

among cattle in this country, which statement is made without proper investigation of the facts in this country, although our Government have frequently offered to bear the expense of a full investigation of the matter, while we know that the said disease does not exist and never has existed in this country."

It was considered an unfriendly act on the part of Great Britain to take her present course, and had Canada been disposed she could readily have found good reasons for scheduling British cattle.

Hon. Mr. Dryden protested against the action of the motherland towards her loyal colony. First they said our cattle had the pleuro-pneumonia, and now they claim our horses have the glanders. Some people did not understand why the Canadian breeders wanted access to the markets of the United States, but everyone present knew that they could not sell a pure-bred Shorthorn bull within ten miles of their homes, but that the American buyers would take all they had. If the quarantine was abolished it would be better for all concerned; that is, so long as there was no disease. But he would retain the power to impose the quarantine should disease at any time break out.

Mr. Russell, Richmond Hill, was also strongly in favor of the abolition of the quarantine. The Americans, he said, wanted all the pure-bred Shorthorn cattle they had, and more. Canadian breeders would be greatly benefited by an interchange of stock.

Mr. J. C. Snell, of Snelgrove, Ont., contributed a few well-chosen remarks on the question of quarantine and its many bearings, after which Mr. D. G. Hanmer, of Mt. Vernon, read an interesting and practical paper on the quarantine regulations and railroad rates as they affect the sheep and swine interests, showing the disadvantages and trouble to which shippers are often subject under the present system, with railroads and agents, and suggested that the quarantine between England and Canada be removed.

The speaker went on to show that under the present arrangement a lot of ten sheep, if shipped fifty miles, would cost \$18.40, while if it were allowed to pen those sheep in one end of a car and ship at a single first-class rate, the cost would be only \$5.72, and that the railway company would suffer no inconvenience.

With regard to the question of quarantine, Mr. Hanmer claimed that he saw no reason why it should be maintained, as it was useless to hope that Canadian cattle would be admitted without restriction into Great Britain, and he believed that an endeavor should be made to cultivate a more extensive trade with our neighbors across the line.

At this stage of the proceedings Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick entered the room and was received with applause. He said that he felt a great interest in the Cattle Breeders' Association, for he believed their labors had had a considerable influence in adding to the prosperity of the Dominion. He complimented the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Dryden, for the work he had done towards educating the farmers in the Province. In conclusion, His Honor wished for the Association even a greater scope of usefulness. On motion of Prof. Mills, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to His Honor, who then withdrew.

Election of Officers.—Honorary President—Hon. Thos. Ballantyne, Stratford; President—John I. Hobson, Mosboro; Vice-President—J. C. Snell, Snelgrove; Secretary—F. W. Hodson, Guelph. Directors—Shorthorns, Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; Herefords, Alfred Stone, Guelph; Polled Angus, James Bowman, Guelph; Galloways, D. McCrae, Guelph; Ayrshires, Wm. Ballantyne, Stratford; Holsteins, G. W. Clemons, St. George; Jerseys and Guernseys, Capt. Rolph, Markham; Devons, J. W. Rudd, Eden Mills.

Ontario Agricultural College Representative—G. E. Day, B. S. A., Guelph.

These Vice-Presidents for the Provinces were elected—Quebec, H. D. Smith, Compton; Manitoba, John E. Smith, Brandon; N. W. T. and British Columbia, G. H. Greig, Winnipeg; Nova Scotia, Col. Blair, Government Experimental Farm; New Brunswick, Julius Inches, Fredericton; P. E. I., F. G. Bovier, Georgetown.

CLYDESDALE BREEDERS MEET.

A general meeting of the Canadian Clydesdale Association was held in Toronto, on April 17th, to consider the suggested amalgamation of the American and Canadian Clydesdale Stud Books. It was understood that a previous meeting was to have taken place between a committee from the Canadian Association and the Secretary and President of the American Association, who were to have attended the Canadian Horse Show, but they being in England, the meeting could not take place. A letter was read from Mr. Robert

Miller, Brougham, Vice-President of the American Association, stating the terms upon which they would amalgamate. After considerable discussion, it was decided to ask the committee to devise a more popular system of membership before the idea of amalgamation could be entertained.

DOMINION HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION. NO GLANDERS IN CANADA.

At a meeting of the Dominion Horse Breeders' Association, held in the Armories, Toronto, April 18th inst., with President R. Davies in the chair (Secretary, H. Wade), it was resolved,—"That this



A WINNER IN COMBINED SADDLE AND HARNESS CLASS, FROM "HILLHURST FARM," P. Q.

Association of horse breeders for the Dominion desire to place on record the fact that glanders is not prevalent in Canada. They are satisfied, from their own knowledge, also from the assurance of Dr. Andrew Smith, Principal of the Ontario Veterinary College, that no Canadian horses have been exported suffering from that disease."

It was also resolved that the Hon. Dr. Montague, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, be requested to take such steps as may best protect our export trade in horses.

Our Scottish Letter.

