

masters. If the colt is not already gentled, begin that work right away.

Some men require three or four days to get ready for their county fair. If they would take three or four months to plan and prepare their exhibits, the county fair would be worth more to everyone. The practice of making an entry when the stock is due in the judging-ring, then taking a rope and catching that good two-year-old colt, and dragging him into the ring looking like a large boy who has had to leave his work to come into the parlor and meet the preacher (without time even to brush his hair), should be summarily stopped. Of course, the fair management should not allow these belated entries, but it is also certain that farmers should not try to make them.

"The Beam and the Mote."

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Under this heading, there appears in your issue of June 2nd, an undated letter from John W. Brant, Secretary National Records Office, Ottawa. Although undated, this letter indicates that it was written after May 12th. The fact is important, in view of the enclosed letter of mine to Mr. Brant, dated April 14th, receipt of which Mr. Brant has never acknowledged; but the letter has not been returned to me, and I therefore conclude that Mr. Brant received it. The letter-press copy of it was read at a largely-attended meeting of the Council of this Society on May 4th, and its contents were confirmed by the Council, and its despatch approved by them. I was instructed to await developments before taking further action. These developments have now taken place, and I have to ask you to be good enough to publish this letter to you, and my said letter to Mr. Brant, in your first issue after receipt.

Regarding Mr. Brant's accusations against myself, I have to point out: (1) I joined with the secretaries of the societies named by Mr. Brant in requesting that the "Imperial Hunter Studbook," and other "Studbooks," so-called, issuing from the same quarter should not be recognized. If my name was not included with the others, that was not my fault. The fact that the said book has been struck off the list at Ottawa is proof that "there was urgent necessity for some overhauling of the details of registration in the National Live-stock Records Office at Ottawa."

(2) In the matter of "Braidlie Prince" and "Sir Henry," it is as untrue as any statement can well be, that these two horses are almost identical in color and markings, but are described differently in the Scottish Studbook. See my letter to Mr. Brant of 14th April, and remember that Mr. Brant had that letter in his possession when he wrote the sentence I have now quoted (that is, unless the post-office authorities lost the letter).

(3) I did issue a certificate for a horse called Gallant Gray 15092, got by Sir Henry 13200, and that certificate is strictly correct. If buyers from Canada will buy horses got by Sir Henry 13200, I have no option but to certify them, as the horse is in this country, and never yet, so far as I have heard, has been out of it; and the horse which was passed as Sir Henry 13200 in Canada was not Sir Henry 13200, but Braidlie Prince 12871. I do not certify pedigrees as eligible to record in Canada, and the certificates Mr. Brant quotes all prove that, and they prove nothing else. I am the servant of the Council of this Society, not of Mr. Brant or the Society over which Mr. Bright presides, and I have nothing to do with their decisions, except to report them to my Council, to respect them when they are right, and to ignore them when they are wrong.

(4) The certificate for mare, "Alston" 21700, quoted by Mr. Brant, is also correct, but when request was made for it in this office by the Scots vendor, and on behalf of the Canadian purchaser, he was told that the mare would not register in Canada. This was reported to the buyer by the vendor, and the buyer said he knew that, and would pay duty if it was demanded. The duplicate quoted by Mr. Brant was sent to him in ordinary course, so that he might know everything that was exported, so far as such were known to us.

Mr. Brant's attempt to construe the words on the duplicate tabulated certificate, "To conform to Canadian regulations, etc.," as equivalent to a certificate that an animal will register in Canada, is singularly disingenuous, in view of the actual certificate on that form. The Scottish Society never agreed "to issue these certificates as a guarantee of the eligibility of Scottish horses for the Canadian Book," and the Canadian authorities never to my recollection asked us to do so. Will Mr. Brant quote his authority for that statement? In view of it, the Council here will now be asked to reconsider the issue of such duplicate certificates in tabulated form.

ARCHD. MacNEILL.

Secretary, Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

Copy of Letter Referred to.

