

No More Bucket Shop Deals for Awhile.

The man recently before the courts in Manitoba charged with running a bucket shop and thereby defrauding his customers, has been allowed, on making restitution, to go to a more salubrious climate, south of the international boundary, the atmosphere of Canadian justice being rather too bracing for the gentleman in question. It may be questioned whether it would not have been better to have given him a post graduate course in a Canadian jail, in which case his victims might have gone short and the country been put to expense to finish the prosecution and to pay for his stay *en pension* at His Majesty's pleasure. It will be a useful lesson to many to know that these infamous get-rich-quick schemes are not looked upon with favor by the bulk of our Canadian citizens, and it is to be hoped that the lesson will not soon fade from the memory of many would-be market riggers and speculators. The toll taken from many a little Western town the last five years has been pretty heavy. Even some farmers have played with the fire and been burned and have had to resort to the pitiful necessity of lying to explain to wife and family how that in spite of a good crop and fair prices the financial stringency in the home has been so acute. The only permanent enjoyable method of making money is by working for it by honorable means.

It is fair and pertinent to enquire as to the motives that allow a department of justice to let loose a man, practically a self-confessed criminal, to go unpunished. The inference is that some person or persons in authority may have been more or less implicated and that it is not considered advisable or expedient by the powers that be that the whole truth should be revealed, or that it should be known who of those in high places expected to participate in the stealings. It is a sorry commentary on the administration of British justice in Western Canada that such moral callousness should be exhibited. The accused showed considerable strategy in his defence, especially in the institution of a libel suit against one of the newspapers of the city, and as a consequence the whole matter is to be hushed up for the sake of the accomplices of the main culprit, who is allowed to go free. The handling of the bucket shop prosecution by the Government is a disgrace to Western Canada and it augurs badly for Manitoba if the Government can be induced or consider it necessary on the ground of expediency, to wink at deliberate infractions of the law.

HORSE

Our Scottish Letter.

CLYDESDALE REGISTRATION.

The resolution of the Canadian Clydesdale Association to make the registration rules for imported stock in their organization the same as those in the American Clydesdale Association has fallen like a bombshell into the Clydesdale camp. Nothing so sudden was anticipated, and the fact that the rule comes into force on 1st June, leaves the horse-breeder little time for setting his house in order. While I do not at all blame your association for putting an embargo on the importation of fillies with short pedigrees, I scarcely think Canadian buyers rightly appreciate the situation. No doubt all Clydesdales in this country should now be registered. The Studbook has been in existence for thirty years. Its thirtieth volume is now opened, yet too many exported fillies and colts have only the bare three crosses which qualify for registration. The Canadian buyer may be forgiven if he thinks this hardly good enough, and no one here who values registration will quarrel with your people for saying this sort of thing must end. Had breeders given attention to registration since the Studbook was instituted in 1878, there would now have been few Clydesdales in Great Britain with fewer than six registered crosses. As things are, the majority have the six crosses, or at least five, and are therefore quite fit to show a pedigree with registered dam and grandam.

But where your people err is in supposing that a pedigree is in any way enhanced by insisting on the mere technicality of a numbered dam and grandam. A concrete case is that of the celebrated champion horse Baron's Pride (9122).

A Canadian gentlemen wrote to me recently that under this new rule Baron's Pride would be ineligible for the Canadian Studbook, and therefore could not be imported. The reason for this belief on his part is that in the entry of Sir Everard (5353), the sire of Baron's Pride, his dam has no number. This is perfectly true, but the futility of the whole theory is admirably demonstrated by the subsequent history of his pedigree. Although the dam of Sir Everard was not registered and numbered when he was entered in volume IX., she is registered and numbered as Rosie of Killellan (7437) in volume XI., page 376. Anyone who chooses to compare the two entries will see that the numbering of Rosie has made the pedigree neither better nor worse. It is the same pedigree in both volumes (subject to correction of a clerical error in the number of London Prince, which should be 472 and not 428). No doubt a pedigree looks much better on paper when the dam and grandam are shown with numbers, but I am at present dealing not with appearances, but with realities. The blood constituents cannot be altered or made better or worse by the numbering of the dams.

The mistake made by all breeders who are new to the trade is to suppose that the absence of a pedigree record of necessity means the absence of pure breeding and individual merit. In a country where the breeding of draft horses starts from mating a scrub pony mare with a Clydesdale sire it would be so, but in a country like Scotland, in which Clydesdales have been bred on draft horse lines for at least a century and a half, it is entirely different. On account of the careless way in which many home breeders have dealt with registration, it is quite a possible thing that an animal of excellent pedigree may have a short pedigree record. There is a considerable difference between the record of a pedigree and the constitution of a pedigree. The foreign or colonial buyer is, however, quite right to insist on having the record, and I, for one, do not regret that the Canadian Association has said the importation of the short-pedigreed filly must cease.

The export trade has been very brisk since the beginning of the year. Every week shipments of fillies, and also of colts, although in much fewer numbers, have been made. I cannot now take up space with details of all the shipments made in March and April, but the quality in the main has been quite satisfactory. Trade at home is also brisk. The great horse Everlasting (4331) was hired on March 8th for the season of 1908 by the Fyvie & Strathbogie breeders in Aberdeenshire.

