

Prince Rose and Leimthall (each winner of third prize in strong classes), but Roseleaf herself was sent into the Dairy class in order that she might repeat a triumph gained at Worcester, and win over Short Horns as a milker. Whether she deserved to win here, nobody knows, for the milk of the rival cows was not reported; but certainly the judges gave her nothing, not even the good word which was certainly her due. Mr. R. W. Hall sent Lovely and her famous twins, Theodora and Dorothea, each with a calf at foot. One wonders, seeing Lovely and Mr. Arkwright's Pearl 3d—standing as they did, side by side—which type of horn is right for a Hereford cow. One had up-turned horns, such as Sussex cows display, the other horns which recall Bakewell's breed. It was curious to see how previous verdicts about cows were upset. Mr. H. W. Taylor's Modesty (first at York and first at Reading) was here third. His Adelate (second at York) is now highly commended, but his young bull, Maidstone, repeated his earlier successes of the season, and was first once more; as was Rosamond, in Class 66, with a son and daughter at her heels. Lord Coventry's herd showed well. If Old Fisherman had to walk behind Archibald in his own class, his son Good Boy, and his daughters, Plum Jam and Lady Love, showed well where all were good. The executors of Mr. Cardarine had a lot of young stock—second to no one breeder's, if taken as a whole. One of the Sir Bartle Frere heifers, in the pair, 646, seemed the most perfect young Hereford on the ground.

Mr. John Price was very strong among the groups; whilst, as single specimens, Mr. A. E. Hughes' Washington and Sunflower were conspicuously fine. Her Majesty the Queen was commended for a pair of heifers, of which one was a beauty, and both had been "better done" than any of the Royal Short-Horns, which, however kindly the exhibition of them was meant, did not cause the face of breeders of this variety to shine before the men of Hereford.

**OTHER BREEDS.**—Devons were far better represented than could have been expected. The Sussex came in great force, and, as beefmakers, this breed has deservedly climbed very high in the ladder of comparative merit. Long-Horns were of unusual size and weight, and the elder cows had all the show for milk for which this breed has enjoyed the reputation. Unlike the Hereford and Short-Horn, the young stock of this variety make a poor show. Breeders of Red Polls, stimulated by the foreign demand, entered above 40 head more than were sent to York, and the average merit was even higher than it was there. Like the Short-Horn and Hereford, the young classes were particularly good. Of Jerseys, there were 28 bulls and 52 cows and heifers, a smaller number than at some recent exhibitions, but showing an exceptionally high average of merit, and sufficiently large to testify to an increasing interest in the breed.

**SHEEP**—This is the most remarkable section of the whole exhibition. Leicesters are represented by several admirable flocks, although the exhibitors are not this year more numerous than they usually are. Cotswolds are also shown by but few exhibitors. Here we have the largest frame and the longest wool united with admirable form and great strength and great hardihood of constitution. The Lincoln breed is very well represented, although so far from home; but here, too, only a few exhibitors appear upon the ground. The Oxfordshire-Downs are very admirably shown. The best breeders have done their best; and where Mr. Treadwell, Mr. Albert Brassey, Mr. Charles Howard, Messrs. J. & F. Howard, Mr. Frederick Street, and Mr. George Adams compete, there can be no want of merit. Mr. Treadwell takes the front rank, as he generally does when he chooses to exhibit.

The Shropshires constitute, however, the great feature of the Show, as was to be expected at the county town. There

are three dozen old rams and 101 younger sheep, and no less than 33 pens of 5 shearling rams of the same flock, and 13 pens of 10 ram lambs, and 14 pens of 10 ewe lambs, and 41 pens of 5 shearling ewes, and 11 pens of 10 breeding ewes that have bred lambs this year—on the ground—a much larger number than all the sheep of all the other breeds put together. More than one bench of judges was needed to deal with this enormous number.

South-Downs are very creditably represented, Lord Walsingham standing second to Mr. Chapman in the older ram class, and taking first and third prizes in the shearlings, to Mr. Chapman's second. There was rather a small show of Hampshires, but very good.

**PIGS.**—Of this department, the Live Stock Journal says that it was one of the most disappointing in the show: "A very great many of the pens are empty, and among the classes for white pigs we find many animals which cannot certainly be in their proper classes. The black pigs are not numerous, but of equal merit, and more uniform in character than is sometimes seen. The Berk-hires are about an average, but nothing like so good as at the Reading Royal two years since."

### THE EXHIBITION.

We observe that the sub-committee of the permanent exhibition committee has agreed to shorten the time of the detention of the cattle at the Mile-End grounds. The cattle will come upon the grounds on Friday Sept. 6th, and may be removed by their owners on the following Friday. This must be highly satisfactory to all intending exhibitors, and will, we believe, be the rule in all future years.

### Feeding Cows to Produce Butter.

**EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.**—We are an eminently practical people, and in almost all the affairs of life, the first question that arises is, "Will it pay?" It is well known that two great butter cows of the Jersey race, while making their large tests, consumed immense amounts of food; and I have seen calculations to show that it does not pay to produce butter at such a cost. It has occurred to me to see how my 3 year old Signal cow, Fadette of Verna 3d. will stand this test with her yield of 22 lbs. 8½ ozs. of butter in 7 days—unprecedented, considering her age and with second calf. As nearly as I can figure, she ate, during the test, beside grass at pasture, 30 pounds of ground feed a day, of which 10 pounds were oil meal and 20 pounds ground corn and oats, in the proportion of one-third corn and two thirds oats. This daily ration cost 45 cents; pasture is worth with us one dollar a week. She was in poor condition when preparing for the test, and she improved wonderfully in appearance and flesh during the test, so that the butter or cream product should not properly be charged with more than 20 pounds of the concentrated food daily; in fact she was so reduced at time of calving, occasioned by being obliged to starve her dry, that with her improved condition she would now, I think, acquit herself equally well on 20 pounds of ground feed a day; but charging the whole cost of food against the product, she cost me for keep \$4.15 per week. (1) I get 45 cents a pound for my butter, but put it say at 40 cents (and there is no trouble in selling such butter at that price in reasonable quantities near large towns in summer), she paid me a profit of \$4.85 a week. I also sell a good deal of pure cream to an ice cream saloon at 20 cents a quart. Fadette's milk for the week

(1) Yes, but how about the interest on the value (?) of the cow? I should prefer a cow like Mr. Drummond's, which made 18 lbs. of butter in seven days—on grass! A. R. J. F.