

to any extent over a given area. Why it cannot be stamped out does not at present appear, but with all the resources at the command of the Board of Agriculture it ought to be got rid of without much trouble.

Pigs are very scarce with us, and feeling is growing against the ineptitude of the methods of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in dealing with what we call Swine Fever, what the Americans call Hog Cholera. It matters little what name may be applied to it; on either side of the Atlantic it is not in favor, and its ravages do much to shorten a desirable branch of the available food supply. It does not appear as if either America, Holland, or Hungary, and other great pig-breeding areas had done much to stamp out the disease. The authorities in these countries seem rather to treat it as something that is inevitable, and they do not fight it as our authorities have been doing for the past twenty years. Enormous sums have been spent in the slaughter of herds in which the disease is diagnosed as having appeared. The latest herd to be wiped out, on what appears to have been very flimsy grounds, was that of Lord Rosebery, at Dalmeny. This valuable pedigree herd had the misfortune to be the birthplace of a pigling, which was sold to a crofter or small farmer in the north of Scotland. After it had been away from Dalmeny for some weeks it sickened and died, and its carcass having been examined, its death was pronounced to have been due to Swine Fever. Thereupon the whole of the Dalmeny pedigree herd was examined and found to be perfectly healthy, yet because it had been the birthplace of this one unfortunate pigling, the whole herd has been stamped out. Compensation was, of course, paid, and we understand it was on a liberal scale, but no compensation can ever replace a valuable pedigree herd. This policy of slaughter has been carried on for nearly twenty years, and so far to very little purpose. Naturally there is a shortage in the numbers of pigs, bacon is rising in price, and, altogether the outlook in this department is not bright.

Horse business is in a very active state. There is an unusually good demand for work horses, and hiring of stallions is being carried out very briskly. Many of the best Clydesdale stallions are hired for 1915, and one has already been hired for 1916. This is Dunure Keynote, a young horse, foaled in 1912, and own brother to Dunure Footprint, Dunure Index, Dunure Black Silk, and Dunure Chosen, all outstanding winners in strong company. Their dam, Dunure Ideal, was unbeaten during the past season in the yeld mare class, this being the first year in which she has not produced a foal since she was three years old—when she had her first, Dunure Keynote has not been exhibited. He is said to resemble his dam, most of all her produce. It is an Ayrshire society which has hired him. The most successful sires of 1913 in order have been, Baron of Buchlyvie, Apukwa, Dunure Footprint, Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Revelanta, Scotland Yet, Everlasting, Auchenflower, Onama, Royal Favorite, and Bonnie Buchlyvie. Of these twelve horses no fewer than six were winners of the Cawdor Cup. Baron's Pride and Everlasting were H. and A. S. Champion horses. Baron of Buchlyvie was a first and also a second prize aged horse at the H. and A. S. shows, and Apukwa is perhaps the only one of the twelve which has not high honors to his credit. Both Royal Favorite and Auchenflower took good positions in the show-ring, although undoubtedly they have made much better records as sires than they ever made in prizes. These facts, however, show that the best horses are in the main the best breeding horses. One day it always seemed as if successful show horses were seldom successful sires. It is not so now.

The leading fat stock shows are over for another year. The finals have been a signal triumph for the Aberdeen-Angus breed and its crosses. The Smithfield and Birmingham champion is Beauty of Welbeck—an Aberdeen-Angus heifer—the reserve is a fine cross Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus heifer. The supreme champion at Edinburgh and the junior champion at Smithfield is a steer got by an Aberdeen-Angus bull out of a second cross Shorthorn-Ayrshire cow. The reserves for these honors were Aberdeen-Angus steers. The champion steer at Smithfield was a Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus steer, and the reserve was an Aberdeen-Angus steer. The champion carcass at Smithfield was also an Aberdeen-Angus heifer, and characterized as one of the finest blocks of beef ever seen at Smithfield. Altogether the results go far to show that in providing beef for the millions the Aberdeen-Angus and its crosses easily lead the world. So far as mutton is concerned the results of the carcass competition were a phenomenal triumph for the Cheviot, one of the finest breeds of sheep in the British Isles. In our opinion they are easily the bonniest breed, and the completeness of their triumph at Smithfield was enhanced by the strength of the opposition. They met all breeds and crosses, and came out victorious. The most successful exhibitor was Simon Linton, Jr.,

Posso, Peebles, and the best exhibits were bred in that beautiful county better known perhaps by its ancient title of Tweeddale. Berkshires made almost as clean a sweep of the pig classes.

A notable sign of the times is the launching by both the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland and the Royal Agricultural Society of England, of schemes of rewards for long service on farms. The results disclosed in Scotland in this first year of the scheme have been of unusual interest. 163 persons, including 150 men and 13 women, had served for periods ranging from a maximum of 63 years in one family, and in most cases on one farm. Three had a record of 60 years or over, ten had a record of from 50 to 59 years, 48 were between 40 and 49 years, and 102 were between 30 and 39 years. One of the candidates is 91 years of age, four are between 80 and 90, and 23 are between 70 and 80. Ayrshire heads the list with 18 entitled to receive the long-service medal, Berwickshire coming next with 14. These figures show that the old-time good relationship between master and servant is not a thing of the past in Scotland. Long may such testimonies to good feeling and kindness on both sides be abundant in this old land.

SCOTLAND YET.

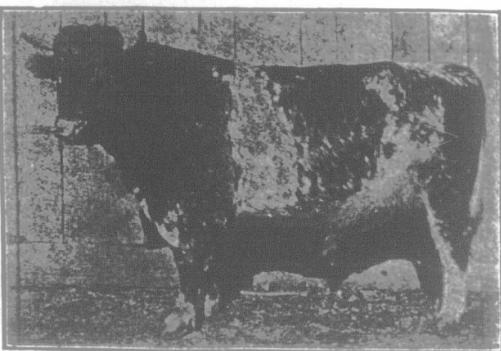
Profitable Pigs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

During the last four or five years I have read, with a great deal of pleasure and profit, a number of articles from practical hog feeders, regarding their methods of feeding, and the profit therefrom. So I am sending you this account in the hope that it may contain some hints that may be of benefit to others.

I have kept a careful account of the cost of feeding two litters of pigs, 24 in all, last summer, after weaning. These pigs were cross-bred, sired by a pure-bred Tamworth, and from a high-grade Yorkshire sow. One litter of 13 was farrowed the 19th of April, and, the other litter of 11, the 12th of May.

After weaning they were allowed to run on pasture, being fed oat chop three times a day. From the middle of July till the harvest was off they were kept closed up, owing to breaking in a neighbor's crop. After harvest they had the run of the stubble, being fed barley and oat chop three times a day till November first, when they



Roan Baren.

Shorthorn bull, by Baron's Pride, at the head of the herd of R. H. Scott, Ilderton, Ont.

were closed up. They were then fed just twice a day, being on a farm a mile distant from the home place. The following is the account of feed consumed:—

June 23rd, 24 pigs at \$3.00 each.....	\$ 72.00
Oat chop	28.00
2,000 lbs. barley and oat chop.....	24.00
2,500 lbs. barley and oat chop.....	30.00
8,000 lbs. buckwheat and oat chop.....	96.00
Total	\$250.00

RETURNS.

December 3rd, 10 pigs, 1,900 lbs. at \$8.30	\$157.70
December 15th, 10 pigs, 1,800 lbs. at \$8.30	149.00
One sow kept for breeding	10.00
Three pigs killed	45.00
Total	\$361.70

Thus it is seen that the profit was \$111.70

The sow kept for breeding was not fed all the time with the rest, and we valued her at \$10 when we took her out. We have nineteen young pigs just weaned, from the same two sows. These sows have had a large number of litters each, and have never yet raised less than eighteen. Dufferin Co., Ont.

DUFFERINITE.

Our English Correspondence.

LONDON'S SMITHFIELD FAT STOCK SHOW.

King George visited the 114th show of the Smithfield Club, held at Islington, from December 8th to 12th, and at which £4,481 11s. 10d. were offered for prizes, cups, etc. And let it be said that His Majesty had every reason to be proud of his visit. With 24 exhibits he won 19 prizes, i. e., ten firsts, five seconds, three thirds and one fourth. He also won five special breed cups—virtually championships of their own particular varieties—four for cattle and one for sheep.

In Hereford cattle the King was placed first in three of the four classes. The breed prize, as at Birmingham, fell to His Majesty's Lieutenant. He was the heaviest of the Herefords, scaling 2,116 lbs. at two years and 11 months. In putting the King's two-year-old heifer at the head of her class the judges reversed the Birmingham verdict, which placed Frank Bibby's Olive Belle 2nd at the top. The young heifers generally show excellent quality, the King's winning exhibit being an especially typical Hereford. J. G. Cooke-Hill's Shelsey's Queen 2nd, too, had many excellent points, but she was a month younger, and nearly a hundredweight lighter. In Shorthorns the King furnished the best example of the breed in his two-year-old Charlotte, which was also the winner of the breed prize at Birmingham. She was not too weighty, being 1,646 lbs. at a fortnight under the three-year-old limit. She is very level and handles well, and is true in shape. The young heifers make a capital quintet, and every one of them gets recognition. With their Edinburgh winner, Cadboll Mina 7th, Messrs. J. & G. Young get first place; she was the heaviest in the class, and shows excellent quality.

Thirty-six entries in four classes of the Aberdeen-Angus breed provided a representative group, including champion, the Duke of Portland's Beauty of Welbeck. Since going to Norwich she has been gradually putting on weight, and now, at two years and nine months old, registers 1,784 lbs. Though she might be a little better behind the shoulder and in her neck, she is a remarkably level beast, full of quality, and having a wealth of firm flesh. In her class she was seconded by James W. H. Grant's Edinburgh winner, Novina of Elchies, nearly two hundredweight less scale, and more than two months older; still she is very evenly fleshed and has a grand quarter. The young heifers were a choice lot, the pick of which was J. Stewart Clark's Elhuna 3rd from Scotland. The steers made the bigger show, and all round quality was noticeable. The older ones are particularly strong in number. J. S. Cridlan's Birmingham and Norwich winner, Prince of Maisemore—the biggest of the breed, and a valuable animal in spite of being a little light behind—was successfully challenged by Colonel Charles McIlroy's Vernon 2nd of the Burn, which was also reserved for the breed prize.

The Galloways, though not numerous, made a nice show. Thomas Biggar & Sons won the breed prize with a stylish two-year-old steer. A fine show of Highland cattle saw the best of them adjudged to be a two-year-old, owned by William Ogilvie-Dalglish, who got the breed prize and the reserve. In Devon cattle the King won many prizes. Lord Hastings led in Red Polls, and G. S. Harris in Sussex.

Some excellent examples of judicious crossing were seen. Among the first crosses were several outstanding animals. Of such is Mr. Cazalet's John, a Shorthorn-Angus, bred by Lord Fitzhardinge, and at three weeks under the three years limit weighs 1,970 lbs. He was reserved for the breed prize. The yearling heifers were a creditable group. Mr. Cridlan took chief honors with a Shorthorn-Angus youngster, Bluebell of Maisemore, of the Duke of Portland's breeding, and the other winners in this class were Sir Herbert Leon and the Duke of Richmond. Older heifers were few, but they included the Norwich champion, C. F. Raphael's Ruth of Shenley. She has been steadily putting on flesh, and at two years nine months and three weeks turns the scale at 1,752 lbs. Second and third crosses were also a good lot, including the Edinburgh champion, J. E. Kerr's Harviestoun Twin; the Birmingham junior champion, Sir Herbert Leon's Moonstone 3rd, (here beaten by a Scottish bred animal sent by J. Ernest Kerr); Captain Stirling's black and white two-year-old Magpie; Lord Fitzhardinge's yearling heifer Lady Berkeley, and Sir Herbert Leon's Rita,—all well-fed butcher's cattle.

Leicester or Border Leicester sheep made an exceptionally good show, and it is a remarkable fact that generally speaking the Leicester wethers scaled more in live weight than the Lincoln wethers. The breed prize fell to Mrs. S. Parry Herrick's pen of three, which also secured the championship for long-wooled sheep; the same exhibitor was also reserved for the Prince of Wales' Challenge Cup for the best pen of three sheep or lambs bred by the exhibitor, this trophy going to a pen of Suffolk wethers. Lincolns were quite representative animals, but all the