

when spring comes than if fed on whole turnips and uncut straw. When such cut feed is so prepared, the addition to the mixture of a very small portion of pea or barley chop each meal will make a wonderful difference in the condition of the stock.

In England, farmers who resided near where the writer came from, could never be induced to thrash their grain faster than their cattle consumed the straw, and in many of the small holdings the thrasher's business was to feed out the straw as he thrashed it, only gaining sufficiently on the supply to meet the Sunday demand. These farmers argued that to do otherwise was more loss in cattle feed than gain in other respects. In England, none but Gipsies, travelling tinkers, and such like itinerant tradesmen, would think even their donkeys placed beyond starvation point by giving them such poor mouldy straw as I have often seen Canadian farmers in good circumstances feeding to their cattle, and compelling them to eat or want.

Our Canadian cattle are certainly hardy. Were it otherwise, many more must die each winter than usually do; but to test their hardihood with blooded stock, put a thoroughbred short-horn cow into the same straw yard with a Canadian-bred cow, both being equal in condition when put together, and my experience goes to show the Canada-bred animal would have the best of it.

C.

### Shorthorn Sales in Britain.

A number of extensive and important sales of Shorthorns have lately taken place in England, and the results show that the fancy for this breed, which has so long held the first rank among cattle, is as lively as ever. Indeed, the prices realized have surpassed any that have been hitherto given for this class of stock at public auction.

The first in order of time was also the most remarkable, namely, the sale of the Duke of Devonshire's Shorthorns at Holker, in Lancashire, which took place on the 6th of September. The sale was not so large as some others, there being but 43 head altogether; but the highest average in the annals of shorthorn sales was reached, namely, £240 13s. The chief attraction of the occasion was the Oxford tribe, all of which that were offered brought extraordinary prices. The highest figure among the females was 1,005 guineas for Grand Duchess of Oxford 18th, a heifer not quite a year old. A 7-year old cow, Grand Duchess 8th, fetched 915 guineas; and a 2-year old heifer, Grand Duchess 16th, brought 610 guineas. Amongst the bulls of the same tribe, Grand Duke of Oxford 20th was sold for 1,000 guineas; and two others for 335 and 305 guineas each.

Another tribe, the Winsomes, also realized good prices, though not equal to those paid for the Oxfords. The highest prices among the females of this family were 405, 370, 355, 350, 320, 300 guineas. The following is a summary of the total sale:—

31 Cows—average £248 2s.  
12 Bulls— “ 221 11s.

43 head—averaged £240 13s.; total, £10,349 17s.

On the following day, Sept. 7th, the sale of Mr. Slye's Shorthorns came off near Lancaster. No remarkable prices were obtained, the highest sum 500 guineas being paid for a cow, Lady Tregunter Bates. Altogether 22 head averaged £71 10s., and realized a total of £2,002 2s. 7d.

The sale of Mr. Foster's Shorthorns at Killhow, took place on the 8th of September. 360, 325, 250, and 215 guineas, were the highest figures reached for cows. 56 head averaged £102 1s. 6d., and brought a total of £5,716 4s.

September 12th witnessed another somewhat remarkable sale of the same class, consisting of a draft from the herd of T. Beil, of Brocton House, Eccleshall. The grand feature of the occasion was the sale of the bull Eighth Duke of York, by 4th Duke of Thornedale (17750), for 1,065 guineas, the highest price yet given for a bull, and the highest for any Shorthorn at public auction. The summary of the sale is:

37 Cows—average £41 2s. 4d.  
12 Bulls— “ £112 15s. 9d.

49 head averaged £58 13s. 5d.; total, £2,874 18s.

Mr. Thornton conducted the sale of a part of the Messrs. Dudding's herd at Wragby, on the 14th of September. No high prices were obtained—57 guineas for a cow being the highest.

The average price of 71 cows was £46 7s.  
“ “ 11 bulls “ £59 15s.

