

ment. Then, not being a squatter like most ranchers, he builds substantial buildings as he can afford, and equips his farm with expensive horses, machinery, and implements, not required by the rancher.

It is the farmer, not the rancher, who is the pioneer in the true sense of the word; he it is who builds roads and bridges, schools and churches. Towns follow in his wake, not the drowsy hangers-on of the ranching country, but real live business centers. When it comes to the development of a country the rancher doesn't know what the word means. Of course we all know that there are some districts that are good for nothing but ranching, anyhow, but it is not these that the dispute is about.

Mr. Mundiman is right in saying the stockman's business is outclassed by mixed farming, and I fear Mr. Bradshaw's sarcastic allusions to the dog-in-the-manger are more appropriate to the cattlemen than the farmer. At best the rancher's work is only half done when it leaves his hands; his beef is only half-fat as compared with a stall-fed steer. If Mr. Bradshaw wants reasons why men who have always run a bunch of horses or cattle cannot continue to do so, he can soon be supplied with them. May I ask in turn if the Indians who always hunted this country do not continue to do so merely because the white man came? Why the Hudson's Bay Company do not continue to be the sole traders here? Because civilization creates ever-changing conditions, each successive condition reducing the individual holding of the land, and demanding more intensive measures giving a vastly larger return per acre. When all is said we cannot deny that everyone's living must come primarily from the land, and for one man to imagine that he may monopolize as much as would keep twenty or thirty families merely because he calls himself a rancher, is, to quote an American colloquialism "Damfoolishness."

Instead of abolishing the Herd Law, I think it should be revised so as to compel every owner of any stock whatever, to keep such stock inside his own fences at all times of the year. It would mean some outlay for fences, but this would be offset by the resultant benefits. As the law exists at present it is as much nuisance as any thing else.

Grenfell, Sask.

JOHN HUBBARD.

There is ground for infinite discussion on this subject. Mr. Bradshaw began by protesting against herd law in districts that are obviously useless for grain growing, where it can be shown that stock-raising or ranching will give a greater return per acre than grain growing, and it is to this class of land he intends his remarks to apply. Certainly the only solution to the whole controversy is for each man to fence his own land, but until that can be accomplished some sort of compromise has to be adopted. This is all the herd law should be considered simply a compromise. It is no use looking for some arrangement whereby a community of grain growers can protect their crops in summer and land from infection in winter without fencing.

Every reasonable man will have patience with the rancher who recognizes the changes in conditions and moves upon land that is not suited to grain farming, and that will not produce enough grain to make it worth fencing, only to be followed by shiftless nomadic farmers who break a little land, get herd law and eke out a bare existence. Also, everyone can appreciate the position of the grain farmer over whose land bands of cattle are permitted to roam in the fall, scattering weed seeds and otherwise damaging his property. The herd law is not satisfactory in all conditions and should be substituted by a better arrangement just as soon as it can be devised. Ed.

Importation and Registration of Live Stock

During the past few years Canadian stock breeders, acting in conjunction with the Dominion government, have been endeavoring to work out a uniform system of registration of pure bred stock and a basis of free admission through the customs, of pure bred stock brought to Canada from other countries. The first step was to decide upon what basis an animal could be considered pure bred; then, after that was fixed by the breeders, an act of parliament was passed which went into effect on July 1st, admitting duty free such pure bred animals that may be registered in Canadian books of record, where records are kept for the breed; or where registered in books of recognized standard in other countries.

This means that in order to get free admission for any class of stock for which records are kept in Canada, the pedigrees of the animals must be recorded in the Canadian books. At first sight this may appear a handicap to importers as a man always brings his stock over from a foreign country before he applies for registration, but as all kinds of stock, except horses, are detained for thirty days in quarantine, the registering may be done during that time, and in the case of horses prompt service is promised by the National Record's office at Ottawa. Importers should mail the pedigrees of their horses to the office as soon as possible, giving instructions to forward the Canadian pedigrees or an "import certificate" to the Customs office where it is intended to enter Canada.

In the case of importing from Europe, the pedigree may be mailed from Father Point, Que., and the Canadian pedigrees or "import certificates" will arrive in Montreal by the time the horses are ready to land. Importers from the States will have to take the precaution to allow time for their pedigrees to be examined and returned to points of entry along the border. Customs' officers may no longer admit, duty free, animals upon the strength of certificates issued in a foreign country.

