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The Manitoba Dairy Association.

If an association is to be useful, and become a power in the land, it must be kept alive continually—sleeping with its working clothes on so to speak—ready to make use of every opportunity to advance the interest it represents. There are enough practical working dairymen in this association to make it an eminent success; if they will put their shoulders to the wheel and all push together they thus secure a respectable number of members. Let every man, now a member, resolve that he will secure at least one new member before the next meeting, and thereby double the membership.

There is a great field for dairymen in the Northwest. They will, without doubt, find an almost unlimited market for dairy products on the Pacific Coast, providing a high quality of goods are produced. Let all work for this end and for the general good, not allowing provincial feelings to gain the ascendancy.

Professor Robertson, the newly appointed Dominion Dairy Commissioner, writes us that he will visit Manitoba this summer, and will be able to address, probably, two meetings in Manitoba and two in the Northwest Territories. We would, therefore, suggest a meeting of the Directors of the Association at an early date to make arrangements for a two days meeting at Winnipeg, and also one at Brandon. With a knowledge of the Professor's capacity and disposition for work we have no hesitation in saying that he will be quite willing to give one, two or three addresses each day if sufficient time is at his disposal. The Professor is considered to be the best dairy authority in America, even by some of our American contemporaries. On matters pertaining to this subject he has an almost inexhaustible store of knowledge, and those who allow pressure of work or expenses of travelling a reasonable distance to prevent them attending these meetings will be standing in their own light. Farmers, their wives and daughters, should attend as far as possible. A farmer once asked his neighbor, who was trying to induce him to attend an institute meeting, "What is the use of going? What can I learn about farming?" The reply was: "You might learn first how many things there are about farming that you do not know." So with butter-making, while there are many excellent butter-makers, very few, if any, know all there is to know, and in fact those who produce the best article are usually the ones most anxious to learn something more. Most, if not all, the members of the Association are anxious to secure an inspector paid by the Provincial Government. Now, when a line of procedure is mapped out, and it is shown that an inspector is needed, there is little doubt that assistance will be given. Let the Association make an earnest effort to increase its membership; define a policy, then, work for its general adoption. The idea, however, of a government official to inspect every package or basket of farmer's butter brought to the country towns is not practicable. In some places the merchants propose doing this at their own expense.

Still more appreciated:—The Breeder's Gazette of recent date says:—"Such cattle as are now quoted at \$5.00 to \$5.25 were this time last year selling at \$4.00 to \$4.25. The difference between present prices and prices of a year ago for common and medium grades are less marked—being about fifty cents per 100 lbs." Such is the trend of the business throughout the continent. Only the best is good enough.

Marchmont Shorthorns.

One fine day recently a representative of the ADVOCATE set out to visit the Marchmont Farm, seven miles north of the city of Winnipeg. Arriving, as the city visitor has the reputation of doing, about meal time, he, of course, enjoyed the hospitality of the proprietor, Mr. W. S. Lister. Mr. Lister is a man comparatively young in years but ripe in information on general matters, and stock especially. Although but a short time in the business, he has some very fine animals. His sales of young bulls have been decidedly encouraging. At the head of the herd is Lancer, a good two-year-old roan bull, bred by Sylvester Campbell, Kinellar, Scotland, imported by Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont. Lancer is a fine, heavily quartered, thick fleshed, short legged fellow, with an almost faultless head and horns, and grand flank. He should prove an excellent stock getter, for as well as having individual excellence he is of an excellent family. In the yards there were some thirty pure-bred animals, many of them worthy of special notice. Heliotrope, the winner of first prize at the Industrial Exhibition, at Toronto, in 1887, is a light roan cow of great merit. Dalton McCarthy, M. P., once refused \$1,200 for her. She was imported from the Kinellar herd by the Hon. H. M. Cochrane. Although in only fair condition, or perhaps not quite that, she is a massive cow, with well sprung ribs, good level back, an excellent bottom line, and a very fine head and neck. She is in fact a typical Shorthorn, and should prove a good investment. Rose of Vermont, also a Kinellar cow, imported by Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., is deep set and well quartered, but a little light in the flank, and has not as fine a head and neck as Heliotrope. Lady Audly is a light roan heifer and a truly grand one. She handles exceedingly well, and carries the flesh in the most profitable places. Lady Audly won first as a three-year-old at Portage la Prairie last fall in strong competition. Clementina's Gem is a dark red cow of good quality, also imported by Arthur Johnston from the Kinellar herd. She is very straight, thick fleshed and has a superb neck, but is a trifle coarse in the head and horns, a failing by the way that this herd is on the whole comparatively free from. Daisy Earls is a magnificent two-year-old heifer, a dark red in color, has great breadth and depth and a straight top and bottom. She will doubtless make her mark in the show rings this fall. Mina Rose is a heifer of the same age and color, and while not equal to Daisy Earls, will make a good animal when matured. Lilly Etta is a very promising one-year-old heifer, and will be heard from at no distant date if she prospers in the future as she has done in the past. Five young bulls fit for service are in the yards. Specially worthy of notice among them is Golden Baron, a roan, bred by Mr. Johnston, and extra good all round, except a little lacking in the fore rib. All the bulls offered for sale are bred from imported stock. Mr Lister has also a few Clydesdale mares and purposes breeding this class of horses.

