

months old, and, as a typical example, takes a little beating. Some of the best of Galloways are being bred by Mr. David Brown, Stepford, Auldfirth, Dumfries. Two new exhibitors won first prizes this year—Mr. C. R. Cargen, Dumfries, and Mr. Walter Montgomerie Neilson, of Queenshill, Ringford, Castle Douglas. The Galloway judging was highly thought of by experts in other breeds, who admired the businesslike work of the Galloway men.

Highland cattle hold a unique place in public favor. They are bred by the nobility, and, indeed, were it not for the enthusiasm with which peers like the Duke of Atholl, the Earl of Southesk, K. T., Lord Malcolm of Poltalloch, and wealthy Highland lairds like Mr. T. Valentine Smith, of Ardtornish, support the breed it would not be nearly so worthily represented as it is. The championship at the Highland went to the Earl of Southesk for the two-year-old bull of his own breeding named King Alarie 1712. This bull was first last year also, and is a marvel of wealth and maturity. The Earl of Southesk also bred the first-prize aged bull, Mr. Nimmo's Carrington 1827; the third two-year-old bull, the second and third bull stirks, as well as the second, third and fifth two-year-old heifers. Perhaps it is not generally known that this famous breeder many years ago devoted his attention to Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and had the rare good fortune to be the breeder of the celebrated cow, Erica. His lordship's manager at that time was Mr. James Peter, who is now well known as manager at the noted Shorthorn herd of Lord Fitzhardinge at Berkeley Castle, Gloucester. The Duke of Atholl has one of the oldest folds of Highland cattle in Scotland. They are kept in a sound, natural and healthy condition. The Duke bred and owned the first bull stirks, the third-prize cow and the third and fourth three-year-old heifers at Dumfries. It may not be generally known that the Marquis of Tullibardine, who won so much renown in South Africa, is the eldest son of the Duke of Atholl. The marquis' mother is a sister of Sir Robert D. Moncrieffe, Bart., and another sister is the Countess Dowager of Dudley, the mother of the present popular Viceroy of Ireland. Mr. Valentine Smith is an English gentleman who purchased the Argyleshire estate of Ardtornish. He has a choice fold of Highland cattle, and year in and year out breeds and exhibits some of the best specimens of the breed. This year, he had the second-prize cow, the first and second three-year-old heifers and the first two-year-old heifer.

Ayrshires are never much in evidence at the Highland. They were in greater numbers this year than usual. The breed championship, as in the case of the Galloways, went to the first-prize cow—in this case, Mr. Alexander Cross' Blood II. 12797, from Knockdon, Mayhole. Mr. James Howie, Hillhouse, Kilmarnock, had first and male championship with his two-year-old bull, Gentleman John of Hillhouse 4934, bred by Mr. Johns. Hunter, Foulton, Monkton. The reserve champion was Mr. Andrew Mitchell's first-prize aged bull, Doch-an-doras 4928. Mr. Howie had also first with his yearling bull, Erin-go-Bragh 5346, an unbeaten youngster, and one that for color and shape will please the Canadians.

A gloom was cast over this section by the news, on the morning of the show, of the death of Mr. John Murray, senior, Caston, Ochiltree, easily the oldest man in the ranks of Ayrshire breeders. Mr. Murray was in his 99th year. Had he lived a few months longer he would have entered his 100th year. He was a man of marvellous vitality and to the very last almost retained full command of his faculties. He was a leader among breeders of Ayrshire cattle. His son, Mr. John Murray, junior, was to have been one of the judges at Dumfries, but the death of his father rendered the appointment of a substitute necessary.

Clydesdales made an unusually good appearance at Dumfries, but it is impossible to say much that is very fresh on the subject, because it was a case of Baron's Pride and his stock sweeping almost everything before them. His owners, Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, were almost equally successful, quite a large proportion of the leading winners being or having been owned by them. Both male and female championships went to the produce of Baron's Pride. For the third year in succession, Messrs. Montgomery's colt, Everlasting 11331, won his class, and the male championship as well. Not only so, but the first aged horse, Silver Cup 11184, the first two-year-old colt, Baron's Best, and the first yearling colt, Baron Fergus, were all got by the same horse. Nothing but sons of Baron's Pride competed for the male championship. For the male championship the situation was much the same. The Cawdor Cup went to Mr. Thomas Smith's home-bred mare, Cedric Princess, which won first in the four-year-old class. The reserve was the same owner's first three-year-old mare, Royal Ruby, winner of her own class. The first-prize brood mare was Mr. J. Ernest Kerr's Lady Garnet, the first two-year-old filly, Mr. Smith's Baroness of Bargany, and the first yearling filly, Mr. James Gray's Lady Madge, which won at Stirling and Edinburgh. She was the only first-prize Clydesdale

