

in reducing the amount of butter-fat (as obtained by the Babcock tester) to an equivalent of butter. Hitherto this factor has varied according to the judgment of those using it, and thus rendered a comparison of results in some bulletins very perplexing. A committee was appointed, after some discussion in the section, to report at a general meeting. After careful consideration, the report submitted, and unanimously adopted, recommended adding $\frac{1}{4}$ to the butter-fat recorded by the tester. The total is considered to be a fair approximation to the amount of butter that may be expected. The propriety of considering the result as an approximation, not strictly accurate, was much emphasized. It is a practical, and not a scientific fact. The object of adopting this factor is to obtain a uniform result in bulletins, so as to render the expression, "butter-fat," more intelligible to the ordinary reader. The factor $\frac{1}{4}$ added comes nearer to the true results of the churn than any other, and, hence, its adoption. The question of irrigation received much attention, and was considered of such importance that a new section (irrigation) was formed. Several able papers were read in the various sections, which space will not permit me to discuss. I have given, however, the chief features in one of the most successful meetings the Association ever held.

The Battle for Markets.

A correspondent writing us from Paris, France, states that the French Government appears to be more afraid of the competition of Canadian than of Australian butter in the English markets: hence the reason that the French consuls are to give every assistance to the Commissioners to be sent to the Dominion to study its dairy industry. It is stated that the Danish Commission did not confer any remarkable benefits upon French dairying, and the high standing of Canadian dairy products in the world's great consuming markets has, doubtless, turned the ceaseless enquiry of the Frenchman in this direction. As announced in the ADVOCATE a few issues ago, the British Dairy Farmers' Association propose visiting this country with a similar object in view. Canada has now a reputation to sustain, and tremendous competition to meet in markets where the public taste is becoming more and more critical and discriminating. The highest degree of quality maintained until the product reaches the customer in the most attractive of packages, with the cost of production kept down so as to allow the dairy farmer a reasonable profit, are the essential points that must be kept in view.

Cattle Disease in Great Britain.

The returns under the Diseases of Animals Acts are now complete for Great Britain for the first twenty-nine weeks of the year. During this period 5,225 pigs died of swine fever, against 4,540, 3,400 and 3,257, respectively, in the corresponding periods of the years 1894, 1893 and 1892. The numbers slaughtered this year have been 28,769, as compared with 41,582 in the first twenty-nine weeks of last year. Of anthrax there have been 270 fresh outbreaks, and 604 animals attacked this year; the corresponding numbers were 314 and 647 in 1894, 267 and 643 in 1893, and 144 and 327 in 1892, or averages of 242 and 539 for the equivalent periods of the three preceding years. Of glanders, the fresh outbreaks have reached a total of 571, the animals attacked being 898; the corresponding numbers for the equivalent periods were 600 and 864 in 1894, 808 and 1,297 in 1893, and 852 and 1,550 in 1892. On account of rabies 176 animals have died or been killed in the twenty-nine weeks, as compared with 109, 44 and 18 in the like periods of the three previous years. This disease is, therefore, greatly on the increase. No case of foot-and-mouth disease has been recorded since the year began, nor has any animal been slaughtered on account of pleuro-pneumonia.

Horseshoeing Competitions.

At the Royal (England) and Highland (Scotland) shows were conducted horseshoeing competitions, with cart and roadster horses. The total points given were 40, divided as follows:—8 for taking off the old shoes and trimming the foot; 8 for making the shoes, and their adaptability to the size of the horse; 4 for fitting the shoes; 8 for setting on the fore shoes; 4 for setting on the hind shoes; 8 for general finish and adaptability of the shoes to the work of the horse. The gradation of points made by the competitors were as follows:—In the draught horse section, 40, 38, 36, 35, 34, 32, 30; in the roadster section the points made were 40, 39, 36, 34, 33, 31. Time was not taken into account so much as excellence of workmanship and style. Great credit is due the institutor of these competitions, as they are undoubtedly a step in the right direction; and the practical lines on which they are judged cannot but be of great use in fostering correct ideas regarding the best methods of shoeing horses. We commend this idea to the consideration of Canadian fair managers.

"A teaspoonful of allspice in the mess of the scouring calf will cure him usually. It may need repeating once or twice."—*Dairy World.*

STOCK.

