

The following percentages will govern in Class 5: General conformation and all-round suitability of sire as a carriage type, 30 per cent.; style, action and manners of sire, 20 per cent.; general conformation and all-round suitability of get as a carriage type, taken as a whole, 30 per cent.; style, action, manners and uniformity of type in get, 20 per cent.

The following percentages will govern in Class 10: General conformation of dam as a brood mare of the carriage type, 50 per cent.; general conformation, style, action and manners of the foal, 50 per cent.

The following percentages will govern in Class 11: General conformation of entry as a carriage type, 70 per cent.; style, action and manners, 30 per cent.

MANNER OF SHOWING.

Entries in Classes 1, 2, 6 and 7 to be shown in harness, hitched to any suitable vehicle. Entries in all other classes to be shown in hand to bridle.

Excessive weight in shoeing in any class is forbidden.

CLASSES AS FOLLOWS:

- Class 1.—Stallion 4 years old and over.
- Class 2.—Stallion 3 years old and under 4.
- Class 3.—Stallion 2 years old and under 3.
- Class 4.—Stallion 1 year old and under 2.
- Class 5.—Stallion with three of his get of either sex; get need not be owned by exhibitor.
- Class 6.—Mare 4 years old and over.
- Class 7.—Mare 3 years old and under 4.
- Class 8.—Mare 2 years old and under 3.
- Class 9.—Mare 1 year old and under 2.
- Class 10.—Mare with foal of either sex.
- Class 11.—Foal under 1 year old, either sex.

CLYDESDALE STUDBOOK RULES.

Since there appears to be considerable lack of knowledge among horsemen as to the requirements for registration in the Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain and Ireland, commonly called the Scottish Studbook, we here reproduce the amended pedigree rules as printed in Volume 20, no changes from these rules appearing in any subsequent volume published.

PEDIGREE RULES

Any stallion, or any mare which has produced a foal, may be registered, if got by a registered sire, and out of a mare (got by a registered sire), any of whose produce has already been registered.

Failing compliance with this rule, the following rules will apply:

STALLIONS.

A stallion foaled before 1890 must be got by a registered sire, and his dam must be got by a registered sire. The name and address of the breeder of the dam must in every case be given.

A stallion foaled in or after 1890 must be got by a registered sire, out of a registered dam, or he must have a pedigree showing three registered crosses—that is to say, his own sire, the sire of his dam and the sire of his gr-dam must be registered. In every case the name and address of the breeder or breeders of the dam and grand-dam must be given.

MARES.

A mare can only be registered which has produced a foal.

A mare foaled before 1890 must be got by a registered sire, and her dam must be got by a registered sire. The name and address of the breeder of the dam must in every case be given.

A mare foaled in or after 1890 must be got by a registered sire, out of a registered dam, or she must have a pedigree showing three registered crosses—that is to say, her own sire, the sire of her dam, and the sire of her gr-dam must be registered. In every case the name and address of the breeder or breeders of the dam and gr-dam must be given.

The additional produce of mares already entered in previous volumes must be registered by the owners of the respective mares at the dates of foaling of such additional produce, or, in the event of its being impossible to obtain a certificate of the foaling of such additional produce from the owner of the mare at the date of the foaling of such produce, the fact that the alleged produce of any registered mare, foaled after the date of the original entry of such mare, is her bona-fide produce, must be otherwise proved to the satisfaction of the Council.

N. B.—Nothing in the foregoing rules will be held as disqualifying any animal for registration which could have been registered under the rules governing entries for Volume XIX; but no horse foaled after 1893 will qualify stock for registration unless he be himself registered.

While it is good taste to have a team of the same color and markings, it is good judgment and common sense to have a team of similar action, equal strength, and power of endurance.

LIVE STOCK.

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER.

