

Kidd's Sales for '75.

Capt. Kidd of Kentucky, publishes the list of sales conducted by him during the past year, from which it appears that he sold 1,063 Short-horns, 51 thoroughbreds and 584 trotters. General average for Short-horns £95; for thoroughbreds £117; highest average of any Short-horn sale £305 (B. B. Groom's); highest average of any thoroughbred sale £166 (Dale's).

West Liberty, Iowa.

The sale of Mr. Moller's herd took place here on the 4th inst; the bidding was keen and prices were fair. The following are among the highest:—

Heifers and Cows.

Emby III	875
Irma of Oakland	600
Melody Gayne 7th	600
Ida	500
Addine	1,000
Adaline 2nd	1,100
Mary Emma	400
12th Loran of Claridon	575
Ross of Erin	450
Lama Bessie 3rd	500
Bright Mary 2nd	500
Mary Gem	400
Geneva Lass	675
Cornell of Kent	400

Bulls.

Byron Lyndale

Besides the above there were sold about 40, averaging \$25 per head. Considering everything, it was a very fair sale. The bulls sold low.

Coolac, Australia.

The "Australasian" brings reports of this great sale of the Messrs. Robertson Bros. Of bulls, the Duke of Alvie brought 500 guineas; Duke of Dermut, 850 guineas; Earl of Dermut, 925 guineas; October, 700 guineas; Duke of Rockingham, 600 guineas. Amongst the heifers, Roan Duchess was sold at 2,200 guineas; Countess of Brunswick 2nd, 1,200 guineas; Duchess of Rockingham, 1,050 guineas; Matilda 9th, 1,050 guineas. A few Hereford stud bulls also sold at figures ranging from 90 up to 200 guineas each.

MR. OUTHWAITE'S SALE AT BAINESSE.—The leading prices here were, Whitesocks, 200 guineas; Flower Girl, 105 guineas; Rosebud, 200 guineas; Lady Beaumont 6th and White Rose, each 170 guineas; Duchess of Chamburg, 120 guineas; Lady Danby, 125 guineas. A bull, Royal Windsor, was held in reserve at 5,000 guineas, but remained there, an offer of 4,000 guineas having been refused.

Stock Notes.

D. REFSOP, of Markham, Canada, lately sold a Shorthorn bull, Duke of Brockton, to Dr. Wm. Kenney, of Paris, Ky., got by Duke of Geneva, 7931, out of Duchess of Richmond, bred by Walcott & Campbell.

IT IS SAID that the first pure Devon cattle imported to America, of which there are any records, were six heifers and a bull, presented by Mr. Coke (afterwards the Earl of Leicester) to Robert Patterson, of Baltimore, in 1817.

MR. W. M. MILLER, Brougham, has received by steamer Prussian from Liverpool, two young Berkshire boars, bred by Heber Humfrey, Shriventham, Berkshire, which reached their destination in fine order within three weeks from the time of leaving home.

MR. WM. COLLUM of Haysville, has sold his Short horn bull President Grant (1955), by General Grant (296), out of Marchioness of Gloster 3d, of F. W. Stone's Margaret tribe, and the cow Rose and calf descended from imported Lily by Warden (1563), to James Maywood, Mornington, Ontario.

BIRTH OF A VALUABLE SHORT-HORN.—We hear with pleasure that Bright Empress, the beautiful four-year-old roan cow, for which Mr. T. C. Booth paid 2160 guineas at the Aylesby Sale last September—being the highest price yet paid for a cow or heifer in England—produced a splendid white heifer calf on Thursday last to Knight of the Shire (26552).

MR. JOSEPH VANCE of New Hamburg, sold his well-known Clydesdale stallion Clydesdale Jock 2d, by imported Clydesdale Jack, and out of a mare from imported stock, to Wm. Overman & Bro., Salem, Ind., for \$1,000 (gold). He has won the leading prizes in the counties of Waterloo, Oxford and Perth, during the past three years, and first prize and diploma at Guelph Central Fair, 1875. He is a dark bay 7 years old, and weighs 1,820 pounds, which is a good weight for a Canadian-bred Clydesdale.

