

(8). That experience in Scotland and England, in the same way as in Canada, has shown such disease to be non-contagious; from contact of Canadian animals in very large numbers, spreading over many years, the contention in the Parkhill-Lindores case in 1892 that one Canadian animal communicated the disease in question, is not supported by sufficient evidence in the face of strong improbability.

(9). That in all the many thousands of Canadian animals slaughtered in the United Kingdom, not a single case of old or encysted pleuro-pneumonia has been found, a condition which is believed would be impossible if the disease, as alleged, prevailed in Canada.

(10). That among 3,085 sets of lungs of cattle slaughtered in the abattoirs during one month, in November last, no case or trace of the disease in question was discovered. It is believed that if such disease had prevailed in Canada, some trace of it would have been found by the test.

(11). The conclusion of the Board of Agriculture in their minute, that such disease exists in Canada and that it is contagious pleuro-pneumonia of a special type, but not different in its "contagious and fatal effect" from the commonly accepted type known in Europe and elsewhere, is altogether irreconcilable with the fact that it cannot be at all found in Canada, and that it has never, in any part of the Dominion, been known; that no trace of it even has been, or can be, discovered. This declaration is made after the very earnest special search by veterinarians employed for that purpose by the Canadian Government.

(12). That the continuing of the restrictive order requiring the slaughter of Canadian cattle at the port of arrival, for the reason of alleged presence of the disease of pleuro-pneumonia in Canada, is not supported, and, it is believed, cannot be by any proof of its existence.

If the Board of Agriculture should consider it advisable to send one or more veterinarians for any further elucidation of the facts on the authority of persons employed by themselves, the undersigned would advise that the offer made in 1892 be repeated, and that he be authorized to pay their expenses from his departmental appropriation, applicable to such service.

In submitting this report for the consideration of Your Excellencies, the undersigned respectfully recommends that, if approved, a copy may officially be communicated to the Marquis of Ripon, for such action as he may find advisable, with the object of obtaining, if possible, a reconsideration of the present decision of the Board respecting Canadian cattle.

Our Scottish Letter.

Before saying anything about the Horse Shows' a line should be devoted to the Birmingham Show and sale of Shorthorns, which took place on Wednesday. The show is one of the best of its kind in this country, and at the sale very good prices were, in some cases, realized. The average quality of the exhibits was enhanced by the absence of the tail of weeds too often seen at these spring shows. A red bull named Adonis Ringlet, shown by Mr. John Garne, was knocked down at 105 guineas—his destination is understood to be America. Another red bull named Jasper, by Asterisk, won in the class for which a £50 premium is offered, and a reserve of £100 is permitted on every animal shown in it. This bull, owned by Mr. Atkinson, was sold to Earl Powis for 145 guineas. Prices such as 53 guineas, 51 guineas, and 55 guineas were paid for useful bulls of the Aberdeen type, which were much appreciated by the public. Altogether the demand for bulls of good breeding and quality was well sustained, and good paying prices were secured by many sellers.

THE SHIRE HORSE SHOW.

The Shire Horse Society has done much to maintain the breeding of heavy carthorses in the South. The Society bravely set itself to weed out unsound horses, a rigid veterinary inspection being carried on from the beginning of the show. At the Royal Society's Shows veterinary inspection also prevails, and the Clydesdale, the Shire, and the Suffolk have to pass through the same ordeal. The first named still win their way to the front, and make the best appearance, but there has been a very marked improvement in the character of the Shires during the past decade.

The champion of this year, Lord Belper's Rokeby Harold, is a massive, big horse, which walks well, and, for a Shire, trots reasonably well. His sire, Harold, owned by the Calwich Stud Co., of which Mr. John Green, Calwich, Ashbourne, is the very capable manager, is no doubt the best breeding stallion of the Shire breed to-day. His stock were winning all along the line last week, and in some classes it was the old story—"Eclipse first, and the rest nowhere." There is an immense style and gaiety about his stock which it is very difficult to get over when show honors are being given out. Sons of his were first in the yearling, two-year-old, and three-year-old classes, and one of them was the male champion of the whole show. Amongst the older horses, those which attracted most attention were the veteran Vulcan, which won in the class for horses over ten years old; his sons, Vulcan IX. of Worsley, which won in the class for horses over four and under ten years old; and Vulcan XIII. of Worsley, which won in the class for four-year-old stallions; a splendid horse named Calwich Combination, which stood second to Vulcan IX. in his class; and Duke of Worsley II., which stood second to Vulcan XIII. in their class. When we say that these horses attracted a good deal of attention, we do not mean that Englishmen altogether loved them, but they appeared to Scottish eyes to be about the best in the show, and the judges thought so too.

Death has been busy amongst these horses since the show, and both Vulcan IX. and his companion, Calwich Combination, with some less-known horses, have died within the past ten days. They were snubbed in a bad part of the hall, and it is supposed blood-poisoning was the cause of death.

