uninjured, for every night since Sunday, when the great catastrophe occurred frequent shocks have been felt. Nearly all prefer, therefore, to camp out, and as the weather is fine the hardship in this respect is not great. It is said that throughout the district there are not less than 30,000 people without shelter.

In Kastro the work of extricating the bodies and attending to the wounded progressed satisfactorily, but there was a stifling odour in the vicinity of many of the ruins. On the other hand, some wonderful escapes have occurred. One woman was buried under the ruins for 52 hours, and at last was rescued, having given birth meantime to a child. The latter is dead, but the mother is doing well.

Agriculture.

HERD NOTES.

The old-established herd of Shorthorns which belonged to the late Mr Longmore, Rettie, is, it will be observed, to be dispersed. The sale is fixed for 23rd June.

The Earl of Southesk has purchased from Mr Walker, Portlethen, the handsome little cow Bunch of Roses (3350), which inherits one of the oldest and best strains of Southesk blood. Along with Bunch of Roses was sold her calf of this year, Bella Rosa by Matador (1710); and we need scarcely say that, for the two, a long price was paid.

Lord Airlie has bought from the Earl of Southesk the Polled cow Lady Love of Corskie (3387).

The herd of Polled cattle at Glencorrie, Dufftown, belonging to Mr Petrie, has been increased this season by the birth of a number of promising calves. Deveron Lass 1416 calved February 20th a bull calf by First Lord 1641; Beauty 3rd of Drumin 3574, on Feb. 27th, a cow calf by Blue Danube 1614; Matrimony 2214, on March 16th, a bull calf by Blue Danube; and Nelly of Glencorrie 4004, on March 26th, a bull calf by First Lord. Gilda 4894, out of Deveron Lass; Rosie 4th of Glencorrie 2542, and Laurel of Advie 4003 are also at the calving to Ratepayer 1377 and Blue Danube. The sires of these calves, First Lord and Blue Danube, are very well-bred, the former being after Judge 1150, the first prize bull at the Paris Exhibition, and out of Fair Lady 2159, of the Ballindalloch Lady Fanny tribe; and the latter after Talisman 640 and out of Silvia 3073, of the Sybil tribe, by the Erica bull Exciseman 473. The herd at Glencorrie is in fine condition, and a favourable opportunity of judging as to the kind of stock produced there was had at the recent snow of the Central Banffshire Farmer Club, one of the leading features of which was the very promising lot of young bulls exhibited from the farm.

Mr Bruce, seedsman, Aberdeen, formerly in Wealthyton, Keig, lately sold his Polled cow Gratitude 3388, and her bull calf, both at long prices. The cow has gone to Mr Wilken, Waterside, who formerly possessed her, and her bull calf to Mr George Innes, Whitehouse, Alford. Gratitude is of the same family as Bella Mary 1503, which in Mr Bruce's possession gained the first prize in the cow class in the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

Mr Thornton makes a commencement with his spring sales of Shorthorns this week, and he has engagements up to the month of May. To-day he is at Earl Fitz-William's, Coollattin, Wicklow; and before returning from Ireland, he will visit Mallow and Ardfert Abbey. Next week he offers a selection from Mr Bowly's Bates herd at Siddington, and on the same day disposes of the bulk of Mr De Vitre's herd. He also disperses the herd of Mr Ashburner at Conishead Grange, Ulverston, owing to that gentleman leaving for Gloucestershire. Then follows a sale at Sir W. H. Salt's at Bird's Nest Farm, Leicester, and on the week thereafter the entire herd of Col. Loyd Lindsay, M.P., at Wantage, Berks, will be dispersed. Colonel Loyd Lindsay's herd has been very successful in the show-yard, and there are three well-known prize bulls included in the sale—Churchill, Stamboul, and Red Prince. The week after the dispersion at Wantage Mr Thornton will be in Aberdeenshire as noticed at length elsewhere.

Mr James A. Gordon of Arabella has sold a yearling Shorthorn bull named Gladstone to Mr Shaw, Leys Mains, Inverness, for £35.

The Shorthorn herd at Prinknash Park, the property of Mr St John Ackers, has received a valuable addition by the birth of a calf from Mr Torr's Bright Dowager, and after the Christon bull Lord Prinknash 2nd.

The annual show and sale of Shorthorn bulls, in connection with the Border Union Agricultural Society, was held on Wednesday at Newtown St Boswells. At the show the first prize was awarded to Mr Wm. Little, Burnfoot, for a red and white, a grandson of Lady Pigot's Red Cross Knight, which was sold for 33 guineas to Messrs Murray & Tod, Edinburgh. Mr Cochrane of Sunnyside, Melrose, was second with a bull which sold for 46 guineas; and Lord Polwarth was third with Ronald, by Rapid Rhone, and out of Snowy Gwynne, the animal selling at 27 guineas to Mr Laidler, Henlaw. Two bulls forwarded by the Duke of Roxburghe, Floors Castle, were held in greater favour by the public than any of those which carried the principal prizes. One of these received a highly commended ticket, and was sold, for exportation to Denmark, at 52 guineas. The other was sold to Mr Little, Burnfoot, at 50 guineas. The 50 pedigree yearlings sold realised £1191 4s. 6d., or an average of £23 16s. 6d., compared with £25 9s. 2d. for 47 in 1880, and £24 1s. for 59 in 1879. A number of unpedigreed bulls were also sold.

From the Duke of Northumberland's Shorthorn herd at Alnwick, the bull Sir Robert, white, by Snowstorm, from Lady Selina, has been sold to Earl Grey, K.G., of Howick. Freeman, red, by Sir Raymond, from a cow by Mayor of Windsor, has been purchased by Mr James Laying, Burton, Belford; while British Tar, roan, by Snowstorm, from a dam by Duke of Aosta, has been sold to Mr A. R. Lowrey, Castle Hills, Berwick.

In the Shorthorn herd at Ardfert Abbey, Tralee, Mr W. Talbot Crosbie's Riby Rose, three-year-old white cow out of Royal Fitz Rose 37,390, and Riby Marchioness, bought for 1260 guineas, have produced roan bull calves by the Vesper sire Star of Halnaby 44,092.

Mr Smith, Mountmellick, has sold to Mr J. P. Tynte of Tynte Park, Co. Wicklow, the Shorthorn bull Earl of Mona, which is of the Mantalini family, and after the Bright Earl of Aylesby.

The Clydesdale stallion, Lochnagar, belonging to Mr M'Robbie, Sunnyside, Aberdeen, has won the £30 prize offered by the Walsingham Society.