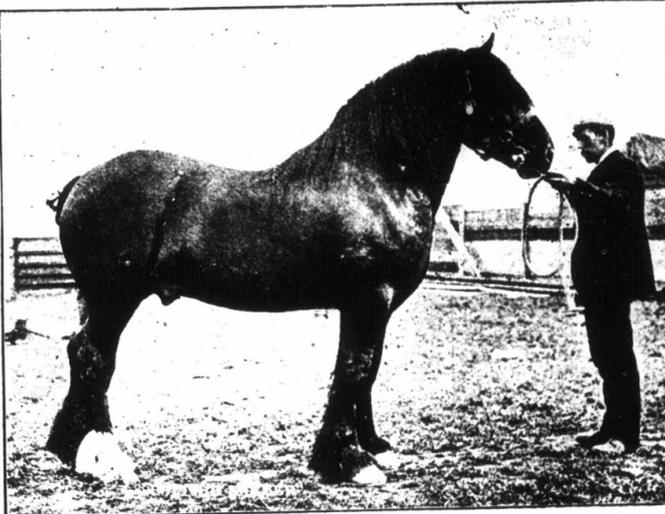
A Scottish Clydesdale Champion.

The accompanying engraving, reproduced from the Scottish Farmer, represents Holyrood (9546), champion Clydesdale stallion at the annual exhibition of the Highland and Agricultural Society at Dumfries. He was exhibited by his breeder, the Marquis of Londonderry, K. G. He is now four years old, and has been 1st three times at the "Highland," as well as twice at the "Royal." He is a magnificent draught horse, standing seventeen hands high on short legs; he is very evenly-balanced, carrying his width with his height, while his action is close, free and graceful. Although his legs have not that flinty look of some horses, he is far from being coarse in bone. He has a capital set of blue feet, and he has sunk well on his ankles. His sire, Mr. Riddle's Gallant Prince, is rapidly coming to the front as a breeder, and his dam, the beautiful Balwherrie-Darnley mare, Susie, was 1st in the brood class at the Royal last year. As in other cases, this being no exception, "blood will tell."

Our Scottish Letter.

The great event of the past week has been the show of the Highland and Agricultural Society, at Dumfries. Much has happened since the first show of the Society was held at the same beautiful town on the banks of the Nith, in 1830, and very few show-goers are now alive who were present on that memorable occasion. One who does survive is Mr. Wellwood H. Maxwell, of Munches, and when he rose to speak at the meeting in the show-yard, on Wednesday, he was received with loud and prolonged cheering. He has not much recollection of the 1830 meeting beyond the knowledge that he was present, but of the 1837 meeting he has distinct

Possibly the advance in applying mechanical improvements to agriculture has been even greater than the improvement of stock during the past sixty-five years. At any rate, the advance in stock-rearing has been sufficiently marked, and a very great change has taken place in the herds of the south-west of Scotland. Then Galloways held undisputed sway; none seriously menaced their supremacy, and the modern Ayrshire had scarcely come into being. Now the Galloway is in the hands of a few enthusiasts, and the Ayrshire is triumphant. The signs of the times are, however, more favorable to the Galloway than to the dairy breed, and the present collapse in dairying is direct evidence of what is coming. Galloways and Highlanders are selling better than they have done for years, and this is a very sure sign of returning trade. Their meat is of the very choicest, and only bought by those who desire a dainty morsel at any cost. When Galloways are in demand, trade is getting better—people have more money to spend, and the future of the beef breeds is therefore somewhat brighter than the past. It is not likely that many more farmers will abandon stock-raising and feeding for dairying, and very likely the new era will see an attempt to combine the two. At the Dumfries show, both the Galloway and the Ayrshire were well represented. Few of the best of the blackskins were absent; and those present were of quite superior merit. Mr. James Cunningham, Tarbreock, Dalbeattie, is one of the tenant-farmers who have stuck to the Galloways through good report and through evil report, and his son, Mr. John Cunningham, Durhamhill, Dalbeattie, is following his example. He owns the champion Galloway in the show, the two-year-old heifer, Dora of Durhamhill, whose breeder was his father at Tarbreock. The Duke of Buccleuch, K. T.; Sir Robert Jardine, Bart.; Mr. W. Parkin-Moore, of Whitehall, Mealsgate, Cumberland; Mr. Leonard Pilkington, Cavens; Messrs. T. Biggar & Sons, Grange, Dalbeattie; R. & J. Shennan, Balig, and others, are also enthusiastic in the Galloway cause. Colonel Dudgeon, of Cargen, owns the champion bull at the show, Crown Jewel 2nd. He is one of the longest and most level bulls seen for many a day; but the yearling, Nonpareil of Castlemilk, owned by Mr. Parkin-Moore, is the leading article this season. Ayrshires of the show type are not much fancied in the Stewartry and Dumfriesshire; but the leading show herds, with one exception, are found there. The champion of the breed was not, however, from either of these countries, but from Lanarkshire. Mr. James Lawrie, Newton, Strathaven, owned her. In regard to Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus, and Highland cattle, there is little that is new to record. The Royal champion Shorthorn, Nonsuch, owned by Lord Polwarth, repeated his triumph; and the celebrated A.-A. bull, Prince Inca, owned by Sir