The breeds for which records are kept in Canada, and in which animals of these breeds must be registered before being eligible for admission duty free are:

Horses—

Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada.Canada
Canadian Hackney Horse Society.Canada
Canadian Shire Horse Association.Canada
Canadian Percheron Horse-breeders' Ass'n.Canada
Canadian Pony Society.Canada
Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society.Canada
Canadian Belgian Draft Horse-breeders' Ass'n.Canada
French-Canadian Horse-breeders' Association.Canada

Cattle—

Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada.Canada
Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.Canada
Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association.Canada
Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association.Canada
French-Canadian Cattle-breeders' Association.Canada
North American Galloway Breeders' Ass'n.Canada
Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association.Canada
Canadian Red Polled Association.Canada
Canadian Jersey Cattle Club.Canada
Canadian Guernsey Breeders' Association.Canada

Swine—

Dominion Swine-breeders' Association.Canada

Sheep—

Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association.Canada

In order to assist an importer when buying to determine whether or not his stock will be admitted duty free, a list of the foreign records recognized as registering pure bred animals has been compiled. These are divided into two groups, the one being those records of breeds in a foreign country for which records are kept in Canada, and the other those records for breeds of which no record is kept in Canada. When an animal is recorded in a recognized foreign record all that is necessary is to send his pedigree to the National Records' office, Ottawa, and a Canadian certificate of registration in the corresponding Canadian breed record will be issued, which will admit the animal duty free, but where no record is kept in Canada the pedigree should be sent just the same and an "import certificate" will be issued.

The following is a list of the records in other countries that are recognized as reliable in Canada and for which breeds, records in Canada are kept:

Clydesdale Stud Book of Great Britain.
American Clydesdale Stud Book.
Shire Horse Stud Book of Great Britain.
American Shire Horse Stud Book.
Percheron Stud Book of France.
American Percheron Society's Stud Book.
Belgian's Certificate of Societe des Eleveurs Belges of Liege.
Societe Nationale des Eleveurs Belges of Brussels.
American National association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses.
English Hackney Stud Book.
American Hackney Stud Book.
Thoroughbreds—
The French Stud Book.
The English General Stud Book.
The American Stud Book.
The Australian Stud Book.
Ponies (British)—
Shetland Stud Book of Scotland.
Welsh Pony and Cob Society Stud Book.
New Forest Pony Association Stud Book.

Polo and Riding Pony Society's Stud Book.

Connemara Stud Book.

English Hackey Stud Book.

Cattle—

Shorthorns—English Herd Book.

Herefords—English Herefords Herd Book and American Hereford Record.

Aberdeen Angus—Polled Herd Book (Scotland) and American Aberdeen-Angus Herd Book.

Galloways—Galloway Herd Book of Great Britain, American Galloway Herd Book and North American Galloway Herd Book.

Red Polls—Red Polled Herd Book of Great Britain and American Red Polled Herd Book.

Ayrshires—Ayrshire Cattle Herd Book of Great Britain and Ireland.

Guernseys—Herd Book of the Royal Guernsey Agricultural Society, the General Herd Book of Guernsey, the Herd Book of the English Guernsey Cattle Society and the American Guernsey Cattle Club Herd Register.

Jerseys—Island of Jersey Herd Book, English Jersey Herd Book and American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register.

Sheep—

Lincolns, Leicesters, Oxfords, Cotswolds, South-downs, Hampshires, Dorsets, when registered in the British register or American Record are eligible for registration in Canada and upon acceptance of the pedigrees may enter Canada duty free if the property of a British subject resident in Canada.

Swine—

Yorkshires—English National Swine Register.

Tamworths—British Tamworth Record and American Tamworth Record.

Berkshires—British Berkshire Record and American Berkshire Record.

Poland Chinas—American and Ohio and Central Chester Whites.

Todds Improved—National.

International—Ohio Improved, Chester White Record Association of Indiana and the Standard.

Duroc Jerseys—American Duroc Jersey Record.

Essex—American Improved Essex Swine Record.

Record Associations, listed as reliable by the Canadian National Record Board, for breeds for which no Canadian Record exists.

To obtain free customs entry for animals recorded in any of the following records, an "Import Certificate," issued by the office of the Canadian National Records, is required for presentation at the port of entry.

FOR HORSES.

Suffolk Horse Society (Great Britain).

Cleveland Bay Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

Yorkshire Coach Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

American Morgan Register Association.

American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association.

American Trotting Register Association.

Commission des Agriculteurs de France (French Draft).

Commission des Stud Book des Chevaux de Demi-Sang (French Coach).

Landwirtschaftlichen Hauptverein fur Ostfriesland (German Coach and Oldenburg).

Zuchtverband des Sudlichen Zuchtgebietes (German Coach and Oldenburg).

Verband der Zuchter des Oldesburger eleganten Schwestern Kutschpferdes (German Coach and Oldenburg).

Verband der Pferdezuchter in den Holsteinischen Marschen (Holstein).

FOR CATTLE.

Highland Cattle Society, of Scotland.

Kerry and Dexter Herd Book (Dublin, Ireland).

Sussex Herd Book Society (Great Britain).

Polled Durham Breeders' Association (United States).

National Polled Hereford Breeders' Association (United States).

FOR SWINE.

Large Black Pig Society (Great Britain).

FOR SHEEP.

Suffolk Sheep Society (Great Britain).

Kent and Romney Marsh Sheep-breeders' Association (Great Britain).

Cheviot Sheep Society (Great Britain).

Wensleydale Longwool Sheep-breeders' Association (Great Britain).

Blackface Sheep-breeders' Association (Great Britain).

FOR GOATS.

British Goat Society.

FOR ASSES.

Societe Centrale d'Agriculture des Deux Sevres (France).

Stud Books of Jacks and Jennets of Spain.