

STOCK.

Prof. Williams on the Cattle Embargo.

Mr. Henry Taylor, of Middlechurch, Man., son of Mr. R. R. Taylor, of that place, has recently passed very successfully his first year examination at the New Veterinary College, Edinburgh, Scotland. In a letter received by one of our staff, Mr. Taylor makes this quotation re the British embargo on Canadian cattle, as given in an address by Prof. Williams, principal of the above college, to the students before proceeding to an appointment under the Jamaica Government:—

"Prof. Williams said: 'I fully appreciate the honor which has just been conferred on me, all the more so because I have differed from the Government [the British] on some very vital questions, one of which was the Canadian cattle question, and I have never altered my opinion on that question, which the Government well knows, and I take this opportunity, being my last address before my departure, to say to you that I still think they were wrong, and that it was not pleuro-pneumonia with which these animals were affected, but a disease of a non-contagious type.' (The Professor's remarks were received with applause.)"

The fact of the matter is, as our readers well know and as is generally well recognized by competent authorities acquainted with the facts, that nowhere in the world can herds, flocks, and studs be found in such uniformly good health, and so free from contagious ailments, as in the Dominion of Canada. The climatic conditions are doubtless favorable; but it rests upon us, by effective measures, to see that immunity from disease is not lost through any negligence on our part. We need not cite again as a caution the disastrous ravages of stock diseases in countries nearer home; but in a late issue we referred to the "rinderpest" cattle plague in South Africa, which, it is estimated, has this year occasioned a loss of \$20,000,000 to the Bechuanaland Protectorate alone. In one district alone the chief lost 8,000 head, and his people 600,000 head of stock.

A Pair of Champion Shorthorns.

ROYAL HERALD (64730).

The English Royal winner, Royal Herald, portrayed in this number, is truly a great Shorthorn. He was bred and when shown was owned by Lord Polwarth, Mertoun House, St. Boswell's. His age is five years and six months, and he is said to weigh 2,500 pounds. Royal Herald is of the Mantalini tribe, from a dam by Mr. Booth's King Stephen, while his sire is old Royal Riby. Through Royal Riby he is a grandson of Royal Stewart and great-grandson of Royal Benedict, so that he is full of the best existing blood of Warlabby, and on the dam's side descended from the original Killerby herd. Royal Herald was the winner of the Shorthorn Society's prize, as well as being the "Royal" first-prize bull of 1896.

SHORTHORN HEIFER, AGGIE GRACE.

The Shorthorn heifer, Aggie Grace, was the winner of the female breed championship at the Leicester Royal Show, as well as a first-prize winner in her class. This heifer is the property of Messrs. Law, Mains of Sanquhar, Forres, N. B., her breeder being Mr. A. B. Law, Mains of Sanquhar. Aggie Grace was calved March 1, 1894, her sire being Sanquhar, dam Dandy Grace, by Ravensworth. The portraits are re-engraved from a special plate which the *Scottish Farmer* issued, and do no more than justice to the subjects.

Our Scottish Letter.

How to Feed the Shovgoer.—The last communication under this heading dealt with some features of the Perth Show. It was an unqualified success in almost every sense of the term—the one department about which great dissatisfaction was expressed was the commissariat or catering for the creature comforts of the visitors. How you manage these things in Canada, or whether you do them better than they are done here, we know not; you certainly could not do them worse. It seems to be a fine art in which only a very few excel—the feeding of large numbers of hungry people at one time. Waiters are scarce, food is stale, tables are dirty, and charges are high. Occasionally an improve-

ment may be discerned, as, for example, at the Royal this year, when, undoubtedly, the strenuous effort made by the Society to improve in this department met with a measure of success. After all is said, however, much remains to be done, and there is a sphere for the genius who can feed a multitude at a cattle show.

Hackney and Shorthorn Sales.—Since the show we have been mainly engaged selling Hackneys and Shorthorns, and a really good job is being made in both cases. The Starborough Castle sale of Mr. Waterhouse's Hackneys was a most successful event, and splendid prices were realized. Twenty-nine brood mares were sold for an average of £236 15s. 10d., and 17 foals for £87 9s. 2d. each. Three-

of his draft sales, when he cleared off several dowagers and a number of young stock. His averages were fair, but in no sense sensational. Forty-two head, of all ages, made £1428, or £34 apiece. Of these, eighteen were cows, and their average price was £29 11s. 6d. Two-year-old heifers drew £33 5s. apiece; yearling heifers, £18 12s. 2d.; three bulls, £77 14s.; and nine yearling bulls, £43 18s. 6d. The most notable fact in connection with the sale was the high price drawn for the Rosehaugh-bred bull, Flower King, 125 gs., the buyer being Mr. Langley, from South America. The sale was largely one of Booth cattle, but this Scottish Shorthorn drew most money. At the same time there were sold the whole of the small herd owned by the late Lord Arbuthnot. There were fifteen of these, and the eight cows made an average of £42 apiece. A feature of the sale was the opportunity afforded for comparing the characteristics of the three great tribes—Booth, Bates, and Cruickshank. In one case, as we have seen, the Northern tribe bore the palm, and some of the Booth cattle exhibited in a marked degree the strength and weakness of the race. One, a magnificent heifer, which made a great price at the Warlabby sale, was sold for a good bit less money, but that was due to the fact that she was in bad condition, having broken service. She was a magnificent heifer in front, and indeed back to the hooks, but from the hooks to the tail root she was just about unpardonable. Why this should be so it is not easy to explain, but the wisdom of the policy pursued by the Cruickshank brothers in aiming at the production of beef where it is most valuable was clearly seen in the readiness with which any evenly-fleshed Scottish Shorthorn sold. A memorable sale, or, rather, the sale of what was a memorable herd, was held by Mr. Thornton on the following day at Holker Hall, Cark, in North Lancashire, when the herd collected by the late Duke of Devonshire was dispersed. Good prices again ruled, twenty-nine

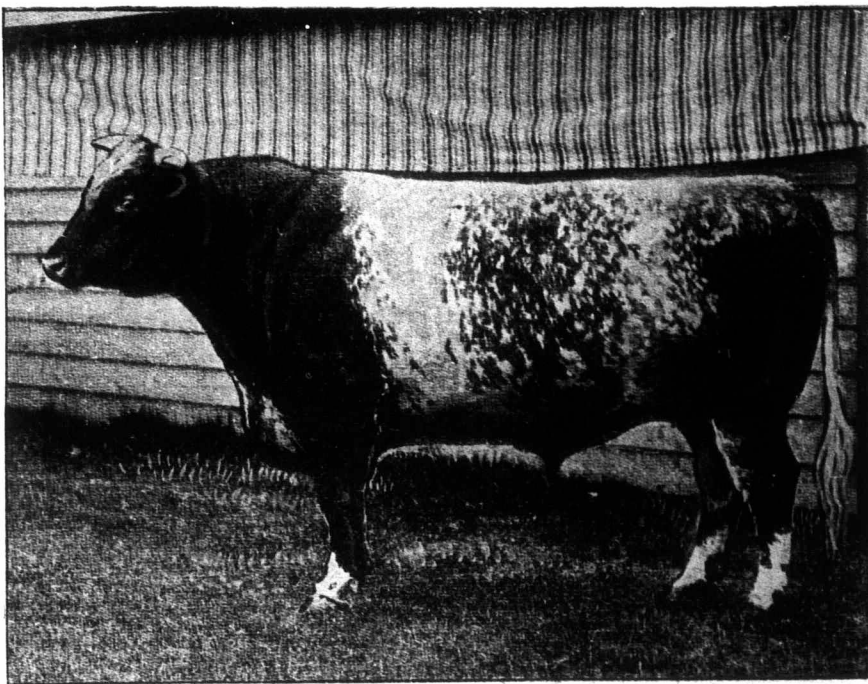
cows averaging £47 each. The bulls averaged £59 9s. each, one of them making 120 guineas. Numerous sales take place in the later autumn alike of Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus cattle. One of the earliest and best will be that of the Beaufort Castle herd, which Messrs. Macdonald, Fraser & Co. will sell on an early date. Lord Lonat's cattle have a fine reputation for soundness and general utility, and a brisk demand may be expected for them. The Collynie and Uppermill sales do not take place until October.

