

self-binder, in a forcible and interesting manner, and endeavored to impress the farmers of the Maritime Provinces with the fact that if they would compete with the farmers of the West, they must use all the modern farm machinery they possibly could, so as to get as much as possible out of their labor.

J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, gave an interesting and instructive address on feeding swine, and advocated having warm quarters for hogs in winter; also the pasturing of hogs on rape and clover in summer, but stated that hogs could be finished much more quickly in smaller quarters, though at slightly increased cost. Speaking of the use of the different stock foods, he said they are nearly all good, but cost more than they are worth, and that it was not advisable to feed any of them for any considerable length of time, though it might be profitable to feed some of them for a while as a condiment to any animal that is out of condition.

Dr. Fletcher's address on "Insects injurious to live stock" was full of valuable information, and gave convenient and cheap remedies for ridding stock of these pests. Dr. Fletcher is a regular walking encyclopedia on these subjects, and always has a ready and pertinent answer to any question that may be asked.

Prof. M. Cumming, of Guelph, who is soon to take charge of the new College of Agriculture at Truro, N. S., created an exceedingly favorable impression, both in the judging-ring and on the evening platform, and we have no doubt that the people of the Maritime Provinces will receive him with open arms, and do all in their power to help him make his work a success.

Value of Special Breeding.

One of the most striking illustrations of the value of specially-bred cows is given by the *Prairie Farmer*. It is a picture of two cows. One is a Holstein; the other is, evidently, a Shorthorn dual-purpose animal. These animals were in the herd of H. B. Gurler, of Illinois. The Holstein made a net profit from butter of \$48.94; the Shorthorn made a net profit of \$17.00. The picture shows that while she is a beefy animal, she is defective in some points as a beef animal. Now, the greatest argument of the advocates of a dual-purpose cow is that she is suited to the great number of farmers who are not specially dairymen nor beef-breeders, and who want an animal which will give some milk, and at the same time raise salable veal calves or beef animals. Now, as every farmer has an interest in butter to some extent, can he afford to keep an animal that makes but \$17.00 profit from butter, simply because she will raise a calf that the butchers want? In other words, would it not take an extraordinary calf to make up the difference between the Holstein and the Shorthorn of \$31.94 a year? Then, too, it is, of course, to be remembered that the Holstein would supply a calf of good size, and if it was a heifer calf from such a cow, would it not command from a dairyman a larger price than the beef calf of the dual-purpose animal? In short, does it pay any farmer to keep an animal that loses him \$31.94 in dairy product, merely because she will bring him a veal of greater value as a veal than the dairy cow will? It seems to us to be simply a business proposition, and it does not matter that the farmer is not altogether a dairyman. If he is a farmer, he certainly has some interest in what a cow will do in butter.—[*Practical Farmer*.]

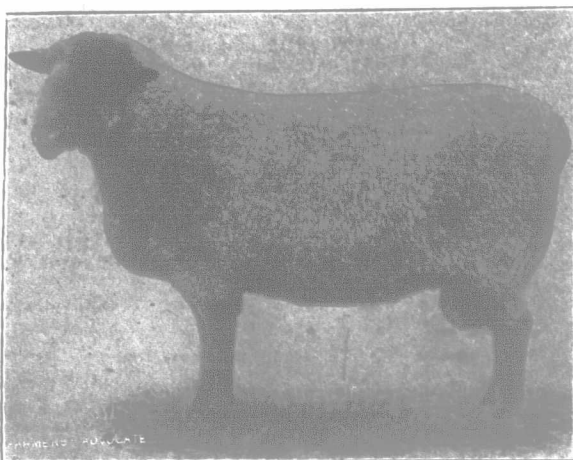
Suffolk Sheep.

Suffolk sheep are a composite breed whose central home is in the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge and Essex, but they are also found in many other counties in England. They are the outcome of the crossing of Southdown rams upon ewes of the old Norfolk breed, which continued to a greater or less extent until the middle of the nineteenth century. The old Norfolks are described as having long bodies and limbs, but were robust, carrying their heads erect, and both sexes having horns. The fleece was fine and silky, the color of the face and feet jet black, and they were hardy and prolific. The improved Suffolks are larger than the Southdowns and Shropshires, and nearly as large as the Hampshires and Oxfords. They may be described as, in general appearance, of pleasing outline, good carriage and symmetry of development, inclined to long in body, medium strength of bone, head medium in size, inclined to long, and covered with fine short glossy black hair, ears of medium length and fineness. Fleece moderately short, with fine lustrous fibre, and without tendency to mat or felt together, or to shade off into dark or gray wool. The fleece should cover the whole body, except the head, and the legs below the knee, and the skin should be soft and of a pink color. Their wool is about as fine as that of Shropshires, and the average fleece may be put at seven to nine pounds, unwashed.