The Clydesdale Horse Society means to encourage the Canadian export trade. It has resolved to present two gold medals for competition at the following shows or fairs in Canada in 1907: Quebec, Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Regina and New Westminster. Each of these medals costs the parent society \$25, and is inscribed with the particulars of the winning animal and his or her owners. The medals may be competed for by all animals registered in the home Clydesdale Studbook or in the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook. I am glad to learn that already these medals have been competed for and won at the Regina Spring Show, where there seems to have been quite a praiseworthy entry. Mr. W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask., deserves great credit for the superior class of stock imported by him. He does nothing by halves, and deserves to succeed.

At home we have got past two of the spring shows, those of Aberdeen and Kilmarnock. Fully a month intervened between them. The championship of the Clydesdale breed at Kilmarnock was secured by Mr. Taylor's big, solid, massive 3-year-old horse, Sir Spencer, by the same owner's own horse, Sir Hugo. The reserve was the first 3-year-old mare, Minnewawa, got by Hiaiwatha, out of a Baron's Pride mother, the beautiful prize mare, White Heather. The family prize was won by Royal Favorite, second in this competition going to Revelanta. In the championship competition among the females, all the first prize winners competed, the first yearling being got by Royal Favorite, the first 2-year-old and the first yeld mare by Baron's Pride, the first 3-year-old by Hiaiwatha, and the first brood mare by Montrave Ronald. The 3-year-old got the honor. The most successful exhibitor was Mr. J. Ernest Kerr, of Harviestown, Dollar, who owned the first brood mare and the first two-year-old filly. The first three-year-old and champion female is owned by Mr. Stephen Mitchell, of Boquhan, Kippin, who has built up

a splendid stud of Clydesdales and a first-rate herd of Shorthorn cattle. Mr. H. B. Marshall, of Rachan, Peebles, owns the first yeld mare, Mimosa, and the first yearling filly is the property of Mr. James Calder, Ledland, Kinross.

AYRSHIRE RECORDS.

Ayrshires are receiving increasing attention in this country. The show at Kilmarnock was carried out under depressing weather conditions, rain falling very heavily all day, yet the exhibition of Ayrshires was one of the best seen for a time. The commercial, big dairy type is coming into more and more favor, and good results are flowing from the movement in favor of milk records. At Fenwick, in the uplands of Ayrshire, where milk records have been established for a longer period than in any other parish in Ayrshire, there was last week a record entry of cows of the dairy stamp having an authentic milk record. We are gradually getting down to business in this respect, and the publication of the H. & A. S. Records for the season of 1906 will stimulate interest in this most fruitful subject.

The day is passing when in Scotland a cow is valued for her appearance only. It must be proved that she is profitable in the dairy, and an increasing number of herds in which records are kept can now be found. The champion Ayrshire at Kilmarnock was owned by Mr. James Murray, The Muir Cummock, and very fine cattle were exhibited by the brothers McAlister, who farm in the Island of Bute, and at Ardyrn, in Argyleshire.

A big fight is going forward here in connection with a bill which the Government has introduced to put down the fraudulent sale of butter. The bill contains many excellent provisions, but its whole value is grievously lessened by a proposal to permit the sale of a product called milk-blended butter, containing permissible moisture up to 24 per cent. The bill provides that pure butter and genuine margarine shall not contain more than 16 per cent moisture, but the man who is engaged in faking genuine dry Colonial or Siberian butter so that it may contain 24 per cent moisture is protected and his nefarious business legalized, provided he sells his milk-blended butter under a fancy name approved by the Board of Agriculture, of which name butter formed no part. The farmers of Scotland are opposed to this proposal, and have roundly condemned it. The farmers of England, so far as represented by the Chamber of Agriculture, are divided in opinion. The Government appears to have been "nobbled" by the makers of sophisticated butter, and the result is this proposal to legalize a trade engaged in faking butter with moisture, which moisture is sold to the public at 14d., or 28 cents per pound! It is not often such an astonishing travesty in the way of projected legislation is seen as this butter bill. Politics are a very queer game, and little is made by depending on politicians for help in promoting honest trade and commerce. We don't think much of American politics, but it is evident that we can nearly equal them in this country.

SCOTLAND YET.

[The change referred to in the above letter were discussed at a meeting of the executive of the Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association held in Toronto on the 23rd inst., particulars of which we shall note again.—Ed.]

Enrolment Protects Scrubs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice the discussion going on anent the enrolment of stallions and feel like adding my opinions. I may say that purebred stallions are not worth much in this district, east of Didsbury, because although this country is well settled the settlers do not care anything for purebred horses, cattle or swine. A large number of stallions are kept here by settlers which cost them \$100 to about \$300 each. The Alberta Government is issuing certificates for all these stallions showing what class of animals they are. The object of giving these certificates is to protect the farmers and owners of purebred stock, but the stallioners take advantage of the certificates and make the settlers believe that the stallions are just as well registered as the purebred stallions, and that they have just as much place as these stallions as the purebred stallions. I may say that the Alberta Government is not protecting the horse breeders, but is protecting the purposes. I may say that the Alberta Government is not protecting the horse breeders, but is protecting the purposes. I may say that the Alberta Government is not protecting the horse breeders, but is protecting the purposes.