving from Scotland, entered the employment of Wm. Underwood & Company, for the purpose of engaging in the business of *canning* food.

1839.—In this year, Colebrook, in Litchfield county, Massachusetts, returned the largest manufacture of *seffes* of any town in the United States.

1830.—Appearance of the midge in Vermont, the first insect known to ravage the wheat crop.

1830.—At this time the firm of F. F. Farwell & Co., of West Pittsburg, Mass., was packing *canned* revolution as manufacturers of *seffes*, which industry was kept up many years.

1830.—In the Sydney, Australia, Gazette of this year it was reported that in England badly-bred *Australian* wool sold at 40 to 41 cents a pound; light and fairly-bred at 42 to 46 cents; very heavy wools at 48 cents; the best light wools at 86 to 90 cents a pound.

1830.—Richard W. Meade, Minister to Spain, imported *Merino* sheep from Spain to Philadelphia; principal foundation stock of Delaware *Merinos*.

1830.—"Young *Clydesdale*" stallion gained highest premiums at Scotch Agricultural Shows. Sold at five years old for $800 at zenith of popularity.

1830.—*Alfa-fa clover* was tried this year in New York state.
1820.—The United States Department of Agriculture credits Mr. John Adlam with making the practical successful effort at grape growing on the Atlantic Coast. In this year he planted a vineyard near Georgetown, D.C. comprising of native vines. His introduction of the Catawba variety into general cultivation was the beginning of a new era in grape history.

1820.—A stallion, "Young Rattler," noted for stylish, high-headed appearance and proud-stepping action. Ancestor of French coach horses.

1820.—Steam in closed circuits introduced in greenhouses, followed by hot-water heating.

1820.—Closing out of the Sorthorn herd of Mr. Robert Colling, of Brampton.

1820.—The great Arabian stallion, Gallipolis, imported into France. Great original sire of the Percheron breed.

1820.—Lord Barrington, great early improver of Berkshire swine, commenced selection and breeding.

1820.—A. L. and F. A. Stevens, of Hoboken, N. J., obtained patents for improvements in cast-iron plows, designed to make them easier of draught.

1821.—In this year William M. Mulrow, a famous adventurer, started a drove of muleh cows from Palmyra, Mo., to Lord Selkirk's Colony at Manitoba, Canada. The route was a trackless territory infested by Indians, but a remnant of the party with a few cows finally arrived at their destination.

1821.—Philip Dauncey, of England, father of English Jersey cattle breeders. Laid a course which he called "Barn." She gave 8 quarts of milk per day, from which he made 11½ pounds of butter a week.

1821.—Lucerne or alfalfa clover mentioned by a writer in South Carolina as a most valuable forage crop.

1821.—In this year Thomas Massey, of Delaware, advocated soiling for the dairy, recommending corn as being of great value for the purpose.

1821.—Keene's Seedling, a variety of strawberry, raised by Keene of Tidewater (near London), the celebrated English strawberry grew.

1821.—In the American Farmer of this year Caleb Kirk described a mill for crushing sugar cane erected in Louisiana.

1821.—Wm. Berry, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, purchased a ram and ewes from W. R. Dickinson's flock and established the Black Top Spanish Merino sheep.

1822.—In January of this year, the earliest agricultural society of the new Southern world was organized. Its professed objects were protection of flocks and herds from the depredations of thieves and irresponsible nomads, and for the encouragement of better moral habits among the population.

1822.—According to Major Henry E. Alford, authority on dairy cattle, the first Archives in America were brought to New York in this year.

1822.—The Easton (Mass.) Spade and Shovel Manufactory commenced by Oliver Ames was making 2,500 dozen shovels annually.

1822.—July 11th of this year records the importation into America of the Thoroughbred stallion Bellfounder, bred in the district of Norfolk, England, and bought by James Bout, of Boston, and imported by him. Bellfounder was a bright, beautiful bay, with black legs, fifteen hands high. He was sold at the time to be the fastest and best bred horse sent out of England. At five years old he trotted two miles in six minutes and later trotted nine miles in thirty-two minutes, with twenty-two seconds to spare.

1822.—Thomas Green Fessenden founded the New England Farmer at Boston, Mass., and edited it until his death in 1837. This publication is now discontinued.

1822.—Peter Henderson, market gardener, seed grower and horticultural author, born in this year near Edinburgh, Scotland.

1822.—The Seven Sisters' Rose introduced into England from Japan by Lord Kenilworth.

1822.—In his American Orchardist, the editor, James Thatcher, gave valuable directions for the selection of seed in attempting to produce improved fruits and vegetables.

1822—July 5th.—At Sydney, Australia, was held the preliminary meeting organizing the first Australian Fruit and Flower Society. President, Hon. Baron Field; Patron, Sir Thomas Brisbane; Vice-Presidents, Rev. Samuel Marden, Wm. Cox, Robert Townson and Hannibal Macartnir; Secretaries, Alexander Berry and George Thomas Palmer.

1822.—First Southorn Herd Book published in England. It was brought out by Mr. George Coates in his old age and continued by his son.

1822.—Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, Ohio, received cuttings of the Catawba grape from Major Adlam and thereupon established a grape grove. His grape growing and wine making were eminently successful for many years.

1822.—First Southorn Herd Book published in England.
1823.—At one of the quarterly meetings the
Australian Agricultural Society paid for
and destroyed 537 native dog tails; it being a
fair presumption that previously the dogs
had been destroyed.

1823, January 1st.—Students first received
at Gardiner Lyceum, an institution for
inSTRUCTION OF MECHANICS AND FARMERS.
Rev. Benjamin Hale, first President. The insti-
tution was named in honor of Robert Hallow-
well Gardiner, who obtained the grant of
13,000 per year to put the first agricultural
college on its feet. They had twenty reg-
ular students the first year, besides others
who attended the short course in winter.

1823.—At a dinner given by the Australian
Agricultural Society the gardens of Dr.
Townson and Mr. Piper furnished eighteen
ton of fresh fruit and four kinds of dried
fruit. The banana, the Orlean plum, the
real peach, the cat-head apple and a fine
kind of mulberry were specially mentioned.

1823, May 23d.—Historic sectional contest
in horse racing between the North and the
South. American Eclipse represented the
North, and Henry, or, as he was originally
named Sir Henry, represented the South.
Eclipse won two four-mile heats out of
Averages, 7:57, or 1 minute 57 seconds to the
mile.

1823.—Grant Thorburn's (New York) seed
catalogue at this time was the only one
issued in pamphlet form.

HULOT—PERCHERON STALLION. Chami-
elon any age or breed at the Fort Worth
breeders' and feeders' show, 1912. Exhib-
ted by J. Crouchi & Son, Lafayette, Ind.

1823.—Jean-LeBlanc, a remarkable Per-
cheron stallion, foaled in this year. To this
 sire a great portion of the finest, large
Percheron horses trace their origin. He is
considered as the great improving agent of
his race. He died at thirty-two years of
age, the property of M. Miard, of Villiers,
Department of Orne. He was a Percheron
of the purest blood, strengthened by infu-
sion of the Arab.

1823.—Henry Eckford, famous as improver
of plants, born in Scotland. "Our gardens
owe much of their sweetness and beauty to
him, and his work has brought a blessing
to many an humble flower lover who never
knew his name."

1823.—Abdallah, son of Mambro, and
sire of Hambletonian, a horse of very
remarkable and positive character, was foaled
this year on Long Island, New York, and
bred by John Treadwell. Abdallah lived
until 1854.

1824.—James McDowell, improver of Dick-
inson Merinos, commenced herding sheep
in Stark county, Ohio, ending as breeder in
1857.

1825.—Hon. Chas. Rich, of Shoreham, Vt.,
established a flock of Spanish Merino sheep.

1823.—Berkshire swine introduced into
the United States by John Brentnall, an
English farmer living in New Jersey.

Berkshire Boar—Carlos Victor.
Took first prize at several State Fair and
at St. Louis. Exhibited by Etzier & Moses,
of Convoy, Ohio.

1824.—By act of Parliament, the English
acre was required to contain 4,840 square
yards.

1824.—Thomas Berwick, an English animal
artist, said of the zebra: "Such is the beauty
of this creature that it seems by nature
fitted to satisfy the pride and formed for
the service of man, and it is most probable
that time and assiduity alone are wanting
to bring it under subjection."

1824.—The Merino buck Bolivar, owned by
Wm. K. Dickinson, of Steubenville, Ohio,
won first premium in wool sheep classes at
Washington, D.C.

1824.—The Acadians in Louisiana intro-
duced a new method by which tobacco was
curled under intense pressure in its own
juice.

1825.—Mr. John C. Coiron introduced new
seed plants of sugar cane from Georgia, but
originally from the island of Eustatius.

1825.—First tobacco warehouse established
in Connecticut at Warehouse Point.

1825.—John Quincy Adams, President of
the United States, and served four years.

1828.—Agriculture originated in Phila-
delphia, commenced to be of importance
about this time.

1825, March 15th.—The following adver-
sisement appeared in the Indianapolis
Journal: "Seed oats and potatoes. The sub-
scriber has for sale at his residence on
Circle, Indianapolis, Choice Spanish and
seed oats, largely Early Blue, White Marig
and red potatoes. The advertisement was
signed by Isaac Cee.

1825.—James Moore, of Steubenville, Ohio,
sold the wool clip from one hundred sheep
one pound per pound.

1825.—Ayrshire cattle mentioned by a-
gricultural writer Aton.

1825.—At a meeting of the Australian
Agricultural Society Mary Kelly received an
award for the best Spanish sheep for an ex-
hibit of silk, and at the same meeting a
threshing machine made by John Blaxland
was exhibited.

1825.—In this year a large ox was men-
tioned in the newspapers: "A fat ox in-
tended for the New York market was reared
at Shaftesbury, Vt., and was exhibited at
Troy, N.Y., March 28. It was seven years
old and of the real American breed and
said to weigh 2,772 pounds."

1825.—Colonel W. S. Hamilton, son of
Alexander Hamilton, made a contract to
supply beef to the garrison of Fort Howard
at Chicago, Ill., and for this purpose bought
and started a drove of cattle from Spring-
field, Ill. This was the first shipment of
Illinois cattle to Chicago. Previously the
army had been supplied from Cleveland
and Buffalo. The cattle referred to cost $10
per head, and a young man named John
Hamilton accompanied them as drover.

1825.—In this year Lucien B. Maxwell, an
American, who traveled to the Clarnron
rider, was married to a daughter of Charles Beauchamp, a pioneer Frenchman, inheriting an original title to the land and the nickname of the "Maxwell Grant." In his later days Mr. Maxwell owned 16,000 horses, 10,000 cattle and 25,000 sheep. He was one of the oldest American ranchmen and was the first American ranchman of prominence in that section of the Southwestern States.

1825.—The Daily Advertiser in September of this year said: "The Saxon sheep imported by Rev. T. N. Keely, of Brighton, near Boston. The highest price given for a single one was $450, and another was sold for $325, and the market price for lambs, including lambs, was $180 per head. The purchasers were nearly all gentlemen experienced in raising sheep."

1825, August 1st.—The following advertisement appeared in the Indianapolis Journal: "Henderson & Blake will give six cents a pound in specie for all the fresh-dug Ginseng that is delivered to them. The Ginseng must not be washed but be free from curds and cut roots."

1825.—In this year a party started from Franklin, Mo., to New Mexico. They were eighty strong and had with them 200 horses and 100 oxen. They reached Sante Fe, 833 miles from the place of starting, in due time, according to the date of the letter that reached New Mexico the first civilized habitation met with was owned by John Steuben in 1828. He imported cattle and horses, has flocks amounting to 15,000 sheep.

1826.—A fat hog news item appearing this year gives some idea of swine raising at the time. "A hog is feeding in Pennington, Vt., and weighs 900 pounds. His sylvania, which weighs more than 500 pounds; is eight feet nine inches long and seven feet in circumference. He is rapidly gaining and is 'hulk expected to weigh above 1,000 pounds at Christmas.'"

1826.—In this year this horticultural item appeared and remained as follows: "It has been ascertained by experiment that linseed oil being washed over trees previously to the blooming will render them imperious to frost."

1826.—Rev. Patrick Bell, of Scotland, produced a mowing machine, having, in addition to previous inventions, a revolving apron or endless web for gathering. This is the oldest machine which came into general use. Mr. Corbett, the inventor, adopted in 1816 gave it renewed life.

1826.—In this year Hon. Wm. Jarvis, of Washington, wrote a letter, in which he cross his imported flock of Spanish Merinos with Saxony sheep. At that time his average weight of three pounds four ounces increased to four pounds three ounces. His buck fleeces ranged from five and one-quarter to sixteen and one-half pounds.

1826.—According to a letter written by Hon. Wm. Jarvis, a great importer of sheep, foot rot was brought into this country which the sheep imported from Saxony in this year. He also said: "Foot rot was totally unknown among Spanish Merinos."

1826.—The Indiana Journal, published at Indianapolis, contained advertisement of John Francis Dutour, Postmaster at Vevay, Indiana. He published an agricultural journal under the title of the Western Farmer. The announcement subscription price of $2.50 yearly.

1826.—A horse named Trouble trotted a mile in 2:43.

1826.—"Leaming," a deep yellow corn, originated with Mr. J. S. Leaming, of Washington, Ohio. This is the earliest of eight varieties of corn recognized by the Illinois State Association.

1826.—First mill established for the extraction of oil from cotton seed at Columbus, S. C.

1826.—First official cotton quotation record, Middling upland cotton, New York market, highest price of the year, 14 cents; lowest, 9 cents per pound.

1826.—Maryland Agricultural Society offered a special premium to owner of lamb wool; won by W. R. Dickinson, of Steubenville, Ohio.

1826.—Agricultural school founded as private institution at Orleans, near Paris. The oldest agricultural institution in the world.

1826.—The first drove of hogs on record as being received at Chicago were driven from the Wabash River, Illinois, in 1826-7. They were brought in by Guerin S. Hubbard, who sold them to the soldiers at Fort Howard and the citizens surrounding the fort.

1827.—Mr. Parsons Gorham, of Cincinnati, sold seeds and was one of the early Western merchants carrying supply of insecticides and grains.

1827.—First slaughter house in Chicago built by Archibald Clybourne. The first drove of hogs was received at Chicago this year.

1827, October 3d.—"Rattler," pedigree unknown, placed the trotting record for two miles at 5:24.

1827.—In this year, in England, Mr. Clark of Canwick, exhibited two wether Lincoln sheep in the Lincoln market. The fleeces had yielded 261 pounds, and the hind quarters 571½ pounds. On the top of the rib the solid fat measured nine inches in thickness.

1827.—The first instance of the planting in Kansas was in this year by Reverend Thomas Johnson, near Shawneetown, Johnson county.

1827.—The idea of condensing milk to make it keep better occurred this year to a French chemist, named Appert. He started later the method of evaporating the milk in rarefied air to prevent it from reaching the boiling point with fire. He showed that milk will render them imperious to frost.

1827.—Statement by Grant Thorburn: "Besides good seeds good gardeners are necessary in making a successful garden in which will render them imperious to frost."

1827.—As marking the development of the Western country it is recorded that in this year a permanent settlement was made by white men on the west bank of the Missouri river. It was first protected by a military cantonment afterwards called Fort Leavenworth, in honor of General Henry H. Leavenworth, the commander of the troops.

1828.—The South Carolina Railroad Company organized and operations begun.


1828.—Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, by introducing native vines or their seedlings, produced from Catawba and Isabella grapes wines of a high marketable value.

1828.—A Mr. Corbett attempted to raise Indian (American corn) in England. He published a book, entitled "A Treatise on Corn." It was translated from the German by Mr. Thomas Meuse, of Washington, D. C., by order of the United States Congress.
1828.—The following item appeared in the newspaper of November of this year: "We are informed that Mr. Israel Cole, of the town of Berkshire, Mass., has made this season two hundred pounds of cheese from the milk of only twenty-eight cows, being on an average of 441 pounds to each cow. His cheese was considered the best and fetched more money with his established customers in New York one or two cents per pound more than that of other producers. The average price of cheese at this time was 12½ cents per pound.

1828.—A Mr. Riley and Mr. Richard Jones were awarded medals by the Australian (New South Wales) Agricultural Society for introducing Saxony sheep into Australia.

1829.—An act of Parliament passed in England regulating the package, weight and sale of butter.

1829.—This year Peter Hayden, of Cummington, Mass., commenced the manufacture of harness and saddlery at Auburn, N. Y., this being the foundation of the largest American saddlery house. So great was his success that for the time being the importation of foreign saddlery ceased almost entirely through his efforts.

1829.—Topscallant, a son of Coriander, dam by Bishop's Hamletonian, established the three-mile trotting record of 3:11.

1829.—Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, and served eight years.

1829.—The soy bean first grown in America in the botanic garden at Cambridge, Mass.

1829.—September 7th.—The first pacer mentioned in the history of the light harness track in the U. S. of America, an unknown colt, established the two-mile pacing record at 5:34 4/5.

1829.—First locomotive engine tried on American continent to run on rails imported by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was purchased, ten tons and was considered too heavy. The engine was known as the Stourbridge Lion.

1829.—September.—The first number of the now famous Turf Register and Sporting Magazine was issued in New York, with John S. Skinner as editor. Ten years later this brief paper was absorbed by The Spirit of the Times.

1829.—In the year the first poultry incubator constructed was exhibited in London, England. It was a hot-water incubator, and was not at all satisfactory.

1829.—The tomato first sold on the market in Philadelphia.

1829.—The Jonathan apple originated in New York about this year.

1829.—Straw and grass first utilized in the U. S. for the manufacturer of paper by G. A. Schroyer, of Philadelphia.

1829.—November 26th.—Great inundation of the Nile, in Egypt, begins. About 36,000 people are lost by the overflow.

1830.—First practical locomotive engine for every-day work built at West Point Foundry, New York, for the South Carolina Railroad.

1830.—In the early part of this year the B. & O. Railway was finished from Baltimore to Ellicott Mills, a distance of thirteen miles. It was operated by horses.

1830.—Prince, in his "Treatise on the Vine," published this year, described eighty-eight varieties of American grapes.

1830.—Oxford Down sheep originated by a cross of Cotswolds, Hampshires and probably Shropshire.

1830.—Jersey cattle first imported into the United States from the Channel islands.

1830.—The vacuum pan erected in sugar house by Mr. Thomas Morgan in Louisiana, this being the first.

1830.—Major Knox, of Danville, Ky., great breeder and prize winner, commenced breeding jacks and jennets.

1830.—Wm. Endson, of Wilbur's Basin, Saratoga county, N. Y., commenced breeding red hogs.

1830.—Light one-horse wagons first appeared in commerce.

1830.—Wm. McComble, of Tullifour, Scotland, founded a herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

1830.—June.—In the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine a contributor suggests that trotting matches at regular periods would be as useful as the running races to the graziers.
1832.—Alexander Riley, of New South Wales, imported thirteen pure-bred Angora goats from London to the port of Sydney. On account of death in the family, these goats were afterwards dispersed. They were the first New South Wales Angoruses.

1832.—Messrs. Heathcote & Parker, of England, erected two steam engines in clearing a large tract of marginally forested country between Manchester and Liverpool, with this view in view, unclaimed by any other means at hand.

1832.—Late in this year Charles Cist, of Cincinnati, instituted the first definite statement made in the United States on the subject of working in the Western states. His interest in silk culture was advanced by boon methods until it partook of the character of a craze instead of a legitimate industry.

1832.—Charles Mason Hovey began a series of experiments and finally produced Hovey's seedling strawberry, which became the leading berry for thirty years and actually caused strawberry culture to become a popular and profitable industry. It was the first strawberry suited to climate and conditions of America. It is now extinct.

1832.—William Smith was born in this year. He invented the stump puller in 1861. He died in 1910 at La Crescent, Minn.

1832.—Boston, the phenomenon, a thoroughly ingenuity, the first steam engine ever to be built by John Wickham, of Tuckahoe, Virginia. He was a "horse with a backbone like a fence-rail and a body like a Durham bull." He ran a mile in the first heat of a longer race in 1:16, which was three-fourths of a second faster than the record at that time. At the height of his career his owner advertised to match Boston against ten other horses to run four-mile heats for no less a sum than $4,000, taking one horse in one heat and the other in the next, but he was never challenged. He stood in the advertising columns of the Spirit of the Times without takers.

1832.—Rice successfully grown in the Southern States by animal and steam power.

1832.—Sylvester Marsh arrived from the East in Chicago, and a year after the new town three years projected a packing house on Kinzie street, near Rush street. They packed 8,000 hogs in 1835. He used to go 150 miles to the Wabash river driving cattle, hogs and sheep and whatever he could pick up for himself and became his best source of supply before railroads were running into Chicago.

1832.—December.—Old Bill of Cincinnati, Ohio, received a patent for a reaping machine which obtained favorable recognition in several sections. He then established a manufactory was established at Baltimore.

1833.—October.—A steam plow was tested by the inventor, Major A. Tyrrell, in Genessee county, New York.

1833.—The Royal Jersey Agricultural Society held its first meeting on January 15th. This society played a very important part in the early development of Jersey cattle and continued to do so.

1833.—First breeding of Berkshire swine on farm of Gideon Gentry, near Keokuk, Iowa, in Missour. He was uncle and stepfather of N. H. Gentry, the famous improver of Berkshire swine.

1833.—Old Grannie, calved on the farm of Hugh Watson, of Keilor, Illinois. First cow recorded in the American Dairy Book. This famous cow lived to be thirty-five years of age.

1833.—Edwin Forest, black gelding of unknown breeding, reduced the trotting record to 2:31½.

1833.—A cotton-seed oil mill erected at Natchez, Miss.

1834.—A "Howard" vacuum pan established in the sugar house of Mr. Valcour Alme, planter, of St.James Parish, Louisiana.

1834.—Shorthorn cow, Princess sold by H. Clay, Jr., of Kentucky.

1834.—March.—The Cultivator, an early agricultural paper, was founded by Jesse Buel under the auspices of the New York State Agricultural Society. Edited by Judge Buel, who afterwards became proprietor.
1834.—Wm. Fullerton, of Ardovie, Scotland, started a breeding herd of Aberdeen Angus cattle.

1834.—Tyler Stickney docked of Spanish Merino sheep established at Shoreham, Vt.

1834.—Importation of heifers of Rose of Sharrow and Young Mary, famous for Short-horn excellence.

1834.—A vessel from Leghorn arrived in America, and a part of the cargoes was a small shipment of foals which were at once named "Leghorns." They became popular as a means of obtaining their good laying and non-sitting qualities.

1834.—First patent for his reaping machine issued to Cyrus H. McCormick, of Rockfield, Loudoun Co., Virginia. It was worked in 1831. Improved many times, and "a grand boon to this country and foreign lands.

1835.—The Bloodgood pear brought into notice by James Bloodgood of Fushing, Long Island.

1835.—A. C. Moore and D. M. Magle, in Ohio, two of the originating breeders and principal improvers of Polonina-China swine.

1835.—Norton's Virginia grape—an offspring of the wild summer grape of the Southern and Middle States—found on Cedar Island, in the James river, near Richmond, Virginia.

1836.—Fifty miles were trotted in three hours and fifty-seven seconds by a horse of unknown pedigree called Black Jake.

1836.—Mr. Thomas Ferguson, of Kincroft, Scotland, founded a herd of Aberdeen—Angus cattle.

1836.—In Warren and Butler counties, Ohio, a local breed of swine known at this time as the Warren County Hog and the "Blue Spotted," were afterwards included under Polonina-Chinas.

1836.—James Smith, of Deanston, England, promulgated his system of thorough draining and deep plowing.

1836.—Captain James Knight, of Nashville, Tenn., bought a fine jack in Virginia named John Bull, third descendant of Royal Gift.

1835.—Lord Western of England introduced Neapolitan swine from Italy to improve the Essex pigs.

1835.—Baling presses known to be made in the state of Maine about this time.

1835.—In England, Sir Robert Peel presented a farmers' club with two iron plows, which he afterwards sent to the workmen with them, and found the plows with wooden moldboards again at work. "Sir," said a member, "we tried the iron and be all of one mind that they made the weeds grow.

1835.—A new variety of potato called Perkins' Seedling, was originated at this time by planting a seed ball a year or two before.

1835.—In September of this year the first Agricultural Fair in Missouri was held at Columbia, Boone County.

1835.—The Magazine of Horticulture established at Boston, Mass., by C. M. Hovey.

1835.—By this time extensive greenhouses had been erected in the vicinity of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. One establishment at Long Island had houses aggregating 400 feet in length.

1835.—It was announced in December of this year that a Mr. Bailey, of Harmony, Conn., had invented a cast iron grist mill, which had been tested by grinding wheat, rye and corn as well as most kinds of provender, corn in the ear, oil cake, etc., and its work was pronounced by experienced millers to be equal to that produced by the common millstones. One horse could grind ten bushels of rye or wheat per hour sufficient flour for flour. The cost of a mill with the machinery for a horse to work it was mentioned at $250 to $300.

1835.—Daniel Webster, the statesman, invented a plow for work twelve and fourteen inches deep, cutting a furrow twenty-four inches wide. It is still in existence—twelve feet long, the beam twenty-eight inches from the ground, and the landside four feet long. It was designed for a field which was full of roots.

1836.—James Jackson, of Alabama, sent to England for the best thoroughbred there, and the horse imported was Glencoe. He was sire of Pocohontas, the great thoroughbred matron. Glencoe died at the age of 26 years, owned by A. Keene Richards, of Kentucky.

1836.—Tomatoes began to be cultivated in this country as food; had been raised principally for ornament under the name of "love apples."

1836.—The Western Province Agricultural Society of South Africa offered a silver cup, value fifty pounds sterling, to be awarded for the best 100 pounds of Merino wool, and had to be won three times in succession before becoming the property of an individual owner. Won in 1846 by Reitz, Van Breda, of Kimber, original importers of Merinos into that country.

1836.—The Baltimore Belle and the Queen of the Prairies horse named this year by James Fullerton, of Baltimore, flourished. They came from the Michigan Rose.

1836.—Erastus Corning, of Albany, N. Y., imported Short-horn cattle.

1836.—Joel Nourse & Co. of Worcester, Mass., commenced the manufacture of agricultural implements and made important improvements on the cultivator and scythe.

1836.—On July 4th of this year the United States Patent Office was made a separate bureau, and Hon. Henry J. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, was Commissioner. He had been a practical farmer, and he was the first within the proper scope of his office to help farmers by distributing seeds and plants.

1836.—Captain James Knight, General A. Williams, and General L. M. Butler, of Harris county, Texas, bought the Kentucky Jack Maringo Mammoth. Sold at nine years old to Wm. Knight for $2,160. This jack won many premiums.

1836.—Templeton Agricultural Seminary established in county of Loddonderry, Ireland.

1836.—Devon cattle imported by Mr. Vernon, of New York state.

1836.—October 29th.—At Felix Renick's farm, Ross county, Ohio, imported Short-horns sold at an average of $803.25 for forty-nine head. Seven bulls and seven heifers each sold for upwards of $1,000 each.
1836.—Day, a pacer of unknown pedigree, paced two miles under saddle in 5:01½.
1836.—Charles Mason Hovey, an American hornist, called attention to the chat in color produced in the flower calcodorus by the introduction of a different colored species. An evidence of distinct results in plant breeding.

1836.—Mr. H. Clay, Jr., of Fayette county, Kentucky, began importing Shorthorns.

1836.—New Botanical Gardens in England founded by Sir W. Hooker.

1836, November.—The French War Department, after three-years' experiment, could not determine whether or not glanders in horses was a contagious disease.

1837.—Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, and served four years.

1837.—Ross' Phoenix-strawberry raised by Alexander Ross, of Hudson, N. Y., from Keene's Seedling.

1837, October 21st.—Final sale of Ohio Importing Company In Shorthorns. Fifteen head averaged $1,071.65.

1837.—Lewis F. Allen, in his "American Cattle," mentions appearance of a fine Galway cow in Philadelphia.

1837.—Legislation in North Carolina to prevent the driving of cattle from South Carolina, called attention to the change account of the cattle disease caused by them.

1837.—Amos Cruickshank, of Stitton, near Aberdeen, Scotland, first began breeding Shorthorns, foundation of what are now called pedigreed "Cruickshanks".

1837.—Henry Clay, 2:35, famous trotting sire, foaled in this year; bred by Geo. M. Patchen, of New Jersey. This horse was afterward sold for $1,060, and another for $1,096 (and for a dollar a pound). He made his record of 2:35 in a five-mile race which he won, having been driven ninety-eight miles the day before.

1837.—Three steel plows made by hand this year by John Deere, said to be the first steel plows made.

1837.—Henderson Lewelling started a nursery near Salem, Henry county, Iowa, which was continued by his brother John until 1850, when he closed out the stock and went to Oregon.

1838.—Glascowvin Training Farm established in Ireland by Commissioners of National Education.

1838.—Berkshire hogs introduced into Canada.

1838.—Dutch Belted cattle first imported into the United States by D. H. Haight, of Goshen, N. Y.

DUTCH BELTED CATTLE.—Bred and owned by G. G. Gibbs, of Markesboro, N. J.

1839.—In this year the horse Dutchman obtained a mile trotting record in 2:32.

1839.—In this year the first cargo of flax seed imported in America arrived from Russia. The United States had already exported as high as 292,460 bushels of flax seed in one year.

1839.—In the summer of this year R. H. Schomburgk, a German explorer, returned from British Guiana to London with collections of the magnificent water lilies known as the Victoria Regia and the Elizabeth Regia, and several new species of orchids—one of which has been named for him the Schomburgkia orchida.

1839.—Dutchman, by Tippoo Salt, Jr., and whose dam was by a son of Messenger, trotted three miles against time under saddle in 7:32½.

1839.—Denmark, a thoroughbred horse, foaled in this year, is first foundation sire of the Kentucky saddle horse. He was by Imp. Hedgeford, out of Betsy Harrison.

1839.—Edward Harris, of Mooresport, N. Y., earliest importer of high-class draft horses, imported two draft mares and the stallion "Diligence." They were French horses.


1839, March 31st.—During the closing hours of the Twenty-fifth Congress, Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, then Commissioner of Patents, secured an appropriation of $1,000 for "the collection of agricultural statistics, investigating and promoting rural economy and the procurement of plants and seeds for gratuitous distribution amongst farmers." This is the origin of the United States Department of Agriculture.

1839.—N. Leonard, of Cooper county, Missouri, founded the Ravenswood herd of Shorthorns, first pedigreed herd west of the Mississippi.

1839.—Oxford Royal, the first English National Show. Thomas Bates' Shorthorns won great honors.

1839.—Fayette County (Kentucky) Importing Company sold twenty-six Shorthorns at an average of $627.35 per head.

1839.—The Boston Cultivator established at Boston, Mass.

1839, June.—Hereford cattle imported into this country by W. H. Sotham.

1839, October 30th.—The first milk below 2.5% was by Drover, who in this year paced at 2:28 at Beacon Course, N. J.

1840.—Dr. Perrine at Indian Key, Fla., introduced the Mango plant from the West Indies.
1810.—About this year Plymouth Rock fowls were originated near Woodstock, Vt., by Messrs. Giles, Clark, Thayer, Spaulding and Rev. H. S. Ramsdell being the originators. The Plymouth Rock was the result of a cross of American Dominiqne males with single comb black Java females.

1810.—The group of carnasions now most cultivated in America, known as perpetually flowering, are, or monthly carnasions, originated in France about this year, as the result of crossing and selection.

1810.—In this year the subsoil plow, adapted to teams up to six horses, was introduced from Scotland into the United States.

1810.—First Cheviot sheep imported into the United States of America.

CHAMPION CHEVIOT EWE at the Indiana and Illinois State Fairs of 1896, Exhibited by J. Kiolin, of Brooklyn, Wis.

1810, June 10th.—Furs.—The St. Louis Bulletin of the 5th said: “Two Mackinaw boats arrived yesterday from Iowa, loaded with buffalo robes.”

1810.—The Angora goat first imported into Cape Colony, South Africa, by Colonel Henderson, an officer in the British army.

1840.—Mr. Luther Tucker, of Rochester, N. Y., purchased The Cultivator upon the death of the owner, Judge Buel, consolidating it with his paper, The Genevieve Farmer, under the name of The Cultivator.

1840.—Twenty ewes, and two rams selected from the Rambouillet Merinos of France were imported into the United States by B. C. Collins, of Hartford, Conn.

1840.—About this year Mr. Ephraim Bull, of Concord, Mass., discovered a wild grapevine, from which he grew, developed, cultivated and improved the grape now called the “Concord.” It is considered the greatest advance in grape growing in this country.

1840.—Justus von Liebig published a famous work, entitled “Organic Chemistry in its Relation to Agriculture.” He established in the popular mind the theory of the interdependence of plant life on one another and on mineral food. He founded artificial fertilization; demonstrated the value of potash as plant food; and many other valuable discoveries are attributed to him.

