

More Honors For Canada.

Advices have been received by Prof. Robertson, Dairy Commissioner, of the results of the judging at the great Agricultural Show held at Liverpool on the last days of July and first of August, under the auspices of the Royal Manchester, Liverpool and North Lancashire Agricultural Society.

The Dairy Commissioner had superintended the sending forward of some cheese to be entered for competition in the class open to cheese of American or Canadian manufacture. The Canadian cheese carried off all the prizes which were offered. The Society's gold medal and first prize went to a Canadian cheese of September make, exhibited by a local shopkeeper in Liverpool. The Society's silver medal and second prize went to a lot of cheese from Messrs. L. C. Tilley & Son, of New Brunswick. The third prize was awarded to cheese of the "Empress" brand, from Messrs. A. A. Ayer & Co., Montreal. "Very Highly Commended" was the ticket placed upon the exhibit from the Palace Road Cheese Factory, exhibited by Mr. J. Gerow, Napanee, Ont. Another lot from the Dairy Station at Perth, Ont., was awarded the ticket "Commended."

One result of this Exhibition has been to call additional attention in the English markets to the uniform excellence of cheese of Canadian make. The work of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, through the Dairy Commissioner's branch, has been awakening a very great interest in the Maritime Provinces recently. Many new factories and creameries are being erected, and the fact that the second place in this very large exhibition in England was won by cheese of New Brunswick make, has demonstrated to the farmers down by the sea that they have natural facilities adapted to the production of cheese of the most excellent quality.

A report has been received this week from the Dominion Dairy Station in New Brunswick, where fancy creamery butter is being made. The quantity of butter made during the month of July reached 7,266 pounds. Farmers in that neighborhood are greatly satisfied with the operation of the Dominion Station, whereby they are relieved from the work of making butter in the home dairies. A product of uniform excellence is also being made, which will be suitable for either the home trade or for export to foreign markets.

This week's mail has brought some reports from outside persons concerning the work of the Dairy Station at New Perth, P.E.I. The following extracts are taken from a letter by a well-known and prominent farmer there, Mr. John Hamilton. He says:—"So far the establishment has exceeded our expectations, and is now an object of inquiry and interest to people of all classes throughout the Island. Since the work commenced, on June 22nd, probably no fewer than one thousand visitors have been attracted to the spot. The interest continues unabated, and scarcely a day passes but groups of well-dressed men and women are to be seen walking about the building, making critical examination of everything to be seen both inside and out. This morning I counted on the shelves about 400 large cheese, weighing 70 pounds or thereabouts each. The Dairy Station at New Perth is under the capable supervision of Mr. T. J. Dillon, one of the best known cheesemakers of Western Ontario, who has been on the Dairy Commissioner's staff for two years."

Excellent educational work in regard to dairy farming is also being carried on by the Dominion Department of Agriculture in the province of Nova Scotia. An energetic instructor from the Dairy Commissioner's staff visits all the cheese factories periodically, giving instruction and demonstrations in the best methods of manufacturing cheese of uniformly fine quality. A large number of factories are being erected in Cape Breton and in the Antigonish district. In each of the provinces of our Dominion the Federal authorities are lending the farmers practical assistance to improve the quality of their products and thus to increase their receipts. At the same time no effort is being spared in foreign markets to attract attention to the quality of Canadian cheese and butter, and to bring their excellence under the notice of the consuming public.

The March of Invention.

At the present time the question of labor is a subject that occupies the thoughts of the operator in the factory, as well as the agriculturist on the farm, and in both places improved machinery has done much to lighten the labor and cheapen the production.

Labor-saving machinery for harvesting both grain and hay now enables a few hands to accomplish as much as it required a small army to perform in early days.

Among the necessary implements for preparing land for either spring or fall crops, is the land roller. During dry weather the free use of this implement compresses the surface so that evaporation is arrested and the needful dampness retained, while with root and corn crops it is impossible to bring about the desired fine tilth that is needed for the tender plant without the use of this implement. Again, in preparing fall wheat land a still greater necessity arises; not only has land to be reduced down fine, but it must be made sufficiently compact to prevent the winter frost from "heaving" the plant and killing it. Thus it matters not whether it be spring grains, meadow lands, hoe crops, or fall wheat, the roller is one of the necessities among modern farm machinery, and not only is it in the improved growth of the crop that this implement shows its usefulness, but where land has been rolled down the labor will alone be repaid by the comfort and ease of taking off the crops at harvest time. Should grain be lodged it is impossible on unrolled land to cut sufficiently low to secure the whole of the lodged grain, while the work is comparatively easy where the land has been properly prepared by rolling. The saving to expensive machinery and valuable horse flesh alone will repay the smoothing of the surfaces by this method; therefore, the equipment in the machinery of the farm is not complete without a properly constructed roller. Of these the writer has used every kind, from the old-fashioned log to the more modern drum, both of which performed the work fairly well until a better implement was presented.

