

of wheat shorts, and my sheep do remarkably well upon such feed. Especially is such good for sheep about to have lambs, for it makes them have milk, should they lamb any time during the winter.

think giving green feed to sheep in winter generally overlooked by our farmers. Euro-wool-growers consider this point of great importance. Morrell, in the *American Shepherd*, says, "The feeding of green food, such as potatoes, apples, hemlock or pine boughs, is strangely disregarded by a large majority of American wool-growers. This is a prominent point of attraction of German management; and, it is thus in every section of the continent, where fine-wooled sheep are cultivated. Sheep, if placed in localities suitable to its general habits, at no period of the year is so perfectly healthy and thrifty as during the season of pasturage; and from this the inference should be deduced, that succulent food is the prominent cause. Confinement to wholly dry food does not comport with that variety of content which has been urged so frequently, and consequently if a provision is not made of something else, it will be followed by disorganization of the digestive functions, producing sickness and constipation. The disease so frequent and fatal in American flocks, called the 'retches,' results from costiveness; but this is scarcely known in England; which arises from a large variety of food the sheep are supplied with during the winter months. In addition to this, further proof may be found in the fact, that never known to attack the animal during the season. The writer speaks from personal observation, in stating that a supply of green food is indispensable necessary as a preventive of this disease.

In addition to green food operating thus, it has a tendency to increase the wool and yolk of the wool, such as elasticity, softness and richness, are increased and perfected; and, being conducive to health, the condition of the wool is a certain result.

These hints, though oft repeated, may have a tendency to do good if properly appreciated.

Agricultural Intelligence.

The Smithfield Fat Cattle Show.

This world renowned exhibition took place, usually, during the second week in December, for the last time at its old quarters in Baker Street. A new Agricultural Hall is in the course of erection at Islington, a populous suburb of London, in which ample space will be found for display of machinery, roots, seeds, &c., as well as enlarged quarters for increasing collection of fat stock. The show having so largely

increased of late years, particularly in the department of implements and machines,—a department not originally contemplated—that the premises in Baker street have been several times enlarged, still they are found altogether inadequate to present wants.

The following statement we have condensed from our excellent cotemporary, the *Mark Lane Express*, a paper that stands unrivalled for the copiousness and fidelity which characterizes its agricultural intelligence.

It appears that the society is in a very flourishing condition; and with more extensive accommodation, which it will have hereafter, a more prosperous future is anticipated. The prizes this year amounted to the sum of \$1,343 in money, and £160 in medals. For the future, the society is to receive £1000 a year from the Agricultural Hall Company for the privilege of holding its shows in that Company's new building, a picture quite novel in the management of agricultural exhibitions. The following table presents the number of animals of the different breeds for each year since 1854:

	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Shorthorns	40	42	43	4	47	36	50
Devons	17	21	32	23	37	33	33
Herefords	20	21	36	26	18	17	15
Sussex	—	—	—	—	15	15	15
Scotch horned	—	—	—	—	10	11	7
Scotch polled	16	13	—	—	13	5	7
Welsh	—	—	—	—	9	3	9
Cross breeds	7	12	64	35	17	19	8
Norfolk	—	—	—	—	4	4	4
Longhorns	—	—	—	—	4	3	4
Irish	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Extra Stock, &c.	12	30	—	40	—	16	16
	112	139	176	171	175	163	169

It will at once be seen that the shorthorns are the only breed that have come up in greater number than was ever known before—making up nearly a third of the entire show. Devons, next in the list, stand at the old figure of last year, yet fewer than the year before that. Herefords have regularly and terribly decreased since 1857, and now are not one half as many as then. Sussex cattle are in equal force with the Herefords, neither more nor fewer for two years past. Scotch cattle are not so numerous as before. Welsh are a little stronger; but Cross-breeds amazingly reduced in number. Norfolks and Longhorns are but few, as usual. Irish put in but a solitary specimen, and extra stock animals maintain their common number of entries.

Of short horns it has been observed:

"We have often made complaints of the un-