

## Breeder and Grazier.

### Short-Horn Intelligence.

A large number of auction sales of thoroughbred Short-horns have recently come off in the United States—and at nearly all of them very large prices have been realized.

At Mr. W. Stewart's sale in Illinois, 25 cows and heifers were sold at an average of \$638, and 11 bulls at an average of \$290 per head. Total amount realized for 36 Short-horns \$19,140. The highest price obtained was for the five-year cow *2nd Lady of Peace* \$1,000. The imported cow, *Wicket sixth* brought \$1,525, and *Magurka 20th*, \$1,350. The highest price obtained for a bull was \$1,000.

At Mr. James H. Davis' sale at Danville, Kentucky, 21 female Short-horns were sold at an average of \$304, and 3 bulls at an average of \$217. Total amount realized for 27 animals \$7,944. The highest price obtained was for the two-year old heifer *Medora 9th*, \$715.

At the sale of Messrs. J. H. Spears & Sons, of Tallula, Ill., 34 cows and heifers were disposed of at an average of \$371 47; and 26 bulls at an average of \$256 35 per head. The total amount realized for 60 animals was \$19,295. The highest price realized was for the three-year old cow *Sarah Rice*, and her bull calf by her side, \$1,510. One yearling bull brought \$800 and another \$795.

At the sale of Mr. Edward Hes, Springfield, Ill., 29 cows and heifers were sold at an average of \$874; and 8 bulls at an average of \$1,071 per head. The total amount realized for 37 animals was the large sum of \$33,931. The imported bull *Cherub* brought \$6,000, and the buyers were Messrs. J. H. Spears & Son. The yearling bull *Dr. Buck* was bought by the same firm at \$1,300. The cows and heifers sold at as follows:—

Gem 3rd, 10 years, C. C. Parks, Waukegan, Ill., \$200.  
Oxford's Gem, 3 years, \$775.  
Aldrich's Gem, 2 years, Eljah Hes, \$800.  
Cherub's Gem, 1 year, Sol. Meredith & Son, \$255.  
Guilty, 9 years, Brown Sons, Berlin, Ill., \$500.  
Grace, 2 years, S. C. Duncan, Smithfield, Mo., \$155.  
Maid of Hope, 4 years, R. W. Priest, \$755.  
Maid of Charity, 2 years, Wm. Pritchett, \$740.  
Imp. Lady Hightborne, 5 years, J. H. Spears & Sons, \$700.  
Florence, 3 years, S. C. Duncan, \$1,100.  
Joan of Arc, 5 years, S. Meredith & Son, \$1,000.  
Anne Boleyn, 2 years, H. Clark, \$1,000.  
Annie Lisle, 1 year, S. Meredith & Son, \$800.  
Annie, 4 years, S. Meredith & Son, \$310.  
Royal Duchess 2nd, 3 years, S. Meredith & Son, \$1,650.  
Royal Duchess 3rd, 1 year, S. Meredith & Son, \$1,200.  
4th Louan of Woodlawn, 4 years, J. H. Spears & Sons, \$2,700.  
4th Louan of Longpoint, 1 year, H. Kissinger, \$255.  
3rd Louan of Longpoint, 1 year, C. C. Parks, \$1,000.  
1st Louan of Longpoint, 2 years, S. Meredith & Son, \$1,075.  
2nd Louan of Longpoint, 2 years, S. Meredith & Son, \$1,125.  
23rd Louan of Woodlawn, 2 years, M. Flynn, \$700.  
Gem, 5 years, T. W. Garrard, Martinsburg, Mo., \$685.  
L. G. Ray, 3 years, Wm. Pritchett, \$625.  
Susan Sadowsky, 1 year, R. M. Priest, \$400.  
Prairie Blossom and calf, 5 years, J. H. Kissinger, \$1,000.  
Baroness Bates 3rd, 2 years, W. R. Duncan, \$1,000.  
Pride of Woodlawn, 2 years, calf Alfred's Pride, 1873. Cow by Prince Alfred, calf by Prince Alfred. Sold together to H. C. Wright, Curryville, Mo., \$175.  
Ida Bell, 2 years, Wm. Pritchett, \$475.

At Mr. J. C. Jenkins' sale at Petersburg, Kentucky, 20 cows were disposed of at an average of \$276 73, and 10 bulls at an average of \$284. For 30 animals the amount realized was \$8,375.