The action of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, in so suddenly imposing restrictions on entries of imported stock, is still the topic of interest among Clydesdale breeders here. Buyers from British Columbia and New Brunswick are with us, as well as a number from the better-known Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. One can observe a distinct levelling-up of quality in the animals exported this season, but this has nothing to do with the pedigree rules. As a matter of fact, had the rules now being enforced been in existence two years ago, several of the best animals taken to Canada would have been shut out. On the other hand, the imposing of the rules has led to keener investigation of the breeding of some of our best breeding horses, with the result that some animals which it was feared were shut out, are now seen to be quite entitled to get in. A notable case is that of Mr. Park's "Marmion," one of the best horses we have here, and sire of the Cawdor-cup mare Rosadora, which Mr. Bryce took to Arcola, Sash., two years ago. It has now been found that the dam of Marmion is entitled to be numbered, her pedigree having been traced two generations further back than it was before, and the effect is to qualify for the Canadian market a large number of animals which were up to this time regarded as disqualified under the new regulation.

One or two points are not quite clear to us here. What is the relation between the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada and the office in Ottawa where the pedigree records are prepared and kept? What is the relation between the regulations of the Clydesdale Association and the customs regulations at ports of landing? Does the Association dominate the Customs, or must its rules be homologated by the "Record" Office before they can become obligatory on the Customs? We have not been able to get much light on these points from official quarters, and Canadian buyers with us at present do not seem to know much about the business.

CLYDESDALES AND AYRSHIRES FOR CANADA.

The past month of May has been a very busy one in the export line. Not only Clydesdales, but Ayrshires in large numbers, have left our shores for Canada. Messrs. R. Hunter & Son, Maxville, Ont., and Mr. R. R. Ness, Howick, Quebec, both made large shipments of Ayrshires early in the month. Messrs. Hunter were piloted chiefly by Mr. A. W. Montgomerie, Lessnessock, Ochiltree, and Mr. Ness secured the bulk of his eighty head from Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, Kirkcubright. Two things are very gratifying in connection with these shipments. The animals were all put through the ordeal of the tuberculin test, and they were purchased for dairy purposes, and with little regard to "fancy" points. The Milk-record scheme of the Highland & Agricultural Society, in spite of adverse criticism from various quarters, has proved of high educative value. Many breeders are beginning to see that it is much better to know the milking powers of their cattle than to be assured that they have a proper outline of udder and teats. What the ultimate result of the milk-record scheme may be, remains obscure, but the benefits accruing are so manifest that the use of a record is bound to become more and more general. The most profitable cattle will be those that are proved such on evidence produced. There is still a strong prejudice against the tuberculin test. The main objection is the uncertainty of the test and the difficulty of knowing when an accurate test has been made. In spite of this, ere long, I am persuaded, breeders in this country will be found to acknowledge that the test is a good servant, which ought to be encouraged. Messrs. Hunter & Son and Mr. Ness have taken away a splendid assortment of genuine Ayrshires—just the kind we could least afford to part with. You Canadians know what you want, and are willing to pay the price. When this is so, all is well. Scottish farmers need the cash, and can generally be got to part, even although the animals be invaluable for breeding purposes.

Harking back to the Clydesdale business, the shippers of the month have included Captain Poe, an Irish gentleman, from Santry Farm, Gleichen, Alta.; John Graham, Carberry, Man.; W. J. McCallum, Brampton, Ont.; R. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.; J. S. Morrison, Kamloops, B. C.; R. D. Dundas, Springville, Ont.; George Hay, Lachute, Quebec; J. F. Elliott, Oxford Centre, Ont.; Messrs. McMillan, Archibald and Cudmore, of Seaforth, Ont., and Lavin and Richardson, Columbus, Ont. All these firms have taken away good stock. Mr. McCallum had in his shipment the second-prize three-year-old stallion at the Glasgow Show. This horse was owned by Mr. M. Marshall, and a level, true Clydesdale he is, of quite high-class breeding. His sire was the Cawdor-cup champion horse Marcellus (11119), and his dam's sire was the H & A. S. champion horse Benedict, which Messrs. A &