There were shipped on Friday last in the Loch Ness from the Clyde by Mr Higgins, Benstone, Falkirk, for Mr Blair, of Sydney, six valuable Clydesdale stallions, carefully selected from the well-known stables of Mr D. Riddell, Blackhall, Paisley, and Mr P. Crawford, Dumgoyack, Strathblane.

THE GENERAL CATTLE TRADE.

In the Northern Counties trade in live stock has taken a rather more favourable turn. Business has been done in the sale of fat stock at higher quotations than for several weeks past. The numbers of stock on offer have, however, been moderate, attention being required on the farm at seed sowing.

It is to be regretted that pleuro-pneumonia should still have hold in the North. Two further outbreaks occurred in the vicinity of Aberdeen last week. A case was discovered in the stock of Mr Anderson, Spital, Old Aberdeen, and one animal was ordered to be slaughtered. At Lochside, Nigg, an outbreak also occurred, but only one animal was found to be affected.

In England, while foot-and-mouth disease is gradually on the decline, pleuro has been reported from some districts. It exists to a considerable extent in Lancashire. No fewer than fifty-one farms in that county have stock affected with the disease.

Imports from America show a decrease last week. There arrived at Liverpool from the United States and Canada 451 cattle, 724 sheep, 10,646 quarters of beef, 3328 carcases of mutton, and 495 hogs. In the previous week, the imports showed a total of 1004 cattle, 486 sheep, 7046 quarters of beef, 1514 carcases of mutton, and 342 hogs.

THE HERD OF BOOTH SHORTHORNS AT LETHENTY.

In consequence of the change in the proprietorship of the milling business at Lethenty, Inverurie, the entire herd of Shorthorn cattle there, belonging to Messrs J. W. & E. Cruickshank, established seven years ago, will be dispersed next month by Mr Thornton, London. The intimation of the approaching dispersion of this valuable and carefully selected herd has been received with much regret, not only in the North of Scotland, but all over the country. The Booth Shorthorns which, since the institution of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, have carried off the bulk of the prizes at its exhibitions, have also contributed largely to the improvement of the live stock of the North of Scotland and of Ireland. In Aberdeenshire particularly, the heavy fleshed, short-legged, early feeding Booth cattle have long been held in great favour, and Messrs Cruickshank (fully aware of the beneficial results that had followed the use of bulls of Booth blood in the herd at Sittyton, and in others in the north), on founding their herd, resolved to confine it to members of the choice families that have made Warlaby and Killerby famous in every part of the world. They have already succeeded so well that the Lethenty herd ranks high among the purest stocks of Booth cattle existing in Great Britain and Ireland.

The herd, numbering fifty-three animals, consists of members of five tribes, the Anna, Bracelet, Farewell, Mantalini, and Georgie, all of which were originally bred at Warlaby, Killerby, and Studley. The whole of the fifty-three head composing the herd have, with four exceptions, been bred by Messrs Cruickshank, at Lethenty, and we are sure that all who examine the stock and witness the merit they possess, and their high promise of future excellence, will regard it as a misfortune to Aberdeenshire that such a herd should be so soon dispersed. The cattle are, as a rule, remarkable for their uniformity, compact bodies, set on short legs with fine bone, well arched ribs, expansion of chest, strength and thickness of loin, heavy covering of evenly distributed natural flesh, attractive colours, and abundant coats of soft hair. They are also all over good useful milkers, some of them being extra good in this respect. They have been very prolific, as will be observed from the remarks which follow, and thus some of the cows, the majority of which are young, do not perhaps look so well as they would otherwise have done. Their superior breeding qualities, however, furnish an emphatic contradiction of the reproach which is frequently heard regarding the want of fertility of our highest bred stock.

The tribe in largest numbers at Lethenty is the Bright Eyes or Anna. There are fourteen animals of this tribe catalogued, representing one of the oldest lines in the possession of the Booths. The late Mr Thomas Booth, then owner of Warlaby and Killerby estates, when, previously to the year 1790, he commenced to breed Shorthorns, selected bulls from the Collings, and bought cows from Mr Broader of Fairholme, Ainderby. From one of the Fairholme cows sprung the Ariadne or Bright Eyes tribe. Mr Richard Booth on removing from Killerby to Studley in 1814, purchased from his father the cow Bright Eyes by Lame Bull and her daughter Ariadne by Albion. From Ariadne be bred in 1820 the famous cow Anna by Pilot, winner of the first prize at Manchester in 1824, and dam of Young Anna, from which the Bright and Riby branches of the tribe at Lethenty are descended. Rose, a daughter of Young Anna, calved in 1831, was disposed of at the Studley sale in 1834, when Mr Richard Booth took the oft-regretted step of dispersing his herd. The purchaser of Rose was Mr Whitaker, Burley, Otley, the cow being the second highest priced animal at the sale. Blanche 2nd, great grand daughter of Rose, was acquired by the late Mr Torr of Aylesby, at Mr Topham's sale at Candleby in 1851, and founded his Bright family; and Bennet, third in descent from Rose, was bought by Mr Torr at Mr Marjoribanks' sale at Bushey Grove in 1853, and founded his Riby family. The estimation in which the Brights and Ribys is held was strongly shown at the Aylesby sale in 1875, when twenty-two animals of these families averaged the extraordinary sum of £836, twelve cows and heifers of the Bright branch averaging £1005.

