

their next annual meeting, will adopt measures to carry out a plan of organization all over the Dominion. Press reports of their last meeting show a desire upon the part of New Brunswick farmers to start Granges there. Let the agitation continue until we have them from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

A. HECTOR CUTTEN,
Colchester County, N. S. "Inglewood Farm."

How to Renew.

In almost every neighborhood are a few men ready to open their minds and pocketbooks in order to receive the light. "The Farmer's Advocate" is steadily working its way into new homes, while it is seldom dismissed, except for death or other unavoidable cause. The most effective help is a word from an old subscriber who values the paper. But do not stop at that. Secure the money and send in the name. Send us one new name, accompanied by \$1.50, and we will advance your own subscription six months for helping to increase our circulation. Send two names, with \$3.00 (\$1.50 from each), and we will advance your own renewal one year. This is the way to renew. Lose no time. Now is the season to hustle for new names.

HORSES.

Clydesdale Registration and Import Regulations.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Your issue of January 7th contains a contribution from your Scottish correspondent, "Scotland Yet," in which comment is made on the regulation regarding free custom entry into Canada of horses for the improvement of stock. The condition of free entry is a simple matter. In the case of Clydesdale horses, to which your correspondent refers, Canadian certificate of registration is required for presentation to customs authorities at the port of entry. In the event of Canadian certificates not being presented, duty has to be paid whether the horse is eligible or not eligible for registration in the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada. Registration in the Canadian book and free custom entry are synonymous in so far as the subject under discussion is concerned.

It would seem that in addition to your correspondent not understanding the present Canadian custom regulation, which came into force on July 1st, 1908, he is not clear on the conditions under which Clydesdale horses are admitted to registration in the Canadian Studbook. To take effect on July 1st, 1907, a regulation, well known to many of your readers, was enacted by the Clydesdale Horse Association, providing that an animal, imported from Great Britain, to be eligible for entry in our Studbook had to be recorded and numbered in the Scottish book, as well as his sire and dam and his grandsires and grandams.

When the Canadian book was established in 1886, it was thought best to make it complete in itself, by recording all ancestors of imported animals back to foundation, as recorded in the Scottish book. From that time until July 1st, 1907, the Scottish book was accepted in its entirety, and when the new standard for imported animals was made there was no occasion to discontinue the recording of ancestors; recording in the Canadian book means the numbering as well as the publishing of the pedigree. It may not be known to Canadians generally that numerous pedigrees appear in the Scottish book with a cross of part Shire breeding. These Shire crosses are on record in the Scottish book, but are not numbered. In the Canadian book these Shire crosses are on record numbered, but merely as ancestors, no certificates, under any circumstances, being issued. The Shire cross appears in the Canadian Studbook printed in italics to avoid any misunderstanding as to breeding.

The importation to which your correspondent refers was a mare and her foal, consigned by the Seaham Harbor Stud to J. J. Sproule, of Minto, Man. The mare, Miss Minto (20871), has six crosses; the first four are Clydesdale, the next one by a son of Darnley (222), out of a Shire mare, and the sixth Clydesdale. In order to get the two recorded dams necessary to make Miss Minto eligible and entitled to free custom entry, the Shire cross would require to be numbered, which the authorities of the Scottish book do not see fit to do, although this part Shire cross, "Cliftes," is on record in the Scottish book (Vol. 22, p. 65). Canadian registration, carrying with it free custom entry, of the foal was not refused, she having the required number of sires and dams. The statement of your correspondent on this particular is entirely misleading. Duty was not demanded on the foal, the required Canadian certificate being in the hands of the Donaldson Steamship Company, who had the consignment in hand. We understood from the Donaldson people that Mr. Sproule refused the mare, but the foal. The fact of the foal being recorded was why fees were demanded. Miss Minto, the

dam, as well as other ancestors of the foal, was recorded and numbered for the reason before stated. The absence of a Canadian certificate for Miss Minto, to which she was not entitled, was the reason why free custom entry was denied.