Mares were not equal in merit to what has been seen at the Shire Horse Show. The champion was Mr. Freeman Mitford's Minnehaha, a great wide mare, with beautiful head and neck, grand shoulders, good back and ribs, but unpardonably short in the pasterns, and standing on small enough feet for her gait. She has wonderful use of her feet, and we agree with those who fancied for first place her class mate, Mr. J. P. Cross's Catthorpe

Manilla, a more compact mare, with good quality of bone, and much character. She does not move quite so freely as Minnehaha, but not a few preferred her, and an umpire had to decide their positions in their own class. Vulcan's Flower, a daughter of the reserve champion stallion, won the junior champion cup for the mares, and the best yearling was Queen of the Shires, by Harold.

THE HACKNEY HORSE SHOW

has been held this week, and four weary days have been spent over it. Active and gay as are the Hackneys, the judges this year were woefully slow. Alike in respect of merit and prizes, Scotland gave a good account of herself this year. The exhibitors from the North who secured first honors were Mr. David Mitchell, of Millfield, Polmont, whose purchase last year, Sabina, at the Broomhall sale of Mr. Fred. Kelley, was a clear first in a strong class of two-year-old fillies, and Mr. Charles E. Galbraith, Aytoun Castle, Aytoun, who showed a splendid mare named Lady Ulrica, got by the celebrated Rufus. Mr. Alexander Morton, Gowanbank, Darvel, has been the great pioneer of Hackney breeding in Scotland. At London this week he showed two mares bred by himself, and one of his most famous brood mares, which has scarcely ever been beaten in Scotland. With one of his mares, Audacia, he stood second in a strong class of fillies, a tie being decided against this mare by the ex-president, Mr. Anthony Hammond, and in favor of a Yorkshire mare named Titania, now owned by Mr. Waterhouse, in Essex. The filly which thus distinguished herself was got by the fine breeding horse Goldfinder VI., which Mr. Morton retains as his stud horse. In the junior championship competition she stood reserve to the winner Titania, Mr. Mitchell's Sabina being the third mare. Mr. Morton's other exhibit of his own breeding was the brood mare Bonnie Doon, whose sire was the senior stud horse at Gowanbank—Donal Grant. This horse is own brother to the famous Cadet, and their own sister, a black mare named Frisk, which won the gold medal at the Royal Windsor, in 1889, was also first in her class this week. She is twelve years old, and her owner is Mr. Henry Moore, Burnbutts, Cranswick, Hull. It was remarkable that in one class the short leet consisted of two gets of Lord Derby 2nd, two gets of Cadet, two gets of Danegalt, and one get of Donal Grant. Cadet and Donal Grant are sons of Lord Derby 2nd, and the high merit of the breed in Scotland is indicated by the fact that much of the blood in the best studs in Scotland is thus composed. The best mare in the show was a beautiful animal, Kathleen, got by Danegalt, and, like Titania, owned by Mr. Waterhouse. These two mares tied for the challenge cup. Mr. MacMeeken, the Scottish judge, took Kathleen, and Mr. Dale Robinson, the Yorkshire judge, took Titania; Mr. C. W. Wilson, Rigmaden Park, Kirkby, Lonsdale, decided with Mr. MacMeeken, and Mr. Waterhouse thus gained the challenge cup with one mare, and the reserve with another; in fact, he won all the champion cups for mares in the show.