PROFITABLE SHORT-HORN TRANSACTIONS.—Kirklevington Duchess 8th, bought from Mr. P. Davis, Gloucestershire, early last summer, at 400 guineas, and exported to America by Mr. B. B. Groom, Kentucky, was sold on the other side of the Atlantic lately, at 900 guineas, while 6th Duke of Kirklevington (30982), purchased by the same gentleman from Mr. Martin, Town End, Bardsea, at about 100 guineas and exported at the same time, has been sold in America at close on 1000 guineas.

Correspondence.

SAWDUST AS MANURE. Aden, Scarborough.—Sawdust of itself is not a manure. It is an excellent absorbent undoubtedly, when used as bedding; but whatever manurial influences it exerts even then, are due to the matters absorbed. Straw or leaves are much preferable.

SLIPPING BELTS. Mandon Bright.—Your threshing machine belt may slip from either of two causes. It may be too loose, or its inner rubbing surface may have been worn too smooth and hard. In the former case of course the remedy is to tighten it; in the latter, oil it well; this will soften it, and cause it to fit more closely the rougher surfaces of the pulleys. If you cannot oil it handily, wet it.

THE COMPOSITION OF EGGS. Laura.—The shell usually weighs about one-tenth of the entire egg. Its principle component is carbonate of lime. Estimating the weight of an ordinary egg at one thousand grains, the shell will weigh 100, the white 600, and the yolk 300. The composition of its contents is about as follows:—Water 74; Albumen 14; Fat 10 5; Ash (Salts) 1.5; Total 100.

THE APPLICATION OF CHLORIDE OF LIME. City Subscriber.—Chloride of Lime is simply lime charged with chlorine gas with which it combines easily and is set free by exposure to the air. When the space to be disinfected is large, the chloride may be dissolved in water and sprinkled when required, or cloths dipped in a weak solution of it may be hung up at intervals throughout the apartment. In the disinfection of putrifying substances, water-closets &c., it is applied directly and destroys the noxious exhalations as they are formed.

ROTATION OF CROPS. Farmer, Ottawa.—The system of rotation known as the five years course has, with judicious fertilizing, been found very successful. The lands under cultivation are allotted thus: twenty to thirty acres grass and clover, fifteen to twenty acres wheat, the same to oats, two to potatoes and three or four to other roots. The clover field will be mowed for two years, then ploughed and planted with potatoes, or wheat. In the fourth year, it will be devoted to some other general crop; in the fifth, sown and seeded, and the sixth will find it again a clover field.

SALTING CHEESE IN HOLLAND. Subscriber.—Cheeses are salted in Holland either by rubbing salt on their surfaces, and turning them over daily for from eight to fourteen days, according to size; or they are sunk to half their thickness in brine, made as strong as to swim an egg, and inverted in it daily. After salting, they are shelved for a few days to dry, then put in fresh water for a day or two, and finally, having been dried with a cloth, they are coated over with the milk of a newly calved cow, whey, butter or other greasy substance, which is overlaid with a thin coat of linseed oil, to exclude air and prevent cracks.

SUGAR FROM RAGS.—A Young Reader.—That sugar can be produced from rags is an undoubted fact. The process is a purely chemical one. If starch be boiled for some time in water which has been previously slightly soured by the addition of a very small portion (say 2 per cent) of sulphuric acid, the solution becomes perceptibly sweet. If, now, the acid be neutralized and removed, and the solution boiled down, it yields a syrup or sugar as may be desired. Paper, flax, and even saw-dust, treated in a somewhat similar manner produce like results, the sugar, in each instance, having the nature and properties of ordinary grape sugar.

RAIN-WATER AND SNOW WATER. Enquirer.—Rain water, from what source soever obtained, can never be absolutely pure. In its passage downward it absorbs oxygen, nitrogen, ammonia and other gases and becomes contaminated by contact with dust and other impurities, floating in the air. Under favorable circumstances, however, as for instance when collected off a clean roof, at the close of a protracted or heavy shower, it is perhaps the purest water there is. Melted snow at a certain stage excels rain-water in purity, but being incapable in transit, owing to its solid form, of absorbing atmospheric gases, it is necessarily insipid, until exposed for some time to the action of the air. When so exposed it gradually acquires the characteristics of rain-water.

