

LIVE STOCK.

Our English Correspondence.
SOME BRITISH LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Clydesdales always make a brave display at the Kilmarnock Farmers' Society Show, recently held. There was a fine class of brood mares, and the Meiklem's Myrene, which had such a brilliant career in William Dunlop's possession, led. Stephen Mitchell's white-headed Sweet Melody was second, and to Robert Young third fell for his 105 guineas' purchase at Perth in September—Rhoda, by Baron Ruby. She had done a lot of winning in the North of Scotland and is a sharp, active mare, tracing back through her dam to Top Gallant. In three-year-old fillies Stephen Mitchell's Nannie, by Apukwa, and Earnest Kerr's Phyllis, by Royal Favorite, fought it out again, but Nannie, as at every show of last year, except the Royal, took the lead. Two-year-old fillies were a very fine lot, and William Dunlop's daughter, by Baron o' Buchlyvie, came to the front.

Yearling fillies saw Dunlop show the Balter-san-bred bay, by Dunure Footprint. She has grown into a handsome specimen. For the female championship Nannie was choice. The Clydesdale Society's medal for the best yearling or two-year-old was passed to the Montgomery's two-year-old colt by Baron's Pride, and his reserve was Dunlop's yearling filly.

In three-year-old stallions Wm. Dunlop's famous couple, the Dunure and Dunure Peer, both bred at Clendrie, and by Baron o' Buchlyvie, came into the ring in great form, and were again placed first and second. Dunure Peer improves as he goes along. If he is not so aristocratic in outlook or so "flash" in hind legs as his half-brother, he is the better of the two at the ground, and is up to ample volume.

Two-year-old colts were led by the Montgomery's son of Baron's pride, which had a clear record of first last season in the hands of his breeder, John P. Sleight. He is a strongly-knit colt, with exceptionally straight, even action, and he takes a proper grip at the ground. In yearling stallions first stood a great-sized, handsome son of Baron o' Buchlyvie out of Princess Mack. Bred and owned by William Kean, Chapelton, West Kilbride, this looks like a distinguished coming stallion with size, quality of bone, and scope of feet to please a judge. Male championship was given to Montgomery's two-year-old son of Baron's Pride, and The Dunure was reserve.

Alfred Mansell & Co. have shipped on account of Major Mansell, Saskatoon, ten head of Clydesdales purchased from A. & W. Montgomery, including the three-year-old stallion bred by W. Thompson and sired by the prize horse Bonnie Buchlyvie, out of a Sir Anthony dam. Among the fillies was a four-year-old got by the East Lothian Premium horse Keir Chief, out of a mare by the Cawdor Cup winner, Prince of Kyle, a three-year-old by the Lammernmoor premium horse Garth Baron. The remaining seven, all two-year-olds, were by such noted sires as Earl of Angus, Perfection Again, Royal Abundance, Cawdor Laird, Dignity and Black Douglas. The good-looking Hackney stallion, Haynes King, and the prize mare, Links Phyllis, from T. Simpson, have also gone. The shipment included two hunter mares.

Alfred Mansell & Co. have dispatched, by the Donaldson Line to St. Johns, on behalf of T. A. Cox, Ontario, a consignment of Hackneys and ponies, including the Hackney mare, Lady Gracious, 22,650, from Mr. Ramsey, Isle of Islay and the Hackney mare Isabel Melbourne from Mr. C. H. Wing. The stallion Fire Alarm comes from the stud of Mr. W. Wainwright.

