

## Clydesdale Registration Information.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of April 15th, last, under the caption, "Our Clydesdale Authority," is reiterated the plaint of your Scottish correspondent, as to who is our recognized official authority in matters pertaining to Clydesdale registration.

Theoretically, it might be presumed that the Secretary-treasurer of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada would be the official interpreter and exponent of registration conditions, are the facile words in which the assumption is announced.

Permit me to say that, wherever this theory originated, it was not the theory upon which the Canadian National Live-stock Records were founded. A careful perusal of the report of the second annual convention of the Canadian National Live-stock Association, a copy of which is doubtless to be found in the archives of "The Farmer's Advocate," will afford some edification upon this matter.

It is not the fault of the Secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, if home editors and Scottish correspondent of "The Farmer's Advocate" have until now failed to grasp the fact that the whole business of carrying out rules governing live-stock registration for all affiliated breeders' associations is the work of the National Live-stock Records Office alone, under the supervision of the Live-stock Record Board. In order to facilitate this, and for their own protection, that office must have its own rules of business.

The enactment calling for a service certificate from owners of stallions, as well as of dams, was the work of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, and as such was reported, upon ratification by the Minister of Agriculture; while the requisition that this certificate be made out only upon a form provided for the purpose, is an office regulation of the Live-stock Records.

For many months, during the past three years, have advertisements appeared in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," and other agricultural journals, in which the outstanding feature has always been, "Write to the Accountant, National Live-stock Records, Ottawa, for information, application form, transfer blanks, etc." In fact, the concluding words of the article in question were: "Address all correspondence, and make all fees payable to Accountant, National Live-stock Records, Ottawa."

The arrangement regarding registration, as it now stands, is very simple, and easy of comprehension. All rules and regulations governing registration of Clydesdales are formulated and enacted by the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada only at annual or specially-called meetings of that body, and the work of carrying them out is the work of the Canadian National Live-stock Records alone. Under this constitution, the secretary is given no authority in matters regarding registration whatever. Only such matters as are designed for the deliberation of the officers of the Association should be addressed to him. Information is only offered by the authority or consent of the officials of the Association, but will be cheerfully given to anyone on request.

Your editorials, however, reach farther than the work of the Secretary-treasurer and his responsibilities, and indict the executive officials of the Association with "earning an unenviable reputation for the incubation of new and mystifying rules." Permit me to state that these rules, while calling for greater care and accuracy in the work of registration, should not prove perplexing to anyone except the man who is trying to evade them. The officers of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada will, doubtless, joyfully plead guilty in this case.

It is a fact well known to all who are familiar with the work of registration, that every rule and regulation passed was badly needed, and applies to situations and conditions which have long called for redress. The National Live-stock Records, established for the purpose of maintaining the prestige of Canadian records and Canadian pedigrees throughout the world, would fail of this object were discrepancies in old rules and conditions not remedied as quickly as possible.

To the experience, ability, sound judgment and courage of the officials of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, as well as the determination of the great majority of its members to accomplish accuracy, honesty and reliability in the Canadian Clydesdale pedigree, the Canadian National Live-stock Records, as well as all honest Canadian horsemen everywhere, have reason to feel deeply grateful. Not only is this the case, but the work of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, in the remodelling of their constitution, together with the enactment of such rules and regulations governing registration, as will, with little increased trouble, work for greater accuracy, has already received such a public recognition in the words of praise could exceed, nor can any derogatory criticisms coming in the fact that the constitutions of the other leading Horse Breeders' Associations have since been modelled so

carefully after it. Thanking "The Farmer's Advocate" for the space required for this explanatory article, and leaving the matter of a reply to your Scottish correspondent to the proper official, I remain,

