

fore the 30th of April in each year on a form supplied, a statement results of the principal shows and sales during the year, and any other information which, in the opinion of this Council, shall be of interest to breeders. The Editing Committee shall be responsible to the Council for the publication in the Flock Book. No sheep shall be eligible for entry in the Flock Book except such as shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Committee to be pure-bred Southdowns.

6.—The price of the Flock Book to non-members shall be not less than 10s. 6d.

7.—The charge for entering sheep—male and female—in the Flock Book shall be as follows, and subject to the after-mentioned conditions of entry:—

|   | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|----|----|
| For each individual sheep.....  | 0 | 2  | 6  |
| For the Ewe Flock <i>en bloc</i> (1st year).....  | 2 | 2  | 0  |
| For the replenishment of ewes per flock each year. Minimum charge for hundred or part of hundred..... | 0 | 10 | 6  |
| And the cost of inspection and tattooing.   |   |    |    |

#### CONDITIONS OF ENTRY.

1.—That every sheep be tattooed with the Society's trade mark, and owner's flock number in the left ear, and that all rams or ram lambs sold, let, or used for breeding purposes, be entered individually in the Flock Book, and that the Secretary will, at the request of the breeder, issue a certificate to the purchaser, if so desired, called a transfer certificate, certifying the ram's flock number, at a fee of 6d.

2.—That the left ear of every sheep born after 1891 is the property of the Association for its trade mark.

3.—That all sires used in the flock in the year of entry, and any subsequent year, must be entered individually in the Flock Book.

#### FOREIGN SALES AND CERTIFICATES.

1.—That every sheep sold to go abroad, with the sire and dam thereof, must be entered individually in the current or previous number of the Flock Book.

2.—That every sheep so entered must have, in addition to its trade mark and flock number in its left ear, either (a) its owner's private number in its right ear, or (b) its Flock Book number in its right ear.

3.—That all applications for foreign certificates must be made upon a proper form, to be obtained from the Society's Office, and be signed by the seller, giving his own and the purchaser's name and full postal address, and that the Secretary's certificate must accompany the sheep on leaving this country.

4.—The fees for granting the foregoing certificates shall be as follows:—

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| For every ram or ram lamb.....                                    | 2s. 6d. each. |
| For every ewe or ewe lamb up to and including five in number..... | 2s. 6d. each. |
| For every ewe or ewe lamb over five in number and under ten.....  | 2s. 0d. each. |
| For every ewe or ewe lamb over ten in number.....                 | 1s. 0d. each. |

provided always that all the ewes or ewe lambs are the property of the applicant, and sold at one time to the same person.

#### INSPECTION COMMITTEE.

8.—The Inspection Committee shall appoint at least one member of the Inspection Committee and the Secretary to inspect all flocks or any sheep they may deem necessary before entering in the flock book. Three to form a quorum.

#### FINANCE COMMITTEE.

9.—All payments on behalf of the Association shall be made by draft on the Association's bankers, signed by two members thereof, and countersigned by the Secretary. Three to form a quorum.

#### EDITING COMMITTEE.

10.—Shall be responsible to the Council for the publication of the Flock Book. Two to form a quorum.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES.

11.—Meetings of committees shall be summoned at such times and places as the chairman of each committee shall appoint.

W. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary, EDWIN ELLIS, President,  
27 Baker Street, London, W.

#### Grey Faces in Cotswold Sheep.

BY JAMES RIDDLE.

At the last Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, held in Winnipeg, there was shown a superior flock of Cotswold sheep from Regina, a number of them having grey faces. Amongst breeders and others present a difference of opinion was expressed whether the grey face was a mark of impurity or not. The majority seemed to favor the former. I also had the idea that it was a cross at some time or another from the Shropshire, or some of the other black-faced breeds. Being desirous of deciding this point in the pure Cotswold breed, I have since been corresponding with acknowledged judges who have bred and raised some of the most valuable Cotswolds in England. It might be of interest to your readers to have the correspondence, so I give it for publication.

Mr. Brown, of Norfolkshire, writes as follows:—When I began to breed Cotswold sheep, upwards of thirty years ago, I (like you now) was inclined to think that grey faces were a sign of impurity, but Messrs. R. & W. Garne, R. & W. Lane, and all the leading breeders, agreed in that there had been grey faces in almost every pure-bred flock for time immemorial.

