

TABLE II. Showing what cost of recording would have been on commission basis, present cost to Associations, and saving in cost of recording: Insert Table

Name of Association.	Pedigrees Recorded.	Transfers Recorded.	Amount which would have been paid on Commission basis.	Cost to each Association after final adjustment.	Saving in cost of Recording.
Shorthorn	9553	2650	\$3841 15	9252 00	\$880 06
Ayrshire	2075	65	95	280 00	280 00
Hereford	1066	345	407 60	264 89	152 71
Swine	6337	533	1712 55	1181 21	531 34
Clydesdale	2418	520	924 30	881 80	42 50
Hackney	103	22	39 35	37 50	1 85
Shire	53	12	20 35	19 42	1 93
Shropshire	103	12	20 35	19 42	1 93
Shropshire	1274	100	.....	.....	.....
P. Angus	81	7	.....	.....	.....
Galloway	134	6	.....	.....	.....
Jersey	353	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Polls	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guernsey	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fr. Cattle	684	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fr. Horses	84	.....	.....	.....	.....

NUMBER OF VOLUMES.
 Shorthorn: 1904—2,000; 1906—3,000. Ayrshire: 1904—500; 1906—500. Hereford: 1904—300; 1906—400. Swine: 1904—500; 1906—500. Clydesdale: 1904—750; 1906—1,000.

TABLE V. Showing total saving to the Association on recording, postage and express, and printing: Insert Table.

Name of Association.	Saving in Cost of Recording.	Saving in Postage and Express.	Estimated Saving in Cost of Printing.	Total Saving.
Shorthorn	\$880 06	\$1147 87	\$361 39	\$1889 32
Ayrshire	280 00	74 50	157 11	511 61
Hereford	172 71	25 72	173 48	371 91
Swine	531 34	197 63	683 65	1412 62
Clydesdale	42 50	150 36	287 91	480 77
Hackney	1 85	0 00	.....	1 85
Shire	1 93	0 00	.....	1 93

Following is a copy of a resolution of instruction to the Accountant, which was also passed at a meeting of the Record Committee:

"That the Accountant be instructed to return immediately all applications for registration not accompanied by fees; and that in cases where the fees enclosed are not sufficient to pay the full charges of the application made, that all applications held therein shall be held for one month, and if the proper fees are not completed by that time, all applications shall be returned to the sender, and refund order in his favor made out for the amount of the fees sent in. This regulation shall not include the application for registration of foreign pedigrees."

This resolution was passed in the interests of the breeders generally. Before the regulation was made, incomplete applications had been in the Record Office, in some cases for months, the applicant being unable to complete the information within a reasonable time. In order to give the best service to those who were able to file their applications in proper form, it was considered necessary that old applications

should be returned and got out of the way, as otherwise they kept accumulating, were in the way, and also often made it very difficult for the Committee to know at any time whether the work was behind or whether the accumulation of papers consisted of incomplete applications waiting for further information. In any case, it was considered that these papers were the property of the applicant, and, after a reasonable time, the proper place for them was in his own keeping, until such time as complete information could be given. It was also decided that it was quite properly the intention of the Record Associations that it should not be necessary to open up accounts with those registering stock, especially as previously a great deal of confusion had been caused at different times by having a system of credits, and it was considered most satisfactory for all concerned if each transaction were required to stand by itself, and refunds were therefore arranged for in accordance with the resolution. The regulations of all the Associations also require that the fees be sent with the application, and the Committee considered that they had no authority to make any concessions. Apart from this, it was the judgment of the Committee that the regulation was a proper one. It is a necessity that there should be but one rule for all, and it was therefore either a matter of issuing certificates without fees whenever asked for, which no one would consider proper business, or else to allow no certificates to be issued without the fees. The latter alternative was selected as the one in keeping with the desire of the Associations, as expressed by their rules and regulations.

The Committee also wish to put themselves on record as accepting full responsibility for having these regulations carried out. If any regulation is considered improper, the matter should be taken up at once with the Secretary of the Record Committee, A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont. and the matter will be promptly investigated by the Committee. Any complaints regarding work in the Record Office should also be taken up in a similar manner.

Annual Meeting Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, an exclusively Eastern organization, Arthur Johnston, Vice-President, presided. Business was proceeded with by discussing, clause by clause the report of the Executive. The Ontario Department of Agriculture has agreed to pay the freight on all animals purchased by residents in Ontario to go to the owner's station in Ontario.

TRANSPORTATION OF STOCK.

