

known journal Wallace's Farmer, which holds the field in Iowa. Mr. Wilson was on Wednesday made an honorary member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at the Bristol meeting; to-day he has been capped as Doctor of Laws and Literature at the graduation ceremony in the ancient University of Edinburgh, and next week he will receive the honorary membership diploma of the Highland and Agricultural Society at the meeting to be held in the Highland and Agricultural Society showyard at Paisley. Mr. Wilson deserves well of his fellow Scots. He has reflected credit on the Old Land, and in honoring him we in measure honor ourselves.

The Royal Show at Bristol which closed to-day (Saturday) has been a great success. I have attended every show of the Royal since the memorable Kilburn meeting of 1879, with the exception of the Derby meeting of 1881, and feel justified in saying that the Royal was never more worthy of being acclaimed the premier society of its kind than it is this year. To thoroughly examine everything in its vast exhibition is impossible to anyone in the five days during which it remained open, but the salient features can all be looked at. It was a sign of the times that one of the most interesting departments was that in which the mechanical milking machines were seen at work three times each day. Both of those exhibitions, which had competed in the milking tests earlier in the season, were of Swedish origin. The educational exhibits also attracted much attention, and altogether the show was a business gathering, having in it far less of the usually spectacular or entertainment elements than is usually associated with such gatherings.

Stock, however, is the leading feature, and among the cattle breeds the most outstanding was, of course, the cosmopolitan Shorthorn. In every respect this show was something to be remembered. Entries were very numerous, the quality was superb, and the judging was done by three gentlemen who have long since won their spurs as judges of Shorthorn cattle. These were Robert Burns, the Agricultural Superintendent of the Royal Dublin Society; William Duthie, Collynie, Tarves, the world-famed breeder of Cruickshank cattle; and John Handly, Greenhead, Milnthorpe, West Morland, a sterling man of the type one finds among the dales and hills of the North-west of England. These gentlemen did their work to perfection, their movements could be traced all the time, and their awards were received with a unanimity of approval not usual in show-yards. The champion bull was Woodend Stamp 118755, a marvelously well-developed dark roan, bred by Mr. Crombie, Aberdeen, and owned by George Campbell, who bought him for 200 guineas at the Aberdeen spring sale. This bull was calved on May 27th, 1911, and is a wonder for his years—in respect of size and wealth of flesh. Another very fine specimen of the Scots Shorthorn was his most formidable opponent, Montrave Ethling 109444, calved March, 1909, and bred by Sir John Gilmour, Bart., at Montrave, in Fifeshire. He is owned by John Gill, Thorn Farm, Stainton, Penrith, a great Cumberland stockman, and was brought out to perfection. Mr. Gill is an artist in Shorthorn furnishing, and when regard is had to the fact that this reserve champion bull was bought when a calf for 25 guineas, some idea of his development is obtained. His earlier owners had doubts about his firmness of back, and parted with him when occasion offered. Mr. Gill believed in him, and his optimism has been fully vindicated. Montrave Ethling is an ideal Scots Shorthorn. He has the characteristics which Booth men do not like, but in spite of that he holds his way, and some fancied him as a stiff opponent for Mr. Campbell's dark roan. The third best bull in the row, assuming the judging to be right, was the first-prize winner in the two-year-old class, calved before 31st of April, Mr. Bishop's white bull Pierrot (11279). This is a magnificent bull. The more one looks at him the better he admires him, and, in the end, he was sold by public auction to a South American buyer for 500 guineas, his white color notwithstanding. A feature of the show was the large number of really first-class white bulls and heifers. These are in the hands of some of the most prominent breeders in England, and should Mendelism apply to cattle as to other things, such splendid bulls when mated with red cows may produce the much desired roans. Meantime the color predilections of South American buyers are leading them to leave the pick of white bulls severely alone, and this will help breeders to maintain the high quality of their stock. The female champion was His Majesty the King's first-prize two-year-old heifer Windsor Belle, born on January 10th, 1911, and got by Lavender (15106), out of Zoe 9th, a Cruickshank Clipper cow, bought at the Mains of Sanquhar sale. This makes Windsor Belle an out and out Scots-bred one also, although calved in England

at the Royal Farms. The reserve was Deane Willis' great heifer Dauntless Princess, which won first in the older class of yearlings. She was born on January 10th, 1912, and was a formidable opponent for the champion honors, having, however, to rest content with the reserve. Mr. Deane Willis, who has a splendid herd at Bapton Manor, Codford, St. Mary, Wilts, was also winner of first prize for the best progeny of a female Shorthorn. The like trophy for bulls went to Lord Middleton, Birdsall, York, for a beautifully brought-out group of yearling bulls. One was first in this class and another was fourth. They are got by a bull named Illustrious Count (95537), which breeds splendid red colors, and great scale and fleshiness. We are not likely to see a better display of Shorthorns for many a day to come. The Argentine ports are open, and there is hope that they may not be closed again for a long time.

Other classes were admirably filled, and the breed generally left a good impression.

SCOTLAND YET.



Marquis of Dorchester.

Champion Shorthorn bull at the Royal Counties Show, in England, 1913.

### Breeding Pigs to Feed.

In many districts the opinion prevails that certain cross-bred pigs feed better and make greater growth on a smaller amount of food consumed than do pigs of either one of these breeds bred pure. Is this so? How often you will hear good pig breeders say: "I cross my pure-bred Yorkshire sows with pure-bred Berkshire boars because I get pigs which feed much better than either breed bred pure." The same is said of the Berkshire-Tamworth cross and many others. Practical experience is a pretty safe criterion to go by as a usual thing, and it



A Milking Shorthorn.

This cow gave 34½ lbs. of milk in the ring at the Royal Counties Show.

is no uncommon sight to see cross-bred litters make exceptionally good gains. There is a possibility that stronger, thriftier pigs may result from certain first crosses, but it would likely not prove as valuable to go farther with the crossing. We do not believe that the product of the second cross would give as good results bred to sires of either of the parent breeds as did their dam, at least, not as a general rule. Of course, individual cases might be cited where a particularly good sow bred to an outstanding prepotent boar is a great breeder, even though she

is a representative of several crosses, but this is not general. In the breeding of the sow of one breed to the boar of another conclusions regarding the comparative values of the offspring and those which might have resulted from breeding her to a first-class sire of her own breed are often arrived at through guess work. The cross is made and the pigs do remarkably well. All their valuable qualities are attributed to the cross, whereas if the sow had been bred to as good a boar of her own breed who knows how well the pigs might have done? We are not prepared to say which make the best feeders in all cases, pure-breds, or first-cross pigs, but we do advise not to carry the crossing farther than the first, and always use pure-bred boars, and where possible pure-bred sows. "The Farmer's Advocate" would appreciate letters giving actual experience along this line.

### Grub in the Head.

We are bothered with grubs in the sheep's

heads, and I would like you to answer in "The Farmer's Advocate's" next issue.

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The sheep gad-fly, of which the grub is the larva, is a little insect of grayish color and about the size of the common house fly. It only works in the sunlight. When it attacks a sheep it darts at high speed, making a humming or buzzing noise which terrifies the sheep and she runs rapidly about with her head down, stopping occasionally and holding her head under the body of one of her mates, or in the grass or dust. Eggs, young grubs or larvae, are deposited in the nostrils of the sheep in the warm weather, and find their way to the head of the sheep. They lodge high up in the nostrils, or in the maxillary sinuses, where they grow rapidly and turn to a brownish color. Very often they cause a discharge from the nostrils and the sheep fails to thrive. All sheep having grub in the head do not show symptoms of the trouble.

The proper thing to do is to ward off attack by keeping a repellent on the noses of all the sheep in the flock. Pure pine tar is one of the best, and can do no injury to the sheep. Catch the sheep and daub each one's nose with a liberal supply of this material, or arrange a salting trough so that as the sheep put their noses in to lick the salt they get them daubed with the tar. As a rule treatment after the sheep have sickened and become quite weak is useless. Cause the sheep to sneeze if possible. Some have used snuff for this purpose. Others have claimed to have dislodged the grub by syringing tobacco juice into the nostrils, holding the head well up. Care must be taken not to smother the sheep. Some have used benzine, tying the sheep down on her side and pouring one teaspoonful of the benzine into the lower nostrils and holding the nostril closed for about 30 seconds, after which the sheep is turned over and the operation duplicated on the other nostril. Turpentine is sometimes used, and we have heard of a sharp blow on the head from a blunt instrument, causing the grubs to let go and drop out, but a great deal of care is necessary, not to hit too hard and kill the sheep, and still it requires quite a heavy blow to do the trick, making this operation rather risky to say the least. The best measure is prevention and daubing with tar is about the simplest, and is as effective as any.

Upon the quality of feed put up will depend much of the profit from live stock next winter.