

Breed Societies and Secretaries.

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gold for a' that."

So of pedigrees. Registration never added a penny to the intrinsic worth of an animal any more than the minting of a coin adds to the value of the gold in a guinea. What minting does is to stamp the value upon the face so as to insure its acceptance, without the necessity of each successive recipient weighing and testing to verify its reputed value. That is precisely the service of pedigree records—to indicate as well as may be the probable hereditary influence for good, accumulated through generations of consistent breeding for a definite purpose or purposes.

In Canada, a stock register for pure-bred animals was established in 1854, and from that day on records were enrolled for one breed after another, until a large number of breed societies had developed, some of them National and some Provincial, each with its own officers, its own registrar, and its own book of record. In 1905, at a convention of delegates from Canadian Live-stock Record Associations, called together by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, steps were taken to nationalize the live-stock pedigree records, with offices at Ottawa. Particulars of this system were published in our 1907 Christmas Number. The various record or breed societies, representing all the breeds in Canada of any importance, with the sole exception of the Holstein-Friesian cattle, are or will soon be represented by a Record Board, which then centralizes authority and executive function in a Record Committee of five, with a president and secretary-treasurer. This committee employs an accountant, registrars and clerks. The officer known impersonally as the Accountant has charge of the office, and to him all correspondence relating to registration and pedigrees—in fact, everything sent to the office—is to be addressed, and money orders made payable. Much inconvenience and delay has resulted in the past from such correspondence being addressed to individuals, particularly to the breed society secretaries. The breed societies have nothing directly to do with the conduct of their own records, only indirectly have they charge of these matters, through the Record Board and Record Committee. However, as the primary organizations of the breeders of pure-bred stock, these various societies and associations are bodies of the first importance, representing vast interests, and the brief particulars concerning them, published herewith, in connection with the portraits of their secretaries, will be read with interest.

The Clydesdale horse had long been a favorite in Canada before registration of the breed in this country was begun by the Agriculture and Arts Association, in 1882. The Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada was formed in 1886, at a meeting of breeders which had been called together to further the interests of the breed. The standard of registration for Canadian-bred animals was set so high at first that no alteration has since been needed, but regulations have been lately adopted with a view to excluding from our books certain short-numbered pedigrees that the British book had been accustomed to accept. Up to July 1st, 1907, the pedigrees of all imported Clydesdales were accepted, when the following new rule governing entries in the studbook came into force, admitting only "stallions and mares recorded and bearing registration numbers in the Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain and Ireland, whose sires and dams, together with their sires and dams, are also recorded and bear registration numbers in said Studbook." In Feb., 1908, the regulations relating to certificate of service were made more stringent. J. W. Sangster, Toronto, is the secretary of the Clydesdale Association.

The name of the Shire horse smacks of the rich green sod of England. They are a somewhat later arrival in this country than the Clydesdales, the Canadian Shire Horse Association having been established in 1889. John Gardhouse, Highfield, was the first president, and the late Henry Wade, of Toronto, was appointed secretary. The first volume of the studbook was published in 1901, and contained the pedigrees of 320 stallions and 155 mares. The numbers have since increased to 369 stallions and 374 mares. The present secretary, G. de W. Green, Toronto, was appointed to succeed Mr. Wade in 1907. Welshman by birth, he has, since coming to this country, been fruit-farmer, stock-breeder, and editor.

It was at Regina, Aug. 1st, 1907, that a Canadian Percheron Horse Society was first organized. Early in 1908, after months of delay, the National Records Office at last secured full sets of both the French and American Percheron Studbooks. The Canadian National Records at Ottawa were then in a position to record Percheron pedigrees. The secretary is F. R. Pike, High River, Alberta.

The Belgian Draft Horse is one of the later aspirants for favor in Canada, the Association, which has been formed to keep a studbook of the breed and to gather and publish all authentic information respecting the pedigrees of Canadian Belgian horses, being incorporated in October, 1907. Since the organization of "The Canadian Belgian Draft Horse Breeders' Association," 71 Belgian horses have been registered. The secretary-treasurer is J. Arthur Paquet, Dept. of Agriculture, Quebec.

It is not such a great number of years ago that Hackneys were first seen in Canada, but they are favorites at sight. The first meeting of the Canadian Hackney Horse Society was held at Toronto, February, 1892. The first president was John Hope, of Bow Park, Brantford, with the late Henry Wade as secretary. The present secretary, H. M. Robinson, Doncaster, Ont., is from England, and has been associated with Hackney Ponies and Fox Terriers practically all his life.

A Canadian Thoroughbred Studbook has been in existence since the incorporation of the Association, in May, 1906. In less than a year, 65 stallions and 90 mares had been entered for registration. The studbook is kept at Ottawa, in connection with the National Records. J. J. Dixon, of Toronto, is secretary, and William Hendrie, Hamilton, president.

Most of our older readers will remember "the French Horse," as he was called in Ontario. How strong, how tough, and withal a good traveler. A small group of the men of Quebec saw with regret the gradual disappearance of the French-Canadian horse, and made up their minds to preserve and improve what remained. With that end in view, the French-Canadian Horse Breeders' Association was founded in 1895 by Dr. Couture, who was appointed secretary, which position he still holds. Between 1895 and 1905, about 2,000 horses were selected and recorded. In 1905, the records, which had applied only to Quebec, were nationalized, so that the Association's sphere of action now covers the whole Dominion.

The Canadian Pony Society was organized in 1900, H. M. Robinson, now secretary of the Canadian Hackney Horse Society, being the founder and first secretary. Later he became president, with H. G. Wade as secretary, who brought the Society up to a pitch that made it in membership the second strongest society in Canada. Its membership at that time of 1900, he decreased to between 50 and 60, but the fees have been doubled on account of registration privileges given to members. H. J. P. Good, Toronto, is now the secretary.



J. W. Sangster.



G. de W. Green.



J. A. Paquette.



H. M. Robinson.



Dr. J. A. Couture.



H. J. P. Good.



W. G. Pettit.



R. J. Mackie.