Since last writing little has transpired on this side of the Atlantic to interest, in a special way, Canadian farmers. There have been no events in the agricultural world of a startling nature, and, with the exception of debates on the Cattle Diseases Bill, differences of opinion amongst farmers have been but rare. The opponents of the measure have practically abandoned their attitude of uncompromising hostility, and are endeavoring to go one better than the advocates of compulsory slaughter on this side: they are agitating for compulsory slaughter on the other side, and a foreign dead meat trade and nothing else.



A HIGH STEPPER, OWNED BY T. S. WELD, LONDON.

Butchers here are making rich, and the consumer is getting very little benefit from the abnormally low price of fat cattle. The butcher has the only occupation in this country which is not ruined with over-competition, and it is said that some of them acknowledge making a clear profit of £7 (that is about 35 dollars) per head on every bullock they kill and sell. Those who know something of the trade admit that a profit of at least £5, or 25 dollars, per head is being easily realized at present prices.

Another point in connection with cattle feeding and sale which is growing in favor is sale by weight and not per head. To an American or Canadian farmer it will doubtless appear absurd

that up to this time the British farmer is content to sell his bullock at haphazard, and without any definite idea as to its weight. The system of buying in this way is very popular with the butcher, and for obvious reasons. Weighing out every pound of the animal when dead, he comes to be an expert in its weight when alive, and never gives himself away when bargaining for a bullock. The farmer knows next to nothing about the weight of his animal, and is thus entirely at the mercy of his customer. Of late years, chiefly through the persistent advocacy of Mr. J. D. McJannet, a Fifeshire farmer and laird, the ignorance of the farmer on the subject, and the folly of this system of selling, has been brought prominently into view, with the result that at the Falkirk Mart, in the center of Scotland, most of the fat cattle recently sold have been disposed of at so much per cwt. live weight. There can be no doubt that this is the only rational method of procedure, and in Fifeshire especially there is a growing disposition to adopt it and no other. Some correspondence has taken place between the Windygates Club and the principal auctioneers in the midlands, and, with the exception of one or two, all express themselves as quite favorable to the proposed method of trading should their customers express a desire to have it so. My notion is that ere long no other system of buying and selling will be known than that advocated by Mr. McJannet and the Fife men.

The show season in the west of Scotland is now in full swing, and the famous Scottish dairy breed receives its full meed of attention. The season was inaugurated by a sale held at Burnhead, Darvel, in Ayrshire, when the herd owned by Major Steel was sold out without reserve: 21 cows made an average of £30 16s. 6d. each; 10 three-year-old grays made £36 9s. 9d. each; 7 two-year-old grays, £22 7s. 0d. each; 13 yearling grays, £14 13s. each; and 3 bulls, £61 19s. 0d. apiece. The average price of 54 head of all ages and both sexes was £23 12s. 3d. The sale is regarded as making a record in Ayrshire cattle breeding. The top price was £105 paid for a bull stirk by Mr. Hewetson, Auchenclochy. The dam of this stirk, Wee Maggie, sold for £94 10s. The cattle were remarkably strong and healthy, with a good deal of style, but several of them had teats which were rather short. But for this the prices would likely have been even higher.

A perfect plethora of Clydesdale sales is in progress with us at present. The first was held on Wednesday, when a draft from the Lochburn stud, Glasgow, realized the respectable average of £43 for twelve animals. On the following day a draft from the famous Edengrove stud of Mr. William Graham was sold at Carlisle, when sixteen pedigree Clydesdales of the choicest breed made the fine average of £116 19s. 8d. apiece. The highest price was 450 gs., paid by Mr. Thomas Smith, Blacon Point, Chester, for the splendid mare Royal Rose 12494, got by Macgregor 1487, and unbeaten in the principal show yards. This is an extraordinary mare for quality, and her colt, just one year old, made £200 on the same day. Mr. Graham has been a great patron of the "Macgregor" tribe, and six females, including two yearling fillies, on the occasion in question, made the splendid average of £188 16s. 6d. each. It is doubtful whether any other sire of a draft breed could show a better record.

Next week there is a sale at Professor McCall's, and in the end of the week the famous Keir stud, of world-wide renown, will be dispersed. The Professor's are grand, big, strong, sound horses, and the Keir lot includes the tribes of Samson 741, Prince of Wales 673, and Darnley 222, as well as Lochfergus Champion 449, in possibly greater numbers than any other stud at the present day.

Three very important shows have been held this week at Dublin, Castle Douglas, and Kilmarnock. Shorthorns were the strong point of the first, Galloways of the second, and Clydesdales and Ayrshires of the third. An Aberdeenshire bull, Sign of Riches, the property of the Earl of Caledon, was champion at Dublin. He beat a grand Aberdeenshire bull, Mick III., owned by Mr. A. J. Owen, Talbotstown. This gentleman owns one of the best herds in Ireland, and at the Royal last year his stock were well forward. The Shorthorn still holds the supremacy in the Emerald Isle, although the Aberdeenshire is making steady progress. The most successful exhibitor of Galloways at Castle Douglas was Mr. John Cunningham, Durhamhill, Dalbeattie. He had four first prize winners, and the championship of the breed was conferred on his three-year-old heifer, Dora of Durhamhill. Another successful exhibitor of the ancient blackskins was Mr. W. Parkin-Moore, of

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