

the champion prize for best bull. He is a grand type of island-bred Jersey bull. The second in the class was also reserve for champion prize, J. De Knoop's "Inspector." Lord Rothschild also took the champion prize for best cow or heifer in milk with his whole-colored cow "Cute 2nd." Guernseys were 23 in number, and the result was a practical sweep of the principal places for Sir E. A. Hambro's exhibits.

Dexters and Kerries were both good and well-filled classes, and Red Polls were well shown.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

The sheep entries were characterized by all-around excellence. Long wools, short wools, and mountain sheep were all well represented. Shropshires were the biggest section, the entries numbering 117. As usual Sir Richard Cooper took most of the prizes, but he had strong competitors in T. S. Minton and R. Birch. The Royal exhibits were missed in the Southdown classes, but there was an excellent show of capital quality. The championship was taken by a shearling ram shown by F. H. Jennings; reserve to Mr. Adeane.

Oxford Downs were evenly balanced in quality. Messrs. Adams and J. T. Hobbs were the leading winners. For Hampshire Downs most of the honors went to J. Flower, but the champion prize fell to H. C. Stephens. H. Dudding took the champion prize and most of the first places for Lincolns. There were 83 entries of Romney Marsh sheep. The prizes were shared by several leading breeders. Wensleydales made a good display, and Leicesters and Border Leicesters were well represented. Taken as a whole the sheep exhibits were exceptionally fine.

The display of pigs was probably the best on record at the Royal Show. All the classes were well filled, and there were in all 361 entries. All the leading breeders were represented. Amongst 97 entries in the Large Whites the Earl of Ellesmere was the principal winner, taking the championship with a fine sow. The reserve for championship went to a boar hardly inferior, owned by W. E. Measures. The championship of the Middle Whites was taken by a massive boar, shown by L. C. Paget, a previous Royal winner. The Earl of Sefton was reserve with a grand boar.

The Berkshires were an evenly good lot. An 18 months old sow was deservedly champion. She was owned by L. Currie. The reserve was another fine sow shown by H. Peacock. In Large Blacks, competition was keen amongst 57 entries. Last year's winner, owned by T. F. Hooley, was again champion. A big sow shown by J. Warne was the champion sow.

An unbeaten sow, 3½ years old, took the Tamworth championship for R. Ibbotson. Mr. Ibbotson took most of the first awards.

Many awards in various competitions had not been decided at the time of writing, and these will be dealt with in another article.

Up to the middle of the show the attendance has been excellent, and weather conditions seem reasonably settled for the balance of the show.

F. DEWHIRST.

Stallion Owners Fined

The Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association is waging a vigorous crusade against the practice of keeping stallions in stud without proper enrollment and registration of the animals. On Wednesday, June 29, five charges made by the association were heard in Mr. Justice McMicken's court, at Winnipeg. The several owners, Jno. Hall and Alex. Ross, both of Hazelridge, Albert Muller, Elmwood; J. R. Sutherland, Suthwyn, and Wm. Loganhan, Pine Ridge, pleaded guilty to failure to enroll stallions and to posting notice of said enrollment, and were fined.

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The Kansas State Experiment Station conducted a number of tests with mixtures for preventing flies on cows, and obtained best results from one containing 1½ pounds of resin, two cakes common soap, ¼ pound of fish oil and enough water to make three gallons. This may be applied with a brush, or if sprayed on the cattle ½ pint of kerosene may be added. Half a pint of the mixture is enough for one application to each cow.

STOCK

Shorthorn Herd Book

Volume 26 of the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book has just been issued from the office of the Canadian National Live Stock Records at Ottawa. It contains the pedigrees of Shorthorns imported, Canadian and American bred recorded during 1909. Bulls included are numbered from 74093 to 77551, and females from 86120 to 89882.

Stock Farmers Up Against It!

A subscriber in Southern Manitoba, under date of July 4, writes that stock farmers in his locality are *up against it*, because of extremely dry weather and no prospect of feed. This is a serious problem. But there is yet time to provide feed, unless abnormal weather conditions continue.

Dry spells, such as the one that has struck some parts of the Canadian prairies, generally are followed by at least enough rain to cause seeds to germinate. No time should be lost in getting fields that are destroyed in shape for seeding. Then, when rain comes a mixture of oats and barley can be sown. In case sufficient showers develop this crop will grow rapidly, and can be cut for green feed.

Dry weather may continue and remove even this chance, but it is worth trying for.

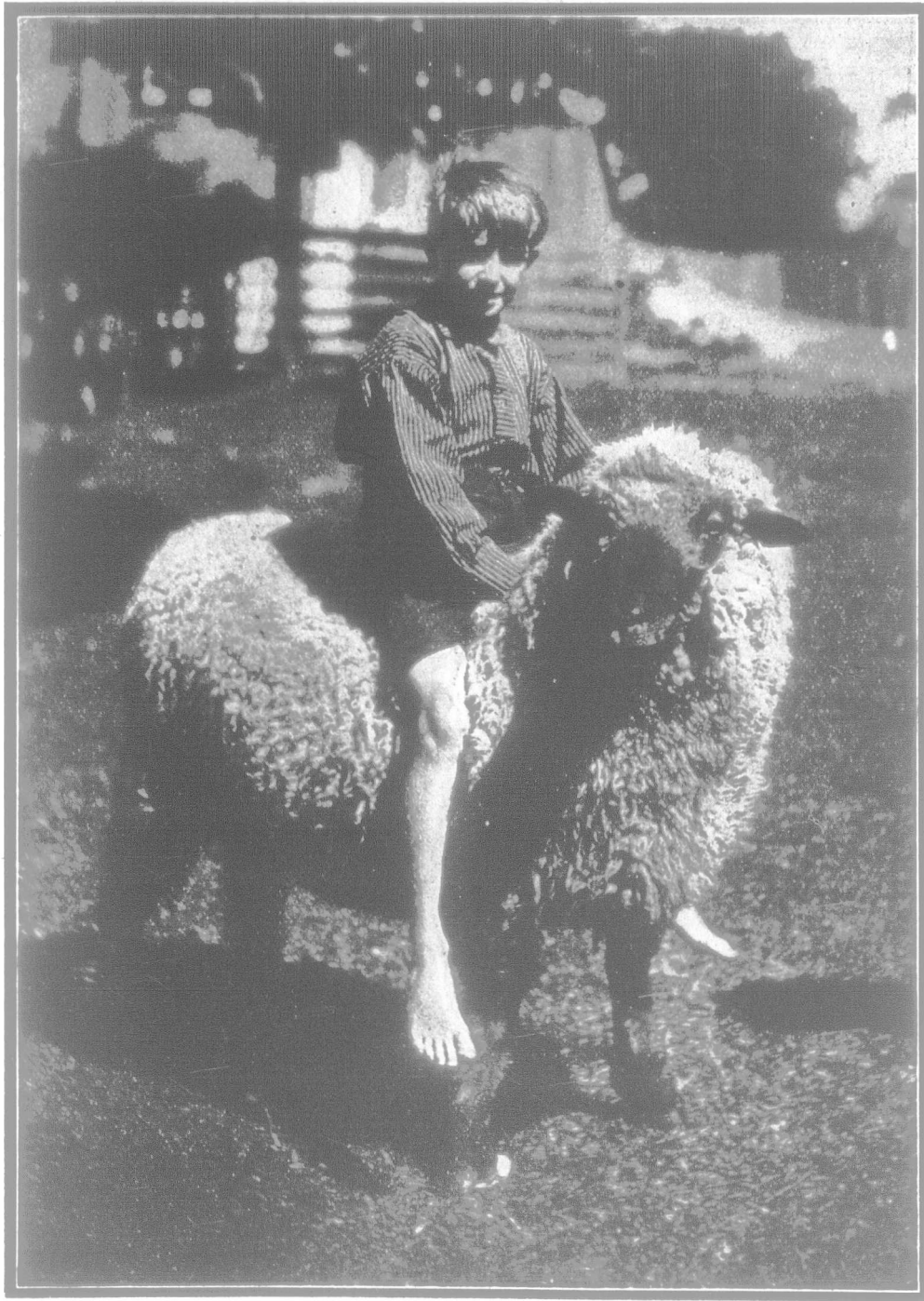
Counting the Cost

We cannot get something from nothing. Every bushel of grain, every ton of hay, straw, or other product makes a definite draft upon the fertility of the soil, leaving the soil poorer in

certain constituents than it was before. Aside from its fertility, land is valueless to the farmer. The farmer invests his money in land solely on account of the fertility which the land possesses, hence, we may say that the fertility of the land represents the farmer's capital. It follows, therefore, that the farmer who sells grain, hay, or other product of the soil, sells along with that product a part of his capital and, unless he makes provision for returning to the soil the equivalent of the fertility removed, he impairs his capital every time he makes a sale. We all know the ultimate result of soil robbing—impoverished farms and impoverished farmers, but it is strange how few people take this point into consideration when counting the profit or loss from growing and marketing a certain crop.

There is a homely saying that one cannot eat his cake and have it, but it is possible for the farmer to market his produce and still keep a large proportion of its most important part at home; important, at least, so far as he is concerned. By marketing his produce in the form of live stock, or some animal product, the farmer is able to obtain, as a rule, more than prevailing market prices for his crops, and retain upon the farm that which will enable him to produce crops at a lower cost.

Profit is not indicated by the selling price of an article, but is represented by the difference between the cost and the selling price. Because A sells his oats at 50 cents per bushel, it does not follow that he has a larger profit than B, who sells his oats at 45 cents per bushel. To decide which man had the larger profit, we would need to know how much a bushel of oats cost each of these men. In this connection we are often unfair in computing results of feeding operations. It is a common practice to charge up against our live stock top market prices for all the feed they consume, and never take into consideration what they are capable of doing in the way of



QUIET ENOUGH FOR THE SHOW RING