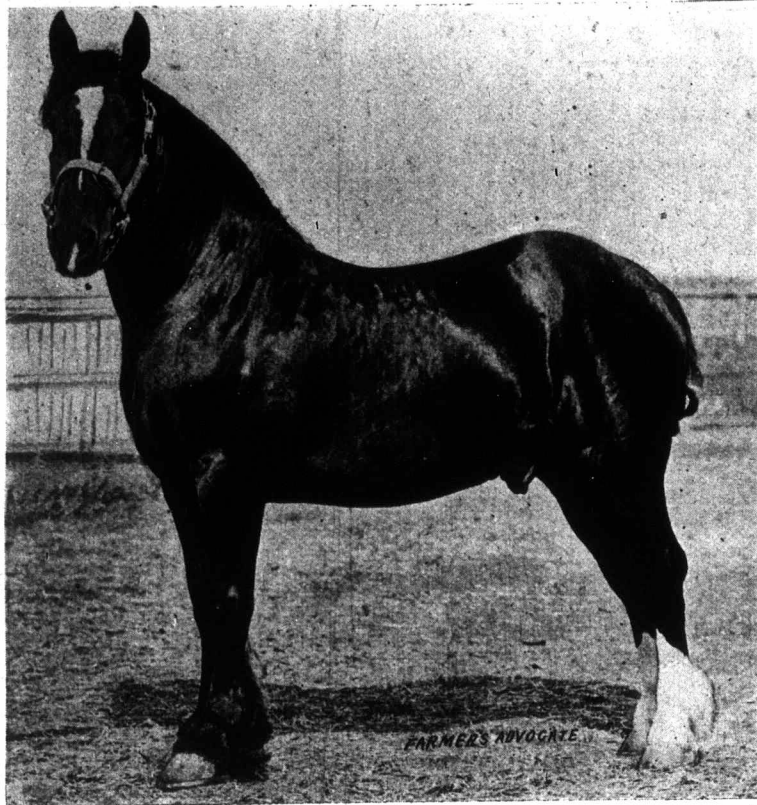


this time Lord Roberts had caught up with the fighting. On February 27, Cronje surrendered his forces, numbering 4,080. The next day, February 28, Ladysmith was relieved, by persistent fighting, Gen. Buller having brought his campaign to a successful close. The town had been fiercely besieged for 122 days.

The general forward movements were begun on March 4. Bloemfontein surrendered with little resistance. Other towns were easily taken, and the British flag was raised over the Orange Free State,



PRINCE CHARLES (IMP.).

Three-year-old Clydesdale stallion. First prize in class and reserve for sweepstakes at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1900.

PROPERTY OF JOHN E. SMITH, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

and its name changed to the Orange River Colony. On May 17 the relief force entered Mafeking, which had stood the siege of two hundred and sixteen days, under that heroic and resourceful soldier, Col. Baden-Powell. The defence of Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking constitute some of the most glorious pages in the history of heroism. On the Queen's Birthday, Lord Roberts entered the Transvaal. Thence his march to Pretoria was marked by a few small fights, but by no important battles. On May 30, President Kruger fled from Pretoria, and on June 5, Lord Roberts and the British forces marched into the Boer capital. The war is still going on in guerilla fashion, chiefly under two Boer generals, DeWet and Botha. A few weeks ago Gen. Prinsloo surrendered some 4,000 men to the British forces under Generals Hunter and Rundle.

The army that did this work was the largest Great Britain ever put in the field. Her forces now number over 200,000. There were 452 guns. There are no reliable statistics from the Boers, but at best it is not thought that they had more than one-third as many troops in the field as the British.

The wave of sympathetic and enthusiastic patriotism that swept through Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was an inspiring revelation to great numbers of lethargic individuals upon that score, and culminated in the sending of Canadian contingents to the front for the defence of Queen and Empire, imparting an intense personal interest in thousands of Canadian homes that would not otherwise have been realized. Our readers will therefore appreciate the two full-page engravings which we give in this issue, of a number of the most conspicuous personalities in the campaign, first being naturally that of General Lord Roberts of Kandahar, familiarly known as "Bobs," easily the foremost figure of the campaign, a life-long soldier who served with distinction in India, Afghanistan, Abyssinia, and South Africa. The second page contains portraits of seven of the most prominent British commanders and five gallant officers in the Canadian forces. The Transvaal conflict, like other wars, has swept away paper and parade reputations, and brought new men to the front. An exception must be made, however, for that exceptional leader, Lord Roberts, who made better time to Pretoria than on his famous march to Kandahar. Buller (who took part in the famous Red River expedition in his earlier career), Methuen and Gatacre were to rush the campaign to a speedy close, but we know what happened, and how that such fighters as French, Baden-Powell, and Macdonald ("Fighting Mac," the hero of the masses) came into prominence.