in the show not got by Baron's Pride. Her sire was her owner's stallion, Balmedie Queen's Guard 10966. The most notable animal in the stallion classes not got by him was Mr. Walter S. Park's second-prize three-year-old stallion, Royal Chattan 11489, a very fine specimen of the Clydesdale breed, got by the Glasgow premium horse, Clan Chattan 10527. The champion gelding of the show was got by Boreland Pride, a son of Baron's Pride, and one of the biggest of his produce. Looking at the female classes, the only notable animal not by Baron's Pride, besides Mr. James Gray's yearling filly, was his brother's (Mr. Henry Gray) second-prize two-year-old filly, Nellie, by Royal Favorite 10630—a horse which promises to be invaluable as a cross for Baron's Pride and other quality mares of the Darnley strain. The prize list of the show credits the produce of Baron's Pride with the first five prizes in the aged class of stallions; first, third and fourth in the three-year-old class; the first three and the fifth prizes in the two-year-old class, the fourth being got by Boreland Pride 10318, already referred to; the first, third, fourth and fifth yearling colts, the second being got by his son, Acme 10485. In the female classes the sweep was even cleaner. The first and fourth brood mares; all the five prizewinners but one in the yearling mare class; all the four prizewinners but one in the class of three-year-old fillies; the first, third and fifth two-year-old fillies; and the second, fourth and fifth yearling fillies.

Quite a number of foreign buyers are going about here just now. Mr. Alexander Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., arrived this week. Mr. Thomas Graham, Claremont, Ont., arrived earlier, and has secured a good selection of superior horses and fillies, including Mr. Peter Crawford's big, dark brown horse, Baron Primrose 10980, bred at Rosehaugh, and got by Maceachran 9792, a horse which as a two-year-old and three-year-old was hardly beaten. Baron's Primrose is an upstanding, well-colored Canadian horse. He was sixth in a strong aged class at this week's H. & A. S. Show, following the Baron's Pride five which led the way. Other buyers for your market have also been on the way, and, generally, the prospects of trade are very good. Many horses have already been hired for the season of 1904, one of the first to be secured being Mr. A. B. Matthews' Labori 10791, a noted winner, and sire of a bonnie two-year-old filly which stood fourth in a marvellously good class at Dumfries.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Great Veterinary Event.

The holding of the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association in Ottawa, on September 1st to 4th next, is an event of very great importance to the veterinary profession of Canada. It was through an invitation extended by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Chief Veterinary Inspector for the Dominion, that the meeting was secured, and we trust the profession generally will manifest their appreciation of the honor and advantage by turning out en masse and making the convention an era-making event, both for the veterinarians themselves and the association. We believe that veterinary medicine is entering upon a new day in Canada, and this convention may do much in shaping the character of its future.

The secretarial work of the local committee of arrangements is in the able hands of Dr. Chas. H. Higgins, V.S., Dr. Rutherford being the chairman. Among other special features of the gathering will be a visit to the Pine Grove Stock Farm, Rockland, through the kindness of its owner, Hon. Senator W. C. Edwards, who will deliver an address on the Bang system of dealing with bovine tuberculosis; also an address on that subject by Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and another by Dr. Leonard Pearson, of the Live-stock Sanitary Board, of Pennsylvania, giving the results of his experiments in immunizing cattle against tuberculosis, which has been referred to in previous issues of the "Farmer's Advocate." Other subjects of practical importance in relation to veterinary practice and education will be discussed, such as no progressive veterinarian can afford to miss. For instance, meat and milk inspection will be discussed by Dr. M. E. Knowles, of Helena, Mont.; malignant tumors, by D. K. Smith, of Toronto; the use of mallein in dealing with glanders, Dr. Rutherford; experiments with the stomach worm in sheep, by A. S. Wheeler, Biltmore, N.C.; tuberculosis lessons in abattoir inspection, by R. H. Harrison, Milwaukee, Wis., and many other subjects. Hon. Mr. Fisher, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, will be present and deliver an address. At one session a proposition will be presented for the formation of a Mutual Benefit Society for the veterinarians of America.

"Still Chasing a Will o' the Wisp!"

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—The person who persisted in chasing the phantom termed in Old Country parlance "will-o'-the-wisp," was considered lacking in sound common sense, and while it would not do to apply such heavy strictures to the leaders among the stock-breeders, their present course borders very closely on that above-described condition.

The recent demand for \$100,000 for the St. Louis fair illustrates the case in point, because the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture and Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry have, in their several reports, to all intents and purposes, declared their intention of discouraging further imports of foreign-bred cattle.

A few of the live-stock breeders in Canada may be adherents of the doctrine, "When slapped on one cheek, turn the other also to your assailant." I hope, however, all are not such cravens or toadies.

