

general averages would in no way suffer depreciation.

THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT AND TUBERCULOSIS

It is announced in the *Review of the River Plate* that the Argentine Government is to undertake some new work in connection with tuberculosis in cattle. Hitherto all that the authorities of the Argentine have done has been to insist on all cattle entering their dominions passing the tuberculosis test, and later examining the carcasses of condemned animals to see if they were fit for human food. The rigidity of the rules has caused great loss to the insurance companies and also the importers, the premium being 25 per cent. Now the Argentine is going to experiment with the Nehring system for the cure of bovine tuberculosis.

Dr. Roemer, an assistant of Dr. Nehring, is about to proceed to Buenos Ayres to remain there one year and to test the reputed cure.

JOTTINGS

All vegetation is backward in spite of the excellent sunshine and some warm showers are urgently needed.

A Weekly Rest Day Bill has been introduced in the House of Commons. Fortunately it stands no chance of being passed, as it is a private member's effusion.

Every farmer knows that a cessation of work on a Sunday is impossible. Animals must be fed and cows milked as usual. Truly a hare-brained project.

Recent returns show that an increasing quantity of grain is being consumed on the farms where it is grown.

Farmers find it pays better for wheat, barley and oats to "walk to market on its own legs" than to sell the corn for milling.

Greater attention is being paid by English dairy farmers to the production of cheese. The home trade was beneficially affected by the Chicago meat scandals.

Second rate English cheese is not wanted, but top qualities sell quickly at remunerative prices.

The education question is attracting attention and professors and colleges are all wrangling as to what the farmer really wants.

They appear to forget that no system of farming is applicable to whole regions.

In nothing is there so much diversity as in farming, more especially in the older and artificially manured lands.

Our Yorkshire farmers are complaining of the lack of demand for their turkeys. The importations last Christmas were on an enormous scale.

A recent incident in one of our county courts: The judge had occasion to ask the defendant, "What sort of a cow was it?" The defendant: "It was a £16 (\$80) cow." The judge: "No. Was it a Shorthorn, or a Jersey, or what?" The defendant: "No; it was a 'barn-door.'" The judge: "A what?" The defendant: "A 'barn-door' cow—a poor sort of cow." The judge: "Oh!" The first cargo of Australian apples is just to hand and has sold with a keen demand. Many of the fruits are still immature, but later consignments will improve in this respect.

A. W. S.

display, but, as is usual everywhere, the local manufacturers secured the greatest attention. There were traction engines, motors, sulkeys, carriages and vehicles innumerable, including farm wagons and the old-fashioned two-wheeled dray.

New Zealand is a great sheep country, and consequently more than ordinary attention was directed to two sheep shearing machines, the "Wolsley" and the "Cooper." Experts were engaged shearing sheep with these machines at intervals during the days of the show. The question now in the larger sheep grazing districts is not the advisability or otherwise of shearing by machinery, but what is the best machine for me to procure and use? In this district are to be seen from two to twenty shearing machines set up in one shearing shed, and no doubt the machine for which has come to stay. It does its work smoothly and easily, makes the sheep look better, there are fewer seconds cut of wool, and it is not so liable to cut the sheep as the blades.

LIVE STOCK EXHIBITS

These were a great success numerically and were pronounced by the experts to be the best in quality in the Southern Hemisphere.

Of course, sheep claimed first place, and pens of huge fat ones met the eye as the visitors entered the grounds. The catalogue contained 1,070 entries and included the finest breeds that have proved of service to civilized man. The Merinos claimed first place in consequence of their wool being so valuable. For the "scouring" prize there were 74 entries, and in the fine combing class, 14 entries. In strong combing Merino sheep there were 60 entries.

LEICESTER SHEEP

The English Leicesters were a splendid class, including exhibits from the oldest importers and breeders, with some of the latest importations. They are very popular, being used to cross with Merino ewes for the production of fat lambs for export. With many breeders they are far more popular than either the Shropshire or Southdown, because they can follow on and cross again with satisfactory results.

The Border Leicesters were not quite as numerous as the English. These are great favorites with the sheep men in the southern part of New Zealand, many of whom are from Scotland, and they claim that whatever was done in England, no Lincoln ever crossed the border into Scotland for crossing purposes, and, therefore, the Border Leicesters are absolutely pure.

LINCOLN SHEEP

These were evidently not in such favor, considering the number of entries. There were, however, some splendid animals shown in the several crosses and it is astonishing what attention to breeding can achieve in a climate like that of New Zealand. The improvement is so marked that it is questionable if sheep of equal quality to those exhibited here can be found, even in Lincolnshire, England, their native home.

BOMNEY MARSH

These sheep are growing rapidly in popularity, and are looked upon as the breed of the future, possessing a constitution to stand wet or cold, and freedom from that pest, the rot. The rivalry between the breeders north and south has usually resulted in the latter gaining first prize and champion. The southern breeders have, however, been breeding for fine wool, and in consequence no weight. The result is that turned out of a mold, but when one grasped the wool it failed to fill the

hand, and the north first and classes, I deducing a most upping dens beautiful only com three or mands gr He will i ity at an

The en presented this bree coupled v

typical ext on and little flesh

and not o possible perfect as

This distr held, is th "Prime C

Thousands sold in E faith) as t Shropshire

in the fact not mature larger shee

breeds clair duced a m

4



The Grand Stand, New Zealand International Show on "Peoples Day."

Our New Zealand Letter

The Great New Zealand International Live Stock Show

Why International? Those in authority only know, for no attempt so far as I can gather was ever made to induce other countries to exhibit. The exhibition was carried out by the Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association, and was a decided success. In fact, it was the greatest thing in the matter of live stock that New Zealand has ever witnessed, and on People's Day drew a crowd of over 30,000 people. With a subsidy of \$5,000 from the Government, and liberal advertising throughout the colony, it was bound to bring the entries, and consequently the people came en masse from all parts of New Zealand and Australia.

The weather was all that could be desired, except for a "sou-wester" which blew in from over the hills one afternoon, and one shower of hail which marred the pleasure for that day, and

reminded one of the wet afternoon at the Dominion Fair, Winnipeg, in 1904. It was, however, soon forgotten and by nine o'clock the next morning the weather had again put on its holiday appearance resulting in smiles and good humor.

Agricultural implements and machinery occupied a large space on the grounds, and the merits of the various implements were freely criticised. As usual the local manufacturers were fully alive to their own interests and made a great display. The Massey-Harris Co. floated a rivalry

CANADIAN FLAG

over their numerous exhibits, and this not only advertised their implements, but also served to remind the public of Canadian relationship. The International Harvester Co. also had a great

7

These are Little, of Ot

are the resu a Lincoln ra

reverse, the same. It is

now firmly crossing, and

and crossing, produced a

tion of the 3 fleece. To t

parted length with a large

There is no c these sheep.

offerred is that around the c

unable to see t y get into trc

In the vari great display, the Shorthorn

half this nu to see the an judges. In m

a difficult mat competitors, a good quality

stralian judge horns were en seen in the So

most represent other judges ap placed by the

after the show