Sheep that were a drag in the market two years since are now sought by buyers in every direction.

Good milk cannot be made from poor feed, only good clover hay with good grain ration added can produce the proper quality of butter and milk.

Horse Breeding in Manitoba.

While horses are produced in large numbers throughout the Province, horse breeding may still be said to be at a very low ebb. A horse may be bought for sixty or seventy dollars if a half broken broncho will fill the bill, but a really good pair of farm horses are worth from three to five hundred dollars. It would seem then that the question of what kind of horse to breed might be readily answered. Let a farmer breed fifty horses of each of the various classes and he will realize more profit from draught horses than any other class. At twenty to twenty-four months they may be put at light work, and by the time they are the best marketable age will have paid for themselves, so that the price received will be largely, and in many instances, all profit. The instances are rare in which the ordinary farmer has kept an ideal in view or bred with any direct purpose. For instance, a mare is bred to a pure-bred Percheron, her filly is then in all probability bred to a thoroughbred, and by the time the result of this cross is old enough to breed, a friend of the owner has perhaps a stallion colt of no special line of breeding, and another cross is made. Sometimes even an ass is used, but nature asserts herself and will allow of no further transgressions of her laws. It is certainly wisdom to select a sire of individual worth, but if he is a child of chance rather than a scion of a good family, have nothing whatever to do with him. There has doubtless been difficulty in securing good sires in the past, but this should not be the case from this time forward; as in this, as in most other respects, Manitoba keeps close up to the band wagon. Good animals cater to and educate the taste of the best classes of citizens, and the higher and more refined the thoughts of the people, the better will be the demand for first-class articles and animals, whether they be a necessity or a luxury. There is in fact every argument in favor of breeding for a purpose, and no argument in favor of miscellaneous breeding. It must not be inferred from this, however, that draught horses, and draught horses only, should be bred. There is plenty of room for good, stylish, showy horses of the Cleveland Bay or French Coach type, and many mares may be bred to a horse of this stamp that it would be unwise to attempt to breed draught horses from. Thoroughbred horses, too, are useful in their place, and should not be discouraged, but the point to be borne in mind is, follow a line of breeding with persistency, as a step aside will, in all probability, prove two steps backwards. A mare ten hundred or under, if bred to a strong, well-made thoroughbred, might produce a very fine driver. When the offspring is old enough to breed, if a mare, should be bred in the same line, selecting a sire that has not her defects. By this means a type is established, and the breeder has some knowledge of what he may expect the progeny to be. While good carriage and road horses may be bred from mares weighing fifteen hundred, or even more. It will not be found profitable, generally, to breed such to light horses. A good, strong colt or young horse, of the heavy breeds, is always saleable, even if he happens to have a splint or some other slight eyesore, but a driver must be free from any such defect.

Every draft sire should have round, wide set, ample hoots, and be able to step out with that long, steady stride which is so essential in all horses which have to perform long journeys in front of a heavy load.