They were first called Suffolk Downs in 1859, when classes were made for them at the show held by the Suffolk Agricultural Society. They are well adapted to either grazing or folding, are active and hardy, mature early, owing to the good qualities of the ewes. The quality of their meat is superior, being fine grained, juicy and well mixed, the lean with the fat. The average weight

of rams at maturity and in good condition may be put at about 240 lbs., and of ewes at 185 lbs., though show sheep in high condition often exceed these weights. Suffolks invariably stand high in the competition at the Smithfield and other fat-stock shows in England. The first-prize pen of three yearling wethers at Smithfield Show, 1904, weighed 932 lbs., an average of 310 lbs., and the first-prize pen of wether lambs weighed 661 lbs., or an average of 220 lbs. In the dressed-carcass competitions they invariably rank high. Suffolks have been exported from England to several countries in Europe, to South America, the United States and Canada. The first importation to Canada was in 1888, by B. W. Sewell, Fredericton, N. B. The Suffolk Society of England was organized in 1886, and seventeen volumes of the flockbook have been issued. The secretary and editor is Mr. Ernest Prentice, 64 Oxford, Ipswich, England.

The American Suffolk Flock Registry Association was established in 1892, and the secretary is Mr. Geo. W. Franklin, Des Moines, Iowa. There are flocks in Ontario and in Iowa, which is the chief center of their distribution in America, but there are flocks in several other States and in other Provinces of the Dominion. Since so much importance is now attached to quality of meat, fineness of wool and early maturity, Suffolk sheep would appear to merit more general favor.



Suffolk Ram.

Smithfield Show.

For upwards a century this society has held its annual exhibition of fat stock, and despite the sameness of the show year after year, it is a remarkable fact to note that the public attendance continues as large as ever. It is the one show at which is exhibited the most fully-developed and typical specimens of the different breeds of British cattle, sheep and swine.

With a view of treating every breed on an equality, and showing preference to none, the reference in this review is that which appears in the official catalogue of the show. The only exception to this rule is in respect to the winners of the challenge cup and champion prizes. This year's winner of the 100-gs. champion prize, and the £50 silver cup for the best beast in the show, was Jewel, a very fine short-pedigreed Shorthorn heifer, aged two years and nine months, property of the Earl of Roseberry, and bred by Mr. John Ross, of Meikle Tarrel, Scotland, sired by Challenger, and out of Sweetie 3rd, whose sire was that notable bull, Ringleader. Her live weight was 1,754 lbs. The reserve number for the above honors was Lord Strathmore's Vintage of Glamis, a splendid Aberdeen-Angus heifer just under three years of age, that carried all before her in her class, her live weight being 1,792 lbs. The £25 cup, for the best beast of under two years, a cross-bred (Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn) heifer, was owned and bred by Mr. John Ross, whose name is given above. The reserve number for this honor was a cross-bred steer, bred and owned by J. McWilliam, of Stonytown, Scotland. The best steer or ox was a two-year-old Devon steer, from H. M. the King's herd at Windsor, and this animal also won H. M. Challenge Cup for the best beast in the show, bred by the exhibitor. The reserve number for the best steer or ox was a specially-fed Galloway sent by Messrs. T. Biggar & Sons.

The champion pen of sheep in the show that won the Prince of Wales Challenge Cup, and also the fifty guineas prize for the best pen of short-wooled sheep was a pen of Southdown yearling wethers, owned by H. M. the King, a pen of most superior merit and quality. The reserve number to the Challenge Cup went to Messrs. S. E. Dean & Sons for their equally good pen of Lincoln yearling wethers, that won the champion prize of £50 in the long-wooled section, an honor which these breeders have now won for two successive years.

The champion pen of two pigs, any breed, were sent by Mr. A. Brown, from his specially good herd of Berkshires, and it was generally admitted that this particular pen of pigs was of the highest merit and quality, quite one of the best pens that has won this honor for many years, the reserve

for which went to the same owner's first-prize pen of the same breed in another class.

CATTLE.

Devons.—The leading winners were H. M. the King, J. C. Williams, the Hon. C. B. Portman. The average daily gain of the three classes, a classification common to all breeds—that is, steers under two, steers two and under three, and heifers under three—were as follows: 1 lb. 11.54 ozs.; 1 lb. 8.48 ozs., and 1 lb. 6.13 ozs. The highest individual gain of any animal in the section was 1 lb. 15.99 ozs.

