

## Short-horn Intelligence.

The short-horn season of 1873 has opened with considerable vigor, and the prospect of large demand and fair prices for good high-bred animals has rarely been better.

On Wednesday, 9th April, the large joint sale of Mr. W. B. Dodge and Mr. C. C. Parks of Waukegan, Ill., came off under the management of Col. Judy. Sixty-three cows and heifers, and twenty-five bulls were on the catalogue. The list of prices obtained has not yet reached us, but we understand that the result as a whole was highly satisfactory. The animals offered were of very high character.

On the following day, 10th April, a selection of 22 cows and heifers and 10 bulls from the very high-bred herd of Mr. George Murray, of Slausondale, Racine, was brought to the hammer, when the following large prices were obtained:—

## Cows.

1 Minna Dole, 10 years.....	\$ 650
2 Minna 3rd, 9 years.....	550
3 Carlotta, 8 years.....	605
4 Amelia Van Meter, 7 years.....	670
5 Blossom of Promise, 7 years.....	700
6 Mazurka 20th, 7 years.....	1,400
7 Clotilda, 7 years.....	690
8 Mazurka 23rd, 7 years.....	1,775
9 Vestris, 6 years.....	650
10 Rowena, 6 years.....	690
11 2nd Lady of Racine, 5 years.....	1,700
12 Forest Queen, 4 years.....	1,280
13 3rd Louan of Slausondale, 4 years.....	1,325
14 Meta, 8 years—not offered.....	
15 Moss Rose 2nd, 2 years.....	700
16 Mistletoe 6th, yearling.....	525
17 Valeria, 2 years.....	1,325
18 Forest Lady, yearling.....	850
19 Moss Rose 4th, yearling.....	610
20 Moss Rose 5th, yearling.....	540
21 4th Lady of Racine, yearling.....	750
22 Meta 3rd, calf.....	485

Total for 21 females.....\$18,550  
Average.....\$883

## Bulls.

23 17th Duke of Airdrie, 6 years.....	\$2,300
24 Mazurka's Airdrie 2nd, yearling.....	270
25 Cardinal, 2 years—not sold.....	
26 Minos, yearling.....	775
27 Lord of Lorne, yearling.....	414
28 Cherry Duke, yearling.....	500
29 Amateur, yearling.....	305
30 Cherry Duke 2nd, yearling—not sold.....	
31 Rowena's Airdrie, calf.....	270
32 2nd Lord of Racine—not sold.....	

Total for 7 males.....\$4,834  
Average.....\$690  
Total for 28 animals.....\$23,384  
Average.....\$835

In England, on the 19th March, Mr. John Thornton sold by auction the entire herd of the late Lord Southampton—when 41 cows and heifers averaged \$223 each, and seven bulls \$166 each—or a general average of \$216.

On the day following, Mr. Thornton sold the well-known Rotherthorpe herd—when 24 cows were sold at an average of \$219, and nine bulls at an average of \$239—or a general average of \$225.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, of 24th March, announces that the famous Bates short-horn herd of Col. Towneley is to be sold on the first of May. There are 35 cows and six bulls.

The same paper announced that on the 3rd April, the Booth portion of the first-class herd of Mr. Brassey, M. P., of Preston Hall, would be offered at public sale, by Mr. Thornton. Thirty-one cows and heifers, and seven bulls were included in the catalogue. Speaking of this herd, the *Messenger* says:—"We learn that the personal properties of the Preston Hall short-horns for sale are well 'up to the mark.' Of their breeding we need not say much, because much has been written to small purpose, if the names of the sorts do not denote the character of their blood. In the one kind it is chiefly Booth, super-abounding upon a Waterloo-Bates foundation; in the other a Booth foundation, mixed centre, and virtually Booth