During 1906, four cars of purebred stock were shipped to the West. These cars contained 16 horses, 41 cattle, 25 sheep and 14 swine. The stock was collected from 48 breeders in Ontario, and was shipped to 60 points in the West, between Winnipeg and the Pacific Coast. The freight collected amounted to \$1,281.72, and the expenses of sending out the cars were \$1,253.11, leaving a balance to the credit of the cars of \$28.61. An opinion was expressed that these cars should be sent out at certain set dates, announced through the press; but the Secretary pointed out that if this were done, cars might sometimes be not loaded to their capacity, and the Association would lose on the shipment. By waiting until a full carload can be assembled, this is prevented. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of cheap shipment to the West should notify the Secretary in advance. The official report of the cattle at the Winter Fair at Guelph shows that there were, in beef cattle, 100 entries in the open classes, and of the \$1,298.00 prize money offered, \$1,174.00 was lifted. In dairy cattle there were 41 entries, and of the \$1,111.00 hung up, \$469.00 was paid. At the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show, the 66 entries in open classes of beef cattle secured \$518.00 of the \$674.00 offered. In dairy cattle the 33 entries captured \$475.00 out of a possible \$625. In connection with the foregoing report of the Winter Fair, a motion was passed recommending that separate classes be provided for Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus cattle. At present these two breeds are judged in one class.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

The most noteworthy clause in the Executive's report was one relating to the customs regulations, under which purebred live stock is now admitted into Canada from foreign countries duty-free. The clause read:

"A great deal of live stock is being imported into Canada free of duty, which is not recorded in any of the Canadian books of record for the various breeds. The result is that some of the owners afterwards record the animals here, but others continue to record them in foreign records. The term 'purebred,' as applied to live stock in Canada, should refer to livestock registered in the Canadian National Records. We have a complete system now of national records for different breeds of live stock, the standard for which is as high as that of any records in the world. They are authorized by the Government of Canada, and are conducted by the associations representing each of the breeds. It is also a fact that large numbers of so-called purebred animals are being brought into Canada and

sold for any price that can be obtained for them. Such animals are often of low quality, and recorded in books that are not recognized even in the country from which the animals come, but they are brought into this country as purebred and sold as purebred.

"It is therefore recommended that this Association should take action to impress on the Dominion Government the importance of changing the regulations affecting the importation of live stock, to provide that stock must first be recorded in our books of record for the breed to which the animals being imported belong, and if brought in for sale must be owned and imported by a British subject residing in Canada before they are entitled to enter free of duty."

Col. McCrae strongly objected to the phrase "residing in Canada," in the last paragraph, and moved that it be struck out. He characterized the American regulations in this matter as mean, and would not have us imitate them.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, was called upon. He thought our customs regulations relating to the free importation of purebred stock were far too lax, and believed that there would be no difficulty in getting the Government to take action substantially along the lines suggested. If the regulations were asked for as above phrased, however, there might be some considerable difficulty in the way. In the first place, many of the purebred animals being brought into Western Canada came in as settlers' effects. It would be unwise to prevent the American settlers from bringing in purebred animals, but compel them instead, to exchange the purebreds for scrubs in order to pass our customs duty-free. Many of these American settlers now bringing in purebred stock are going to become our stockmen's best customers. We should take a broad view of the matter. We must, nevertheless, have very much more stringent regulations, and should use united effort to secure them. The subject will be one for discussion at the next gathering of the National Live Stock Association to be held sometime during the coming autumn.

The latter organization, by the way, was not, as some supposed, conceived in sin and shapen in iniquity. It is a useful organization, and the Department of Agriculture means to keep it to the fore. In reply to a question, Dr. Rutherford stated that an act of Parliament would be necessary to alter the customs regulations, unless it was determined to adhere to the British-subject condition; otherwise, an order-in-council would suffice.

The clause was finally adopted, with an amendment that all the words be struck out after "belong", near the end of the second paragraph. It was also informally suggested that the desired regulation should except settlers' effects.

Dominion Sheep Breeders' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association brought out a large attendance. President J. M. Gardhouse congratulated the members upon the good times prevailing in the sheep business, and believed the demand for wool and mutton assured a prosperous future.

During the year of 1906, on account of the sheep records which have been established, the membership of the association has been increased as well as the general receipts. Following the report of the Executive last year, a committee was appointed by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, consisting of the following: F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; Hon. N. Garneau, Quebec; Hon. John Dryden, Toronto; Robert Miller, Stouffville; John A. McGillivray, Toronto; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge.

This committee was appointed to take up, through the Record Committee, some plan of international records with representatives of the American Associations. The committee met with the representatives of the American Shropshire Registry Association at Buffalo, on March 17th, 1906 and the following agreement was entered into:

- 1.—All pedigrees received by the Canadian Office shall be transferred to the registry office of the American Association for registration.
- 2.—The owners of the Canadian sheep, registered under this agreement in the United States records shall be members of the American Association where said record is made, or shall pay the additional fee charged for registration to non-members.
- 3.—All pedigrees transferred from the Canadian office to the American Association shall be fully prepared for the printers for transmission.
- 4.—For each pedigree transmitted from the Canadian office for publication in the American Records, there shall be paid to the American registry office 30 cents per pedigree for all certificates issued to members of the Association, and for certificates issued to non-members 80 cents shall be so paid.
- 5.—Registration numbers for Canadian certificates shall be allotted (in block) by the American Secretary; when these are issued an additional block of numbers shall be furnished.
- 6.—A representative, approved of by the American secretaries, shall be placed in the Canadian office who shall be authorized by power of attorney to sign the certificates of registration; such officer to be paid by the Canadian authorities.

(Continued in Field Notes Department.)