In 1802 I bought a grey-faced shearling ram at Mr. Lane's sale for 101 guineas. The first year he did not get a grey-faced lamb; the next year all grey faces. In 1807 I gained (amongst other prizes) first prize at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England with a grey-faced shearling ram, and could give many other instances, but will only further observe on that point that the highest price given last season for a Cotswold ram was a grey face, and that at my annual letting last July the highest price made was for a grey-faced shearling ram hired by Mr. R. Garne.

The only cross of which there is any record is "a judicious infusion during the latter part of the last and beginning of the present centuries of blood from the Leicester breed, for which Mr. Bakewell did so much about a hundred years ago." Certainly there has been no cross of Oxford or Hampshire Downs, or of any other short-wooled breed, and it is a well-known fact that the Oxford-Down originated (in the memory of very many now living) from a crop of Cotswold rams with Hampshire-Down ewes. I myself recollect the principal breeders of Oxford-Downs using Cotswold rams. I have not thought it necessary to get another authority, because I have merely stated undoubted and undisputed facts.

Mr. W. S. Harmer, of Cirencester, writes as follows:—I have delayed in answering your letter on the subject of grey faces in Cotswold sheep until I could consult Mr. Robt. Garne, of Aldworth, in this county (Gloucestershire), the first president of the Cotswold Sheep Society, a foremost and most successful breeder, and a frequent judge at the shows of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and of the Bath and West of England Society, etc. You will therefore please take the following as having the sanction of Mr. Garne's authority:—

There is some grey in all the old Cotswold flocks, but it is difficult to define by letter to what extent grey should be allowed. A five minutes' object lesson would be much more satisfactory. There are sheep which some people call grey, but which are really black, and these should decidedly be objected to; sheep, for instance, which have speckled or mottled faces and legs—that is, their faces and perhaps their legs are marked with patches of black hair of a greater or less size, say from half a score of black hairs to patches to the size of a shilling, and also with black hairs in the hollows above the eyebrows, or on the top of the heads. The grey which is not considered objectionable is when pale grey hairs are intermixed with the white above the nostrils and up the front of the face. But after all white faces greatly predominate in the Cotswold breed, and it would be safer to exclude greys altogether than admit such "greys" or rather "blacks" as are sometimes called Cotswold sheep in England.

I fear that this somewhat vague communication will not help you much, but you will see that the nature of the case forbids the laying down of a definite rule in precise language.

#### Chatty Letter from the States.

Chicago, April 22, 1893.

There is considerable speculation regarding the future prices for hogs, some dealers talking that they will have to go to \$6, while others are positive they will sell above \$8, and a few even talk \$9 before the end of next summer. Best porkers sold to-day at \$7.75, or \$1 higher than the low time this month, and \$1 below the high time this year.

Among the recent visitors at the Chicago Stock Yards was F. D. Fearman, son of F. W. Fearman, the Hamilton, Ont., pork packer. He reports that the Canadian hog crop is only about 40 per cent. of what it was last year. He said the packers were lately forced to quit on account of high prices, and that lately prices have gone down. The order of the British Government preventing Canadian packers from slaughtering American hogs in bond was working a hardship to the Dominion packers, as Canadian hog raisers do not produce an all-the-year-round supply. It seems that Canadian packers will be required to slaughter American hogs in special houses, and Messrs. Wm. Davies & Co., and possibly other packers, contemplate building for that purpose.

John Moran, of St. Joseph, Missouri, says:—“After we get the run of hogs which follows the cattle, which will be next month, I should not be surprised to see hogs advance to 9c. So far as I can find, the hogs are not in the country.”

Light bacon hogs, averaging 160 to 190 lbs., closed to-day at \$7.60 to \$7.70, while 250 to 350-lb. hogs closed at \$7.50 to \$7.65. It has been almost a year since light weights have commanded a premium over heavy weights, but at present there is an unusually active demand for hogs averaging less than 200 lbs., and it is expected the range will widen still more in favor of light weights.

The past week Chicago received the largest week's receipts of sheep ever recorded here, the number being 58,800. The immensity of the sheep receipts, and the upward course of values, has been a surprise to the trade. Receipts for April will reach about 230,000, the largest month's receipts on record. During the past two months about 450,000 were received, but present prices, even in the face of such receipts, show an advance of 30c. to 40c. compared with the first of the present month, and 60c. to 90c. advance compared with prices current two months ago. Best lambs are now selling at \$6.70 to \$6.90, best sheep at \$6.00 to \$6.30, and the bulk of muttons at \$5.25 to \$6.