FOWL MANURE. Fido, Teeswater.—Hen manure should be dried, thoroughly powdered, and sown broadcast, at the rate of from 300 lbs. per acre, upwards. Harrow it in well, being careful to prevent its coming directly in contact with the seeds or plants. It may likewise be beneficially composted with two or three times its bulk of road-dust, and applied like ordinary rich manure.

W. A. FARMER. Headingly, Manitoba.—It is impossible to name the sample of grass sent for identification, without seeing the flowers or seeds. We should judge it to be a species of *Calamagrostis* allied to the "Blue joint" (*Calamagrostis Canadensis*), which grows in low swampy places in various parts of the country. Please send us some seeds or flowers.

PULLING ON THE HALTER. X. Y. Z.—Having, as you say, "exhausted your wits and temper," calm yourself a little and try the following plan: Procure a stout rope or strap and a perfectly sound halter. Slip the rope under the horse's tail, crupper style; bring the ends along through the harness and hame rings and also through the side buckle or rings of the halter head. The object of passing the rope through the rings is simply to keep the former in place. Now tie both ends of your rope, exactly as you would an ordinary halter-strap, to the stall-ring or hitching-post. The slightest backward movement will produce a state of things in the rear that will speedily bring "Bob" to his senses. We have seen the plan tried when every other appliance had failed, and we have yet to learn of a single instance in which it did not effect a perfect cure.

A GOOD WHITEWASH. A. Dixon.—For outside work the following can scarcely be surpassed. Slack one peck of new white lime with boiling water, covering during the process to keep in as much of the steam as possible. Strain the liquid, and add to it half a peck of salt previously dissolved in hot water; one to one and a half pounds of rice paste, and half a pound of finely ground whiting. Add two and a half gallons of hot water; stir well and apply quite hot; half a pound of glue, dissolved and stirred in, will be a great improvement. For barns, and indeed any sort of buildings, and whether inside or outside, the foregoing is very superior. The only objectionable ingredient in the wash is the salt, which has the property, as everyone knows, of attracting sheep, cattle &c., causing no little annoyance, especially when at night the "belled critters" come prowling about. As the salt is not an essential ingredient, it were wise perhaps, in such instances, to omit it.

CLIPPING HORSES.—Old subscriber asks "Do you approve of clipping horses?"—We answer, emphatically, No. The practice ought to be as disreputable as it is vile. Whatever claims can be advanced on its behalf in other climes, the custom, in this country and latitude, cannot be too severely condemned. In this, as in most other matters, nature and common sense will be found to harmonize. A clipped horse is frequently the very best evidence of a lazy or incompetent groom. Feed well and otherwise properly attend to your horse and there is little danger of his coat bringing any discredit upon you. These remarks do not, of course apply to the question of trimming the fetlocks in wet and muddy weather. The latter is a good practice, and tends very naturally to prevent attacks of scratches and other ailments; but rise no higher with your shears, if you please.

TEACHING A PACER TO TROT. Backwoodsman.—Yes, we have seen the thing done and the process is an exceedingly simple one. The horse is made to stand in its natural "square" position. A surcingale, with a ring attached, is buckled round the body, pretty well back, the ring hanging below or about the spot to which the marlingale is usually attached. The one end of a stout leather strap is then buckled round the off, fore fetlock, the other end passed through the ring and attached in a similar manner to the nigh hind fetlock. A second strap is attached to the other feet in the same manner, the two straps crossing each other at the ring, which should be roomy enough to admit of the straps moving or sliding past each other freely. If the animal is now put in motion, it is evident that in order to advance either fore foot it must also move the corresponding hind one, or the one to which the former is coupled. The animal is usually very awkward at first and apparently overwhelmed with the discovery of its new powers, but as it gains confidence it speedily becomes more reckless, and we have seen some, at the end of twenty minutes training, dash round the ring, with, if not exactly the gait, at all events the full energy of a "Dexter."