be duly recorded soon atter birth, and the records for horses of all breeds, and also for all breeds of cattle have been so long established that with these things will soon fall into line.

With sheep that will enter in the "free list" the case will be different, and as more of this trade is likely to continue than in any other line, we give full particulars of how to proceed. According to this Bill, no sheep can be imported from Canada or any other country for breeding purposes free, unless they have a certificate of registration, which certificate, together with affidavit of owner, agent or importer, that the breeding of the sheep agrees with the certificate, has to accompany the Consular certificate with said sheep to the point of entry, and further demands that the importer or owner make affidavit that the sheep being imported are for breeding purposes. This point will make the exporting

of sheep from an order given by an American breeder to breeders, particularly cumbersome, as they will in this case require the order to be accompanied by an affidavit that the sheep he has ordered are for breeding purposes. As it now reads it appears to us the Bill is paying a premium to Canadians for importing sheep for the American breeders. As there are no full public records of sheep in England it will necessitate sheep being imported from Britain to Canada, the importer then having his sheep recorded, and then, and not till then will they be ready for entry into the United States. The difficulty in the matter lies in the high rate charged by most of the associations for certificates, and greater still is the want of despatch in passing upon the pedigrees that breeders send in for registration, which necessitates breeders sending in the pedigrees of their sheep to the various secretaries a length of time in advance of a sale being effected, or pay the regular tariff rate of \$1.59 per head for sheep and seventy-five cents per head for lambs. In view of the hostile regulations thus enforced would it not be expedient for our Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association to at

once take in hand the registration of sheep. None are so qualified for the work as those who have handled, bred and produced and brought to such perfection the different races of our Canadian mutton sheep. The work could be done for much less than by the majority of the associations already organized, and would answer all the demands of the Bill. The work for all breeds might be all done in one office, and as among the Executive of our Sheep Breeders' Association every one of the breeds is represented, so would each have a voice in the management of the record. The following is a list of the secretaries of the different American associations, as now organized, together with entry fees, etc.:—

COTSWOLDS.

Secretary-Geo. F. Harding, Waukesha,	Wis.
Members' fees	6 25
Entry fee for each sheep	1 00

Co., III.	
Members' fees	50
Mf not entered within 12 months of birth— Members 2 Non-members 4	00
LINCOLNS.	
Secretary—Lyman E. Graham, Cameron, W ren Co., Ill.	ar-
Membership fees\$10	00

Secretary - A. J. Temple, Cameron, Warren,



UNCLE SAM—"Oh! I begin to feel the evil effects already."

MISS CANADA—"You will feel worse after it begins to work. It will close foreign markets to you and open them to me. It will estrange my people from you and draw them closer to our mother—England. It will decrease your shipping and increase mine."

SHROPSHIRE DOWN. Secretary-Mortimore Levering, LaFayette, Ind.

 Membership fees
 \$ 5 00

 Members' entry fees
 50

Members' entry fees 50 Non-members 1 00 Transfers 50 If not entered the year of birth Double fees
OXFORD DOWNS.
Secretary-W. A. Shafer, Middletown, Ohio.
Entry fee\$ 1 00
Dead ancestors 50
SOUTHDOWNS.
Secretary-S. E. Prather, Springfield, Ill.
Membership fees\$10 00
Entry fees for animals bred in America-
Members' entry fees (sheep) 1 00
Non-members' entry fees (sheep) 2 00
Entry fees for imported animals 5 00
Transfers 25

The British Government has forbidden the importation of live cattle from Holland.

Henry Wade, Esq.

Mr. H. Wade is the honored and popoular Secretary of the Agriculture and Arts Association, Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association, Canadian Shire Horse Association and Canadian Draught Horse Association.

Hundreds of our farmers all over the Dominion, who have never seen Mr. Wade, have done business with him by letter when registering their stock. His name is attached to nearly all the pedigrees issued in Canada. All the records edited by him are standard; no bogus certificates ever passed through his hands.

The subject of this sketch is a son of the late John Wade, J. P., a native of Ayton, Yorkshire, England, who came to Canada with his father about 1820 as a lad of seventeen. They being

> a race of farmers bought land first in the township of Hamilton, half way between Cobourg and Port Hope. In due course of time Mr. John Wade bought a 240-acre farm within two miles of Port Hope, and on this farm (at that time called Hamilton Gardens, because a nursery garden was started on it by Mr. Teykell, at that time a partner) Mr. H. Wade and his brother and sister were all born and raised. He was educated at the best schools of the time in Port Hope and Cobourg, attending for two sessions Victoria College. He was kept at home to help on the farm in the summer months, thus learning at an early age the practical part of farming. He chose to remain at home with his father, and was at an early date taken in as a partner with him and after his death succeeded him, and followed the occupation until 1880, when he sold the farm. His father was an advanced agriculturist and a first-class mechanic; he was the first in his county to use reapers, mowers, clover hullers, to plant hedges, and to make drains. He also imported Shorthorn cattle in 1845, and years before that purchased Shorthorn bulls. He found in his son a worthy assistant in all these branches, who in 1865 took

his first step independently, but with the free sanction of his father, in learning the factory system of cheese-making, spending a part of one season in the neighborhood of Rome, N. Y., for that purpose, and started on the farm a small factory the year after the first one started in Ingersoll. For fully ten years this factory was continued, and for several years as many as sixty cows were milked, adding much to the fertility of the farm. Soiling corn for feed for the cows was planted on a large scale. A silo in those days would have been a bonanza. A great many roots were raised; also a great deal of grain. The farm was kept in excellent order, and very clean. He was continuously for seventeen years a Director of the West Riding of the County of Northumberland Agricultural Society, and also filled the position of President. He did not have a taste for public life, so kept away from the council. But being of an active temperament, he accepted the appointment of Inspector of the