THE H. & A. CLYDESDALE CHAMPION OF 1895.

recollections, and is able to give a good account of it. Then there were but eighteen exhibits of implements; this week there were over 2,000. Many of these are of American and Canadian manufacture, and it does not say very much for the ingenuity of home makers that this should be the case. Of all recently imported implements, the most ingenious is, perhaps, a Canadian cultivator from the Province of Ontario. Those who look at this machine for the first time are struck by its ingenuity, and closer practical acquaintance only confirm farmers in their appreciation of its merits. Another excellent implement is the farmyard manure spreader of Messrs. Ben. Reid & Co., Aberdeen. This is the best thing of its kind which has yet come under our notice. We have quite a number of implements for sowing artificial manures, but this is a machine for breaking and spreading "long dung," as it is called. All of these, however, are put into the shade by the "Thistle" mechanical milking machine, patented by Dr. Sheils, Glasgow, and alike at the Royal (Dumfries) and the Highland (Dumfries) it attracted large concourses of onlookers. The machine is one of the most efficient yet put upon the market, and it does unquestionably milk a cow. It is in good demand for the colonies, and in districts where labor is scarce it will supply a want greatly felt. The question about its adoption in this country is no longer mechanical, but economical. It does milk a cow—and that, too, in a fashion which no milker can gainsay; and whether it be universally adopted or not depends on the further question whether labor is plentiful or the reverse in the neighborhood. Amongst the more intelligent farmers the feeling prevails that its use will intensify the competition between the home farmer and the foreigner in the dairy produce market. It will render dairying possible in many districts where at present it is unknown, and thus conduce to the increase of dairy produce all the world over.

George Macpherson Grant, Bart., was the champion of that breed. The most notable fact, however, in connection with the Shorthorn and the A.-A. breeds was the renewal of the foreign demand. Quite a number of superior animals were purchased by exporters for shipment to South America. Business seems likely to revive there, and a better tone pervades all circles. The Highlanders were in few hands, and the breed champion of 1894 was again breed champion in 1895: This is Valentine XI., bred by and the property of Mr. T. Valentine Smith, Ardnornish, Morvern, Argyleshire. The future of cattle breeding in Scotland will owe much to this gentleman, who has a princely establishment in the West Highlands. His manager is Mr. Walter Elliot, a scion of the famous race of that name in the Waverley country made classic by Sir Walter Scott. Clydesdales are always a strong feature when the Highland Society visits Dumfries, and this year has been no exception to the rule. The Marquis of Londonderry has for long been a spirited patron of this breed, and he at last reached the top of the tree when his splendid big dark brown stallion, Holyrood 9546, was placed champion male Clydesdale of the show. This is an exceptionally grand horse, and we are glad to record the fact that his title to supremacy was not called in question by anyone regarded as a judge of Clydesdale horses. Mr. Gilmour's Moss Rose 6283 was once more champion of the females, and her plucky owner has thus twice won the Cawdor Challenge Cup. It will become his when he wins it a third time. The old mare is fresh for her years (she is 14), but she showed something of her victory to prestige and the high place which her former victories have secured for her in popular favor. She has proved herself to be quite as phenomenal a breeding mare as she has been a show mare. Amongst the visitors to the showyard we met an old friend, Mr. Robt. Graham, Claremont, Ont. He is visiting this country, we