superlayer. The principal sire of the young stock calved at the Preston Hall farm is Mr. Oliver's Cherry Grand Duke 3rd, whose pedigree shows the grand old Seventh Grand Duke, preceded by the three Grand Dukes of Springfield Hall, upon the Cherry stock. Two of the produce of the sixteen purchased, are by Mr. Torr's bulls, and one is by Mr. Leney's Grand Duke 15th. The cows and heifers are breeding to the famous Wetherby bull, Second Duke of Tregunter, the son of Fourth Duke of Thorndale and Duchess 9th, whose purchase-price as a calf was 500 guineas to Mr. Bowly, who re-sold him at 900. The bulls at Preston Hall are from the two Aylesby lines already mentioned, from the Springfield Bijou, a Grand Duke cow, daughter of the beautiful Buttercup, of a former Holker herd, and from Earl Ducie's family of Louisa by Cramer."

We learn from the *Melbourne Argus*, of a late date, that Mr. Richard Morton of Derrimat, Victoria, a noted importer and breeder of Durham stock in that colony, had just landed at Melbourne, two young bulls of high lineage, which arrived in excellent condition. Oxford Cherry Duke, a rich roan, 15 months old, bred by Lord Penryn, is by 4th Baron Oxford (25580), dam Cherry—Duchess 13th, by 3rd Duke of Wharfedale (21619). The first two calves, old, by 4th Baron Oxford, made 1,600 guineas and 1,055 guineas, and the only female of the Cherry Duchess family sold during last year made 805 guineas at Lord Dunsmore's sale in September last. The other youngster, Earl of Geneva, red with a little white, 14 months old, was bred by Mr. R. P. Davies, and is by 9th Duke of Geneva (23391), dam Kirklevington—Duchess 2nd, by Duke of Athelstane (21562). 9th Duke of Geneva cost 950 guineas in America, and 8th Duke of Geneva, from an own sister to the g. g. dam of 9th Duke of Geneva, made 1,650 guineas at auction in September last, the highest price ever paid for a short-horn animal. With the above also came two bulls. In lineage they are own brothers, and in no respect inferior to the foregoing:—Baron Colling 2nd, red, calved January 12, 1871; bred by Colonel Towneley; is by Baron Oxford (23375), dam Lady Butterfly 2nd, by 6th Duke of Airdrie (19302), imported to England from America. Baron Oxford was purchased in 1857, by Colonel Towneley, for 500 guineas and his dam was purchased by the Duke of Devonshire, at the same sale, for the sum of 600 guineas. Baron Colling 2nd, has gained four first prizes; he was also one of seven that gained two cups for the best lot of seven short-horns. Baron Colling 3rd, red, calved January 30, 1872, was also bred by Colonel Towneley, and is own brother to Baron Colling 2nd.

Coming nearer home, we learn that Mr. George Brown sold last week from his Bow Park herd, twenty young short-horn heifers, to Mr. Capron, of Chicago, for shipment to Utah and California. The lot is a very fine one, and it is understood that the price was \$5,000.

## Impure Clover Seed.

At the Bedford (England), Civil Court, on 10th March, the case of Brightman v. Green was tried before Lord Chief Baron and a common jury. This was an action for breach of warranty and fraudulent misrepresentation in the sale of a hundredweight and a half of clover seed as "Best English," at \$5s. per cwt. Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., Mr. Metcalf, Q.C., and Mr. Graham were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Bulwer, Q.C., and Mr. Perkins for the defendant. It was alleged on the part of the plaintiff that the clover seed contained a large admixture of "dodder" seed, which, though imperceptible to an ordinary purchaser, was known to be present by the defendant, from the fact that he himself had grown the crop from which the seed was derived, and knew it to have been largely intermingled with the dodder plant. It was not denied that the effects of dodder are very

disastrous to a crop among which it entwines itself, but it was contended that there was no warranty or fraud, and that dodder is a parasite, the propagation of which is wholly unaccountable to the most experienced agriculturists. The case excited considerable interest among the farmers and seedsmen of this and the adjoining counties, owing to the prospects it might afford to the farmers of being able to recoup themselves on the seedsmen for the part played by dodder in the failure of the clover crops of the last few seasons. The claim in the plaintiff's particulars amounted to £202 10s. The jury found for the plaintiff—Damages, £50. His Lordship reserved leave to the defendant to move to reduce the sum to £6 7s. 6d., the price paid for the seed.—*North British Agriculturist*.

