

The total weight, then, of the whole lot, as sold, was 2,364 pounds, the amount received being \$153.75, an average of a trifle over \$6.50 per hundred. If we reckon the roots as worth 10c. per bushel = \$8.60; potatoes at 20c. = 40c.; apples at 10c. = 40c.; milk at 20c. = \$5.40; and deduct \$2.97 for cost of chopping the grain, and allow \$16.50 for first cost of pigs, there will then be a balance of \$119.48 for the grain fed, or a little over \$85.24 per ton.

The price per bushel received for the different grains through feeding was as follows: For oats, 59.91 cents; for barley, 84.58 cents; for peas and beans, \$1.05; for corn, 98.67 cents, besides a profit of \$2.18 on the 280 pounds of shorts, which I bought at \$1.00 per hundred. Of course, as Prof. Day intimates, this includes what would be screenings, etc., when the grain is marketed in the usual way. The 315 pounds fed to the first lot during the last week brought \$41.16 per ton, or 98.79 cents per bushel for barley, and \$1.23 per bushel for peas.

My limited experience in feeding beans to pigs teaches me that only a small proportion can be used with other grains, else the pigs may refuse the feed altogether.

Brantford Co., Ont.

AMATEUR.

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER.

It is almost time I was renewing my acquaintance with the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate." I had not forgotten them, but, like John Bunyan's dreamer, through the multiplicity of business, I have not travelled that way for some time. We are having rather a lively time here in respect of criticism of awards in Clydesdale classes at shows in the Northwest during the past autumn. It was hardly to be expected that an out-and-out Shire horse breeder and judge like Mr. Gibson, of Ruddington, would make awards giving satisfaction to Clydesdale patrons. Mr. Gibson knows what pleases a Shire horse breeder, and he was quite right to give the awards which satisfied himself. At the same time, it may be taken as a truism that, while a Clydesdale judge's awards in Shire horses will give satisfaction, a Shire horse judge's awards on Clydesdales can never satisfy anyone. The Shire horse breeder can scarcely find a Clydesdale anywhere that will please him. He wants what the Clydesdale has not got, what he calls "big joints" and "big bones." The Clydesdale has been deliberately, and for fully half a century, bred to have clean, sharply-defined, broad joints, and broad, flat, thin, razor-like bones. The Clydesdale breeder has aimed at quality of bone, and, therefore, he has eliminated the hair, which indicates coarseness of bone. The Shire-horse judge wants bone and hair, and he therefore gets round bones and greasy joints. It is inevitable that he should, when judging Clydesdales, select the kind of animal which a Clydesdale patron considers least desirable. The late Thomas Shaw, of The Island, Winnarleigh, who owned some of the best Shire horses ever seen in England, once said to me: "We will never have good Shires in our English show-yards until we get a decade of Scots judges." No one need be surprised that Mr. Gibson's awards on Clydesdales are not in favor. It would have astonished us to find it otherwise. Mr. Gibson knows his business thoroughly, but judging Clydesdales is not his business.

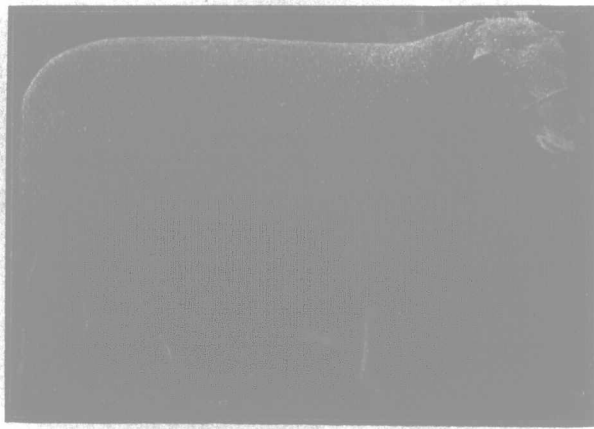
The Clydesdale Horse Society again means to favor the Canadian fairs with grants of Gold Medals in 1908. Two champion Gold Medals will be awarded at the following fairs or exhibitions: Quebec, Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Regina, and Victoria, B. C. These are the same fairs as were favored in 1907, with the exception of Victoria, B. C., which next year (1908) will take the place of New Westminster. An important addition has been made to the regulations. Of course, all competing animals, male or female, must be registered either in the Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook. But, in addition, no animal will be allowed to compete for either of these medals a second time, to which one has already been awarded in 1908. The purpose of this regulation is to prevent any exhibitor pulling out a "crack" horse or mare at all or several of the fairs, and carrying off the Gold Medal every time. The home Society does not believe in "pot-hunting," as we call it here; it desires that there be fresh competition at every one of the fairs at which these medals are offered.

