



Southdown Ram, Jackson '61,' 14, 377. Sired by Easton Lad (Imp.). His grand sire was that noted winner, Norwich Bess. He is a fine specimen of the breed. Bred and owned by John Jackson & Sons, Abingdon, Ont.

Southdowns as Mutton Sheep

As may be seen by the above life-like illustration the Southdown possess all the good qualities that go to make an ideal mutton sheep of the very highest type—with a constitution and form that enables them to make the largest possible return for the food consumed. A study of this illustration is a study of the Southdown breed. A sheep of this form, no matter of what breed, must be a profitable sheep to the breeder and feeder. See the great width in front, the thickness through the heart, no lack of strength for the vital organs to perform their work effectively, the well covered back, where the valuable cuts are obtained, the fine sprung rib so desirable in any animal—the deep flanks and long quarters. He stands on short legs with exceptionally good legs of mutton.

A breed of sheep that will put on a pound of mutton at less cost and of greater value than any other, must be the most profitable. For these reasons the Southdown is the sheep for the tenant farmer. They are the sheep for the small farmer who only keeps a few sheep to pick up the weeds and wastes of the farm, they are the sheep for the large breeder as they herd better in large flocks than most of the mutton breeds. They will keep in good condition on bare pasture and respond quickly on a generous diet.

Their beauty of form places them in the nobleman's park; they are the poor man's sheep for the dollars that are in them; they are the rich man's sheep on account of the superior quality of their flesh, where quality rather than quantity is wanted. They have played an important part in improving all the other down breeds; their value for crossing is acknowledged; they occupy the same position in

that respect among sheep as the shorthorn does among cattle.

The greatest demand for Southdowns in this country is in the east, adjacent to the better markets, where they are willing to pay a higher price for a superior quality of mutton and lamb.

While they would make an ideal range sheep there are several reasons why they are not so much sought after for that purpose. One is that so many count by the head instead of so much per lb. Southdowns, however, will make as many pounds on a given amount of food consumed as any other breed, while in all good markets the smaller carcasses bring the highest price per lb. Another reason, perhaps, is that there are not many culls in the flock, making it difficult to pick up a car load of rams at a low figure in any one locality. Another and perhaps the principal one is that the demand in the East where Southdown breeders cater to the fancy lamb trade, is about equal to the supply, and this is the field that breeders of Southdowns should cultivate most.—John Jackson, President American Southdown Association.

Store Cattle High in Scotland

The Glasgow Herald, in a recent issue, states that farmers in Scotland are complaining bitterly at the present prices of store cattle, which are such that they could only be fitted and fattened for market at a loss to the feeder.

The Scottish farmer has been most bitter in his opposition to the embargo at present in force against Canadian cattle and most persistent in his efforts to have it removed. But so far his efforts have been without success. Whether

the removal by death of the Hon. Mr. Hanbury, late chairman of the Board of Agriculture for Great Britain, will affect the situation or not will remain to be seen. Perhaps his successor may take a more lenient view of the situation and relax sufficiently to enable the oppressed Scottish farmer to obtain his store cattle from Canada.

While we believe it would be in the interests of the farmers of older Canada to feed and finish their cattle for market themselves, the removal of the embargo would help very much the cattle trade of the West by opening up a profitable market for store cattle from the ranches. The cattle trade of Ontario and the provinces east is weak in that cattle are not properly fitted for market. This has been the general complaint of cattle dealers for several weeks back, especially with the cattle coming to Toronto market, and who have been compelled to go to Chicago for cattle suitable for the export trade. This should not be. It will pay our farmers to properly finish their cattle before putting them on the market and this should be done whether the embargo is removed or not.

However, let every effort be put forth to secure the removal of the embargo against Canadian cattle entering the British market. Its removal should not interfere with the proper finishing of fat cattle for market here, while at the same time it will greatly stimulate the range cattle trade of the West.

Quarantine Removal

For the purpose of the St. Louis Exposition it is announced that the United States Government has granted liberal concessions in the matter of tariffs, and the quarantine regulations have been so amended as to permit the landing of live stock for exhibition with a minimum of trouble. Canadian animals will be admitted on the certificate of a Canadian official veterinarian, stating that they are free from disease and have not been exposed to contagion within 90 days. Horses from Great Britain and her dependencies will be admitted by passing inspection at the port of entry.



Scotland's Hero 47861. Age fourteen months. Bred by J. Ross & Sons, Streetsville, Ont., and recently sold to Jas. Waddell, Fox Warren, Man., to head his herd of Shorthorns.