

bulls were not regarded as too well judged, although there was no cavilling at the placing of Sir Richard Cooper's Chiddingstone Malcolm, a deep, wide, fleshy roan, bred in Kent, by Messrs. Denny Bros., first. It was rather in connection with other classes that difficulty arose. The reserve was Mr. George Harrison's two-year-old, Pride of Tees, and it cannot be said that this met with hearty approval. Many considered Mr. George Campbell's Tassel Uxor (93622), bred by Mr. John Ross, and got by Ajax, the better entitled to the honor. He is a great massive bull, and stood second in his own class to the champion. The two-year-olds were divided into two classes—those calved in 1906 before the end of June, and those calved after that date. The yearlings were similarly divided. The female champion was His Majesty the King's first-prize two-year-old heifer, Marjorie, a wonderful animal, beautifully colored, very fleshy, and carrying a mossy, velvety skin, such as breeders love to handle. The reserve was the first-prize cow, Lady Graceful, owned by Mr. J. H. Maden, Rockcliffe, Bacup. This cow was first last year as a three-year-old heifer, when owned by Mr. Rothwell. She is a very true type of a Shorthorn female, full of breed character. At the sale quite a number of South American buyers were operating. The highest price realized for a bull was 500 gs., and for a female, 200 gs. The former price was paid for a bull owned by Mr. John Handley, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland, and the latter for Mr. Bertram Barton's two-year-old heifer, which was champion at the Royal Dublin Show in April. Shorthorns were really the only breed in demand at the show-yard sales. Mr. Thornton had a big lot of them to get through.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle have seldom been better represented at the Royal. There was a wonderful class of old bulls, and champion honors for the male section went to Mr. Donald M. Macrae's three-year-old, Everlasting of Ballindalloch 24435, the highest-priced yearling at Perth in 1906. He was got by Delamere, one of the best breeding bulls the breed has ever known. The reserve was Mr. J. J. Cridlan's second-prize winner in the same class, Everwise, a bull which has been winning many prizes this year in England. A very notable series of victories came to Mr. James Kennedy, of Doonholm, Ayr, who took first prizes in three classes with females, and secured champion honors for the best female with one of these, the three-year-old, Euroto. The reserve was Lord Allendale's first-prize cow, Velozia of Glamis, a very nice true cow, hard to beat. Mr. Kennedy has a stock bull, Evarra 20507, bred by himself, a Trojan-Erica, which sired his first-prize yearling bull and heifer, and his first-prize two-year-old heifer. The sire of Euroto was a stock bull, named Mondamin.

Galloways are extensively bred in the north of England. They are in high favor for producing the celebrated blue-gray cattle for which that part of Great Britain is famous. The orthodox way of breeding these cattle is to put a Galloway cow to a white Shorthorn bull. Many first-class feeding animals have been bred in this way. The champion male Galloway was Romulus, the property of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. G., and the champion female, Messrs. Thomas Biggar & Sons' first-prize cow, Flora Macdonald. She was winner of the same honors last year, and is a true specimen of the breed, but possibly not quite big enough for some gluttonous critics.

Ayrshires were rather from home in the north of England. The favorite milking breed there is the dairy Shorthorn, and many good specimens of that kind are to be found in the Tyne valley. The Ayrshires shown came from Mr. James Howie, Kilmarnock; Messrs. A. & W. Kerr, Gretna; Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Kirkcudbright; and Mr. Robert Osborne, Thornhill. Several very fine dairy cows were shown by Mr. Charles Douglas, of Auchlochan, Lesmahagow. These were of scale and milking records to secure the attention of men familiar with the dairy Shorthorn. Among the English breeds, Sussex cattle are said by an expert to have been as much improved during the past 21 years as any breed in England. Jerseys were, as is usual at the Royal, a very big entry, and all the other breeds got a good turn.

Horses are bred very largely in the north of England. Clydesdales hold the field in the four northern counties, although the Shire Horse Society are doing all they can to accelerate the breeding of their favorites there. For the first time almost in the history of the breeding of Clydesdales, they outnumbered the entries of Shires at the Royal. The champions of the breed were Mr. Robert Brydon's first-prize two-year-old colt, Bonnie Buchlyvie 14032, and Mr. J. Ernest Kerr's first-prize two-year-old filly, Nerissa. Both are outstanding in respect of breeding, the former being sired by Baron o' Buchlyvie 11263, and the latter by his sire, Baron's Pride 9122. In the Shire classes, Mr. Bradley's Halstead Duchess 3rd 42121, first-prize brood mare, was champion female, and her son, Lord Rothschild's Royal Duke 25255, by Lockinge Forest King, was champion male. This is rather a unique record, and worthy of special mention. The best breeding Shire stallion to-day is Lockinge Forest King. In an open competition for draft geldings, the judges were Messrs. William Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, and Edmond Whinneroh, Walton, Camforth. These gentlemen differed between the merits of a Shire and Clydesdale gelding, and an umpire having been summoned, who was also a Shire patron, the award went to the Clydesdale. This was almost the only award during the day which excited some feeling. It was a decided tribute to the merits of the Clydesdale. The two animals were thoroughly typical of their breeds. The Shire is a thick, wide chestnut, with no pasterns to

