2.—Second Mazurka of Woodlawn; Sept., 1868; by the *Duke of Airdrie* (23715) 675
3.—Third Mazurka of Woodlawn; Feb., 1872; by *Fourth Earl of Oxford*.... 400
4.—Third Lady of Clarke; March, 1869; by *Eighth Duke of Airdri* 675
5.—Fifth Lady of Clarke; Dec, 1871; by *General Napier*..... 450
6.—Carlotta 2nd., March, 1870; by *Seventeenth Duke of Airdrie*..... 300
7.—Rose of Racine; April, 1870; by *Thirteenth Duke of Thorndale*..... 520
8.—Jubilee of Woodlawn; Nov., 1871; by *Red Rover, 6105, from Jubilee 8th*... 910
9.—Jubilee 8th; April 1862; by *Clifton Duke*..... 400
10.—Jubilee 9th; January 1864; by *The Priest, 6226*..... 660
11.—Jubilee Napier; January, 1873; by *General Napier*..... 615
12.—Constance of Woodlawn; Aug., 1869; by *Royal Duke of Oxford*; (25,021) from *Constance 2nd*..... 575
13.—Vesta; April, 1870; by *Seventeenth Duke of Airdrie*..... 810
14.—British Lady, roan, 2½ years, George Greer, Newcastle, Penn.,..... 720
15.—Fanny Van Meter 1st, red, 8 years, W. M. Latimore, Abington, Ill.,..... 415
16.—Fanny Van Meter 4th, red, 2½ years, J. C. Layman, Franklin Grove, Ill.,.... 425
17.—Frantic 13th, white, 7 years, Capt. Blake, Lowell, Ind.,..... 210
18.—Frantic 14th, roan, 6 years, Lyman West, Rio, Knox Co., Ill.,..... 310
19.—Frantic 15th, roan, 6 years, J. W. Stewart, Rock Falls, Ill.,..... 235
20.—Frantic 17th, red roan, 5 years, W. H. Richardson,..... 335
21.—Frantic 18th, red roan, 4 years, R. Gibson, London, Canada..... 320
22.—Nell 4th, roan, 6 years, Wm. Stewart, 320
23.—Oxford Beauty, 20 mos., J. N. Daines, 300
24.—Oxford Belle, red roan, 1 year, Messrs. Day..... 220
25.—Oxford Maid, red roan, 1 year, Wilhoit & Son, Mechanicsburg, Ind. 300
26.—Oxford Queen, red and white, 1 year, 265
27.—Oxford Gem, roan, 8 months, S. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, Iowa..... 200
28.—Oxford Lass 4th, red roan, 7 years, J. L. Moore, Polo, Ill.,..... 325
29.—Ellie, red, 4 years, Messrs. Day..... 620
30.—Elsie, red, 4 years, G. J. Hagerty, 1,010
31.—Pride, red, 3 years, S. Aikman & Son.. 755
32.—Minna Dodge, red, 8 years, S. Aikman 730
33.—Minna Napier, red and white, 10 mos., 700
34.—Julia 2d, red roan, 11 years, M. H. Wilson, Menomonee, Wis..... 230
35.—Julietta, roan, 14 months, Messrs Day 350
36.—Capitola 2d, roan, 6 years, David Wilson, Round Grove, Iowa..... 235

Bulls.

37.—Minna Dole's Airdrie, red, 4 years, 480
38.—Master Mazurka, red, 13 months, 350
39.—Oxford Airdrie, red roan, 19 mos., Joel Franklin, Lexington, Ill..... 450
40.—Royal Napier, rich roan, 18 months, J. N. Daines,..... 510
41.—Royal Airdrie, red, 9 months, W. M. Latimore,..... 205
42.—Railway, white, 13 months, W. M. Latimore,..... 110
43.—Oxford Duke, roan, 13 months, W. F. Dunbar, Caledonia, Minn..... 205
44.—Oxford Prince, roan, 12 months, J. L. Moore,..... 235
45.—Oxford Lad, red and white, 12 months, 205
46.—Woodlawn Chief, roan, 5 months, Alex. Charles, Taylor, Ill..... 200
47.—Oxford Chief, red roan, 11 months, J. M. Wood, Factoryville, Neb..... 370
48.—Oxford Hero, roan, 11 months, A. G. Hardell, Dawson, Wis..... 200

Summary.

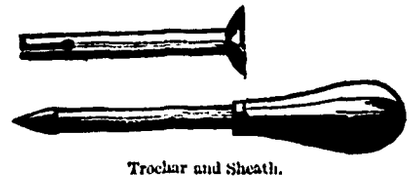
36 Cows	averaged	$491.11	—total,	$17,680
12 Bulls	do.	276.66	do.	3,320
48 head	do.	$441.66	do.	$21,200

Oil for Implements.—As a rule, the more expensive the oil, the better. For all practical purposes however, good olive oil can scarcely be surpassed—certainly not by any other at the price.

Ringing a Bull.

In the London English *Farmer* a plan is suggested for putting a ring through the nose of a bull worthy of the attention of stock-breeders. A ring is undoubtedly the safest mode of controlling the bull. Clamp rings having two knobs which press into the nostrils, may be useful for occasional use—but a good stout copper ring should be put through the cartilage of the nose of every thorough-bred bull before he is a year old. This will last him for his life-time—and whether tied up in the stable or out for exercise, it will effectually control him.