The first of the Bright family in the catalogue is Bright Gem, a four-year old by the Warlaby Lieutenant General. Mr Torr had sold Bright Rose by Blood Royal to Mr R. Chaloner, Kingsfort, Ireland, who bred Red Breast by Ravenspur, and sold her at his sale in 1869. Mr Bolton, The Island, bred Red Rose from Red Breast by King Richard, and she and her daughter, Bright Gem, were purchased by Messrs Cruickshank from Mr Connon, Cremore, Wexford. Bright Gem is a lengthy red six-year-old, and has had four calves, the last of which is the roan bull Blair Garry, included in the sale. A daughter of Bright Gem is the two-year-old dark roan Bright Casket by Knight of St Patrick. This is a very stylish, handsome heifer, with great ribs, fine head, level back, and excellent covering of flesh, altogether a grand animal. Bright Gem is also the dam of Bright Hope by King James, which produced Bright Pearl, lot 30, a white two-year-old by Knight of St Patrick, and we may here note that, unless otherwise stated, Knight of St Patrick is the sire of all the animals referred to. From Bright Hope was also bred the massive, fleshy white two-year-old bull Blairgowrie, lot 48. Red Rose, the dam of Bright Gem, is also represented by Bright Hawthorn, a roan two-year-old, with long, good body, superb quality and hair. The next Bright, Bright Gleam, is also a descendant of Mr Chaloner's Bright Rose, but the intervening pedigree is different from that of Bright Gem and Red Rose. Bright Rose gave birth, at Kingsfort, to Rose of Castile by British Flag, and her daughter, Rose of Cashmere by Royal Sovereign, came into the possession of Mr Mackintosh, Havering Park, the well-known breeder of Bates' Shorthorns, who mated the cow with the Duchess bull Third Duke of Geneva, and afterwards sold her to Messrs Cruickshank. The produce was Bright Gleam. The cross is somewhat violent to suit the taste of those who adhere to rigorous purity of Booth and Bates strains, but Third Duke of Geneva was one of the best Duchess bulls of his day in England, and was a shorter-legged, squarer-framed, fleshier, and more compact animal than the majority of his tribe. The cow, too, is a neat little roan, five years old, from which five calves have been got, and they look better than the dam. One of them is a roan two-year-old, Bright Ripple, with magnificent shoulder, fore rib, and back, among the finest animals of her age at Lethenty. The yearling Bright Sunbeam, a roan, is also a creditable specimen of the tribe.

The Riby branch of the Anna tribe came to Lethenty from Mr Torr's great sale at Aylesby in 1875, when Riby Empress, by Mr Barnes's Mantalini bull Duke of York, was secured at a long price. A month after arriving in the north she dropped the roan Riby Princess (lot 6), after the Warlaby Knight of the Shire. This has proved a very valuable cow. She is only five years old, and has had four calves. Her personal merits are considerable, she being lengthy, well ribbed, and plentifully haired. She is also a capital milker. Her four calves have been bulls, and they are all included in the sale, a massively fleshed, level bodied, attractive lot of roans. The oldest is Riby Earl (which has been mated with several of the cows and heifers), the next is Riby Baron, the next Riby Count, and the youngest Riby Squire.

The Bracelets are a choice collection of five. The tribe, which has produced many animals of great merit and celebrity, springs, according to Mr Carr, from a cow by Suworrow, of whose origin there is no record. She was in the possession of the late Mr Thos. Booth in the earliest days of the Killerby herd. When he removed to Warlaby from Killerby in 1819, on the occasion of the marriage of his son, the late Mr John Booth, who remained at Killerby, the whole of the Bracelet tribe was left there. From it came Toy and her wonderful twin daughters, Necklace and Bracelet, the former the winner of sixteen prizes at National shows, and the latter of sixteen prizes. The Killerby herd was dispersed in 1852, and one of the descendants of Toy, Officious by Hopewell, was bought by Mr James Douglas, Athelstaneford. The tribe, as represented at Lethenty, have, since the Killerby sale, passed through several hands. One of the branches came to Messrs Cruickshank by the purchase from Lord Massie of Bracelet 3rd by Lord of Rocklands, bred by Mr Anderson, Grace Dieu (a half sister of the prize bull Ben Brace and of a number of other famous bulls). One of Bracelet 3rd's calves, Jewelled Bracelet, is lot 5 of the sale. This cow, by Larry the Lad, a show bull of Mr Chaloner's, is a roan six-year old of extraordinary size, symmetry, and character, with wide level back and good hair. She has had three calves, one of which is Bridal Bracelet, roan, two-year-old, well covered on the rib, and altogether a very nice heifer. From another branch of the tribe, acquired from Mr Ellison, Loughglyn, springs Pearl Bracelet, out of Diamond Bracelet, a white yearling heifer, very neat, well-fleshed, and of good style. Opal Bracelet, a promising roan yearling out of Olive Bracelet, is from a branch the first of which, Oak Bracelet, was obtained from Mr Glancey, Frenchlawn. Of Oak Bracelet's own produce there is also a good specimen in Benbecula, a roan yearling bull.

Of the Farewell tribe there are eleven members, all females. The foundress of this tribe was a cow bought from Darlington, she, along with some others, having been purchased by Mr T. Booth to supply the place of the animals taken to Studley by Mr R. Booth in 1814. When, on his father's death in 1835, Mr R. Booth inherited the estate and herd at Warlaby, and went to reside there, among the Shorthorns on the farm were Flora by Isaac, the dam of Farewell, which was after Young Matchem. This tribe has produced many renowned cattle, including the three wonderful prize cows, Faith, Hope, and Charity. Farewell, after producing the prize trio, was sold to Mr Walker of Maunby, who bred from her Fanny and Clementina, from both of which there are descendants at Lethenty, those of the former being through Mr Pawlett's herd at Beeston, and those of the latter through Mr Fawcett's herd at Childwick. The first lot in the catalogue is Cream, from Mr Fawcett's stock. She is a roan, eight years old, by the famous bull Athelstane, and has had five calves, of which the cows Coquette by King Richard 2nd, and Comfrey by Sir Windsor Broughton; and the heifers, Cystus and Crocus, are included in the sale. Of the same branch are a very nice heifer Curfew out of Comfrey; also Coral, out of Coquette, and Carnation out of Comfrey, the last a highly promising white. The first of the Beeston branch of the Farewell tribe is Fair Maid, a red, by King Richard 2nd, a nice straight cow, with good ribs, which has had four calves, and is only five years old; her yearling heifer Fair Flower, and her heifer calf Fair Blossom. This branch of the Farewell tribe is the same as that from which Mr St John Ackers's show cows, the Lady Carews, are descended.

There are eleven Mantalinis, nine females and two males. The foundress of this tribe was introduced to Killerby from Cleasby by the purchase from Miss Wright, Mrs John Booth's sister, of Sylph by Remus. From her descended the very fine prize cow, Mantalini, by Marcus. One of Mantalini's daughters, Pelerine, by Buckingham, was sold by the late Mr John Booth to Mr La Touche, and another of her daughters, Milliner by Lord Stanley, was sold to Mr Barnes, Westland. The tribe has been very distinguished both in the sale ring and show ring. From Pelerine descended the celebrated cows Rose of Autumn, Rose of Summer, and Rose of Sharon, exhibited with such success by Mr Douglas, and at Beeston thirteen females of the tribe averaged 274 guineas. The Milliner branch of the tribe was also famous in the hands of Mr Barnes. One of the family, Victoria, by Hopewell, was bought for 500 guineas by Lady Pigot, and there have been many prize winners produced from her and her offspring. Both branches are represented at Lethenty, the former most worthily, being very handsome animals. Lot 4, Rose of June, by the Warlaby British Hero, a descendant of Pelerine through Mr Douglas's Rose of Summer, is a seven-year-old red and white of good quality and style, bred by Mr Allan, Unicarville. She has had four calves. Rose of Braithwaite, out of Mr Allan's Rose of Erin, and after Mr Bruere's Ruby Star of the Braithwaite Vesper tribe, is a three-year-old, rather slack on the loin. The three-year-old Rose of Yarrow, out of Rose of Easter, a daughter of King Richard 2nd and Rose of Erin, is one of the most handsome young cows in the herd. She is a perfect beauty, low set and deep, with wide springing ribs, splendid shoulder, beautiful head, broad, level back, and thick coat of hair. Her full sister, Rose Alpine, a two-year-old roan, is also a most promising heifer, with straight back, well covered ribs, and depth. The other heifers of the tribe, Rose of Nithsdale out of Rose of Erin, Rose of the Forest out of Lady of the Valley, Rose of Yester out of Rose of Easter, and Rose of Savoy out of Rose of June, are also very promising; and there are a pair of nice bulls of the tribe, Cawdor out of Rose of Switzerland, and after Riby Earl, and Callander out of Rose of Braithwaite, and after Riby Earl. The only descendant of Milliner at Lethenty is a red and white Victoria Auricoma after the famous Warlaby bull Royal Benedict and out of Victoria Aurifera, bought from Lady Pigot. She is small, being a seven months' calf, but is very neat.

The Killerby Georgie tribe is pure Booth, although the pedigree is comparatively short. A pair of this tribe were purchased by Messrs Cruickshank from Mr J. B. Booth, and there are now eleven specimens at Lethenty. The sort has recently been brought prominently into notice by the exhibition of members of the tribe by Mr Ackers, particularly of Queen of the Georgians, the winner of the cup at the Royal Show at Liverpool. Vain Princess is a plainish four-year-old by King Richard 2nd, and out of Vain Woman, bred at Killerby. Vain Lady, a three year-old, by the Bliss sire Sir Windsor Broughton, has already had three calves, and is a first-rate milker. His half-sister, Vain Dream, is a grand heifer, low standing, with excellent shoulder, hair, and back. Vain Maiden is a two-year-old white by Balmoral, and out of Vain Fancy. One of Vain Princess's daughters is the two-year-old roan Vain Beauty. A very promising white is Vain Countess, and Vain Thought is a lengthy, outcoming heifer from Vain Lady. Vain Desire is a nice roan calf from Vain Princess, and there is a white calf out of Vain Fancy, named Vain Georgie, and a roan bull, Glenfinlas, out of Vain Lady.

There is a single heifer from a Fanny tribe with a good deal of Booth blood. The tribe was well known at Kingsfort. The heifer is Feodora roan by Knight of St Patrick.

The sires that have been used in the herd have been of high breeding and character. The first was the roan King Richard 2nd, bred by the late Mr T. C. Booth, Warlaby, after the Royal prize bull Commander-in-Chief, and out of Lady Grateful of the Bliss tribe, full sister to the Royal prize cow Lady Fragrant. Then followed Sir Windsor Broughton, the roan bred by Mr Carr, Stackhouse, after Prince of the Realm, and out of Windsor's Queen by the celebrated bull Windsor. Sir Windsor Broughton was the sire of the Vesper heifer sold at Millbeckstock for 1000 guineas. Balmoral, a roan bred at Aylesby, and sold as a calf for £735 to the Rev. J. N. Micklethwait, was also used. He was by the Warlaby Knight of the Shire, and out of Bright Queen of the Anna tribe, his half sister Bright Empress having been sold at Aylesby for £2268. The sire at present in use, and which has been so for four seasons, is Knight of St Patrick, bred at Warlaby, and like King Richard 2nd, hired from the late Mr T. C. Booth. He is a white, lengthy, thickly-fleshed, and level, with grand head. Thirty-six of the animals catalogued are after him, and his service at Lethenty has been most successful. His sire was Knight of the Shire, and his dam was Bright Marchioness of the Anna tribe, sold at Aylesby to Mr T. C. Booth for £1244. The home-bred bull Riby Earl, by Knight of St Patrick, and out of Riby Princess has also been used.

ORIGIN AND EARLY PROGRESS OF OUR BREEDS OF POLLED CATTLE.

(From a Correspondent.)

In the earliest times, there were scattered all over Europe three descriptions of cattle, testimony of the existence of which is found alike in fossil remains and in contemporary history. These were the shaggy bison; the *Bos urus*, or *primigenius*, also known as the great ox; and the *Bos longifrons*, or small-sized short-horned ox. Other species of European fossil oxen might be mentioned; but none of them, except the *Bos frontosus* of Nilsson, a kind larger than the *Bos longifrons*, but in other respects identical with it, has any claim to be considered a distinct variety. It appears that of these races of cattle the descendants of only one—the *Bos longifrons*—now exist. The bison is undoubtedly extinct in Great Britain, and also in most parts of the Continent of Europe. It has, however, been contended that the *Bos urus*, or great ox, was ultimately tamed, and formed the basis upon which our present domesticated breeds and the wild white cattle of the parks were reared. This assertion does not seem to be made out. Sir Charles Lyell is of opinion that, 'towards the close of the stone period and beginning of the bronze period, the lake dwellers had succeeded in taming that formidable brute the *Bos primigenius*, the urus of Cæsar.' Several naturalists concur with Sir Charles Lyell, and the Rev. John Storer, in his recently published work on the 'Wild White Cattle of Great Britain,' endeavours to prove that the wild white cattle trace from the *Bos urus*. On the other hand, Professor Owen and Dr John Smith, Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, think that the *Bos urus* was untameable, and remained untamed; and that the domesticated cattle of this country and the wild white cattle of the parks have been derived from the *Bos longifrons*. According to all accounts, it is extremely improbable that the *urus* or great ox was ever tamed. The following is Cæsar's description of this animal, and after quoting it I shall leave readers to judge if it is to be believed that man could have subdued and transformed into the comparatively diminutive ox of to-day, whether domesticated or wild, the enormous and ferocious monster that ranged the forests of early Britain:—'The third kind of wild beasts is one they call the *urus*. Of such great size as to be little inferior to elephants, in general appearance, colour and form they are bulls. Great is their strength and great their swiftness, and they spare neither man nor wild beast that comes within their view. The Germans take and kill them in pitfalls made with great care and trouble. Their young men inure themselves to this labour and exercise themselves in this kind of hunting, and they who have killed the most, publicly produce their horns in testimony of their exploits and receive great praise. But it is impossible to accustom them to man and to tame them; and to this even the very young ones are no exception. The great size, form, and beauty of their horns make them differ much from the horns of our oxen: these they collect with great care, and, surrounding the margin of them with silver, use them as cups at their largest banquets.' The improbability of the *Bos urus* being the source of our domesticated cattle is all the greater when it is remembered that careful keeping has a tendency to enlarge and not to diminish the size of animals.