THE FAT-STOCK SHOWS.

Fat-stock shows have been the order of the day for the past fortnight. The round-up came at Smithfield Club this week, when supreme honors in the cattle section went to the Shorthorn, in the sheep section to the Southdown, and in the pig section to the Berkshire. In the carcass competitions, the champion award for cattle went to a young (under two years old) A.-A. steer, in the sheep section to a Cheviot, and in the pig section to a Berkshire. Both the cattle and sheep champion carcasses were shown and bred by Mr. J. Douglas Fletcher, of Rosehaugh, Ross-shire. The champion live animal of the show was also

bred in Ross-shire. This is a Shorthorn steer, Gentleman John, owned by Mr. Peter Dunn, Sigglesthorne, Hull, but bred by Mr. John Ross, Millcraig, Alness, Ross-shire. He was junior champion of the show a year ago, and, while better champions have been seen at Smithfield, he was easily enough the best one in the show of this year. Lord Rosebery got the King's Challenge Plate for the best animal bred by the exhibitor, with an A.-A. heifer named Eloquent of Dalmeny. She was reserve champion of the show, being only beaten by Gentleman John. Reserve to her stood Mr. Herbert Leon's Shorthorn heifer, Silver Streak, a good sort, but rather deficient in second thighs. In fact, she is very A.-A.-like in the thighs.

The judging of the Smithfield championship this year was the occasion of great excitement. The championship judges, who were Messrs. Clement Stephenson, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Teesdale Hutchinson, The Manor Farm, Catterick, Yorks., differed absolutely from the judges in the breed classes of Shorthorns, who were Messrs. Henry Dudding, Riby Grove, Lincoln, and George Terry, Aylesbury. These gentlemen only placed Gentleman John second in his class, and the award for the best steer in the show had been made by the championship judges to his successful competitor in the breed section before they knew of the steer's existence. It is the custom at the Smithfield Club Show for the judges of the champion classes to have placed before them the champions of both sexes in the breed sections. Having found the best animal of both sexes among these first-prize winners, then the second-prize animal in the class in which the winner has been found is brought out, in order to be pitted against the second-best animal among the first-prize winners, for reserve to the champion. The second-best animal among the first-prize-winning steers was the champion Galloway, Danesfield Challenger, a magnificent specimen of the breed. Gentleman John was drawn out to compete with Danesfield Challenger for reserve honors. Immediately the judges (Stephenson and Hutchinson) saw him, they got a scare. They examined him closely, and were obviously thoroughly convinced



Southdown Shearling Ram.

First and reserve champion, Royal Show, 1907. Shown by Mr. J. Colman.

that he was the best male animal in the show. But they had already awarded the Cup for the best steer to the bullock which had been preferred before him by the breed judges, and the stewards apparently refused to take back a rosette which had been given out. The championship judges then appeared to place no steer reserve, and went on with their work among the heifers. Having finished that in favor of Rosebery's Eloquent of Dalmeny, they came back to settle the supreme championship of the show. This takes the form of a 100-gs. plate, given by the Hall Company. The four animals in competition were the three Shorthorns, Gentleman John, Silver Streak, and Sir Oswald Mosley's steer, to which the steer cup had been awarded before the judges had seen Gentleman John. The stewards appeared to be determined to send Gentleman John away, but the judges were resolute. Their business was to find the best animal in the show. They were convinced that, of all they had seen, Gentleman John was the best, and they refused to alter their position. If Gentleman John were sent away to his stall, they would send for him, as they had seen him, and knew such an animal was in the show, and before them at the moment. The judges prevailed, and, amidst deafening cheers, the supreme honors went to the animal which the breed judges had relegated to second place in his class. There has seldom been a more emphatic condemnation of an award by one set of judges at the hands of another, and in fifteen years we have not seen a more popular champion award at Smithfield.

There was little that was novel at this show in the way of crosses. The best cattle in the show were the small breeds, or crosses of small breeds. The best specimens—ideal butchers' beasts—were the crosses shown by Mr. R. W. Hudson, Danesfield, Marlow, Bucks.