1840.—Imported Jack Knight Errand bought one Maury county, Tennessee; owned by Mr. Thomas: afterwards sold to General J. Pillow.

1840.—P. T. Barnum and W. R. Coleman imported Dutch Belted cattle into the United States.

1840.—Mr. Fisher Hobbs, tenant of Lord Western, in England, established accepted type of Essex hogs.

1840.—Colonel Wm. Johnson, plantation owner near Marion Junction, Alabama, first sowed the grass which now bears his name.

1840.—A. C. Clark, of Jefferson county, New York, originated breed of swine called Cheshire. Sires were large white Yorkshires and tilled on the best sows of his section.

1841.—Mowing machine improved by McCord.

1841.—Cheese exportations from the United States began to be of Importance, mainly from New York, Vermont and Massachusetts.

1841.—First sheep introduced into New Zealand from New South Wales, Australia.

1841.—In this year a few bushels of early potatoes were sent from New York, Ohio, to Canada. The first record of this character.

1841.—William Henry Harrison inaugurated President of the United States, March 4th, and died April 4th of the same year.

1841.—John Tyler elected Vice-President, succeeded the Presidency of the United States, April 4th, and serves nearly four years.

1841.—The Murrain, or “vesicular epizootic,” appeared in England, supposably introduced by foreign cattle; affected all live stock except horses.

1841.—First commercial record of disposition of American cotton crop, season of 1841-42. Crop, 1,651,000 bales, disposed of as follows: Great Britain, 137,500; to Europe and Mexico, 489,000 bales; home consumption, 258,000 bales.

1841.—Grain fertilizer introduced into Great Britain.

1841.—Grade Hereford ox exhibited by Mr. Bost at the first New York State Fair, weighing 3,750 pounds.

1841.—First important importation of wood into England from Australia, about thirteen million pounds during the year.

1842.—Professor Low said: “The Dorsets are the most productive of milk of any of our races of sheap.”

1842.—In this year the Erie Railroad first became engaged in the transportation of milk and established a freight rate of one-half cent per quart.

1842.—Gray Clyde, 78, Clydesdale stallion, owned by Archibald Ward, of Markham, Ontario, Canada.

1842.—April 11th.—French experiments finally determined gaudlers in horses to be a contagious disease.

1842.—Early in this year Philo Gregory, of Chester, N. Y., was induced to try the experiment of shipping milk by rail to New York City. The terms of the Erie Railway was then at Goshen.

1842.—Professor Low mentions improved Alyslam stock as owing superior merit to mixture of races from the continent of Europe and the dairy breed of Alderney.

1842.—It was not until after this date that we heard of Fortune, naturalized to China and sent back many specimens of flowers, that the White Chinese Wastaria and Fortune’s Yellow Rose became known here.

1842.—Agricultural Chemical Association (first of its kind) organized by Mid-Lothian, Scotland, tenant farmers, at suggestion of Mr. John Finnie, of Swansone.

1842.—Professor Low classes all the Cheviots and cattle under the name of one of the islands, “Alderney.”

1842.—Highest price of upland middling cotton for the year on the New York market was 10.5 cents per pound for the first time in history. Highest price of the year, 9.5 cents; lowest, 7 cents.

1842.—Professor Low, in his book entitled “Domestic Animals of Great Britain,” attributes superior condition of Norman horses to abundance of grass and food in that province.

1842.—Duke of Northumberland, famous Bates Shorthorn bull, at three years and eight months, weighed 2,250 pounds.

1842.—American Agriculturist, great agricultural paper, founded by A. B. Allen, assisted by Richard L. Allen.

1842.—Launching of Booth and Bates Shorthorn cows at York, England. The ten-year-old Bates Duchess, 34th, took the premium over the Booth cow Necklace.

1842.—Tolonoce warehouse established at Clarksville, Tenn.
1843.—The Southern Cultivator established at Augusta, Ga., by J. W. & W. S. Jones.

1843.—Martin Doyle, writing in this year, asserts that the Cleveland Bay horse is a descendant of the old war horse of Great Britain.

1843.—Philo Buckingham bought of Stephen Atwood, of Connecticut, the best Spanish Merino ram he could find, which would spare and two oxes, and took them to Muskingum county, Ohio.

1843.—In this year, according to the United States Department of Agriculture Year Book of 1904, Reuben Ragan, of Putnam county, Indiana, purchased a part of the stock of Josiah Lindley, who had conducted a nursery at Monravie, Ind. Among it was a long-legged red stock from which was a dormant bud of the Aremberg pear. This was a rare and high-priced variety, and Mr. Ragan was fully alive to its importance. After being attacked by the pear blight and killed down to the seedling stock, it was reproduced by the dresser, who spliced the stock of medium size. It was afterwards called the Philopena by the originator.

1843.—In this year George Funk, a well-known stockman of Chicago, Illinois, drove his first cattle to Chicago, then being sixteen years of age. He came from Fulton Grove, Meckinon county, to Chicago in twelve days. In an address before the McLean County Historical Club of Illinois, sixty years later, speaking of the cattle sold and delivered in early days, he said, "The first article drest by the dressed cattle, the packer getting the hide and tallow."

1843.—According to the book entitled "Industrial Chicago," the packing house of Dyer & Wadsworth was established on South Branch, near North street. During that winter Archibald Clybourne killed 3,000 cattle, which were shipped to New York early in the spring. Others followed Clybourne's example, for beef could be bought for 25c a bushel and sold for $1.25 per 100 lbs., depending on the grade of the cattle. The packers cleaned out the Western country of its live stock, until there were none regardless of to-morrow's demands. This is about the first item which mentions the origin of the Chicago. The beef packing relates to salt beef.

1843.—In this year, at Chicago, corn sold for $1.50 a bushel, and wheat at 5s. lowest prices on record.

1843.—The new Diana grape, a seedling of the Catawba, first exhibited before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society by Mrs. Diana Crehore, of Milton, Mass. It was named for her.

1843.—First Agricultural Experiment Station established on his own estate about forty miles north of London, England, by Mr. John Lawes.

1843.—A peach tree planted by Mr. Ocklere in 1809 in Illinois, about ten miles north of Vincennes, produced 181 bushels of peaches in the first year, the ground was twelve feet, and nine feet from the ground it was 6½ feet.

1843.—Plague-pneumonia in cattle first introduced into the United States in the vicinity of New York City.

1844.—"Old Jack," a famous Aberdeen Angus bull bred and raised by Hugh Warton, of Clydesdale, Scotland, sold for 1,700 guineas ($508 in American money)—a big price at that time.

1844.—In January of this year the Price Current, famous statistical paper in regard to packing-house interests and products, was started by A. Peabody.

1844.—It was reported to the editor of the American Agriculturist by Mr. Wm. H. Sotham, of Black Rock, N. Y., that in 1844 a calf was born which weighed on one occasion 2,313 pounds alive. Mr. Bennett, of Brighton, Mass., sold this cow to a Boston butcher for 1,512 dollars, which was exhibited in Boston for a month at a shilling a head. Her beef was of the finest quality, and the owner exhibited the quarters round the city on a warm, sunny day, and spoiled the whole of it.

1844.—Towards the close of this year, Wadsworth, Chaplin & Dyer, Chicago pork packers, packed a tierce of beef for the English market, the tierce being made up of two Bulls. During the winter of 1844-45 they killed no less than 2,000 cattle brought in from Central Illinois and from Indiana. The price on foot was then about $2.50 per 100 lbs. This is the beginning of salt-beef packing, as it was done at this time on stock which stockmen had to rely upon for their surplus before the better methods of canning and refrigerating of beef were inaugurated.

1844.—Roussignault, an eminent French chemist, published a work, entitled "Rural Economy," containing one of the first great books upon agricultural chemistry.

1844.—Tenants on New York "par'ooon" estates refused to comply with old feudal custom of giving a few bushels of wheat, or a day or two service per year, in order to hold land under them. They fed from a vessel of boiling water, which enabled them to pay cash rents or obtain clear titles without acknowledgment of subservience to estate owners.

1844.—Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland organized.

1844.—At Southampton, in this year, the Agricultural Society of England offered prizes for Channel Island and Crumpled Horn cattle.

1844.—William W. Plant began the sale of farm tools and seeds in St. Louis, Mo.

1844.—The Louisville (Ky.) Journal mentions a large pork-packing establishment established in this year on Pearl street, of that city.

1844.—First cotton mill erected in Mississippi erected at Cave Hill, Washington, D. C., erected at Cave Hill, Washington county.

1844.—Dr. Brinkele, of Philadelphia, grower of raspberries, introduced a new variety called "Dyer's Orange," from an English sort known as Dyre's Seedling.

1844.—Witnesses examined by a committee of the English House of Commons agreed that in many parts of that country at that time lands were rented at the base rate of use of Chicago, many individual possessors from seed time to harvest, after which they were open to all for pasture. They were designated "hammas lands," or "open, common, intermixed fields." Thus it appears that England and free range as late as 1844.

1845.—Newtown Pippins from the orchard of Robert L. Pell, of Ulster county, New York, sold in London, England, at $21 per barrel.

1845.—James K. Polk, President of the United States, and served four years.

1845.—In this year a Cincinnati journalist published the following: "Our pork business is the largest in the world, not even excepting Cork or Belfast. In Ireland, which country puts up and exports immense amounts in that line; and the stranger who visits Cincinnati during the season of butting and packing hogs should on no account neglect to visit one or more pork-packing establishments."

1845.—Houghton's Seedling, an improved gooseberry, produced about this time from the wild gooseberry near Lynn, Mass.

1845.—Sovereign, 181. Clydesdale stallion, imported by R. Johnson, of Scarborough, Ontario, Canada.

1845.—An agricultural school at Cream Hill, Conn. established in May of this year by Dr. S. W. Gold and his son, T. S. Gold, in successful operation twenty-four years.

1845.—Dr. James B. Davis, of Columbia, S. C., went to Turkey to experiment for the Sultan in cotton raising.

1845.—Hereford cattle introduced into the island of Jamaica, West Indies, by Mr. Malcolm.

1845.—Mr. Norbert Billieux of Louisiana, conceived the idea that the hot vapors of boiling sugar cane juice could be used to evaporate the water contained in a second vessel of cane juice, on the foundation of the present system of evaporation in making sugar.
1815.—French Bros. established a business in Cincinnati for the purpose of supplying fresh milk to consumers, which developed successfully, leading to the building of a creamery at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1888.

1815.—October 12th.—Lady Suffolk, first 2:30 trotter, appeared, making the mile over the Hoooken, N. J., track in 2:29.5. She was a gray mare, sired by Engineer, dam by Don Quixote, and was driven by David Bryan.

1815.—Potato blight first appeared in England and Ireland.

1816.—The Bleeding-heart Rose first introduced into the gardens of English-speaking people, the London Horticultural Society having received from China a single plant.

A modern exhibit of yellow corn at the Illinois State Fair.

1816.—Reid's Yellow Dent Corn, a light yellow variety, originated this year with J. L. Reid of Delavan, III.

1816.—The summer of this year was unprecedentedly hot throughout England, and all the horticultural journals united in pronouncing the bloom of roses that season unsurpassed by the bloom of any previous year.

1816.—First American Shorthorn Herd Book issued by Lewis F. Alien, of Black Rock, N. Y.

1816.—English corn (wheat) laws abolished.

1816.—The Horticulturist, an influential farm paper, established by Mr. Luther Tucker, edited by Mr. Andrew Jackson Downing, and discontinued at his death.

1816.—In the early part of this year a Mr. H. R. Smith reached Chicago from New Jersey. He went down into the state of Illinois and bought 225 head of good, fat, old-fashioned cattle at $16.50 per head, hauled them to N. Y., and they were the first cattle driven from Illinois to that city of which there is record. In 190-days' driving over public roads and streams the cattle reached their destination, the expenses being $35.50 per head, making a total cost of $23,000. The cattle brought 80.00 per head in New York, netting the enterprising drover more clear profit than the cost and interest obtained altogether for breeding and raising these good three and four-year-old steers. No truer example can be shown of old-time conditions.

1816.—Experiments begun in New York towards preserving (canning) milk.

1816.—Mr. J. Boydell, of England, constructed an engine that laid its own track as it traveled over the ground.

1816.—The Genesee Farmer for March of this year speaks of the unexpected success of the Cortland County Agricultural School, Mr. Woolworth, the lecturer, addressing twenty-five to thirty farmers once a week.

1817.—Hereford Herd Book commenced by Mr. T. C. Eyton, of Eyton Hall, Salop, England, in 1846. The first two volumes contained 3000 bulls, but no cows.

1817.—First systematic irrigation in the arid West by the Mormons on the land where Salt Lake City now stands.

1818.—First three years of the three-year (1817) average wheat crop of Island of Guernsey was seventy-six bushels per acre.

1818.—A Mr. Martin erected a cottonseed oil press in New Orleans.

1818.—Extract from the book entitled "The Farmers' Companion," by Hon. Jesse Delavan, Conn., "The preservation of hushandy is based upon the belief that our lands will not wear out, or become exhausted, in their fertility. If they are judiciously managed; but, on the contrary, that they may be made progressively to increase in product, in rewards to society, and in benefits to society, at least for some time to come. It regards the soil as a gift of the beneficent Creator, in which we hold but a life estate, and which, like our free institutions, are bound to transmit unimpaired to posterity."

1818.—Two patents issued by the United States on artificial method of hatching chickens.

1818.—Millet recommended as a sowing crop, Patent Office Report.

1818.—James K. Polk, a paced horse, whose pedigree has been lost sight of, covered a distance of three miles in fifteen seconds.

1818.—Todd Bros. & Haskins, near Wake- man, Ohio, bought a boar of what was called the Large Grass Breed from Joel Mead, of Norwalk, Ohio, for the improvement of the Chester White hogs.

1818, March 31st.—Mr. William Saunders, a Scotch gardener, arrived at New Haven, Conn., to serve as gardener for Mr. Bost- wick. He was a great writer on agricul- ture and horticulture. He introduced some fine greenhouse plants in this country, and for thirty-eight years was in the service of the gov- ernor of New Hampshire, doing the most important work as a landscape artist. He is largely respon- sible for the beautification of the National Capital. Mr. Saunders died in 1890.

1818.—David Rankin, famous successful farmer and feeder, fed his first cattle in this year in Henderson county, Illinois. He started a herd to Turksville, Michigan, to become the largest corn grower and stock feeder in the United States. Ordinary feeding by the year, it is said, amounted to 12,000 cattle and 20,000 hogs a year.


1818.—This year Mr. Joel Alexander, a Virginian by birth, but raised in Ohio, bought land in Morgan county, Illinois, at $2.50 an acre. Mr. Alexander was a great pioneer cattle feeder and dealer, he with Christian Hays being a large buyer and dealer. He was sent to ship to the East by driving to Toledo, Ohio, thence to Dunkirk by lake steamer, then by cars to New York, a part being afterwards sent to Boston.

1818.—Bull's Head Stock Yards, Madison street and Ogden avenue, Chicago, established by John R. Sherman.

1818, December.—First live stock shipped to Chicago by rail, Millicent Hunt, hauling a flock of hogs to the station beyond the snow line, thence sent down the tracks of the Chicago and North-western Railroad, and by Chicago, Milwaukuee and the "Pioneer," the famous little engine which also hauled the first load of wheat to Chicago in the same year.

1818.—About this time A. Few, Barley's Seed- ing, was awarded the prize offered by the Philadelphia Horticultural Society for the best new berry.
1850.—The Wild Goose plum was first brought to notice by James Harvey, of Columbia, Ten.; some time before 1850 a man shot a wild goose near Columbia, and on the spot where the carcass was thrown the plum came up the following spring; it is our most popular plum, and was introduced by D. S. Downer, of Fairview, Ky., in the year mentioned.

1850.—Dr. John Gorrie, of Florida, the original inventor of the artificial production of ice, patented his ice-making machine.

1850.—The Ingram apple, famous for productiveness, and long keeping qualities, originated from planting seeds of "Ralls" by Mr. Martin Ingram, six miles east of Springfield, Mo.

1850.—The Dorchester, the first named State blackberry, introduced by Mr. Lovett of Massachusetts.

1850.—Cattle bred in Texas being driven through Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas, for distribution and sale to feeders, caused a mysterious and fatal disease amongst the native cattle. First mention of fever caused by Texas cattle.

1850.—About this time a Mr. Goodrich introduced new wild strains of potatoes from South America, and, growing them for fifteen years, produced the Garnet.

1850.—Previous to this year practically all the cheese made in this country was a farm and not a factory product.

1850.—The Delaware—the fourth great American grape—found in a New Jersey garden. It enjoys the distinction of being the only one of the four which gives strong evidence of "foreign blood," being considered a cross between the fox-grape and a European vine.

1850.—May 16th.—Dispersion sale of Short

1850.—July 16th.—Millard Fillmore, elected Vice-President, succeeds to the Presidency of the United States, and serves nearly three years.

1850.—Aquilla Young & Everett, of Mount Sterling, Ky., owned Imp. Mammoth, the largest jack imported up to that time.

1850.—Abel Houghton, of Massachusetts, produced the Houghton gooseberry from seed of the wild berry.

1850.—The amount of butter made this year on the farms of the United States was 13,245,396 pounds.

1850.—Ethan Allen, 2:25½, famous trotting sire, foaled in this year.

1849.—In this year the factory of R. D. Durr, in North Wayne, in Maine, turned out 12,000 dozen scythes.

1849.—The Valley Farmer, afterwards Colman's Rural World, of St. Louis, Mo., established as a monthly by Norman J. Colman, assisted by Wm. Muir and C. W. Martfield, Associate Editors.

1849.—Zachariah Taylor, President of the United States, and served one year until his death.

1849.—Reaping machine first made in the Champion factory at Springfield, Ohio.

1849.—James Vick began to grow flower seeds in New York state.

1849.—July 20th.—Pelham trots a mile in 2:29 at Centerville, N. Y., making a world's record.

1849.—Mormons of Utah practice irrigation in agriculture, the first by Anglo-Saxons in the United States.

1849.—Dr. James B. Davis, of Columbia, S. C., imported nine Angora goats, a present from the Sultan of Turkey. They were two bucks and seven does.

1850.—Moore's Rural New Yorker established at Rochester, N. Y., by D. T. Moore, Editor; Henry S. Randall, L. L. D., was Editor of the Sheep Department, and Dr. Daniel Lee Southern, Corresponding Editor.

1850.—In this year a Shorthorn cow named Grace was killed in New York state. Her live weight was 1,775 pounds. She was found to be with calf; her calf and appurtenances weighed 60 pounds. Her dressed carcass weighed 1,210 pounds, her hide 101 pounds, and tallow 153 pounds. Total weight, 1,464 pounds; shrinkage, 271 pounds. This is a yield of 84 pounds 6 ounces of dead weight to every 100 pounds of live weight, making her shrinkage less than 16 per cent. Her tongue, liver, heart and tripe, if weighed, would have reduced her shrinkage to 14 per cent. Grace was fed by Colonel Sherwood, of Auburn, N. Y.

1850.—Dr. Hand, of Baltimore county, Maryland, began his work which finally produced the "Trophy," the variety which made the tomato a profitable garden vegetable.

1850.—John Johnston, a Scotch farmer near Geneva, N. Y., introduced and advocated a system of farm drainage by tilling.
1850.—First steam engine for purpose of tillage placed on the market by John Fowler & Son, of Cornhill, London.

1850.—Wm. Chamberlin, of Duchess county, New York, imported 250 head of Silesian Merino sheep.

1850.—Oxford Down sheep coming into notice, principally in Oxfordshire, England.

1850.—First recorded Galloway cattle imported into Canada by Graham Bros., of Vaughan, Ontario.

1850.—United States Census reported 1,449,975 farms in the United States.

1850.—The peppermint plant industry assumed its greatest proportions in England, declining since that year.

1850.—Only three states reported over 20,000,000 acres of farm land: Virginia, 26,712,311 acres; Georgia, 22,821,378 acres; and North Carolina, 26,896,853 acres.

1850.—Center of number of farms in the United States, ten miles south of west of Parkersburg, W. Va., in Athens county, Ohio.

1850.—Center of United States population, twenty-three miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.

1850, December 29th.—Commissioner J. R. Bartlett, appointed to run the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, visited the hacienda of Senor Don Manuel Gandera in the province of Sonora. This ranch had 16,000 sheep, 700 mules, 108 stud horses, 1,620 breeding mares and 6,000 calves. The farm produced 26,000 bushels of grain a year.

1851.—First public Agricultural Experiment Station established at Moccarn, Germany, under the auspices of the University of Leipzig.

1851.—Mr. Lordhall Spencer, of New York, imported the Bates Duchess Shorthorn bull Duke of Athol, first bull of this family to arrive in the United States.

1851, January.—Here are a few items from an old New York market report in the American Agriculturist: White beans, 75c. to 87c. per barrel; cattle butter, 15 to 25c. per pound; shipping butter, 9 to 15c.; cheese, 5 to 10c. per pound; cotton 12 to 16c. per pound; wheat, Western, $1.00 per barrel; red and mixed wheat, 90c. to $1.10 per bushel; rye, 75 to 90c. corn, Northern, 69 to 74c.; corn, Southern, 68 to 72c.; barley, 88 to 93c.; oats, 48 to 53c.; hay in bales, per 100 pounds, 70 to 75c.; meath prime per barrel, $7.00 to $10.00; beef prime, per barrel, $3.25 to $5.25; smoked beef, 6 to 12c. per pound; rounds in pickles, 4 to 6c. per pound.

1851.—Charles Fullington, of Union county, Ohio, imported the famous French draft stallion, Louis Napoleon, a short-legged, closely-ribbed, blocky and compact gray, three years old. He was afterwards sold to A. B. Cushman, of DeWitt county, Illinois.

1851.—In this year Jacob Fussell, a milk dealer delivering on four routes at Baltimore, Md., engaged in the wholesale ice cream business. In those days the little ice cream which was sold was by confectioners. They bought cream of him in an irregular way, and, as sweet cream was hard to keep on hand, he began using up his surplus by manufacturing ice cream. He also did business in Washington, D. C., and in 1853 established the first wholesale ice cream establishment in New York City. Mr. Fussell was in active business for forty-five years, when his sons succeeded him.

1851.—A European grape successfully cultivated around Mission, in California, now known as the "Mission Grape."

1851.—In the American Agriculturist of February 1851, an article appears entitled "Large cattle in Kentucky," by James G. Kinnard, of Solitude, Fayette county. The fat cattle belonged to Mr. C. W. Innes, of Fayette county, and won prizes for beef cattle. On exhibit, these steers weighed 2,710 and 2,740 pounds at five years old. The same exhibitor had thirty-nine head, averaging in weight from 2,000 to 2,435 pounds. Mr. Innes also had a Shorthorn bull which weighed 1,775 pounds. This was at the first Kentucky Fair, held at Lexington, October 1856.

1851.—At Mount Fordham, New York state, in the year 1851, and the 24th of June, a public sale was held by Mr. Morris, a Shorthorn cattle breeder, Colonel James M. Miller was the auctioneer, "who conducted the sale with his usual ability and dispatch." The sale included bulls at $50 to $115, and females at $50 to $175. The top-price bull was Logan, twenty-three months old, sold to Oliver State, Jr., of Throgs Neck, N. Y. The top-price female was the four-year-old Red Lady, sold to General Calhoun, of Philadelphia. The sale was reported originally by the American Agriculturist.

1851.—A Mr. Wolfskill planted eighty acres of apricots and peaches and 9,000 grapes in the town of Winters, in Yolo county, California, in 1851. In 1855 the first apricots from these trees were sold. First commercial orchard of record on the Pacific Coast.

1851.—Inking machines (McCormick's and Hussey's) first introduced in England from the United States.

1851.—Fire in Edinburgh, Scotland, destroyed all pedigrees and papers relating to Galloway cattle.

Oxford Down Ram — A champion at the Iowa State Fair.

Mr. W. H. Sotham, early Importer of Hereford cattle into the United States and a great advocate of the breed.
1851. — In this year racing was inaugurated in California. A small schooner arrived at the California gold fields from Sydney, Australia, called the Sea Witch. Among her passengers was an Englishman named J. A. Talbot, who had with him two very valuable stallions, a black mare and a grey gelding. The mare was called Black Swan, and she afterwards won a great race of six miles, ridden by Alexander Marshall, for a wager of a thousand head of Spanish cattle, the worth of which was estimated at $30,000.

1851. — Captain T. D. Daye began the publication of a Devon Herd Book, the first extensive American pedigree ten years farther than the oldest published for English herds.

1851. — The first electrical factory in the United States was established in Oneida county, New York.

1851. — At the first International Exposition held at Hyde Park, London, this year, four prize medals were awarded to American sheep.

1851. — Meehan, Caloway & Purkis, of England, invented a view to improve the steam culture, constructed a new locomotive with two main traction wheels of eleven inches in tread with a truck forward for a steering apparatus.

1851. — American plows demonstrated their superiority over English plows at Houndsdown, England, during the first International Exposition.

1851. — Mr. John Delafield, of Oakland, New York, imported the first tile-making machine for farm drainage.

1851. — In January of this year the Ohio Farmer was established at Cleveland, Ohio, by Thomas Brown.

1851. — First crop of "lemon yellow" tobacco produced on Sandy Ridge, in Caswell county, North Carolina.

1851. — First account of mowers and reapers at Geneva, N. Y.

1851. — Large importation of Andalusian jacks by Leonard Bros., of Mount Lebanon, Ohio.

1852. — Reaping machine of home production invented by Rev. Patrick Bell, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, awarded premium by Highland Society. Had been used only one year.

1852. — In the early summer of this year Tom C. Ponting, of Moweaqua, Ill., went to Texas on horseback and returned the same year.

1852. — At this period, at the site of the present city of El Paso, Texas, there were reindeer, elk, and deer. The Spaniards called it El Bosque Espanol, and a small group of buildings called Magoffinville, owned by James W. McDefin.

1852. — In April, the action and energy of Mr. John Delafield, of Geneva, N. Y., was passed by the New York Legislature, establishing a State Agricultural College, which was opened seven years later, two years after the close of the Civil War.

1852. — December 30th. — A herd of wild mustangs stamped the wagon train of United States Boundary Commissioner Bartlett, and the next day the body of Emma Blatch was found near the route to Corpus Christi, Texas. A few hours after leaving camp the prairie near the vicinity of San Antonio was invaded by a sandstorm, leaving the undulations like the waves of the ocean.

1853. — The prairie dog was mentioned in John Russell Bartlett's Explorations and Incidents in Texas. One of the most interesting animals was the prairie dog, and the prairie and high table-lands is the prairie dog, which is in fact no other than a marmot, having no character in common with the dry-bred breast community was in Texas, near Brady's creek, a branch of the San Pedrillo, Colorado of the East. This was the largest we ever saw, nor have we heard of one as extensive. The extent was ten miles in one direction, and fifty another. Estimate was made of 30,000,000 inhabitants to the square mile, or 15,000,000,000 in the entire prairie dog population. Of 30,000,000 prairie dogs figured at one pair to each habitation or hilllock.

1853. — September 9th. — At Union Course, Long Island, Mr. Samuel Pet established a mile record of 2:18 1/2.

1853. — First trotting sulky without springs built for Flora Temple. The weight was about ninety pounds.

1853. — Prince, a horse of unknown breeding, trotted ten miles in 28:93 1/2 minutes.

1853. — In the winter of this year a Mr. Benick bought 1,200 cattle in Northern Texas and sold them in Illinois. This trade continued until it was exploded by the Texas cattle fever.

1853. — Belmont, a thoroughbred stallion bred by Garrett Williamson, of Springdale, near Cincinnati, and three mares were imported into California and the first successful showing mark on the thoroughbred horse of California.

1853. — Franklin Pierce elected President of the United States, and served four years.

1853. — Through the Scuppernong grape, a direct offspring of the Muscadine, disseminated on Roanoke Islands, Sidney Walker, of Brinkleyville, N. C., began extolling it in 1852 to the Commissioner of Patents as "the grape of grapes." The grape was named after the first settlers of Scuppernong.

1853. — The record for trotting one hundred miles was broken by Conqueror, a bay gelding by La Tourette's Bellefondeur, dam Lady McLean by Boyer. The time was eight hours, fifty-five minutes and five seconds.

1853. — June 15th. — Highland Maid, a converted pacer, by Soltram, dam Roxana, reduced the mile trotting record to 2:27.5.

1853. — July 14th. — Tacony trots in 2:27 on Union Course, L. I.

1853. — In this year a writer in the New York Herald said that four-fifths of the horses hauling the cars on the Sixth Avenue Railroad, New York, were from Vermont and New Hampshire, and nearly all of the celebrated Morgan breed.

1853. — September 27th. — Short horn sale at London, Ohio, by Madison County Importing Company. Average for twenty-four cattle, $1,600 per head, including eight which sold for $2,000. Coles & Co. sold for $1,000.

1853. — Kentucky sale of Shorthorns at the farm of B. C. Clay, in Bourbon county. Twenty-five head sold for $750; one hundred and forty-one sold for $1,941.40 each. Ten bulls sold for $1,000 to $6,000 each.

1853. — Mr. Davis of South Carolina, purchased two head of Plimakin cattle from the English Earl of Derby, and brought them to the United States.

1853. — Captain Richard King established himself as a raiser of cattle in the vicinity of Llano Blancho and purchased 75,000 acres of land there by starting the Santa Gertrudes Ranch, in Nueces county.

1853. — At Royal Show Yard, Gloucester county, England Shropshire sheep were recognized as superior. Considered the turning point of the breed.

1854. — In this year special classes for Welsh cattle were first instituted at the English Royal Show.

1854. — The Tappahannock found in Virginia, the first variety of American wheat.
1854, June.—Cogs in driving wheels of mowers and reapers invented by James Buckingham, of Muskingum county, Ohio.

1854.—The Layton, or New Rochelle, blackberry was found on the roadside by Lawton at New Rochelle, N. Y., and was valuable and popular for many years.

1854, January 6th.—The Country Gentleman established by Mr. Luther Tucker, of Alleghany, N. Y., under the editorship of Luther Tucker and John Jacob Thomas.

1854.—The first authentic hybrid grapevine was exhibited by John Flak Allen—a hybrid between the Golden Chasselas and the Isabella.

1854.—First importation of Scotch-bred Shorthorns by the Shakers of Union City, Warren county, Ohio.

1854.—Michigan Southern Railway opened stock yards at corner of State and Twenty-second streets, Chicago.

1855.—First importation of Shorthorn cattle into Wisconsin by Mr. John P. Roe, of Waukesha county.

1855.—Royal Agricultural Society of England awarded silver medal to Mr. John Fowler for steam draining apparatus, called Fowler’s Draining Plow.

1855.—Dillon, Eres., of Normal, Ill., purchased one of the horses of the French importation of 1851 and won many prizes under the name of “Norman”.

1855.—Mr. Wm. Smith, of Woolston, Bedfordshire, England, used steam power in plowing; also a subsoiler of his own invention.

1855.—Hampshire Down sheep introduced into the United States, mainly in the South; scattered and practically exterminated during the war.

THOROUGHBRED HORSE—LEXINGTON.

From copyright photograph by Schreiber, dated 1872. He was the greatest race horse of his day and famous sire. He was then twenty-two years old, and died three years later.

1855, April 2d.—A great race between the thoroughbreds, four miles. Lexington reduced Leompte’s time of 7:26, establishing a record for the time of 7:19 1/2, which was unbeaten for many years.

1855.—A combined clover hauler exhibited at the New York State Fair at Buffalo.

1855.—The first importation of foreign oil mills imported from England into the state of Virginia.

1855.—Lewis F. Allen, of Black Rock, N. Y., issued second volume of the Short horn Herd Book.

1855.—Obed Hussey, of Baltimore, invented and put into operation a steam plow.

1855.—According to A. C. Landry, “the two primary pioneer oil mills of New Orleans were the Bienville, built and operated by Meters, Pierre Paul Martin and Paul Ahige, and the Magazine Oil Mill, owned and operated by Ambrose Maginnis. Both of these mills were built and began operations in the fall of 1855. There is a rivalry between these mills as to which was the actual pioneer, and the question was never settled to the mutual satisfaction of the contending parties. By authority of various authorities the Martin Mill was credited with having started in 1847.

In 1855, there was a review of the Chicago live stock history by the Drovers’ Journal. Mr. Jno. T. Alexander is mentioned as one of the earliest drovers in the Chicago market. In this year he shipped 1,000 head; in 1856, 10,000 head; in 1857 he shipped 15,000 head. He raised only Steers—calves were raised in Illinois and a speculator also.

During that time he practically monopolized the trade between the Middle West and Eastern markets. With the principal railroad then running to New York Mr. Alexander entered into a contract to ship 200,000 shorthorn cattle. He did not own a packing house, but he made larger amounts of money in rebates than are now considered to be fair packing-house profits.

1855, June 11.—Smithfield, in London, used for the last time as a live cattle market.

1855, June 21st.—At Union Coose, Long Island, the mare Pocahontas established the pacing record to wagon at 2:17 1/2. She was bred to Mr. Charles B. Dine, of Hunter county, Long Island, by Iron’s Cadmus, he by Cadmus, son of American Eclipse.