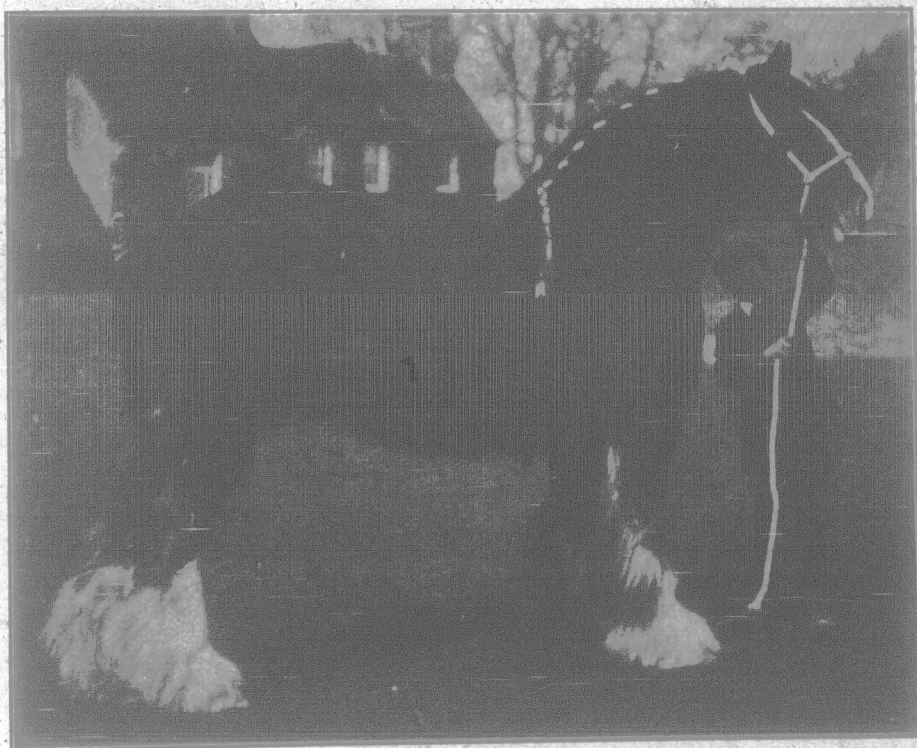
Trade in Clydesdales during April was generally quiet. There were no large shipments to Canada, and there will be none until the emigration exodus slackens off. There have been quite a number of smaller shipments to various parts of the world. Among Canadian shipments may be named a good colt for Alberta, sent by J. Kerr, Red Hall, Wigton, and a two-year-old, sold to N. A. Weir, Kilallan Stock Farm, Ohaton, Alberta, and named Cumberland Seal. He is sired by the big, handsome, and good-colored horse Cumberland Stamp, and is thus a grand-son of Kerr's stallion Lothian Again, whose stock are now spread all the world over. The dam of Cumberland Seal is Royal Kate. He has grand feet and ankles, is a true mover with size and color right. He is intended to be used solely on Mr. Weir's own ranch, on which there are a good lot of breeding mares. J. M. Hunter, Rapid City, Man., had eight head, four of which

came from A. & W. Montgomery. Five were two-year-old fillies, got by Buchlyvie Again, Cawdor Laird, Sir Eugene, Snaefell and Dignity.

T. A. Cox has also taken out twelve South-down sheep from W. M. Gazelet's flock in Kent. They comprise a yearling ram, seven choice ewes and three wethers. The last named trio will be seen at the fat-stock shows next fall.

There has left Wigton (Cumberland) for the Macdonald College, Quebec, a selection of ten Shorthorns from the herds of John Hope and Archibald Ritson. The former supplied two cows and four heifers, and the latter three young bulls and one heifer.

There has been a brisk demand for Border Leicesters for Canada since the ports opened. Several nicely-bred sheep, mainly gets of Prince of Wales, have been despatched from Ardargie to Mr. Douglas, Ontario, president of the local sheep breeders' association. These had been bought last year, but could not then be got away owing to the restrictions. T. & M. Templeton have shipped two rams and four shearing ewes to Mr. Whitelaw, another enthusiastic sheep breeder in the Dominion. One of the rams in this lot was a two-shear by Prince Edward, the other being a shearer of this year by Lauder Prince. The six made up an exceptionally nice group, which should do the breed credit in Canada. R. R. Ness, the Ayrshire exporter has sent out a shearing ram and two shearing ewes, purchased from Allan Bar, Hobslands, Monkton. These were all by Knockdon Bill, bred at Knockdon, and are likewise nice sorts with good coats and beautiful white heads. Ness is also taking out a number of Cheviots, the idea being to cross them with the Leicesters, and reproduce in Canada the popular half-breed which has proved such a good mutton sheep in Scotland.



