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 SUMMARY.—31 cows realized \$17,976, or an average of \$580 each; and 7 bulls brought \$1,412, or an average of \$202 each. The whole sale produced \$19,388, or an average per head of over \$510

The Sittyton Herd.

Mr. Cruickshanks, of Sittyton, Aberdeen, had his annual sale of Short-horns last month as usual. Thirty-six bulls were sold for \$7,607, or an average of \$211; and eighteen heifers were sold for \$2,520, or an average of \$140. The Sittyton herd is supposed to be the largest herd of Short-horns in the world; but though the animals are of excellent quality and the sires are invariably of the highest class, the prices obtained for them fall far short of those realized by English breeders. This arises from the fact that little regard is paid by Mr. Cruickshanks to the preservation of distinct tribes or families in breeding—but all are intermingled in the most defiant manner.

The Ythanside Short-horn Sale.

The annual sale of Short-horns under the auspices of the Ythanside Farmer's Club took place at Ellon last month. Upwards of 60 animals were catalogued, from the herds of Messrs Marr, Cairnbrogie; Thomson, Newseat of Dumbreck; Davidson, Mains of Cairnbrogie; Cowie, Cromblybank; Gray, Barthol Chapel; Ronaldson, Little Gight, &c. The stock on the whole were a promising lot, and embraced not a few superior well-bred animals, most of them being sired from the best herds in the north. There was a pretty keen competition, the average of the whole being \$134.

Eccleswall Court Sale.

On the 22 April, the fine herd of Short-horns of Capt. J. E. Winnall, of Eccleswall Court, near Ross, was sold by Mr. Thornton; 75 cows and heifers were sold at an average of \$219, and 12 bulls at an average of \$150. The 87 animals produced \$18,181, or an average of \$209 per head. The highest price obtained was for *Carolina 7th*, a three year old cow, bought by Col. Kingscote, for \$775.

The Holmescales Herd.

The sale of Mr. H. J. Gibbon's Short-horns was held at Milnthorpe last month when nine cows were sold at an average of \$205; and four bulls at an average of \$187; total average \$200 each. The animals were of superior character.

Economy of Liberal Feeding.

Now that the spring lambs are being dropped, there cannot be too much emphasis given to the economy as well as the necessity of liberal feeding and careful sheltering from rain storms of the mothers both before and after yearning. One good lamb is worth half a dozen poor ones. In fact the more of the latter the farmer has the worse for him. Good flesh and thrift in the mother insure plenty of milk and consequent strength in the lamb. A good send off for a lamb is half its raising, as it will very soon acquire strength enough to withstand hardships and exposures that is quite sure to cost the life of its puny fellow. If the flock is of any size it will be much the better way to separate the breeding ewes from the dry sheep; and from these when it can be done, we would cull the mothers as fast as the lambs are dropped. Both mother and lamb need more quiet and more attention than they are able to secure when mixed with the flock. Besides this, many ewes for a few hours before lambing, will try to adopt freshly dropped lambs, thus annoying the rightful mother, and tending to confuse matters generally. Such cases need to be looked to, and the ewe that is yet to lamb separated from the others. Considerable inconvenience is sometimes experienced in consequence of ewes dropping twin lambs, when they have no more milk than is required for one. This difficulty can be partially remedied by forcing a ewe that has lost her own lamb to adopt another. If the lamb lost was a very young one there will not be much difficulty. If closeted with the lamb to be adopted, in a dark pen, not more than two feet and a half by three in size, most ewes

will "own" a foster lamb inside of twenty-four hours. If the dead lamb was several days old it is best to take the skin from it and tie upon the one to be adopted. Even thus will sometimes fail, but is always worth trying. Ewes thus penned may need to be held to allow the lamb to suck three or four times a day; and should be well and regularly fed to keep up the supply of milk.—*Western Rural*.

How to Dress a Sheep.

It may be of interest to some of our country readers to learn how to dress a sheep properly; because a great deal of the flavor depends upon how this operation is performed. We give directions, with an illustration, how to avoid this ill flavor, which arises from the absorption by the meat of the gases from the intestines, which, as the outside of the carcass cools, can not escape, and are, therefore, absorbed by the flesh. There is a simple remedy. As soon as the animal is dead, let the hide be slit up from the brisket to the tail, and to the knees, by a quick motion of a sharp-pointed knife, inserted beneath the skin. Strip the skin from the belly and the ribs and legs, so that it will be out of the way of the intestines. Then open the sheep immediately, and disembowel it. All this ought to be the work of about one minute or two, or



if it occupies five, there will not be sufficient time for the carcass to cool sufficiently to cause any unpleasant taste. Then proceed to strip the skin from the back of the carcass. A sheep should be killed by thrusting a sharp knife through the neck, back of the windpipe, without touching it however, but cutting the arteries; and as soon as the knife is inserted, it should be twisted round as if to make a round hole, there will then be no mistake made in cutting the arteries, and the death of the animal will be comparatively painless and rapid.—*London & L's Magazine*.

