

London the reserve was also a pure-bred Short-horn heifer, also bred in Scotland, and owned by the Earl of Rosebery. His lordship was President of the Smithfield Club this year, and it would have been a big thing had he succeeded in pulling off the supreme championship. He just missed doing this, which was somewhat disappointing to all concerned. The Scottish National champion was a Ballindalloch cross-bred heifer, bred by the late Gordon-Smith, Cragganmore, and bought at the dispersion sale, personally, by Sir John Macpherson Grant, Bart. She was got by an Aberdeen-Angus bull out of a second-cross Shorthorn cow. Strictly speaking, therefore, she is not a cross, but a grade, and a good one at that. The Norwich champion is an Aberdeen-Angus Shorthorn cross heifer, named Ruby of Maisimore. She was the best cross or grade at London, the Ballindalloch, Edinburgh, champion being second-best, and Ruby of Maisimore was also the second-best heifer at London, the best being, of course, Lord Rosebery's Short-horn heifer. It is doubtful whether a better Short-horn champion than this year's Golden Arrow has ever been seen at London, but it would not be correct to say that he is a great champion. He is certainly the best of 1912, but he will hardly compare with some of the notable supreme champions of the past of the Aberdeen-Angus breed. This year, however, the Aberdeen-Angus is distinctly weak. The best one is probably the junior champion at London—Colonel McInroy's Vernon of the Burn. He was first at the Scottish National and in the classes under two years old he was chosen as first at Smithfield. He had, however, a very strong opponent in a white Shorthorn bullock, bred by Lord Fitzhardinge, first in his class both at Birmingham and London and sold to Sir Richard P. Cooper, Bart., to go on for another year. The champion steer at Edinburgh was a Galloway named Bely II, owned and bred by Robert Graham, Auchengassel, Castle Douglas. He was breed champion at London, and is a right good butcher's beast.

Interesting although the classes on hoof are, there can be no doubt that they do not teach as much as the carcass competitions. These become increasingly popular every year, and as practical demonstrations of the class of beef, mutton and pork desired by the London butchers to supply their customers they are invaluable. The animals are judged on hoof on the Monday of the show; they are slaughtered on the Monday evening; are presented to the public after being judged as carcasses on the Wednesday afternoon, and are then sold by auction. This year the champion carcass is a Shorthorn Aberdeen-Angus cross, and the reserve is a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus heifer carcass. This cross and breed made the best appearance in all three classes. Taking the awards in the three classes for cattle, we find they run thus: Steer, not exceeding two years old—First and champion, Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus; second, Welsh; third, Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn; 4, Shorthorn-Dexter; 5, Galloway; 6, Aberdeen-Angus cross cow. Steer, above two and not exceeding three years old—1, Cross; 2, Aberdeen-Angus-Highlander; 3, Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus; 4, Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn; 5, Welsh. Heifer, not exceeding three years old—First and Reserve Champion, Aberdeen-Angus; 2, Aberdeen-Angus; 3, Shorthorn-Galloway cross; 4, cross; 5, Shorthorn-Dexter; 6, Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus. In the sheep section the results were almost a sweeping victory for the Cheviot and the Cheviot-Suffolk cross. The champion carcass was a Cheviot wether, and the reserve champion was a Cheviot-Suffolk wether lamb. In the class in which the champion carcass was first all the prizes except the second, which was a Welsh mountain carcass, went to Cheviots. The Cheviot also won all the prizes in the long-wooled wether-lamb class, and in the class for cross-bred wether lambs the awards went thus: 1, Cheviot-Suffolk; 2, Suffolk; 2, Suffolk-Cheviot; 3, Suffolk-Border-Leicester; 4, Southdown-Norfolk (the cross which made the Suffolk); 6, Suffolk-Cheviot. In the classes for pure-bred short-wooled wether lambs and wethers the Suffolk took both first prizes, and the major portion of the other prizes, Southdowns and Hampshires getting a minor share. In the pig section, in which there were four classes, it was a case of the Berkshire first, and the other kinds or crosses nowhere. The best prize taken by any other kind was two seconds to the Large Whites. Both champion and reserve champion and all four first-prize carcasses were Berkshires.

A feature at present in another department is the demand for new varieties of potatoes. The excessive moisture of the past season has wrought havoc among the seed potato growers of England, and Scottish growers are reaping a rich harvest. Three new varieties are on the market and are highly spoken of. These are Anan Chief, an excellent cooking potato of which experts expect much. The Leader brought out by John Niven, Madderty, Perthshire, who brought out one of our best late varieties, the Langworthy, and Wil-

son's Templar, brought out by Dr. Wilson, of St. Andrew's University, who is one of the best experimenters we have. It is possible some of my readers may have met Dr. Wilson. He was a member of the Scottish Commission which visited Canada some years ago, and he has done some excellent work in connection with agricultural research. This is a department in which we are promised considerable developments in the near future. Whatever else may be charged against our present Government, it must be acknowledged that they have done more to encourage research than any government in any time. The Development Commissioners are very sympathetic to the calls of agriculture, and everything is to be done to try to keep the people on the land. At the dinner in London already referred to Mr. Runciman made notable announcements along this line. Efforts are to be made, both in England and Wales, and in Scotland, to develop heavy-horse breeding, to establish milk record societies, and to encourage research into diseases in crops and animals. The horse-breeding scheme includes a determined attack on the use of unsound sires, and at a conference held on Monday at the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries it was made quite plain that the goal of the government is legislation to put the unsound stallion off the road. Everybody agrees that the end is desirable; the great difficulty is the lack of uniformity of opinion among veterinary surgeons as to certain forms of unsoundness. If breeders and owners could be satisfied as to this, a good change would at once be apparent in the attitude of horse owners: They squirm when they find eminent veterinarians flatly contradicting one another about a matter apparently so simple as ringbone in a filly, and one can excuse the owner of a valuable stallion who hesitates to place his property at the tender mercy of such men. It is, however, clear that both in England and in Scotland we are to have a scheme of registration for sound stallions, and there can be no doubt that in the end of the day all the best horses will be on that register. Meantime the scheme rather hangs fire, but the end is sure. SCOTLAND YET.

Canada's Sheep and Mutton Supply.

The following figures submitted by Prof. H. S. Arkell, B. S. A., Assistant Live-stock Commissioner for Canada, in the course of an address at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, show graphically the status of the sheep industry in Canada.

	1912 x	1901 xx	1891 xx	1881 xx	1871 xx
Canada	2,360,600	2,510,239	2,563,781	3,048,678	3,155,509
P. E. I.	104,500	125,546	147,372	166,496	187,801
Nova Scotia	343,200	285,244	331,492	377,801	398,377
New Brunswick	179,300	182,524	182,941	221,168	234,418
Quebec	519,800	654,503	703,282	839,858	1,007,800
Ontario	888,700	1,046,456	1,021,769	1,359,178	1,514,914
Manitoba	32,300	29,464	35,838	6,078	
Saskatchewan	111,800				
Alberta	181,000	153,152	64,920	346	
British Columbia		33,350	49,163	27,788	

x Census and statistics.

xx Census.



Captain.

Champion Devon steer at Birmingham, 1912. Weight at two years nine months twenty-four days, 1932 pounds. Exhibited by His Majesty the King.

EXPORTS OF SHEEP AND MUTTON FROM CANADA.

	Sheep.	Mutton.
1896 x.....	391,490	150,013
1906 x.....	244,262	105,062
1909 x.....	118,896	39,030
1911 x.....	46,597	17,865
1912 x.....	21,418	49,107
1912 April 1 to Sept. 30.	2,774	12,542

x Fiscal years ending March 31st.

SHEEP AND MUTTON IMPORTED INTO CANADA.

	Sheep.	Mutton.
1910 x.....	35,844	2,094,023
1911 x.....	68,673	2,708,161
1912 x.....	192,530	4,041,263
1912 Apr. 1 to Sept. 31.	154,435 xxD	2,580,018

x Fiscal years ending March 31st.

xx Not revised.

D British Columbia	44,970 head
Alberta	62,910 head
Saskatchewan	24,258 head
Manitoba	20,304 head
Ontario	1,980 head

SHEEP AT LEADING MARKET CENTRES.

	1910.	1911.	1912.*
Toronto	190,542	227,903	149,750
Montreal	98,023	117,779	102,199
Winnipeg	30,775	43,614	39,682x

Total

* Ending October 31st. (10 months.)

x It is reported that all of these, with the exception of about 1,000 head, were imported sheep.

Continuing, Prof. Arkell pointed out that while mutton cannot be expected to command a very high price, lamb, up to a year old, is meeting with an increasing demand in both Eastern and Western Canada. The prices paid both on foot and in the carcass have consistently stiffened during the past few years. The prices for lamb at the Toronto Market for 1912 have averaged as follows:—For January, \$5.62-\$7.25; February, \$6.37-\$7.25; March, \$6.95-\$7.96; April, \$6.25-\$8.53; May, \$5.60-\$8.30; June, \$6-\$9.62; July, \$7.31-\$8.62; August, \$6.25-\$7.48; September, \$6.12-\$6.76; October, \$5.50-\$6.17. Montreal prices are comparable to these. Reports from the Maritime Provinces indicate that competition amongst the buyers has been particularly keen this year. While not quite equaling Toronto prices, the markets in the West have been steady and strong, and without difficulty have been able to find place for the very considerable importations which are now being made from the United States and Australia. Viewed in the light of these facts, it becomes evident that the consuming public is looking with favor upon the purchase of lamb, and that the domestic consumption of this food product may be expected to

steadily and consistently increase.

The trade from East to West was formerly of considerable importance, but it has dwindled to a comparatively small item, within the present year. There is some interchange of sheep and lamb between Quebec and Ontario at Ottawa, and between Ontario and Quebec at Montreal. Quebec is at present short in supply. Shipments from Ontario westward are, on the whole, inconsiderable, it being expected that not more than 16,000 carcasses will go forward this fall. The West has now come to depend for its requirements upon its importations from the United States and Australia. The big packing houses in Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton, and a meat company in Vancouver, are the chief distributors of this imported product. This trade is fast becoming a permanent feature in the meat supply of Western Canada. In each one of the Maritime Provinces there has been within the last forty years a serious decline in sheep-raising, notwithstanding the fact that no other portion of Canada is better suited to sheep farming. For quality and flavor Maritime lamb and mutton have won an almost