Advancing civilisation seems to have extinguished the *Bos urus* in Great Britain as it undoubtedly extirpated the bison. The grounds on which I incline to the belief that our present breeds of domesticated cattle were originally derived from the *Bos longifrons*, are the greater probability of this small-sized short-horned ox having been tamed and subordinated to the uses of man; the fact stated by Dr Smith that there are several instances of the bones of the *Bos longifrons* having been found in this country along with the ancient works of man, and the proved existence of this variety of cattle from the times of the newer pliocene period. It is not my purpose to dwell at length on the rather scanty and confused records of the early British cattle; but I have indicated authorities which favour the view that the whole of our domesticated breeds trace from the *Bos longifrons* or small short-horned ox. Some differences prevailing between the various horned and hornless breeds that are spread over these islands, numbering according to Professor Low nineteen varieties, are accounted for by the invaders of the country having brought with them from their native lands the cattle which formed the most valuable of their possessions, and which had been for a longer period in a state of domestication than ours, having thus become enlarged in bulk. These must have been crossed with the aboriginal and fundamentally similar breed. Other changes would be effected by climate and soil, and by divergent methods of treatment. Again, the power of man to seize upon and perpetuate an accidental characteristic, such as colour and length or absence of horns, forms an important cause of the differences of breeds of cattle, although they may all claim a common origin. In more modern times larger varieties of cattle have been imported into this country from the Continent for the purpose of improving the native breeds. This is chiefly the case as regards Durham and Yorkshire, and explains in some measure the possession of points of excellence by the improved Shorthorn breed which are absent in the less mixed descendants of the aboriginal race. Mr Hutchinson, of Sockburn, writing in 1822, puts this very clearly when he says the improved Shorthorn breed is a mixture of the Dutch, the native white cattle preserved at Chillingham, and the Kyloe. The assertion that we are wholly indebted to the Romans and other invaders for our breeds of cattle is satisfactorily disposed of by abundant proof that long before the first landing of Cæsar in the year 55 B.C., the gigantic *Bos urus* and the smaller *Bos longifrons* had inhabited our forests and marshes the latter having been the food of the then barbarous people. Cæsar, indeed, remarks of the island that 'the multitude of its inhabitants was infinite, the edifices most frequent, and the number of the cattle great.'

The breeds of cattle indigenous to this country are found in greatest purity in the districts to which the invaders did not penetrate, or in which they did not acquire a settlement; and there is little doubt that the slightest change has taken place on the cattle harbouring in the Highlands of Scotland, in Devon, Cornwall, and the mountainous regions of Wales. Probably the present Highland breed of cattle conforms in every respect most nearly to the original type. The wild white cattle preserved in the parks at Chillingham and Chartley in England, and Hamilton or Cadzow in Scotland, are also descendants of the ancient variety. Mr Storer, to whose work I have already alluded, advances elaborate statements to the effect that these park cattle are the unmixed descendants of the *Bos urus* or great ox. I have given reasons for believing that the *Bos urus* was never tamed, and that no descendants of it remain. Mr Storer commenced to write his book with the preconceived notion that the colour of the *urus* was white, and the circumstance that white is the prevailing colour of the park cattle is used by him to favour this hypothesis, and likewise to prove their descent from the *urus*. Mr Storer's argument is defective in many points. For instance, it is very questionable if the *urus* was white. In the herds of white park cattle there is a tendency to drop calves with black spots or even entirely black. Darwin is quoted by Mr Storer as an ally, although after the following passage, which I take from his 'Animals and Plants under Domestication' (second edition), I fail to see how he can be so regarded:—'Boyd Dawkins believes that the park cattle are descended from anciently domesticated and not truly wild animals; and from the occasional appearance of dark-coloured calves it is improbable that the *Bos primigenius* was white.' Professor Nilsson, of Lund, says that according to all accounts the colour of the *urus* was black. Black appears to have been the most general colour of all the early breeds. Thus Virgil, in his advice regarding the selection of a cow, remarks that her colour should be 'shining black.' Again, prior to the descent of Æneas to Tartarus, Virgil relates that on the advice of the Sibyl he sacrificed four 'black bullocks' to Hecate as an expiatory act. Not claiming that the wild white cattle were descended from the *Bos longifrons*, Mr Storer does not assert that it was also white in colour. He, indeed, admits that 'it is supposed to have been of a dark colour,' and decided evidence of its colour is afforded by the preservation of a very rare specimen of a portion of the *Bos longifrons*, with the horns and part of the skin and hair still attached. The colour of the hair is of a black or dark reddish or brownish tint. On impartially looking into the evidence adduced on both sides, one is driven to the conclusion that Dr Smith, endorsing Mr Boyd Dawkins' opinion, gives the correct view of the origin of the white cattle of the parks as follows:—'These cattle are simply an instance of a beautiful and much esteemed variety of our domesticated cattle being artificially preserved.'