In the face of such intentions of the States officials, it is pertinent to inquire, "Is it well, for the sake of a few breeders who may desire to exhibit at St. Louis, to deplete the public treasury to the amount stated?" If the St. Louis management want Canadian stock exhibits, let it offer the money as the International at Chicago does! Again, will any person point out the benefits—real, not imaginary—to be derived by the Canadian live-stock interests, commensurate with the amount asked for, to say nothing of the risk of contracting disease, which will be by no means inconsiderable? Some people hold that it is all right to take all that can be got, that the agricultural interests are entitled to more than they get. While that may be true, the position of such is absolutely indefensible, if the money is not to be used advantageously! Do Canadian cattle, sheep, hogs or horses need any such advertising in the country to the South? Any person who has studied the reports of the shows, the sale-rooms and the stock "Gossip" columns of the "Farmer's Advocate" knows very well that such expensive advertising (the main excuse for the demand for the money) is no longer needed. The craze to secure trade south of the line, where it is hampered by every restriction possible to impose, is ludicrous—yes, ridiculous—especially when coupled with the scolding administered by an Ontario breeder to Western stockmen at Calgary, because these men showed a tendency to buy their stallions in the States! Could this much-desired hundred thousand be expended to better and more enduring advantage to Canadian agriculture by using it in some other way? Persons studying this question, if free from prejudice or self interest, will answer in the affirmative! This amount of money, if judiciously expended, might well be employed to foster and improve our live-stock trade with Great Britain.

General Manager Leonard, of the Union Stockyards, Chicago, states that Great Britain took over 60 per cent. of the animal products of the United States in 1900, amounting to \$163,821,666 worth; for the same year Canada's total exports of cattle, sheep, pork, bacon and hams amounted in round figures to twenty-four millions of dollars.

Money is needed to encourage exhibits, and thereby improve the quality of farm fed and finished cattle, for carloads of range and stocker cattle (by range, I mean feeders, taking the Chicago classification), for other animals and animal food products, at such fairs as Winnipeg, Toronto, and the fat-stock shows, now established and to be established.

Some of the money might be employed to secure the services of an expert to cull out inferior animals from Government auction sales, with benefit to all concerned; some of the money might even be used at such sales to purchase inferior bulls or heifers, have them castrated or spayed, and again auctioned, after such have recovered from the operation depriving them of their power to damage our live-stock trade.

We often hear the statement that it is foreign to the nature of the British (whether Old Country or Canadian born) stockmen to take to spoon-feeding, by being furnished with Government males, etc., yet we find the Government solicited for a donation of thousands of dollars to enable a select coterie to exhibit at a fair in a country whose trading interests are opposed to ours, and which is our strongest competitor in the British market.

It is all buncombe to say that the above illustrates a narrow spirit. The protest is against the too-frequent tendency of our stockmen, after being patted on the back by Uncle Sam, to play into that gentleman's hands, with results always beneficial to the patronizing owner of the star-spangled banner; and while we must admire the acumen and the energy of the men to the south, it is not business to frolic across the line while our States competitor secures the markets. Rather, let us produce better beef, bacon, butter and cheese, raise the standard of all our

products, use
ages, and ex
in the world,
ponents of

Early and

If after re
ture of the
to an account
beef breeds c
not fail to h
had a farm
he kept sixty
of all sorts a
hundred and
his cattle we
time as "fat
degree of fat
be considered
straw, it mu
stock on a g
in England."
in later year
previously do
and as soon
were put into
when they we
All lean catt
end of March
cattle requir
thriving state
straw and tu
in spring, af
for roots."

Surely if l
hears "on su
thing wrong
breeding to-d
require hay, c
them seldom
of a fat-show
of feeding and
of the early a
gives one som
we need to ge
examples of h
our ranches t
ers how cattle
weather upon
grass.

The questi
majority of c
feed to maint
higher than t
early improve
the ranges?
lected or dest
cattle by liber
judicious sele
beginning the
ers must have
remarkable fle
nary feed.
had the power
ity or lack of
possessed the
allowances, e
corded of Bak
bears," or the
farm.

If we agree
of the founda
their ability t
for Bates say
"I selected th
to all other c
of food, but as
then we must
pampering, th
suppressed. I
eliminate this
for as soon as
flesh as to de
the herd woul
most useful m
doubt that m
sent to the sh
owing to obes
course carried
sulted in "ha
not fed too li
yard winners,
power to mak
natural selecti
leaving only t
high feeding v

The questi
and is one of
the breeders o
of the best br
where a high c
tain honors, i
ern methods t
We cannot get
obesity is an
fecundity and
vive the rigor
Pained in the