



Walter Winans' Miniature Pony, 24 Inches High.

To be at the International Horse Show, at Olympia, London, England, June 6th to 16th.

gradually the amount may be increased, and wheat bran added. In five or six weeks some sweet skimmed milk may be given, and the amount gradually increased daily, until, in three months, or so, it may be given freely three times a day, in place of new milk. The foal at this age, also, will be eating freely of grass, grains and bran.

At all times, pure, cold drinking water should be supplied. The foal should run out in a lot or grass paddock for exercise. The feeder should accustom it to be handled daily. Small quantities of nutritious food should be fed often, keeping all food vessels clean, and the foal should thrive and develop well."

The Beam and the Mote.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of May 12th, under the heading, "Our Scottish Letter," appeared the two following paragraphs:

AN UPSTART STUDBOOK.

"Recently, the press in this country has been invited by a gentleman resident in a remote town in the extreme South of England, to announce that a private affair of his own, called the 'Imperial Hunter Studbook,' has been placed by the Department at Ottawa on the list of studbooks, registration in which gives a title to free entry into Canada. It is difficult to believe that much inquiry was made into the nature of this so-called 'studbook' before this intimation was authorized to be made by your Department. If any individual resident anywhere in England can start a register of horses, call it by a high-sounding title, and get it placed upon your Department's list, there is no use for breed societies. To anyone acquainted with the facts in this country, the action of your Department in this matter is fully more astounding than that of your Clydesdale Association with respect to Sir Henry and Braidlie Prince. To be superlatively strict in the latter case, and cast an undeserved slur upon a body of men representing a society of over 1,300 breeders of Clydesdales, who publish all their transactions to the world, and to put its stamp upon a studbook run as a purely personal venture, without responsibility to anybody, is one of the strangest inconsistencies an experience of over 30 years in these matters has ever unveiled. There is urgent necessity for some overhauling of the details of registration in the National Live-stock Records Office at Ottawa."

BRAIDLIE PRINCE AND SIR HENRY.

"Some time ago, reference was made in the editorial columns of 'The Farmer's Advocate' to the determination of the Clydesdale Association of Canada not to recognize the decision of the council of the home society regarding the identity of the horse known in Canada as Sir Henry (13200), which was in reality Braidlie Prince (12871). Since that time, formal intimation has been made that the Canadian Association adheres to this resolution. Those who have knowledge of all the facts can only express utter astonishment at this resolution. Nothing in connection with horse-breeding can be more certain and is better established than that Smith & Richardson's horse was Braidlie Prince (12871), and to have made the correction and returned erroneous certificate when the fact was first intimated to those interested in Canada, would

have entailed no hardship on anyone, would have disqualified no animal bred in Canada, and would have prevented a slur being cast upon the parent society in Great Britain, which, in view of all that it has done to promote purity and the integrity of those engaged in horse business, is utterly undeserved. Knowing, as I do, the whole facts, and as I will likely be called upon in an official way to refer to the matter, I add nothing more now. The whole affair leaves a bad taste in one's mouth."

Now, as to the first paragraph, "An Upstart Studbook," without going into details with which the public are scarcely interested, the Imperial Hunter Studbook was placed on the list of recognized Foreign Records, which means that any stallion or mare recorded in it was entitled to enter Canada free of duty. The information to hand, contained in Volume 6 of the Imperial Hunter Studbook showed that it had been established in 1901, and that it numbered among its life and annual subscribers many prominent people, among whom may be mentioned the Earl of Minto, Sir R. P. Cooper, Lord Howard de Walden, the Duchess of Hamilton, and Earl Stanhope.

Representations were made to the National Rec-

ord Committee jointly by the secretaries of the English Hackney Horse Society, the English Shire Horse Association, the Polo and Riding Pony Society, and the Hunter's Improvement Society, that the Imperial Hunter Studbook should not be on our recognized list. It is sufficient to say that on these representations the Imperial Hunter Studbook was immediately struck off.

"The Scottish Farmer" and the Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain and Ireland are both edited by Archibald MacNeillage. The Clydesdale Society of Great Britain and Ireland, through its secretary, did not take the kindly course of the secretaries of the other above mentioned societies, and seek to set the Record Committee right in a matter in which it was considered it had erred. The Scottish Farmer, a few issues ago, published a whole-column article similar to the paragraph entitled "An Upstart Studbook."

Import certificates issued for animals recorded in recognized foreign records are taken up by the customs authorities, and the matter ends there. The record is not perpetuated the same as in the case of Clydesdale, Hackney or Shire records. Although it is generally known, it may not be amiss to mention here that no pure-bred import regulations exist as far as Great Britain is concerned, and the very horses which your correspondent and the "Scottish Farmer" are making such a fuss about would be entitled to enter Great Britain without restriction, if Canadian-bred, and recorded in a book similar to the Imperial Hunter Studbook.

Your correspondent might, perhaps, if he applied himself assiduously, clean house nearer home, before suggesting the "urgent necessity for some overhauling of the details of registrations in the National Live-stock Records Office at Ottawa."

Take the case of Clydesdales imported from Great Britain to Canada. I am safe in saying that a large percentage of the certificates issued from the office of the Clydesdale Society of Great Britain and Ireland do not describe horses with any degree of accuracy as to color and markings, especially markings. In the case of Braidlie Prince and Sir Henry, those who have followed the matter through the agricultural press know that these two horses are almost identical in color and markings, but are described differently in the Scottish Studbook. I might say a great deal about this matter, but it is unnecessary; the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada are satisfied that Sir Henry was imported in 1906, and that ends it, as far as they and we are concerned. It is now an issue between Messrs. Smith & Richardson and the Clydesdale Society of Great Britain and Ireland, if the former consider that their business or good name has been injured in any way.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada had refused to cancel the Canadian registration of Sir Henry, Mr. MacNeillage issued an export certificate for a horse called Gallant Gray, sired by the Scottish Sir



Moss Rose (6203).

Clydesdale mare. Bay. Winner, at leading Scottish shows, of 25 first prizes, three champion cups and eleven other cups. Owned by Sir John Gilmour, Bart.