I hope you will allow me to say that I am simply charmed with the high standard of excellence to which you have brought the *ADVOCATE*. With best wishes, I beg to be, my dear sir,

Yours faithfully, J. G. DAVIDSON.

STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

Various Canadian and American friends have been visiting us of late, and have purchased a considerable number of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Mr. N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., has been the most extensive shipper, but he has gone much deeper into the cattle than into the horses. He shipped thirty head of the former and seventeen of the latter, and his shipment of both kinds included numerous prizewinners. He took seventeen of his thirty Shorthorns from Lord Roseberry's herd at Dalmeny, and a very fine, level lot they were. Amongst them were the first-prize cow at the Highland, and the champion Shorthorn at Edinburgh, and all the cows and heifers of age for service are expected in calf to Villager, second-prize bull at the Highland. Mr. Clarke had also other well-bred Shorthorns, mostly of the Cruickshank cult, and none of them will disgrace any herd on the American continent. His horses were quite a superior lot, and included several prizewinners. They were headed by a horse which for several years has been at the head of the Queen's stud at Windsor, and won the Clydesdale championship at the Royal at Warwick in 1892. A considerable number of the younger animals were got by the famous breeding horse, Baron's Pride 9122, and all were purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright.

Of greater interest to the readers of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* will be a shipment made by Mr. Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont., an old friend of the Clydesdale, whose allegiance to the Scottish breed has never faltered. Many years have passed since Mr. Colquhoun first visited our shores, and he has always purchased solid, thick and weighty, short-legged horses of the old Clydesdale type. This time he takes away horses of great weight, which Canadians will appreciate.

One of the best of these is Prince of Craigwood, which gained first prize at the Royal Northern Show at Aberdeen two years ago, and another, named Caledonia, was got by the great show horse, Cairnbrogie Stamp 4274, out of Chrystal 5387, a daughter of Darnley, and one of the finest examples of a Clydesdale brood mare which ever wore a first-prize ticket at the Highland Society. There will be several other shipments shortly, but there is no "boom," and prices remain very much in buyers' favor. The trend of opinion at home is in favor of an improved market, and leading owners have been putting in supplies of colts from which good stallions will be made. The most recent county shows have revealed great success for foals got by sons of Baron's Pride, and should these youngsters redeem the promise of their youth, we will have a large number of good breeding horses after this sire.

Cumberland breeders of Shorthorns had a big day at Low Houses, Armthwaite, this week, when a large draft from the herd owned by Mr. Edward Ecroyd were sold by Mr. Thornton. The Armthwaite herd is very largely Bates in blood, but Mr. Ecroyd has been trying to thicken the flesh of his cattle by the use of Scottish bulls. He has so far succeeded, and, while misses are not unknown in this attempt, the general result is to show that good cattle can be so bred. Mr. Fletcher, of Rosehaugh, has also been at work in the same direction and has bred Smithfield-winning steers from a Scottish bull and Duchess cows. The averages at Low Houses were fair, but not extravagant, the South American outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease having damped the demand for bulls from that quarter. "Forty-six head of all ages made an average of £31.5s. 10d., twenty cows and three-year-old heifers made £31 16s. 1d., ten two-year-old heifers made £28 9s. 1d., and nine yearling heifers made £31 12s. 4d. The highest price was 71 gs., paid for a dark roan heifer which goes to New Zealand. The cattle exposed were, as a rule, very stylish, although one of the best of the cows in respect of carcass had an unpardonable head. Where she got it would baffle most experts in Shorthorn lore. A good feature of many of these cattle having a strong

dash of Bates blood in their breeding is their fine length of quarters, and both Scottish and Booth cattle are deficient here. Another good point about the Bates tribe is their fine, gay carriage. They keep their heads up and always give a good first impression. On the other hand, not a few of them are too high on the leg, and their thinness of flesh is undeniable. When crossing Bates and Scottish there is a tendency to get somewhat disappointing colors. Putting a red Bates cow to a white Cruickshank bull may give a good dark roan calf, but it may also give a white and red calf, or, as the Ayrshire men would say, a flecked calf. In an Ayrshire this is a good color, but in a Shorthorn it is to our eyes about one of the worst. Still, Scottish and Bates make a good cross, and by means of it, more than by any other means, the fine style and long quarters of the Bates cattle may be preserved to the Shorthorn breed. "SCOTLAND YET."

Some Old Country Breeds of Live Stock Which Might Profitably be Introduced into Canada.

Take, for example, the sheep classes, in which we have the Blackfaced or mountain breed and the Cheviot sheep of Scotland, also the grand Roscommon sheep of the Province of Connaught in the west of Ireland.

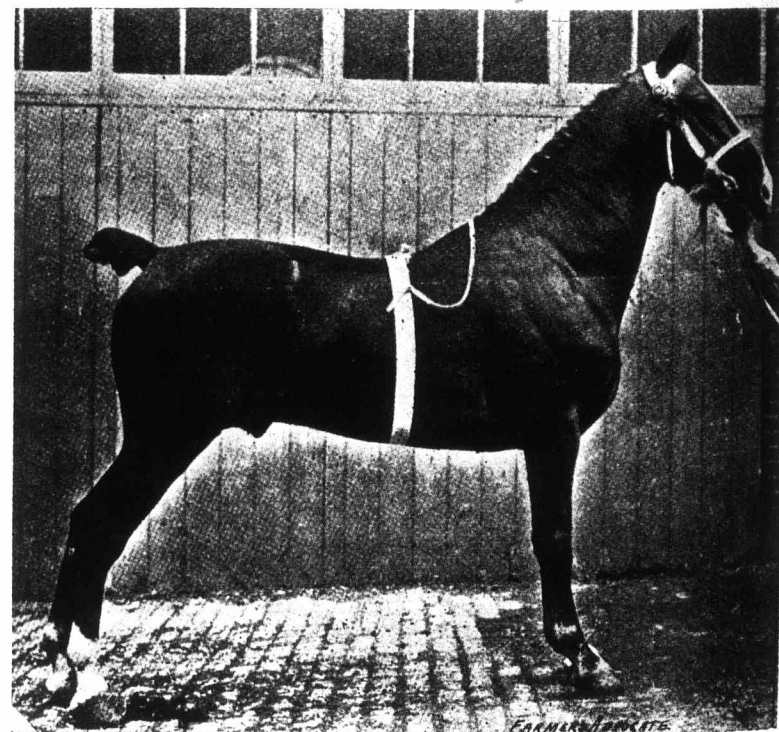
Of the *Blackfaced* we may say that they are spread over the midland, west highland, and south-western counties of Scotland, and are probably the handsomest and the hardiest domestic sheep in existence to-day.

A full-grown ram of this beautiful breed is indeed a picture. His magnificent head is crowned by a set of spiral horns, of a length often extending over three feet from base to tip, and his stately carriage and gait makes him among sheep easily "the monarch of the glen." The extreme hardness, however, of this fine sheep constitutes its most valuable characteristic. Their native hills furnish them only with "heather" as a staple food, although in most hill grazings there is a kind of harsh bent grass which takes the place of the heather around the mountain springs and along the course of their overflow from the highlands to the valleys below. In taking a hill grazing, the sheep-man looks eagerly for the presence of those small rivulets or mountain springs, because their number constitutes the value of his prospective holding.

We have in this great country thousands, nay, millions, of acres of rough lands which might be made to yield a splendid revenue if clad with the Blackfaced of Scotland.

Their winter feeding and care would be of the simplest possible description. A stack of pea straw or clover hay, within easy reach of an open shed facing the south, would get them easily over the winter months, and in summer the difficulty would be to keep them from getting too fat on many of our waste or broken lands.

The points of the Blackfaced are as follows: In the ewe the horn should be flat or "open," standing out well from the head; the color of the face



HACKNEY STALLION, "ROSELLAN."

The best young stallion at the Hackney Show, 1900.

THE PROPERTY OF AND BRED BY MR. F. W. BUTTLE, YORK, ENG.

and legs is black, and occasionally speckled, but a uniform dark color is preferred; forehead broad; jaw long and broad; eyes bright, not too near the root of the horn; shoulders well laid; back broad and straight; body short, but well barrelled; good haunch; wool rather coarse (used in manufacture of carpets, rugs, etc.); quality of mutton second to none.

The Blackface exhibit of Mr. C. Howatson, of Glenbuck, at the last two shows of the Highland