These were mostly the produce of an A.-A. bull and Dexter cows. In these days of demand for small joints, this is the class of meat that sells. Big bullocks are not wanted, and even heavy, big Highlanders are difficult to sell. Several bonnie specimens were exhibited from Devon and Cornwall, got by a Devon bull, out of A.-A. cows. This cross makes capital butchers' beasts, and may be improved upon. As for the cross-bred classes, the prevailing cross is the Aberdeen-Angus and the Shorthorn. The champion of the section, Waddesdon Starlight, is by a Shorthorn sire, out of an A.-A. cow. At 23 months 3 weeks, 3 days old, he weighed 1,621 pounds. Blue-grades, or the product of the Shorthorn-Galloway cross, were not so numerous as they have been at Smithfield. Quite a number of three-parts-bred A.-A. animals were shown. These make very nice bullocks, of handy weights, and, as a rule, they cut up well. The heaviest pen of sheep were Lincoln wethers, three of which weighed 1,126 pounds at 582 days. We scarcely think anyone would be much appertized by this mutton. The three Southdowns to which champion honors were awarded weighed 430 pounds at 10 months old. They were perfect beauties; in fact, models of mutton. Suffolk-Cheviots made very good mutton in the carcass classes. They seem to have plenty of lean meat, and that is all the rage these days.

"SCOTLAND YET."

TUBERCULOSIS IN SWINE.

We are not an alarmist, but there appears to be a pretty general consensus of opinion that hogs may and do contract tuberculosis from infected milk or dairy by-products. In Denmark it has been found necessary to require that all dairy by-products shall be pasteurized at the creamery before returning to the farm. By adopting this plan, the spread of the "white plague" has been materially checked in man and the lower animals of the Danish Kingdom. In Canada, nothing has been done, so far as we are aware, to prevent the spread of disease from infected milk or cream at creameries and cheeseries. We may well ask ourselves if the time has not come when strong measures should be taken on this question. It has been proved that the pasteurization of whey increases its feeding value, and also tends to prevent the spread of "yeasty," "bitter," and other flavors, which cause trouble in the making of cheese. Fortunately, the degree of heat which will kill most of the yeast flavors will also destroy the tuberculosis germ, which, as Prof. Edwards said at the recent creamery meeting held at the dairy of the O. A. College, is one of the easiest germs to kill. Why should we neglect this most important work when the benefits are so marked in improving the quality of milk and whey, besides reducing danger from infection to a small item? Mr. Frank Hems, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario, estimates that the cost will not be more than 50 cents per ton of cheese to pasteurize the whey at 160 to 165 degrees. The cost is a mere bagatelle, compared with the advantages.

The Iowa Station, in Bulletin No. 92, popular edition, makes some rather startling statements, which are probably more or less true for Canada. Among many, we select a few at random:

With the probable exception of hog cholera, there is no disease more dreaded among swine-growers than tuberculosis. The disease is of frequent occurrence, and, according to statistics, the number of animals so affected is annually on the increase, particularly in dairy sections.

The carcass of an infected animal is utterly unfit for human food.

Direct hereditary transmission among swine rarely if ever occurs, according to European investigators, who are unanimous in the theory that the disease is caused by infection of dairy products containing the tubercle bacilli. Instances are common where droves of hogs which at some time in their lives had been fed whole milk, skim milk or buttermilk, when slaughtered, showed a large proportion of the number to be infected with tuberculosis. This is proved by the fact that tuberculosis prevails mostly where the dairy industry is the most extensive, namely, Northern Germany and Denmark.

It would be foolish of us to shut our eyes to the danger from infected milk. There is a tendency to pooh-pooh the danger, but it is a real one, nevertheless. Farmers and dairymen should uphold all reasonable measures taken to maintain the health and purity of our stock. There was considerable opposition on the part of Iowa farmers and creamerymen to the law requiring pasteurization of all dairy by-products in the State, but we understand this is passing away, as farmers and others interested begin to realize that the measure is one of importance to them. It is unfortunate that in Canada measures of this nature are more or less mixed with party politics, and it would seem as if all matters relating to the health of the body politic must sooner or later be under the control of an independent commission. Until such time, all parties interested would be acting wisely to uphold all measures