1855.—Colonel C. L. Carter, pioneer Texas ranchman settled in Palo Pinto county. He was afterwards one of the original organizers of the cattle raising and driving companies.

1855.—Samuel Rockwell, of Shawnee, Kansas, the first to breed Hereford cattle to the Shorthorn breed.

1855, August 11th.—At the Ohio Cattle Association, the event for yoke of oxen, 4000 head, drove from Wheeling, to St. Louis.

1855—It was in this year when cattle first began to arrive at Chicago from Texas in droves. J. C. Law & Co. packed 3,000 head of them in 1853, and other packers salted large numbers of them. The Civil War temporarily stopped this trade.

1855.—In this year Mr. Peter M. Gideon, of Middleburg, began a series of discouraging experiments in order to discover an apple tree able to withstand the severe winters of his section. In twelve years he grew one seedling of the Cherry Crab, which proved hardy. This was named “Walley,” and from this foundation the apple culture of the Northern Minnesota region has been built.

1855.—The Royal Herd Book of Hereford cattle at the Fleming Farm, Windsor, England, was founded in this year.

1856.—Charles Goodnight, Texas pioneer cattle raiser, arrived at the San Saba river with his partner and W. J. Sheek, and came from Illinois.

1856.—George Wilkes, 2:22, a great sire of trotting horses, a famous son of Hambltonian, 16, was foaled in this year. His dam was Dolly Spunker. He died in 1852.

1856.—Richard Ten Errech sailed for England with a stable of thoroughbreds—the first American to invade the English turf.

1856.—In this year the seed of the Chinese sugar cane, or sugar variety of the sorghum, was introduced into the United States.

1856.—The process of condensing milk invented by Gail Borden, of Galveston, Texas. He was born at Norwich, N. Y., in 1829, and was the first white settler at Galesburg, Texas.

1856.—First Parisian live stock exhibition under the patronage of the Emperor Napoleon III. Large and important exhibit of English, Scotch and Irish cattle.

1856.—A fig tree planted in this year is now one of the great horticultural curiosities of California. On Bidwell Ranch, 1139 miles north of San Francisco.
1856.—In this year J. P. Anderson engaged in cattle raising in California, being one of the pioneers of the Pacific Coast in that occupation. Forty-nine years later he shipped train consignments of his own cattle from Nevada to the Kansas City market.

1856.—Rev. Benjamin M. Nyce, "preacher, teacher and chemist," of Decatur county, Illinois, through imitation of buildings, developed an ice-storage house, which is the origin of the modern refrigerator. He sold fruits successfully for a rise in market prices.

1856.—This year was noted for failure of crops in France.

HIRAM WOODRUFF—Born, 1817; died, 1886. Famous as trainer and driver of trotters. He had the skill of the master, the affection of animals and the confidence of men. Picture from his book, "The Trotting Horse in America."

1856, September 2d.—Flora Temple, by Bogus Hunter, dam by Terry Horse, trotted the Union Course, East New York, in 2:24½. She was driven by the renowned horseman, Hiram Woodruff.

1856.—The Collyne herd of Shorthorns, established by Mr. Wm. Dutille, Sr., of Aberdeen, Scotland.

1856.—Lear Bros., of Kentucky, owned the large Jack Bueno Vista by Imported Mammoth.

1856.—Colonel Richard Peters, of Atlanta, Ga., commenced breeding English Berkshire swine.

1856.—The United States Agricultural Society at Philadelphia awarded Colonel Richard Peters, of Atlanta, Ga., a special premium of $1,000 on the Angora goats of the Davis importation.

1856.—American Agriculturist, monthly farm paper purchased Mr. Orange Rudd, associate editors, Rev. W. Chitt, M. C. Well, Dr. Geo. Thurber, Joseph Harmon, Henry Stewart and Dr. B. D. Halsted.

1856.—In this year the first Angora goats received from Victoria, Australia, consisted of seven head, brought from Turkey by Mr. Sichel, a Melbourne merchant. These goats averaged a fleece of two pounds nine ounces when the flock had increased to 197 head.

1856.—First grafting of the prune at San Jose, Calif.

1856.—In his "Fruit and Fruit Trees of America," published this year, A. J. Downing claimed that the American or Newtowner Pippin, propagated in Rhode Island, was admittedly the finest apple in the world.


1857.—On February 9th, Congress passed a bill providing for the construction of a wagon road across the country to the Pacific Ocean.

1857.—James Buchanan, President of the United States, signed a war decree.

1857.—The Cumberland Agricultural Society organized, becoming afterwards the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, Australia.

1857.—In the "American Journal of Science" Dr. Gray showed that, although the pumpkin's origin was popularly supposed to be in India, there is good reason for believing it to have been cultivated in America by the Indians before the coming of the white race.

1857.—The United States War Department introduced camels into the country for use in the dry territories. Seventy-five were bought in Egypt and Asia Minor by Major Charles Wayne. The naval transport supply brought the cargo of camels on board at Mare Island in California. They were landed on the Texas coast, and under the care of Captain J. N. Palmer half of the herd was driven overland to Camp Verde, Ariz., and the others left at Indianna, Texas. The camels did not thrive under treatment by American teamsters and, being neglected during the war, the experiment was a failure.

1857.—A gray horse named General Taylor, by Morse Horse, dam Flora, untraced, trotted thirty miles in 1:47:59.

1857.—Between this year and 1862 Mr. Winthrop W. Cheney made three importations of pure-bred Holstein-Friesian cattle.


1857.—The trotting record for three miles to wagon in a race was placed at 7:53 by France, a chestnut gelding, whose pedigree is unknown.

1857.—April.—Hereford Journal established at Owego, N. Y., by W. H. Sootham.

1857.—May 17th.—At Lansing, Mich., the State Agricultural College was formally opened with sixty-one students and five professors. This was the first of the states to put in actual operation a true agricultural college.

1857.—August 27th.—Shorthorn cattle sold at Springfield, Ill., averaged 2,756 pounds, and the heaviest load ever sold on that market. These cattle were picked out of the head which Mr. Harris had fed to the remarkably average of 2,777 pounds. Mr. Harris at this writing is alive and well. He is the champion feeder of heavy cattle.

1857.—December 14th.—Mr. Morrell introduced a bill in Congress providing for donations of land to states which may provide agricultural colleges.

1857.—In this year the Globe Sickle Factory of Pittsburgh, Pa., was turning out sickles to greater value than all the other factories in the United States.

1857.—In this year, in the state of Mississippi, a law was passed requiring every cotton ginner to condemn and sell all cotton seed. Failure was punishable by a fine of $20 for every bale in which he neglected to do so. Thus it appears that cotton seed was considered to be a nuisance, and an accumulation thereof a danger to the community. Cotton seed was usually dumped into a stream of flowing water.

1858.—The first Argentine (South American) Rural Society organized through the efforts and advice of Don Eduard Olifiers, a student in London. The first President was Gen. Colon Posadas. A more effective organization followed in 1866.
1858, October 18th.—At nine o’clock in the evening the first overland mail from California was delivered to the proper officials in St. Louis, Mo.

1858.—Messrs. Gundlach & Dressel, of Sonoma, Calif., imported choice varieties of French grapes, especially from the Rhine provinces.

1858.—Nelson Morris commenced slaughtering operations at Twenty-first street, Chicago—origin of one of the greatest packing houses in this country.

GEORGE WILKES, 2:22—Son of Hambletonian and sire of a distinguished family of trotters, whose name and fame are growing greater every day. From copyright picture by permission of Scherrie & Sons.

1858.—In this year Thomas H. Burridge, of St. Louis, Mo., invented and built a traction steam engine intended chiefly for field culture.


1858.—Clydesdale stallion imported into Ohio by Fullerton & Co.

1858.—Colonel Richard Peters, of Atlanta, Ga., imported Brahmin cattle.

1858, May.—Farmers prospecting on the plains of Nebraska, reported snow two feet deep.

1859.—In the month of April of this year the first issue of the Nebraska Farmer was published by Mr. R. W. Furman. It was a monthly, sixteen-page, three-column paper, the columns being nine inches long. Mr. Furman continued publication until April, 1859, when he exchanged the pen for the sword and went to war. He was afterwards Governor of Nebraska, and at the time of his death was Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

1859.—A National Fair was held at Chicago in this year.

1859.—A. H. Pickrell, of Harriestown, Ill., first actively identified with Shorthorn cattle interests. Afterwards Secretary of the American Shorthorn Herd Book.

1859.—Hampshire Down sheep mentioned as probably a cross breed of Cotswolds and Leicesters by Royal Agricultural Society.

1859.—Cotton shipments from Bombay, East Indies, to Europe and England, 222,319 bales. American crop same year, 4,561,400 bales; total exports, 5,774,000 bales.

1859.—Fleuro-pneumonia in cattle appeared in this country, being imported from Holland.

1859.—In September of this year the Maryland Agricultural College was formally opened.

1859, July 20th.—Fawkes’ American Steam Plow, a gang of fourteen-inch prairie plows, was tried at Philadelphia in this year. The mean rate of speed was four miles an hour, and the united furrows were nine feet four inches wide. It plowed 4.3 acres an hour, and was satisfactory to the committee and spectators.

1859.—The Farmers’ High School of Pennsylvania (now the Pennsylvania State College) was opened for students in the same year. Dr. Evan Pugh was the first President.

1859, October 15th.—Flora Temple reduced the trotting record to 2:19% at Kalamazoo, Michigan, by breaking her own record three times in two months during this year under the guidance of James D. McManus.

1859, May 5th.—First shipment of cattle from St. Joseph, Mo., to Eastern markets.

1860.—The United States Census Superintendent, in his introduction to the agricultural division of his work, said: ‘We have two agricultural colleges in active operation and others in progress of organization. Our young men and women are beginning to realize that agriculture is worthy their highest ambition, and that in no other pursuit will intellectual pursuits meet with a reward.”

1860.—Owing to the discouraging and exhaustive system of husbandry practiced in the United States, it was stated in the Mark Lane of States of England that the grain-exporting power of the United States was likely to diminish rather than increase.

1860.—Goodenough’s horsecjoes, made by machinery, put on cold, patented in this year.

1860.—December 27th. —Visit of the Prince of Wales, an heir to the British Throne, to the St. Louis Fair.

1860.—The Chautauqua grape industry began. In 1860 the Chautauqua grape belt contained 1,006 acres of vines, of which 85 per cent. were of the Concord variety.

1860.—Great deposits of potash salts found near Grassfurt, Germany, which are now largely used for fertilizers.

1860.—Census of this year the first to report in detail the quantity and value of commercial fertilizers manufactured in the United States.

1860.—Lincoln sheep first given a class in English Agricultural Society.

1860.—“Sussex and Yorkshire swine introduced into the United States—a pure hog of English York and Cumberland breeds.

1860.—Paris green first used in Eastern States to control potato bugs.

1860.—A grower of Garnet Chili potatoes preserved a seed ball of this variety, planting it against his window until it was old and dry, when he gave it to Mr. Albert Breese, of Vermont, who planted the seeds and produced a number of good, bad indistinguishable members and included several which surpassed all others. This was named the Early Rose, which became the leading variety in America.

1860.—In this harvest season four thousand McCormick reapers were reported to have been sold to farmers around Chicago.

1860.—Flora Temple trotted three miles in harness, against time, in 7:33 ¾. She was by Bopus Hunter, dam Madam Temple, by Temper, and was one of the greatest trotters of her time.

1860.—First cotton mill in Texas built at Huntsville by the state government.

1860.—In the fall of this year the first New York Agricultural College was opened located at Ovid under Presidency of Major M. H. Patrck, but was closed again, owing to the breaking out of the Civil War, and was not opened again as a college.

1860.—In the year 1860 Illinois was seventh in the number of slaughtered pigs and beef-packing center. California was first, with 195 houses; Pennsylvania second with 117, New York third, with 91; Ohio fourth, with 55; New Hampshire fifth, with 46; New Jersey sixth, with 28; and Illinois seventh with 22. Ten years after Chicago alone had 31 packing houses. In 1879 Chicago had 70 packing houses.

1860.—November 11th.—Parker Curle, Superintendent of a Louisville slaughtering house, with one set of hands, killed 2,171 hogs in one day.
1860.—Ground broken at Kansas City for the Western Pacific Railroad.

1860.—At the beginning of the year 1860 the "United States Annual Register," enumerates the beef packers as follows: E. M. & O. S. Hoag established in 1859; Conger & Roper in 1854; Van Brunt in 1858; Gordon & Hubbard in 1834; Hayward, Bloomfield & Co. in 1858; A. S. Brown in 1856; and they were imported in 1827. The hog packers were Jones & Cuberlinson in 1858; Tohey & Booth in 1852; Lewis & Co. in 1856; George Steel & Co. in 1842; C. & J. Stewart in 1857; Thomas Nash in 1857; J. T. Law, succeeding Moore & Satchell in 1854; Patrick Cowan, in 1852; Burt & Illings in 1858; Holder & Priest in 1855; Louis Hopkins in 1858; Smith & Son in 1858; Holders & Long in 1857; Noyes & Co. in 1858; Charles Silver in 1858; and E. A. Kent & Co. in 1860. The first summer another thousand were imported, being substituted by a sulphurous gas.

1860.—In this year five bushels of corn were raised in the United States for every single bushel of wheat grown in Ohio, and the corn with 135,174,774 bushels; also the wheat with 23,587,923 bushels.

1860.—Allen's Red Proflig and Allen's Argentine, were introduced into the public, being improved sorts of the English red raspberry, improved by J. P. Allen, of Amsterdam, N. Y.

1860.—The census of this year says that the premium on gold increased the price of farm land in Illinois and Ohio to $1.13 per acre.

1860.—The United States Census reported 2,041,074 farms in the United States, an increase of 595,004 in ten years.

1860.—Center of number of farms in the United States, middle of the Northeastern States, in the center of Cincinnati, in Clinton county, Ohio.

1860.—Center of United States population, twenty miles south of Chillicothe, Ohio.

1860.—Yount (on the Horse) said: "The English (shining) draft horse sprung from Flemish blood."

1861.—Duchess Shorthorns exported to England by Mr. Samuel Thorne, of New York State.

1861.—Early war prices of cotton: Highest price middling upland cotton, 35 cents; lowest of the year, 11½ cents.

1861.—Low price of wheat: June and July, 55 cents; highest, in May, $1.25.

1861.—Mr. Alfred I. Smith, improver of Shorthorn cattle, made a stud at Woodbridge, Suffolk, England.

1861.—Royal Agricultural Society of England awarded Mr. John Fowler $100 for the best dairy cow of the Western world, to be exhibited at the Philadelphia International Exhibition of 1876. Mr. Fowler now has 300 acres of land in Kent county, Ohio, and 15 acres of land in Ashtabula county, Ohio, with 75 cows, and 500 yoke of oxen. Mr. Fowler is the first man in the world to make a successful application of steam power to the cultivation of the soil.

1861.—First creamery or butter factory in the United States, started in Orange county, New York.

1861.—In the season of 1861-2 the distinction of being the leading packing point in the United States passed from Cincinnati to Chicago.

1861.—Of the small fruits the strawberry, gooseberry, and currant were among the most remarkable in the United States, 1,701 quarters per acre on 150,000 acres.

1861.—Jerry Burnett, from Bates county, Missouri, is one of the first ranchmen, settled in Denton county, Texas.

1861.—Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and served until April, 1865, when he was assassinated.

1861.—In this year J. D. Ulrey and his partner, Wm. Veach, were conducting a live stock commission business and stock yards at the present site of the Stock Exchange of Buffalo, N. Y., and a large part of the stock they dealt was in the Pittsburgh live stock market.

1861.—L. Prevost, a Frenchman, began the silk culture of the Pacific Coast near San Francisco, Calif., and practically all the silk produced there was in the Pittsburgh live stock market.

1861.—Thomas McCune, of Guelph, Ontario, Canada, began breeding Galloway cattle and succeeded successively to produce two great merits and high value of the breed.

1861.—Modern herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle established at Wallingford, Scotland, by Sir George Macpherson Grant.

1861.—Mr. Wm. Landrum was awarded a silver rosette and £26 in cash for the introduction of the first registered Cashemires (at the time) into California.

1861.—Atwood Merino sheep introduced into Ohio by Mr. Minimore, of Lewis Center.

1862.—Mr. Abram Fultz, of Pennsylvania, found some beautiful heads of smooth wool sheep in his field and originated a new variety which is known by his name.

1862.—On April 5th of this year I. Winlow, of Philadelphia, obtained a patent for a new method of preserving great quantities of meat, which he assigned to J. W. Jones, of Portland, Maine. This was the French process invented by L. Nicholas Apert, in 1770.

1862.—May 15th.—President Lincoln approved the bill establishing a Department of Agriculture, the department was organized on July 1st of the same year, by Hon. Isaac Newton, of Pennsylvania, was the first Commissioner.

1862.—In England, attention first drawn to the probabilities and possibilities of wheat breeding.

1862.—Lowest wheat, in January, 64 cents; highest in August, 92½ cents.

1862.—First volume of Pollled Herd Book, compiled by Mr. Edward Ravenscroft, of Edinburgh, Scotland, contained pedigrees of Galloway and Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

1862.—Norfolk and Suffolk Red Pollled cattle formally recognized in classes at the Agricultural Show, Eastbourne Park, London.

1862.—Royal Agricultural Society of England, introduced special classes for Railway cattle at International Show at Battersea, near London.

1862.—Gail Borden, of Texas, patented a process by means of which the juice of fruit, such as apple, grape, currant and grape, could be reduced to one-seventh of its original bulk.

1862.—The Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture held its 11th Annual Meeting at the Agricultural Institute, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.

1862.—In this year C. Aultman & Co., of Canton, Ohio, made 3,100 "Buckeye" mowing and reaping machines.

1862.—The Free Homestead Law as we understand it to-day was enacted this year and approved by President Lincoln.

1863.—March 5th.—Formation of the Kansas State Agricultural Society. Officers; President, Lyman Scott, of Leavenworth; Secretary, F. G. Adams, of Shawnee; Treasurer, James T, Garrard, ofTopeka.

1863.—July 2d.—Passage of an act by the United States, apportioning lands for the establishment of State Agricultural Colleges.

1863.—A. W. Hall, of St. Louis, Mo., took out a patent for a steam saw.

1863.—New York Central Stock Yards at Buffalo, N. Y., opened this year.

1863.—In this year at the International Exhibition at Hamburg, Germany, where all the finest flocks of Europe were represented, two flocks of Cashemires were awarded to Merino sheep from Vermont.

1863.—In this year Barbour Bros, established the first factory for making harness threads in this country. Previously all this product was imported from Ireland.

1863.—George M. Patchen, tanning under saddle, made the record of two miles in 4:56.
1863.—January.—Isaac Newton, United States' commissioner of agriculture, commenced analysis of wines, soils and grapes with a view to assisting the culture of the vine.

1863.—Lowest wheat, in August, 80 cents; highest, in December, $1.12½.

1863.—First 100-acre United States homestead filed on by D. Freeman, five miles east of Beatrice, Neb.

1863,—in this year the Grand Prix de Paris was instituted, the horse Ranging over the first winner.

PRIDE OF AVON—AYRSHIRE BULL.

Champion at Detroit, 1911; champion and grand champion Grand Rapids, Mich.; also champion at Arizona Fair, Phoenix, 1910 and 1911. Exhibited by W. A. Macdonald, Mesa, Arizona.

1863.—Ayrshire cattle breeders in America organized and began the publication of a new herd book.


1863.—The American Devon Herd Book, the first volume of a new series, published in this year.

1863.—About this time, in Warren county, Mississippi, Pecker cotton, the first long-staple upland variety, was introduced, by whom not known. The most widely-grown of long-tailed cotton in Mississippi and Louisiana.

1863.—Smallest crop of cotton grown any time in the United States after it became a crop. The crop of 1864-5 was about 250,000 bales. The Civil War was responsible for the shortage.

1863.—Highest wheat, in June, $2.26 per bushel; lowest, in March, $1.07.

1863.—Year price of cotton: Highest price of the year, $1.99 per pound; lowest, 72 cents. This for upland middling on the New York market.

1863.—Year of the birth of the “cigarette” made from Perique tobacco of Louisiana and the bright yellow types of North Carolina and Virginia.

1864.—White Burley tobacco originated in Brown county, Ohio, from a sprout of the red Burley. Well adapted to plug fillers and plug and twist wrappers.

1865.—Extract of meat, invention by Liebig.

1865.—About this time vegetable growing under glass began to attract wide-spread attention.

1865, February.—Act passed in Kansas to prevent Texas stock being driven into the state on account of Southern fever.

1865.—Beginning of the spread of the pea-bean industry in Eastern Virginia acquired knowledge of plants and carried the seed over the South.


1865.—April 14th.—Andrew Johnson elected Vice-President; succeeds to the Presidency of the United States, and serves nearly four years.

1865.—National Wool Growers' Association organized.

1865.—Captain McGowan, a roan horse of unknown breeding, established the twenty-mile trotting record of 3:58½.

1865.—L. B. Silver, of Cleveland, Ohio, bought the foundation of his Ohio ImprovedChester hogs and commenced to build a train of stock according to his idea.

1865.—Auction of Shorthorn Grand Duchess cattle by catalogue at Whites' Rooms, London, no animals being in sight. Thirteen cattle averaged $2,177.25 per head.

1865.—The rinderpest, originating in Russia, reached London by importation of foreign stock.

1865.—Dexter, by Hambletonian, 10th dam by American Star, trotted two miles to wagon in a race in 4:58½.

1865.—Longest wheat, in December, 83 cents; highest, in January, $1.55.

1865, December 25th.—Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., thrown open for business.

1866.—Gardening For Profit, by Walter Henderson, issued in this year—the first important work devoted exclusively to market-gardening.

1866.—This year the Turf, Field and Farm was founded by S. D. Bruce, B. G. Bruce and Hamilton Bushey.

1866.—The territorial government of Montana passed an act concerning marks and brands at the request of cattle raisers then engaged in the business.

1866.—M. Daugherty, famous driver of trail herds, engaged as cowboy for James Adams at San Antonio, Texas. He afterwards delivered 40,000 Texas cattle in one year to government Indian agencies in the Northwest.

1866.—July—Birth of noted sow mentioned above, one of the early Poland Chinas—“Lady Pugh, white; one of the best sows in Warren county, Ohio. Farrowed in July, 1865. Bred by J. B. Pugh, of Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, in the fall of 1865; owned by him until she died, August 24th, 1876. Sired by Young Bob, 900; dam, the old Harker dew sow.”

1866.—In this year the total recorded live stock receipts at St. Louis amounted to $5,730,068, 9,662 horses and 3,216,625 cattle.

1866.—About this time Paris green was first applied for the destruction of the potato bug and other leaf-destroying insects.

1866.—During this year the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association was partly organized; was completed in November of the year following by John L. Lilly, President; and J. S. Wheeler, Secretary. It was the year 1875 before Colorado had an important cattle-breeding interest.

1866.—First Belgian draft horse importation to this country by Dr. A. G. Van Hoorebeke, of Monmouth, Ill.; Horses were called Van Beers.

1866.—Henry L. DeVilmorin, a French plant breeder, found that 1,900 to 1,900 feet of tap root is sufficient to prevent spontaneous root intercrossing by wind-blown pollen. He was experimenting with Indian corn.

1866.—Anemone fowls first brought to public notice in the United States by the late Francis A. Mortimer.
1866.—Practical Floriculture by Peter Henderson appeared this year; first important volume on the subject.

1866, January.—Mr. Luther Tucker, of Allegheny, publishing twoпле papers. The Cultivator, by consolidation with The Geneee Farmer, dating back to 1831, and The Country Gentleman, founded in 1849, combined the papers under the name of The Cultivator and Country Gentleman, the title being abbreviated to "The Country Gentleman" in 1868.

1866.—The fastest mile record trotting under harness was made by Dexter, the great son of Hambletonian, 10th, the time being 2:18.

1866.—In this year 262,000 head of Texas cattle were driven across the Red river into the Indian Territory and started for Sedalia, Mo., then the western terminus of the Missouri Pacific Railway; but local organizations of settlers barred the way and the drive ended in disaster and ruin to the drovers.

1866.—After-the-war cotton prices: Up and middling, highest of the year at New York, $52 cents per pound; lowest, 32 cents.

1866.—In this year Charles Goodguy, famous Texas ranchman, together with Oliver Loving, a native Texan, drove a herd of cattle from the Southern Texas and Panhandle river valley to Fort Sumner in order to fill a government contract. At this period the trail was not established and no cattle were ranging between Horseshoe Crossing and Fort Sumner. In one of these trips Oliver Loving was killed by Indians.

1866.—J. O. Sheldon, of Geneva, N. Y., bought all the available pure Dutch Shorthorns in America.

1866.—J. R. Leavenworth, of Leavenworth, Kan., grew a lot of apple seedlings, the seed being selected from a choice lot of Winesap apples grown in the country. This originated what is now known as the Sayan Winesap apple.

IDA OF ST. LAMBERT—Jersey cow.

1866.—The Island Herd Book of Jersey Cattle was started in this year. The first examination for qualification was held on the 4th of April. Forty-two bulls were registered as foundation stock. Later 182 cows were examined and proved, and papers of 1868 received 52 bulls and 381 cows and hifers had been examined. All these were registered in the books. Hon. J. Conu was the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

1866.—"Prince of Wales" foaled; most prominent Clydesdale sire, bred by James Nicola Fleming, of Ayrshire, Scotland; was sold at Shrewsbury for £7,500; sire of Albion, 3,000-guinea colt.

1866.—Lowest wheat, in February, 77 cents; highest, $2.05.

1867.—The first United States patent for a die stamp granted to M. A. & I. M. Cravath, of Bloomington, Ill.

1867.—Bailey's Annals of Horticultu- are that in this year the experiment of shipping green fruit by express from California was tried with no very flattering results, as the excessive express rates, in connection with the fact that the fruit did not arrive in very good condition, made the experiment a losing one on the part of the shippers.

1867.—The Willet peach originated about this time from a peach stone brought by Cornelius O'Drury, of Bryant's Mains, from South Carolina, and by him sown in his garden at 10 West Fortieth street, New York City. The property of Mr. W. H. Willet when the tree was in full bearing. Twelve selected specimens of the fruit of the original tree weighed twelve ounces each and measured twelve inches in circumference. It is described in the Department of Agriculture Year Book, 1867.

1867.—Mr. Andrew Albright, of New Jersey, patented a process for the introduction of hardy harness-covered bridlings, a purely American invention, which has figured conspicuously as a mounting for line harness.

1867.—Gerritt S. and Dudley Miller, of New York, imported Holstein-Friesian cattle from the best herds in Holland.

1867.—First selection of Griffon cotton produced by John Griffin, Refuge Plantation, Greenville, Miss. One of the best long-staple uplands.

1867.—At the Paris Exposition, a Polton jack sold for $3,200, to go to South America.

1867.—The English Derby was won by Hermit, a horse owned by Mr. H. Chaplin. There were twenty starters. The winner paid 2:52. A horse called Marksman was second.

1867.—A pear tree planted by Governor Peter Stuyvesant at the corner of Thirteenth street and Third avenue, New York, was destroyed in 1869. This tree, having attained to more than 200 years of age.

1867.—July 26th.—Dexter, the first great son of Hambletonian, 10th, dam Clara, by American Sire; his three years' record at 2:19 at Riverside Park, Boston, Mass. The track was a half-mile one, and he was driven by the celebrated Bud Doble.

1867.—November 26th.—First patent for refrigerator car taken out by J. B. Sutherland, of Detroit, Mich.

1867.—American Shorthorn cattle sold at the Queen's farm, Windsor, consigned by Mr. Sheldon, of New York. Nine cattle sold at an average of $2,615.50 per head. These cattle were sold by candle light.

1867.—C. W. Cheney, of Massachusetts, imported Angora goats.

1867.—S. T. Todd, son of the originator of the Todd hog, began crossing with pure Cheever Whites; origin of the O. L. C. Improved Hog.

1867.—Mr. Israel S. Dehli, commissioned by the United States Agricultural Department, visited the Province of Angora to investigate the mohair industry.

1867.—In this year a cattle trail was established, extending 1,296 miles from Corpus Christi, Texas, to Atchison, Kansas, mainly through the exertions of James G. McCoy. This trail lasted without change for four years and the name of the stock was afterwards changed several times, notably to Wichita and Dodge City. In twenty years of cattle passed over the trail, which finally extended by way of Ogallala, Nebraska, to the British possessions.

1867.—A. C. Franklin and Major Tul Craig, of Sumner county, Tennessee, made a large importation of Louisiana jacks, first importation after the war.

1867, August 14th.—The famous Dexter reduces the mile trotting record to 2:17 1/4 at buffalo, N. Y.

1867.—First of many Shorthorn cattle importations by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Quebec, Canada.

1867.—Brahmin cattle introduced into Mexico. F. H. Mann & Sons shipped twenty head (from the Davis importation) to a farm near the city of Mexico.

1867.—Lowest wheat, in August, $1.55; highest, $3.50, in May.
1868.—Mr. James Duncan, sugar refiner, of Middletown, erected the first bee candy factory in England at Lavenham, in Suffolk.

1868.—Mr. Parker Earle, of Cobden, Ill., commenced producing boys in New York in 1868, and immediately proceeded to Chicago, New York and New Orleans in packers in 1868. He later

1868.—Beef cattle were driven out of Montana Territory by B. Hogan, of Augusta, in the interest of a firm named Orenstein & Sons, for the South Lake City business and bought from a range cattle owner named F. Largay.

1868.—The first Percheron horse importation west of the Wabash made by W. J. Eagle in 1868. He imported two great stallions called Success and French Emperor.

1868.—The seedless apple reported to the New York Farmers' Club as having been found in West Virginia.

1868.—Longfellow, a chestnut gelding by Red Bull, paced three miles to a wagon in one in 7:53.

1868.—Lowest wheat, in November, $1.91 per bushel, highest, in July, $2.20.

1868.—On the 11th of July, 1868, Major Wm. Noble Davis, of Kendall county, Illinois, bought 111 head of Texas cattle at the Chicago Stock Comission, for 20 head per cent. He paid $55 damages for introducing Texas fever to the cattle of Lawrence Walker, who was one of his neighbors.

1868.—In the spring of this year, A. C. and W. L. Cassidy, together with D. Sam Brown and John T. Berry, formed a partnership in the Live Stock Commission business at the Broadway Stock Yards, St. Louis, Mo. They were in business about the same time that J. L. & F. E. McCormack, Buchanan & Hurley and Tom Gregory. All were pioneers in the live stock commission business.

1868.—Sir J. Hawley's Blue Gown, bred by T. F. Hall, won the English Derby in 1868. It was a remarkably fast time for that period of 2:43 J. Eighteen horses started, King Alfred being the second.

1868.—The first person who engaged in packing pork at Kansas City was Thomas J. Bigler, in the fall of 1868. Mr. Bigler erected a track in preparing meats for shipment to Ireland.

1868.—The twelfth census of the United States showed that the step in the development of American beef as an article of commerce was the invention of the Great Western Stock Exposition in Chicago, Illinois, in 1868. It was opened by President Ulysses S. Grant in 1869.

1868.—The Chicago house of Armour & Co. began packing hogs in 1868. The beef packing was of later origin. Armour & Co. expanded by purchasing the hogs from Armour & Co. in 1863 at Milwaukee. In 1870 they absorbed a large portion of the pork-packing business. The Armour & Co. house was established in August, 1871.

1868.—Annuals of Horticulture by Bailey & Co., at Bailey & Co.'s at the month of November, 1868. N. B. Doe, at that time located on Vesper Pier, New York, received one car of California grapes in three carloads in November, 1868. The grapes consisted of several varieties, but mostly Tokays, and arrived in good condition and nearly perfect at the wholesale price of forty pounds net. These grapes came through by passenger train in a ventilated car from Chicago, at the rate of $1.29 per car. The next day they were loaded on to the westward to California City.

1868.—The eyewax of the American Journal of Dairy Science, which was first published in 1849, was sold to the public for five cents a copy.

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1868.—Cheesemaking reported as being an important industry at Centralia, Nemaha county, Kansas.

1868.—D. Hogan drove a herd of beef cattle from Montana for the purpose of filling contracts along the Union Pacific Railroad. The contract was an immediate success in connection with the concentration of pack houses in the vicinity of the Union Stock yards.

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1862.—Downing's "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America" published this year, mentions nearly 1,200 varieties of peaches. In this country, also 370 varieties of pears.


1863.—In the autumn of this year one bull and seven heifers received in Massachusetts of the Brown Swiss herd represent the earliest American arrivals of these cattle.

1864.—The first commercial orchard in the Northwest planted five miles west of Springfield, Mo., by Hon. Ira N. Haseltine. It consisted then of ninety acres, and increased until 2,009 acres or more of apple orchards were planted by this farmer.

