

## MANURES.

The *Rural New Yorker*, in answer to a question as to whether land which now, by the use of plaster and clover, produces every other year 30 bushels of wheat per acre could be made, by the use of guano and leached ashes, to produce 30 bushels per acre every year? and if it will, what amount would it be necessary to apply each time, and how should it be applied? says:—

"On such land as you describe, there cannot be the least doubt but that by the aid of guano and ashes, from 30 to 40 bushels of wheat per acre may be raised every year. Some 500 lbs. of good Peruvian guano would be required per acre each year. We would sow half of it in the fall and the other half early in the spring. The great practical difficulty in the way of growing wheat every year is in *keeping the soil clean*. In Mr. Lawes' experiment, where he has grown wheat eleven years in succession, he drills in the wheat in rows a foot apart and hand hoes it twice or thrice in the spring. By such constant tillage the soil is apt to become too light for the wheat plant. But this may be avoided to some extent by sowing early and heading it with sheep in the fall, or by the use of a heavy roller, or Cross-kill's Clod Crusher. But will such a system of cultivation pay? We answer it will pay well, if wheat sells for \$2.00 per bushel. It certainly will not pay with wheat at \$1.00 per bushel."

## SALES OF ENGLISH STOCK.

The following particulars, taken from the *Farmer's Almanac* (London) for the present year, of a few of the sales of the most celebrated breeders of *Short Horn Cattle*, will be interesting to many of our readers. For the convenience merely of reference, the lists will always be valuable. They show the high value attached to that most distinguished breed by the highest possible authority:—

The two last years will be long remembered in the history of British Agriculture. They include the period of minimum prices, and of the greatest Agricultural difficulties. It will be noted too, perhaps, by the future historian, how well and how energetically the unconquered British farmers strove to meet the natural as well as Legislative difficulties with which they were surrounded—how ardently they labored to increase the productiveness of their soils—and how ably they directed their attention to the most profitable branch of Farming which presented itself—the increase of numbers, and the improved breeding and feeding of their live stock. Such an

historian too will not forget to notice one or two of the results of that skill, that science: he will glance at the memorable sale of Lord Ducie's Short Horns at Tortworth, August 24, 1853, as one of those events which those who are apt to undervalue the efforts of the English breeder will do well to study. We subjoin the result of that sale, as well as those of the celebrated Charles Colling, of Ketton, near Darlington, October 11, 1810; of Robert Colling, at Barmpton, September 29, 1818; and of Mr. Thomas Bates, of Kirkleavington, May 9, 1850. The following Tables give the prices obtained at these memorable sales:—

## CHARLES COLLING'S SALE.

Cows.	Age.	Gs.	Heifers.	Age.	Gs.
Cherry	11	53	Phoebe	3	165
Peppers	5	170	Young Duchess	2	13
Countess	9	400	Young Countess	2	25
Clara	5	200	Lucy	2	12
Lady	11	206	Charlotte	1	12
Lily	3	410	Heifer calves and 1 yr.		134
Bulls.			Calcutta		174
Comet	6	1000	Calcutta		51
Major	9	290	White Rose		73
Poharch	2	365	Altogether it appears		
Alfred	1	110	that—		£ s.
Luke	1	105	17 cows sold for		2502 9
Bull calves under one			11 bulls		2361 9
year old.			7 bull calves		657 13
Young Favorite		110	7 heifers		912 13
Geese		130	5 heifer calves		321 6
Sir Dimple		90			
Cecil		170	47 lots		7115 11

## ROBERT COLLING'S STOCK SALE.

	Gs.		Gs.
31 cows produced	4141	One 2 year old cow sold	
17 heifers	1257	for	31
6 bulls	1313	One 4 do.	39
4 bull calves	715	One 5 do.	39
		One 1 do. bull calf	23
61 head of cattle	7131	One 4 do. bull	61

## THOMAS BATES'S SALE.

The herd of Mr. Bates consisted of six distinct tribes or families; viz., the Duchess, the Oxford, the Waterloo, the Cambridge Rose, the Wild Eyes, and the Foggathorpe.—*Newcastle Journal*.

DUCHESS	£ s.	WILD EYES.	
4 cows sold for	322 7	9 cows sold for	328 13
3 heifers	441 0	7 heifers	410 13
1 heifer calf	162 15	2 heifer calves	61 1
4 bulls	625 16	4 bulls	251 2
2 bull calves	75 12	3 bull calves	126 0
14 head	£1027 10	25 head	£1213 6
OXFORD.		FOGGATHORPE.	
4 cows sold for	233 15	2 cows sold for	71 11
2 heifers	95 11	1 heifer calf	31 10
4 heifer calves	303 9	4 bulls	222 13
3 bulls	206 17		
13 head	£891 12	7 head	£323 15
WAT. ROSE.		THE SALE CONSISTED	£ s.
2 cows sold for	101 17	22 cows which sold	
3 heifers	189 12	for	1163 5
1 heifer calf	71 11	16 heifers	1221 3
6 head	£357 0	10 heifer calves	621 11
CAMBRIDGE ROSE.		13 bulls	1319 7
1 cow sold for	47 5	6 bull calves	201 12
1 heifer	73 10		
1 heifer calf	26 5	49 head	£1358 1
3 head	£147 0		

Referring to the Kirkleavington sale on the 9th of May, 1850, we find the Earl of Ducie to have been the purchaser of six head. The prices for which these animals severally sold at Kirkleavington and at Tortworth are as follows: