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THE DOMINION.

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The Highest Authority on Cheesemaking.

The making of good cheese and the success of Canadian agriculture bear a somewhat close relationship. This is true in a larger measure than at first consideration might be supposed. Were it not for the fact that our cheese is good, we could not have shipped, at a paying price, some \$20,000,000 worth to Britain last year, because it would not have been wanted. It is the quality that counts, and the more of it our cheesemakers get into their goods, the more can they sell and the better will be the price. Probably the chief reason why Canadians do not eat more cheese is that they do not have the best grades set before them. Good cheese is not only a substantial and economical article of food, but a luxury as well, whereas a poor quality of cheese is more likely to be thrown aside than eaten, and hinders the demand for more. It is, therefore, of great importance that the general average quality of our cheese be raised, and that this go hand-in-hand with an increased production. That the cheesemaking industry is good for a people we have much evidence. Where can be found more universal evidences of thrift than in a district where cheesemaking has been the chief industry? Probably in no other counties of Ontario can better barns, houses, fences, and dairy herds be found than in Oxford and Perth, where Canadian cheesemaking had its origin and continues to the present day. The same may be said in portions of Eastern Ontario that are too rough to succeed well without the cow, and in Prince Edward Island the cheese industry since it became established has promoted the agricultural interests as never before. We are compelled to recognize the fact that financial prosperity

from different sources is not equally advantageous. To discover a gold mine may place an individual in comfortable or even luxurious circumstances, but it will not, as a rule, go far towards developing his thrift or manhood. It is often charged against dairying in any of its forms that it is excessively slavish and engaging in its demands, but it is only by results that the true estimate of any calling can be formed, and where can we find a more substantially comfortable class of citizens in mind and body than the prosperous factory-patron or cheesemaker, whose prosperity depends upon and has grown out of his personal effort? Nor is the necessary personal effort confined to hard work, but close study, observation and experiment also play an important part in the success of dairying, the development of the dairyman and the prosperity of agriculture. Had it not been for these qualities of intelligent thrift and studiousness on the part of those of our cheesemakers who exhibited cheese at the Pan-American we could not have published the proud record of Canadian cheese as we did in last issue of the "Farmer's Advocate."

It was no insignificant accomplishment that our cheesemakers achieved in that Pan-American test, and it is of great value to cheesemakers generally to learn some of the chief points and practices observed in making the cheese. Makers and others in touch with the cheese industry will count it a privilege to read in the dairy department this issue how the cheese was made and cured. These successful makers are to be congratulated, as they proved themselves able to do fine work, and in some cases with defective raw material, in very unfavorable weather conditions and with curing-rooms that would spoil completely anything but well-made, clean-flavored cheese.

STOCK.

The Canadian Quarantine.

"The importance of this demand to our livestock breeders does not need to be emphasized. The stoppage for the time being of the demand from South America, coupled with the fact that there has not existed for many years past so large a demand for pedigree cattle in the States and Canada, as shown by the eminently satisfactory results of the sales that have been held in those countries during the present year, afford proof of its value. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that so far as is consistent with the safety of the health of the Canadian herds and flocks, all barriers that prevent or in any degree interfere with the free transference of pedigree cattle and sheep from hence to those other markets wherein there exists so large a demand is much to be deprecated. It is satisfactory that the 'Farmer's Advocate' should have thought proper to call attention to the needless length of the quarantine imposed upon imported cattle, which, under the present arrangements, extends to a period of ninety days. Our contemporary argues that whatever justification might have existed for this lengthened period of quarantine at its inception has long ago passed away, from the fact that there does not exist in the English herds any disease that renders this lengthened period of quarantine essential. But a still stronger argument is put forward in pointing out that under the scheme for carrying out the tuberculin test, the Canadian Government has now one of its own officials resident in this country, whose duty it is to test all animals purchased for Canada previously to their shipment. Assuming that all the cattle that passed the test for tuberculosis under Dr. J. G. Rutherford's direction are free from this disease, it says that the cattle selected in the first place at heavy expense by enterprising breeders having to run the gauntlet of rigid inspection, and then, after taking an ocean voyage of some ten days, in the name of common sense why should our breeders be put to the further cost and delay of three months' detention in quarantine? Tuberculosis they cannot have. Dr. Rutherford's test surely settles that. Pleuro is not here to catch, and, at the very outside, the period of incubation for foot-and-mouth disease does not run over twenty days, some authorities contending that only in exceptional cases does it extend over six days. Our contemporary concludes its remarks upon this matter by asking what else there is that will not show itself in less than half ninety days, presuming any germ could elude Dr. Rutherford's vigilance? Has not the Department faith in its official representative?"—(Farmer and Stockbreeder (England)).

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

Perfect fair weather throughout the week, the practically assured prospect of bumper crops, the fine condition of the exhibition grounds and speeding track, all contributed to render the Winnipeg Industrial, held July 29th to Aug. 2nd, a gratifying success. The attendance was large, the management exceedingly creditable to the officers and directors, and the grand-stand attractions the cleanest ever yet presented there. The live-stock show, especially in horses and the beef breeds of cattle, was strong in numbers and of high-class quality, the judge of the latter, Prof. Thos. Shaw, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, stating his opinion that no single State in the Union could make a better exhibit of these. A detailed report of the work of the judges, by members of our own staff, is given below.

HORSES.

CLYDESDALES.—The judging of the drafters at the Industrial always has an interested crowd of onlookers to agree with or criticize the action of the judges, and this year was no exception. The exhibit in the Clydesdale classes showed the renewed interest in the breeding of drafters, although the classes showed a wide divergence of ideas as to what constitutes the draft type or the ideal Clydesdale. In the four-year-old stallions competition was keen. Imported horses, stud veterans, and home-bred stuff all vied for the honors indicated by the possession of a red, blue or white ticket. The bloom and fitting of the horses varied a great deal. Some were just off the route, with large breeding records, others were there whose stud duties were exceeding light, and who consequently carried more flesh, not having had to bear the heat and burthen of the day. For show purposes, any animal should be fitted, yet not so much so as to unfit for breeding purposes if shown in a breeding class. Jno. Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont., and R. B. Ogilvie, Chicago, judged the horses and awarded the prizes. J. A. S. Macmillan's (Brandon) entry, Sir Christopher, the Clydesdale cup winner there, went to the front. He was certainly fitted, and carried himself well. He is by Sir Harry, out of Chrystabelle, and has a record as a showing performer; here he was considered as outstanding. The blue ticket went to the Carman horse, Shunk's General, a well-muscled, active horse, that if fitted would make a hard fight for first place. Third prize went to Prince Charles, a good, useful horse, dark brown in color, the property of Donald Ross, of Cypress River. Several good ones were unplaced, notably Aberdeen, Colquhoun and Beattie's entry, slightly off bloom, but fresh from the stud, and Brooklyn Boy, who, while not a winner here, is a getter of draft horses. Three-year-olds caused some thinking. Prince Stanley, the Mutch Bros., Lumsden, Assa., entry, being well thought of. While he moves well, with the promise of making a massive horse, he is hardly as wide in front as desired, and had to be content to play second fiddle to Dr. Swenerton's entry, a grandson of the noted old Macqueen. Rosemount was fitted to the top notch, and although a little short in the quarter, and might be straighter in his hind limbs, and in some eyes he is a shade light below the knee and hocks, yet had sufficient merit to carry him to the top, and later on to win the Clydesdale cup, the winner in the aged class being barred, having already won the cup at Brandon. Prince Bonnybridge was only able to get up to third place. He lacked draftiness when compared with the other horses, although he possesses quality and action equal to the first and second prize winners. Anent action in a draft horse, the gait at which they should excel is the walk, which should be fast, true and level, with no wobbling. A serious fault, to our minds, in one of the horses showing was that in the walk he carried his hind legs too far forward, considering the setting on of those members, and as a result, would lose power at draft work; not only so, but his length of stride gave him a tendency to wobble, which also means loss of power, either in the shafts or traces. In the two-year-old class, the judges found the winner in Baron Hendry, a son of Baron's Pride, a well-developed, strong-muscled colt, with plenty of bone of good quality. A worthy rival to the Macmillan horse was Lord Grandeur, from the stud of J. A. Turner, Millarville, Alta., a good sort that will stand more fitting, which would make him a strong candidate for first honors; he was hardly as good in his hind quarters as the Brandon horse. The third-prize colt was not finished, lacks middle, and looked raw; he needs developing. In the yearlings, the contest was very keen. Several of the colts had come together before, and winners in previous contests were not looked at, and vice versa. J. E. Smith's "Little Bobs" was picked as the winner, although one of the judges thought him a little strong in his hind legs. He is a blocky drafty colt, with bone and feather enough for any Scotchman. R. B. Ogilvie putting it as follows: "He possessed more Clydesdale character than all the others together." Frasers, of Emerson, put a strong candidate for honors into second place, a horse that would have been higher but