

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.

Cattle Breeders' Association.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba and Northwest Cattle Breeders' Association was held in the city hall, Winnipeg, on Thursday evening, July 28th. There was a large turn out of breeders, it being the time of the Industrial Exhibition. An exhibition of this kind, attracting leading breeders from all parts of the province and territories, forms a good opportunity of renewing acquaintances and considering important questions of mutual interest. Mr. John S. Robson, of Manitou, President, occupied the chair. The Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. W. S. Lister, of Middlechurch, reported a balance of \$60.50 on hand. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Robt. Hall, of Brandon; First Vice-President, R. J. Phin, of Moosomin, N. W. T.; Second Vice-President, R. L. Lang, Oak Lake; Secretary-Treasurer, W. S. Lister, Middlechurch; Executive Committees—For Shorthorns, Walter Lynch, Westbourne; Holsteins, W. J. Young, Emerson; Jerseys, James Bray, Portage la Prairie; Herefords, Sir D. A. Smith; Ayrshires, David Steele, Glenboro; Galloways, Wm. Martin, Winnipeg; Aberdeen-Angus, Hon. Mr. Clifford, of Austin; also David Fraser, Emerson, J. H. Proctor, Virden, and John Sharman, Souris; Auditors, Wm. Thompson and Acton Burrows, Winnipeg.

President-elect Hall, on taking the chair, thanked the members for the honor done him, which, in view of the fact that he was not a Shorthorn man, though that interest predominated in the Association, he considered unprecedented. He certainly appreciated most sincerely the unanimous election to the presidency. The present was an important juncture in the development of Manitoba and Northwest cattle breeding, and there was real work ahead to be done. He would, under all circumstances, do all in his power to advance the interests of the Association. (Cheers.)

The notices of motion, re changes in the constitution, given by Mr. Sharman, were allowed to stand over till next meeting in his absence.

The question of endeavoring to secure from the railways a low, "flat" rate for farm products was discussed, and on motion the President, Secretary and Messrs. W. Martin, Acton Burrows and W. Thompson were appointed a committee to confer with the railway authorities, so as to secure the most advantageous terms and arrangements for conveyance of exhibits to the provincial and local shows. Mr. Robson drew attention to the regulations by which Manitoba-bred cattle were prevented from competing both in the general and special classes of Shorthorns. After discussion it was unanimously agreed, on the motion of Mr. Robson, seconded by Mr. Lynch, that home-bred cattle should be eligible to compete both in the general and special class.

On motion of Messrs. Lang and Ayearst, the Association approved the style of the new cattle building which the Industrial Fair people had erected, and suggested that any stables to be yet erected be constructed on a similar plan, but with a wider passage.

Mr. Proctor said the numbers of pure-bred cattle on the Experimental Farms were rapidly increasing, and in view of probable competition from that quarter breeders would do well to "keep their eye" on that feature of government work. The President also referred to the fact that a stallion at a low rate was still standing at the Brandon Experimental Farm, of which he did not approve.

Messrs. Robson and Thompson held that the presence of good pure-bred cattle for experimental and other purposes was no menace to breeding interests, but, on the contrary, beneficial as an educational factor. Hundreds of farmers visited that farm weekly, and very many farmers would see and appreciate the merits of well-bred stock properly cared for, and be far more likely to desire to improve their own herds. There was also every prospect of a large and increasing demand for good cattle throughout Manitoba and the Territories.

Mr. Grigg moved and Robson seconded, that in the opinion of this meeting the summer show should be held not later than the middle of July, so as not to interfere with laying. Carried.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the next Winnipeg Exhibition.

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