R. Baker's Short-horn cow, "Joan of Arc," gave in seven days, commencing July 3, 1872, 378 lbs. milk, from which was made 15 1-16 lbs. butter. She was tested for Ohio State Fair in 1871, and gave during the season, 9498 lbs. milk, and 405 1-3 lbs. butter. Daily average, 323-16 lbs. milk and 16-16 lbs. butter.

HIGH-PRICED BUTTER.—Wm. Crozier, near New York city, informs the *Country Gentleman* that he has contracted with a firm in New York for his butter during the season at 70 cents per pound. His cows are Jerseys. We are not informed what number he keeps, but his sales of butter in February amounted to \$611.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEED should be sown early. Rain should not fall on the ground after the grain is covered before the grass seeds are scattered. Plaster is useful to young clover, and it probably pays to sow it on the spring grain. Where the drill is used in sowing the grain, the grass seed attachment should be with it and the whole job done at once.—*Farmer's Union*.

SITTITON SHORT-HORNS.—The annual sale of short-horn bulls and heifers at Sittiton was to take place on the 27th March, when upwards of fifty animals were exposed to public competition. Mr. A. Cruickshank's herd is favorably known as one of the largest and most valuable herds in the United Kingdom. Mr. John Thornton was to sell two English short-horn herds on the same day—namely, the herd of the Rev. Thomas Staniforth, at Storrs Farm, Windermere; and at the same farm part of the herd of Mr. H. J. Gibbon, of Holmescales, Milnthorpe.

Prof. Tyndall illustrates the value of a single potato by supposing that every potato in the world but one were destroyed; that one would contain in itself the possibility of again stocking the world with an invaluable article of food. If one potato would produce, when planted, only a crop of ten potatoes, in ten years the total product of the produce of this one potato would be equal to ten thousand millions, which would be sufficient to stock the whole world with seed. The real value of that single potato, then, would be such that it would be better that the City of London or New York should be totally destroyed than that tuber should be lost to the world.

PRIZE STOCK MANAGEMENT.—Mr. Powell of Edgwyssmunyd, England, last year took the first prize, £150, from the Royal Agricultural Society for the best winter management of stock. His mode is thus given:—"The cows drop their calves in autumn and winter, and the calves are allowed to suck for four or five months. They are confined five or six together in boxes partitioned off, and go to the cows in the yard twice a day. They are given, as soon as they will eat it, some of the best hay, pulped roots, and a small quantity of oats and pea-meal. The cows are fed straw, rough hay and sliced roots; and on this feed keep always fat. When the calves are weaned the cows are milked and butter and cheese are made."

A remarkable fact, proving at once that insects are endowed with memory, association of ideas, and the sense of hearing, has been recorded by M. Gouraud, the author of the valuable observations on the stridulation of insects, before referred to in treating of their noises. He kept for several days a praying mantis (*M. religiosa*) in a box, and fed it with flies. On first placing it in its new abode he irritated it with a pen, and at the same time gave a slight whistle. Apparently fearing an enemy, it put itself in a state of defence, reared up its long thorax, placed its fore feet as if to seize its prey, and half expanded its wings and elytra, rubbing its abdomen repeatedly against their sides, so as to produce a noise like that of parchment. "From the first moment (continues M. Gouraud) to the last day that I kept it, every time that I visited it and gave the same slight whistle it assumed its defensive attitude, and did not quit it till it judged the danger past."—(*Ann. Soc. Ent. de France*, x. bull. xviii.)