W. Montgomery thought good enough to bring back from Illinois, where he was owned by Mr. Bass, Fort Wayne.

The awards at the May shows did not greatly differ from the form seen at those held during April. The weather, however, has been of the most unsettled nature. It is long since we have had such a stormy May. For a week past rain has fallen heavily, and if there be any truth in the ancient saying that a wet May makes hay, we ought to have a bumper hay crop this year. Along with heavy rain, we have had a low temperature. Cold, searching east winds have been prevalent, so that the wisdom of another ancient "saw" has been demonstrated—"Ne'er cast a clout till May be out." Those who accepted the almanac theory that May is the first month of summer, would get a tremendous surprise this year. Even to-day, the last of the month, the weather has been more like that of February than anything we knew, even in February. All the same, spring work is extremely well advanced, a condition of things chiefly due to the splendid weather enjoyed in April.

Gowanbank Harness-horse and Pony Sale took place in the middle of May, when 43 driving horses and ponies made an average of £54 13s. 6d. The highest price paid was 250 gs. for the fine mare, Malvena, which won first at Glasgow in 1906. Mr. Morton has been an enthusiast for driving horses of the Hackney type, and his great breeding stud at Gowanbank, Darvel, should be visited by all horses-buyers. It is the largest breeding stud of Hackneys and Ponies in this country. It is under the personal supervision and control of Mr. Alex. Morton, Jr., who is one of the very best horsemen in this country.

Fanciers of harness and driving horses are on the qui vive for the opening of the great International Show at Olympia, this day week. No such event has ever before taken place in this country, and it is a moot point how it will succeed. Olympia, where it is to be held, is a huge place in the west end of London. It is one of the most spacious buildings in the world for outdoor sports; indeed, it is so spacious that one finds it hard to believe he is under cover when viewing the arena. No such horse show has ever before been held in Great Britain as that now in view. The bench of judges in each case will include one British, one Continental and one transatlantic juror. How they will hit it off, remains to be seen. The transatlantic judge, in most cases, is likely to attach greater importance to speed than is done by the British judge; but all this will be better understood a week hence than it is now.

The Colonial Premiers have come and gone. Some of them, we see, have reached home. On the occasion of the former visit, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the hero; this year the famous Boer leader, General Botha, bore off the laurels. Great Britain is a wonderful nation. We give a constitution to those who fought us, and honor all we can the man who most courageously opposed us. Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke on the cattle policy of 1896 in depreciatory terms. It was not expected that the Canadian Premier could do otherwise—but, *cui bono*? What purpose is served by speaking of that policy as an unfriendly act to Canada? It is certainly not intended or defended as such. At a meeting to celebrate the opening of a new foreign-animals wharf and abattoirs, at Werklands, Glasgow, Mr. Nathaniel Dunlop, chairman of the Allan Line, spoke in similar terms. He looked for the day when Canada would be as truly regarded as part of the Kingdom as Ireland is. Many of those who defend the cattle policy of 1896 do the same. But how is the vision to be realized? What can bridge the Atlantic or abolish the frontier line of 3,000 miles between Canada and the States? From the standpoint of the cattle-breeder of Great Britain, these considerations do not count. He is an Imperialist in the best sense, and few but doctrinaires would deny to Canada a preference. But, meantime, Canada has her own interests to consider, alongside her great rival south of the lakes; she has her own problems to solve, and, until they are solved, the greater vision of Mr. Dunlop must tarry.

"SCOTLAND YET!"

HOARD ON BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

Hon. W. D. Hoard, of Wisconsin, related his experience in ridding his herd of dairy cows of tuberculosis. Seven years ago he tested with tuberculin his herd, which was a collection of pure-breds and grades. None of those he had raised reacted, but during that and the succeeding year he killed seven others, two of them pure-breds. Every year since he has tested his herd, and not a reaction occurred. He uses whitewash and other disinfectants liberally once or twice per year. He endorses the King system of ventilation, so that the cattle will have pure air, retarding disease and giving vigor and constitution. Lastly, he will not put an animal in his herd which he is not satisfied by the test is free from taint of the disease. This is his plan of getting rid and keeping rid of bovine tuberculosis.