The total amount for 82 head £3,948.

The sale of Mr. Sheldon's Shorthorns at Bradles has already been noticed. The highest figure reached was 415 guineas for a cow, Grand Duchess of Barrington.

The average of 26 cows was £112 9s.  
“ “ 15 bulls “ £44 4s. 2d.

Total for 41 head, £3,527 8s.

Our latest English exchanges bring an account of another sale from Mr. Ladd's herd of Ellington, on the 28th of September. No animal brought a higher price than 81 guineas.

The average of 72 cows was £45 12s. 0d.  
“ “ 23 bulls “ £37 13s. 3d.  
The 95 head brought a total of £4,149 12s.

### The Swine Exposition.

The great International Swine Exposition at Chicago closed on Friday evening, Sept. 22nd. As an exhibition, it was pronounced a success. The entries comprised about four thousand swine, of all ages, and of various breeds. Numbers of these animals were renowned prize takers, some of them having carried off prizes at the great agricultural shows of America, while others were the winners of prizes at the shows of the Royal Agricultural Society of England; and others, were premium swine of the best Provincial Shows of Canada. So far, then, as the extent and variety of swine were concerned, the Exposition was an immense success. But its friends and supporters cannot say as much of the financial results. The attendance and receipts were entirely disproportioned to the magnitude of the exhibition.

The grounds were in first-rate order, and the arrangements altogether gave great satisfaction.

The Berkshires alone numbered about 1,000 head, and the principal exhibitors outside of Illinois were J. R. Craig, Geo. Roach, Peter Wakem, and John Curry, all of Canada; S. H. Clay, of Kentucky; and Crowder Bros., Charles Snoad, Adam Rankin, David Crinklaw, J. G. Loose, J. H. Francis, H. S. Manon, Jesse Cloyd, A. M. Fauley, Thomas Ennis, James Kepple, J. Meyers, L. T. Clark, P. G. Bander, W. R. Duncan, M. H. Rayburn, Hildredth & Wamer, Byers & Campbell, and A. Hostetter, of Illinois.

Suffolk and Essex pigs were well and numerous represented. There were also a great number of the "Magie" breed, Chester White, and other large breeds. Every recognized variety had its representative; and there were besides a promiscuous lot of crosses.

At the late Swine Exhibition in Chicago, the second prize of \$500 for a collection of pigs, was awarded to our fellow-countryman, Mr. J. B. Craig, of Edmonton, who also gained other valuable prizes with his beautiful lot of imported Berkshires. Mr. G. Roach was another successful Canadian exhibitor on the same occasion.

### Feed for Working Horses.

We may feed too much as well as too little. We may feed the wrong kind of food, or at the wrong time. This, we believe, has been sufficiently demonstrated. It is in general best to feed a horse less than he wants to eat; this is to keep up appetite, an important element in horse-keeping. Secure a good appetite, and digestion will follow this to a greater or less extent; and where digestion is good, there must good result to the animal. If then the food is not over-abundant, and appetite and digestion are good, there certainly can no harm result from over-feeding, or any of its evils; these are all avoided, and in the horse, as in the human, they are legion, open and obscure. But give a fair quantity of good food, and at regular times, and there will be good eating, good digestion, and the system will get the benefit and no hurt. The machine is not over-crowded, but does its proper work readily. There is more sprightliness, animation in the horse, he is not clogged or loaded down; his system throughout is healthy, does its work well, readily and with benefit. The food is all, or nearly all, used to support the system; it is not in the body as a foreign or unnecessary substance, but it adds, helps, gives strength. We are always pleased when we see this kind of feeding, as we do. A horse is safe we know; he will do more work, do it better, more willingly, is therefore more service. Of course you are not to starve him.

These principles have been well exemplified in a horse owned by a friend, who has adopted the mode we prescribed. He feeds during the summer one bushel of cut hay mixed with twelve quarts of ground oats and corn, equal parts, per day. This is moistened