Fatting Hogs.

It not unfrequently happens that hogs put up to fatten show a loss of appetite for weeks at a time, eating but little and wasting a good deal. Messrs. Lawes & Gilbert, the well-known English scientific farmers, have encountered this difficulty more or less, in addition to positive disease, and after many experiments have prepared a compound which they state has been very effectual. The following are its ingredients and the proportions. 20 lbs. finely sifted coal ashes. 4 lbs. common salt. 1 lb. superphosphate of lime. They are duly mixed, and put into a trough where the hogs can have free access to them at all times. In a case where three pigs were troubled with swellings and difficulty of breathing, they consumed 9 pounds of this mixture during the first fortnight, 6 pounds the second, and 9 again during the third. The expense of materials is very light. Those who have occasion to test the prescription would confer a favor on others by reporting the result.

Blind Bridles.

The check rein is not the only objectionable part of a bridle. Blinds, although a lesser evil, are, as a rule, quite as objectionable. The horse should be treated as a reasoning animal. When a colt is first harnessed its fear is greatly excited. The feeling of the harness is new, and tends to alarm the leather bound beast. If, in addition, you blindfold him to all directions save the straight forward, you increase his terror four-fold. He hears the rattle of the wagon, and many other sounds which are incomprehensible. He catches glimpses of passing objects, and fears that in some way he is going to be hurt. Now substitute for the bridle with blinds one without blinds; and see how much his nervousness and terror will abate. His eyes will assure him that nothing is coming at him, and he becomes quite docile. I would make it an invariable rule not to put blinds on a young horse.

The reasons given for using blinds are that they make a horse look better, and that they prevent his springing forward when he sees the whip rising for a blow. Now, I will admit that a poor old crowbar or a horse looks better when put inside of a new harness with blinds on, as the bridle covers up his weary, sunken eyes. But the less you have on a well-formed head, the better for looks whether animal or human. The comfort of an animal should be attained if it can be done merely by sacrificing looks. The second reason has no force, except in one case, that of a four horse team, when you are obliged to use a whip on the leaders. In such a case it might be necessary to put blinds on the wheel horses. But even in this case a little patient teaching would soon overcome all difficulty. A team without blinds jumps no worse at the sight of a rising whip than a blinded one does after being struck. The driver is always prepared for the jump when he strikes. Let him be prepared when he goes to raise the whip, and there will be no more difficulty in the one case than in the other. But never raise your whip without striking. It is like parents threatening to punish their children, and then not doing it. It results in lack of respect in either case, and leads to unnecessary difficulty. In large cities where sights and sounds are very numerous and various, the use of blinds is becoming unpopular, especially among teamsters who are obliged to throw down their lines while loading and unloading. Experience is teaching them that their teams stand better and are less liable to fright if they can see all around them.—*Oneida Farmer*.

Sour Milk for Cows or for Hogs.

We cannot advise the use of sour milk as a feed for milk cows, because such food will be likely to have a deleterious influence upon the quality of the milk yielded by the cows. We have, in the germ theory, an explanation of the manner in which milk is changed from its normal condition and rendered unfit for human food. It has been proven that stagnant water—the water from filthy pools—is alive with organisms, either animal or vegetable, that make it unfit to use or allow cows to drink. It has been shown by the investigation of Professor Law that living organisms can be carried in water through the body of the cow into her milk and retain their vitality. It has been proven by experiment that by feeding cows distillers' slops the yeast plant peculiar to brewers' yeast has been thus conveyed to the milk and has been found growing therein. The acidifying germs in sour whey, when fed to milk cows, retain their vitality in the milk of such cows, causing it to sour prematurely. Numerous well authenticated cases are recorded where milk has been injured by the cows breathing the foul odors of decomposed animal matter—the emanations from putrefying carcasses of calves and horses left exposed in the pasture. Hence it must be evident that sour milk when fed to cows must have more or less influence on the milk yielded by the cows, affecting its flavor and rendering it more susceptible to decomposition than it would if this character of food was not given to the cows. But if milk is liable to be injured and tainted from the causes we have named, as well as from a great many other causes, such as unhealthy cows, the various diseases incident to the animals, neglect in the care of dairy utensils, uncleanness in milking, &c., &c., we increase the difficulty by putting such milk back into