



SWEEPSTAKES HERD OF HEREFORDS, EDMONTON EXHIBITION, JULY 1ST, 1903.

OWNED BY JAS. TOUGH, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

the reserve being Mr. Peter Coats' Holmer '22290, from Clifford Henford. The female champion was Mr. Thompson's two-year-old heifer, Bonnie Mary. Devons and South Devons were not as strongly represented as they have sometimes been in past years, when the show was in the south of England. The former are well known; the latter are a taller and bigger race of cattle, a little high on the leg, but carrying much wealth of flesh.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle are rapidly conquering English territory, and this year they made a very strong exhibit at this show. The numbers shown were quite unexpected so far from home, but the black polled breed is very popular in the south. The championship of the breed went to Mr. T. H. Bambridge, Eshott, Felton, for the celebrated bull Maramere 18160, bred by Mr. McLaren, Auchnaguirie, Aberfeldy, and got by the famous Delamere. The reserve was the first-prize two-year-old bull, Mr. W. B. Greenfield's, from Haynes Park, Bedford. This bull is named Quinton of Haynes 19773, and except for a little plainness in the head and weakness in the hocks, he is perhaps the best bull of his age seen for a long time. The best female of the breed was Mr. R. W. Hudson's Effulgent of Danesfield 28617, a four-year-old cow, and a very good one. The reserve was Lord Strathmore's first-prize yearling heifer, Vintage of Glamis, a bonnie one. She was followed in her class by another heifer from Glamis, named Etotic of Glamis, which may yet beat her.

Galloways have not often been as numerous as they are on the present occasion. Mr. H. C. Stephens, Cholderton, Salisbury, was first with Jasper 8162, a good strong bull. Mr. John Cunningham, Tarbreoch, Dalbeattie, had first and second for bull storks; first and com. for cows; and second and fourth for heifers. The Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Robert Jardine, Bart., of Castlemilk, Lockerbie, and Mr. William Barbour, Troquhain, New Galloway, were also prizewinners. The bull owned by the last named, MacKenzie of Kilquhanity, was placed third in the old class, and is one of the best shown. He is now a three-year-old.

Ayrshires are far from home and not at all numerous. Those forward are, however, quite satisfactory. Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright, shows most, and is successful with a very good cow in milk, bred by Mr. Robert Woodburn, Holehouse, Galston. Mr. James Howie, Hillhouse, Kilmarnock, shows a lot of good stock. His winning bull, Not Likely of Hillhouse 4469, has never been beaten. Lt.-Colonel Ferguson Buchanan, of Auchterlorie, is the other exhibitor of Ayrshires. He has taken a first prize. "SCOTLAND YET."

25th June, 1903.

Hints to Beginners.

BY T. SPEERS, OAK LAKE.

In breeding beef cattle, the points upon which we should lay most stress are: first, constitution; second, quality; and, third, all the size we can get without losing sight of quality. To have a good feeder we must have constitution. To lead the show, or get the top price, we must have quality, and then the larger the better. I would say to any young beginner, in speaking of Short-horns: Don't be led away by any color craze. Red, white and roan are all good colors. If you are starting to breed Shorthorn cattle, go to some reliable breeder and try to select something good to begin with. Feed them well, and breed the females to the best bulls you can find. Should you not have a bull of your own, do not neglect the latter matter, even if you have to send the cows twenty or thirty miles for service. Attend diligently to these matters, and the chances are that in ten years you will have good cattle to show and sell, and the men who want

agricultural education of such importance. The result of the stock-judging demonstrations held in Manitoba last winter led us to believe that the farmers of that Province were as ready for and as anxious to receive good practical instruction in live stock as any place on this continent, and the outcome of the meetings in the sunny territory of the West makes it certain that this feature of agricultural education must not be neglected in future.

Stock-raising in B. C.

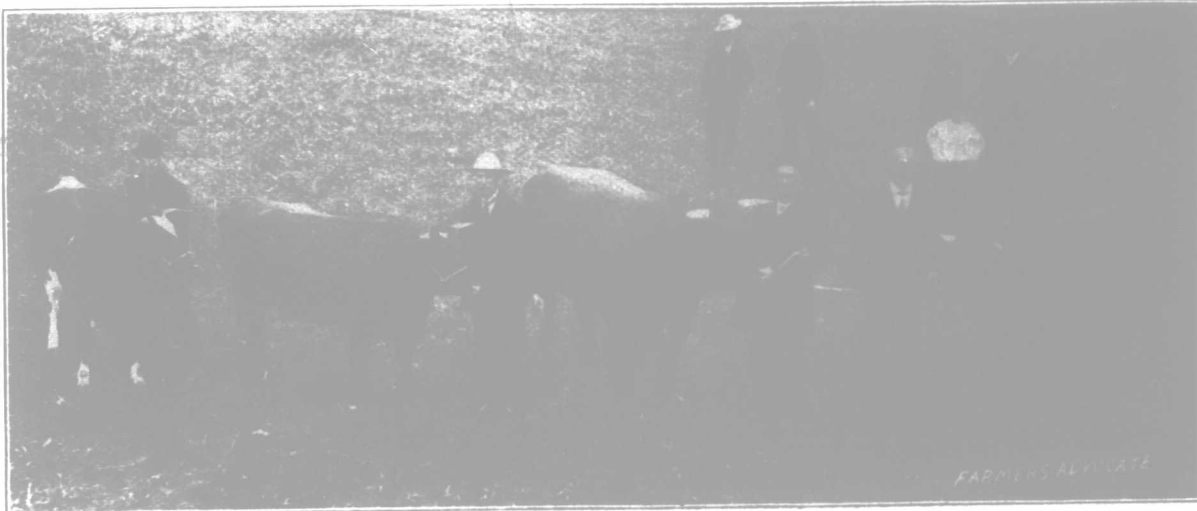
ADVANTAGES OF THE LOWER FRASER VALLEY AS A HOME FOR PURE-BRED STOCK.

When we come to take into consideration the smallness of the area of the British Isles, it almost passes comprehension to find that it has been the cradle of the live-stock of the farm, and still continues so to be.

Divergencies have arisen, and will doubtless do so again and again, but the fact remains that to keep up the true symmetrical type of the animal, recourse must be had to the parent strain from the home of original production. In discussing this subject it might be profitable to consider whether that portion of British Columbia called the Lower Fraser Valley does or does not possess both soil and climate which simulate very closely those portions of the British Isles from which have sprung the progenitors of nearly all the live-stock of the farm, and of which the Anglo-Saxon race is so justly proud.

The answer, to my mind, can only be in the affirmative, and under such conditions British Columbia must sooner or later become the cradle for animals which will rival those of the mother country in type, size and quality, and thus make it an imperative necessity for those breeders in other portions of the North American continent, where long, rigorous winters prevail, coupled with extreme debilitating heat in the summer, to come to British Columbia for new and vigorous blood wherewith to keep their animals up to the original type of excellence. It may also follow that the Australasian colonies will find it to their interest to do likewise. The immutability of impress of soil and climate on both man and beast is a stern and unalterable decree, which must be admitted by all who are not wilfully blinded by prejudice. In the not very distant future, British Columbia will be an important factor in the production of the live-stock of the farm, in its most superlative excellence. Hitherto farming in this Province has had but little encouragement from those whose duty it was to foster it, but the time has come when imperative necessity demands that it shall receive the attention and assistance its paramount importance warrants. The laissez faire of past governments has gone, never to return, and the urgency of the agricultural potentialities of the Province will not admit of any further dolce far niente business to prevail, but requires that a strenuous forward policy of active development be inaugurated on very practical lines.

The development of agriculture in British Columbia is the pressing necessity of the moment, and any man who attempts to hinder that progress, either by implication or overt act, is a direct enemy to his country, and should be treated as such. The lumbermen, the cannerymen, the mining men and charter mongers have one and all exploited the public domain of British Columbia to an unwarrantable degree, and in many instances to its detriment, but the time has now come for the farmer to claim his rights and privileges, and demand them in the name of public necessity. The first right of man is the right to live, and as the land is the heritage of the people, bequeathed by the Almighty for man's subsistence, with the proviso that it should be cultivated—for only by the sweat of his brow should he live—



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OWNED BY P. TALBOT & SON, LACOMBE, ALBERTA. (SEE GOSSIP, PAGE 797.)