After this allusion to the derivation of the British varieties of cattle, I proceed a little further into the particular subject of this paper, our breeds of Polled cattle. The usual colour of two of the races of Polled stock in Britain is black, and in the observations I have made regarding colour it has been shown that this is simply a point in which they resemble the earliest breeds. Before the colour of these Polled descriptions was fixed by selection as black, it was of many hues, such as black, red, brindled, and brown. Reversion to variation in colour is experienced by nearly every breeder of black Polled cattle, and is, perhaps, too frequently set down as a sign of impurity of blood. A difficulty of more importance meets one on the threshold of the subject—to satisfactorily account for the want of horns, which is the distinctive characteristic of the breeds. It must strike every one reading about ancient cattle that it is evident they were possessed of horns. Virgil refers to the 'clashing horns' of the Roman cattle, and Cæsar, as we have seen, alludes to the great size, form, and beauty of the horns of the *urus*. Mago of Carthage, Columella, and Stephanos, all of whom wrote most minute particulars of cattle prior to the Christian era, spoke of the cattle having horns. Then according to Professor Nilsson of Lund, Professor Rutimeyer of Basle, and Dr Darwin, the *urus* had enormous horns, and the *longifrons* had short horns. A solitary reference, to a class of Polled animals, is found in Herodotus who describes the Scythian domestic cattle as hornless. How the varieties that are now Polled originally came to be denuded of these appendages is unknown. It probably occurred at first by accident and has been perpetuated by selection, and in this connection it is interesting to learn, as we do from Youatt, that the extreme length of the horns of the Improved Longhorn breed is simply the result of increased cultivation and improvement, the variety having originally belonged to the Middlehorn. It is also important and suggestive to know that cattle without horns have originated in Paraguay, South America, and that there is on an estate of Prince Leichtenstein in Austria, a herd of red Polled cattle which has been in existence from time immemorial. Darwin, in his Animals and Plants under Domestication, says—'It is probable that some breeds, such as the semi-monstrous niata cattle on the northern banks of the Plata, and some peculiarities, such as being hornless, &c., have appeared suddenly, owing to what we may call in our ignorance spontaneous variation; but even in this case a rude kind of selection is necessary; and the animals thus characterised must be at least partially separated from others. This degree of care, however, has sometimes been taken even in little civilised districts where we should least have expected it, as in the case of the niata, chivo, and hornless cattle in South America.' Regarding the Polled cattle in Paraguay, Darwin informs us that Azara, author of 'Des Quadrupeds de Paraguay,' states that a hornless bull, born in 1770, was preserved and propagated its race. In whatever way the horns of our own Polled breeds were originally discarded, we have indisputable proof that at an early date, individuals, and in some instances whole herds, among the oldest descendants of the aboriginal cattle of this country were without horns. The park cattle at Middleton Hall, near Manchester, which existed long previous to 1697, were all Polled, and the park cattle at Cadzow, Lanarkshire, which have been there from 'the remotest antiquity,' were also Polled, until by accidentally permitting a cross with a horned bull, they became horned. There has been some hesitation to accept the assurances of witnesses that the Cadzow cattle really were at one time Polled, but the point is authoritatively settled in the affirmative by a Polled skeleton of a Cadzow ox being in existence. It is not very generally known that we have proof that more than a hundred years ago some of the West Highland cattle were without horns. It comes from a most respectable, impartial, and trustworthy observer, Dr Samuel Johnson, and is, so far as I am aware, the first allusion in any printed book to Polled cattle in Scotland. The reference is contained in Dr Johnson's account of his journey to the Western Islands of Scotland, undertaken in 1773, and the passage occurs under the heading 'Ostig in Skye.' The Dr says—'The cattle of Skye are not so small as is commonly believed. Since they have sent their beeves in great numbers to southern markets, they have probably taken more care of their breed. Of their black cattle, some are without horns, called by the Scots *humble* cows, as we call a bee *humble* that wants a sting. Whether this difference be specific or accidental, though we inquired with great diligence, we could not be informed. We are not very sure that the bull is ever without horns, though we have been told that such bulls there are. What is produced by putting a horned and unhorned male and female together no man has ever tried that thought the result worthy of observation.' There were thus without doubt from a very early period Polled cattle among the wild herds of the parks, and among the West Highlanders.

I will now enter into a more detailed statement regarding the existing breeds of Polled cattle. There are, in all, three distinct races of Polled domesticated cattle in Scotland and England—the Galloway, the Angus and Aberdeen, and the Norfolk and Suffolk. The Angus and Aberdeen have, like the Norfolk and Suffolk, become merged in one, as I shall subsequently mention at greater length. Early records of the breeds of Polled cattle, although very indefinite, show that from a period beyond living memory they existed in the districts in which they are now found, each breed being distinct from and independent of the other. It is also noteworthy that, alongside the Polled breeds in the several districts, and, we believe, in these days of limited attention to breeding, mixed with them, there were horned animals which were apparently of the same breeds. The fact that, during the last century, some of the animals were horned is a sufficient explanation of the occasional occurrence of rudimentary horns in the Polled cattle without going the length, as is sometimes done, of attributing it to a cross with the improved Shorthorn.

The Galloway Polled cattle have been kept pure and received attention from breeders for a very long time. They were certainly at an early stage crossed with the horned cattle of their own breed, from which they are derived, but not with any other. In treating of the Polled breeds, I shall first refer to them. The old district of Galloway comprised a very extensive tract of valuable grazing land in the south-west of Scotland. The settlement following the union of Scotland and England in 1707, first opened up a legitimate trade in cattle with the south. The business rapidly increased, and encouraged by the demands from England for a supply of cattle to finish off for the London market, farmers, particularly those of Galloway, devoted much attention to breeding live stock. About the end of the last century, upwards of 20,000 head of cattle were annually despatched from Galloway to be fattened, chiefly in Norfolk, for the southern markets. Mr Youatt in his book 'On Cattle,' and the Rev. Mr Gillespie, Mouswald, editor of the Galloway Herd Book, basing their remarks on reliable authorities, agree in stating that during the first half of the eighteenth century the Galloway cattle were horned. Mr Gillespie says there was a tradition believed to be well founded that the original Galloways were universally provided with horns, but they gradually became Polled. Dr Bryce Johnstone in his view of the Agriculture of Dumfries, written in 1794, mentions that most of the Galloways at that time were Polled, and George Culley, a well-known writer on subjects relating to stock, about the same date also pointed out the fact. Aiton, Smith, and Singer, who wrote their views of Ayrshire, Galloway, and Drumfriesshire, at the end of the first decade of the present century, are at one in testifying that in all these districts very few of the Galloways had then horns. The truth seems to be that during the eighteenth century a few Polled Galloways appeared. The English dealers preferred this hornless description, and farmers set themselves to accommodate the taste of their customers by breeding only from the Polled cattle, and at length they succeeded in raising the stock wholly without horns. Mr Gillespie says:—'I think there can be very little doubt but that the Galloway and the West Highland breeds of cattle have sprung from the same parent stock at a very remote date. There is a close resemblance even at the present day between a well-bred Polled Galloway and a West Highlander *minus* the horns. Indeed, the similarity is so great that, when we bear in mind the fact that previous to the close of the eighteenth century almost all the Galloways were horned, it is easy to understand how any difference between the two types of animals may have been produced by the different circumstances in which they have long been placed and the different treatment to which they have been subjected.' In a contribution in 1838 to the Royal Society of Edinburgh on the Wild Ox of Scotland, Dr Robert Knox remarks that the white ox of Hamilton bears the strongest resemblance to the Galloway breed. There is thus good reason for believing that the Galloway Polled breed traces through the Highland cattle to the *Bos longifrons*. A large portion of the district originally known as Galloway was between 1840 and 1850 appropriated to dairying, and, the Ayrshire breed being better suited for this purpose, encroached upon the Polled Galloways; while the extension of turnip husbandry and the opening up of the country by railways changed the trade and lessened the demand for grazing stock, with the result that the Polled breed became nearly extinguished. Since the publication of the Polled Herd Book in 1862 the breed has, however, again come into favour, and is being largely reared in Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbrightshire. George Culley, who died in 1813, in his 79th year, stated that in his day the Galloways were noted for laying on their flesh upon the most valuable parts, and that their beef was well-marbled or mixed with fat. These merits the modern Galloway retains. Although similar in colour and general conformation to the northern breeds of Polled cattle, the Galloway has a more abundant and coarser coat of hair, thicker skin and slower feeding properties. Visitors to the Highland Society's shows have been struck with the improvement which has been effected on the breed in recent years by the production of finer hair and mellower handle attributable to increased care and skill in breeding and feeding. It is an admitted fact that Charles Colling used Galloway blood in his Shorthorn herd. The descendants of this cross are known as the 'alloys,' but neither at his sale in 1810, when some of the animals with Galloway blood fetched from 200 to 400 guineas, nor since has the mixture been regarded with general disfavour. The Galloway breed is an instance of a description of cattle keeping its ground by force of intrinsic merit and adaptability to the districts in which it is reared in spite of opposition from improved varieties. There have been and are noted breeders of Galloways, but no man of commanding genius has appeared to do for them what Bakewell did for the Longhorns, the Collings for the Shorthorns, and Hugh Watson and William M'Combie for the Polled Angus and Aberdeen.

