

and not quite so deep, started next to him. They were both in work when we left, and more land is apart for them, so that it will be quite Saturday before they finish.

It will seem at once that the trial since the second day has laid between Howard and Fowler. There are those who know how the award will be made. We will however venture upon no surmises, and will only record our great satisfaction with the trials as a whole. They have been conducted in a most business like and impartial manner, and all must wish, if ever they compete again that they meet with the urbanity and consideration displayed by Messrs. Read, Wallis, and Owen. To Messrs. Howard, Fowler, and all concerned, the thanks of the public are due in an especial manner for coming to contest for the prize, and for the exhibition of so much perseverance and temper under circumstances calculated to impair both.

### Cattle Feeding in the West.

The *Rural New Yorker* gives the following description of the mode of feeding cattle by an extensive grazer and dealer in the west, who occupies some twenty-five thousand acres of land:

Mr. Funk usually winters over from 700 to 1,000 head of cattle, and stall-feeds for early spring market from 300 to 500 head. He markets his stall-fed cattle about the first of April. He buys cattle all the time, whenever he can do so profitably. Those he sells in the summer and fall are generally three years old. The class he stall-feeds are generally four years old. The Eastern reader will think it a queer kind of stall feeding, when he is assured that not one of these animals goes inside a stall or is tied up during the winter. A little further on we will give Isaac Funk's definition of stall feeding. He prefers to buy cattle (steers) the spring they are two years old. They usually cost then, if good ones, from \$18 to \$25 per head. These are kept one summer, one winter, and the half the next summer, when they are in condition to market, and will average from \$45 to \$52 per head. He winters his cattle on shocked corn. The steers that are to be wintered through and marketed in mid-summer are "strong-fed." Those that are to go to market the last of March or first of April, are stall-fed." The difference in the two modes of feeding is that the bullock that is being stall-fed gets all he can eat and a good deal more, while the one that is strong-fed, gets enough to keep him thriving finely all winter—gaining in flesh and growing too. The corn is drawn from the field on wagons, to the pasture or lot where the cattle are herded. One man feeds from 75 to 100 head. And this care occupies him from early morning till late at night. He rises and eats breakfast by candle light, and draws corn with from two to four

yoke of oxen—the amount of team depending upon the condition of the soil—all day, and returns and eats his supper by candle light again. Mr. Funk says the true way to feed is to provide two fields for each company of cattle. Feed the cattle in one field to-day, and in the second to-morrow; to-morrow turn one hog for every strong-fed, or two hogs for each stall-fed animal into the field in which the cattle were fed to-day; changing each day, the hogs following the cattle. He says one acre of good corn will winter or bullock if strong-fed; if stall-fed it will require one acre and a half per bullock. The cattle have no other feed, and no protection, except timber, if they happen to be feeding near it. Salts his stock with this feed about every third day, and provides them plenty of water. Beef fit to go to the New York market, sells here at \$3 to \$4 per cwt., gross; packing cattle at \$2 to \$2 50 per cwt., gross. He has not marketed cattle in Chicago for four years. It used to be his market. When he ships East it is via Jolie cut-off, through Michigan and via the Suspension Bridge to Albany and New York.

### Sale of the Babraham Southdown Flock.

On July 10th this world-renowned flock of Mr. Jonas Webb, was sold by Auction, and dispersed among all countries, where agriculture is a leading object of pursuit. Among the 300 spectators on the ground were the owners and representatives of every Southdown flock of any distinction in the United Kingdom, with a large number from foreign countries. We are happy to observe that Canada was represented at Babraham, Mr. Stone's brother in England purchased for him two splendid Shearling Rams, which have safely reached Guelph, in excellent condition. This importation of England's best blood will be of the greatest benefit to Mr. Stone's already excellent Down flock and ultimately to the breeders generally of the valuable variety throughout the Province. Some of the 'sheep fetched enormous prices. The highest sum was obtained for a two year old Ram, sold to Mr. J. C. Taylor, of the United States, for 260 guineas!—

In all 968 sheep were sold; 99 two-year-old and aged rams fetched £3062 7s., 106 shearling rams realised £2710 1s., 199 shearling ewes made £2203 19s., 105 two-year-old ewes were sold for £813 15s., and 455 older ewes realised £2142. The whole of the Babraham flock above the age of lambs was thus disposed of for a sum of £10,922, averaging £11 5s. 7d. apiece. The lambs of the year remain on hand, to be disposed of next year, when Mr. Jonas Webb will finally give up the connexion with South-