Herefords.—H. M. the King, Lord Llangatock, and the Hon. G. F. Wynn were the leading winners. The average daily gain of the three classes was as follows: young steers, 2 lbs. 1.96 ozs.; old steers, 1 lb. 11.65 ozs.; heifers, 1 lb. 10.42 ozs.; and 2 lbs. 3.20 ozs. was the highest average daily gain of this breed.

Shorthorns.—H. M. the King and the Earl of Roseberry won the leading honors in this section. The average daily gain made in the three classes was as follows: Young steers, 2 lbs. 1.71 ozs.; old steers, 1 lb. 12.14 ozs.; and heifers, 1 lb. 11.94 ozs. The largest daily gain in the section was that of 2 lbs. 9.46 ozs., made by the first-prize steer under two years.

Aberdeen-Angus.—The Earl of Strathmore, Capt. A. Sterling and Mr. T. Wotton were the winners of the leading awards. The steers under two showed an average daily gain of 1 lb. 15.49 ozs., the older steers one of 1 lb. 13.60 ozs., and the heifers 1 lb. 8.48 ozs. An unnoticed young steer gave the highest daily gain, 2 lbs. 3.13 ozs.

Galloways.—Sir John Swinburne, Messrs. T. Biggar & Sons and A. Palmer were the leading winners. The average daily gain in the young steer class was 1 lb. 12.03, in the older steer class 1 lb. 8.91, and in the heifer class 1 lb. 4.85. The third-prize young steer gave the highest daily gain in the section, 1 lb. 14.14 ozs.

Cross-breeds.—There were four classes in this section, instead of three—two for heifers and two for steers. Sir W. O. Moseley, Messrs. John Ross, James McWilliam and T. B. Earle won the leading honors in these classes. The younger steer class gave an average daily gain of 2 lbs. 2.31 ozs., and the older class 1 lb. 12.64 ozs. The under-two-year-old heifers gave an average daily gain of 2 lb. 1.12 ozs., and the older heifers that of 1 lb. 9.33 ozs. The highest daily gain of any single animal in these four classes were 2 lbs. 10.22 ozs., made by the young steer that was fourth in the yearling class.

SHEEP.

To avoid repetition, it may be stated that the classification throughout this section was uniform for each breed, as follows: For pens of three wether lambs under twelve months of age, a point to which special attention is directed, when comparison is being made of the average daily gains, shown in the following summary, and for pens of three wethers above twelve and not exceeding twenty-four months of age.

Leicesters.—The lambs gave an average daily gain of 10.77 ozs., and the yearling wethers, 7.69 ozs. The highest daily gain for lambs was 11.54 ozs., and for wethers 7.90 ozs. The leading winners were Messrs. E. F. Jordan and S. Perry Herrick.

Cotswolds.—Messrs. W. T. Garne and F. Craddock were the only competitors in these classes. The former exhibiting a pen of yearling wethers, with an average daily gain of 7.26 ozs., and the latter a pen of lambs showing a daily gain of 10.57 ozs.

Lincolns.—The lamb class gave the notable average daily gain of 12.03 ozs., the heaviest pen in the class showing one of 12.81 ozs. The wether class had an average daily gain of 8.62 ozs., and its heaviest pen worked out at 8.67 ozs. per day. Messrs. S. E. Dean & Sons and Henry Dudding were the leading winners.

Kent or Romney Marsh.—The lamb class showed an average daily gain of 9.74, its highest one being 10.97 ozs. The wether class averaged 6.74 ozs. per day, and the heaviest pen worked out at 7.24 ozs. Messrs. Henry Rigden, T. Wotton, and Capt. Webb were the leading winners.

Other Long-wooled Breeds.—A mixed class of South Devon sheep and Devon long-wooled sheep. The former breed won the leading honors, and they were owned by Messrs. J. W. Hallett and J. P. Matthews & Son. The average daily gain of the lamb class was 10.72 ozs., and of the wether class 6.22 ozs. The heaviest pen of lambs gave an average daily gain of 13.05 ozs., the highest in the show, and the heaviest wethers showed an average daily gain of 7.00 ozs.

Southdowns.—Lord Ellesmere and Mr. E. Henty won the cash prizes in the lamb class. The highest average daily gain in it was 9.77 ozs., and the fifteen entries averaged 8.45 ozs. H. M. the King and the Duke of Richmond were the leading winners in the wether class; 5.69 ozs. was the best daily gain in it, and it averaged all through 5.03 ozs.

Hampshire Down.—Mr. Jas. Flower won with ease the leading honors in this section, his pen and that from Sir W. G. Pearce each gave an average daily gain of 11.30 ozs., the highest average daily gain in the class, which, as a whole,