Your correspondent would lead one to believe that Canadians who have been in Scotland recently for importations do not understand the Canadian registration conditions or the relation between the Canadian National Records and the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada. We think he is in error regarding the first-mentioned statement, or that he means that these gentlemen were not familiar with the custom regulation, which may have been the case with some Canadian importers who were in Scotland when the regulation came into effect on July 1st last. We believe these gentlemen thoroughly understood the regulation; what they feared was being put to some inconvenience at the port of entry. As to the relationship between the National Records and the Clydesdale Association, it is so well known to Canadians generally that explanation here is not necessary.

Letters written to us by Mr. Archibald MacNeillage, Secretary of the Scottish Book, lead us to believe that a great deal of trouble is with the breeder in Scotland who can not or will not understand the Canadian requirements. We wrote Mr. MacNeillage, asking him if pedigrees of animals intended for export to Canada were examined in his office, with a view of determining eligibility for our record, explaining to him that we had been compelled to reject a number, the consequence of which was that duty had to be paid to get entry into Canada. He replied that when enquiry WERE made if pedigrees conformed to our regulations that the parties were given full particulars. In the capacity of editor of the Scottish Farmer, Mr. MacNeillage has over and over again written articles explaining our regulations, pointing out their significance, given samples and illustrations of what are and what are not eligible for our records, and yet when all is done, men who ought to be able to understand what is said and written are found shipping ineligible horses. It is to be inferred that it is not Canadian importers who are referred to in these articles in the Scottish Farmer, but shippers of the Old Country.

Writing to us of the refusal of free custom entry to Miss Minto, the mare referred to in your Scottish Letter, Mr. MacNeillage said it would seem that cases of this kind were the only effective way of teaching shippers the requirements of the Canadian regulations.

It will thus appear that Mr. MacNeillage thoroughly understands the Canadian regulations, and is doing all he can to prevent horses being shipped to Canada that will not pass the customs free.

"Scotland Yet" has evidently not profited by Mr. MacNeillage's articles, written in the Scottish Farmer, for he evidently does not understand when an animal is eligible for registration in our book, or that Canadian registration means free custom entry to foreign horses.

In connection with this whole matter, the question arises whether it would not be advisable for the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada to pass a regulation requiring that a tabulated import certificate be provided by the Scottish authorities showing the necessary numbered ancestors. If this were done, no mistake or misunderstanding could be possible, either regarding eligibility or free custom entry.

Referring again to your correspondent's letter, we feel that he has, without familiarizing himself thoroughly with the circumstances of Canadian registration, done us a gross injustice by stating that perhaps the refusal of the mare mentioned was due to a clerical error in this office.