A good type of Shire mare, and a winner at the London Show, 1913.

A good old English sow, one of the old-fashioned type, one feels sure, at Walkern, Hertfordshire, has a litter of 20. Her total now is 56 in three litters. Sell these at five dollars a time, and even then one is making money.

An example of the triumph of will over physical disabilities is to be found in the case of J. Schrier, of Moreton, near Ongar, Essex, England. Mr. Schrier farms nearly 1,000 acres of land, and is one of the most successful agriculturists in that part of England, although he is totally blind. His father was a native of Hanover when it was an appanage of the British Crown. Mr. Schrier was trained as a musician, and made several appearances on the London concert platforms. But at the age of fourteen he lost his sight. Mr. Schrier has a brother who farms extensively at Orpington, in Kent, and who is also totally blind.

A somewhat unique sale took place at Macdonald, Fraser & Co's. mart at Perth lately when a thirty-one-year-old cow, belonging to the veteran farmer, John Sidey Hallhole, was disposed of. Born in 1882 she did not look half her age, although she has been blind for about three years, and had her teeth worn level with the gums. She has had twenty-seven calves. Her grandchildren run into the hundreds, and her great-grandchildren, etc., have been quite lost count of. She was an Aberdeen-Angus, and fetched, even in her old age, 74 dollars. G. T. BURROWS. London, Eng.

The Retail Cuts of Beef and Their Relative Cost and Economy.

The practical feeder requires an intimate knowledge of the market requirements of meat, and no doubt serious financial losses have often been experienced through a lack of knowledge of the proper degree of fatness, and hence the amount of food required for each class to enable it to be sold to best advantage. The study of the relative proportion of the different kinds of meat in the retail cuts and the cost thereof, on the basis of actual food value, has been given very little attention. As L. D. Hall and A. D. Emmett, of the Illinois Experiment Station, who have carried out some interesting and valuable experiments in connection with this subject, point out, precise knowledge of the final market product into which beef cattle are converted is essential to both the producer and the consumer of beef. The consumers have to deal directly with the market, and have occasion almost daily to make use of information concerning the relative values of different retail cuts, especially with reference to the proportions of lean meat, fat and bone they contain and the food value of meat from different parts of the carcass.

A large majority of meat consumers, continues the bulletin reporting the experiments, have no knowledge whatever of these matters, but make their selections of meat solely according to habit or fancy. In fact, but little accurate data along this line have hitherto been available to those who wished to buy meats on a rational basis. As

a result, a few well-known cuts are greatly in demand, and the remainder of the carcass is a "drug on the market." To such an extreme has this condition developed that a portion of the carcass (loins and ribs), forming only about one-fourth of its weight, represents nearly one-half of its retail cost. In view of the large place wheat occupies in the American diet, amounting to nearly one-third of the average expenditure for all food, the importance of an intelligent understanding of the subject on the part of the consumer is readily apparent.

Not only are the foregoing statements true of meat producers and consumers as individuals, but it is highly essential to the entire beef-cattle industry, on the one hand, and the welfare of the beef-eating public, on the other, that a more intelligent understanding of the different cuts of meat be acquired by consumers generally. An increased demand for those portions of the carcass which are now difficult for the butcher to dispose of would contribute largely toward a more stable condition of the trade, and thus enable the producer to operate with greater confidence and economy. At the same time, it would effect a tremendous saving to the consumer himself by more nearly equalizing the market values of the various cuts, and by enabling the retailer to operate with a smaller margin of profit.

In the experiments at the Illinois station, three each of choice and prime steers from the university herd were slaughtered and determinations made of (1) the relative proportions of lean, visible fat, and bone in each of the retail and wholesale cuts of beef; (2) the chemical composition and nutritive value of the boneless meat of the various wholesale cuts; and (3) the net cost to the consumer, of the lean, the gross meat, and the food nutrients in each cut at current market prices.

The relative cost of the lean and of the total meat in the straight wholesale cuts at market prices is shown in the following table: