

About Enough Light for Funerals.

The question of light is one that does not receive nearly sufficient attention. I find most farmers are satisfied with a little bit of light—windows about 1 ft. by 2 ft. every here and there in the side wall, so that the place has always a sort of subdued light, very suitable for funerals, but certainly not conducive to health. These are matters which ought to receive a great deal more attention than we commonly give them, in our horse stables, or cow stables, for that matter. The light should come, if there is no feed passage, through a small window in front of each horse, high up, and protected from the horse by iron rods. There should also be light coming in at each end, or at one end, and light on either side. The windows should be sliding or hinged, so that they may be opened in summer, or whenever it is necessary to have a current of air in the stable to cool the place.—(J. H. Grisda'e.

Information re Percheron Registrations.

At the present time, the only record of Percherons recognized and approved by the U. S. Government is that issued by the Percheron Society of America, although we understand that the Dominion Live-stock Commissioner purposes starting a Canadian record. The Secretary of the above Society kindly sent us samples of the various papers used by them for recording Percherons. The pedigree certificate is an ornate piece of work from the standpoint of print-shop architecture, although a saddle and a bridle suited for a coach horse looks a little incongruous on a draft-horse certificate. Perhaps it is an evidence of atavism, whether of the days of chivalry or the Apache, we are unable to say; suffice that the certificate is large enough to wear as a chest protector. A better ornament would have been a reproduction of some of those magnificent two, four or six-horse teams furnished annually by the breed to the Chicago International. The application form for registry is very good, especially in the matter of showing the breeding of an animal made out for four crosses in the extended form. The Society is a joint-stock company, shares in which cost \$10.00 each.

We quote from Sec. Geo. W. Stubblefield's letter as follows:

"I wish to say this Association took over all records pertaining to the Percheron breed on May 9th, 1904. We do not recognize any certificates issued by S. D. Thompson since that date. In other words, any certificate bearing a number higher than 85,912, with S. D. Thompson's signature, is not recognized by this Association. Any certificate bearing a number lower than that with Thompson's signature, stands recorded in the Percheron book. I enclose you a blank certificate, showing the proper signatures, which all certificates should have which are dated since May 9th, 1904. It would save trouble and time if you would not accept any pedigrees that are without the signatures of H. G. McMillan and Geo. W. Stubblefield (president and secretary, respectively), as we are quite anxious to co-operate with

you in anything that will assist to further the Percheron interests in Canada."

The following are the requirements for registration in the Society's book:

First.—Any stallion or mare previously recorded and registered in the Percheron Studbook of France. The original certificate of registration in said Studbook of France must be submitted and exhibited with the application.

Second.—Any stallion or mare whose sire and dam are both recorded and registered in said American Percheron Studbook. A competent affidavit of the breeder, showing all required facts and conditions, must be first presented.

Third.—Any stallion or mare bred in France and enfolded in America, whose sire and dam are both recorded in the Percheron Studbook of France. The card of service, supported by the affidavit of the French breeder, must be presented with all applications in such case.

IDENTIFICATION.

A description of each animal presented for registration, showing its color, marks, appearance, peculiarities, and any other matter aiding in its identification, shall be contained within the application and recorded within the registration, and in the certificate issued for the same.

A very commendable rule is that an affidavit made before a notary public must be furnished before a duplicate certificate will be issued.

LIVE STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

We have been in the throes of a General Election, but so far there does not appear to be much in it, except that the Fiscal policy of Mr. Chamberlain and the nebulous retaliation scheme of Mr. Balfour have alike been condemned with a thoroughness unexampled in British history. One cannot be surprised at the result. The ministry of Mr. Balfour was returned to power in 1900 with a specific mandate—to finish the South African war. The majority he secured on this platform was used by Mr. Balfour to do three additional things, viz., to amend the licensing laws in the interests of the traffickers in strong drink; to pass an Education Bill for England, embodying principles foreign to the instincts of a very large body, if not an overwhelming proportion of the electors of this country; and to authorize the importation to the Transvaal of indentured Chinese labor, under conditions which are always disliked by the British people. Then an attempt was made by Mr. Chamberlain to capture the entire party machine in the interests of what he calls Tariff Reform, and this attempt succeeded in the case of the Liberal Unionist machine. The Duke of Devonshire was expelled from the party, with the result that he threw his whole weight (which more ways than one is considerable) on the side of the party arguing in favor of the status quo. The result has been a condemnation of a ministry unparalleled. Scarcely one of the members of Mr. Balfour's administration have been returned to Parliament. They have been dismissed right and left, in all parts of the United Kingdom, and with them have gone many a stalwart whose seat was regarded as unassailable. Of these there may be named Mr. Henry Chaplin, who for 28 years represented the Sleaford district of Lincolnshire. He has never been anything else

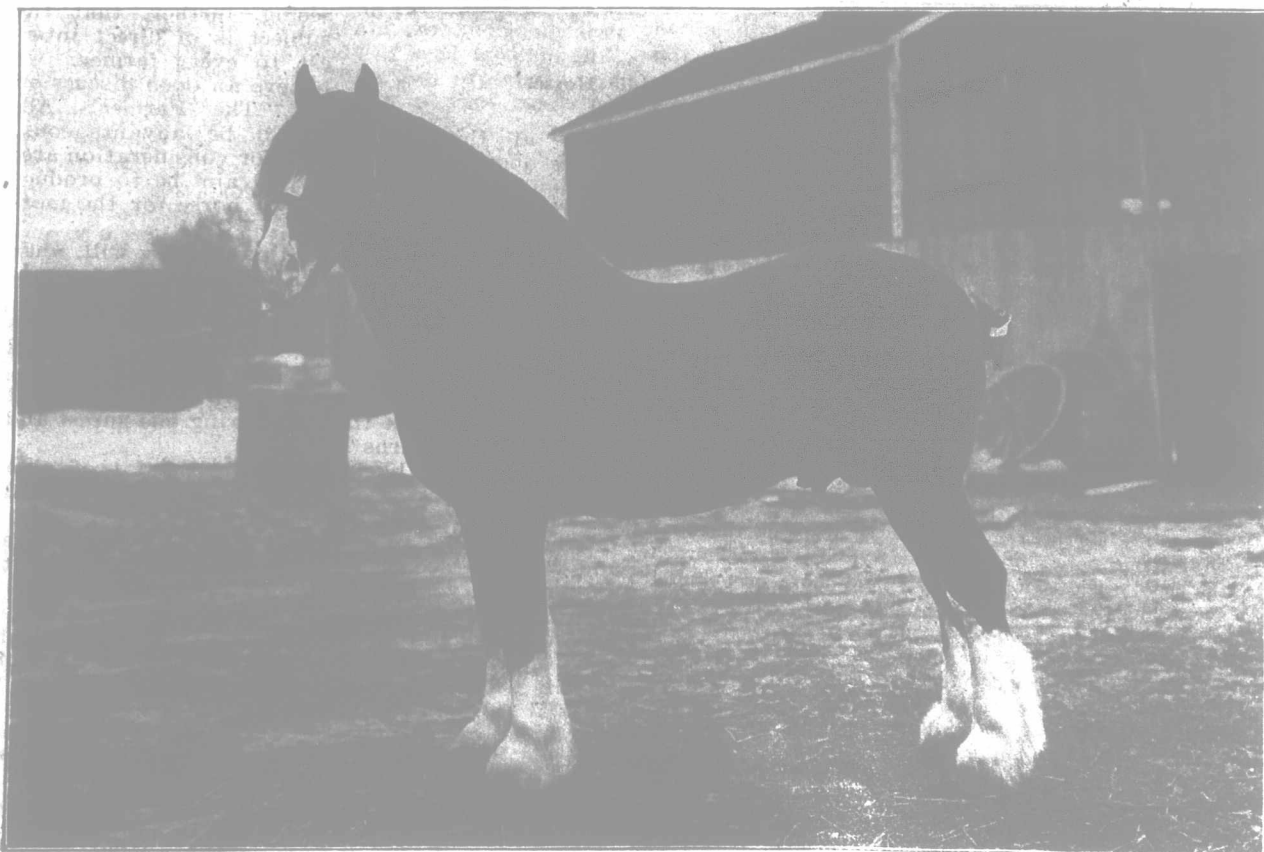
than a protectionist, and would tax wheat even up to a 10s. per qr. duty. His race as a politician is run.