1865.—The disease first called dikkop, later known as wire worm, developed to an alarming extent amongst sheep and goats in South Africa. Killing eighty to ninety per cent. of lambs and kids.

1866.—A count of cheese factories showed 1,500 more to be operated in the United States.

1867.—James T. Worthington published a Manual of Live Culture in the Northern and Middle States. It was issued at Chillicothe, Ohio.

1868.—On December 15th the Kansas City Poultryological Society was incorporated, the first President being William Tanner, of Kansas City. This was changed later to the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

1869.—May.—Mr. J. H. Sanders began the publication of the monthly Western Stock Journal, issued at Sipnoury, Iowa, afterwards consolidated with the National Live Stock Journal.

1869.—Dichl & Brown, of Ohio, imported 155 Angora goats.

1869.—Extensive markets and abattoires of La Vilette concentrating the seven live stock markets near Paris, France, were opened in this year.

1869.—London Smithfield Club beef cattle champions for previous thirty-three years were as follows: Shortports, fourteen times; Aberdeen-Angus, nine; Crosses, four; Devons, three; and Herefords, three.

1869.—Highest wheat, August, $1.46; lowest, in December, 75c. cents.

1869.—September.—A successful shipment of dressed beef to Boston in a refrigerator car made by D. W. Davis of Detroit, Mich., said to be the beginning of the dressed-beef industry.

1870.—In this year was the first recorded export of cottonseed oil, amounting to $1,916 in value. This increased to $2,514 in 1874.

1870.—The Superintendent of the United States Census of this year mentions corn selling at 50 cents a bushel in New England, and being burned for fuel in Iowa; wheat selling at $1.55 per bushel in New York and 45 cents in Minnesota; beef bringing $7.00 per hundred on the hoof in the East and at the same time cattle being slaughtered for their hides in Texas.

1870.—In this year a large cargo of live cattle was exported from a Southern Texas port to Glasgow, Scotland, and only 15 per cent. arrived. These shipments became more regular afterwards, but the shipping expenses were advanced to $48.66 per head and the trade was closed on that account.

1870.—Mr. Enerson, of Mountain View, Santa Clara county, introduced pure-bred Holstein cattle into the state of California.

1870.—Lord Falmouth won the English Derby with Kingcraft, by King Tom, in 2:45. Palmerton was second in a field of fifteen starters.

1870.—In this year oleomargarine was invented by a Frenchman named Mogeniures.

1870.—The first Japanese plum to grow in this country, the Kelsey, was introduced in this year.

1870.—John Reber, of Lancaster, Ohio, began the work of importing Clydesdale horses into the United States.

1870.—United States Census reported 2,659,985 farms in the United States, an increase of 615,905 farms in ten years.

1870.—George Waring, farmer and sanitary engineer, introduced the tomato, the result of twenty-three years' careful selection.

1870.—Clark & Green, of Jefferson county, New York, made an exhibit of Cheshire swine at the St. Louis Fair, and won $500 offered by pork packers for the best herd for packers.

1870.—Belgian draft horses imported by Masson & Son, of Mihonk, Ill.

1870.—Brown Swiss cattle first imported by H. M. Clark of Beloit, Wis.

1870.—More than 80 per cent. of the sheep in the United States were of Merino blood.

1870.—June 8th.—Daniel McMillan sale of Shortboards at Xenia, Ohio. Seventy-four cattle averaged $64.66 per head.

1870.—First large prune orchard planted at San Jose, Calif.

1870.—William Deering, of the state of Maine, arrived in Chicago, and with J. D. Lounctor as partner established the great agricultural implement factory which now bears his name, manufacturing the Marsh Harvester and the Whittington Wire Binder.

Mr. William Deering, one of the founders of the farm-machine industry and for many years a great manufacturer. Born April, 1824, at South Paris, Maine; died December, 1913.
1870.—The census of this year shows the sweet potato crop of the United States to be $1,700,824 bushels—Vermont producing only 26 bushels.

1880.—Center of the number of farms in the United States, thirty-one miles east-northwest of Cincinnati, in Brown county, Ohio.

1880.—Introduction of "new process" of rendering meat to flour to Minneapolis. Minnesota. Large influence in opening up spring-wheat section of the Northwestern States to settlement.

1880.—The Union Colony settled at Grecley, Colb., began irrigating.

1870, November 1st.—First systematical weather bulletin issued by the United States Signal Service. Twenty-four stations reported.

1870.—Gen. Charles P. Stone, an American serving in the army of the Khedive of Egypt, sent shots of the Date Palm to Southern California.

1870.—In this year Nutwood, 2,18 2/4, was foaled at Woodburn Farm, Ky. He was a noted sire of standard speed and greatly distinguished as a broad mare sire. In January 1896, his daughters had produced 268 performers with records in standard time, of which number 200 were trotters. No other stallion has nearly so good a record.

1870.—Center of United States population, forty-eight miles east of north of Cincinnati, Ohio.


1870.—Lowest wheat, in April, 73 1/4 cents: highest, in July, $1.31 1/2.


1871.—Great year of the Texas cattle drives to Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana. About 690,000 cattle went north on the various trails.

1871.—KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. The first Live Stock Journal of January, 1871, contains a write-up from Duchess Farmer of the largest emporium for cattle but one in the United States. This emporium was owned by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at West Side, Chicago. The yards were constructed to accommodate 8,000 cattle and 10,000 sheep. The pens for hogs contained 1,141,000 feet of fence. The article concludes by saying that 2,000 cattle are often sold, wheeled, paid for and shipped within the space of three and one-half hours.

1871.—At the Weehawken (N. J.) Stock Yards, way back in the past, they charged forty cents per yardage on Texas cattle, according to the Globe said in January, 1871: "Those cattle from Texas have widespread horns and look lean and lank. It is almost impossible to fatten such creatures or cut a tender steak from them." This item was discovered in an investigation of the trade of the United States, and is an example of old-time conditions. Texas cattle were shipped all the way from the range country to Weehawken, N. J., and were shrunken of their fat in transit and eaten up by expenses. The average weights for this immense number of beef cattle that net their owners but $10 per head on the home ranges.

1871.—Lowest wheat, in August, 92 1/2 cents: highest, in February, April and September, $1.32.

1871, December 28th.—Formal opening of the foreign cattle market at Deptford, near London, England, mainly for receipt of cattle from the continent of Europe.

1871.—Golden Eagle, one of the eight races of corn, recognized by the Illinois Corn Breeders' Association, originated this year by H. B. Perry, of Toulon, Ill.

1871.—The American Trotting Register started by J. H. Wallace in New York.

1871, June 1st.—The first opening of the Kansas City Stock Yards as a live stock market. First President, James F. Joy; Superintendent, J. G. Smith; Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. N. Allman. Receipts for seven months of 1871 were 120,827 cattle, 41,635 hogs, 4,527 sheep and 593 horses and mules.

1871.—In April of this year the National Live Stock Journal of Chicago contained an item which concludes by saying that Texas has 500,000 inhabitants and 2,000,000 head of cattle. It mentions the ranch of Col. Richard King, who owned 6,511 cattle, 16,000 horses, etc. The article concludes by saying: "A steer is worth about $10 in Texas."

1871.—"Billy Atlanta," famous Angora male, killed by accident, at ten years old was sire of 2,000 kids, and was sweepstakes winner during his entire life. Owned by Wm. Landrum, of San Joaquin county, California.

1871, September 1st.—National Live Stock Journal established at Chicago by John P. Reynolds and George P. Rust.

1871, September 6th.—Goldsmith's Maid placed the trotting record at 2:17 at Milwaukee, Wis., driven by Budd Dobie. She was sired by Abdallah, 15, her dam Ab, by Abdallah, I.

1872.—In a book entitled "One Hundred Years of American Commerce," by Hon. Chauncy M. Depew, a chapter by Philip D. Armour mentions this year as the first of con-sequence in summer pork packing, there being 50,000 hogs packed in the summer season of that year.

1872.—In this year the first commercial organization of packers of canned goods met in convention in Philadelphia.

1872, June 9th.—In a race against time, Goldsmith's Maid reduced the world's trotting record to 2:16 1/2.

1872.—In November of this year the first north-bound shipments of Texas beef cattle were shipped from Denison to the Chicago market. The route was by the M. & T. Railroad to Hannibal, thence to Chicago. The first shipment consisted of fifty-five cars, the principal shipper being Jerry Ellis, of San Antonio, Mr. John G. Taylor represented the railroad interest as live stock agent of the M. K. & T. and C. B. & Q. Systems.

1872.—From this year dates the cattle-ranching period in which is called the Pecos river country in Texas, John Chisum, a pioneeer trader, and the only one distinguished by having a trail named after him, was the one cowman known to ranching on the Pecos in that time.

1872.—The National Swine Breeders' Convention mentions one family of pigs, known as Victorias, originated with Colonel Frank D. Curtis, of Kirby Homestead, Charlton, Saratoga county, N. Y., referred to as Curtis Victorias. Descended from a sow called Queen Victoria.
1872—Olive oil first made in California at Santa Barbara.

1872—Poland-China swine officically adopted by the National Swine Breeders' Convention.

1872—for the second successive time a horse won the Farnham world English Derby. This year it was Cremorne, the property of Mr. Saville. The time was 2:16$\frac{3}{4}$.

1872—National Swine Breeders' Convention mentioned description of Neapolitan hog, a few being in this country.

1872, September 5th.—Earl Dummore's celebrated Tom Thumb, sold at an average of $1,250 per head.

1872.—National Swine Breeders' Convention mentions description of American Suffolk swine.

1873, November 17th.—Permanent National organization of American Shorthorn Breeders: First officers elected: President, Dr. A. St. G. Cresap; Vice Presidents, Wm. Warfield, of Lexington, Ky.; and Hon. David A. Gilchrist, of Paris, Canada; Treasurer, John Dunn, London, Ohio; Secretary, B. H. Campbell, of Baxton, Ill.

1873—Elgin Board of Trade organized. Establishes weekly butter quotations in the Elgin district and has great influence in regulating the price of butter production in the United States.

1873.—Mr. P. M. LaPrice introduced a valuable greenish-yellow sugar cane into Louisiana from the Eastern States.

1873.—Lowest wheat, in November, $1.61; highest, in August, $1.61.

1873, January.—Daily Drayers' Journal features the Chicago Union Stock Yards by Harvey L. Goodall.

1873.—In this year Florida oranges began to arrive at the New York Produce Market, and some of the earliest arrivals were consigned to Walter Curr & Co. For several years the price of these fine oranges was $18 per hundred. The report was that a large number of irresponsible dealers obtained consignments of oranges for which they obtained exorbitant prices. A "Annals of Horticulture" says: "It is unaccountably true that the fruit growers were swindled right and left, so that it is no wonder they looked about for a remedy, and soon after the Florida Fruit Exchange (now the greatest fruit organization in the world) entered the field, and to-day stands at the head.

1873.—In this year a shipment of dressed beef was made from Denison, Texas, to New York City, The parties to the experiment were the Live Stock Exchange, M. K. & T. Railroad: John Bates & Brothers, bankers, 52 Wall street, New York; George H. Hill, agent for ice machine in Denison, Texas, and Geo. H. Hammond, beef packer, of Hammond, Ind. Four loads of cattle, Mr. Joseph Muñhall was President, conveyed by a bucher named Quinn and placed in refrigerator cars, which were imperfect in construction. Although the train was delayed and behind a wreck at Parsons, Kan., and went to New York via Chicago, the beef arrived in a fresh and perfect condition. The experiment demonstrated that the cost of effective and prompt communications interfered with later shipments, and the death of Mr. John Bates put an end to the experiment.

1873.—In this year the railroad companies of the world found it necessary to put a rate on applying for the carriage of corn, and it appears enacted in some cases as much as two bushels per hundred. This statement was made in the Republic Franchise, a French paper, their reasoning among the farmers, the scarcity of live stock to fertilize the farms, the grangers of the Far West will soon suffer, and the cotton, wheat, and corn production of the Far West will not last forever.

1873.—In this year the St. Louis Slaughter and Commissioning Company was organized for business. It was located opposite the Pacific Stock Yards, on the Manchester Road, and the capital stock was $500,000. Before the days of cold storage and refrigeration this was one of the greatest Western slaughtering plants.

1873.—In this year M. Goffart successfully kept maize as ensilage. He is generally credited with being the originator of the art.

1873.—Mender's collection of orchids, offered in the spring of this year, sold in England as high as £20, 110, and one plant £9 11s. The returns for the whole collection being £1,361.

1873.—Henry Evans, Jr., of Baltimore, fitted up a cannery for canning sweet corn, which after eight short months profited and Sears and successfully run to be the largest sugar corn factory in the East in the hands of his widow, Mrs. Sears.

1873.—On March 3d Congress passed an act to regulate the shipping of live stock. This act, familiarly called the "twenty-eight-hour law." It required all stock in transit, be unloaded, fed and watered every twenty-eight hours, unless transported in cars, boats or other vessels, where they could be properly fed, watered and rested.

1873.—Doncaster owned by Mr. Merry, took the English Derby in a small field of twelve starters, the time being 2:16$\frac{3}{4}$.

1873.—George Grant, of Victoria, Kas., imported three Aberdeen-Angus bulls.

1873.—First Importation of Red Polled cattle into the United States by G. P. Taber, of Paterson, N. J.

1873.—Dr. Wm. McMurtie, Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, commenced investigation to determine suitable locations for production of the sugar beet.

1873.—Aberdeen-Angus cattle imported from Scotland by Mr. Grant, of Victoria, Kansas.

1873, August 9th.—Hubbard, the great race horse, established two two and three-quarter mile records at 1:55%, which were the beginning of the famous Chicago Turf Racing. In as much as the greatest performance of his kind, Hubbard was purchased by J. C. Pillsbury.

1873, September 10th.—Shorthorn cattle sold at New York Mills. 110 head sold for $38,000, or an average of a trifle over $350 per head.

1873, September 10th.—Seven-year-old Shorthorn bull Second Duke of Oneida, sold by Walcott & Campbell, of New York Mills, for 25,000.


1873, September 10th.—Seven-year-old Shorthorn cow, Tenth Duchess of Geneva, sold at New York Mills by Walcott & Campbell to Earl Beehive for $2,000.

1873, September 10th.—Two-year-old Shorthorn cow, First Duchess of Oneida, sold at New York Mills by Walcott & Campbell to Lord Skelmersdale for $20,000.

1873, September 17th.—At Sacramento, Calif., Occident establishes a world's trotting record in $1.82.

1873, November 19th.—The St. Louis National Stock Yards were officially opened as a live stock market, although some stock had been recently brought in and sold early during the year as the latter part of June. The first officers were: A. M. Allerton, President and R. M. Moore, Secretary and Treasurer. The first Board of Directors was composed of A. M. Allerton, T. C. Eastman, John B. Dutcher, Alexander McGowan, Andrew Pierce, Augustus Schell, Azariah Merry, William Boll, Oscar C. Hamilton, John B. Newman, E. W. Woodward and William M. Graham.

1873.—At the close of this year 397 places were enumerated as containing one or more pork-packing establishments.

1873.—A herd of fat beef cattle from the range of Missouri, driven by a Mr. Forhees to Ordien, Utah, and shipped to Chicago. The cattle were range by Conrad Kohrs in the Sun River country.

1873.—Paris green first used as a spray for fruit trees about this time.
1873.—Lowest wheat, in September, 92 cents; highest, in July, $1.46.

1874.—This year the Wyoming Cattle Growers' Association was organized.

1874.—Mr. Cartwright's horse, George Frederick, captured the English Derby in the time of 2:46. George Frederick was sired by Marysta. The winner of second was Crowned Fer.

1874.—In February, the National Live Stock Journal reported pure-blood Shorthorn bulls. Among these was Andrew Taylor's Texas cattle raisers whose names are mentioned here: Capt. E. R. Stiff, of McKinney, Collin county; Capt. Richard O. Groom, of Collin county; Capt. A. E. Shoemaker, of Decatur, Wise county; Capt. Wm. A. Rhea, of Collin county; John D. Nunn, of Sherrard; Elijah Embree, of Denton county; Giles Flippen, Samuel Skinner, Geo. Herndon and H. M. Porvin, all of Denton county; and R. A. Tyson, C. M. Jordan, of Montague county. The importation was by W. R. Duncan, of McKinney, Texas.

1874.—M. W. Dunham established an importing and breeding farm for Percheron horses in DuPage county, Illinois.

1874.—First cotton-seed oil mill in Louisiana established at New Orleans.

1874.—At a meeting held at Willis's Rooms, London, England, under the presidency of the Duke of Devonshire, to consider the retirement of Henry Sturbridge as publisher of the Shorthorn Herd Book, a Shorthorn Society was formed, with the object of maintaining and yearly issue of the Herd Book.

1874.—Mr. H. R. Eureen, of Norfolk, established the English Red Polled Herd Book.

1874. July 15th.—Three-quarters of a second of the world's trotting record, which had stood for two years, by Goldsmith's Maid at East Saginaw, Mich. This record was set on the Saratoga track, against time, she further reduced it twice, the first time to 2:13½ at Buffalo, N. Y., August 7th, 1874. The second was at Boston, September 2d, to 2:14. Two full seconds were clipped off during this year, and all by the great Shorthorn. Mr. Torr said: "within thirty years to make a herd and bring it to one's notion of perfection." His eighty-five animals sold for $243,144.57, an average of $2,866.52 per head.

1874.—Colonel Wm. S. King Shorthorns at Dexter Park, Chicago, May 21st. Seventy-nine animals sold for an average of $1,678 per head.

1874.—Lowest wheat, in October, 81½ cents; highest, in April, $1.28.

1874.—Herd Book of South Wales cattle issued. The "Castile Martins," or Black Cattle of South Wales issued.

1874.—The Buffalo cattle market received 504,594 cattle in 1874 and shipped out 485,539 of them. At that time Buffalo was the second largest live stock market, receiving 504,594 cattle, 1,341,800 hogs, 723,860 sheep and 21,936 horses. In 1886 Chicago passed Buffalo in cattle and hog receipts but not in sheep and horse receipts until much later.

1874.—First American Galloway Herd Book issued in Canada, bought in 1883 by American Galloway Breeders' Association and that of the United States.

1874.—The Cultivator and Country Gentleman, issue of October 29th, said: "English paper, mention 1,200 Liverpool Shorthorn cattle from America, by steamer, to be disposed of in the Liverpool market. There is a sale of it not only in England but by English money. They sold for $22.28 to $140.36 per head in American money."

1874. August 31st.—Mambrina Gift became the stallion trotting the mile in that time at Rochester, N. Y.

1874.—English Christmas beef was mentioned in English papers of December, 1874, as the best in the world. Thirty figures mentioned were from 114% to 223% cents per pound.

1874.—Alex. No. 1, a Polahan-Chinese bull, and one of the earliest high-bred animals of the breed, sold by W. W. Greer, of Oxford, Ohio, to Kiever Bros., of Bloomsburg, Ohio.

WALK OVER—POLAND-CHINA YEARLING BOAR. Champion Indiana State Fair, 1895. Exhibited by Pumphrey Bros., of Earin, Ind.

1874.—F. B. Redfield, of Batavia, N. Y., imported Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

1875.—The Burman, originated by Mr. Clarendon Putnam of Maine, was the result of crossing the Hubbard squash with a Japanese race. It was the first American squash.

1875. February 25th.—American Berkshire Association organized at Springfield, Ill., first organization to systematically record pedigrees of this breed.

1875.—Prince Bathygny won the English Derby with the horse Gallopin, a son of Vetoed, his second time being 2:48. Claremont was second.


1875.—Bailey's Shorthorn Reporter issued from Mr. Allen, proprietor of the Shorthorn Herd Book.

1875.—Dispersion sale of Shorthorn herd of Wm. Torr, deceased, tenant farmer of Aylesford, England, sold for $124,119. Mr. Torr once said: "I give thirty years to make a herd and bring it to one's notion of perfection." His eighty-five animals sold for $243,144.57, an average of $2,866.52 per head.

1875. August 25th.—Earl Dunmore, of Stirling, Scotland, sold thirty-nine head of Short Horns for $5,260 per head including a bull, the Duke of Connaught, for $26,904. Highest prices were for cattle descended from Shorthorn of the Western Shorthorns.

1875. October 14th.—W. B. Groom & Son, of Winchester, Ky., imported Bates-bred Short Horns from others. Seventy-three head averaged $1,691 per head.

1875.—First regularly organized Experimental Station in the United States established by the state of Connecticut.

1875.—Lowest wheat, 3½ cents, in February; highest, in August, $1.504.

1875.—In the Cultivator and Country Gentleman of February, 1875, Hon. George Geddes, writing in regard to the cost of beef, said: "Within a mile of my own house lives a man who kills about fifty beef cattle every week. He buys them in Buffalo and drives them by rail to Syracuse, then drives them to his own farm, there slaughters them and sells their meat in Syracuse. Most of these cattle have long, wide horns, and are called Cherokee cattle. They averaged in live weight from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds and kill remarkably well, having lost in their long journey much of the fluids that helped to make up their weight where they were raised. The average cost to the buyer was four cents per pound at Buffalo. He sold the beef at nine cents per pound. The hides and tallow at current prices. Speaking of the New York farmers, Mr. Geddes said: "Our farmers have found that to raise a steer to be three years old and more and sell his meat at nine or ten cents per pound is losing money, and they leave the production of beef for our own markets to Texas, the Cherokee Indians, or whoever may like to do that kind of business."
1875.—Southern-grown vegetables appearing in Northern markets began to have important effect about this time, causing Northern growers to use more forcing houses in competition with them.

1875.—First shipment of American fresh beef to England by Timothy C. Eastman, of New York, in October of this year.

1875.—Dr. Manley Miles built the first American silo for the storage of green fodder.

1875.—Professor Carl Linde invented the ammonia compression machine, the basis of successful modern refrigeration.

1875.—An era of specialization in flower growing assumed considerable importance at this time.

1875.—On January 20th of this year, John R. Sherman, Superintendent of the Chicago Union Stock Yards, offered the use of Dexter Park Pavilion, when not otherwise occupied, for the purpose of holding public sales of pure-bred stock. In order to prevent confusion in the matter of dates, such sales were to be under the management of Geo. W. Rust & Co., proprietors of the National Live Stock Journal, which was the leading live stock paper in the United States during that period.

1875.—In this year Mr. J. Moon, of Pequotville, Ark., sired a stallion from a single plant now called the Moon variety of long-staple upland cotton.

1875.—First American Agricultural Experiments Station was begun by Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

1875.—Preparing ensilage began in this country, though the Roman writers show that the process is a very old one.

1875.—R. W. Wilson, of California, planted fifty acres in beets, onions, lettuce and carrots for future winter-sowing, the first systematic development of the seed-growing industry on the Pacific Coast.

1875, April 11th.—Advance, Hereford bull, bred by T. L. Miller, first bull recorded in American Hereford Record. His sire, Success, 5,031, an imported bull, was recorded Nov. 24, 1874.

1875, April 14th.—Sale of Shorthorns first held at West Liberty, Iowa, by Mr. W. S. Jacobs. Eighty-three cattle averaged $618 each.

1875, July.—The famous Polish-China breed, Perfect Milled, No. 417, bought by Oliver Paddock, of Indiana, from W. C. Hankinson, of Middletown, Ohio.

1875.—Dairy farmers began to skim their milk and sell only the cream to the creameries.

1875.—First important agricultural and live stock show at Palermo, near Buenos Ayres, in South America, given under the auspices of the Republic of South America.

1876.—In this year L. B. Harris, of Tom Green county, Texas, drove 75,000 cattle from Texas to Abilene, Kan., said to be the largest number driven by one man in one season on the great days of the cattle trail. They were driven in different herds or bands.

1876.—Rockford County, Ill., and White Ptru, one of eight recognized varieties, originated with James Rylie, of Thornton, Ind.

1876, January 12th.—The Philadelphia Stock Yard Company started on this date and went out of existence December 31st, 1876, succeeded by the West Philadelphia Stock Yards Company.

1876.—Kisher, a son of Buccaneer, won the English Derby, the principal conditioner being the horse Forrever. The time, 2:14, was fairly fast. Kisher was owned by Mr. A. Baltazzi.

1876, August 24th.—Smuggler reduces the world's trotting stallion record for one mile to 2:15½, at Hartford, Conn.

1876.—At a poultry exhibit at Banor, Maine, six white fowls were exhibited, called Snow Pikes, and admirers of birds were presented with admit cards admitted to the poultry standard as White Plymouth Rocks.

1876—It was about the year 1876 when the cattle raiser obtained the benefits of the beef-canning business. The salt-beef trade had been unsatisfactory for years. The immense number of inferior grade meat was an annual and trade cattle required some new outlet or would be killed. For unsalable meat, this emergency George Brougham, an Australian, arrived in Chicago, bringing with him a practical knowledge of the beef-canning business, which had not been previously known or followed in Chicago. Mr. A. A. Libby, of the firm of Libby, McNeill & Libby, employed Brougham and placed a fine article of canned beef on the market, and by the year 1877, the firm and furnished 100,000 head of cattle a year. The Fairbank Canning Company and Armour & Co. soon became large operators in the canned-beef trade.

1876.—The Agronomic Institute of Paris, the highest honor giving agricultural instruction in France, first opened to students.

1876, August 16th.—The eight-year-old Shorthorn bull, 11th Duke of Thornadale, sold at Paris, Ky., by George M. Bedford to Levi Goff.

1876.—Percheron-Norman Stud Book issued, afterwards called the Percheron Stud Book. 31st—The famous race horse, established the record for two and five-eighths miles at 4:55½. This record was made at the old Lexington track.

1876—In the fall of 1876 Mr. G. F. Swift shipped from Chicago to Boston two cars of refrigerated beef. The establishment of the Great Northern Refrigerator Company at this time. The two cars went forward on a train which was mostly made up of stock cars. Dressed beef had been shipped before but this shipment was followed up immediately and developed into an immense trade.

1876.—Colorado, of California, later of Oakley, Idaho, imported Angora goats.
1876.—Beginning of low prices for cotton. Upward muddling on New York market, highest of the year, 18½ cents per pound; lowest, 16½ cents.

1876.—The germ theory of disease settled and accepted by veterinarians about this time.

1876.—The Journal of Commerce of New York of December 50th, 1876, said that the average price for the highest grade of heifers for the year was $11.13 per 100 pounds dressed weight. The hide and tallow went to the butcher.

1876.—Lowest wheat, in July, 83 cents; highest, $1.26½, in December.

1877.—The first number of the Farm and Fireside, an important and meritorious illustrated farm and family journal, was issued in this month at Springfield, Ohio. P. M. Custer, President; S. C. Crowell, Manager; and T. J. Kirkpatrick, Editor. The paper was started as a semi-monthly at 50 cents a year.

1877.—Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, and served four years.

1877.—American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgium Draught Horses organized. J. D. Connor, Jr., of Wabash, Secretary.

1877.—In this year Prof. E. H. Jenkins began testing seeds at the Connecticut Experiment Station.

JAMES C. LOVING, of Lost Valley, Jack County, Texas. In the organization of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers’ Association, in the year 1877, the matter of suppressing cattle thieves on the range and the recovery of stolen cattle in market was placed in the hands of JAMES C. LOVING, Secretary, who held the office for many years. Under his management the association became the greatest live stock organization in the United States of America, first embracing the whole state of Texas and later including a membership from Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona.

1877.—February—The Northwestern Texas Cattle Raisers’ Association organized at Graham, in Young county, with C. L. Carter, President, and J. C. Loving, Secretary. This organization was afterwards enlarged to include the whole state, becoming the Texas Cattle Raisers’ Association.

1877.—The Book on Swine Husbandry by Hon. F. D. Coburn, of Kansas, issued in this year, had great influence in guiding and stimulating the production of hogs for market.

1877,—May 29th.—The classic race horse Ten Broek, carrying 125 pounds of his own weight, was driven two miles over the Louisville track against time in 2:27½. It was a most phenomenal performance for the period. Ten Broek was by Imported Phaeton.

1877.—Clydesdale Stud Book of Scotland inaugurated.

1877.—Galloway Society established in Great Britain.

1877.—November 9th and 10th.—First Short-horn sale at Kansas City held by T. Corwin Anderson, of Mount Sterling, Kentucky.

1877.—The Clydesdale Society of America organized. First Stud Book issued in 1882.

1877.—Mr. LeDuc, Commissioner of Agriculture, introduced the “Zevinga,” a Japanese variety of pear, into the United States.

1877.—Great Eastern, hay gelding, by Wal-Kill, dam Hamill mare, by Riley’s Constellation, made a world record mile trotting record under saddle of 2:15, which record stands to-day, this fashion of racing having fallen into disuse.

1877.—Lowest wheat, in August, $1.01½; highest, in May, $1.16½.

1877.—In September of this year a herd of cattle driven from Yankton, Dakota, to the Cheyenne River Agency, thirty-five miles above Fort Pierre, for the purpose of distributing them to the Indians to replace the ponies which had been captured from them in the campaign following the Custer massacre. The herd consisted of five bulls and 2,000 two-year-old heifers. The purchaser requiring and delivering the cattle under contract was Lieutenant F. W. Mansfield, Eleventh United States Infantry, and the herd was in charge of Mr. Philip H. Hale, editor of The History of Agriculture by Dates, who was then an employee of the United States Quartermaster’s Department. This was the beginning of decorative cattle raising on the part of the Indians of the Northwest.

1877.—Lord Falmouth’s Silvio won the English Derby, his principal contender being “Chenies” in which finished second, Silvio was sired by Blair Athol. The time was 2:50.

1877.—The Champaign County Gazette of Illinois, of October, 1877, reports the sale of 700 head of grass-fed steers by Mr. B. F. Harris to Monroe & Son, of Albany, N. Y., of which the first 100 head shipped averaged 1,150 pounds, others, equally as good, to follow. The report at the time was that Mr. Harris sold the steers at five cents per pound, live weight, delivered at the railway station.

1877.—In this year the Chicago Drover’s Journal mentioned that an enterprising canning firm had received an order from the Russian government for every can of beef they could put up in a year. This was the beginning of the large orders which packers have occasionally obtained to clear away the inferior grades of cattle and which could not be bought for any other purpose.

1877.—October,—Tom Corwin, 571. one of the early famous Poland-China boars, bought by W. T. Mead, of Clermont Ind., of James Dunfield, of Somerville, Ohio.

1878.—The National Live Stock Journal mentions, on the occasion of the Champaign County fair, a farmer who in April, 1878, bought a lot of 1,018-pound steers for $7.75 per 100 pounds. The beef was fed carefully and returned them to the market, December 19th of the same year, weighing 1,480 pounds. He sold them at $14.12½ per 100 pounds. This was before the dressed-beef houses were in the business.

1878,—August 3d.—After four years of reign as Queen of the Trotting Turf, Goldsmith was dethroned by Haras, who, driven by John Splan, at Buffalo, N. Y., brought the trotting record to 2:13¼. He was a son of “One” by Conkle’s American, his dam by Telegraph.

1878.—The Pl echt Artificial Ice Company erected a building in this year, New York City, for the purpose of holding fruits in cold storage for the people.

1878,—August 7th.—Sleepy George makes a world’s record by pacing a mile in 2:15 at Rochester, N. Y.
1878.—Galloway Society of Scotland published the volume of its Proceedings.

1878.—The Kamias rose sent to America from Japan by Thomas Hogg about this time.

DOLLY BLOOM—Guernsey cow. One of the most famous of that great dairy breed.

1878.—American Guernsey Cattle Club organized in this year.

1878.—English Shire Horse Society formed and a stud-book provided.

1878.—First American Fat Stock Show. Champion beef animal, the Shorthorn steer John Sherman, exhibited by Colonel John D. Gillett, of Elkhart, Ind.

1878.—Hog prices at Chicago, January 1st, 1874: Heavy shipping hogs, $2.75 to $2.55 per 100 pounds; heavy packing; $2.60 to $2.70; light bacon grades, $2.50 to $2.55, skins and carcases, $1.50 to $2.25 per 100 pounds.

1878.—Young Perfection 651, one of the best Poland-China boars of his day, sold by Joseph Morton, of Oxford, Ohio, to D. M. Magle, of the same place.

1878.—Lowest wheat, in October, 77 cents; highest, in April, $1.14.

1878.—The record for a ten-mile trotting race was made by Controller, a son of General Taylor. The time was 27:23½, and was the best in a race since 1855.

1878.—Anderson & Findlay, of Lake Forest, Ill., imported Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

1878.—Mr. J. J. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., an authority on the subject, estimated 7,000 acres as the total area devoted to commercial seed growing.

1878.—The English Derby was won by Mr. Crawford's horse Seton, sired by Speculum. The time was slow, being 2:56. Insulairu ran a good second.

1879.—On the 31st day of October the business career of the Matador Cattle Company began, with headquarters at Teepee City, Marney County, Texas. Judge H. H. (Paint) Campbell was General Manager.

1879.—The Shorthorn steer Nichols, three years old, champion at American Fat Stock Show, exhibited by J. H. Graves.