I next deal with the English breed of Polled domesticated cattle, the Norfolk and Suffolk Red Polled. Youatt in his book on cattle has thrown a doubt on the claim of the Norfolk and Suffolk to be considered a distinct variety. Summarily and without sufficient evidence he arrives at the conclusion that they are simply 'red Galloways,' the colour of the original breed being preserved, while the absence of horns has resulted from a cross with the Galloways. This view is certainly favoured by the circumstance that in the early part of the century the Galloways were fattened for the London markets in Norfolk and Suffolk. It appears, however, that many years before there was in Suffolk a Polled breed. Mr Youatt says 'the native cattle of Norfolk until the beginning of the last century, and for some years afterwards, belonged to the Middlehorn breed, but the farmers attempted, and to a certain extent succeeded, in naturalising and rearing in their own country the Galloway breed.' 'The cattle,' continues Mr Youatt, 'retained much of the general form of their ancestors, the Galloways, but not all their excellencies.' 'The Suffolk Polled breed,' he states, 'were, like the Norfolk, undoubtedly sprung from the Galloways.' Mr Youatt does not, except so far as I have mentioned, furnish evidence in support of these sweeping assertions, and I shall give reasons for calling them in question. Since 1765, there have been domesticated herds of white Polled park cattle in Norfolk, they having been, in that year, taken to Gunton, in Norfolk, from Middleton Hall, where they were maintained in a wild state long prior to 1697, and, according to Dr Charles Leigh, who wrote in 1700, they came originally from the Highlands of Scotland, being apparently descendants of the *Bos longifrons*. These Gunton Polled cattle and their offshoots became domesticated in Norfolk, were multiplied in the county, and it is almost certain that to them is chiefly due the distribution of a Polled breed over the county. Arthur Young, in his survey of Suffolk, dated 1792, remarks that the cattle there 'were universally Polled—that is, without horns.' Files of the 'Norfolk Mercury' show that in 1774 there were whole dairies of Polled cattle in the county. It is clear that a Galloway cross was also introduced; but there is distinct proof that Polled cattle existed in considerable numbers both in Norfolk and Suffolk prior to the date when the Galloways themselves became generally Polled. The English Polled domesticated breed is different from the Scotch in its colour, which is blood red, and in its much superior lacteal qualities.

HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the directors of this Society was held on Wednesday afternoon in their Chambers, No. 3, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh—Mr Maxtone Graham of Cultoquhey in the chair. Mr F. N. Menzies reported apologies for the absence of several directors, among them—Mr Irvine of Drum, and Mr Scott, Glendronach.

Letters were reported from the Earl of Seafield and from Mr P. B. Smollett of Bonhill expressing their deep appreciation of the terms in which the board recorded the services to the society of the late Earl of Seafield and Mr Alex. Smollett of Bonhill.

AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY EXAMINATIONS.

The report of the examinations held on the 28th, 29th, and 30th March was submitted, from which it appeared that four candidates passed for the diploma, four for first-class and six for second-class certificates in agriculture, and one for second-class certificate in forestry. The two prizes of £6 and £4, given in books by the society to the class of agriculture in the Edinburgh University, were this year awarded by special examination to—1 Wm. Henderson, Northumberland; and 2 Daniel Bain, Caithness, and James Craig, Fife (equal).

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

It was intimated that the last examination of candidates for the society's veterinary certificate would be held on the 18th, 19th, and 20th April, candidates being required to enter their names before the 11th April.

LOUPING ILL AND BRAXY.

It was reported that the special committee appointed to carry out the investigation in regard to louping ill and braxy had held a meeting on the 30th March, when it was agreed to issue a circular asking for information from every county in Scotland; and that Professor Williams should begin visiting the farms as soon as the disease appears, commencing his investigations in West Teviotdale, going on to Dumfriesshire and Galloway.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

In reference to the proceedings at last Board meeting the following letter was read:—

'Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, 44, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., March 7, 1881.

'Sir,—I have submitted to the Lords of the Council your letter of the 2nd instant. I am directed by the Lords of the Council to state, in reply to the first paragraph, that the point to which you refer does not depend on any Order of Council, but that the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, requires the license of the local authority of the infected area to be given before animals can be moved into it. In reply to the second paragraph, I am to inform you that the Lords of the Council are in communication with the railway companies, and hope the inconvenience will be greatly averted.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) 'C. L. Peel.

'The Secretary Highland and Agricultural Society, 3, George IV. Bridge.'