speak of, and possibly nothing sensational about his feet. The Clydesdale, on the other hand, may lack something in width and thighs, but he has splendid feet and legs, and knows how to use them.

"SCOTLAND YET."

#### SHEEP AND SWINE AT THE ROYAL SHOW.

The sheep entry at the Royal Show, at Newcastle, was a notably good one. It numbered 695, and right away through there was great merit, high quality, and fine character.

The Oxford Downs number 45, the leading winners in these classes being Messrs. James Horlick, J. T. Hobbs, R. W. Hobbs, and G. Adams & Son.

The Shropshire entry was a notably good one, competition all through being very keen. The entry numbered 85, and the leading winners all those whose names were most closely associated with the breed, amongst whom we may mention Messrs. A. Tanner, who won in the two-year-old class; T. S. Minton and Mrs. W. F. Inge, who won in the yearling ram class; Sir Richard Cooper, who won in the class for five rams, and also in the selling class; Mr. E. Nock, who was first in both lamb classes; Mr. M. Millens, and Mr. Frank Bibby. The quality was remarkably good all through.

A small but good entry of Cotswold sheep were present, Messrs. W. T. Garne & Son winning first and second honors in three out of the four classes, and Mr. W. Houlton in the fourth.

The Kent or Romney Marsh sheep made a very large entry—quite one of the largest ever seen at the Royal; it was also of very high merit and quality. Messrs. C. Pile, who was first with two-shear rams for the third year in succession, H. Rigdon, J. B. Palmer, W. Millin, and W. M. Cazalot, were the principal winners.

The Wensleydale breed were well represented. Messrs. W. J. Wheatley, Lord H. Bentnick and the Executors of T. Willis were the leading winners.

The South Devons made a small but good entry, Messrs. J. F. Harris and John Stooke dividing the honors.

A large entry of Cheviot sheep were present. They were of striking merit and outstanding quality. Messrs. J. C. Smith, John Elliot and John and Jacob Robson were the leading winners.

#### SWINE.

The entry was a large one. It was also a good one, and, as the parson says, in the third and last place, it was thoroughly typical of the breeds of British pigs.

The large white breed (Yorkshire) was well represented, six classes being well filled. Messrs. A. W. White, R. R. Bothwell, D. R. Daybell, the Earl of Ellesmere and Messrs. Wherry were the principal winners.

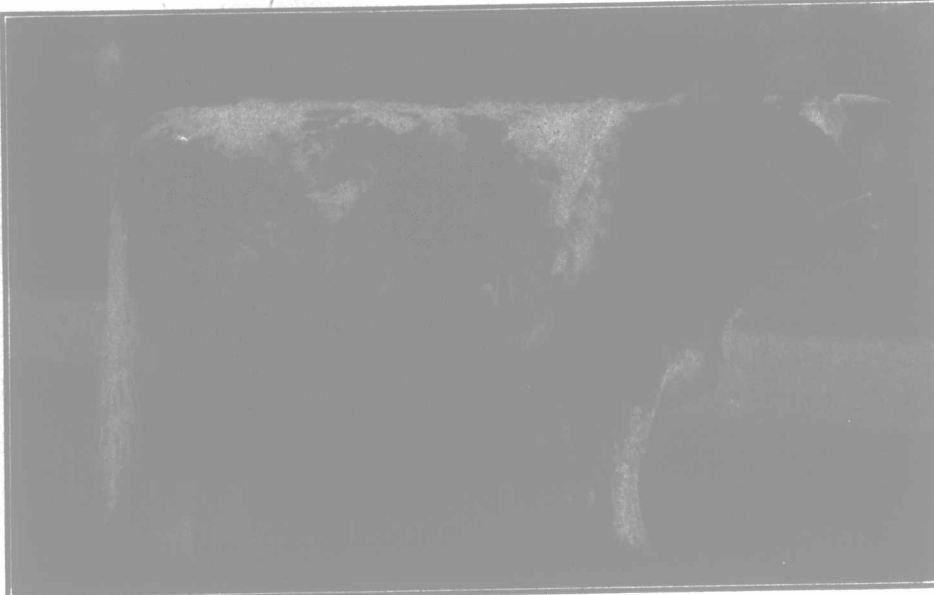
In the six classes of Tamworths, there was a good entry, Messrs. E. J. Morant, R. Ibbotson, Sir P. C. Walker and Sir O. Mosley being the leading winners.