At Mr. Ryan's sale at Abingdon, Illinois, 35 cows and heifers and 14 bulls were sold at good prices. The highest price realized for any one animal was \$720, at which two cows were sold; and the highest price for a bull was \$305.

At Mr. Thomas Smith's sale in Kentucky, 22 cows and heifers were disposed of at an average of \$204, and 10 bulls at an average of \$133. Total for 32 animals \$5,518.

### The Best Grain to Make Wool.

We find in the New York *Economist* the following estimate of the relative value of the different grains as wool producers, and give the list for the purpose of calling out from practical sheep men an opinion as to its correctness. Our own experience is that Indian corn is entitled to much more consideration

than seems to be accorded it by the *Economist* writer. True it makes fat, but fat is necessary to the heaviest growth of wool. Our best averages have always been secured from the sheep that were in the best flesh. It may still be in order for Eastern writers to decry corn as a feed for sheep; but the day for misleading Western farmers by any such theory is gone by. We copy the remarks of the paper alluded to, as a matter of interest, without vouching for their accuracy, though, with the exception alluded to, we have no reason for doubting their accuracy: "A point to be noted is the sort of food on which sheep are nourished, for a tillage land may be made, by the aid of fertilizers, to produce forty per cent. more than its usual yield, so may sheep be made to give forty per cent. more wool by having their food adapted to the special formation and growth of that article. Now, one of the chief constituents of wool is albumen, and hence those cereals which contain the most albumen make the most wool when given as food to sheep. A glance at the following table will show this.

	Pounds of Wool.
1000 pounds of potatoes, raw with salt make	6 1/2
1000 pounds of mangold, wurtzel, raw	5 1/2
1000 pounds of wheat	1 1/2
1000 pounds of oats	1 1/2
1000 pounds of rye, with salt	1 1/2
1000 pounds of rye without salt	1 1/2
1000 pounds of barley	1 1/2
1000 pounds of peas	1 1/2
1000 pounds of buckwheat	1 1/2

From this we see that peas, wheat and rye, which contain the largest percentage of albumen, produce the most wool, giving about twice the number of pounds that roots of equal weight do. Indian cornmeal, oil-cake, and similar gross substances, are the best food if tallow is wanted; but if the object is the most and best wool, the sheep owner must rely on hay and water, with a daily allowance of the best grain, and some potatoes, or carrots, or green food.

### Keep the Skin Clean.

No one thing aids so much in preserving the health perfect, especially during the summer months, as a thorough cleansing of the skin and keeping its pores open. And it is not only true of human beings, but also of animals. A favorite trotting-horse is carefully groomed, curried, and washed; but the truly noble beast, the one who makes our bread for us, or furnishes us meat, is neglected. A dirty skin is the first cause of more than half the ills that flesh is heir to, and while a person may be, in the eyes of some, over-mice, it is hardly possible for him to be injuriously clean; nor is it possible to give any beast more currying and rubbing than it will like. At any rate, it is not possible that even the best attended to will get any more.

The advantages attendant upon the thorough currying and washing the hair and hide are additional beauty, a better digestion, hence greater ease of fattening and on less amount of food, and, directly and indirectly, an influence for good upon the whole animal health, among which may be mentioned less liability to diarrhoea. Every stable, whether for cow or horse, should have its curry-comb and brush; to these some add the card; and there should be also a tub for water, or weak soap-suds, and a sponge. These should be used at least once in two days in warm weather, and any farmer who has never tried it will be astonished at the marked improvement in his cattle if he will only adopt this plan as an experiment even for a few days. Everyone who has ever enjoyed the luxury of shampooing by the hands of a skilful barber after a long dusty ride can have some idea of how improved a cow or ox will feel to have his or her skin well cleansed of dust after a long hot summer day. The cow thus treated will yield more and better milk; the ox or work-horse after his skin is cleaned sleeps well and is rested; the next morning he goes forth to his work with an elastic step, and a consciousness in every movement of health and strength. The time and care taken in cleaning their skins is more than returned in a better product or increased labor. One might just as well expect a first-class crop from a field full of weeds as good work from an animal never curried, or a large yield of milk from a cow whose skin was foul. The skin is the outlet of thousands of foul matters which nature throws off from our bodies; it is itself constantly wearing away, and the dead particles require to be rubbed off rather than allowed to accumulate among the animal's hair, causing that covering to become unhealthy. Some farmers complain that their cattle are constantly rubbing down their posts and fences. A little currying would stop all such trouble.

We would also say a few words to the farmers themselves. The proper cleansing of the skin is the secret of good health. The effects of the dust and dead-skin accumulation may not be immediate, but

it will show itself in a fever in the Fall or pneumonia next Winter. The Summer promises to be one with periods of intense heat and sudden changes of temperature, and no farmer who values his life can afford to neglect anything which will tend to aid in averting the tendencies to disease which may exist in the atmosphere or weather.—*N. Y. Times*.

### Brown Leather for Reins.

Rein leather should be made of the best ox or steer hide. Those made by Europeans are retained in a liquid made from equal parts of an extract of pine and alder barks, to give it the proper color. To make this mixture the extract must be put into six times its bulk of soft water and allowed to stand eight days, shaking it more or less each day, to assist it in dissolving. The skins are placed in this solution and allowed to remain two or three hours, when they are removed and hung up in the shade to dry. It will require from four to six applications to secure a good cheamut brown; if washed with alum water it will become a good orange brown—a favorite color for reins. Much of the foreign rein leather is alum tanned, which they claim is more compact than the bark tanned leather. Russet leather, treated with the above solution, is said to take a good rich brown, although not quite equal to that obtained if the solution is used during the process of tanning.—*H. Cress and Carriage Journal*.

### Salvage of Her Majesty's Yearlings.

The annual sale of her Majesty's yearlings, bred at Hampton Court, took place in the paddocks, at Bushey Park, last month. Amongst the buyers were Lord Lonsdale, Lord Rosslyn, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Chaplin, and Mr. Alexander. The return will show that the sale was a good one, and that the two highest priced lots disposed of were relatives to those two well-known horses of past and present times—The Earl and Kidbrooke. Particulars appended:—

	Gd.
Br. f. by St. Albans—Garnish	15
Br. f. by St. Albans—Venus	20
Ch. f. by St. Albans—Inez	30
Ch. f. by Trumpeter—Lady Dar	45
Ch. f. by Montrose—Roseline	100
Ch. f. by St. Albans or Montrose—Herald of Lucknow	130
Br. f. by Trumpeter—Hepatica	150
Ch. f. by Trumpeter—Lady Palmerston	80
Ch. f. by Trumpeter—Bradamante	210
Br. f. by Young Melbourne—Ariadne	15
Br. f. by Young Melbourne—Miss Foote	520
Ch. f. by Trumpeter—Ayanora	175
Br. f. by St. Albans—Brace	150
Br. f. by Trumpeter—Humalaya	140
Br. f. by Young Melbourne—Bay Celtic	1,000
Br. f. by Young Melbourne—sister to Little Lady	1,150
Br. f. by Young Melbourne—Viridis	150
Br. f. by St. Albans—Julia	125
Br. f. by Young Melbourne—Miss Evelyn	340
Br. f. by Thunders—Lady Ann	65
Br. f. by Young Melbourne—Theodora	200
Ch. f. by Trumpeter—Cathryn	180
Br. f. by Trumpeter—Lady Melbourne	105
Total	85,060

### Vienne Horse Exhibition.

An international horse show in connection with this Exhibition, will be held at Vienna from the 18th to the 27th of September next. The immediate management of the show has been entrusted to a special committee under the presidency of his Excellency, Count Grunne, Master of the Horse to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and with the concurrence of his Excellency Baron de Scharwz-Senborn, the Chief Manager of the Vienna Universal Exhibition. Horse will be received from the 15th to the 17th September inclusive, and will be arranged for exhibition according to the breeds and varieties found in the respective countries. All horses exhibited will be entitled to compete for the prizes, which will consist of medals, honorable mention, and testimonials, and to agricultural breeders of limited means, of money prizes. A certificate of merit will be presented with the awards. The jury, of which his Excellency Count Grunne will officiate as president, will consist of accredited authorities of all countries from which horses are sent to the Exhibition. A race meeting, with various prizes, will be held on the 21st and 23rd of September, of which a special programme will appear. On the last day of the horse show (September 27) a public auction will be held for the sale of any animals exhibitors may wish to dispose of in this manner, particulars of which will be published in due course.

Keep the implements under cover, or if this can not be done wash or paint them with petroleum. Saturate all the wood-work. The more you can get it to absorb the better.