1879.—American Hereford Herd Book founded at Beecher, Ill., by T. L. Miller.

1879.—Dark days of the Shorthorn cattle breeding and speculative interests. 2,862 Shorthorns sold at an average price of $115 per head.

1879.—Lowest wheat, in January, 81½ cents; highest, in December, $1.33¼.

1879.—The Allen Long Staple, an upland cotton introduced by Mr. J. B. Allen, of Port Gibson, Miss. This caused a marked advance in the development of long-staple upland cotton. This variety came from a single stalk of Bohemian cotton, Louisiana variety, origin unknown, and from this developed several other seed cotton varieties originated by Mr. Allen.

1879.—In February of this year, in the Cultivator and Country Gentleman, a reference was made to the Chicago Live Stock Reporter, which thinks that the driving of Texas cattle up the trail will soon cease. This opinion is based on the fact that a large shipment of Texas cattle had been received at Chicago from S. R. Hibbourn, of Waxahachie, Texas, who had fed them there on Texas corn.

1879.—In May, the horse by Favorius, won the English Derby for Mr. Avon. The time was the slowest in the history of this great classic, being 2:02. The field consisted of twenty-three horses.

1879.—The National Live Stock Journal of Chicago, of June, 1879, writing on the price of beef cattle, said that a good steer would sell for $5.00 per 100 pounds in Chicago, and that first-class steers would bring more. The system began by saying there was discouragement, depression, sometimes present loss in the production of a number of prominent farm products, but cattle were an exception.

1879.—From an annual review of the live stock trade of Chicago for 1878: "Early in the year the export trade in live cattle with Great Britain was brought to a sudden check by regulations which prohibited our shipments from entering their ports, except under such restrictions as practically ended all business in this direction, thus reducing the shipments of live cattle abroad to a minimum, but the increased exports of dressed and canned beef by the refrigerator system have fully made up the deficiency."

1879.—The date of the opening of the principal beef-packing houses is a very important item, because there begins the general stability of the beef trade. Nelson Morris & Co. commenced business in a portion of their present packing house at Chicago on June 7, 1879, The Fairbank Canning Company, which was under the same management and control as Nelson Morris & Co., started canning operations two weeks after.

DR. CARL GUSTAF PATRICK DE LAVAIL, of Stockholm, Sweden, inventor of the Centrifugal Cream Separator.

1879.—Centrifugal cream separator invented by Dr. Gustav De Laval, of Stockholm, Sweden. Great benefit to dairy interests, enabling the separation of cream from the milk while both are sweet and fresh from the cow.
1879.—St. Julien placed the trotting record
of 1:14 at Detroit. This performance was made
at Oakland, Calif., the horse being driven
by Orrin Ulick. He was a bay gelding, driven
by Henry Clay, 14.

1879, November 19th.—The trotting stan-
dard adopted.

1879, December 2d.—At Billerica, Mass., on
the farm of John M. Bailey, the first American
silo was opened in the presence of a distinguished gathering of
agricultural officials and editors. The silo contained 120 tons of ensilage. The experiment
was a success, and with the exception of a few holes in which the silage was
musty, the sludge was good and readily eaten by stock.

1880.—J. F. Evans, an enterprising farmer
in Cape Colony, South Africa, went to
Angora, in Asia Minor, and obtained the
finest specimens of the Angora goat which
up to that time had reached the colony.

1880.—White Superior, a standard variety of
corn, originated this year by P. R. Sperry, of Monmouth, III.

1880.—Association of official agricultural
chemists organized.

1880.—Special contest of baling presses for
hay and straw at New York State Fair. First prize
awarded to Whittman Agricultural Com-
pany, of St. Louis, Mo., the same firm win-
ing the contest of the two previous years.

1880.—Brown Swiss cattle breeders organi-
zed and commenced publication of a herd
record.

1880.—Center of population of the United
States, eight miles west by south of Cincin-
nati, Ohio.

1880.—Last class for four-year-old beef
steers at American Fat Stock Shows.

1880.—The Shorthorn steer Neil Morris,
weighing 3,125 pounds, exhibited by Mr.
John B. Sherman at the Union Stock Yards.

1880.—Importation of Gothland swine from
Sweden organized by Wm. V. Anderson.

1880.—First volume of the English Stud
Book for Shire or Cart Horses published.

1880, April 29th.—American Jersey Cattle
Club incorporated by Richard M. Roe, Thomas
H. Fulle, Wm. B. Dinsmore, Erastus Corning,
John D. Wing, Samuel J. Sharples, John
Carter Brown, William S. Taylor, Joseph H.
Reiman, John Hoey, Edwin Thorpe and Her-
bert M. Howe.

1880.—On June 25th of this year the Ger-
man government issued an edict prohibit-
ing the importation of "chopped or in a
similar manner diced at the topared parts
and of sausages of all kinds, from America."

1880.—The American Wonder, a dwarf
pea, produced this year, was a combination
of McLean's Little Gem and the champion of
New England. It was a distinct step in the improvement of pea culture.

1880.—First fencing in the Panhandle of Texas on the ranch of Adair & Goodnight.
The barbed wire cost nine cents a pound.

1880.—Mr. F. Moultrie, of Jacksonville, Fla.,
started a perfumery farm at San Mateo, of
that state, using orange and lemon fruits
and flowers.

1880.—The United States Census reported
4,085,907 farms in the United States, an in-
crease of 1,384,922 in ten years.

1880.—The Kiberta peach (Chinese Cling)
introduced into the Southern States.

1880.—Center of the number of farms in
the United States, twenty-one miles south
by east of Cincinnati, Ohio, in Kenton county,
Kentucky.

1880.—The Duke of Westminster captured
the American Derby with the great horse
Ben H. of Doncaster. Robert, the Devil, was
second, and the time was 2:46.

1880.—Mr. Gulan P. Rixford, of the San
Francisco (Calif.) Bulletin, imported cuttings
of the best varieties of Smyrna figs from
Smyrna, in Asia Minor. This importation
was a failure, supposedly owing to bad faith
on the part of the Smyrna fig growers who
sold the cuttings.

1880, April.—George B. Loving commenced
publication of Texas Live Stock Journal at
Weatherford.

ST. JULIEN. 2:11%.—Schreiber.

GEORGE B. LOVING, of Fort Worth,
Texas, in publishing the Texas Live Stock
Journal, the first ranchman's paper, invited
the attention of the world to the ranch
industry, and more especially to the cattle-raising interests of Texas. He was
the son of the late Daniel S. and Olive
Loving, who lost his life in defending his
herd from Indians on the Chismu cattle trail.

1880, August 12th.—Maud S. made her ap-
appearance as trotting champion at Rochester,
N. Y., where, driven by W. W. Blair, she
took a full second off the trotting record,
being the mile in 2:11 1/2. She was a chest-
nut mare by Harold, dam Miss Russell, by
Pilot, Jr., and in her six-year-old form.
Fifteen days later St. Julien reduced the
mark to 2:11 1/4 at Hartford, Conn. Before
the year was out Maud S. again assumed the
record by a mile at Chicago, Ill., in 2:10 3/4.

1880, September 16th.—Goat Show at Alex-
andra Palace, North London, supported by
the British Goat Society.

1880.—During the week ending November 26th,
the record for a week's receipts of hogs
was made by Chicago, Ill. The total was
300,188 head.

1880.—During November, record receipts of
hogs for a month were made at Chicago, Ill.
The record is 1,111,997 head.
1880.—Lowest wheat, in August, $61 ½ cents; highest, in January, $1.32.

1881.—In the January, 1881, issue the Kansas City Live Stock Indicator reported that J. C. Jones, of Colorado, had sold 30,000 cattle to Towers, Guggeli & Smart at $17 per head, calves counted.

1881.—First improved stock car originated by Mr. A. C. Mathers.

1881, March 1st.—First recorded contrivance for mechanically pressing slage, patented by Levi H. Whitney, of Lowell, Mass.

1881, March 5th.—First number of the Chicago Horseman issued, with E. L. Stowe as editor.

1881.—The English Derby went to Pierre Lorillard's grand race horse Iroquois, by Leamington, with Peregrine second. Time, 2:50.

1881.—Apricot, or Simon Plum, native to China, introduced into this country.

1881.—James A. Garfield, President of the United States, and served until he died, September 19th, from wounds inflicted by the assassinator.

1881.—Mechanical Refrigerating Company opened a commercial cold-storage plant in Boston, marking the beginning of mechanical refrigeration in regard to horticulture.

1881.—The first iron greenhouse in the United States erected this year.

1881.—American Hereford Cattle Breeders Association organized. C. M. Culbertson, President; T. E. Miller, Secretary.

1881, July 16th.—Swannanoa, an aged horse, by Dick, established the mile record of 1:56 in a hurdle race at Brighton Beach, N. Y. He carried 120 pounds.

1881, July 19th.—Speculation, a running horse, by Daniel Boone, ran a mile and a half over hurdles at the Brighton Beach Course, New York, in 2:17. The same time, under the same circumstances and at the same place, was made by Kitty Clark, by Glenelg, on August 23rd, the same year.

1881, August 11th.—Trotting record reduced twice by Maud S., finally placed at 2:10 ½ at Rochester, N. Y.

1881.—Turkeys prohibited the exportation of Angora goats.

1881.—"The coming American cow will be of the Shorthorn type and hornless."—Hon. L. N. Benham.

1881.—John D. Gillett's red Shorthorn bullock, McNullen, champion of American Fat Stock Show, weighing 2,885 pounds.

1881.—Stud Book issued in France for the Nivernais (black) draft horses.

1881.—Little Brown Jug, brown gelding, by Gilson's Tom Hal, dam Lizzie by John Netherland, reduced the mile pacing record to 2:11 ½. This at Hartford, Conn., August 24th.

1881.—Breeders' Gazette established at Chicago by Mr. J. H. Sanders.

1881.—Lowest wheat, in January, 95 ½ cents; highest, in October, $1.43 ½.

1882.—The sweet pea began to be placed in flower seed catalogues about this time.

1882.—In his American Orchardist, James Thatcher says: "The seeds for planting should always be selected from the most highly-cultivated fruit and the finest and ripest specimen of such variety."

1882, January.—A large hog was exhibited at Junction City, Kansas, sold to weigh 1,532 pounds.


1882, February 23rd.—Ohio Spanish Merino Sheep Breeders' Association organized at Columbus, Ohio. O. R. Quinn, President; H. C. Denver, First Vice-President; B. W. Bell, Second Vice-President; Capt. J. G. Blue, Secretary. Wm. Kennedy, Treasurer.

1882.—Brienzi, 16, a noted Brown Swiss cow, imported this year. She became the most noted cow of the breed in this country. At eleven years old she weighed 1,110 pounds. Her three-day show record was $1.7 pounds of milk per day, containing 3.11 pounds of butter-fat, equal to 2 ½ pounds of merchantable butter each day.

1882, February.—In this month the great eight-year-old white steer, Neil Morris, that had been exhibited at several Chicago Fat Stock shows, was slaughtered. His gross weight was 3,880 pounds, and he dressed 2,076 pounds.

1882, March.—In this spring a feature of the five states fair of Chicago was the arrival of large numbers of stock cattle from Western Pennsylvania. This indicated the local abandonment of cattle raising as a business and the weakness of the seaboard markets as regards anything except choice cattle and calves.

1882, April.—Sheep sold at the Chicago market at $8.40 per 100 pounds, highest price on record.

1882.—"Dave" Victoria swine given a class at Illinois State Fair, originated by George S. Davis, of Dyers, Ind. Combination of Poland-China, Chester White, Berkshire and American, or White Suffolk.

THE FIRST TRAIN OF GRASS TEXAS CATTLE to sell at seven cents per pound were sold by Hunter, Evans & Co. on the St. Louis market. The picture is that of Mr. M. P. BUEHL, of the firm of Hunter, Evans & Co.

1882, May.—A train of Texas cattle shipped by Colonel C. C. Slaughter, of Dallas, sold on the St. Louis market at seven cents per pound.

1882, June.—Native beef cattle sold at Chicago on the general market at $9.30 per pound.

1882, July 25th.—At Saratoga, N.Y., Ben d'Or, by Buckden, placed the record for a mile and five hundred yards at 2:10 ½.

1882, September.—Heavy hogs sold up to $9.55 per 100 pounds at Chicago; highest price on record.

MATILDA, 4th.—Famous Jersey cow. From photo by Schreiber.
1882.—First Enslavement Congress held in New York City. It was resolved that the enslavement system is of great advantage to the farming interest and to all mankind.

1882.—John D. Gillett's Shorthorn steer secured the first prize at the American Fat Stock Show, having gained 470 pounds during the year. Show weight, 2,555 pounds.

1882.—The Shorthorn and a quarter race record over hurdles was placed at 2:14 by Roukie Cochran, a horse by War Duce. This time was made at Brighton Beach, N. Y.

1882.—One of the early farm newspaper articles concerning the great packing houses appeared in the Country Gentleman, Albany, N. Y., December 7th, 1882, as follows: "A single meat factory, so to speak, the establishment of Armour & Co., with its array of 3,000 employees, disposes of every day of 700 or 800 cattle, mostly Teller bred, 5,000 to 10,000 hogs, every one of which is slain on the premises and worked up into all possible products, hardly an item of food being going entirely to waste. A visit to this establishment is of the utmost interest to those who care at all for the welfare of mankind that can be accomplished by system, division of labor, co-operation and the employment of steam-driven machinery for the relief of human muscle."

1882.—Lowest wheat, in December, 91 cents; highest, in April, $1.10.

1883.—Secretary, owned by the Duke of Westminster, won the English Derby in 2:34 3-5, quick finishing second.

1883.—The urethral test for tuberculosis first performed was considered as practical by Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

1883.—Chittagong, bred, was foaled at Eaton Hall, seat of the Duke of Westminster. He died at Menlo Park, California, nine years later. He started in sixteen races and won them all, including the English Derby, two thousand guineas, and also the Breeders' Stakes, which paid $15,000 for him. He was a majestic bay, 16.1 hands, and considered to be the grandest thoroughbred of his day.

1883.—The Wyandotte breed of fowls received their name in this year. It was propagated by John P. Ray, of Hemlock, N. Y., by crossing a Sussex male with the yellow "Chittagong," which he named Sebright Cohins, Rev. A. B. Baker and Mr. Benson also propagated Wyandotte fowls.

1883.—Roan Boy, Shorthorn steer, champion of American Fat Stock Show, Exhibited by Mr. John Ward, of Normal, Ill.

1883.—Peter Coller, of New York, patented an invention for recovering sugar from beagase, or refuse of sugar cane and sorghum.

1883.—American Red Polled Cattle Society organized, J. C. Murray, of Maquoketa, Iowa, Secretary.

1883.—First volume of the North Wales Black Cattle Herd Book issued; the second in 1886.

1883.—Percheron Horse Stud Book established in France.

1883.—April 18th.—R. Gibson, of Delaware, Ontario, and Rigdon, Huston & Son sold Shorthorns at Dexters Park, Chicago, and thirty-two animals were sold for $33,615, an average of $1,114.35. The highest animal in the sale was the Filly of His Excellency D'Aubigny, sold to Charles DeGratt, of Winona, Minn., for $6,996.

1883.—De Laval cream separators first introduced in the United States.

1883.—First year that middling upland cotton reached 26 cents per pound in New York City.

1883.—The Grove, 3d. Hereford bull, at nine years old sold by B. Rogers, $4,250, in England.

1883.—April 19th.—Two Shorthorn sales: Launcelot Palmer's Scotch at Dexters Park, twenty-five head averaged $625. Bowery Hall Park, forty-six head, averaged $325.50.

1883.—Lowest wheat, in October, 99 cents; highest, in April, $1.143.

1883.—St. Blake, the famous race horse and sire, won the English Derby for Sir F. Johnstone, the time being 2:48 2-5. He was the son of Hermit in succession that won the Derby.

1883.—September 30th.—Jay-Eye-See trots in 2:10 3-5, established the world's gelding record.

1883.—The Allen Shorthorn cattle records purchased by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association for $25,000.

1883.—The London Mark Lane Express says: "The dead-meat trade is heating the live-cattle trade in the United States, and it would be a case of the trans-Atlantic business if it had fair play."

1884.—The Bureau of Animal Industry established to investigate and report upon domestic animal diseases.

1884.—At the St. Louis Cattle Growers' Convention, b-i, in November, 1884, Mr. C. E. W. Sanford, Secretary of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association, said: "At this time there is an irresistible conflict between the beef industry and the slaughtermen. The live stock dealer, the middleman, is only a speculator, and the middleman, the owner of the beef, and the control of this trade will be narrowed down to the ranchmen and the slaughtermen."

1885.—At the Cattlemen's Convention, held at St. Louis, November 17, 1885, Mr. Isaac H. Knox, then President of the St. Louis Stock Yard Company, said, one thing to kill cattle and another to dispose of the carcass. Slaughtering is the cheapest part of the whole business, but the thing to find is a market. To sell the carcass cold requires cold-storage houses in the East, and as it costs at least $5,000 to build the smallest cold-storage house, it can easily be understood that to conduct a business of such a character requires enormous capital."

1885.—In this year a Shropshire record was established in Indiana, by James Levering, Albert Henderson, Walter J. Quick, John L. Thompson, I. J. Farquhar, Geo. Brown, Mr. Levering's association and is known to-day as the American Shropshire Registry Association.

1885.—A variety of long-staple upland cotton named "Cook," after the originator, was selected this year in a field of ordinary cotton by Mr. W. M. Cook, of Newman, Miss. Extensively cultivated in the Delta Region of Mississippi.

1885.—Beginning of four-years' low prices of wheat. Lowest price for No. 1, cash wheat, $1.39, in December, 92 cents, highest of the year, in February, 96 cents.

1885.—A dead heat was run in the English Derby between Mr. J. J. Million's great horse, St. Gatien, by Rotherhill, and Sir J. Willoughby's Harvester, by Stirling. The time was 2:46 1-5. This was the first time in history that the Derby went undecided.

1885.—April, National Stockman, published at East Liberty, Pa., mentions 114½-pound Delaine Merino sheep fed by James McClelland, of South Fork, Pa., which sold at seven cents per pound.


1885.—May 19th.—National Meeting of Wool Growers presided over by Hon. C. Delano at Chicago.

1885.—The Molonnondah Stud Book established in France.
1881, June 11th and 12th.—A. C. Hamilton held a sale of Shorthorns at his farm near Lexington, Ky., at which average of $832.30 was made on 109 head.

JAY-EYE-SEE.—Picture taken in his old age. This famous black gelding by Dictator was the first 2:10 trotter, having trotted a mile in that time in 1881. Eight years later, in 1889, having changed his gait, he took a record of 2:09 1/4 as a pacer. He is therefore the progeny of combination trotter and pacer of the world.

1881, August 1st.—Jay-Eye-See; a black gelding, became the first 2:10 trotter, establishing that record at Providence, R. I. He was a son of Dictator, his dam Midnight by Pilot, Jr., and was driven by Edward Bither. The next day Maud S., driven against time at Cleveland, Ohio, set the mark at 2:09 1/4, and later in the year, at Lexington, Ky., brought it to 2:09 1/4.

1881, August 28th.—At Leominster, England, the stallion sold Lord Wilson, at nine years old, sold for $20,000.

1881, Clarence Kirklevington, the 2,100-pound White Shorthorn, won the championship at the Chicago Fat Stock Show.

1881, National Norman Horse Association incorporated under name of National French Draft Horse Association.

1881, September 6th.—Drake Carter, a son of Ten Broek, fixed the three-mile running record at 3:24 at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y. He carried 110 pounds in going the distance.

1884, October.—Famous Poland-China boar, Bravo, 337, bought of Klever Bros., of Bloomingsburg, Ohio, by Walker & Son, of New Madison, Ohio, for $200.

1885, October 9th.—At Chicago, Johnstown, the great pacer, by Joe Bassett, dam by Ned Forrest, set the pacing record at 2:06 1/4.

1885, November 15th.—In a few remarks addressed to the Cattlemen's Convention at St. Louis, Dr. W. E. Sherman said: "sometimes deplore the disappearance of the buffalo, elk and antelope; but although these animals have disappeared, you have replaced them with probably 25,000,000 of fine bred stock which supply us with meat and supply too much of the meat which is eaten in Europe."

1885, In January, 1885, the Commercial Bulletin of Boston expressed satisfaction at a decision of Judge Cooley, fixing rates on dressed beef 75 per cent. higher than the rate for live cattle. Attention to this discrimination against dressed beef was invited by an article in the National Live Stock Journal of January 6, 1885.

1885, F. W. Marlin, of California, planted Smyrna seeds from best ligs imported by the wholesale grocery house of H. K. Thuer & Co., of New York, from which were grown large and flourishing trees.

1885, On March 10, 1885, a London paper announced that P. H. Armour & Co. had sold five million cans of fresh and canned beef to be used by the British army then doing service in the Sudan. To supply this contract required 70,000 head of live cattle.

1885, The Boston Daily Advertiser of March 11, 1885, announced an auction sale of Western dressed beef, the first sale of its kind ever held in that city. Over 500 market men were assembled. The beef was sent there in refrigerator cars by the St. Louis Beef Canning Company, Wm. H. Monroe, Manager. At first the hind quarters sold at $14 1/2 cents, and fore quarters at 5 1/2 cents per pound; later the prices ranged from $1 1/2 to 10 cents for hind quarters and 5 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents for fore quarters.

1885, Dr. W. S. Caruthers, of Cotulla, Texas, a retired army surgeon, associated with Mr. T. K. Koch, originated a machine whereby the abundant blood in Southern Texas, could be cut up and fed to cattle. Later on pear burners were invented to help the cattle on as a further improvement in pear feeding.

1885, First meeting of the Society of American Fellows held in this year. Mr. John Torpe was President.

1885, The English Derby was won by Lord Hastings's Melton in 2:41 1/4, Paradox finishing second. The winner was sired by Master Kildare.

1885, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, his first term, serving four years.

1885, National Live Stock Exchange organized. President, W. H. Thompson, Jr.; Vice-President, Levi D. Doud; Secretary, C. W. Baker; Treasurer, G. W. Shannon.

1885, Riley's Favorite, one of the recognized varieties of corn, originated in this year by James Beek, of Thornhill, Ind.

1885, In this year a chestnut horse named Bill, but of pedigree unknown, trotted eighteen miles in harness, in a race, in 55 1/6.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL.—Champion at the St. Louis Fair. Owned by M. E. Moore, of Cameron, Mo.


1885, July.—J. J. Coffman, of Danvers, Ill., bought of Klever Bros., of Bloomingsburg, Ohio, the famous Poland-China bull Tecumseh, 1323, for $500.

1885, August.—Clingenstone, by Rysdylk, and Guy, by Kentucky Prince, trotting together as a team, against time, set the mile record at 2:17.

1885, "Dandy," seven-months-old Davis Victoria boar, winner of grand sweepstakes over all other breeds at World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition, New Orleans, La.

1885, Mr. J. B. Warren, of Larchwood, Iowa, imported thirteen head of North Wales Black Cattle from the Island of Anglesea.
1885.—Princess, 2d, a Jersey cow, owned by Mrs. S. M. Shoemaker, of Baltimore, Md., reported as having made over 45 pounds of butter in one week. Actual 46 and 50-64ths pounds. The milk yield was 16 per cent. fat.

1885.—Mr. J. C. Duncan, of Normal, Ill., imported “Normandie” cattle from France.

1885.—Mr. Albert Montgomery, of New Orleans, La., imported Brahman or "Bouchar" cattle from India.

1885.—The Hereford steer Regulus, exhibited by Foxler & Van Natta, champion steer at the American Fat Stock Show.

1885.—Lowest wheat, in March, 73½ cents; highest, in April, 91½ cents.

1885.—December.—"The champion beef animal at Birmingham and London, England, Mr. Clement Stephenson's Hereford heifer Luxury, yielded the extraordinary and hitherto unexampled proportion of 78¾ per cent. of dead meat," This is from John Coleman’s Book on Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of Great Britain.

1886.—Hereford steer Rudolph, Jr., exhibited by George Morgan, champion steer at the American Fat Stock Show. First of the pony class to win the prize. His age was 883 days and show weight 1,550 pounds.

1886.—March.—Tennessee importation of Jacks and Jennets from Spain by J. D. & W. H. Goodpasture and R. R. Hilyard first.

1886.—At the Weatherford Convention of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers’ Association, held in March, 1886, there were two resolutions adopted in regard to dressed beef, and the second one grew out of the fact that the Eastern railroads in the hands of a pool controlled by Commissioner Fink had arranged a discrimination against dressed beef. The action taken by the Texas cattle raisers was as follows: "Resolved, That we believe it to be to the interest of the producers and consumers as fostering competition among buyers in our principal Western markets and among sellers in the Eastern markets that the rates of transportation on dressed beef and live cattle be not to one. Resolved, That we endorse Commissioner Fink’s action in advancing the rate on dressed beef to the Eastern markets."

1886.—Ormonde, the celebrated son of Ben d'Or, owned by the Duke of Westminster, was the victory in the English year, winning in 2:15.3-5 from that grand horse The Bard, which finished second.

1886.—August 2d.—An act of Congress was passed specially authorizing the use of harmless butter color.

1886.—Suffolk sheep first given a class in English Royal Agricultural Exhibitions.

1886.—First Yorkshire hogs recorded in Canada.

1886.—Highest price for middling upland cotton on New York market: Market below 30 cents, for the first time in forty-four years. Highest price of the year, $2.16 cents; lowest, $1.20-16 cents per pound.

1886.—Mr. F. Roedling, banker of San Francisco and proprietor of Pancho Creek Nurseries of Fresno, sent his foreman, C. S. West, to Smyrna, and was successful in obtaining the cuttings of the best pasha figs; most important step towards establishing this industry in the United States.

1886.—May.—At Latonia Race Track, Kentucky, a mile and one-eighth race record of 1:59½ was made by the horse Judge Jackson, a son of Buckden.

1886.—August 29th.—Windsor, the son of the great Ten Broek, made a mile and one-eighth over hurdles at the Westside Track, Chicago, in 1:56 1/2.

1886.—Kerry cattle from Ireland imported into the United States by Mr. Edward Kemp, of Rumsen Neck, N. J.

1886.—First volume of American Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Record.

1886.—Lowest wheat, in October, 69¾ cents; highest, in January, 81¼ cents.

1887.—Daisy D. and Silver Tail, the former by Black Steer, the other by Tempest, Jr., paced a mile as a team in 2:18½. It was not extremely fast, but fast, considering the period.
1887.—Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton, by Hampton, proved the winner of the English Derby in 2:45, The Baron finishing second.

1887, May 1st.—In this month were delivered at Cooledge, Kansas, and Lamar, Colo., 1,052 Hereford, Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Augus bulls, contracted by C. C. Campbell and E. J. Hunt to J. V. Farwell & Co., for the 3,000,000-acre ranch of the Capitol Syndicate in the Panhandle of Texas, the largest delivery of its kind in history.

1887.—Mr. Cobb Gavitt, of Evergreen Park, near Ashley, Ohio, imported three Shorthorn ponies bought of the Marquis of Londonderry.

1887, June.—Live Stock Breeders' Directory of the United States and Canada published by Philip H. Hale, of St. Louis, Mo.

1887.—Importation of Simmental cattle to this country by John Dick, of Quincy, Ill.

1887.—F. A. Thomas, of Chicago, and Mr. Rucker Earl, of Cobden, Ill., revolutionized the fresh fruit transportation by shipments to all parts of the United States.

1887, June 21st.—In a hurdle race at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., Buckden, an aged horse by Buckden, made the fast record for two and a quarter miles of 1:46. He carried 135 pounds.

1887.—Johnston, the great son of Joe Bassett, dam Cary mare, by Ned Forrest, placers one-mile winning record at Saratoga at 2:38 1/4. This was in a competitive race.

1887.—D. M. Moniger's Dr. Glick, Shorthorn steer, champion at American Fat Stock Show.

1887, July 5th.—Notable shipment of a carload of tomatoes from Humboldt, Tennessee, sold at the Rev., and consigned to Charles Richardson, of Newport, Ky., revolutionized the commencement of truck farming in West Tennessee.

1887, September.—First carload of Colorado celery shipped East by C. T. Fort from Denver, Colo.

1887.—American Essex Association incorporated in Illinois.

ESSEX BOAR—MODEL JIM, 1881. First-prize and sweepstakes winner at the St. Louis Fair, both years, 1901 and 1902; also winner of many other first prizes. Never defeated in the show ring. Breed and owned by Peter Miller & Son, of Belleville, Ill.

1887, November 1st.—Opening of the Sioux City Stock Yards of Iowa for business; M. S. Gentry, President, and Treasurer. D. T. Hedges; Vice-President, W. F. Hedges; Secretary, Ed. Hankinson. These three with A. S. Garretson and W. V. Hedges constituted the Board of Directors.

1887.—Galloway steer, winner at Smithfield Show, weighing 2,164 pounds.

1887.—Introduction of commercially valuable introductions for artificial matchmaking dates from this year.

1887.—Lowest wheat, in August, 66.6 cents; highest, in September, 94.2 cents.

1887.—In this year the experiment of disposing of California fruit at auction was tried in New York by Messrs. Sgobel & Day, at that time agents for the California Fruit Union, and the result proved favorable.

1888.—The Aberdeen-Augus steer, Dot, exhibited by Mr. Imboden, champion at the American Fat Stock Show. Age, 863 days, and show weight, 1,515 pounds.

1888, May 5th.—The Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamer "Occidental" sailed from Melbourne, Australia, with 500 tons of Australian supplies, reaching London June 12th, mostly good, in good condition. Beginning of ocean commercial refrigeration.

1888.—Heinriegel, a German chemist and investigator, announced that spores on the leguminous plants were colonies of bacteria, and that their work was to take up nitrogen from the air and convert it into plant food.

1888.—In this year the White Wyandotte was discontinued as a breed by the American Poultry Association. The credit of their origin is given to Geo. W. Towle, of Truxton, N. Y., and E. M. Briggs, of Wyandote, N. Y.

1888, August 21st.—The record for a mile and three-sixteenths, which is 2:12, was made by a four-year-old, by Fellowcraft, at Saratoga, N. Y.

1888, September 17th.—Organization of the American Holstein Association of Jacks and Jennets at Springfield, III., President, Chas. E. Leonard, of Bell Air, Mo.; Vice-President, Albert Abbb, of Taylorville, III.; Secretary, W. H. Goodpasture, of Nashville, Tenn.; Treasurer, Major Wm. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo.

1888.—Johnston paced a mile under saddle in 2:11 1/2, breaking the record of 2:11 3/4, held since by Billy Boyce, a son of Old Corliss; Johnston's feat has never been excelled.

1888.—Pulled Durham cattle first recognized as a distinct breed by the Central and State Fair. Exhibitors, Shaford & Clawson and Captain W. S. Miller.

1888, October 19th.—Sunol, a bay filly, placed the one-mile record at San Francisco in 2:20 1/4.

1888.—J. D. & W. H. Goodpasture, of Nashville, Tenn., made the largest individual jack and jennet importation—fifty-seven head.

1888.—Lowest wheat, in April, 71.4 cents; highest, in September, caused by the Hutchinson Corner, $2.00, declining to $1.04 the next day.

1888.—Prof. W. M. Hays, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, began a series of systematic wheat experiments of invaluable service to the wheat growers of the country.

1888, November.—The lamb-feeding industry in Larimer county, Colorado, commenced by Bennett Bros., of Fort Collins, purchasing 220 Mexican lambs in which they intended feeding corn at Paxton, Neb.; but, being snowbound in transit, the lambs were brought to Fort Collins and fed on alfalfa, with corn added to the ration later. The result was that they gained rapidly in flesh and condition and top dressed at $3.40 per 100 pounds. By the year 1900 the lamb-feeding industry of Colorado had increased to 351,225 head in one season.

1888.—Iron framework first used in greenhouse construction in this year and came rapidly into use.

1888.—Ayrshire, owned by the Duke of Portland, a horse sired by Hampton, won the English Derby, and also established the fastest time in its history to that date, of 2:42 1/5.

1888.—An American ship imported twenty-five fine jacks and Jennets from Spain. Exhibited at the St. Louis Fair.

1888.—Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, determined upon a line of investigation of Southern cattle fever, resulting in the adoption of the tick theory as the cause of the disease. The experiments were conducted by Dr. F. L. Kilborne.

1889.—Shorthorn steer Riveron exhibited by Elbert & Fall, champion at the American Fat Stock Show.

1889.—The white variety of Orpington fowls established a breed that dates from this year.

1889.—The Department of Agriculture imported rooted suckers of the Date Palm from Algerian Sahara and Egypt and sent them to New Mexico, Arizona and California.
1889.—The Duke of Portland won the English Derby with the horse Donovan, which was sired by Galopin. The time was 2:44 2-5. A horse named San Miguel was second.

1889.—In the year 1889 the legislators of the state of Virginia enacted a law which was intended to shut dressed beef out from that state. The law prohibited the offering for sale of fresh meat at places 100 miles or more distant from the places of slaughter unless it had been inspected by the local inspectors of Virginia, for which inspection the owner of the meat had to pay one cent per pound. The inspection alone amounted to from $6.00 to $10.00 per head. It was pronounced unconstitutional. This was an example of state enactments passed for the purpose of interfering with interstate commerce and more especially to please the butchers who were trying to kill the dressed-beef trade by law.

1889.—The “Carmen” peach originated from seed planted by J. W. Stubenrauch, of Mexia, Texas. Early variety and comparatively few from root.

1889.—Through influence of Prof. H. E. Van Demen, Pomologist, and Prof. C. V. Riley, Entomologist, the United States Department of Agriculture secured and distributed Capri fig cuttings from Turkey.

1889.—Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, and served four years.

1889.—Union Cold Storage Company of Chicago, first Western establishment to offer mechanical refrigeration for general storage, apples being the first fruit stored.

1889.—February 11th.—Hon. Norman J. Colman, of Missouri, editor and proprietor of the Rural World, appointed the first Secretary of Agriculture by President Grover Cleveland. Previously the highest officer of the Agricultural Department was Commissioner.

1889.—Lowest wheat, in June, 75½ cents; highest, in February, $1.05 ½.


1889.—August 30th.—The fastest half mile on the running turf was made by Geraldine at New York in 1:46. It was on a straight course, and the record was 1 1/2 seconds. Geraldine was by Grinstead, and four years old when this record was made.

November 11th.—At Terre Haute, Ind., Axtell trot s mile in 2:12, establishing three-year-old and stallion record.

November 14th.—American Polled Durham Breeders’ Association organized, President, Wm. W. Crane, of Tippecanoe City, Ohio; Secretary, A. E. Burleigh, of Mazon, Ill.

1889.—Luke M. Emerson, of Bowling Green, Mo., imported Catalanian Jacks.

1889.—Jeremiah M. Rush, of Wisconsin, Secretary of Agriculture under President Benjamin Harrison.

1889.—The American Agriculturist corn contest for the largest yield of corn on one measured acre. Grand prize won by Zachariah Jordan Drake, of Mariano county, South Carolina, who grew 255 bushels of shelled corn or 223 bushels crib-cured corn at a cost of 11 cents per bushel. Second prize won by Alfred Rose, of Yates county, New York, who grew 213 bushels of shelled corn or 151 bushels of crib-cured corn at a cost of 16 cents per bushel. Third prize won by George Gartner, of Pawnee county, Nebraska, who grew 171 bushels of shelled corn or 151 bushels of crib-cured corn at a cost of 17 cents per bushel.

1890.—The records of this year enumerates 556 seed farms in the United States, containing 19,850 acres of which 96,567 acres were actually producing seed crops.

1890.—Silver Mine, a standard variety of white corn, originated in this year by J. H. Beazley, of Sibley, III.

1890.—February 20th.—The National Live Stock Reporter established at the St. Louis National Stock Yards by Philip H. Hale.

1890.—Center of United States population, twenty miles east of Columbus, Ind.

1890.—Babcock Cream Tester invented by Dr. S. M. Babcock, of Madison, Wis., and generously given over to public use and gratuitous at charge.

1890.—The United States Census reported 4,561,641 farms in the United States, an increase of 555,734 in ten years.

1890.—Dispersion of the Cruickshank Short Horn, the breed being 82 years old.

1890.—Great improvement in cream separators by Baron von Eecholdselfler, of Germany. Hand separator made possible by Alpha disc system.

1890.—The Holstein cow, Pauline Paul, owned by J. H. Butcher & Son, of Pawling, N. Y., reported as having made 1,153 and 641 3-4ths pounds of butter in one year.

1890.—May 1st.—First alfalfa sown on Woodland Farm, Ohio, by Joseph E. Wing. Really the beginning of successful alfalfa culture east of the Missouri river.

1890.—Village postal delivery recommended by Postmaster-General Washburn, a forerunner of Rural Free Delivery.

1890.—July 8th.—The record for seven-eighths of a mile, running over a straight course, was placed by Bell B., a five-year-old, at 1:23 3/4, at Mammouth Park, with 103 pounds up. Bella B. was by Enquirer.

1890.—Louisiana became first in rank of rice-growing states, displacing South Carolina.
1890.—Illinois State Fair at Peoria. Great contest of champion Shorthorn bulls. Cup Bearer, Phenomenon, Goldstick and Young Abbottsbrn, the latter the victor; weighed 2,800 pounds; owned by T. S. Merhury, of Kentucky.

1890.—The English Derby was won by Sir James Miller's Sanfoin, by Springfield. There were only eight starters, and LeNord was second. The time was 2:49 

1890, July 17th.—Banquet the mighty race horse, placed the record for the Derby distance in a mile and a quarter at 2:36, at Monmouth Park over a straight course. Banquet was by Imported Raymond d'Or, and was one of the greatest horses that ever lived.

1890, August 20th.—The fastest horse running record for a quarter of a mile was made by Bob Wade, a four-year-old, at Butte, Mont. The time was 0:214.

1890.—Movement of the number of farms in the United States, eighty-two miles south by west of Indianapolis, in Washington county, Indiana.

1890.—The Shorthorn steer Nonseuch, exhibited by W. H. Renick, champion at the Chicago Fat Stock Show.

1890, August 28th.—The famous running horse, B. W., made the phenomenal mile record of 1:53.12 at Monmouth Park over a straight course in a race against time. Salvator was by Imported Prince Charlie. When he performed this feat he was a four-year-old and carried 114 pounds.

1890.—Lowest wheat, in February, 715 cents highest, in August, 5.63 cents.

1896.—Swine in Ireland, 1,579,366 head, the largest number known in that country.

**PEN PAVING**—Saddle stallion. Owned by Dr. W. L. Hockaday, of Richmond, Ky., Winner at Louisville Ky.) State Fair, Representative American saddle horse.

1891.—The American (formerly National) Saddle Horse Breeders' Association organized at Louisville, Ky., and issued the first volume of the American Saddle Horse Register that year following.

1891.—Allerton, one of the greatest race horses and sires of extreme speed in the history of the trotting turf, was sent a mile trotting to Magun, and set the trotting mark at 2:14. He was sired by Jay Bird, and his dam was Gussie Wilkes, by Manbridge Boy.

1891.—In this year the unique performance of three horses trotting a mile a day was made in the fast time of 2:14. The horses were Belle Hamlin, bay mare Globe, bay gelding; and Justina, bay mare; all by Almorp, Jr.

1891.—Captain S. F. Fountain, United States Cavalry, with mounted detachment, rode eighty-four miles in eight hours, a record of horse endurance.

1891.—The Berry Farmer, published by B. F. Smith at Lawrence, Kansas, one of the earliest fruit publications of the West. Short-lived but valuable.

1891, June 23d.—Kingston, the son of the great Spendthrift, carrying 123 pounds, set the mark for the Fifinuity Course, which is 170 feet less than three-fourths of a mile, in 1:58. The performance was made at Coney Island, N. Y.

![SUNOL](image)

**SUNOL**, 2:08 

1891.—Sunol, bay mare by Electioneer, dam Waxana, by General Benton, became champion trotter, clipping a half second off the record established by Maud S. in 1885 and reducing the world's mark to 2:08 

1891.—Two-year-old Hereford steer Hickorynut, exhibited by W. S. Van Natta, champion at the American Fat Stock Show. At 251 days his weight was 1,629 pounds.

1891, September 3d.—At Independence, Iowa, Direct, black horse by Director, paces in 2:06, making a new record.

1891.—The Blanche Ferry, a descendant of the Painted Lady, first valuable variety of the modern sweet pea, introduced by American seedmen.

1891.—The largest week's receipts of cattle at any market were recorded at Chicago during the week ending September 19th, the total being 95,524 head.

1891.—First two-billion-bushel corn crop in the United States; officially 2,600,014,000 bushels.

1891, November.—At the Chicago Dairy Show the Brown Swiss cow Brienz, owned by Abe Bourquin, of Nokomis, Ill., made 9,722 pounds of butter-fat in three days, being the largest yield in public competition.

1891.—Three-year-old beef cattle dropped from classes of the American Fat Stock Show.

1891.—Lowest wheat, in July, 55 cents; highest, in April, 5.16. 

1891.—Horse named The Common, by economy, owned by Sir F. Johnston, was the winner of the English Derby. The time made, 2:56 4-5, was the second slowest in its history. Gouverneur ran second.

1891.—The pacer Joe Jefferson made the fastest record for four miles in harness, his time being 3:12. This record was made against time.

1891.—The Smyrna fig first hand pollinated by Dr. Risen at Niles, Calif. 

1891, November 16th.—At Stockton, Calif., Arion trots in 2.16%, the world's two-year-old record.

1891, November 17th.—Palo Alto establishes a world's record by trotting a mile in 2:08 %.
1891, December 9th.—At the St. Louis National Stock Yards first exhibition of car-loads of live stock for prizes in pens of a public stock yard. Premiums paid by Philip H. Hale, publisher National Live Stock Reporter.

HAPPY MEDIUM, 2:32¼—TROTTING SIRE. By Hambletonian. Sire of Nancy Hanks, 2:04; Riley Medium, 2:10¼; Maxie Cobb, 2:13½; and many others in the 2:15 list. From copyright photo by permission of Schreiber & Sons of Philadelphia, Pa.

1892, February 4th.—German Hanoverian and Oldenburg Coach Horse Association of America organized. President, A. H. Herbert, of Greeley, Iowa; Secretary, Jeptha Crouch, of Lafayette, Ind.

1892, April 27th.—First car-load of tomatoes from Florida shipped to England.

1892, June 5th.—Sir John, by Sir Mordred, took a record of 2:14¼ for a mile and five-sixteenths over the New York Jockey Club Course.

MASCOT, 2:04—PACING GELDING. In the year 1892, for the first time, a trotter, Nancy Hanks, and a pacing, MASCOT, divided the honor of being the fastest light-harness performer.

1892, November 5th.—Direct races a mile in 2:06½, making a world's stallion record. This at Columbus, Tenn.

1892, November 10th.—Western Holstein-Friesian Association incorporated. President, M. E. Moore, of Cameron, Mo.; Vice-President, E. F. Irwin, of Richfield, Minn.; Treasurer, J. B. Zinn, of Topeka, Kas.; Secretary, W. F. Whitney, of Marshall, Mo.

1892, Lowest wheat, in October, 66½ cents, highest, 91½ cents, in February.


1893, Early in this year California made her first attempt to export fruit to England under the general management of the Heald Trust Company. The orange growers of Azusa, Duarte and Covina, Los Angeles county, contributed the fruit. One car, containing 296 boxes, left New York on the steamer Teutonic on March 5th, consigned to L. Connolly & Co., of Liverpool. The consignment was a success. The authority of this statement is Bailey's Annals of Horticulture.

1893, Lowest wheat, in July, 54½ cents, highest, in April, 58 cents.
1893.—Nightingale, by Mambrino King, dam by Hambletonian, 5 1/2, placed the three-mile trotting record at 2:51 1/4.

1893.—Mascot, bay gelding, by Deceiver, divided honors with the trotting mare Nancy Hanks by reducing the one-mile pacing record to 2:04. This at Terre Haute, Ind., September 15th.

1893.—American Yorkshire Association organized, Hon. W. M. Liggett, President; and Major Am. W. Wilcox, Secretary.

1893.—September 15th.—Flying Jib, bay gelding by Algona, places a mile in 2:04 at Chicago, equaling the world’s record. This was a performance against time.

1893.—October 17th.—Fantasy, bay mare by Chimes, trot in 2:08 1/2, at Nashville, Tenn., establishing the world’s record for three-year-old fillies.

1893.—October 15th.—At Nashville, Tenn., Director, by Director, trot in 2:05 1/4, establishing a world’s four-year-old record.

1893.—The San Jose scale, the most dangerous enemy to fruit trees, discovered in New Jersey. It was brought from California upon nursery stock.

1893.—At Lucemburg, Mass., Luther Burbank originated the famous Burbank potato, his first important success in plant improvement.

1893.—Cotton boll weevil first came to notice of Department of Agriculture as important enemy of cotton in Texas.

1894.—July 5th.—The fastest time for a mile and three-eighths was made by Sabine, by Rossington, at Washington Park, Chicago, the record being 2:19 1/2.

1894.—August.—First car of crested cabbage shipped from Denver, Colo., by C. T. Port.

1894.—September 15th.—Robert J., a bay gelding by Hartford, establishes world’s mile pacing record in 2:01 1/2 at Terre Haute, Indiana.

1893.—Dr. C. P. Bailey, of San Jose, Calif., imported two Angora bucks from South Africa.

1893.—Champion beef animal at Columbian Exposition, the Shorthorn beef steer Cup Bearer, exhibited by Milton E. Jones, of Williamsville, Ill.

1893.—Isinglass, by Isonomy, owned by W. H. McAlmont, won the English Derby in 2:45.

1893.—March 10th.—First bottle of “certified milk” delivered by Stephen Francisco, of Essex county, New Jersey.

1893.—F. J. Merrim, pioneer market gardener of Georgia, commenced operations in this year near Atlanta.

1893.—July 4th.—At Kirkwood, Del., Ayres P., a chestnut gelding by Prosper Merriman, trotted a mile against time alongside of a running mate in 2:03 1/2.

1893.—Division of soils organized in the United States Weather Bureau by executive order, afterwards enlarged in Department of Agriculture.

1893.—The fastest team record in a trotting race was placed at 2:51 1/4, by Sally Simmons, a daughter of Simmons, and Sally Adams, by John Burdine, and Roseleaf, a mare by Goldleaf, dam Florence B., by Atlantic.

1893.—September 19th.—Alix, bay mare, by Patroon, driven by Attorney, placed the mile trotting match at 2:05 1/4, at Galesburg, driven by Andy McDowell.

1893.—September 27th.—Adell, bay colt, by Advertiser, establishes world’s trotting record for one mile in 2:23 at Stockton, California.

1893.—The system of putting up cotton in cylindrical bales started at Waco, Texas.

1894.—October 3d.—At Chillicothe, Ohio, Flying Jib, the famous pacer, hitched with a running mate, went the mile in the remarkably fast time of 1:58 1/4, the fastest mile negotiated to that time by a harness horse; but the momentum given by the runner takes some merit from the performance. This style of racing is not now in vogue.

1894.—October 9th.—Maid Marian, the four-year-old daughter of Imported Great Tom, galloped five-eighths of a mile over the New York (straight) Course in 2:05 1/2, breaking all records.

Prize-winning Angora goat.

1882.—J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture during second term of President Cleveland.
1894.—At the Dairy Show in England in this year a pair of Single-comb Buff Orpington fowls were exhibited by Mr. Cook, of Tower House, Orpington, the originator of the breed.

1894.—Lowest No. 2 cash wheat in September, 36 cents; highest, in April, 62½ cents.

1894.—American Agriculturist changed from a monthly to a weekly publication.

1894.—Champion beef animal at American Field Show was the Jersey horn steer "Whiskers," exhibited by J. H. Potts & Sons. Weight at 1,048 days, 1,776 pounds.

1894.—Gilbert H. Hicks placed in charge of first government laboratory for testing seeds.

1894.—Lord Roseberry won the English Derby at Epsom, by Hampton. In 2:18 4-5. The field was the smallest in the history of the classic, there being only seven starters.

1895.—The trotting record for three miles of 3:14 HD, in a race, was made by Fairywood, a bay gelding by Milbourne, dam by Fairy Gift.

1895.—February 11th.—Largest receipts of hogs in one day at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, 74,551 head.

1895.—Galloway cattle shown at Birmingham and Smifield.

1895.—April 5th.—Horse and mule market opened at the St. Louis National Stock Yards by John Kirk and T. T. Ruby, commission salesmen, and A. Heiman, mule dealer. John Kirk held the first auction.

1895, September 19th.—The steamship Southern Cross, 5,050 tons register, arrived at Leith, Scotland, laden with cattle, sheep and horses. This was the first large cattle shipment of live animals from a continent opposite the Arctic circle. The voyage was by way of Montevideo, in order to avoid the heat of the Red Sea. The ship's complement consisted of 550 cattle, 188 sheep and 29 horses, all in charge of thirty men. The deaths en route were fifty-two cattle, eighty-two sheep and one horse. The cost of transportation, feed and attendance was $65,25 per head for horses and cattle and $40.00 per head for sheep. The shipment was not a financial success.

1895.—Lowest wheat, in January, 48½ cents, being the lowest on record; highest of the year, in May, 75½ cents.

MR. THOS.: W. CROUCH, mule dealer and representative of the old Broadway Mule Market of St. Louis, who contracted for the removal of the entire mule trade of the city of St. Louis to the National Stock Yards.

1896, February 3d.—The old Broadway horse and mule market at St. Louis, which, beginning at a period around 1853, had become the greatest in the world, was totally abandoned, all of the remaining firms removing to the St. Louis National Stock Yards, where the modern St. Louis horse and mule market had previously been established. The firms which moved across the river were the Western Sale Stables Company; Maxwell & Crouch Mule Company; Sparks Bros.; Charles Cahn & Son; B. B. Wease, Levy & Co.; and J. D. Guyton & Co. That day's receipts were 1,572 head.

1896.—Lord Rosebery won the English Derby for the second time with Sir Visto, a son of Barcaldine. Time, 2:43 2-5.

1896.—This year the maximum crop of Sea Island cotton in the United States was grown, there being 165,516 bales reported to the United States government as the crop of 1896.

1896.—In this year the record of 2:30 for a mile was made by a four-in-hand of trotters, consisting of Damiana, a chestnut mare; Helmiat, a chestnut gelding; and Maud V. and Nutsha, also chestnut mares; all sired by Nutmeg.

1896.—March 24th.—Patent for a single-disc plow granted to C. A. Hardy, and manufactured by the Texas Disc Plow Co.

1896.—At Madison Square Garden Live Stock Show was the Hereford Steer "Jack," a yearling, was grand champion.

1896, June.—Top native cattle at Chicago sold at $4.65 per 100 pounds, the lowest in about twenty-five years.

1896.—Mr. Arnold Cooper, of Richmond, Natal, South Africa, noticed grasshoppers to be dying from fungus disease. The knowledge since used for destruction of the grasshopper pest.

1896.—The Prince of Wales' entry Persimmon, a son of St. Simon, won the English Derby from a field of eleven in the last time of 2:42, St. Frusquin running second.

MR. A. HEIMAN, mule dealer, who— as the only operator in the yards at the time — established the greatest modern mule market at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.
1896, June 6th.—The use of harmless coloring matter in the manufacture of cheese was specially authorized by law.

1896, September 24th.—John R. Gentry, hay horse by Ashland Wilkes, paces a mile in 2:00½, establishing a world’s record.

1896.—Buff Orpington fowls established as a distinct family in this year.

1896.—Vegetable canning on commercial basis. Record for United States and Canada. 3,511,188 cases of tomatoes and 2,076,515 cases of canned corn. Each case contained two dozen standard cans.

1896, October 1st.—First Rural Free Delivery Postal Routes established in this country at Halltown, Utivia and Charlestown, W. Va. Hon. Wm. L. Wilson was Postmaster-General.

1896.—Lowest wheat, in June, 58½ cents; highest, in November, 94½ cents.

1897, January 1st.—The West Philadelphia Stock Yard Company succeeded the old Stock Yard Company, which had been in business since 1876. Officers of the new company: Thos. B. Shriver, President; and Joseph M. Harlan, Secretary and Treasurer. Board of Directors—Thos. B. Shriver, S. W. Allerton, D. H. Sherman, D. B. Martin, J. M. Fuller, W. M. Fuller and Joseph M. Harlan.

1897.—At the meeting of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations a committee was appointed, consisting of Professors Lazenby, M. Jenkins, Carol. Lazenby, McCarthv and Mr. Gilbert H. Hicks, to draw up rules and regulations for seed testing.

1897.—Galtie mare, owned by J. Gubbins, captured the English Derby in 2:41, Velasquez being second. The winner was sired by Kendal, a horse of no great prominence.

1897.—Wm. McKinley, President of the United States, serving four years and until re-elected, when he died at the hands of the assassin.

1897.—New era in rice culture, “Providence” rice dependent upon rainfall and hand plowing, succeeded by irrigation and thorough machinery methods.

1897.—James Wilson, of Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture appointed by President McKinley.

1897.—First commercial seed testing laboratory in the United States established by Mr. Frank Semper at Bloxhedge, Md.

1897.—At the American Fat Stock Show the Hereford steer “Black” was champion; a two-year-old, weighing 1,839 pounds.

1897, May 26th.—Handpress, the remarkable son of Hanover, in his two-year-old form, with 100 pounds up, set the four-and-one-half furlong record at 1:52 at the New York Jockey Club meeting.

1897.—First Blaxland imported pure-bred Angora goats into New South Wales, Australia, from the Island of Tasmania—the pioneer flock of the modern Angora industry in New South Wales.

1897.—Seed and plant introduction first undertaken by the Department of Agriculture on systematic scale.

1897, June.—Experiments in pasteurization of cream for the purpose of improving the keeping qualities of butter were conducted at Boston Creamery, Newton, Kansas, by I. H. Monrad, Special Agent Dairy Division, United States Bureau of Animal Industry. Results favorable to pasteurization, but not clearly and distinctly so.

1897, July.—At this time the United States Department of Agriculture first began to distribute vaccine virus for the prevention of blackleg in cattle. Age for inoculation, six to twenty-four months.

1897.—Lowest wheat, in April, 64½ cents; highest of the year, in December, $1.09.

1897, October 8th.—At Glen Falls, N. Y., John R. Gentry and Robert J., pacing as a team, against time, set the mark at 2:03.

1897, December 1st.—First auction sale of pure-bred hogs (Berkshires) at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

1897.—Star Pointer, bay horse, by Brown Hal, dam Sweepstakes, by Snow Heels, reduced the pacing mark to 1:56 1/2. This at Readville, Mass., August 26th.

**STAR POINTER, 1:56 1/2.**

1898, January 26th.—The National Live Stock Association organized in Denver, Colo. Officers: John W. Springer, of Denver, Colo., President; Hon. John M. Halt, of Miles City, Mont., Vice-President; George L. Goulding of Denver, Colo., Treasurer; and C. E. Martin, of Denver, Colo., Secretary.

1898, February 12th.—Judge Denny, the five-year-old son of Fresno, placed the turf record for two miles, running at 3:26 1/2. This was done at Oakland, Calif., the horse having 105 pounds up.

1898, March.—Organization of Continental Dorset Sheep Club, with J. Fremont Hickman, President; Joseph K. Wing, Secretary. Purpose: registration and advancement of Dorset sheep.


1898, April 30th.—The steamship Waesland, of the International Navigation Company, left Philadelphia, carrying with other freights an experimental shipment of American eggs for sale in England. The eggs were sold in Manchester. The average price was 15 cents per dozen. Although the market was low at this time and the shipment was a financial failure, it was a pioneer movement, which led to good results. The shipment was made under the direction of the Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

1898, July 16th.—The running record for a mile and a half was made by Goodrich, a son of Patroon, at Washington Park, Chicago, the time being 2:30 1/2.

1898, August 31st.—The two-mile record for a horse race over hurdles was taken by Forrest, the then excellent daughter of Exile, at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., the time being 3:45 2-5. The race was run with 158 pounds up.

1898.—Public attention was first called to the utility of crude petroleum oil in road betterment through experiments made by the county of Los Angeles, in California, where six miles were oiled in that year under the direction of the Supervisors.

1898.—This was the biggest year in hog receipts at any market. Chicago receiving 8,817,114 head.

1898.—Lowest wheat, in October, 62 cents; highest of the year, 81 85, caused by the weather in May.

1898.— Enumeration of cold storage of apples at this time indicated 800 barrels in commercial warehouses, increasing by the year 1902 to 2,978,050 barrels held in winter storage.

1898.—J. W. Larnach’s horse Jeddad the winner of the English Derby in the slow time of 2:17. A horse named Batt was second.

1898.—Cotton crop of season 1898-99 largest up to this time, being 11,275,000 bales.

1898, May 30th.—In a trial against time at Oakland, Calif., the mare Lucretia Vorgia, by imported Brotus, galloped four miles in 1:11. The next best time for the distance is 1:16 1/4, made by The Bachelor, at Oakland.

1898.—Flying Fox, the great son of Orme, owned by the Duke of Westminster, captured the English Derby, making the distance in 2:42 4-5. Damocles ran second.

1899.—Mr. C. F. Bailey, of California, imported one Angora ram from Cape Town.

1899, October 3d.—The three-fourths of a mile running record was broken by Fireman, a son of Raymond d’Or, over the straight course at Morris Park, the time being set at 1:05 3/4.

1899, November 15th.—Kyrrat, a three-year-old, by Teuton, ran two and one-half miles at Newport, Ky., in 2:24 1/2.

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**National Farmer**

**Stock GROWER**

1899.—The National Farmer and Stock Grower, a monthly farm paper, established at the St. Louis National Stock Yards by Philip H. Hale.
1899, December.—Home butter-fat tests of Guernsey cows: First prize, Lily Ella, 216.4 pounds butter; second prize, Lilyita, 7.241. 828.95 pounds butter; third prize, Countess Bishop, 7.689. 521. 71 pounds butter in one year.

1899.—Tunods, the five-year-old son of Florist, ran his record-breaking seven and one-half furlongs at Gulf Boudin in 1:32 1/2.

1899.—Lowest wheat, in December, 64 cents; highest of the year, in May, 79 1/4 cents.

1900.—In this year Col. T. C. Nye, who had a little home place in La Salie county, Texas, near Cotulla, and a windmill which which he pumped to irrigate a small home garden, obtained a few Bermuda onion seeds and planted them, and he raised the first crop of Bermuda onions in the United States. To George Copp, one of Col. Nye's neighbors, is due the credit of raising and shipping the first car of these.

1900.—A valuable variety of long-staple upland cotton, called Sunflower, is the offspring of seeds shipped to an oil mill at Yazoo City, Miss. In this year, and purchased for planting by Marx Schaefer.

1900.—A bi-centenary exhibition of sweet peas held in London in July.

1900.—The Prince of Wales won again the English Derby, this time with Diamond Jinglebe, a son of St. Simon. The time was 2:42, and Simon Dale was second.

1900.—Fourteen incubator patents granted in this year.

1900.—Split-wing distributing shaft improvement in gear of cream separators, invented by John Joseph Bergan, of Orange, New Jersey.

1900.—The United States Census reported 5,769,067 farms in the United States, an increase of 1,175,936 in ten years.

1900.—Center of United States population, twenty miles east of Columbus, Ind.

1900.—Cows, black guling, by McKinney, dam Grace Kaiser, by Kaiser, paced a mile to wason in a race in 2:05 1/2, reducing the mark of 2:08 made in 1899 by Kentucky.

1900.—Pride of the North, a standard variety of corn, originated about this time by F. A. Warner, of Sidney, Ill.

1900.—Center of the number of farms in the United States, 110 miles east by south of St. Louis, in Wayne county, Illinois.

1900.—In a pacing record for teams, Carrier, by Bol Hay and Bohrer Hal tracer, paced four quarters of a mile, going by a mile in 2:13. The best previous record was made in 1892 by Belle Clipper and Thomas Ryder. This record was carried by Octodoron, dam untraced, and Bobby Hal by the same sire, dam by Royal George, Jr.

1900.—February 27th.—At New Orleans, La., John Jamison, a five-year-old, ran a mile and seven-eighths in 3:19, the greatest record for the distance.

1900.—June—Organization of the Illinois Seed Corn Breeders' Association.

1900.—July 21st.—Ovtrim, a six-year-old, carrying 109 pounds, covered the mile track at Washington Park, Chicago, in 1:38.

1900.—The fastest mile trotting record to wagon against time was made by The Abbot, by Chimes, dam Nettie King, by Mambro King, in 2:06 5/8, and reduced the record of 2:07 formerly held by Lucille.

1900.—August 6th.—D. Flatt, Canadian breeder of Berkshire and Durochs, sold fifty-nine head of Chicago, II., for an average of $793.10, the top price being $2,500.

1900.—August 4th.—At Brighton, N. Y., Ethelbert established a record 3:49 for two miles and a quarter. She carried 124 pounds.

1900.—After six years of uninterrupted supremacy for Alix, The Abbot broke the trotting record, establishing a mark of 2:10 4/5. He was sired by Chimes, and his dam was Nettie King, by Mambro King.

1900.—Paris Horse Exposition, September 1st to 10th. Grand champion carriage horse, Sir Walter Gilkey's Hackney stallion, Hedon Squire, Champion Percheron stallion, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman's Castellar, bred by M. Edward Perrott.

1900.—October 13th.—The famous mare Ethelbert negotiated a mile and three-quarters at Morris Park, N. Y., in 2:28 5/8. This record is held jointly with Latson, who established the same time a year later; but the performance of Ethelbert is the more meritorious in that she carried 126 pounds against Latson's 93 pounds.

1900.—November.—The Harpgood Plow Company, of Atton, Ill., commenced the manufacture of the (M. T.) Hancock Adjustable Revolving Disc Plow.

1900.—December 1st.—Permanent Intercollegiate Live Stock Judging Contest instituted, the reward being a memorial called The Spoor Trophy, to be kept by winning teams from year to year, but not to become the property of any college. The trophy was offered by Mr. J. A. Spoor, President of the Chicago Union Stock Yards, and is a great incentive to students in studies of stock judging.

1900.—Lowest wheat in January, 61 1/2 cents; highest, in June, 87 1/2 cents.

ADVANCE—Grand champion steer.

1900, December.—Aberdeen-Angus steer Advance, champion of international Exposition, sold at $1.50 per pound on foot.

1900.—December.—Champion load of cattle at Chicago International Exposition sold at $1.50 per 100 pounds, the highest car-load price on record.

1900.—December 1st to 8th.—First Chicago International Live Stock Exhibition. W. E. Skinner, General Manager.

1900.—December 6th.—At Chicago, the famous Hereford bull March On, 12th, sold at auction by Van Natta & Son, of Fowler, Ill., bought by Moffat Bros. at $3,500.

DOLLY, 5th—Famous Hereford cow.

1900.—December 5th.—At Chicago, the Hereford cow Dolly, 5th, 71,985, and calf, bred by John Hooker, of New London, Ohio, and owned by Clem Graves, of Bunker Hill, Ind., sold to C. A. Jamison, of Peoria, III., at auction, for $2,150, being the record price for any Hereford cow to date.
1900.—At the Paris Universal Exposition, Samuel Haugdahl, of New Sweden, Minn., C. C. was crowned prizemaster for a tub of butter exhibited at the Special Show held in May. This was the only instance during the Exposition in which the highest honor was awarded to an individual exhibitor for a dairy product.

1900.—First American Royal Show at Kansas City, Grand sweepstakes steer, Old Times, 94,034, pure-bred Hereford, exhibited by T. B. Southam, of Chillicothe, Mo.

1901.—The heaviest total of horses and mules ever attracted to any one point up to this time were marketed at St. Louis, the total amount being 17,000 head, this September 2.

1900, December 11th and 12th.—K. D. Armour and James A. Funkhouser sold 106 Herefords at auction at Kansas City for an average of $250 per head.

1900.—Sir John Bennett Lawes, great agricultural experimenter, died at Rothamsted, England, at the age of 86 years.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

1901, January 25th.—At Kansas City, Clerc Graves, of Hunker Hill, Ind., sold the three-year-old Hereford heifer Carnation, 77,764, sire Acrobat, for $3,700, to J. C. Adams, of Missouri, and one-half-year-old Shorthorn cull cow, 43,434, owned by H. D. Roe, of Augusta, Ohio, sold for $2,100, to G. C.大的 year old Mrs. Smithfield, 117,21, to H. E. Cooper, of Websters, Iowa, for $1,000. Average for thirty-seven head, $257.83.

1901, June 6th.—At the combination sale George F. Ward, of Hawarden, Iowa, sold the Shorthorn Duchess of Gloucester, with bull calf at side, for $2,500 to Brown & Randolph, of Indiana, Iowa. Average of sixty Shorthorns at this sale, $748.33.

1901, June 12th.—Sale of Red Polled cattle at Fairfield, Neb., by S. McKelvy & Sons. The cow, Prairie Blossom, 12,493, sold to G. W. Coon, of Nebraska, for $1,900. Average for sixty-three head, $307.65.

1901, June.—The mile running record over a circular track was broken by Brigadier at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., the distance being negotiated in 1:37 4-5.

1901, May 23d.—Blue Girl, a two-year-old, took the record for a mile and a sixteenth in 1:44 at Morris Park, N. Y.


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1901, June.—The mile running record over a circular track was broken by Brigadier at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., the distance being negotiated in 1:37 4-5.

CRESCUSS, 2:92¼.

