

**Why Canadian Records are Not Recognized by the U. S. Authorities.**

We announced in the December 15th issue of the *ADVOCATE* the result of the negotiations between the Dominion and United States Governments, through the Imperial authorities, regarding the recognition of our live stock records by the U. S. authorities. We give herewith a copy of the report of the Minister of Agriculture to His Excellency in Council, and also a copy of the reply containing the decision of the U. S. Treasury Department in answer to the requests made. It is not pretended that the Canadian standards are not up to the mark, but the Canadian books were left out simply because it was "the wish of the different Live Stock Associations in the United States."

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

The undersigned has the honor to report that:—He has been moved by representations made by the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization of the House of Commons, during the last session, and also by representations made to him by a deputation from the several Live Stock Associations of the Dominion, to call the attention of Your Excellency to the United States Treasury Orders relative to the importation of pedigree stock into the United States.

The Orders issued in January and May, 1892, and in March, 1893, contain lists of Herd Books recognized and published in the United Kingdom, the Colony of New Zealand, the Turkish Empire, France, Belgium, Germany, Algeria and other places, while the Canadian Herd and Stud Books are omitted.

The omission of the Canadian Herd and Stud Books, which previously had always been officially recognized by the United States Customs authorities, has caused surprise and disappointment to breeders of stock in Canada, the result of such action being that no pure-bred stock from Canada could be admitted into that country, from the date of such omission, without having been previously registered in records kept in the United States.

It was intimated to the undersigned by the deputation from the several Live Stock Associations of Canada, above referred to, that the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the Hon. Charles Foster, on being communicated with on the subject, admitted that the Canadian books had been left out, for the reason, not that the standards of the Canadian Stud and Herd Books were not up to the desired mark, but that such was the wish of the different Live Stock Associations of the United States.

It has been represented to the undersigned that the standard of the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book is even higher than that of the United States.

The Shorthorn Breeders' Association of the United States recognizes the Dominion Herd Book and permits transfers from it for registration in the United States.

The same may be stated as regards the Dominion Clydesdale Stud Book.

The omission in the Orders of the United States Treasury Department, mentioned, in view of the facts stated, is found to be unjustly discriminating in its relations to Canada.

The delegation of gentlemen interested in the different Live Stock Associations of the Dominion urge that representations be made by Your Excellency, through the British Minister at Washington, to obtain, if possible, an amendment of the Orders of the United States Treasury Department, in such way as to place the Canadian Herd and Stud Books in the same position as those of other countries, and the British Colony of New Zealand, as respects recognition of standards of excellence, as formerly.

The undersigned, therefore, recommends that Her Majesty's Minister at Washington be requested to make representations in the sense of this report, if approved, to the proper officer.

The whole respectfully submitted.

A. R. ANGERS,  
Minister of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture,  
Ottawa, 10th August, 1894.

MR. GOSCHEN TO THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.  
Washington, 25th Oct., 1894.

My Lord,—On the receipt of despatch No. 43, of the 6th ultimo, respecting the omission of Canadian Herd and Stud Books from lists of recognized Herd and Stud Book contained in Orders issued by the U. S. Treasury, relative to the importation of pedigree stock, I immediately wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, and while asking for an explanation of the omission, expressed the hope that the books in question might obtain his official recognition, which has heretofore been granted to them in the United States.

I have now the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury in reply, which contains a statement made by the Secretary of Agriculture in explanation of the omission in question.

Your Excellency will perceive from this statement that there is apparently no discrimination against Canada in the rules laid down in the Department of Agriculture with regard to the registration of stock, and that if Canada has any pure-bred stock which originates in the Dominion, and the record books are brought to the attention of that Department, they would be considered and accepted

or rejected in the same principles as those applied to the record books of any other country.

I should be much obliged if Your Excellency would inform me whether the explanation given by the Agricultural Department is satisfactory to your Government, or whether they have any further considerations to urge such as would be likely to induce the United States Government to modify their rules with regard to this subject.

I have, etc.,  
W. E. GOSCHEN.

FROM THE U. S. SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.  
Treasury Department, Oct., 16, 1894.

Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 14th ultimo, I have to state that the Department has received from the Secretary of Agriculture the following explanation of the omission:—

"It was decided, after full consideration, that no registers of the American Continent should be recognized except those of associations located in the U. S., unless such registers were for breeds of stock originating in the country where the record was established. There are, consequently, no South American, Central American, Mexican or Canadian registers on the list. There is no special discrimination against Canada. If Canada has any breed of stock which originated in that country, and the record books are brought to the attention of this Department, they should be considered and accepted or rejected on the same principles which are applied to the record books of any other country. If their breeds are all of European or U. S. origin, the breeding of the animals should be decided by European and U. S. record books.

"The registration in a U. S. Association causes no hardship to the Canadian breeder of pure-bred stock. As is admitted in the report of the Privy Council, the principal associations of Canada and the U. S. recognize each others' registers and permit transfers of pedigree under proper regulations and supervision. There is no delay or difficulty attending the matter if the breeding is all right. I have heard of no case where registry has been refused to Canadian stock which was properly vouched for, nor do I believe that such could occur. The Associations have their fixed and printed requirements for registration, and when those requirements are complied with the registration could not be refused."

S. WIKE, Acting Secretary.  
MR. W. E. GOSCHEN.

**The Outlook for Canadian Dairying.**

SIR,—I consider the outlook for the dairy business a fairly satisfactory one. The prices of butter and cheese have, in a great measure, escaped the general depreciation in the values of farm products. Throughout Canada, the farmers have been increasing their output of milk by enlarging the capacity of the individual cows, by keeping more cows per farm, and by feeding these at less cost per head, through the growth of bulky, nutritious, cheap fodders. Indian corn is the main one of these, and horse beans (notwithstanding the lack of success which has attended the experiment of growing the crop in the hands of some Ontario farmers) are becoming a valuable supplement to Indian corn fodder. On the Experimental Farm here during the past season we had over twelve tons, green weight, of horse beans per acre, and that on a hardly suitable piece of ground, in an unfavorable season. In all the provinces of Canada, dairying is making substantial progress.

ONTARIO.—Notwithstanding the dry weather of August, with its consequent short pastures and shrinkage of milk, the output of cheese will be larger than that of last year. Throughout the season there has been a general averaging up of the quality in the districts that have been most backward. The winter dairying movement is making rapid headway. Although I have not the exact data available, I think probably fifty winter butter-making factories will be in operation in places where cheese was made during the summer. This is a speedy and yet solid outgrowth from the two solitary Dominion Dairy Stations started under the care of the Dairy Commissioner in the fall of 1891. The Dairy School at Guelph is reported as having a full class of students, and the influence of these throughout the Province will be such as to maintain a further improvement in the quality of the cheese and butter. A new Dairy School, being the first branch in the Agricultural Department of the School of Agriculture and Mining at Kingston, was lately opened. It is under the direction of the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, with Mr. J. A. Ruddick in personal charge as superintendent, and Mr. L. A. Zufelt and others as assistants.

QUEBEC.—The inspectors of the syndicates of cheese factories and creameries throughout the Province have been doing capital work, and the quality of the cheese from the Province shows a marked improvement over that of former years. The need of the cheese business in Quebec is that in many places several small factories should be consolidated into one well-built, well-equipped, well-managed factory, supported by from 750 to 1,000 cows.

The creameries throughout Quebec have had a fair output, but the low prices and dull tone which have prevailed in the British butter markets have left the prices for finest creamery butter, on this side,

lower than usual. It seems necessary to the success of the creamery movement in Canada, that larger and adequate cold storage accommodation be provided within easy reach of the several creameries. The British market refuses to pay more than a third-rate price for any butter which is stale or off-flavored, and during recent years the price from May till October has been too low to permit our shippers or creamerymen to accept them and hold their own. Where butter is held at or about the freezing point from within a day or two after it is made, it might be put on the British market in excellent condition during October, November and December, before the supplies from New Zealand arrive, and before the winter-made butter from Canada could reach the British consumer. The Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe is still doing excellent work, and the outlook is that it will pass as many students through its courses this winter as it did last year, when the number was 268. A new winter dairying station has been started at Lennoxville, Que. The winter dairying movement has been fostered by the Provincial Government through grants equal to:—

Five cents per 100 lbs. for milk supplied to a butter factory during November; 10 cents per 100 lbs. for milk supplied to a butter factory during December, and 15 cents per 100 lbs. for milk supplied to a butter factory during January.

In all the Maritime Provinces co-operative dairying has now obtained a firm foothold.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—A Dairy School was conducted at Sussex, N. B., last spring, for instruction in cheesemaking. Mr. J. E. Hopkins, of the Dairy Commissioner's staff, was in charge. As a result of the instructions given there, followed up by the work of the travelling instructor for the Provincial Government of New Brunswick, the quality of the cheese from that Province was very much improved. A travelling dairy was sent throughout the Province from the Dairying Service of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. It visited some sixty-eight places, and the Provincial Dairy Instructor is continuing similar work on behalf of the Provincial Government.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Many new cheese factories and creameries were erected and operated during the year. The Provincial Government made provision for paying a bonus of \$400 to two new and first factories in every county, payments to be spread over two or three years. The Dominion Dairy Station is being continued at Nappan, N. S., and butter is being made there throughout the present winter.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—From the modest and timid beginning, with one Dairy Station in 1891, the work of the Dairying Service has grown until during 1894 sixteen cheese factories and two creameries were run during the summer, and three creameries are being run during the winter. The value of the output from these factories for the season will be about \$100,000.00. The growing of fodder corn for cattle, which was almost unknown in 1890, is becoming general among the farmers of the Island. Horse beans do well where they have been tried, and coming years are likely to find Prince Edward Island producing as large quantities of cheese and butter per square mile as any county or other province in the Dominion.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.—Two travelling dairies were maintained as agencies of the Dairying Service in the western part of Canada. A creamery was also managed at Moose Jaw, N. W. T., as a Dairy Station. Notwithstanding the hot, dry weather, which fairly parched the crops and pastures, a fair supply of milk and cream was furnished by the patrons, and the probabilities are that the quantity will be doubled next year, and will reach at the flush of the season about 600 pounds of butter per day.

Through the Manitoba Dairy Association and the Central Farmers' Institute, the Provincial Government gave help to the maintenance, for a short time, of a provincial travelling dairy.

GENERAL.—As competition from all quarters increases, the prices of cheese and butter may be pushed somewhat lower than they have been; but at the present time the consumptive demand for the finest qualities of these appears to be increasing faster than the means of supplying it.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON, Dairy Commissioner.

**A Big Load of Wheat.**

A novel way of raising the wheat market is described in the *Carberry News*, of a recent issue, as follows:

"Farmers often talk of hauling big loads of wheat to market, and often 100 to 150 bushels were brought from Petrel. But Wellwood now carries off the palm, and Thomas McGregor is the man who brought in one load of wheat which weighed 500 bushels, or the largest load ever brought to Carberry market. For fear some doubting farmer would say this was an exaggeration, we will explain. Mr. McGregor loaded up seven wagons, hooked them all together and hitched on his traction engine, with a supply of wood and a well-filled tank of water, and soon came rattling into town, a distance of 13 miles. The buyers swooped down on him, like so many hawks on a chicken, with their usual bid of 38 cents. Tom was no chick, and the bid was no good. He asked 40. Soon 39 and 40 was offered, but Tom rattled along, and it is said that an advance on the price was paid. However, J. J. Armstrong got the load, and Mr. McGregor realized about \$18 more than if he had hauled it in in single loads."