The latest design which we have examined while working is the "Dale Pivoted Land Roller", manufactured by Mr. T. T. Coleman, Seaforth, Ont., which has been advertised in our columns for some time past. The easy draft, equal pressure, and the readiness by which it adapts itself to an uneven surface, renders it the peer of all rollers now made. Withal it is strongly constructed, simple and durable. The principle of hanging the frame on a pivot by which each roller is wholly independent of the other, contributes to easy draft, thoroughness and evenness of the work on all kinds of surfaces; while the large circumference makes a vast difference to the draft, yet it retains all its power for compressing the soil and smoothing the surface. The rollers themselves are of steel plate, mounted on a frame, and built throughout with a view to strength and durability. We cheerfully recommend this implement.

A New Confidence Game.

A new confidence game has been started, and the members of the Patrons of Industry will do well to be on the lookout for these individuals. It is reported that Oliver Reaume, of Anderson, was "taken in" by a stranger to the amount of \$10. The slick-tongued individual professed to belong to the Patrons of Industry near his home in the eastern part of the Province. He had written home for money and felt sure it would be along in a few days, and if Mr. Reaume would be so kind as to lend him \$10 he would return it in a few days.

We were shown last month handsome samples of Duckbill barley (two-rowed) and Prize Cluster oats, grown by Mr. Alex. Dixon, of Dugald, Man., which were ready for cutting in 90 days after sowing. Mr. Dixon expects to have some prize-winning grain to exhibit. His barley was certainly very promising. He obtained the seed originally from the Experimental Farm.

Stock.

Report of Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association.

PREPOTENCY A LEADING CHARACTERISTIC OF THE HOLSTEINS.

(Continued from last issue.)

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—In offering you a few remarks on this subject my object shall be to describe to you, as briefly as possible, the reasons why prepotency is a leading characteristic of this breed, in a very marked degree. The Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle has been bred in absolute purity in their native country, North Holland and Friesland, from time immemorial and for a special purpose, so that the type has become so fixed that it will overbalance any other breed with which it may be crossed. For instance, if you cross a well-bred Holstein bull with a cow of any other breed the chances are one hundred to one the offspring will be black and white. Another proof of the prepotency of the breed is the fact that its dairy qualities are also transmitted. These qualities are, if possible, even more certain to be transmitted than color, from the fact that the Dutch breed their cattle more for their dairy qualities than anything else; so we find that grade heifers from good Holstein bulls are almost invariably good dairy animals. It is only where certain qualities are concentrated by a long line or close breeding that we can depend with any certainty on their reproduction; although it is very rarely that any quality appears in the progeny that was not a characteristic of some ancestor, more or less remote, it is certain that these characteristics of ancestors, though remote, show a strong tendency to re-appear. And as behind every well-bred Holstein there is a long line of ancestors that have been bred for certain qualities for hundreds of years, I think the claim of the Holstein of being a most prepotent breed is fairly well established.

Among Holsteins, as with other pure breeds, there are certain families which are valued very highly in comparison with the average of the breed, owing, no doubt, to the fact of their having fallen into the hands of skillful breeders who developed their good qualities, and there seems to be no doubt that the more the dairy qualities of cows are developed the more likelihood there is of their calves being large producers also. The deduction from the foregoing statements is that pedigree is of the greatest importance, personal and constitutional defects being absent. The great thing to be regarded is pedigree. Certainly if you have the choice of two male animals of equally good pedigree, always take the handsomest; but if you must choose between a somewhat inferior animal with a good pedigree and a good animal with an inferior pedigree, always regard pedigree as far outweighing individual excellence, because what you want of a bull is to transmit the qualities of his ancestors—his beauty or want of beauty he carries in his own person. The excellence or defects that he will transmit are an inheritance from his progenitors, and you have more to do with them than with him. In other words, we should look back as far as possible in all breeding to see what qualities we are likely to perpetuate. There are, no doubt, certain indications by which we may judge of the tendency of a bull to get good dairy cows; but if we can know that his dam and both his grand-dams and all four of his great grand-dams were first-class cows, we