The Berkshires made a particularly good entry, in which Messrs. J. Jefferson, G. J. R. Chetwynd, Lord Calthorpe and C. Raphael were the principal winners.

Six classes of Large Black pigs were provided, in which was found a very excellent and high-class entry. Mr. C. F. Mariner, Mr. T. Warne, Mr. H. J. Kingwell, Messrs.

Whitley and T. Goodchild were those that owned the principal winners.

The Lincolnshire Curly-coated pigs made a grand entry. Messrs. T. Warne & Son, George Godson, S. E. Dean & Sons, H. Scollar, H. Caldwell and J. H. Smith were amongst those that took the leading position in several classes. W. W. C.



Marjorie.

Shorthorn heifer. Roan; calved January, 1906. Bred and owned by H. M. the King. Champion female Shorthorn, Royal Show, 1908.

In the Southdown classes was found keen competition, a good entry, uniform merit, and fine type. Champion honors were won by Mr. C. Adeane for a notably good ram, a two-shear; His Majesty the King, the r.n., with a very typical yearling ram, first in its class. For the best three yearling rams, Mr. C. Adeane was first and third—a notable success. Col. McCalmont was also well to the fore, taking several leading prizes for rams. The King won in both of the lamb classes, Mr. C. Adeane being a second. Sir J. Colman and Sir J. Wherner were the principal winners in the ewe class, the former taking champion honors.

In the Hampshire Down section, Mr. James Flower was the leading winner in the lamb classes, and also in the yearling ewe class, Mr. H. C. Stephens winning first honors in both of the lamb classes, and other honors, also, with first-class sheep. Sir George Judd, Sir A. Henderson and Mr. Carey Cole were also winners.

In the good classes of Suffolk sheep, Mr. H. E. Smith was the leading winner. Messrs. S. R. Sherwood and D. A. Green, and Sir A. G. Hazelrigg, were also winners.

Amongst the Dorset Horn breeders, who made a very good entry, indeed, Messrs. Jas. Attrill, W. R. Flower and E. A. Hambro were the principal winners.

Lincoln sheep made a particularly good entry of high merit and quality. Messrs. S. E. Dean & Sons won champion honors for yearling ram. Mr. Tom Caswell took the r.n. of this honor with his first-prize two-shear ram. Mr. H. Dudding was also well to the fore in the yearling class. Messrs. Dean & Son were first for pens of five. Mr. C. E. Howard was first and second for yearling ewes out of the fleece, and also first for those in the fleece. Mr. Dudding was first and second for ram lambs, and first for ewe lambs.

In the Leicester classes, which were good in merit and number, Messrs. Simpson, G. Harrison, E. F. Jordan and J. Cranswith, English breeders, were the leading winners.

The Border Leicesters made a particularly good and strong entry—quite one of the best we have seen at the Royal for many years—the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour winning first in old rams, Messrs. Cameron & Sons taking the same corresponding position in the class for yearling rams and for yearling ewes.

## THE FARM.

### CANADIAN THISTLE EASY TO COMBAT.

New weeds are commonly, and quite properly, a source of terror. Knowledge of what some weeds are induces a nervous dread of what others may prove to be. Different weeds require different methods of control. Treatment that subdues one may only serve to foster another; hence the appearance of an unknown species strikes fear to the farmer's breast. In course of time, as the new plant becomes known, its habits of growth explained, and the best means of combating it understood, it passes from the category of most noxious weeds to the list of familiar and consequently despised "common" or less noxious ones. It has been so in Canada with the Canadian thistle, concerning which we still find many ludicrous inquiries and answers in the American agricultural press. Digging out each plant by the roots; cutting each stalk and injecting a drop of coal oil into the hollow stem, and throwing a handful of salt about the crown of each thistle cut, are a few of the tedious methods recommended through journals of high standing. The other day we noticed in one of our exchanges a thistle question answered by an eminent American authority, in which, after pointing out the futility of such treatments as some of the above, in the case of a plant with such a vigorous, creeping, underground stem, as the thistle has, he proceeded to recommend the needlessly laborious method of digging out of the ground and destroying all parts of the plant, offering the alternative plan of smothering out small patches by the use of tarred building paper. Out of the kindness of our heart, we took the trouble to write the author a letter, of which the following is a copy: