

Guernsey Breeders Hold Field Day.

The Guernsey cow is gradually yet surely obtaining its rightful status among Canadian dairy breeds, but in Ontario the recognition is coming slowly on account of the small number of breeders and enthusiasts advocating this splendid type of cow. The Guernsey is strongly entrenched in the United States, and it does not lack admirers in the Maritime Provinces; Ontario is beginning to appreciate the Guernsey, and the field day held at Martindale Farms, St. Catharines, on Tuesday, July 20, when around two hundred people assembled to pay respect to the breed, will mark an epoch in the progress of Guernseys in this Province. McSloy Bros., proprietors of Martindale Farms, sent out a general invitation to the public to attend the Guernsey Demonstration, and the large number who attended were well repaid for the time taken to visit this splendid farm, and excellent Guernsey herd. W. H. Caldwell, Secretary of the American Guernsey Club, and Major Frank B. Hills, Assistant Secretary, were present, the latter giving an interesting talk on the characteristics of the breed and pointing out to those present the merits of the Guernsey cow. The herd was divided and led before the visitors in families; Flor Elma was the first cow paraded, and, incidentally, the first cow purchased by McSloy Bros. Along with her came her near relatives and her progeny. Paula Revere was the leader of another interesting group; one of her calves sold for \$3,700, and she was used by Major Hills to point out the chief characteristics of the Guernsey cow.

Another interesting feature of the day's program was a judging contest, in which ten contestants took part; five contestants under twenty years of age, and five between twenty and thirty years of age, competed. This contest was engineered by Geo. Wilson, Agricultural Representative for Lincoln County. The winners of the competition open to those under twenty years of age, were: C. Thompson, Beamsville; E. E. Sauer, Fenwick; Peter Marlowe, Smithville. The three winners in the competition open to those between twenty and thirty years of age were: Leo B. Haist, Fenwick; W. P. Thompson, St. Catharines; R. L. Sauer, Fenwick. The prizes donated by McSloy Bros. were, First, \$10, second, \$7, third, \$5. While the judging competition was in progress, the visitors enjoyed refreshments. At the conclusion of the program, Chas. Claus moved a vote of thanks to Messrs. McSloy Bros. on behalf of the assemblage, and this was ably seconded by R. W. Wade, Director of the Live Stock Branch, Toronto, who commented on the excellence of the herd under inspection and its value to the county and the Province.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada expect to move their headquarters about August 1st from St. George, Ontario, to their new office building, corner of George and Dalhousie Streets, Brantford, Ontario. After that date all correspondence should be so addressed.

FARM BULLETIN.

Our Scottish Letter.

June has been a month of exceptionally fine seasonable weather. Agricultural affairs are in a satisfactory state, and crops generally are looking well. The one disappointing crop of the season is wheat. In some districts the plant had to be re-sown, in others of necessity the land had to be plowed up, and to that extent the wheat crop of 1920 must be short. Statistical writers are not cheerful in their calculations and estimates as to the final yield for this season. One can only hope that their forebodings will not be realized. Should they be realized, the outlook in respect of food for the ensuing winter is not reassuring. One finds it difficult to agree with much of the talk that is being indulged in, especially by farmers in the wheat-growing areas in England. One might infer from the way some of these gentlemen speak that wheat growing was unprofitable. As a matter of fact, even in pre-war days the wheat crop for most of them paid quite well. No doubt their wages bill is greatly increased, but in few instances can this be said regarding their rents. So long as wheat growing pays it does not appear to be very patriotic for men to cease growing the staple crop on land that is adapted for that purpose. Comparing 1920 with 1919 at about the same date, the most striking contrast is seen in the root crop. Last year that crop was largely a failure. The turnips in many cases never braided. This year it is rare to find a field in which there is not an evenly braided, and the cases are few indeed in which re-sowing has had to be resorted to.

The Government has introduced its Agricultural Bill. In some respects its provisions are drastic, but they do not involve any novel principle. The first part of the Bill simply makes permanent, provisions which were temporary during the period of intensified cultivation called for during the war. The second part by extending, simplifying and intensifying provisions already statutory, endeavors to provide greater security for the capital invested in the farm by the occupying tenant. The Bill is being somewhat fiercely assailed. While its second reading was carried without a division, ingenious attempts are being made in committee to deprive it of permanent value. Whether these will succeed in accomplishment of their object is doubtful; the Government seems resolved to redeem its pledges to farmers. A prominent English agricultural publicist, Lord Bledisloe has put the position in a nutshell. This is a Bill which cannot possibly injure the landlord who is doing his duty, or the tenant who is farming his land to the best advantage. A good landlord has never suffered from the operation of Acts

of Parliament designed to secure the capital of the tenant and to encourage the occupier who invests his capital in the soil. At the same time it is pathetic to observe how tenacious some representatives of the landed interest are, not of any rights they possess, but of privileges which were often abused to the detriment alike of the tenant and of the commonwealth.

AGRICULTURISTS HONORED.

Since I last wrote, Scottish farmers have been doing honor to quite a number of their members. Amongst gentlemen well advanced in years who have recently been highly honored by their fellows are James Weir, Sandilands, Lanark, and James Moffat, Gateside Sanquhar. Both gentlemen in their time have been more or less identified with the Ayrshire breed; both have been strenuous advocates and frequent judges of the famous Scottish dairy cattle, and both in that capacity have been pretty severe critics of the fashionable type that did so much to ruin the Ayrshire as a dairy breed. Their ideal when judging Ayrshires has always been to give the highest honors to the cow that fills the pail. It is a sound canon in judging Ayrshires to remember that an Ayrshire is a dairy cow or nothing. She has a certain beauty and a striking gaiety of appearance when on parade, but no breed has suffered more at the hands of the "fancy" than the Ayrshire. In so far as it lay in their power Mr. Moffat and Mr. Weir strenuously resisted fashion and gave the chief honors to what is called the commercial cow. But the Ayrshire interest was what may be called pretty much a side-line for both these gentlemen. As a judge of Black-face sheep Mr. Moffat held a premier position for about forty years, and for about the same period Mr. Weir has been in the very front rank as a judge of Clydesdales. Perhaps no two men in these respective departments when judging singly enjoyed to a greater degree the confidence of their fellows. They understood their respective breeds as few others have done, and in their judging it was easy to follow the movements and to understand the placings of the different animals. Although both gentlemen have well passed the three score and ten they are both very fit, and it is hoped they may long be spared.

Still dealing with personal matters, I may refer to the death of one of the most active of our younger farmers, John C. Robertson, whose address was Foderty, Dingwall, Ross-shire. Mr. Robertson in company with his brother, P. D. Robertson, was one of the most extensive flock-masters in Scotland. He was a director of the Highland and Agricultural Society, but Scotland was too narrow for his many activities. He was the owner of land in the Northwest of Canada, and paid more than one visit to that region. Still on the right side of forty, his career has been cut short, and agriculture is greatly the poorer through the death of Mr. Robertson.

THE LOTHIANS.

The Lothians are well known to contain the finest farming land in Scotland. A large party of farmers numbering about two hundred, from the west of Scotland, recently spent a day touring by motor from Edinburgh eastward. They saw much of the agricultural and stock-breeding enterprise of the Lothians, their journey extending as far east as the famous old town of Haddington. Many of the best farms in the Lothians are now held by men, who either themselves emigrated from the West, or by the sons of such men. This is one of the most impressive features of Lothian farming to-day. These farmers have generally been conspicuously successful. As a rule a west of Scotland farmer prospers anywhere. There would appear to be greater enterprise in his agricultural efforts than are to be found in men who have been reared in the East. To some extent this may be attributed to the fact that the farmer who goes from the west to the east of Scotland goes to an improved climate. In the west of Scotland farming is carried out under a severe weather handicap; the rainfall is heavy and uncertain, whereas in the east the rainfall is lighter and less variable. The West country farmer is always dodging the storm; in the east he can go forward with some degree of confidence that the weather will not interfere unduly with his operations. Stock breeding is developing rapidly in the Lothians. Several notable herds of Shorthorn cattle and one very notable herd of British Friesian cattle are to be found there. Suffolk sheep have also invaded what used to be territory sacred to the Border Leicester, and the outlook generally for stock breeders in East Lothian is cheerful. Mr. Robert Park, Brunstaness, Portobello, whose father went from Renfrewshire, has one of the largest studs of Clydesdale breeding mares in Scotland. He is this year president of the Clydesdale Horse Society, and has been nominated to judge Clydesdales at the Chicago International of 1920.

JUNE SHOWS.

June, as a rule, is one of the most popular months for shows on this side of the Atlantic. It would be correct to say that there are on the average four shows every week during the four weeks of the month. Some of the largest and best county shows are held at this season, and both the Edinburgh show and the show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England find their dates during the leafy month. The Edinburgh Show was held on the 16th, and on the previous Wednesday Sterling County Show was held. Both were strong in Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Two prominent exhibitors of Shorthorns were Messrs. W. T. Malcolm, of Dunmore, Larbert, and Whittinghame Mains, Prestonkirk, the former in Stirlingshire and the latter in East Lothian; and Albert J. Marshall, Stranraer, who is a very extensive breeder and exporter to the Argentine. At the Edin-

burgh Show the championship for Clydesdales went to two-year-olds. James Hamilton, Dundee, Ayr, had the male champions, with his handsome two-year-old Dunduff Chancellor, and James Gray, Birkenwood, Gargunnoch had the female championship with his almost unbeaten two-year-old filly, Peace by Botha. Dunduff Chancellor is a chestnut horse and his own sister Dunure Wish, a black mare, was first-prize brood mare. Last year she was reserve for the Cawdor Cup at the Highland and Agricultural Society Show. The sire of these two high-class animals was Dunure Foot-print, and it is rather an interesting point to consider why a chestnut and a black should thus be of identical blood. The point might be worthy of scientific investigation, and probably some light may be thrown on breeding problems by an investigation into such color problems. Peace was champion at Stirling, and the reserve in both cases was the first-prize yearling filly, Parkhall Perfect Lady, from Robert Young, Parkhall, Polmont. Both of these fillies are from Stirling district, and both were first at the Royal a fortnight later. Among the visitors to both the Edinburgh Show and the Royal this year was the Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta. Mr. Marshall is accompanied by his little son, and both appear to be enjoying themselves. Mr. Marshall is purchasing Shorthorns, of which he is a breeder.