The Lords of the Council having inquired what were the views of the directors as to continuing Order of Council 617 after the 31st March, a special meeting of the board was held on the 23rd March, when the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—'That the Privy Council be requested to retain in force the existing Order as regards the transmission of cattle from England into Scotland; and that as regards sheep the existing Order be relaxed to the following extent—viz., that sheep which have been sent into Northumberland and Cumberland from Scotland for wintering or to turnips, and still belong to the same parties who despatched them, may during the first ten days of April be moved back again to their original grazings in Scotland, but only under certificate of the local authority of the county out of which they are to be moved.'

The new Order was submitted, from which it appeared that the resolution of the directors was adopted by the Lords of the Council.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE.

The Secretary reported that application having been made for the use of the Society's chambers for the Royal Commission on Agriculture, from the 6th to the 14th of April, he, after consulting some of the directors resident in Edinburgh, had considered it right to grant the request.

PRESENTATION OF BOOKS.

The third volume of the Clydesdale Stud Book, presented by the Clydesdale Horse Society, and part I., volume III., of the Galloway Herd Book, given by the Council of the Galloway Cattle Society, were submitted; and the Secretary stated that he had, in the name of the directors, thanked the Councils of both Societies for the presentations.

THE STORING OF TURNIPS.

Sir,—The turnips in Renfrewshire are all stored in November, for the simple reason that they would be reduced to a pulp if left in the drill as grown. [illegible] the richness and solidity of the roots grown in Aberdeenshire and in the eastern counties of Scotland, which obviously render them more liable to receive damage. The common plan is to cut off the roots and the tops to within an inch of the bulb, and then place them in heaps of one to three cartloads, and cover them with about three inches of earth.

Our own practice was to open up a space with the plough between two drills from 25 to 30 inches wide, and put the turnips after topping and tailing into it. Three turns of the plough opened a considerable space, it held 6 to 8 drills on each side, and again the plough was employed to draw the earth up on each side. They were then coped over and ridged to a top with a spade. We do not hesitate to say that by this system of storage turnips can be put up at little more than half the cost of putting them in heaps, and that the plan is equally efficient. We have had the work done at 2s. 6d. to 3s. an acre, when nothing is counted for the horse-work. We store by this plan in the autumn as many as would supply the stock for 6 or 8 weeks at the beginning of winter, and merely covered them with straw.

In Ayrshire, mangolds are cultivated to a considerable extent. I believe they are as largely grown as in all the other Scotch counties together. In an unprotected state a frost of eight or ten degrees destroys them, and numbers of English farmers who had them insufficiently covered in the past winter have suffered seriously. In the eastern and southern counties of England farmers merely earth up their mangolds, and plough for spring use, and in this way they generally keep sound and fresh; [illegible] storing them in heaps [illegible] universal. In consuming [illegible] passed through a turnip machine; and as all the sheep, excepting the breeding ewes, are fattened, (hogs), the roots are [illegible] troughs. It is a laborious [illegible] is deemed essential for the fattening of the hogs and the old ewes.

A Farmer.

METEOROLOGY.

Observations taken at GORDON CASTLE, from Apl. 3 to Apl. 9, inclusive. (Station 107 feet above Mean Sea Level).

Date.	New Barometer.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range in Day.	Mean	Wind	Rain-fall.
	Ins.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Dir.	Ins.
3	30·204	46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	30·094	48	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	29·966	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	29·934	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	30·118	49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	30·164	47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	30·055	51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

METEOROLOGY.

Observations taken at Cluny Castle Gardens, from Apl. 2 to Apl. 8, inclusive. (Station 280 feet above Mean Sea Level.)

Date.	Barometer. 9 A.M.	Barometer. 9 P.M.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range in Day.	Mean	Wind. 9 A.M.	Wind. 9 P.M.
	In.	In.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Dir.	Dir.
2	29·935	29·995	37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	29·941	29·885	51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	29·870	29·790	46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	29·630	29·605	49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	29·680	29·814	55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	29·939	29·971	42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	29·979	29·939	44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

METEOROLOGY.

Observations taken at New Pitsligo from Apl. 2 to Apl. 8, both inclusive. (Station, 501 ft. above mean sea level.)

Date.	Barometer. 9 A.M.	Barometer. 9 P.M.	Ther. (in shade) 9 A.M.	Ther. 9 P.M.	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Relative Hum. 9 A.M.	Relative Hum. 9 P.M.	Wind. 9 A.M.	Wind. 9 P.M.
	In.	In.	Deg.						Dir.	Dir.
2	29·756	29·810	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	29·744	29·710	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	29·684	29·649	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	29·542	29·499	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	29·504	29·636	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	29·744	29·830	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	29·762	29·744	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Mean velocity of wind per day—Apl. 2, [illegible]; 5, 76; 6, 160; 7, [illegible]. Rain fallen [illegible]

'In the Spring a Young Man's Fancy Lightly Turns to Thoughts of Love.'—Rather, he should turn his fancy to the [illegible] his blood and brace up his [illegible] campaign. He should [illegible] ious Pills, the greatest [illegible] Chemists in Boxes at [illegible] (Advt.)

SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

John Scott M'Donald, farmer, Home Farm of Kinloss, Lonmay, Aberdeen.

Francis Gray, shoemaker, Broad Street, Aberdeen.

A. & A. Ross, farmers and meal dealers at Morangie and Tain.

APPLICATION FOR CESSIO BONORUM.

Alexander Macdonald, of Trinity Buildings, Trinity Quay, Aberdeen, shoemaker.

TRAFFIC RETURNS OF NORTHERN RAILWAYS.

Great North of Scotland Railway.—Week ending 2nd April 1881:—Passengers [illegible] &c., £3223; total, [illegible] £4855. Increase, £[illegible]

Highland Railway.—For week ending 3rd April 1881:—Receipts for coaching traffic, [illegible] £2516; total, £5115. [illegible] £5678. Decrease, £[illegible]

MONEY.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN—RATE OF DISCOUNT.

The Return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 6th inst. gives the following results when compared with the previous week:—

Rest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]

On the other side of the account:—

Govt. securities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other securities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Notes unemployed	[illegible]	[illegible]

The amount of notes in circulation is [illegible]

[illegible — remaining market reports in the right-hand columns (Foreign Rates for Money, Corn Trade Returns, Averages, Fluctuations in the Average Price of Wheat, Imports and Exports of Grain, Grain and Provision Markets, Cattle and Meat Markets, Weekly Kalendar and Tide Table, Despatch and Arrival of Foreign Mails) could not be read at the available resolution]