"SCOTLAND YET."

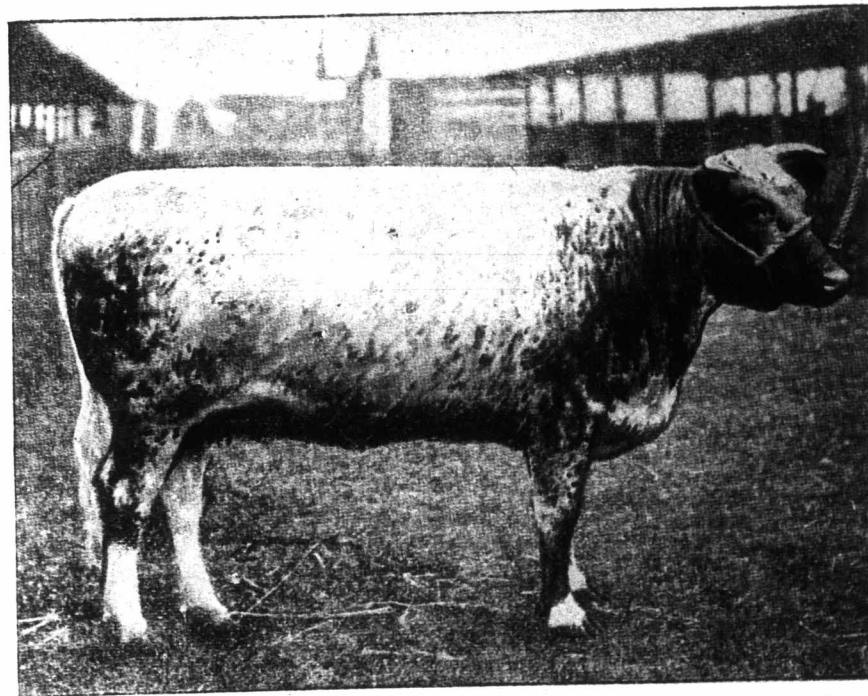
Shire vs. Clyde.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—In your issue of July 15th an article appears by "Scotland Forever," in which he castigates "Claughbane" for daring to criticise his idol—the Clyde. Not content with that, he must try and libel a horse, the equal of that idol of his (I will not say superior), viz., the Shire. Part of his article is so preposterous as to give one the impression that it might be meant for a joke, and a practical one at that. I don't intend to defend "Claughbane's" opinion, but when a person writes such rank nonsense re Shires—well, it's time a little information should be given him. He states that "Claughbane" had the hardihood to compare, etc.—actually, "the hardihood!" Oh! dear, what consummate assurance that "Claughbane" must have. Now, friend "Scotland Forever," were you ever at a horse show, or in a place where other kinds of horses were kept besides the Clyde? Many good horsemen will tell you that the Shire and the Clyde are so much alike as to, in many cases, render it almost impossible to distinguish between them. Now, that being the case, either the Clyde is a big, coarse, clumsy brute, etc., or he is not. For the sake of this critic's feelings we will say he is not the big, coarse, clumsy brute, etc. Go to, thou wiseacre, visit a good horse show, and if you view the horses calmly and dispassionately, look for points, etc., you will see a very slight difference between the breeds. Take the stud books, and you find the intermixing of blood has been carried on to a great extent, which the Clyde men surely would not do if they thought it would result in horns and other oxlike characteristics. If there is a slight advantage in favor of the ox, how is it such high prices are constantly being paid for Shires; in a number of cases, more than is paid for Clydes. The writer had the good fortune to visit the Shire horse show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, Eng., and the evidence obtained by one's own observation there should be sufficient to combat the inane comments on this fine breed of horses. I am not bigoted in favor of either class,



LORD POLWARTH'S ROYAL HERALD, CHAMPION OF THE ENGLISH ROYAL OF 1896.



AGGIE GRACE, CHAMPION SHORTHORN FEMALE AT THE ENGLISH ROYAL.