Receipts of cattle throughout the west this week were comparatively small—103,500 at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis, and the tendency of values was upward. Desirable beef cattle, averaging 1,000 to 1,400 lbs., advanced 10c. to 30c., the handy steers showing the greatest amount of strength. Native cows and other grades of butcher's stock also ruled higher. Steers sold largely at \$1.50 to \$5.25, and cows principally at \$2.75 to \$3.50. The outlook for cattle during the next month or two is generally considered good; in fact, most of the trade confidently expect higher prices. Some choice beefs sold this week at \$6.

Monday, April 25th, 1892, just a year ago, Chicago received the largest day's receipts of cattle on record—32,677, and prices that day declined 20c. to 45c., top beefs selling at \$4.00, or \$1.40 below present prices. This year seems to be different, as far as receipts are concerned. Receipts for next Monday, (April 24) are estimated at 17,000, or half as many as arrived a year ago.

Chicago thus far this month received 163,200 cattle, 272,300 hogs, and 172,700 sheep, showing a decrease of 6,200 cattle and 130,000 hogs, and an increase of 41,000 sheep, compared with the corresponding period of April, 1892. Receipts from January 1 to date, 931,500 cattle, 1,671,800 hogs, and 820,600 sheep, showing a decrease of 63,000 cattle, and 1,017,000 hogs, and an increase of 174,000 sheep, compared with the same period of 1892, and an increase of 43,000 cattle and 79,000 sheep, and a decrease of 1,533,000 hogs, compared with the corresponding period of 1891.

#### FARM.

##### Roots and the Place they Should Occupy on the Farm.

BY CHAS. F. FORD.

Roots are a cheap and wholesome food for all kinds of stock. Sheep, pigs, cattle and horses do well if fed a few daily as a part of their ration; they tone up the system, and keep the animal in good health. Many farmers overlook this fact, because they do not know their value. I have fed roots (turnips and carrots principally), for many years, and they have always given the best satisfaction. Give horses a few carrots twice a day, and see how sleek and clean they will become. Give a milk cow half a bushel, say twice a day, and note the increase in the flow of milk. Give ewes about lambing time, and until grass comes, carrots regularly, and you will see a change in both lambs and ewes. I would advise stock breeders who have never given roots a trial to do so, and I will venture to say that they will be pleased with the experiment. I believe that roots are the cheapest feed. Silos are a great expense to begin with, and it takes a large piece of ground in corn to fill a medium-sized silo; and if the season be wet or cold there will not be sufficient corn to feed through the winter, while a smaller piece of land in roots will with the same care and attention yield a larger crop. I believe that stock fed on roots are better prepared to turn out on pasture in the spring. I have fattened cattle every year, and have had three-year-old steers fed on turnips, carrots, and a small amount of grain about three or four weeks previous to shipping, weigh 1450 lbs. Roots leave the ground in a good condition for the following crop, and the necessary cultivation will kill all obnoxious weeds, while the growth of the turnip plant is so rapid that the ground is soon covered and the weeds and thistles are smothered. [Those who have had experience with ensilage are invited to give their experience through our columns.—Ed.]

##### Wheat and Oats Together.

In many parts of the States oats and wheat are sown together for feed, it being claimed that the yield is heavier than if only one kind of grain is sown, that the wheat straw helps to prevent the oats lodging, and that the mixed grain makes a capital feed ration.

We quote the following from an Iowa writer in the Breeder's Gazette:—"Sowing oats and wheat together is a practice more of the farmers should follow. It gives excellent results. A good proportion to sow is one-half bushel of wheat to two bushels of oats. This, with proper attention, will give excellent results. The objects in sowing wheat with oats are many. First, the wheat straw being stronger than oat straw, keeps the grain erect and greatly lessens the tendency to lodge. It also increases the yield by increasing the weight, as you are using a bushel weighing sixty pounds to make one weigh thirty-two pounds. Again, we have found by experience it makes No. 1 feed for stock. Wheat and oats sowed in the proportion given will not rob each other of that particular element held by the soil that each one requires to maintain life and continue growth. In this locality especially this method of sowing is followed by many, and all will join me in saying that by this way you obtain your wheat gratis—very acceptable, indeed. An average yield is eight to ten bushels of wheat, and thirty-five to forty bushels of oats. Suppose those interested sow five acres as an experiment and carefully note the results. It will pay."