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front of the bull which beat him at the Royal. Both decisions are sound, an evidence that animals may alter greatly in their showyard appearance.

A most important meeting in connection with the Ayrshire breed was held in the Board Room in the show-yard on Tuesday afternoon. It was the result of a memorial addressed to the Directors of the Highland Society by certain breeders of this class of stock. There was a very large attendance. The object of the memorialists is to get the basis on which Ayrshires are judged made parallel with the purposes for which the breed is intended, viz., the production of milk. It is admitted that a good many prize heifers and cows are very unprofitable in the dairy, but so eager are certain breeders to win prizes that the fancy points of a tight, level vessel and short teats are still able to command sufficient support among patrons of the breed. It is to be hoped some good will come out of the conference, although the outlook is not too hopeful. The milk stockmen are very much dissatisfied that any such memorial should have been presented, or any movement initiated in favor of reform. The movement, however, has behind it the clear needs of the breed for commercial dairy purposes, and in these days this is a momentum which in the end will carry to certain victory.

CLYDESDALES were shown in goodly numbers, and, except in one class, were admitted to have been very well judged. The champion stallion was Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery's Scottish Crest 13183, first in the two-year-old class. He was bred by Messrs. Wright & Sons, Silloth, and was got by Baron's Pride, out of Seabreeze 15902, a notable mare of a notable race in Cumberland. This colt is thick, solid, and of great substance, with short legs, strong, flat bones, and a good mover. He has not before been shown, except as a foal. He is a colt dark-colored in body, but having a good deal of white about his feet and legs. The champion female was Mr. John-Ernest Kerr's grand mare Pyrene, also got by Baron's Pride, champion at Edinburgh and Glasgow this year, and first last year in the yeld mare class at the H. & A. S. Show at Glasgow. She is a thick, low-set, bay mare, with capital feet and legs. Mr. Kerr had first in the brood-mare class with the handome black mare Chester Princess 1637; first in the three-year-old class with the unbeaten three-year-old of this season, Veronique, and first with the yearling filly, Marilla, which was first at Kilmarnock, and is regarded as one of the finest animals of the breed exhibited this year. The first, second, third and fourth aged stallions were, respectively, Baron's Best, Baron of Buchlyvie, Baron's Voucher, and Blackheath, all sons of Baron's Pride. A good many favored Baron o' Buchlyvie for first honors, and another fine horse in the class, Mr. Wm. Renwick's Margrave 12240, a handsome bay four-year-old, by Hiawatha, for second place. He was, however, placed fifth. In the three-year-old class the winner was another Montgomery horse, Warlabby 12779, a very stylish bay colt, with close movement, got by Rozelle, a son of Baron's Pride. Mr. Wm. Clark, Netherlea, Cathcart, who owns Baron's Best, was second with Dunnydeer 12557, a capital colt by Sir Hugo. Messrs. Montgomery were third with Baron Winsome 12475, a thick, strong-boned colt, by Baron's Pride, and champion at Edinburgh when a two-year-old. He is a right good sort for the Australian market, but has been already hired, like many more, for 1907. M. H. B. Marshall, of Rachan, Broughton, was second in the two-year-old class with the Edinburgh winner, Royal Choice 13165, a son of Everlasting, and a nice, sweet-boned colt. The same owner was first with the two-year-old filly, Baron's Brilliant, a beauty, of great weight and good action, by Baron's Pride. The first, second and third yearling colts were all owned by Messrs. Montgomery, the first being the Baron's Pride colt which won at Ayr, and the second and third were, respectively, by Everlasting and Royal Edward, sons of the champion sire. The only first-prize winner in the show not got by Baron's Pride or his son, was Mr. Robert Park's magnificent big mare, Floradora 16295, got by Prince of Brunstane 9977, and unbeaten last year. She was first in the yeld-mare class, and is a mare with very fine action. She is own sister to the celebrated breeding horse Marmion, sire of the Cawdor-Cup champion of 1905. This year that honor goes to Pyrene, which last year stood reserve.

Quite a number of Canadians were at the show, as well as gentlemen from New Zealand and other colonies. Some of the New Zealand men are not much enamoured of the present-day Clydesdale. They prefer the kind of animal in favor in Scotland 40 or 50 years ago. We still occasionally meet that kind, but they are not at the top, and are not much in favor with breeders. Mr. Robt. Ness, Howick, Que., sails on Saturday with a capital selection of Clydesdale stallions. He has purchased them out of several of the foremost studs in Scotland, and among them are some that will give a good account of themselves in Canadian show-yards. About a fortnight hence

many other shippers will be making tracks hence. They are buying cautiously, and not hurrying. Mr. William Duthie, Collynie, is not with us this year at the Highland. He sailed for Canada a week ago, and is, I believe, to judge Shorthorns at Toronto. Canadians have a treat in store to meet the "Short-horn King." We have only one William Duthie, and we love him, but do not grudge him on loan to our friends on the other side of the water.

"SCOTLAND YET."

July 29, 1906.

Canadian Store Cattle.

HON. SYDNEY FISHER WRITES OF CANADIAN CATTLE TO BRITISH SOCIETY.

The following communication was recently sent to P. L. Gray, Edinburgh, Scotland, a member of the executive of the Free Importation Canadian Cattle Association of Great Britain, and deals fully with the condition of the Canadian herds:

Department of Agriculture, Canada, Minister's Office, Ottawa, June 9th, 1906.

Mr. Patrick L. Gray, 27 Downie-terrace, Murrayfield, Edinburgh, Scotland:

Dear Mr. Gray,—I duly received your letter of May 12th, in which you invite my attention to the statements made in the House of Commons by Sir Edward Strachey and Mr. Walter Long. I note that Sir Edward Strachey withdrew his statement that "foot-and-mouth disease and pleuro-pneumonia are rife in the United States." I also note Mr. Long's reference to Mr. Cairns' statement, quoting me as saying that contagious pleuro-pneumonia is unknown in Canada. An important version of Mr. Long's statement, as given by you, is the following: "There was all the difference



Photo by

Buscot Victor.

G. H. Parsons.

Two-year-old Shorthorn bull, and champion, Notts County Show, England, 1906. Owned by Alex. Henderson, Farrington, Berks.

in the world between saying 'it does not exist' and saying 'I do not know of its existence.' There was evidence of the existence of the disease in many of the herds of Canada."

The following are the established facts with reference to the existence of these diseases in Canada and the United States: In the United States there has been no contagious pleuro-pneumonia for thirteen years. In the United States there had been no foot-and-mouth disease for the eighteen years previous to the fall of 1902, when the outbreak of that disease occurred in the New England States. The United States strictly quarantined the infected States, preventing the spread of the disease into other States, and in the course of a very few months completely stamped it out.

At the time of this outbreak the imperial authorities put an absolute prohibition for a few months on the importation of cattle coming from these States. When the United States had completely stamped out the disease, the imperial authorities removed that prohibition, and acknowledged that the disease was stamped out. Canada acted with the imperial authorities in quarantining absolutely these States during the time the imperial authorities quarantined them. No foot-and-mouth disease was introduced into Canada. We removed our quarantine soon after the imperial authorities removed theirs, being, like them, absolutely sure that the disease had been absolutely stamped out. The imperial authorities were to such a degree satisfied, as we were, with the efficiency of the United States Animal Husbandry Bureau's service that, although the disease was in the New England States, they did not prohibit the importation of cattle from New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other United States ports, nor did we prohibit the importation of animals from the other unquarantined States along our frontier; thus showing that both we and they were perfectly satisfied with the

efficiency of the United States inspection and animal diseases supervision. Our action was entirely justified by the fact that there was no spread of the disease from the quarantined States into other parts of the United States; nor from any part of the United States into Great Britain or into Canada.

In Canada we have not had a case of foot-and-mouth disease for over twenty years. We never have had in Canada a case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, with the single exception of some animals which were imported from the United Kingdom in 1886, in which the disease was discovered while they were in quarantine at Levis, near Quebec, where they were all slaughtered in quarantine. The finding of the British experts with reference to the animals complained of in 1892 was that there was "a close resemblance (to contagious pleuro-pneumonia), amounting to practical identity." Our own experts, some of them being of the highest standing in science in the veterinary world, were permitted to examine the lungs of the animals in question. They contended that these were not cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, but of an affection of the lungs, commonly called transit pneumonia. If the home experts were right in their finding, these cases must have been something in the nature of a scientific freak in the occurrence of the disease. In view of this discrepancy of opinion, and the exceptional circumstances of the case, the Canadian Government suggested to the Home Government that they send a commission of their official experts to Canada to trace these particular importations and their original source, and investigate on the spot the question of existence or non-existence of the disease, the Canadian Government to pay all expenses. This offer was not entertained.

Previous to the imposition of the embargo, between 1880 and 1892, there had been landed in Great Britain about one and one-half million head of Canadian cattle, in which no case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia had been found. Since the imposition of the embargo, in

November, 1892, up to the beginning of the present fiscal year, there have been exported to Great Britain considerably over a million and a half head, in which the watchful British inspectors have found no trace of this disease. It is an absolute fact, acknowledged by the best British veterinary authorities, and at various times by the heads of the British Department of Agriculture, that no pleuro-pneumonia exists in Canada, nor has it existed since 1892.

Contagious pleuro-pneumonia has been stamped out in countries where it has occurred only by means of extensive slaughter and a large expenditure of time and money on the part of the authorities. It is inconceivable that if the disease existed in 1892 in Canada it should have spontaneously disappeared, and that the conditions since acknowledged by the imperial authorities to exist should have been brought about without any action on the part of the Canadian Government. I note from your letter that Sir Edward Strachey was forced, in the House of Commons, to withdraw the statement which he had previously made in regard to the existence of the disease in the United States. This is in itself a pretty emphatic reply to Mr. Long, in so far as it applies to the latter's assertions. I venture to say that, in the light of the facts as stated in my present letter, Mr. Walter Long's statement, as quoted by you, is entirely unjustified. I read his statements rather to mean a reference to the old dispute in 1892, as between the Canadian authorities and imperial authorities on the exact nature of the disease in the animals slaughtered in 1892, when advantage was taken of this dispute to put the embargo on, first by order-in-council, and afterwards to confirm that action in 1896, by the act of the Imperial Parliament. It, therefore, appears that contagious pleuro-pneumonia does not exist, and never has existed in Canada; and that the statement ascribed to me by Mr. Cairns, that this disease is "unknown in Canada," is borne out by the facts.

SYDNEY FISHER.

A Real Pleasure.

Mr. Robert H. Everest, Newmarket, Ont., writes: "Enclosed please find P. O. order for my subscription in full to 'The Farmer's Advocate.' Though I have not been in the business of farming for the past four years, I take just as much pleasure in reading over the pages of 'The Farmer's Advocate' as ever."