1901,—On July 26th, Crescuss took the trotting record at 2:92¼ at Cleveland, Ohio, and on August 22d further reduced this mark to 2:92¾. This was at Columbus, Ohio. The first quarter was in 28s; the half, 55¼; three-quarters in 1:30¾. This was at the time the world's trotting record; at this time—in 1901—it is the stallion record. Crescuss is a chestnut horse by the great Robert McGreor, dam by Mambino Howard, and in all his record-breaking performances was driven by his owner, Geo. H. Ketchum.

1901, August 7th.—At Chicago, Geo. Harding & Sons, of Waukesha, Wis., sold forty-three Shorthorns at an average of $65.8s.

1901, August 15th.—Crescuss defeats The Abbot in a famous trotting contest at Brighton Beach. The time was 2:08¾, making world's mile trotting record in a race.

1901, August 22d.—At Columbus, Ohio, Crescuss lowered the trotting record to 2:92¼.

1901.—In this year Hon. F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Kansas, issued a book entitled "Alfalfa," containing directions for planting, growing, and harvesting this excellent forage crop, resulting in immense increase in alfalfa acreage in the United States.

1901, September 5th.—The best record ever made for a mile and seventy yards was established by Jumpey, a three-year-old, carrying 161 pounds. It was 1:42¼, and was made at the Harlem track, Chicago.

1901, October 3d.—McChesney, in his two-year-old form, established the sixth and one-half furlong running record of 1:38 4-5 at Harlem Park, Chicago.

1901, October 3d.—At Newton, Iowa, E. S. Donahay sold fifty-four Shorthorn cattle for an average of $64.33, including the cow, Early Della, at $1,500, and nine other females worth $1,000.
1901.—The English Derby was won by an American, Wm. C. Whitney, with the sensational horse, Volodyevski, a son of Florizel, II. All records for time were broken, the distance being covered in 2:40 4-5.

1901, October 25th.—At Memphis, Tenn., Little Boy, by Kenton, took Jenny, by Lour-fellow, broke the mile pacing record to wagon, against time, putting the mark at 2:01 2/5. The former record, 2:05 4/5, was made by Bumps in 1889.

GUERNSEY COW—MARY MARSHALL. This distinguished cow was the winning cow in the Pan-American model dairy herd, 1901. The six-months' record was 5,611 pounds milk, 5.36 per cent. butter-fat, 303.13 pounds butter-fat, equal to 354.26 pounds churned butter. The profit in butter production was $59.45, the next highest being $51.58.

1901, November 5th.—Mary Marshall, 5,604, winning cow in butter production in Pan-American model dairy herd. Record for six months, 5,611 pounds milk, 5.36 per cent. butter-fat, 303.13 pounds butter-fat, equal to 354.26 pounds churned butter. Profit in production of butter-fat, $59.43 in six months.


BLAISDON PLUTO—Shire stallion, owned and exhibited by Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill. Champion Shire stallion, any age, at the Chicago International Exposition, 1901.

1901, November 7th.—At Chicago, Ill., W. D. Matt, of Hamilton, Canada, sold forty-five Short horn cattle for an average of $1,123.22. Imported Chisty, the Queen of England heifer, sold to J. G. Robbins & Son, of Horace, Ind., for $5,000. The bull, Lord Banff, sold to Geo. E. Ward, of Hawarden, Iowa, for $5,100.

1901, November 14th and 15th.—Breeder's sale of Holstein cattle at the fair, N. Y. Average for the eighty-five head, $121.50. W. C. Hunt, of Liverpool, N. Y., manager.

1901, November 20th and 21st.—First Hereford cattle sale at East St. Louis by T. F. B. Soatham, of Chillicothe, Mo.

1901, December 2d.—The Holstein cow, Mercedes Julie Peters, completes seven-day record of 29 pounds 5.7 ounces of butter at South Side Farm, White Bear Lake, Minn.

1901, December.—Home butter-fat tests of Guernsey cows. First prize, Glennwood Girl, 9th. 9,113, 667.5 pounds butter; second prize, Primrose Trickleys, 7,256, 592.6 pounds butter; third prize, Story of Racinie, 9,629, 599.9 pounds butter in one year.

1901, December 6th.—Galloway cattle sold at Chicago, Ill.; thirty-three head average $285. Sale included Imp. McQuarrie, 11th, of Tarbert, champion Scottish bull, sold to O. N. Moody, of Atlanta, Mo., for $2,900.

1901, December.—Grant champion at International Live Stock Show. The Woods Principal, Hereford steer, 1,645 pounds at twenty-five months, sold by Wm. Soatham for Geo. P. Henry, of Goodenow, Ill.

1901.—Great wheat crop in the United States, 748,160,995 bushels; harvested while the corn crop was drying up.

1901.—Lowest wheat, in July, 63 1/2 cents; highest of the year, in December, 79 1/2 cents.

BROWN SWISS BULL—DUKE OF RIVER MEADOW. Highly representative bull of this fine breed of dairy cattle and first-prize winner at the Pan-American Show of 1901. The Brown Swiss cattle are very handsome in appearance, not unlike the Jerseys, but distinctly larger and with more claims to beef qualities.

1901.—Short corn crop in the United States; yield, 16.7 bushels per acre. Total, 1,552,529,000 bushels; smallest crop since 1894.
fore. Its age is traced back 150 years. She also says that at the old Rhode Island home of Bishop Berkeley, who died in 1755, the apple tree of his day are yet standing.

1902, January 30th and 31st.—Sale of Poland-China swine by Wijn & Mastin, of Muslin, Kas. 105 head sold for an average of $121.27.

1902, February 4th and 5th.—During Aberdeen-Angus cattle sale at Chicago, Ill., the average for twenty years was broken, eighty-two head selling for an average of $87.44. This included bulls and females.

PAT RYAN OF RED CLOUD—Champion Galloway bull at the Chicago International Show, 1906.

1902, February 5th.—"Blackcap Judy," the famous Aberdeen-Angus yearling heifer, was sold for the record price of $6,500. C. H. Gardner, of Blandinville, Ill., was her owner, and M. A. Judy & Son, of Williamsport, Ind., her purchasers.

1902, February 5th.—New high mark in prices of Aberdeen-Angus bulls established. "Prince Ito," sold by M. A. Judy & Son, of Williamsport, Ind., to R. E. Pierce, of Creston, Ill., for $9,100.

1902, February 15th.—Sale of Percheron horses by J. W. & J. C. Robinson, of Wichita, Kas. Twenty-three head made an average of $465.76.

1902, February 25th to 27th.—Combination sale of Hereford cattle at Kansas City. Top price of sale, Mrs. Cross' bull, Royalty's Java, sold for $656. The bull average, thirty-nine head, was $298.15. The female average was $318.15 for ninety-six head. Average for 155 head, $286.45.

1902.—Ard. Patrick, a son of St. Florian, owner of the English Gold Cup Derby, Rising Glass being second. The time was 2:12.5.

1902, March 6th and 7th.—Imp. Spicy Clara, Aberdeen-Angus yearling heifer, International prize winner, sold to Geo. Harding & Son, of Watkesha, Wis., for $1,500. At a Chicago sale of Shorthorns the next average was $455.60 for eighty-nine head.


1902, March 18th.—Dispersion sale of Shorthorn cattle at Kansas City by Col. W. R. Nelson—fifty-six head—average, $340.35. Top price for Imp. Lavender Lilly, sold to D. R. Hanna for $1,600, next price being $1,500 for Imp. Miranda and cow calf by the same sire.

1902, March 15th and 19th.—Combination Aberdeen-Angus cattle sale at Omaha by Boss, Jr. Average for 111 head, $273. Top price, $1,110 for Isabella, 8th, of Millisland, 21,531, and female calf, paid by E. Reynolds & Son, of Prophetstown, Ill., to E. T. Davis, of Iowa City, Iowa.

1902, March 24th.—Sale of forty-one Shortorns by F. R. Stangland, of Marathon, Iowa. Top average, 455 per head. Top price, $1,775, for 29th Linwood Victoria and cow calf, paid by C. C. Bigler & Son, of Hartwick, Wis.


1902, March 27th.—Hector Cowan, Jr., of Pauls Valley, Okla., sold forty-nine Shorthorns, averaging $512.65. Top price paid by John Rasmussen, of Lake City, Iowa, for the cow Dalmeny Daisey, 3d.

1902.—Cattle in Ireland, 4,782,221 head, the largest number known in that country.

1902, April 1st.—Farmers' and Stockmen's Business Directory issued by Philip H. Hale, St. Louis, Mo.


1902, April 14th.—Shorthorn sale at Chicago by George Bothwell, of Nettleton, Mo., and fifty-four head averaged $479.30. Notable sales included the bull Napoleon of Clover Blossom, 153,672, at $1,710, paid by Geo. Harding & Son, and the bull Napoleon of Clover Blossom, 170,793, at $1,710, bought by H. Hagenfeldt, of Storm Lake, la.

1902, April 17th.—Sale of Shorthorns by G. W. Brown & Randolph Bros., of Indiana. The average for forty-nine head was $343.30. Notable sales included Victoria of Village Park, 3d, and bull calf, bought by A. A. Lind of Rutle, la., for $5,500, and Imp. Gazelle, sired by Royal Star, for $2,165, paid by Bigler & Son, of Hartford, la.

1902, April 28th and 30th.—At Syracuse, N. Y., W. C. Hunt's second semi-annual sale of Holstein cattle. Average of ninety-nine head, $183.

1902, May 1st and 2d.—At Sioux City, la., initial combination sale of Herefords. The 113 head averaged $229.46.

1902, May 3d.—At Sioux City, la., combination sale of Shorthorns. Average for 325 head was $353.00. Notable sales included Imp. Dalmeny Regina, 5th, sold by C. C. Bigler & Son to Henry Weiss, of Westphalia, Mo., for $717, and May Queen, a white cow calf, bought by John Rasmussen, of Lake City, la., for $1,825.

1902.—Great corn crop of the United States: officially, 2,523,648,312 bushels from 93,013,613 acres.
1902, May 17th to 21st.—Ohio Shorthorn Sales: R. G. Walker, of New Madison, forty-two head, average $101.70; E. S. Kelly, of Yellow Springs, thirty-six head, average $95.10; top price, $1,625, paid by W. L. Wood, of Woodward, for Imp. Mississ., 158th; C. L. Gerlauch, of Osborn, O., thirty-three head, average $88.10; top price, the 1st Muster at the Ring, 171.37$, sold to J. T. Ryan & Son, of Irwin, Pa., for $1,765; W. L. Wood, of Woodward, forty-four head; average $350; top price, female Imp. Proud Fancy, sold for $2,050 to W. T. Miller & Sons, of Winchester, Ind., top priced bull, Choice of the Ring, sold to Brown & Randolph Bros., of Indiana, for $1,550.

1902, May 24th and 25th.—Combination sale at Grandview Herefords, owned by C. G. Constock & Son, Albany, Mo., and others at Chicago. Eighty-three head averaged $223. Top price was $2,100 bid for Lady Whitoma, a daughter of Dale, by Ed. Hawkins, of Earl Park, Ind.

1902, May 28th.—Shorthorn cattle sale at Morning Sun, Ia. R. G. Robb & Son's average for eighteen head $134.49; A. Alexander's average for twenty-five head $526, including the cow Mary of Bluff View, sold to Korns & Lee, of Hartwick, Ia., for $1,230.

1902, May 30th and 31st.—Linden Grove, sale of imported Jerseys by T. S. Cooper of Cooperstown, Pa. The 164 head averaged $249.60. The sale included the champion bull Flying Fox, sold to T. W. Lawson of Boston, Mass., for $7,500. The highest price for a female was $2,100, for the cow Lady Fontaine, Rovette, 142.124, sold for $1,190.

1902, June 3d.—Straight Texas steers sold on the Chicago market at $7.65 per 100 pounds, the record price. Shipped by Ed. Farmer, of Fort Worth, Tex.

1902, June 3d.—N. A. Lind, of Rolfe, Ia., sold fifty-five Shorthorns for an average of $76.58. Top price, $780, the cow Red Crest, sire Imp. Scotch Chief, sold to C. C. Bisler & Son, of Hartwick, Ia.

1902, June 5th and 6th.—Shorthorn cattle sale by C. A. Egler & Son, of Hartwick, Ia. The 115 head sold for $94.715, an average of $82.36 per head. The sale included thirty-one head at $1,000 to $2,500, not including the cow Wild Eyes, 61st, sired by Ardyke Duke of Hazelhurst, bought for $3,500, by G. C. Brown & Randolph Bros., of Indiana, Ia., for $3,519.

1902, June 10th and 11th.—At Chicago, combination Augus cattle sale. 101 head averaged $331.10. Top prices: $2,000 paid by Silas Igo, of Palmyra, Ia., for the cow Belle Boomer, 2d, 25.218, and Edgewood Belle, 27.506, both consigned by Carline Bros. & Stevenson, of Holstein, Ia.

1902, June 18th.—Indianapolis combination sale of Polled Durham cattle. Average of fifty-two head, $474.70. Top price, cow Golden Heather, sold to J. F. Jennings, of Streator, III., for $5,025.

1902, July 6th.—Major Dunninger broke the record for a mile and five-eighths over the track at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., in 2:17 5/5, new record.

1902, July 5th.—At Brighton Beach, N. Y., Gold Heifs established a new Derby record of 2:08 4/5, the fastest over a circular track.

1902, July 5th.—At Grandview, a Missouri, captured the mile and one-eighth running record by going the distance in 1:51 at Brighton Beach, N. Y. The record of 1:51 1/5 was formerly held by Watercrest.


1902, August.—Native beef cattle sold at Chicago up to $9,00 per 100 pounds.

1902, August 3d.—Pueblo (Colo.) Stock Yards opened for business. The operators are C. G. Warner, President, of St. Louis, Mo.; N. Douthitt, Vice-President and General Manager, of Kansas City, Mo.; P. Robinson, of Enid, Okla., and H. Burnett, Superintendent, of Pueblo, Colo.

1902, August 5th.—Brady Union Stock Yards at Atlanta, Ga., organized. President, B. Brady; Vice-President, John Oliver; Secretary, J. M. Brady. Opened for business November 10th, 1902.

1902, August 16th.—Shorthorn sale at Hamilton Stock Yards, Canada. The fifty-eight head averaged $123.35. Top sale, the Imp. Wandering Twin, sold by Captain T. E. Robson, of Idertont, Ontario, and sold to Geo. Bothwell, of Nettleton, Mo., for $2,850.

1902, August 16th.—Lord Derby, by gelding, by Mambrino King, dam Sirhalie, by Almanr, Jr., established the mile trotting record to wamper in the track in over a mile at the previous record of 2:10, held jointly by John A. McKeon & B. Monk.

1902, August 18th.—Missaukee negotiated seven-eighths of a mile at the Saratoga, N. Y. track in 1:23. This was the best running record over a circular track.

ELECTIONEER — FAMOUS TROTTER SIIE. By Hambletonian. Sire of Arion, 2:07 1/2: Sunol, 2:05 1/4; Polo Alto, 2:05 1/4; and many others with fast records. From photographs, price $75 by Schroeder & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

1902, August 21st.—At a sale of Poland-China swine by Shallenburger & Cox, of Ohio. Mr. L. Lukens, of Disco, III., bought the year-old boar, Big Chief Tecumseh, 2d, for $2,100.

1902, August 24th.—Lou Dillon trots the first mile in 2:00 at Readville, Mass.
1902, August 27th and 28th.—Hereford cattle sale at Des Moines, la. The seventy-two head averaged $218. Top price of the sale, $540.

HEATHERBLOOM—The largest jumper of them all, with Donnelly up. Copyright photo by Schreiber in 1902.

1902, September 1st.—The fastest running time for a mile and three-sixteenths was made at Chicago by Senlinnan, Il., the mark being 1:57 2/5.

1902, September 2d and 3d.—Sale of Hereford cattle at Hamline, Minn. The sixty-one head sold for an average of $225.

1902, September 4th.—Sale of Shorthorns at Hamline, Minn. Forty-eight head averaged $450.50. Top price, $1,500, for N. A. Lind's bull Fearless Victor, 174, 914, bought by John Lister, of Conrad, la.

1902, September 4th.—First public sale of Berkshires at the Ohio State Fair. Average of forty-four head, $28.75; top price for boar, $70; for sow, $100.

1902, September 5th.—Shorthorn sale by Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith and J. G. Robbins & Sons at Cambridge City, Ind. Average of thirty head, $119.65. Top price, $1,200, for Imp. cow Maggie, 12th, sold to E. E. Souers, of Warren, Ind.

1902, September 16th.—Extraordinary sale at Indianapolis, Ind., of Herefords owned by the Grooms of Banker Hill, Ind. Forty-eight head averaged $1,637. Top prices included the bull Crusader, $6,535, by John Godman, for $1,750. The cow Dolly, 2d, 61, 750, also bought by Ed. Hawkins for $7,000.

1902.—On September 29th, the sheep receipts at the Chicago Union Stock Yards were 59,362 head, breaking all previous records for a single day's run at any market.

1902, October 7th and 8th.—At Chillicothe, Mo., T. F. Sootham inaugurated a series of high-class stock cattle auction sales by selling 2,000 head of young cattle from the Panhandle of Texas.

1902, October 9th.—Shorthorn sale by Charles E. Ladd, of North Yard, Wash. Average for thirty-nine head, $320.25. Top price, $1,000.

1902, October 11th to 16th.—Shorthorn combination sale at Victor, la. Average for 195 head, $379.20. Top price, $1,140, for cow Victoria of Hill Farm, 8th, consigned by C. C. Bigler & Sons, and sold to E. S. Kelley, of Yellow Springs, O.

1902, October 15th.—Sale of Polled Durhams at Indianapolis, Ind. Average for forty head, $128.90.

1902.—During the week ending October 18th, 162,459 head of sheep arrived at the Chicago Union Stock Yards, the largest on record for a similar period.

1902, October 16th and 17th.—Combination sale of Hereford cattle at Indianapolis, Ind. Average for 104 head, $497.05. Top price, $1,500, for Columbus, 29th, consigned by S. H. Godman, of Wabash, Ind., for the cow Beryl, 163, 641, consigned by F. A. Nave, of Attica, Ind.

1902, October 29th to 25th.—Berkshire swine at auction at Kansas City. Average of sows, $38.60; average of boars, $48.60; average of eighty-seven head, $53.70.

1902, October 21st.—At Memphis, Tenn., Crescees placed the two-mile trotting record at 1:17 in his trial against Onward Silver's mark of 1:17 1/5.

1902, October 21st and 22d.—Combination sale of Herefords at Kansas City, Mo. The average of ninety-six head was $384.40. Top price, $1,005, for Columbus, 29th, consigned by Benton Gabbert, of Dearborn, Mo., and bought by H. MclElloway, of Chicago, Ill.

1902, October 21st and 22d.—Aberdeen-Angus cattle sale at Kansas City, Mo. Average of eighty-seven head, $176.18.

1902.—All leading live stock markets broke the one-day cattle receipt record. Chicago's total on December 1st was 36,563 head. The big day at Kansas City was September 16th, when 29,216 head were received. Omaha's largest total was on September 9th, when 12,228 head arrived; while the St. Louis record was 12,153 head, made September 23d.

1902, October 22d.—Sale of Galloway cattle at Kansas City, Mo. Average for forty-seven head, $313.60. Top price, $1,115, paid by O. H. Swigart, of Champaign, Ill., for the cow Dorotha, 15, 673, consigned by C. N. Moody, of Atlanta, Mo.

1902, October 23d and 24th.—Shorthorn sale at Indianapolis, Ind. Average of sixty-six head, $217.50.

1902, October 28th.—At Memphis, Tenn., Direct Hal and Prince Direct, both sons of Direct 211,5 8, paced a mile at two against time and set a new mark of 2:05 1/5. The record prior to this was 2:08, made by John H. Genery and Robert J. in 1897.

1902, October 28th and 29th.—Red Polled cattle sold at Chicago by Captain V. T. Hill, of Minnesota, 8. Average of ninety-two head, $253.20. Top-price female, Popsey, 3d, sold for $1,125 to C. S. Carr, of Elm Grove, W. Va. Top-price bull, Popular, 88, sold to J. H. Smith, of Chillicothe, O., for $1,200.

1902, October 21st to 25th.—Sale of Poland-China swine at Kansas City, Mo. The average weight of the boar was $58.70; sows, $63.50; average of 161 head, $69.50.

1902, September 29th.—Sale of Percheron horses by H. G. McMillan, of Rock Rapids, Iowa. Average, $267.40; sale of forty-two head, $530.79; average of forty-two head, $432. Top price for a stallion, $1,175.
1902, October 21st.—The stallion Cresceus trotted two miles in 1:17, establishing a world's record.

1902, July 7th.—Total wheat, in August, 88% cents; highest in September, 95 cents.

1902, October 31st.—At Los Angeles, Calif., Zambra, bay gelding by McKenzie, dam by Farmann, broke the trotting record in a race against four other horses. He brought the time down to 1:24.2, for the first time was 12:30, the record of Bishop Hero.

1902, November.—Fort Worth Stock Yards for the first time opened opposition of modern packing houses. President J. Ogden Armour; Vice-President, E. F. Swift; Secretary, Mr. Matthews; General Manager, W. R. King.

1902, November 5th and 6th.—Aberdeen Angus combination sale. Average seventy-six head, 482.44. Top price, $1,050, for Imp. cow Pride of Aberdeen, 167th.

1903, August 30th and 31st.—As a test of endurance, in the sub-bred by Colonel Basil R. Byrnest, of the Russian Headquarter Staff, undertook to ride from St. Petersburg to Odessa, a distance of 1,072.75 miles in 11 days and 15 hours. Using two horses, an English bred one and an Arab, alternately, he performed the journey in twelve days, an average of forty-nine and a half per day, and brought in both mounts in good condition, though neither had been subjected to any preparatory training for the undertaking.

1903, November 12th.—Sale of Shorthorn cattle by Miss Sadie M. Fairmount, Russian Hero, at $3.90; for the cow Missie May. 2d was $7.90. Five females sold above $1,000 per head.

1903, December 8th and 9th.—Combined sale of Herefords at Kansas City, Mo. Average for seventy-six head, $227.85. Top price, $1,500, for the bull Herd's Best, 120,825, consigned by Benton Gabbert, of Dearborn, Mo., and bought by G. E. Reynolds, of Kansas City, Mo.

1903, December 15th.—Hereford sale at Wabash, Ind. Average for sixty-three head, $1,050. Top price, $1,000, for the cow sold by c. W. Hanna. Cost, 12th, 117,714, consigned by Wabash Stock Farm Company, and sold to Ed. Hawkins, of Earl Park, Ind.

1903, December 19th.—Sale of Percheron horses at Kansas City, Mo., by D. R. Hanna. Mares, twenty-one head, averaged $313.80; nine stallions averaged $576; average of sale, $392.

1904, May 2nd.—Calf receipts at Chicago, III., were phenomenal, the total for the year, viz., 251,747 head, establishing a new record.

1904, May 18th.—The year's sheepr record of all markets was broken at Chicago, III., during the year. The total aggregated 4,515,716 head.

1905, December 15th.—Largest receipts of ears in one week at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, 4,874.

1909, December.—Chicago International Live Stock Exposition. Grand champion beef animal, the Polled Angus steer, Sharnam and, of 1,895 pounds at a two-year-old. Fed by the Iowa Agricultural College.

1903, January 1st.—United States Department of Agriculture estimated number of cattle, 17,165,227; milk cows, 4,465,206 other cattle, 46,922,624 hogs, 63,964, 896 sheep, 16,557,373 horses, 2,758,473 mules, 4,728,486 donkeys.

1906, April 15th.—Holstein-Friesian champion cow Sadie Vale Concordia, A. R. O., 1,121, produced under official test 694.3 pounds of milk in seven days, containing 172 pounds 10.16 ounces of butter; also produced in thirty days 2,754.6 pounds of milk, containing 172 pounds 10 ounces of butter. Owned at time of test by Messrs. McAdam & Von Heyne, of Brotherhood Stock Farms, Deunsear, Onedia county, N. Y.

1903, June 9th.—New York spot cotton, 12.49 cents per pound; highest in fifteen years.

1903, June 11th.—At Chicago Shorthorn sale, average $571.22 for forty-eight head. Imp. Lord Banff sold by George E. Ward, of Sioux City, Ia., for $2,195 to M. E. Jones, of Williamsville, Ill.

1903, June 12th.—New York auction sale of working coach horses realized an average of $70 per head. The horses had been used in working the coach pioneer between New York and Ardsley. Among the buyers were Harry Payne Whitney, G. G. Haven, Jr., and other well-known whips. The former paid the top price, $4,750 for one pair. Several others were sold singly at $1,000 to $1,800.

1903, June 13th and 14th.—Canadian Shorthorn sale, W. C. Edwards, of Rockland, Ontario, forty-five head; average, $44.86; lots, Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ontario, nineteen head; average, $56. M. H. Cochrane, of Millhurst, Quebec, eighteen head; average, $68. Top price, $2,110, paid by W. H. Dunwoody, of Minneapolis, Minn., for the bull Imp. Golden Mist, 132,752, including fifteen females by Geo. Harding & Son. of Waukesha, Wis., averaging $502, the grand average for ninety-eight head was $536.46.

1903, June 16th.—One thousand dollars paid for a peony called Jenny Lind, and named after the Swedish Nightingale. Sold by G. Betscher, of Canal Dover, O., to C. W. Ward, of Queens, N. Y. This peony blossoms early and has a height of inches in diameter.

1903, June.—Kansas City Stock Yards flooded by high water. Business suspended fourteen days.

1903, June 15th.—Armour Packing Company commenced operations at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

1903, June 15th.—Joseph Stock Yards received 19,048 fresh cattle, the largest cattle receipts for one day on that market.

1904, July.—History of Agriculture by Dates first issued by Philip H. Hale, St. Louis, Mo.

1905, July 11th.—At Cleveland, O., Lou Dillon broke the world's record for trotting miles by one-fourth of a second, going the mile in 2:02.1. It was the second fastest mile ever trotted, Cresceus alone having a better mark. Millard Saunders was in the sulky, and two runners accompanied the little mare around the track.

1906, July 11th.—The first bale of new crop Texas cotton was sold this day at the Galveston Cotton Exchange for $136, and bought by C. Ehlensberg. It weighed 40 pounds, and the price was a little less than 79 cents per pound. The bale was raised in Zapata county, one of the southern Rio Grande counties, and Texas cotton was not raised before this year.

1908, August 17th.—Record run of cattle on the Chicago market, 36,727 head received this day.
1903, August 19th.—At New York, Dan Patch broke the world's pacing record at Brighton Beach by going a mile in 1:59, flat. The fractional times were: Quarter, 0:29 1/2; half, 0:58 1/2; three-quarters, 1:29 1/2. The best previous record was 1:30 1/4, held jointly by Dan Patch and Star Pointer.

1903.—In this year the United States and Canada made a record by canning 10,679,809 cases of tomatoes, each case containing two dozen standard cans.

1903, September 9th.—At Syracuse, N. Y., the world's record for trotting geldings was broken by Major Delmar, held by Mcllary and driven by Millard Saunders, again proved her right to the proud title of Queen of the Turf by trotting a mile under adverse conditions in the remarkable time of 1:58 1/2. The daughter of Sidney Dillon was paced by a runner, and another followed closely to urge the mare to a supreme effort. A strong wind from the north swept down the back stretch, and it was not expected that she could cut anything from her former wonderful record. The quarter was reached in 29 seconds; the half in 59 1/2; the third quarter was passed in 1:28 1/2; and the gallant little mare passed under the wire in 1:58 1/2. The better part of her speed was in the last half, and the third quarter was 24th. Time—Quarter, 0:31; half, 1:01; three-quarters, 1:30 1/2; mile, 2:01 1/4.

1903, September 28th.—Cattle receipts at Chicago, the largest on record for one day—44,415 head.

MAJOR DELMAR, 1:59 %.

1903, October 10th.—At Lexington, Ky., Major Delmar reduced trotting record, exhibiting mile to wagon, to 2:00 3/4. Immediately after the performance of Major Delmar, Lou Dillon, driven by her owner, C. K. G. Billings reduced the record to 2:01 1/2. Time—Quarter, 0:31; half, 1:01; three-quarters, 1:30 1/4; mile, 2:01 1/4.

1903, October 18th.—Charmante of the Gros, 11,442, Guernsey cow, owned by H. McK. Twombly, finished the year's test, making a year's record of 18,874, pounds of milk, which contained 576.14 pounds of butter-fat, which, being churned and salted, would make 783.2 pounds of merchantable butter for the year.

1903, October 24th.—At Memphis, Tenn., Lou Dillon, the peerless trotter, owned by C. K. G. Billings, and driven by Millard Saunders, again proved her right to the proud title of Queen of the Turf by trotting a mile under adverse conditions in the remarkable time of 1:58 1/2. She began in the first quarter in 0:29 1/2; half in 0:58 1/2; and the third quarter was 24th. Time—Quarter, 0:31; half, 1:01; three-quarters, 1:30 1/2; mile, 2:01 1/4.

1903, October 21st.—At Narragansett Park, Prince Alert clipped a quarter of a second from the world's pacing record for half mile. The Prince was driven by Mart Demarest.

1903, October 24th.—At Memphis, Tenn., Dariel, a bay mare, by Alexander, driven by A. McDonald, paced a mile in 2:00 3/4. The former pacing record for a mare was held by Fanny Dillard, 2:05 1/2.

1903, October 24th.—At Memphis, Tenn., Equity and The Monk, from the stable of Mr. C. K. G. Billings of Chicago, were sent a mile against 2:12%, trotting to pole record. The two horses were driven by Mr. Billings in faultless style, and passed under the wire in 2:05 1/2.

1903, October 27th.—Major Delmar trots in 1:58%, establishing the world's pacing record.

1903.—"Country Life in America" for this year says that the annual sale of cut roses in this United States amounts to about $6,000,000; carnations, $4,000,000; violets, $750,000; and chrysanthemums—a short-season product—$500,000. The annual production is estimated at $100,000,000 each for roses and carnations and $50,000,000 for violets.

1903, December 31st.—D. Rankin, of Tarkio, Mo., concluded a purchase of 3,500 stock cattle and feeders on the Kansas City market, shipping them out in 125 cars. Considered a record purchase of this character by one man.

1903, December.—Chicago International Live Stock Exposition. Champion beef steer the grade Hereford steer Challenger, Weight, 1,755 pounds; Fed and exhibited by the Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Nebraska.

1903.—Grain production of the year: 2,241,456,000 bushels corn, 635,722,000 bushels wheat, 784,904,000 bushels oats, 131,861 bushels barley, 29,563 bushels rye.

1903.—Highest wheat, September, 93 cents; highest corn, July and August, 53 cents; highest oats, July, 45 cents; Lowest wheat, March, 31 cents; lowest corn, December, 41 cents; lowest oats, March, 31 cents.

1901, January 1st.—United States Department of Agriculture estimate of number of farm animals: 17,971,817 milk cows, 659,144 sheep, 16,736,059 horses and 2,557,916 mules.

1901.—Promising new fruits mentioned and illustrated in Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture: Bloomfield apple, Doctor apple, Rosney pear, Milliken grape, Perfection currant, Delmas persimmon.

1901, January 11th.—Largest receipt of cars in one day at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, 3,278.

1901, March 1st.—Auction sale of jack and jennets by L. M. Monsees & Sons at Smithton, Mo. Top price for a jack, $1,500; average for twenty-nine head, $581.

MISSOURI JOSEPHINE SARCASTIC—DAUGHTER OF MISSOURI CHIEF JOSEPHINE. Milk record for six months, 2,750; weight years old, 7,057 pounds. This is 334 pounds higher than her dam's record at the same age. Bred and owned by the University of Missouri.

1901, March 24th.—In the open market at Chicago a roan SiIire draft gelding was sold for the record price of $666. According to the Drover's Journal, this champion roan
drafte was consigned by William Gray, of Mechanicsville, Ia., and purchased by Armour & Co. at the highest price paid in the open market for a drafte for commercial use. The gelding was four years old and weighed 2,210 pounds. This champion drafte was bred by Perry Terrill, of Oxford Mills, Jones county, Ia., and was sired by the imported Shire stallion Ringmaster, and whose dam was sired by the Imported Shire stallion Ringleader. This gelding fulfilled the promise of his high quality by winning the blue ribbon in his class at the International Live Stock Show.

1904, April 1st.—Geo. H. Northrup, of Raceville, Washington county, New York, reported having sold nineteen Rose Comb Minxen Shires for $5,000, breaking the world's record in poultry sales. Victor, the first-price cock at Chicago, brought $1,000, and Headstart, 3d. the second-price cock at Chicago, brought $500. The buyer was Henry Schultz von Schulte-anstein, of Berlin, Germany.

1904.—Louisiana Purchase Exposition opened April 20th and closed December 1st. Live stock exhibit the greatest ever recorded in history.

1904, June 15th.—The St. Louis National Stock Yards received 314 cars, 8,373 head, Texas and Southern cattle—a record day in quarantine cattle.

1904, June 18th. At Cleveland, O., Mr. C. K. C. Billines rode Charlie Mac a mile to saddle in an effort to break the estimate of the world's record of 2:19 3/4. The record was lowered to 2:18 3/4.

