

of trade be-  
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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 dis-  
appointing to all concerned. The Scottish Na-  
tional champion was a Ballindalloch cross-bred  
heifer, bred by the late Gordon-Smith, Craggan-  
more, and bought at the dispersion sale, person-  
ally, 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 Maisi-  
more 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 cor-  
rect to say that he is a great champion. He is cer-  
tainly 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 cham-  
pion 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 Rich-  
ard P. Cooper, Bart., to go on for another year.  
The champion steer at Edinburgh was a Galloway  
named Belty II, owned and bred by Robert  
Graham, Auchengassel, Castle Douglas. He was  
bred 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 Mon-  
day evening; are presented to the public after  
being judged as carcasses on the Wednesday after-  
noon, and are then sold by auction. This year  
the champion carcass is a Shorthorn Aberdeen-  
Angus cross, and the reserve is a pure-bred Aber-  
deen-Angus heifer carcass. This cross and breed  
made the best appearance in all three classes.  
Taking the awards in the three classes for cat-  
tle, we find they run thus: Steer, not exceeding  
two years old—First and champion, Shorthorn-  
Aberdeen-Angus; second, Welsh; third, Aber-  
deen-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 ex-  
ceeding three years old—First and Reserve Cham-  
pion, Aberdeen-Angus; 2, Aberdeen-Angus; 3,  
Shorthorn-Galloway cross; 4, cross; 5, Short-  
horn-Dexter; 6, Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus. In  
the sheep section the results were almost a sweep-  
ing victory for the Cheviot and the Cheviot-Suf-  
folk 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, Suf-  
folk; 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 re-  
serve 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 ex-  
cellent 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 ex-  
perimenters 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 re-  
search. 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 Develop-  
ment 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. Runci-  
man 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 legisla-  
tion 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 own-  
ers: They squirm when they find eminent veteri-  
narians 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 Com-  
missioner 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	
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	889,858	1,007,800
Ontario .....	888,700	1,046,456	1,021,769	1,359,178	1,514,914
Manitoba .....	32,300	29,464	85,838	6,078	
Saskatchewan .....	111,800				
Alberta .....	181,000	153,152	64,920	346	
British Columbia .....		88,350	49,168	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.

	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. 30.	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 .....	319,340	389,296	291,631

\* Ending October 31st. (10 months.)

x It is reported that all of these, with the ex-  
ception 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 dur-  
ing 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-\$7.43; Sep-  
tember, \$6.12-\$6.76; October, \$5.50-\$6.17.  
Montreal prices are comparable to these. Re-  
ports from the Maritime Provinces indicate that  
competition amongst the buyers has been par-  
ticularly keen this year. While not quite equal-  
ling Toronto prices, the markets in the West have  
been steady and strong, and without difficulty  
have been able to find place for the very consid-  
erable 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 consump-  
tion of this food product may be expected to

steadily and consis-  
tently increase.

The trade from East  
to West was formerly  
of considerable impor-  
tance, but it has  
dwindled to a compar-  
atively 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, in-  
considerable, 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 seri-  
ous 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