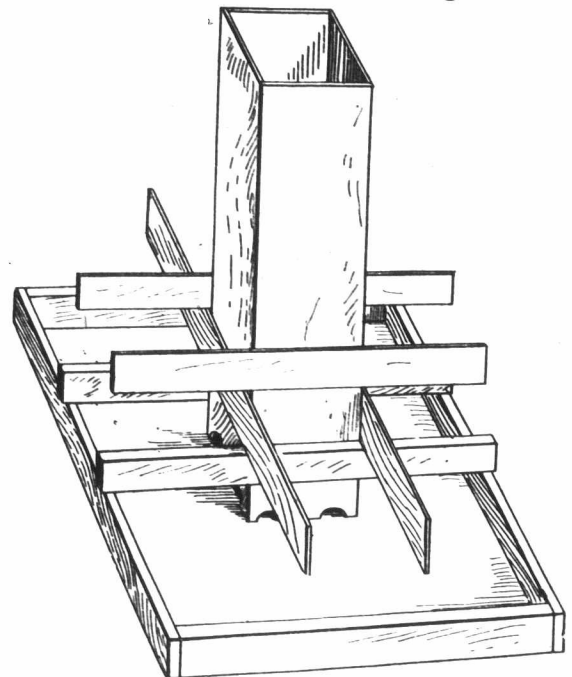
The stallions were a good representation of the Hackney breed; but one defect in the classes was the number of old horses again forward, and the lack of younger animals able to beat them. The best horse, in the opinion of all, was Mr. Tom. Mitchell's magnificent big horse Ganymede 2076, the champion of 1894 (whose portrait appeared in the ADVOCATE of November 1st, 1894), and, as it turned out, again the champion of 1895. This horse is a splendid walker, and a wonderfully vigorous mover. Another favorite horse was Mr. Childerhouse's M. P., the champion of 1888. This is a Norfolk horse, got by Candidate, while Ganymede is a Yorkshire horse, got by the celebrated Danegalt. All through, except in one or two rare cases, Yorkshire beat Norfolk, and the lion's share of the prizes went to horses bred in the Wolds. Perhaps the best class in the show was that for aged stallions not over 15.2. In this all the five prize-winners were bred in Yorkshire. Saxon 2674, Lord Melton 3109, Heden Squire 4306, Gentleman John 3621, and Goodmanham Squire 4287, were the horses placed by the judges, and in the order named. These were nearly all Danegalt horses of the first or second generation, and there was not a bad one amongst them. Another splendid horse, but of a somewhat different type, was Winnal Fireaway 4082, which won first prize in the aged class not over 15 hands. His sire was Fireaway 219. The second best horse in the show was Rosador 4964, owned and bred by Mr. F. W. Buttle, Thirkley Manor, York. He also is a get of Danegalt, and won in his class for three-year-olds 15 hands and over, as well as the junior champion cup, being only beaten by Ganymede for the highest possible honors of the show. As a typical Hackney he had no superior in the show, but as a harness horse he met a very formidable rival in Langton Performer, from his own county, which, for a time, seemed likely to beat him. This is a magnificent horse. A very nice horse named Polonius 4931, bred and owned by Lord Lonsdale, was first in the smaller class of three-year-olds. His sire, Wildfire 1221, is own brother to the dam of Ganymede, and his dam was the London champion mare Ophelia. He stood reserve to Rosador for the junior champion cup. The impression made on our minds by the recent London Hackney Show is that there are great possibilities in the nags, if their practical use be kept in mind, and they are not ruined by being bred for fancy points.

SCOTLAND YET.

FARM.

A Self-Feeding Pig Trough.

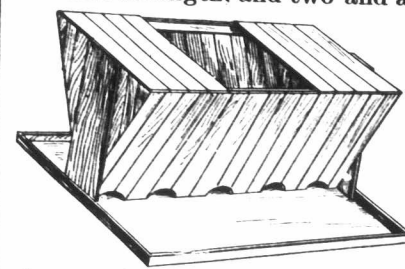
James Glennie, Longburn, Man., writes us as follows:—"In response to the request of 'Invicta,' in a late issue of the ADVOCATE, I will give a description of the self-feeding trough I have used for many years for feeding dry chop to pigs. The bottom part or trough is made about three feet square, and four inches deep; good heavy inch lumber will answer, nailed on 2x4 scantling, for sides. In the centre of this set up four boards about ten inches wide, and three or four feet long, nailed together like a box, to hold the chop, with small openings at the bottom on all four sides to let the chop work out. This upright box is held in place by being toe-nailed to the trough, and by a piece of scantling running across on each side, well nailed to the sides of box and to sides of trough.



"To make a good job, and prevent the pigs getting into the trough with their feet, strips of board three to four inches wide should be nailed securely to the upright, two on each side, extending out as far as the sides of the trough, thus making four stalls for four pigs, while other four can feed at the corners. Water should be given in a separate trough." Mr. Glennie adds: "This may not be the best way to feed hogs, but I know of no better to prevent waste."

On this page is a cut we have had made from the above directions.

Cut No. 2 represents another style of self-feeder much similar to those we have seen in use on the farms of Jas. Bray, Longburn; W. A. Scott, Emerson, and others. This feeder is made about four feet in length, and two and a-half feet wide on the bottom. The



pigs are feeding. The box can be made with or without cover as desired. It may be constructed of inch lumber, with the exception of the edge of the trough, and a piece at each end to nail the bottom to, which should be 2x4 scantling. A board well-nailed on each end of feeder, as shown in the accompanying cut, forms a strong and sufficient brace to hold hopper and trough together.

Interesting Points Raised.

SIR, Last December I made what to me at least was a discovery. While digging a drain in a level place on the highest part of a pasture field, in taking out the second spading I happened to notice that the subsoil, as far down as it was being moved, was quite thick with fine roots. It was a reddish clay, rather open, but not by any means very soft. As we would say, it seemed filled with roots; one could not find a lump an inch square but was pierced with three or four, while in the cracks or seams of the clay there would be six to a dozen roots together in a kind of loose string. Where this was noticed there was nothing growing but timothy; it had been in pasture but two years. The natural conclusion was that these were timothy roots. But to make the matter sure, I traced a root, after breaking and losing a few, from the bottom right up to where it was connected firm and strong with a plant of timothy. On digging deeper I found that the roots ceased at a depth of about two and a-half feet, where hard pan was reached. I was astonished—not that they stopped at the hard pan, but that they went into the subsoil at all. We farmers are inclined to believe what is told us, and if there is one thing more than another that we have heard of

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[NOTE.—fibrous root feet below clover, 3 to in a light s feet. In a doubtless g ing points students of

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