THE ROYAL.

The R. A. S. E. Show at Darlington will be closing its gates to-day. It has been one of the most successful meetings the great English society ever held. It is its seventy-ninth annual exhibition. For the first three days of the show it had a record attendance. The weather, however, has broken and I am not quite sure how the two last days may figure out. As an exhibition it ranks very high indeed. I have attended every show of the R. A. S. E. since 1879, with the one exception of that held at Derby in 1881. I would not like to say that this Darlington meeting is the best show the Society has ever held, but I will say that in respect of its extent, the magnitude and variety of its exhibits, and the extraordinarily high merit attained alike in the stock-breeding and mechanical departments, it has made an impression upon me greater than that of any previous exhibition. In the cattle section there were remarkable displays of Shorthorns, both of the beef and of the dairy type. The Dairy Shorthorn has unquestionably come to its own. The entries of that type this year numbered 171, while the entries of other Shorthorns (without distinction) numbered 206. About one-third of the total number of cattle exhibited were Shorthorns. There is a third variety now recognized at the Royal Shows, namely, Lincoln Reds, and these numbered 60. Herefords made a phenomenally good show, and the first and second-prize aged bulls of that breed, especially the second-prize one, formed the theme of much commendation from onlookers. Another outstanding feature was the remarkable entry of 96 British Friesians. These outnumbered the Herefords by 10 and the Jerseys by 6. Red Poll cattle have also got a great lift forward during the war period. Their merits as dual-purpose cattle have received greatly increased recognition. They made an entry of 69 head, while Aberdeen-Angus, which have long been popular in the Northeast of England, numbered 63. The Shorthorn championships went to Sanquhar Grand Courtier (139193), bred by Messrs. Law at Mains of Sanquhar, Forres, and Balnakyle Augusta 2nd, the first-prize cow, a beautiful dark roan, bred by Mr. Cameron, Balnakyle, Inverness. So far as I can remember, for the first time in its history the number of Clydesdales exhibited at the Royal exceeded the number of any other breed, including Shires. There were 76 Clydesdales, 65 Shires, and 68 Suffolks entered. Percherons numbered 41 entries. In respect of the number of entries Clydesdales were only exceeded in the whole horse section by the Hunters, which numbered 83. The whole North of England in a general way, from the Tees, may be described as Clydesdale territory. At the same time it was rather surprising to find the Clydesdale so strongly represented, or rather, to find the Shires so comparatively weak within distance of the Fylde District of Lancashire and the English Fens. The champion Clydesdale stallion was Mr. Montgomery's two-year-old colt Fyvie Sensation, a supremely beautiful animal and one of the most popular exhibits seen this season. Mr. James Gray's Peace was the champion female. The reserve champion male was James Kilpatrick's yearling colt, Craigie Insignia, by the celebrated champion, Craigie Litigant. A specially interesting feature in the horse section was the show of Dales' ponies, a remarkable stout breed of hill ponies bred in the dales of Yorkshire and Westmorland.

Perhaps the most impressive feature in the sheep section was the splendid display of Oxford Downs, but curiously enough the largest entry was made by the Kent or Romney Marsh breed, whose habitat is in almost the extreme south of England. These are bred much after the type of the Scottish Cheviot. They are in great favor, and their entries numbered 84. Next to them came the famous Lincoln breed with 69. These are of a totally different type, and owe their popularity and very high value to the demand from the Argentine, where they are held in great esteem for crossing purposes with the Merino. In the pig section the outstanding feature was the extraordinary entry of the Large Black. These numbered no less than 179, while native Large Whites numbered 115, and the Gloucestershire Old Spots were equally numerous. At the auction sales Shorthorn cattle held up to 4,000 guineas for a second-prize yearling bull exhibited by H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, in Cornwall, while very high prices were obtained for Large Black Pigs.

SCOTLAND YET.

growth in the special branch of Canada is better are peculiarly to better channel products, and physical handicaps industry, which ing it as a special in sections, and tive crops in the of the soil is such cropping without ng better for the upbuilding of land lary—hogs. For and the provinces market for dairy s to which branch table for them to or years to come, dairy cow a most ould be made to biggest and most agricultural point

twenty-four cheese cheese, valued at ries manufactured \$504,602.00. How- ick is gradually ry lines, for it has athering creamery y rather sparcely large. The Farm- onction has made an improved equip- e capacity of the enjoying a good owth. St. Hilaire representative was at a newly organized is just opening its grew out of dis- , because they did are deal from the ized, and capital- s are put into plant eet cream is being eeing manufactured into butter. The ure has given this support, and they und Bathurst with operative creamery five creameries will facilities as to draw and give producers a the product of their way centres, where g them convenient of cream-gathering ked out so well at away centre in the ll for other centres nsportation is pro- ect in the Maritime he creamery. The he farmer to retain reason the present runswick should be there.