J. W. SANGSTER.  
Sec.-Treas. The Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada.

## Horses Versus Automobiles.

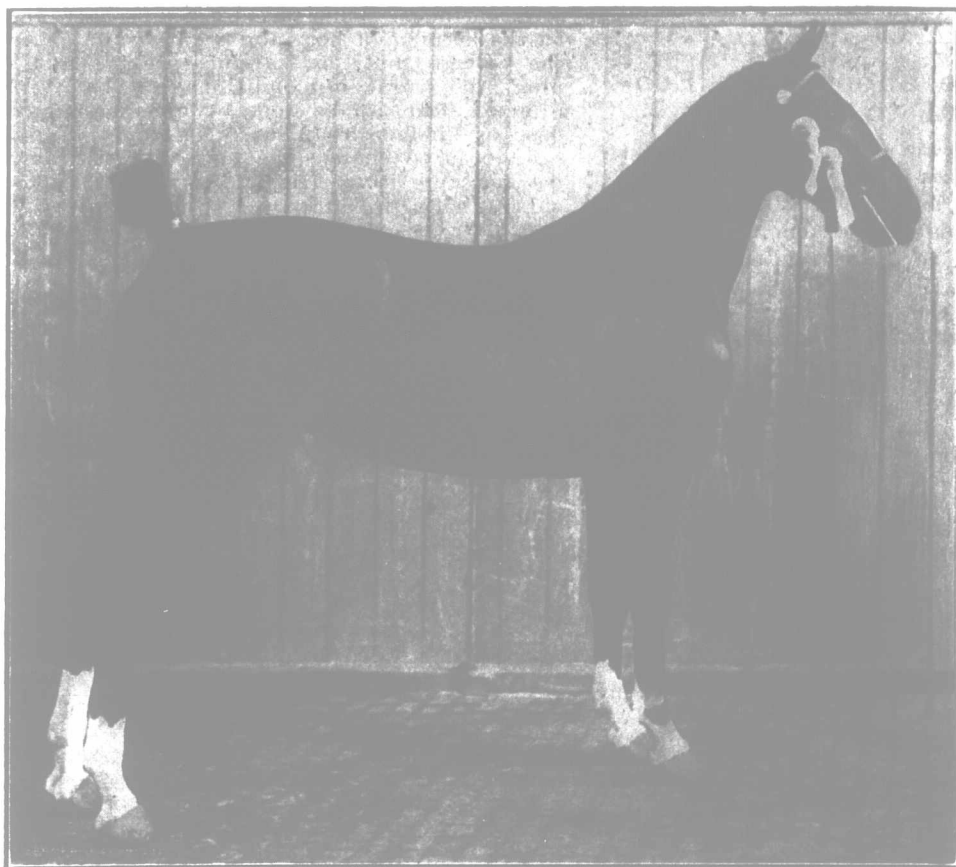
During a recent discussion in the United States Senate over a proposed amendment to the appropriation bill, which provided \$12,000 for automobiles for President Taft, says a Washington despatch, Mr. Bailey, of Texas, made a speech in which he showed the fallacy of the idea that electric and steam motors are driving horses out of business. The Horse World, also, in commenting on this unwarranted assumption, says:

"During the bicycle craze we were frequently warned that horses would soon become useless, except for plowing or heavy hauling. When electricity was applied to street-car service, we heard the same prediction, and a great deal of regret was expressed that the noblest and most intelligent of animals should be condemned to pass into oblivion.

"But the contrary has been the case. There are more horses in the United States to-day than there ever were before; they are worth more money than they ever were before; they are increasing in numbers and in value, notwithstanding the electric street cars, the motor wagons and omnibuses, the bicycles, the automobiles, and the adoption of steam and electricity as a motor-power in farming, and in every business and trade that requires locomotion.

"The number of horses in the United States, January 1st, 1908, was 19,992,000, and they were worth a total of \$1,867,530,000, or an average of \$93.41 each. During the succeeding year, ended January 1st, 1909, the number of horses had increased to 20,640,000; their value had advanced more than \$100,000,000 to the sum of \$1,974,052,000, and the average price was \$95.64, or \$2.23 more than the previous year.