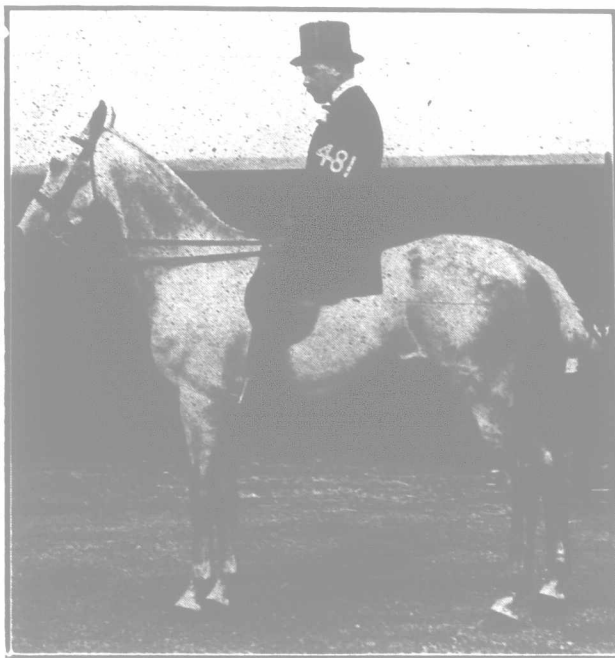
John W. Brant, Esq., dated 14th April, 1910:

Braidlie Prince, 12871,

and

Sir Henry 13200.

Dear Sir,—I have yours of 23rd ult., and note its contents. It will be laid before the council at their first meeting, but in view of the evidence before this Society, it is quite certain that they will not modify their resolutions, which have already been communicated to you. The horse imported by Smith & Richardson on 3rd August, 1906, was Braidlie Prince 12871, and not Sir Henry 13200. Both horses were bred in one season by the same gentleman, Mr. A. M. Gregory, Maryhill, Elgin, and both are by the same sire, Prince Thomas 10262. Before me are the photographs of both horses, that of Smith & Richardson taken in Canada, and that of the other taken



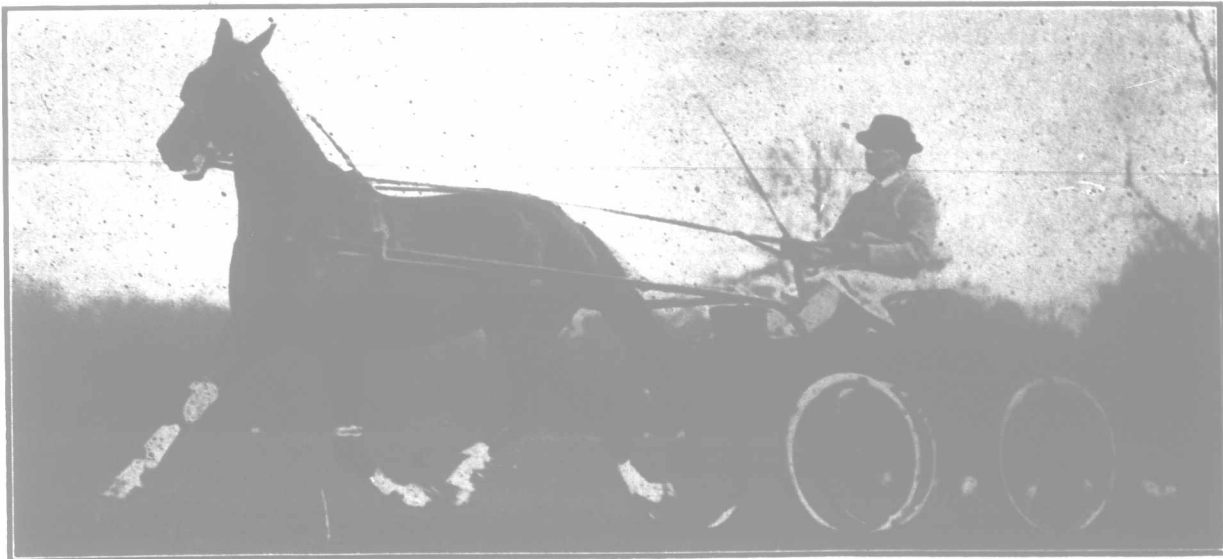
Robin Grey.

First-prize Riding Horse, International Horse Show, Olympia.

in Cumberland, both in 1909. On the back of the one taken in Canada the breeder has written, and certified by his initials, "Produce of Cynthia (16115)," and on the back of the other he has written, and certified in the same way, "Produce of Gem (16116)." Cynthia's foal is Braidlie Prince 12871; Gem's foal is Sir Henry 13200. This is the evidence which was before my Council on 29th Sept., 1909, and they therefore had no option but to confirm their resolution of 31st March, 1909. The terms of that resolution are as follows:

"A letter was read from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries, dated 15th March, 1909, setting forth that an error had been made about these horses. It had been represented to and certified by the secretary that Sir Henry 13200 had been exported to Canada by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., whereas it was Braidlie Prince 12871 that had gone there. He is the color of Montrave Maud; Sir Henry 13200 is of the same color as Darnley 222, and he is now owned by Mr. J. Armstrong, Dearham, Cumberland. The secretary was authorized to issue a certificate for Braidlie Prince 12871, for export, on receipt of the certificate for Sir Henry 13200, which had been issued in error."

The terms of this minute we communicated to



Invicta.

First at Olympia in class for Light Harness Horses, Roadsters or Trotters.

Mr. Peter Crawford, who was our correspondent in the matter, and was responsible for the mistake. He communicated with Smith & Richardson, and the photographing of the horses was the result. The photographs were lodged with me, certified as I have indicated, and are here now.

The resolution of the Council on 29th September, 1909, after rehearsing the facts and giving a detailed description of the photographs, proceeds: "The Council confirm the decision of 31st March, 1909, that the horse exported by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., is Braidlie Prince 12871, and hereby cancel the certificate of that horse, granted in the name of Sir Henry 13200. They find that the horse not exported is Sir Henry 13200. The secretary is instructed to notify the National Records Office, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, of this finding. He is also authorized to grant an export certificate for Sir Henry 13200, should that be called for."

I see by reference to my letter-books that all these facts were communicated to you and Smith & Richardson by me on 10th September, 1909, and confirmed to you on 2nd October, 1909, after my Council had met. Previous to that, and for long before, I believe, Mr. Crawford had kept Messrs. Smith & Richardson well informed of the position.

Regarding your attempt to make good your position by reference to the actual color and marks of the horses, I cannot commend what you write. The horse which went to Canada, according to the Canadian photograph before me, is a light-bay horse, with a big white mark on his face, certainly not "broken," and three white legs, almost up to the knees and hocks. The near fore leg is black. This is the description given to Cynthia's foal of 1904, as a foal, except the color of the legs, and everyone knows that a horse of Braidlie Prince's color has usually legs so marked when a foal that it is difficult to describe them. This is certainly not the color given to Sir Henry 13200. He is described as a bay, not "light bay," which the horse sent to Canada certainly was. He is described as having a broken stripe on face, which the horse not exported certainly has, and the horse exported as certainly had not. He is described as having little white on off fore leg, which the horse not exported has, and the horse exported had not. The white on his off fore leg is almost up to the knee. Both horses have about the same amount of white behind, and both have the near fore leg black. The description of the horse exported, as in Studbook, Braidlie Prince, is accurate as far as it goes, but incomplete.

The description of the horse Sir Henry 13200, as a description of the horse exported, does not agree at all, but it does agree, almost to a hair, with the horse not exported.

In all my thirty years' experience and observation of pedigree registration, I have never known or heard of a resolution so discreditable to a public body as that of the Board of Directors of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, which you have now communicated. With the strictures you have made on the carelessness of our breeders and owners, in the matter of descriptions, I heartily agree, but I wish you would take some means of counselling your own importers to be careful, when they get their certificates, to see that they correspond with the animals. Many of them who come here know nothing about your rules, and have to be kept right in this office.

I have reserved my most serious comment until the close. Braidlie Prince 12871 was exported by Smith & Richardson on 3rd August, 1906, when two years old. Your regulations, which would have disqualified him for free import, were then unheard of. They did not come into force until 1st June, 1907, after he had been some time on his first season. His first crop of foals did not appear until 1908, and by that time, so far as I understand from Mr. Peter Crawford, when he was able to attend to business, Smith & Rich-