



FIRST IN THE JUMPING CONTEST

second to the Royal Show only in importance in England, but its sphere of usefulness, as its name denotes, is more confined to the southern half of the country. Newport is in the County of Monmouth, and although geographically in England is better known as one of the great ports which derive their being from the South Wales coal-field, which is, of course, known all over the world, Newport apart from being a manufacturing centre taps a good agricultural district. Just to the north is the county where Hereford cattle flourish at their best, while the railway service combined to bring exhibits from all parts of the country. The show of horses was only a poor one, in fact at that particular show it is rare indeed that the section is at all strong. Short-horns made a good show, the special for the best bull going to H. M. the King's "Enchanter," a beautifully fleshed bull of magnificent substance. This bull which was bred at Windsor is now four years old and a fine specimen, for which it is said \$5,000 has been refused. The Hereford cattle with their white faces were a capital lot and well maintained the prestige of this famous beef breed. Sheep were mostly Downs and were a good lot, while there was an excellent display of pigs of the principal breeds.

#### BRITISH ANIMAL DISEASES

There were recently issued the reports for 1906 of proceedings by the Board of Agriculture under the Diseases of Animals Act,

from which it appears there was no case of pleuro-pneumonia, and it is considered worthy of special mention that foot and mouth disease has been kept out of the United Kingdom, notwithstanding the fact that it has raged in practically every country of continental Europe during the year. Of swine fever, 8,837 outbreaks were reported, and of these 1,280 were confirmed. The number of swine slaughtered on account of the disease was 7,359. A steady decline is reported in the number of recognized outbreaks of sheep scab, but "one must not hastily conclude that the recognized and confirmed outbreaks represent the sum total of sheep scab in the country, as indications are not wanting that quite a number of cases in early or comparatively quiescent stages are not diagnosed until at a later period, when more marked clinical symptoms supervene."

During the year the number of outbreaks of anthrax returned was 1,930, in which 1,233 animals died. The number of outbreaks shows a reduction when compared with the two previous years, "but this can hardly be interpreted to mean that the disease is on the decrease, since infection depends on circumstances which are exceedingly fortuitous."

The report further says that the examination of food stuffs and manures suspected of carrying the spores of anthrax is still proceeding at the laboratory, but so far the results have not been such as would justify a statement of much practical value.

#### THE RUSSIAN EGG TRADE

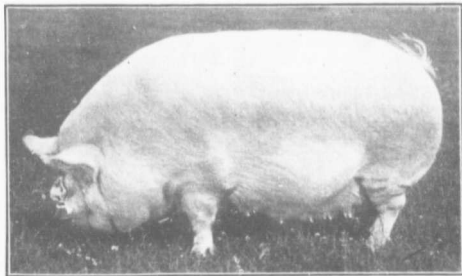
The Russian egg trade, which a few years ago was considered to be scarcely worthy of notice, has developed to such a degree

and attained to such a position that eggs now figure in the front rank of exports from the Russian Empire. Mr. A. Woodhouse, H. M. Consul at Riga, states that Riga is the principal port of export, though the eggs shipped thence are not gathered from the Baltic provinces or from any of the neighboring Governments.

The real egg producing region, from which supplies are drawn for the foreign markets, may be readily traced on the map. It starts at Tchernigol in the southwest and sweeps round in a curve towards the northeast. Eggs are also obtainable in Siberia, and at a cheap rate, but their quality is not to be depended upon. The manipulation of the egg business in Russia has been worked up to a high degree of perfection, and the agent of the firms in this trade are legion. Every available district has been tapped, and the only areas, as yet, that have not been exploited are those without adequate means of communication.

In the region mentioned, the agents are engaged from May to September or October in collecting, packing and forwarding the eggs to the coast for shipment. Before they can be sent abroad, they are carefully sorted by experts and re-packed according to class. The merchants or representatives of the Continental firms engaged in this trade pay periodical visits to the egg districts to see for themselves the condition of the country, and to form some idea of the prospects for the future operations.

The prices of eggs vary according to district, time of season and class of egg, and range between \$13 and \$29 per case of 1,440 eggs delivered at station. There is no rule by which prices



MIDDLE WHITE SOW, HOLYWELL BARBARA  
1st and gold medal Bath and West Show