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sioner Wm. Hutchison, some very creditable exhibits have been made at Osaka, Japan; St. Louis, Mo., and other important world expositions.

**PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH.**—The stations of this Branch range from Louisburg, Cape Breton, to Forty Mile, Yukon. The organized stations are, or were, at least, in 1903: Sydney, C. B.; Halifax, N. S.; St. John and Chatham, N. B.; Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Crosse Isle, with Rimouski, in the River St. Lawrence, and William Head and Vancouver in British Columbia. The unorganized stations are every other port on both coasts and every inland customs port on the Canadian frontier between the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans. The appliances at the organized stations include the most modern provision for the scientific disinfection both of clothing and persons on land, and of vessels and their contents in the offing. The quarantine steamers at the different stations meet the incoming vessels immediately upon arrival at any hour of the day or night. The Crosse Isle and William Head stations are fully equipped with bacteriological laboratories for the detection of infectious disease and the confirmation of the diagnoses made from clinical symptoms. A laboratory has also been erected at the Halifax station.

Another recent feature in the administration of this service is that of disinfection at the port of departure, which destroys infection before embarking, lessens the chance of disease during the voyage, diminishes the risk to cabin passengers of contracting disease from the steerage, and by so much replaces any routine disinfection of healthy vessels—even during epidemics—at quarantine, and greatly lessens interference with travel and traffic.

The service of this Branch includes, moreover, the administration of epidemic disease, such as smallpox, in the unorganized districts of the Northwest and other territories where there is no Provincial or Territorial board of health.

The leper lazaretto at Tracadie, N. B., is administered through this Branch, the Director-General of which makes annual inspection of this institution.

The administration of the Public Works (Health) Act is also under the Public Health service, the inspector being an officer of that Branch, and it being provided that any acts of the different health boards on the various public works shall be subject at all times to be revised or superseded by the Director-General of Public Health on reference from the Inspector.

**THE PATENT BRANCH.**—Under this Branch patents are granted for inventions. The first patent in Canada was granted June 8th, 1824, to Noah Cushing, a resident of Quebec City, for an invention of a washing and fulling machine, covering the Province of Quebec. In that year there were only three patents granted in Canada. During 1903, 5,678 patents were issued, and the fees reached about \$140,000. The business of this branch is ever growing. Seventy per cent. of the Canadian patents granted are issued to citizens of the United States.

**THE TRADE-MARK AND COPYRIGHT BRANCH** copyrights literary, scientific and artistic works and compositions, and registers trademarks, timber marks and industrial designs. This Canadian copyright extends to all British possessions, as well as the foreign countries which are parties to the Berne Convention of 1884. From \$15,000 to \$20,000 is received annually in fees. This, too, is a growing branch.

**CENSUS AND STATISTICS.**—This Branch, statistically, has been a part of the Department of Agriculture since the institution of the latter, under the designation, "Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics."

By legislation of 1859 the Minister of Agriculture was empowered to collect useful facts and statistics relating to the agricultural, mechanical and manufacturing interests, and adopt measures for the dissemination or publication of them. In 1876 provision was made for the registration of criminal statistics. In 1886 the first volume of the Statistical Yearbook of Canada was issued. It is now in its twentieth year of issue, with ever-increasing acceptability. The Census section of this Branch has been in existence, periodically (every ten years), since 1851, when a census of Upper and Lower Canada was obtained. The first official census of the Dominion was taken in 1871. In the last general census, 1901, 8,800 enumerators, 283 commissioners, 66 assistant commissioners, 37 interpreters and a number of other chief officers were engaged in the work of enumeration alone. It may be remarked that a special provision has been made by the present Government for a quinquennial instead of a decennial census, in the new and rapidly-growing Provinces of the West.

If a lawyer is ignorant, his client pays for it—in the penitentiary; if a doctor is ignorant, his client realizes it—in the next world; if a farmer is ignorant, he pays for it himself, every time he sells or buys.—Geo. T. Winston.