The old fashioned plan of inserting the ring, was by burning a hole through the cartilage with a hot iron—but this a cruel and difficult process. The plan suggested by the *Farmer* is to use a weapon styled a trochar, similar to the surgical instrument employed for "tapping" in cases of dropsy, and for "hoove" in cows. It is a sharp-pointed, round dagger (the point three-sided), carrying a silver-plated shield reaching from the upper part of the point to the handle. Here it is :—



Trochar and Sheath.

The sheath being on the dagger when the operation is performed, the whole is easily pushed through the nose, the sharp point of the dagger piercing the nostril with so little pain that one man can easily hold the head still. The dagger is then withdrawn, leaving the sheath in the hole. The ring is then inserted into the end of the sheath, which is slowly withdrawn, leaving the ring in place. This is then closed and fastened with a screw. These rings should be so well made that both the hinge and the screw should be perfectly smooth, and so fitting as to take a practised eye to notice the joining. The manner in which the operation is performed, will be seen at once from this engraving :—

How the operation of ringing is performed.

The ring should turn freely round in the incision, which having been made with a three-cornered cut, will be more sensitive against a pull than the smooth-burned hole. Indeed, it is sometimes necessary, with the latter cruel operation, to take the ring out after a time and resort again to burning, in order to make the cartilage sufficiently sensitive for the ring to be effective in managing the animal.

How to Educate Animals.

To educate an animal is not to force its nature, but to tame and direct it, so as to make it fit for the service or the society of man. This is not a very difficult task for one who knows how to go about it. Most animals are drawn toward man, whose superiority they recognize by instinct, whom they are proud to please, whose love is agreeable, and whose protection is advantageous to them. But before these relations are established, there is an obstacle to be conquered—the distrust natural to the lower animals. The first step to be taken, then, is to secure the pupil's confidence. Unhappily, many do just the contrary of what is necessary to secure this end. Some brutal men know only how to maltreat their animals, which do not obey because they do not understand; other men make playthings of them, and others fatigue them with importune caresses. Do none of these things. What an animal demands is security. Never harm him, and you will have his confidence. When your first relations are established he will come to be caressed of his own accord. Always be careful of him, but without feebleness or importunity. Never tolerate a vicious act; never allow yourself to be defied; but be indulgent for unintentional disobedience, or for any damage done unintentionally. In these last cases content yourself with making the animal understand wherein he is wrong, without too much severity. Well doing should always be rewarded with a caress. In habitual intercourse, be affectionate if you will, but first be reasonable. Do not be lavish of caresses; make them less frequent; but let your rule be gentle, peaceable and just.

Violence and blows are bad means of education for animals as well as men. Force makes itself obeyed, but only on condition of continual action; a sad condition! It sometimes happens that despair revolts against even force; we often see this in the case of the ass, sometimes in that of the horse. Besides, in making yourself obeyed by outer force you drive from the animal all spontaneous action, his grace, his amiability, his order to obey you, without counting that, in using this means, you reserve for yourself an extreme resource for extreme cruelty. Look at the facts. Your poor asses are unmercifully beaten, and are stubborn. Your cruel teamsters overwhelm their horses with blows, and oftentimes can scarcely govern them; the Arabs caress theirs, talk to them, live with them, and do with them, whatever they wish. For my part, in my relations with animals, I always make it an amusing study to obtain their obedience with the least possible expense.—*Bulletin De Paris.*

A Good Pig-Pen.

A Michigan correspondent of the *Rural Home* thus tells how he built his pig-pen: The main building is 16 by 20, two storeys high, with a cellar 7 feet deep underneath. The first storey is 7 feet in the clear, the upper one 6 feet to the plates. The upper storey is designed for holding corn and other feed; the lower for cooking, mixing, feeding, and also storing. The pens are on two sides of this building, and on one end. The other end has a wide door for entrance, and also large windows for light. The pens have lean-to roofs, and are seven feet high in front and four in the rear. There are two on each side and two on the end, six in all. The floor of the cellar is cemented on gravel, and that of the pens is plank laid in mortar on gravel foundation. Under the sills of the pens there is a wall going two and one-half feet into the ground and laid in mortar. This is to prevent the rats working under. The sides of the pens are plank, and the roofs shingled. There are swing partitions over the troughs, so the pigs can be shut away when putting in their feed. I intend to use cellars for storing potatoes and roots, for winter and spring use, to cook with meal. There is a drive or tube-well going down through the cellar.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Better Stock, Well Fed.

Mr. Willard estimates the annual average produce—in butter—of the dairy cows of America to be one hundred pounds. This at thirty cents per pound, a price higher than the average for the year through the State, would bring an income of $30. To keep the cow a year will require pasturage, $6, six bushels meal, and two and a half tons hay. This will return $18 for the hay. Now increase the butter product to three hundred pounds by the selection of a good cow and by good feed and care, and notwithstanding the cost of keeping is somewhat increased, very much more will be received for the hay fed out. At the same time increase the price to fifty cents per pound, the price now received for the product of some dairies in the State, by strict attention to quality, and the complaint of small receipts for the hay fed out will no longer be heard. The same intelligent course will produce similar results in all branches of stock husbandry, though not in precisely the same ratio. Will not farmers study this lesson?—*Maine Farmer.*

How to Choose a Good Cow.—A writer in *N. W. Farmer* says :—The crumply horn is a good indication; a full eye another. Her head should be small and short. Avoid the Roman nose; this indicates thin milk, and but little of it. See that she is dished in the face—sunk between the eyes. Notice that she is what stock men call a good handler—skin soft and loose, like the skin on a dog. Deep from the loin to the udder, and a very slim tail. A cow with these marks never fails to be a good milker.