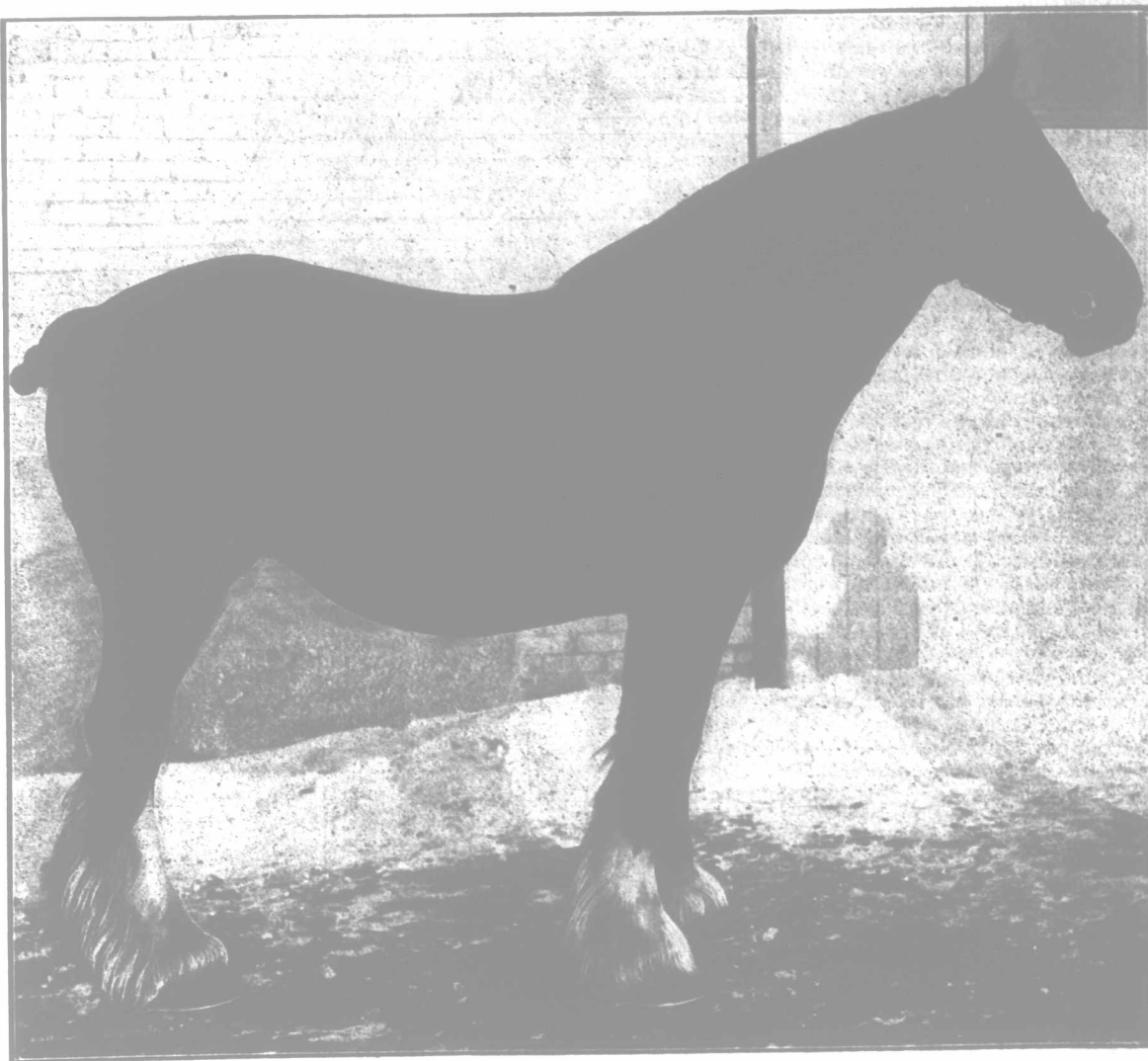
We have endeavored to make the whole matter clear, but if "The Farmer's Advocate," "Scotland Yet," or other of your readers desire more information, we shall be pleased to exhaust the subject still further, as it is our desire at all times to do what we can to make all matters connected with registration of pedigrees, and the relation registration bears to importations, clear to all.

JNO. W. BRANT.

Secretary, Record Committee.

Fitting the Shoe.

In commenting upon the article on "Fitting the Shoe," by Horseshoer, Sask., I may say that I agree with him in the fact that it is very unwise and harmful to burn a bed for the shoe with the shoe red hot. But is "Horseshoer" not rather hard on the general shoeing smith? While I have seen smiths burn too much, I have never yet seen one go to such extremes as he speaks of, viz., "heat the shoe to a red heat and then place it to the foot and burn a bed." It would doubtless be better if there were no burning done, but it requires a very good eye to tell just when the surface upon which the shoe is to rest is exactly level without the aid of something besides the rasp. The shoer must, of course, have the shoe red hot in order to shape it and shapen the calkins, but the intelligent and careful shoer will then drive his long punch into one of the nail holes sufficiently tightly to hold the shoe, and then immerse it in water until it is nearly cool, just sufficient heat left to cause a little fizzling when it is brought into contact with hoof. He then touches it lightly and briefly to the surface, upon which it is to be nailed, when the elevated portions of the bearing surface, if there be any, will be slightly singed. This tells the smith that



Lothian Again's Daughter (20984).

Clydesdale mare. Bay; foaled 1903. Winner of numerous prizes in Great Britain. Imported in 1908, by T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ont., and sold to Ben Molton, Kingarf, Ont. (See Gossip, page 63.)