## HORSES.

When selecting a brood mare, try to secure one with a natural gloss to the coat; such are generally good milkers, and milk makes the foal.

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A report of the Highland Agricultural Society states that the judging of the Clydesdales points to more weight as one of the requirements of the judges at that great Scotch show.

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A Western farmer gave to an Eastern judge one reason for the fine exhibit of horses at the different shows, "We ride at all our work."

### Clydesdale Character and Draft Type.

The decisions of Mr. John Gardhouse in the Clydesdale ring at Brandon, says the horse-ring reviewer of "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, should be given more than local significance. They are worthy of more careful thought than simply that such and such a horse won. It was a case of the exhibitors bumping up against a judge who was looking for draft horses, and who has cut himself free from breed fancies. The adherents to the Clydesdale breed type were somewhat aghast at the manner in which breed character was ignored, and the emphasis Mr Gardhouse placed upon substance and general massiveness. Many protested that such placings would be ridiculed in Scotland by the best judges of Clydesdales, and for the present we do not doubt their assertions, but notice that reports from Scottish shows state that there is more of a tendency to favor draft character before Clydesdale type this year than has been witnessed.

We seem to have come to a time when it shall be decided whether or not the Clydesdale is to be classed as a draft horse. Hitherto we have assumed that he is, but while the demand has been increasing for horses of weight and substance, the Scotch breeders have been busy developing a horse with the best possible feet and legs, apparently leaving out of consideration the value of weight. Now, it appears, the Scots are to devote themselves to the problem of putting more horse upon the feet and legs they have produced, and the action of Mr. Gardhouse in favoring substance, as he did at Brandon, was but a prelude to the coming policy of Clydesdale breeders.

In evolving the draft horse of Scotland, Clydesdale breeders have no one to emulate; they have begun their work at the ground, and will no doubt complete it at the top, for it is not sufficient that the Clydesdale should take rank as an agricultural horse. His foundation is so constructed that, when he has the weight of body, he is superior to any other breed for dray purposes, and it is for this object that draft horses

are bred, those falling short being classed as agricultural cobs or light drafters, which, although they bring a good price now, are never considered market-toppers.

The contention was raised among horsemen at Brandon that all the teaching and theorizing upon sloping pasterns and flat bone in draft horses has been contradicted by the placings in the ring. To us this appears an extreme view, for although the horse with the best feet, pasterns and legs did not win, those of the first-prize horse were not a negative quantity. In the judge's opinion he was fairly good there as a Clydesdale, and very good according to draft-horse standards. The Clydesdale horse, when perfection is reached, will not be less finished about the ground than the best specimens now are, but will have increased substance, and his Clydesdale character will be somewhat sacrificed to draft type. The market demands it, and Clydesdale breeders are too shrewd to ignore the market demands.