"The average price of horses throughout the United States for the ten years previous to 1908 was \$60.25 per head, which shows that they are worth an average of \$35.39 more, notwithstanding the circumstances which senators and others have so mournfully deplored.



Adbolton St. Mary.

Hackney mare; chestnut; three years old. First in class and champion mare, London Hackney Show, 1909. Sire St. Thomas.

"Automobiles came into general use more rapidly during the year 1908 than at any previous period, but, notwithstanding that fact, the number, and value of our horses increased more rapidly during that period than ever before. During the calendar year 1907 the horses increased 245,000 in number, and \$20,952,000 in value. During the calendar year 1908 they increased 648,000 in number, and \$106,522,000 in value.

"The same can be said of mules, which should also be taken into consideration, because thousands of mules have lost their jobs because of the introduction of electricity as a motive power. There are now in this country 4,053,000 mules, which are valued at \$437,082,000, or an average of \$107.84 per head; that is, about \$12.20 more per mule than horses are worth."

## Farmer Would Still be Free Agent.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I read a letter on licensing stallions in your issue of April 22nd, by a man signing himself "Old Country Joe," and would like to see an answer regarding legislation. I think it would be a good thing for this country, not only for the farmers, but it would help the man that has a good stallion. The man who buys a horse is not asleep nowadays. He knows a good horse when he sees him. There are some farmers that can be persuaded to breed to a scrub. As for importers having it all in their hands, I am not an importer, but I keep two imported stallions. I think "Old Country Joe" doesn't know what he is talking about when he says he could buy a stallion in the Old Country for \$100 to \$150. Any old plug you have to pay \$100 for here, and the idea of a man talking about buying a stallion for that money is absurd. There are grade stallions which have fees from \$2 to \$5, and the owners will try to make the farmer believe that they get just as good colts as the \$15 stallion. It does not sound to me like the Standard Oil Company business. There is one good Canadian-bred horse to five imported ones.

I say legislation would be just the thing. License would be the thing. The farmer would be a free agent, just the same. You may say that, if he had any sense, he would breed to the best horse he could get. He could not help breeding to a good stallion if they were licensed. About breeding cats, I think "Old Country Joe" has a scrub stallion, and he is afraid he will not get a chance to get out. A man that has a good stallion can make enough for his boss, without working the horse to make muscle. C. O. Lambton Co., Ont.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Retention of the Afterbirth.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having seen a couple of articles in recent issues of this valuable paper on retention of the afterbirth in cows, I thought I would send a treatment which I have used for some years, and believe it to be satisfactory in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred.

Whole oats or flaxseed meal may be a very good preventive of the trouble, but I believe, as your veterinary editor stated, it is sometimes met with in cows under all conditions. I believe the real cause is either from the cow being exposed to the cold, or from taking a chill at calving time, as the retention is simply caused by a congested or swollen state of the little flesh-like buttons that fasten the placenta to the inside of the womb; and a cow in good or an ordinary condition, kept in a warm stable, is very seldom troubled in this way.

### Treatment

—Take the chill off all the drinking water until the cow has cleaned. As soon as the cow is noticed not to clean, give her the following drench: Epsom salts, one pound; sweet spirits of nitre, four tablespoonfuls; ginger, one tablespoonful; belladonna, two teaspoonfuls, dissolved in a pint of lukewarm water. Put a couple of horse-blankets on cow, and keep her warm; also keep half a pail of hot salt on her back in a grain bag. Don't touch the cleaning for thirty hours after giving the medicine. In ordinary cases, it can then be easily removed by rolling up the sleeves, and oiling the right hand with sweet oil, so as not to irritate the passage; then catch the cleaning in the left hand, and slip the right along the cleaning into the vagina, in order to get a good hold on the thick part of it, so it will not break off. Pull gradually, and it