1904,—The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, through the resourcefulness and energy of Mr. Will R. Otwell, 8,000 Illinois farmers' boys exhibited a grand pyramid, consisting of 1,000 small pyramids, each containing ten ears of pure-bred corn.

HOLSTEIN COW—JOLIE JOHANNA. At ten years old, in the ninety-day demonstration test at St. Louis, she gave 5,984.4 pounds of milk and 169.99 pounds of butter-fat, equivalent to 233.46 pounds of butter, an average daily yield of 2.56 pounds of butter. She was first-price cow at the St. Louis World's Fair, champion senior female at the World's Fair, and grand champion cow and grand champion female in the Holstein breed at the same Fair. Her official test made on the World's Fair Ground at St. Louis was 14.06 pounds of milk, 22.61 pounds of butter-fat, the equivalent of 23 pounds and 11 ounces of butter in seven consecutive test days. JOLIE JOHANNA is owned by the State Agricultural College of Colorado.

1904,—The stallion Carmon, 32,917, American Trotting Register, 16 hands; weight, 1,200 pounds in fair condition, was selected to head the stud to establish a breed of American carriage horses. Carmon was bred by and is owned by J. Colman, Detroit, Mich.

1904, June 18th.—At Chicago, without feeling the touch of the whip or spur and running entirely on his own courage, High Park, a non-registered 11-year-old colt, owned by W. M. Scheffel brought to Chicago from the East, won the American Derby at Washington Park. The time, 2:33, equals the best time ever made for this event.

1904, June 18th.—At Cleveland, O., before a crowd of 18,000 horse lovers at the Cen- ville track, Lou Dillon and the trotting queen, driven by her owner C. K. G. Billines, was sent a mile in a wagon to beat the amateur record of 2:10. The mare made the distance in 2:06 2/3. The last quarter was made in thirty seconds.

1904, June 25th.—Worlds Fair Trotting Handicap at St. Louis Fair Grounds, mile and a quarter, won by Colonial stilt. Time, 3:29 1/4. Stake worth $11,000.

1904, September 12th.—The largest one-day's receipts of horses and mules at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, 1,242 head.

1904, September 21st.—Great sale of hunters and hounds, the property of Foxhall P. Keene, at the stables of Van Tassel & Keener, New York City. Eight American- bred cross-country horses sold for $20,500, an average of $2,563 per head, and a pack of imported English fox hounds bought $4,158.

JERSEY COW—LORETTA D. As champion cow of the breeds in the St. Louis Fair Contest. LORETTA D. is the latest grand champion of the Jersey breed. In the contest of 720 days, she gave 3,326.7 pounds of milk, 4.8 per cent fat, yielding 280.16 pounds butter-fat, equivalent when salted to 330.94 pounds of commercial butter.

1904, October 13th.—End of dairy cow demonstration at World's Fair. St. Louis. Loretta D, $11,700, owned by the estate of W. S. Ladd, Portland, Oregon, winner in contest. In 177 days Loretta D. produced 3,211.7 pounds of milk, a daily average of 18.2 pounds, giving 114.64 pounds of butter-fat, equal to 99.12 pounds of commercial butter, an average of 2.62 pounds of butter per day. Loretta D. is a high-bred Jersey cow.

1904, October 21st.—The Monk and Equity trotted a mile in 3:06 2/4 at Memphis, Tenn., establishing the world's team record.

JERSEY BULL—SILVERINE COOMASSIE. This bull had the distinguished honor of heading the champion Jersey herd at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He was first-prize winner wherever shown and never beaten by any bull of his age. Presented here as a typical Jersey bull of the highest quality.
1904, October 24th.—At the Chicago Union Stock Yards, Mr. J. M. Newgass made a record by selling a matched pair of bay draft geldings, the team weighing 4,400 pounds. The sale was made to Mr. H. K. Bloodgood, of Boston, and the price was $7,000 for the pair.

1904, October 25th.—At Memphis, Tenn., Prince Direct and Morning Star pace in $200, making world's amateur team record, driven by C. R. G. Billings.

1904, October 24th.—Dan Patch establishes world's pacing record at Memphis, Tenn., reducing the mark to 1:56.

1904, December.—Chicago International Live Stock Exposition, Grand champion beef animal the Aberdeen-Angus steer Clear Lake Arabian, exhibited by the Minneapoln Agricultural Experiment Station. Live weight at thirty-eight months, 1,895 pounds.

1904.—Highest wheat, September, October and December, $1.22: highest corn, November, 55 1/2 cents; highest oats, February, 46 cents. Lowest wheat, January, 81 1/4 cents; lowest corn, January, 42 1/4 cents; lowest oats, October and December, 28 1/4 cents.

1905.—United States Department of Agriculture estimate of number of farm animals: 17,572,000 milk cows; 43,609,000 other cattle; 47,321,000 hogs; 45,170,000 sheep, 17,683,000 horses and 2,885,000 mules.

1905.—Promising new fruits mentioned and illustrated in the Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture: Virginia Beauty apple, Carson apple, Crocker pear, Hardy peach, peach, Golden plum, Riley, Scioto and Fringle Damson plums, Trapp Avocado pear, Eulalia Loquat.

HEAD OF MY LADY DAINTY—Typical New York saddle mare of the best class.

1905, April.—M. H. Tichener & Co., of Chicago, sold May Morning, a golden chestnut saddle horse, five years old, fifteen hands high, to J. H. Moore, for $3,650. This was at a New York auction and reported to be the highest price paid for a saddle horse on the auction block.

1905, April 27th.—A pair of big mules sold for $900 at the St. Louis National Yards by Campbell & Reid and Western Side Stables Company, reported as being the highest-priced pair sold in the open market.

1905, May 21st.—Largest receipt of calves in one week at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, 15,918 head.

1905, July.—An arbitration award by the King of Italy respecting the Anglo-Portuguese frontier in Africa, apportioned the last piece of vacant or unappropriated land on that continent. It also awarded the last piece of land available for colonization in the known world, Africa being under government control.

1905, April 17th.—C. M. Rand, a horse dealer, sold the highest-priced car-load of draft horses on the Kansas City market to the tine. The car-load contained sixteen head that weighed 1,600 to 2,150 pounds, and brought $230 to $275, or an average price of $251.51. The horses were shipped in from Iowa.

1905.—In a three-mile running race at Oakland, Calil., Saturday, April 8th, the American record for that distance was lowered by Elle, a four-year-old son of St. Carlo, owned by C. Stubenford. Carrying 59 pounds, Elle defeated Dr. Leggo, the favorite, Veterano, Orchan, Barney Dryfus, Flying Tornado and Grafter, and coveted the three miles in 5:22, the previous time having been Drake Carter's record of 5:24, made at Sheephead Bay in September, 1884.

JOS PATCHEN, 2:01 1/4.—Black horse, by Patchen Wilkes. Holder of pacing record for fastest two-year-old race by a stallion, 2:01; 2:05 1/2. Sire of Dan Patch, champion harness horse.
1905, May.—Two of the best mules ever seen at St. Louis were marketed by Frank Platter, of Chillicothe, Mo. They were a tipping big pair, weighing over 2,200 pounds, and were good all over. The [sic] evidence of this was that they brought $518. One of the best mules was what was properly designated a "cracker-jack." She was said by every dealer to be the best mule they had in their lot in a month, or a year, but their whole experience. She weighed 1,680 pounds, and had the shape, the quality, the bone, foot and everything to make her a remarkable mule. Several dealers bid $525 to $530 for her alone. The mules were bought by Mr. Platter from Pen Broyles, of Chula, Mo.

1905, May.—Largest receipts of calves in one month at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, 65,575.

1905, August.—Reciprocity Conference in Chicago for the purpose of encouraging trade in farm and ranch products with foreign nations.

1905, In the month of July, New York received 314,558 packages of butter, the largest arrivals to that time.

1905, August 17th.—At Decatur, Ill., The Broncho paces in 2:03 3/4, making a record for mares.

QUEEN ESTHER, 3:53—ESSEX SOW. First-prize winner and sweepstakes sow at the St. Louis Fair, 1902, the only time shown. Her pigs were first-prize winners in 1901, also in 1902. Bred and owned by Peter Miller & Son of Belleville, Ill.

1905.—At Springfield, Ill., on November 2d, a sale of Shire horses was held by J. S. Wight and Son & Co. The five stallions averaged $617, and the top price $875 paid by Wm. Spears, of Tallula, Ill., for Lord Danube's six-year-old stallion, sired by Dandy Dick. The best price for a female was $413, paid by G. C. Spence, of Assumption, Ill., for Forest Belle, a four-year-old, sired by Rampton.

1905, September 30th.—During the year ending on this day, the Grimsby cow Yeska Sunbeam gave 11,298.8 pounds of milk, averaging 5.74 per cent, fat. equal to 875.15 pounds of pure butter-fat and equivalent to 1,100 pounds of merchantable butter, this being the world's official butter-fat record made under public supervision.

1905, October 7th.—In a contest against time the champion harness horse, the stallion Dan Patch, established a world's record by pacing in 1:55 3/4. This at Lexington, Ky.

1905, October.—Largest receipts of sheep in one month at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, 89,954 head.

1905, November.—The Eastern stable of show horses belonging to Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor being sold at auction, brought a total of $54,250 for twenty-eight horses, which is an average of $1,937.50 per head. The carriage team, The Baron and The President, sired by G. Lyman Dr. and Rosco, Dr. P. Wow and Tomahawk, another pair, sold for $5,500 to J. E. Denny, of Pittsburgh, Pa. The high price for a single animal was $2,899, paid for Petroleum, a 15 ½ black gelding, bought in for Mrs. Grosvenor.

1905.—At New York, on November 22d, Creceus, the famous trotter, was sold in Madison Square Garden for $21,000 to M. W. Savage, of Minneapolis, Minn. who also owns Dan Patch, Arion, and other famous horses. The only other bidder was P. H. McGuire, of New York, who offered $29,000. Nearly 5,000 people were present to see the sale.

1905.—During the year the pure-bred stock sales at the Chicago Union Stock Yards amounted to thirty-five, at which 584 head of cattle were sold at an average of $181.50 per head. The Shorthorns were 129; average, $215.25. Herefords, 142; average, $237.28. Aberdeen-Angus average, $135.00; and Galloffays, fifty-six, head; average, $152.70.

1905, December.—International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago. Champion beef steer Blackrock, Aberdeen-Angus, two-year-old, weighing 1,630 pounds. He was fed at the Iowa Agricultural College and was sold at 75 cents a pound.

1905.—The running of corn in the United States and Canada reached a total of 13,418,665 cases, each case containing two dozen standard cans. Iowa led the list, with 2,557,941 cans.

1905, December 5th.—At Van Tassell & Kearney's action stables, New York City, five hundred thoroughbred horses were sold under the hammer when Watercress sold for $71,000.

1905.—Grain production of the year: 2,794,993,000 bushels corn, 692,972,000 bushels wheat, 955,216,000 bushels oats, 1,511,000 bushels barley and 28,848,000 bushels rye.

1905.—Highest wheat, February, $1.21; highest corn, May, 64 1/2 cents; highest oats, July, 34 1/4 cents. Lowest wheat, August, 77 3/8 cents; lowest corn, January, and December, 40 cents; lowest oats, September, 25 cents.

1905.—Promising new fruits mentioned and illustrated in the Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture: Magnate apple, Oliver red apple, Raban apple, Early Wheeler peach, Banner grape, Josephine persimmon and the Chappelaw Avocado or Tropical pear.

1906.—Largest receipts of horses in one year at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, 127,256 head.

1906, January 1st.—United States Department of Agriculture estimate of number of farm animals: 19,784,000 milk cows, 47,065,000 other cattle, 72,702,000 hogs, 50,622,000 sheep, 18,719,000 hogs and 3,841,000 mules.

THE PERCIERON HORSE from LaPerche, France, is the most numerous breed of draft horses in the United States.

1906.—The draft-horse sale held at Bloomington, Ill., January 4th and 5th, under the management of C. W. Hurt, resulted in a general average of $382.95 for fifty-three head. The eighty-nine stallions averaged $474.25, and sixty-five mares averaged $311.55. The Percheron stallion Prudent, sired by Hercules, sold at $1,650 to J. C. Good, of Hamannan, Ill.; Germain, sired by Odeon, sold for $1,049 to Emanuel Cross,
of Adrian, Mich.; and Pedro, sired by Sasonnet, 2d, sold to WM. Rumney & Sons, of Somonauk, III., for $1,005. The top-price mares were also sired by Royal Poole, and sold to WM. Zundahl, of Forrest, III., for $635.

1906, January.—Ohio Chief, $727, a Duroc-Jersey boar, was sold by E. D. Morton, of Camden, Ohio, for $2,000 to Mr. R. J. Harding, of Macedonia, Wls., this representing the record price for a Duroc-Jersey boar. Ohio Chief was bred and raised by Mr. Morton and was first-prize boar, two years old and over, and reserve senior champion at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

1906, January.—In this month the St. Louis National Stock Yards received 29,831 horses and mules, a world's record.

1906, February 2d.—At a public sale of Duroc-Jersey swine, Helen Blazes, III., a daughter of Tip Top Notcher, out of Helen Blazes, bred by H. S. Browning, of Ripley, Ill., was sold for the record price of $1,000 to J. Coy Roach, of Grafton, III.

1906, February 5th.—On February 5th, at Omaha, Mark A. Coud, of Fremont, Neb., sold American-bred Percheron horses under the management of John S. Cooper. At the sale seventeen two and three-year-old stallions sold for $10,100, averaging $594,15, and eleven mares brought $3,160, an average of $295, 21, a twenty-eighth of which was nearly $500. The top price was $1,600, paid by Mr. James of Young, Neb., for the stallion Albion, and E. K. Miller, of Hampton, Neb., paid $600 for Lady Beatrice, the top-priced mare.

1906.—At a sale of Shorthorn cattle held at Perth, in Scotland, Lord Lovat sold the bull Broadhocks Champion to Mr. Miller, an Argentinian exporter, for 1,500 guineas English money, equal to $75,000 in American money.

1906, February.—The grand champion fat steer at the Western Live Stock Show, a yearling Shorthorn, weighing 1,150 pounds, was sold to D. Miller at 22 cents a pound, the highest price ever paid for a steer in Colorado.

SUSAN CUMBERLAND—Junior champion Shorthorn female at the American Royal Show, 1916. Exhibited by D. R. Hanna, of Ravenna, Ohio.

1906.—At Vanandia, Ill., February 25th. G. G. Council sold forty-two head of hogs at a public sale at an average of $254 per head. The hogs were Berkshires. This was said to be the world's record. Another high price was set in the sale of Baron Duke, Fifield, which brought $1,600. This hog was sold to W. S. Corsa, of Whitehall, Ill.

1906,—In March some public sales of Poland-China swine were at strong prices. E. H. Ware, at Douglas, Ill., sold fifty-four head at an average of $189.32, with a top price of $200. A. L. Hunter, of Oneida, Ill., sold fifty head at $116 per head, with $190 the top price, paid by Frank Walgemuth, of Rhinelander, Wis. A. L. Hunter, of Oneida, sold forty-four head at an average of $110.60, with a top price of $124. Line Lukens, of Disko, Ill., sold sixty head at $104.23 per head, the top price at the sale being $600.

1906, March.—A notable sale of mules was effected at Atlanta, Ga., by Harron, Bradbury & Co. There were twenty head, averaging $452.50. One pair of show mules included a gelding brought for $415 and a pair to Topsy and Molly, World’s Fair champions. It was a record price for mules.

ORPHAN BOY—Grand champion jack at the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition, 1904. Exhibited by L. M. Monsees & Sons, of Smithton, Mo.

1906, March 6th.—At the sale of jacks and jennets held by L. M. Monsees & Sons, of Smithton, Mo., several records were broken, as follows: Highest-priced jack at auction, Good Nature, two years old, sold to Wm. Van Sweden, of Holton, Kas., for $1,600. Highest average for jacks, $856.50 per head for thirty head, and largest total amount of sale, $31,000. The juvenile jack, sold for $169.72 for twenty-seven head. High Style, a four-year-old jack, sold to the Goodrick Stock Farm of Eldon, Mo., for $1,000; and Boston, a three-year-old, sold for $1,427 to J. W. Stoney, of Gansing, Kas., for $1,427. The highest price for a jenny was paid Toddie, bought by R. E. Deere, of Buffalo, Missouri.

1906, March 7th.—At Green Bay, Wis., the Hagemeister Stock Farm sold fifty head of Percheron horses for an average of $601.50. The sixteen stallions included three at $250 and upward, and the average was $125.50; and thirty-four mares averaged $501.50. The top-price stallion was $1,250, paid for by the Frank Bier of Milwaukee, Wis., for a yearling, sired by Argot Wilkes, bought for $310, sold at $1,150. The average price for mares was $800, paid by Fred Palat, of Milwaukee, Wis.

1906, March 10th.—A.J. Lovejoy & Sons, of Roscoe, Ill., sold the Berkshire boar Masterpiece, 77,000, for $2,500 at private sale, the purchaser being W. S. Corsa, of Whitehall, Ill.

1906, April.—At a combination sale of trotting horses held by the Blair-Baker Horse Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., Grace A., 2:12½, by Anderson Wilkes, topped the market at $15,000, while the grand young mare, Alfalfa, 2:11¼, by Argot Wilkes, brought $3,310, the top price for mares. Numerous sales were made between $1,000 and $2,000.

1906, April 3d.—At the St. Louis National Stock Yards the McFarlane Commission Company sold twenty-one head of mules for Ratz Bros., of Red Bud, Ill., for an average of $257.50; the record price for a load of mules sold on consignment in the market.

1906, May 1st.—Largest receipts of calves in one day at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, 2,284 head.

1906, May 17th.—At the annual Spring Show held on the Island of Jersey, the cow Karank, owned by Mr. G. L. Gruchy, was seven years old and 123 days in milk. There were eighty-one entries in the contest.
1906, May 15th.—Close of official year in testing Holstein-Friesian cows for advanced records. The official-year 1,543 Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers of all ages were officially tested for a period of seven consecutive days 581,955.5 pounds of milk, containing 17,701.3 pounds butter-fat, or 7.53 per cent. fat. The average weekly production for each animal so tested was 378.7 pounds butter-fat, equivalent to 53.5 pounds milk, or over twenty-six quarts daily, and nearly fifteen pounds of the best quality of butter per week for each cow.

Hon. James Wilson, of Tama county, Iowa, United States Secretary of Agriculture. He served the longest term of any Secretary of Agriculture.

1906, June 19th-21st.—The dispersion sale of the herd of Shorthorn cattle established by G. M. Casey, of Clinton, Mo., and later known as the Tebo Land and Cattle Company herd, took place at Kansas City, Mo. The result was an average of $286.60 for 166 females, an average of $11.01.35 for eleven bulls, and a general average of $173.50 for 117 head. The bulls included the grand champion Choice Goods, 186,802, sold at $7,500 to Howell Reese, of Pilger, Neb. Two sons of Choice Goods sold at $1,500 each. The top price for females was the imported cow Marenzo's Lavender Countess with heifer calf by Choice Goods at $1,000 and sold for $2,150 to C. E. Leonard & Son, of Bell Air, Mo. The grand champion cow Ruberta also sold to Howell Reese at $1,525. Thirty-one of the get of Choice Goods sold at the sale for $127,712.85. The total amount realized at the sale was $63,337.

1906, June.—De Kolle (Creamelle, 59,158, Holstein cow owned by D. W. Field, of Dutchland Farms, Montello, Wis), finished a hundred-day milking test, giving 10,197 pounds of milk, 2.81 per cent. fat, or 254 pounds of butter-fat, equivalent to 37.8 pounds of merchantable butter. This cow is claimed to hold the largest official single-day record of 119.4 pounds of milk—the largest seven-day record, 780.3 pounds of milk; the largest thirty-day record, 3,209.3 pounds of milk; the largest sixty-day record, 6,251 pounds of milk; the largest ninety-day record, 9,151 pounds of milk; and the largest hundred-day record, 11,352 pounds of milk. The hundred-day milking record was nearly equal to twelve gallons of milk per day.

1906, June 29th.—The President signed the bill passed by Congress and introduced by Hon. W. A. Rodenberg, of Illinois, which extends the time of live stock in transit without unloading from a limit of twenty-eight hours to a maximum of thirty-six hours. This is to be done upon written request of the owner or person in charge of the particular shipment.

1906, June 29th.—Congress passed a law providing for an appropriation of $3,000,000 to defray the expenses of enlarged inspection of American live stock and live stock products, the same to be as formerly under the control of the United States Department of Agriculture. For a long time the bill was delayed through a determined effort to change existing methods and saddle the salaries of the government inspectors upon the stock raisers of the country by first charging it up to the packers, who would simply buy all stock subject to inspection and clearance certificate, thereby shifting a direct tax of so much per head upon all live stock sold in market to be paid by the owner thereof. The happy result whereby eighty millions of people pay the tax and the government pays and controls its own inspectors was largely due to the House Committee of Agriculture and more especially to Hon. James W. Wadsworth, of New York state, to whom the farmers and stock raisers are under great obligation.

1906, August.—In England the American eleven-year-old mare Equestatic paced a mile in 2:01.4, reducing the record for a pacing mare in a race.

1906, August 25th.—At Galesburg, Ill., the bay mare The Bronco distinguished herself by pacing a mile in 2:09.5, establishing the one-mile pacing record for a mare against time.


1906, August 29th.—At Readville, Mass., the gelding My Star reduced the gelding pacing record for a new performer to 2:05.5.

1906, August 29th.—At Libertyville, Ill., September 7th, the brown stallion Solon Grattan trotted a mile in 2:10.8, on a half-mile track, thereby establishing a record.

1906, September 12th.—At Syracuse, N. Y., the bay mare Sweet Marie trotted a mile in a race in 2:03, establishing a world's record.

1906, At Columbus, Ohio, September 17th, the brown mare Italia established a record for a new performer by pacing a mile in 2:04.5.

SWEET MARIE, 2:02.

1906, September 18th.—At Columbus, Ohio, the bay filly Brenda York, by Gremlander, paced a mile in 2:08.5, thereby establishing a record for three-year-old fillies.
1906, September 21st.—At Columbus, Ohio, Sweet Marie, in her ninth year, in a contest against time, negotiated the trotting mile in 2:02. She won the first quarter in 1:30; the second and third-quarters in 1:30; and the half-mile in 2:02. She was driven by Alta McDonald.

American Girl.—A famous prize-winning bay saddle mare, bred by J. D. & L. B. Smith, to be celebrated every year, was sold by Mr. C. A. Willett, of Oshkosh, Wis., for $2,500, in 1906. Owned later by W. J. Roe, of Oshkosh, Wis.

1906.—At Columbus, Ohio, September 21st. The Abbe, black colt, by Chimes, trotted a mile in 2:10 1/2, giving him the joint claim to record made by Ardon in 1902.

1906, September 28th.—The First Cow Test Association organized in Newago county, Michigan. The plan is that fifteen or twenty dairymen form an association and pay $1.00 per cow per year to help defray the expenses of the test. A competent person is hired to make the tests. By this means records are kept and the good dairy cows become known and bred from and the unprofitable cows are sent to the butcher.

1906, October 6th.—Largest receipts of sheep in one week at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, $175,790 head.

1906, October 8th.—Educational poultry exhibit started on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Was on the road twelve days; stopped fifteen times and held eighteen meetings; forty-nine lectures were delivered, 1,834 persons attended the meetings and 5,259 people visited the exhibit. It was in charge of John T. Stinson, Agricultural Agent; C. M. Lewelling, Poultry Speaker; Henry Steiner, Expert Poultryman and Judge. R. M. Washburn, State Dairy Commissioner, delivered addresses on dairy subjects.

1906, October 9th.—At a sale of Western range horses held by Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company at the St. Louis stock Yards, 3,412 horses were sold at auction in six hours, establishing a world's record. J. Tobe Ward and P. M. Gross officiated as auctioneers. These horses brought $712,860. A load of these Western range horses sold for $111.90, round, the highest price ever paid for a load of range horses at public auction.

1906, October 16th.—"First Apple Day" set the celebratory habit for a year so long as time shall last. This was the American Apple Growers' Congress at their annual meeting held at St. Louis. The officers: President, Henry M. Dunlap, of Savoy, Ill.; Vice-President, W. R. Wilkinson, of St. Louis; Secretary, T. C. Walsh, of Hannibal, Mo.; Treasurer, Wesley Greene, of Des Moines, Ia.; Statistician, John A. Stinson, of Springfield, Mo. Apple Day is the third Tuesday in October.

1906, October.—The Joseph A. Maxwell Mule Company of St. Louis, Mo., consigned twenty-seven mules to the opening of the Fies, Doerr & Carroll Grand Pavilion in New York City, where they were sold at auction by electric light on October 26th at 8 p.m., following the sale of a lot of Percheron horses. They were sold by the pair at a range of $850 to $750, two pairs of them bringing $750 each. These mules stood 16 to 17.1 hands, and the average weight was 1,500 pounds, which is 30 pounds more than the average weight of a 15-hand mule.

1906, October 24th.—At Lima, O., George G. Hayes, bay gelding, trotted a mile against time on a half-mile track in 2:15 1/2, thereby establishing a world's gelding half-mile track record.

1906, November 7th.—Near Lawton, Okla., a negro girl from Hill county, Texas, picked 705 pounds of cotton in one day. She was but fifteen years old, and this was claimed to be a world's record for cotton picking, considering age, size and sex.

1906.—On November 29th. Sweet Marie, the famous trotting mare, with the record of 2:02, was sold at Madison Square Garden for $14,000 to E. T. Stotesbury, a Philadelphia banker. Sweet Marie was bred by Frank C. Shumaker, of Los Angeles, Calif.

1906, November.—Mr. J. Ogden Armour bequeathed $5,000 annually to be distributed at the International Live Stock Exposition of Chicago and to be competed for by the State Agricultural Colleges. This provides for twenty scholarships to be known in his name. In making the presentation Mr. Armour said: "It is my desire that the recipients of the scholarships be limited to boys whose parents are unable to give them the advantage of an agricultural education."

1906, November.—Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Company, of the St. Louis National Stock Yards, sold a pair of five-year-old, seal-brown mules, 17 hands high, weighing 3,700 pounds. These were bought by Robert Harrington and shipped by him to Atlantic, Ia., where they were resold for $1,000.

1906, December.—International Live Stock Exposition, Grand champion beef steer of the pure-bred Hereford calf Peerless Wilton, 39th's Defender, eleven months old, weighing 1,277 pounds, was awarded this high honor. A great example of baby beef. Bred and fed by F. A. Nave, of Attica, Ind.

Dragon.—First-prize Percheron stallion.

1906, December.—International Live Stock Exposition, The two-year-old Percheron stallion Dragon, first-prize winner, sold by McLaughlin Bros, to Mr. H. G. Spohr for the record price of $100,000.

1906, December.—International Live Stock Show, Grand champion, Aberdeen-Angus bull Valer's Rosegay, Grand champion female, Eileen Lass, Grand champion Shorthorn bull, Whitehall Marshall; female, Welcome of Meadow Lawn; Galloways—Senior champion, Pat Ryan; female, Myrtle of Avondale. Herefords—Senior champion
1906. December 24th.—From London, England, the first consignment of English apples was sent to the Red Sea by C. Hodges, of the Covent Garden Market, to Fort Sudan. The apples were packed carefully in barrels, containing 129 each, all of the same quality and size. The sorts selected were as follows: Wellingtons, Blenheims, Queenings and Greengages.

1906.—Largest receipts of calves in one year at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, 413,269 head.

1906.—Largest receipts of sheep in one year at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, 4,806,449 head.

1906.—Grain production of the year: 2,927,416,000 bushels corn, 735,261,000 bushels wheat, 964,905,000 bushels oats, 178,916 bushels barley and 53,375,000 bushels rye.

1906.—Highest wheat, May, 94 ÷ cents; highest corn, June, 54 ½ cents; highest oats, June, 42 ½ cents. Lowest wheat, August and September, 69 ½ cents; lowest corn, February and March, 39 cents; lowest oats, March, 28 ½ cents.

1907, January.—Mr. A. C. Van Meter, of Elkhart, Ind., shipped fourteen males in over the Illinois Traction System. It was the first shipment of the kind over the new road. The load of males sold at sight to Mr. Adolph Heiman for $225 each.—From circular of M Canal and Commission Company, St. Louis National Stock Yards.

1907.—Promising new fruits mentioned and illustrated in the Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture: Delicious apple, Enpee apple, Lambert cherry, Miller persimmon, Ruby persimmon and Sandersha Mango.

1907.—In this year 13,970,963 cases of eggs were the total received at New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and San Francisco. Largest record to date.

1907.—Grain production of the year: 2,592,326,000 bushels corn, 631,087,000 bushels wheat, 751,442,000 bushels oats, 153,537,000 bushels barley, 21,566,000 bushels rye.

1907.—Highest wheat, October, $1.05: highest corn, October, 66 ½ cents; highest oats, September, 56 ½ cents. Lowest wheat, January, 71 cents; lowest corn, January, 29 ½ cents; lowest oats, January, 33 ½ cents.

1907.—March 1st.—Henry Gill, a veteran horse dealer, shipped ten loads of domestic horses on sale at the Chicago market in one week. They were all from Iowa.

1907.—December.—First National Corn Show, Grand prize for the best ten ears of corn won by Mr. L. B. Clore, of Franklin, Ind., with his exhibit of Johnson County White.

BEST TEN EARS OF CORN exhibited at First National Corn Show at Chicago, 1907. Exhibited by L. B. Clore, of Franklin, Ind.

1907.—December.—The National Farmer and Stock Grower, published monthly at St. Louis, Mo., was the first farm paper to offer quantities of champion seed corn as subscription premiums. The yellow corn used in the campaign was grown by Mr. D. L. Pascal, of Iowa, and the white corn by Mr. L. B. Clore, of Indiana.

1908, January 1st.—United States Department of Agriculture estimate of number of farm animals: 20,985,000 milch cows, 51,566,000 other cattle, 54,734,000 hogs, 52,240,000 sheep, 19,747,000 horses and 3,817,000 mules.

GINGERBREAD MAN—SADDLE Gelding, Winner of six championships and other prizes in 1111, owned by T. H. Sonnenburg, St. Louis, Mo. Ridden by Mr. J. N. T. Hook.
1909, January 1st.—United States Department of Agriculture estimate of number of farm animals: 21,720,000 milch cows, 49,379,000 other cattle, 54,117,823 hogs, 56,081,000 sheep, 20,640,000 horses and 4,053,000 mules.

1909.—Promising new fruits mentioned and illustrated in the Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture: Mother apple, Coffman apple, Diplomat currant, Carrie gooseberry, Winfield raspberry, Victor Roselle or "Jamaica Sorrel.

1909.—Union Stock Yards at Portland, Oregon, opened for business in the month of September. Stock is received both by water and rail.

1909, November 2d.—A ship-load of Australian meat, sterilized and chilled by the Linley process, arrived in London after being seventy days in transit. It was chilled at 39 to 31 degrees instead of the usual freezing at 10 to 15 degrees. The shipment was Mr. John Cooke, of Melbourne, Australia.

1909.—Grain production of the year: 2,522,190,000 bushels corn, 653,350,000 bushels wheat and 1,997,129,000 bushels oats, 173,321,000 bushels barley and 29,520,000 bushels rye.

1909.—Highest wheat, June, $1.60; highest corn, June, 77 cents; highest oats, May, 60 1/2 cents. Lowest wheat, August, 59 3/4 cents; lowest corn, January, 58 3/4 cents; lowest oats, August, 36 1/2 cents.

GOLDEN GLCw—CHESTNUT SADDLE MARE. 15.2 hands high; daughter of Rex Peavine, a son of Rex McDonald. Sold recently for $2,100 at Lexington, Ky., to Mr. Chester W. Chace, of New York City. The price is said to be the highest ever paid for a saddle mare at auction.

1910, January 1st.—United States Department of Agriculture estimate of number of farm animals: 21,801,000 milch cows, 47,729,000 other cattle, 54,117,823 hogs, 57,311,000 sheep, 21,010,000 horses and 4,123,000 mules.

1910.—Promising new fruits mentioned and illustrated in the Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture: Lowry apple, Kinnard apple, Payne peach, Hoosier raspberry, Dugat orange. Family Avocado, Tamopan persimmon and Celfi Mango.

1910, September 22d.—At the age of 52, David Ranklin, of Tarkio, Mo., died. Born May 28th, 1825, in Sullivan county, Indiana. He lived to be the most notable farmer of his day and the owner of the largest tracts of rich land. He raised a million bushels of corn on 13,000 acres in one year, but above all he was a stockman,marketing hogs and cattle of his own raising and feeding.

1910.—Grain production of the year: 2,888,500,000 bushels corn, 635,121,000 bushels wheat, 1,186,314,000 bushels oats, 173,532,000 bushels barley, 31,857,000 bushels rye.
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