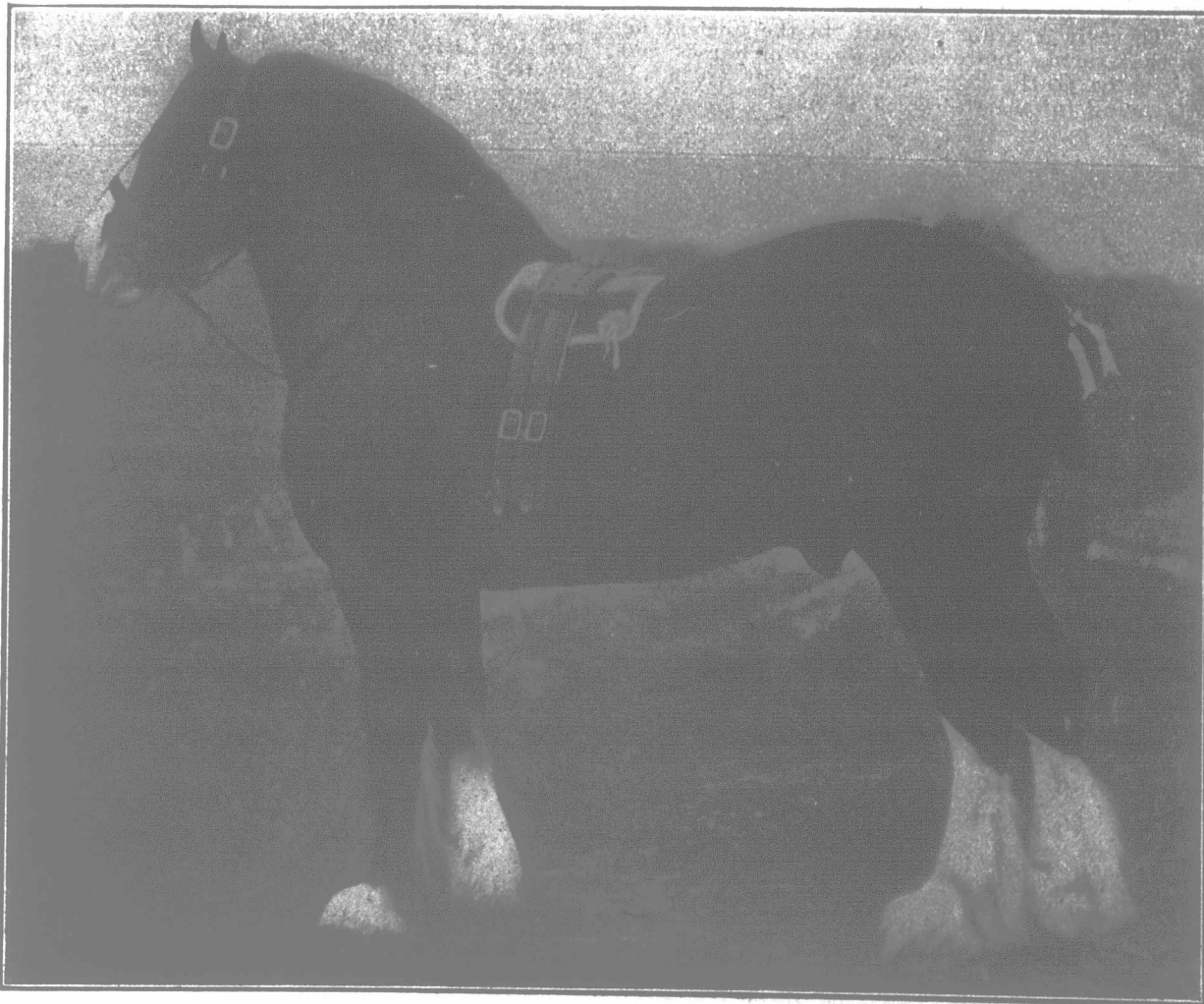
It is not the object of these paragraphs to justify Mr. Gardhouse's decision. We believe he discharged his work conscientiously, and, in his opinion, to the best interests of the breed. It was a rare case where a line had to be drawn between extreme Clydesdale type on the one hand and a draft type on the other. Probably such an instance will not occur again for a long time, but for the present it serves as an object lesson of the relative values a man in close touch with breeding and market operations sets upon Clydesdale character and draft-horse type.

### The Noble Horse.

Through all the strength of recorded time; through all the steps of mechanical invention and progress, humanity has been faithful to the horse. The first stages of civilization, when knightly instincts were taking root, when the tide of battle was turned by the spear, the horse contributed to the impressiveness of ceremonial occasion as he does to-day, and his end is as distant as the stars which gem the sky of night. His form has advanced with the ascending waves of civilization, and love of him has not grown cold in the human heart. He comes to us from the twilight of antiquity, and he is here to stay until thoughts of vanity and rank are obliterated from the mind. Although motor-cars raise more dust and take more complete possession of the highways than the bicycle once did, horses number higher in the country than ever before, and breeders are unable to meet the demand for individuals of merit.—[The Horseman.]

### Invaluable.

I have been a constant reader of your paper for years, and find it invaluable.  
West York, Ont. A. S. JOHNSON.



Baron's Pride (9122).

Most successful sire of prizewinning Clydesdales in the world. Property of A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright, Scot.