The most disheartening thing about the situation, from an agricultural point of view, is that there is scarcely a man in the new Parliament who knows the A B C of agriculture. Earl Carrington, who is now President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, sits in the House of Lords. He knows his portfolio fairly well, and happily his lieutenant in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Strachey, has been returned for the Yeovil district of Somerset. But the best general and lieutenant can do little or nothing without an army, and the agricultural army in the new Parliament would be difficult to discover. What the upshot, so far as Canadian stores, the Butter Hill and other things may be, no one can forecast. It may safely be concluded that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and his colleagues will have their hands pretty full for some time to come with bigger interests. They have made a good many promises, the fulfilment of which will occupy some time.

CLYDESDALE REGISTRATION.

I learn from various sources that a movement is on foot in Canada in favor of some drastic amendment of the regulations for imported horses. Clydesdale breeders in this country owe so much to Canada that they are very much disposed to listen to any proposals from your side. As I understand the position, your standard is five registered crosses, with dam and granddam numbered. Our standard is registered sire and registered dam, or three registered crosses, without restriction as to numbering of dam and granddam. What I have heard is that you propose to insist that all imported animals shall conform to your own standard of five crosses. This seems a reasonable enough proposal, and the larger portion of our Clydesdales here would conform to the rule, but a considerable number, on account of our farmers' careless ways of doing things, might be ruled out, and these are often the very animals which it would benefit your people most to get in. It must be remembered that your five crosses are five crosses on anything, whereas even when we have a short pedigree it is only short because of neglect to record, not because the remoter ancestry were not Clydesdale, or, at least, heavy draft horse of some kind. The American Shorthorn regulations may be accepted as a warning to Canadian Clydesdale men not to be rash in this matter. The Americans are not satisfied with the Shorthorn standard which rules in Coates' Herdbook, and have framed rules for imported stock which shut out, amongst others, the whole of the Uppermill Missie tribe. What advantage accrues to America from such a policy it would puzzle the wit of man to discover, and Canadian Clydesdale men, before going forward, should take counsel with the Town Clerk of Ephesus, and do nothing rashly.

It may be useful to review the development of Clydesdale registration in this country. The society and studbook were founded on the model of the Shorthorn Society and Coates' Herdbook, in 1877, and the first volume was published in December, 1878. When the society was started, Mr. Lawrence Drew was at the height of his fame as a horse-breeder. His record sale was that of 1877, two months before the Clydesdale Horse Society was founded. He was breeding Prince of Wales 673 to a few Clydesdales and to many Shire mares, although the latter were not then known as such. At first he was disposed to join the society, and, in fact, he attended its preliminary meetings; but at the crucial moment, when the first council was being formed, he withdrew, and thenceforward, until his death in March, 1884, he was a strenuous opponent of the Society and the Studbook. Had he joined the society, there can be little doubt that he could have dictated its policy in respect of pedigree, and the probability is that he might have succeeded in accomplishing his dream of one draft horse studbook for Great Britain, apart, of course, from the Suffolk breed, whose distinctive character is self-evident. But having chosen another course, the society and Mr. Drew went on different lines. The American demand, which arose in 1880, gave an immense flip to breeding along studbook lines, and by the date of Mr. Drew's death, in 1884, it became evident that the studbook policy was to win. This end was reached, in spite of the undeniable fact that Mr. Drew had bred many first-class show-yard animals outside the studbook limits, and these were in one form or other distributed throughout the country. Soon the question arose, what was to be done with their produce? Was it wise to let them go outside permanently; was it not wiser to devise some means whereby they could be brought into the breed as defined by the studbook? The latter course was adopted, because it was seen that three registered crosses and seven parts registered breeding were the same thing, although the record did not read quite the same. Hence, the existence in the studbook of pedigrees in which unnumbered sires and dams find a place. A further advance was made about ten years ago, when it was agreed, on the one hand, that after 1893 the registration of stock by unnumbered sires would cease, and on the other, that all horses and mares foaled prior to 1890, showing two registered crosses, would be numbered, and that the standard from 1890 onwards would be three registered crosses. Those who have observed closely when breeding horses, know that on the average mares do not breed oftener than once every two years, and it therefore takes a long time



Young MacQueen [2290].

Clydesdale stallion, property of The Wellesley Clydesdale Horse-breeders' Association, Wellesley, Ont. See Gos-16