

observer what the pedigree lacks. Although the dam Doll is recorded, she is not numbered; the grandam Fanny is neither recorded or numbered.

Duty had to be paid on both Gallant Gray and Alston, or the animals had to be returned to Scotland. Besides, these animals or their progeny will never be eligible for registration in Canada.

While Mr. MacNeilage possibly could not refuse to issue the ordinary export certificate, he had no right whatever to issue the originals of the above, knowing, as he did, that the horses would not be accepted for registration in Canada, and that the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada demanded that the Scottish Society issue these certificates as a guarantee of the eligibility of Scottish horses for the Canadian book. "O consistency, thou art a jewel."

The following certificate shows the breeding necessary to entitle a Clydesdale Horse to registry in Canada and free customs entry:

THE CLYDESDALE HORSE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Certificate of Record and Pedigree.
To Conform to Canadian Regulations re Importation of Animals for Breeding Purposes, and to be Placed on File in the Office of the Canadian National Records.

Pedigree of Stallion	Sire, Baron Elliot (12447)	Sire, Full of Promise (10753)
	Dam, Baron Polly (15494)	
Baron Rothes (15001)	Dam, Nance of Bruntlands (21754)	Sire, Urieside (11569)
		Dam, Nelly of Trochail (13925)

I hereby certify that the above is the correct pedigree, as registered in the Clydesdale Stud Book.

(Sgd.) ARCH'D MACNEILAGE,
Secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Society of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Dated at Glasgow, Scotland,
24th September, 1909.

Importers should demand that all horses bought in Great Britain are bred as shown in the certificate of Baron Rothes; that colors are as described, and that all markings are correctly given.

JNO. W. BRANT, Secretary.
National Records Office, Ottawa.

* * *

If Great Britain sees fit to remove the embargo on Canadian cattle, Canadians will not object. But the idea that Canada has very much to gain thereby is pure fiction. The embargo is a trade restriction, singular in that while it is maintained by another country, it has the incidental effect of protecting us from our own folly, to wit, the exportation of store cattle.

STOCK

Feeds for Growing Pigs

If skimmilk is available the pigs may be weaned at six weeks of age; if it is not, weaning is better deferred until the litter is eight weeks old. Skimmilk and shorts give best results for feeding young pigs. If there is no milk, finely ground oats, with the hulls sifted out, mixed with shorts, in about the proportion of one of oats to three of shorts, scalded before feeding, makes as good a substitute as anything. In addition, young pigs should have pasturage of some kind, rape, alfalfa or clover. This ration may be continued until the pigs are three months old, when barley usually is introduced.

The Breed of Hogs

At the Ontario Agricultural College fine experiments with six breeds of swine were made to determine which breed showed the largest gain from the food consumed. The breeds under test were Berkshire, Yorkshire, Tamworth, Duroc Jersey, Chester White and Poland China. The test was carried over five years and showed that it required from 364.5 to 391.42 lbs. of meal to produce 100 lbs. of pork. Prof. G. E. Day, in summing up this experiment, says: "Everything considered we are led to believe that there is little if any relation between breed and power to digest and assimilate food, and that individuality is the important thing in this connection. To produce bacon cheaply we require a healthy, thrifty, growthy pig. Whether its color is red, white or black; or whether its ears are erect or drooped, are largely matters of taste."

The results at Guelph are borne out by tests at American stations, the general conclusion being that individuality and not breed is the potent factor in determining economy of production.

Cattle Embargo

Whatever may be the opinion in Ireland relating to the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle, it cannot be said that there is the slightest possibility of an alteration of existing conditions. Periodically, this question is brought forward by pot authorities and corporations in England and Scotland, but they obtain no support from the general public in the British Isles. Because a few are agitating in Belfast or Glasgow for the removal of restrictions in order to give their special port additional trade, we must not be deluded into thinking that a change of public opinion has set in, and that a change is shortly

to take place. There has been no government in the Old Country, either Conservative or Liberal, for many years who could have obtained a majority in favor of live importations of store cattle. It has made no difference whether the government of the day was composed of large landlords or manufacturers, whether it consisted of democrats, with a sprinkling of the Socialistic element. There has been a solid front presented against any attempt on the part of port authorities to influence public opinion. These little agitations are invariably set on foot by parties who stand to gain considerably by the change, and their move is understood perfectly and deludes no one in Britain.

In England no distinction between one colony and another is made on this question. If Canadian stock is to be allowed in, then Australia also has an equal claim. The Argentine, being a capital customer for all pure-bred stock from England, would not submit to be placed on unequal terms. They have taken the highest priced bulls and rams for years.

If a policy attempting to discriminate between the British dominions as to which had a prior claim was commenced, Canada would not have first claim, owing, I fear, to her extensive boundary. But as far as British public opinion is concerned there is no desire to give any advantage to any dominion or country and retain the embargo against the rest. England is an ideal breeding ground for pedigree stock, and she considers it to her highest interests that her stock be kept not only as pure as possible, but absolutely free from risk of infection. Is it to be wondered at, considering the prices obtainable for pedigree stock of choice character?

There is no need of Canada to be deluded on the question. There is scarcely a single farmer or stockkeeper in the British Isles in favor of the change. No agricultural paper advocates a change, and no minister of agriculture could be found in England who dare suggest to the agricultural community a removal of present restrictions. There are men alive in England to-day whose stock have in the far past been swept away by contagious disease three times. These men would fight to the last ditch before they would see any change of policy. The cost of eradicating swine fever in England was enormous. The public as well as the farming community are all well acquainted with the matter, and would view with dread not only the loss to the country in stock, if anything untoward happened, but the expense also to clear the country of it. There is no need to go over the ground again, as to whether or not the change would benefit Canada. But there is no doubt there is ample feed in Canada to fatten every animal before shipment, and it can be done cheaper here than in England.



GROUP OF FINE TYPE OF COTSWOLD EWES

From a Painting.