

Alice Brown, 22 months. } W Stewart
Punch, red bull calf, 2 months, }
Cameo, 5 years (harren). C. Collard
Tulip 24, 4 years, Mr. Cuisenberry, Atlanta, Ill.

BULLS.

9th Duke of Thorndale 9 years, N Jones To-
wanda, Ill. 405
General Sheridan 5701, 7 years, C. Branson, Ita-
via, Ill. 200
Gold Dust 12,050, 21 months, Mr. Kitchen, Mt.
Pleasant, Iowa 180
Burnside Willey 7630, 3 years, S. Holdernan,
Grundy Co., Ill. 400
Stoner 11,036, 2 years, J. Bell 170
Red Buckingham, 11 months, James Bishop,
Bloomington, Ill. 235
Royal Duke 4th 9 months J. Rayburn 195
Star of Towanda 12991, J. J. Ham, Hudson,
Ill. 205
Alcas, 6 months, L. G. Fish, Franklin Grove,
Illinois 200
Red Prince, 9 months, Mr. Felter, Towanda,
Illinois 200
Duke of Belleville, 8 months, G. I. Burrus,
Greene Co., Ill. 530
Star of the West, 1 year, Mr. Nichols, Illinois 200
Frosty, 7 months, Mr. Porter, Fairbury, Ill. 100
Red Oak, 2 years, B. Stretch, Towanda, Ill. 129

SUMMARY.

42 cows and 1 bull, average, \$18.15 \$11,775
14 bulls and 1 bull calf, average, \$20.14 3,542
53 head, " \$70.67 Total \$21,091

One grade bull calf sold for \$60. One 4 year old bull, owned by an outside party, sold to W. R. Duncan & J. Chorn of Towanda, for \$500

Berkshire swine sold at fair rates—one boar for \$33; four sows at \$28 each, one boar at \$36, one do, at \$20, one do, at \$14.

Other sales not noted.

Short-Horn Sales in England.

A sale of 37 pure bred Short-horns took place lately at Weeting Hall, Brandon, Norfolk, at which, among others we note the following sales. A 4th Duke of Thorndale cow, by Sir Chas. Knightleys Cambine for \$340. The two Duchesses of Brailles, bred from pure Knightley cows by Bates'sire sold for 200 guineas. One bull, a pure Bates named Lord Collingham, was reserve at 200 guineas.

The 31 head sold at an average of 40 guineas, and considering the condition of the stock only a short time recovered from the foot and mouth disease, and the time and character of the sale, the average was good.

We also hear of the sale of the herd of Mr. Tippler, at Roxwell, Chelmsford Essex, the average of 32 head being £35. 6s. 9d.

Also a sale of cattle and pigs belonging to the Rev. W. Holt Beever, of Pencraig Court, in which Short-horns, 36 cows, averaged, £52. 18s. bulls averaged, £38.

Sale of the Middle Park Stud England

The break up of this gigantic and renowned breeding establishment, by far the most important, both as regards the quality and the number of the animals, may be regarded as the greatest event in the annals of the

turf. At a sale continuing through four consecutive days, and attended by a cosmopolitan crowd of ten thousand people, thirteen stallions, one hundred and ninety-seven brood mares, and one hundred and twenty-nine foals, a total of three hundred and thirty-nine head, all of the most valuable and successful strains of blood, were sold under the hammer—a persuasive one, to be sure, as it was wielded by Mr Tattersall—for the enormous sum of five hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars in gold!!!

The Stud Company saved Blair Athol at the cost of sixty thousand dollars; it rushed up the foreigners to thousands on the daughters of Newminster, and kept them at home, and it secured the queen of the Blenkiron stud, Seclusion, the daughter of Tadmor, for twelve thousand five hundred dollars, not in greasy greenbacks, but in gold. But for the Stud Company, the sale at Blenkiron would have proven a national loss to Great Britain.

Profits of Sheep Feeding.

I think we may estimate that for sheep weighing about one hundred pounds it takes about two pounds of hay per day, or its equivalent, to keep the sheep alive and healthy, without gaining anything in weight. Give them one pound of corn per day in addition, and a good sheep ought to gain two pounds per week live weight. The account with one hundred sheep would stand as follows:

Dec. 1st, 1871—
100 sheep, 100 lbs. each, at \$3.50 \$350 00
10 tons clover hay, at \$18 180 00
150 bushels of corn, at 30c 90 00
\$620 00

March 10th, 1872—
100 sheep, 120 lbs. each, at \$3.50 \$350 00
Manure from 10 tons clover hay, at \$1.50 15 00
" " 5 tons corn, at \$6.65 33 25
\$398 25

This shows a very fair profit. On farms where there is plenty of good wheat straw, the sheep can be wintered at less cost. The profit does not come from the increase of weight of sheep so much as from the increase in price, and provided the sheep are fat enough in the spring to bring the highest price, a few pounds less tall-w on each sheep will make little difference in the result—certainly nothing like as much difference as that between the cost of hay and straw. So far as the amount of nutrition is concerned, corn at fifty cents per bushel is far cheaper than hay at \$18 per ton. The most prevailing folly is in wintering sheep on straw alone. A little corn in addition to the straw, will keep the sheep in good health and vigor, and pay better than most agricultural operations with which I am acquainted.—J. S. Bowles, in *American Agriculturist*.

Standard of Ayrshire Cows.

The following are the points which the Royal Agricultural Association of Ayrshire has established as the standard of Ayrshire

cows: "Head short; forehead wide; nose fine between the muzzle and the eye; muzzle moderately large; eyes full and lively; horns widely set on, inclining upwards, and curving slightly inwards; neck long and straight from the head to the top of the shoulders, free from loose skin in the under side, fine at its junction with the head, and the muscles symmetrically enlarging towards the shoulders; shoulders thin at the top; brisket light; the whole forequarter thin in front, and gradually increasing in depth and width backwards; back short and straight; spine well defined, especially at the shoulders; short ribs arched; the body deep at the flanks, and the milk veins well developed; pelvis long, broad, and straight; high bones, wide apart, and not much overlaid with fat; thighs deep and broad; tail long and slender, and set on a level with the back; udder capacious, and extending well forward; hinder part broad and firmly attached to the body; the sole or under surface nearly level; the teats from two to two and a half inches in length, equal in thickness; and hanging perpendicularly; their distance apart at the sides should be equal to about one-third the length of the vessel, and across to about one-half of the breadth; legs short, the bones fine, and the joints firm; skin soft and elastic, and covered with soft, close and woolly hair; the colors preferred are brown, or brown and white, the colors being distinctly defined; weight of animal, when fattened, about forty imperial stones (260 lbs.), sinking the offal."

The Difference between Grades and Crosses.

We have seen in several semi-agricultural papers a disposition to confuse the two terms "grade" and "cross." These two, however, should by no means be indiscriminately adopted in many various classes of cattle.

A "cross" is indeed in one sense a thorough bred, for sire and dam are in this case both thoroughbred, for instance the calf of a thoroughbred short-horn, by a thoroughbred Ayrshire is a "cross bred" animal, and en passant we may say by no means a bad cross either.

While the calf of the native cow with a thoroughbred sire is strictly a grade approaching according to the number of crossings, it taking three to make a thoroughbred entitled so to be registered in the "herd book."

Can Short-Horns be Improved?

As readily as any other highly improved breed of animals. The nearer a breed has approached perfection (if there is any such state) the more difficult it will be to advance it. But we hold that this is not the case with Short-Horns, notwithstanding that this seems to be the prevailing opinion. It has been held by high authority that the ancient Short-Horns were superior to any of the present day.