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price, then I think the intelligent farmer and horse breeder of this country would commence to look where he was going to get the most value for his money, and the horse owner who put up the price and bought the stallion that would grade No. 1 could certainly get a little more fees than the fellow who would buy No. 3 grade.

In my mind compulsory inspection and grading would do good in another way. The importers would have to have their horses inspected and graded before selling them; if this were done there would be a good many grade No. 3, and the breeders in the Old Land would have to keep their registered scrubs at home, as it is pretty generally known that the importers have to buy too many inferior horses to get a few of the good ones.

From this discussion I believe the government will arrive at some conclusion which will be for the betterment of the horse industry of this Great Dominion.

Grey Co., Ont.

J. H. MYLES.

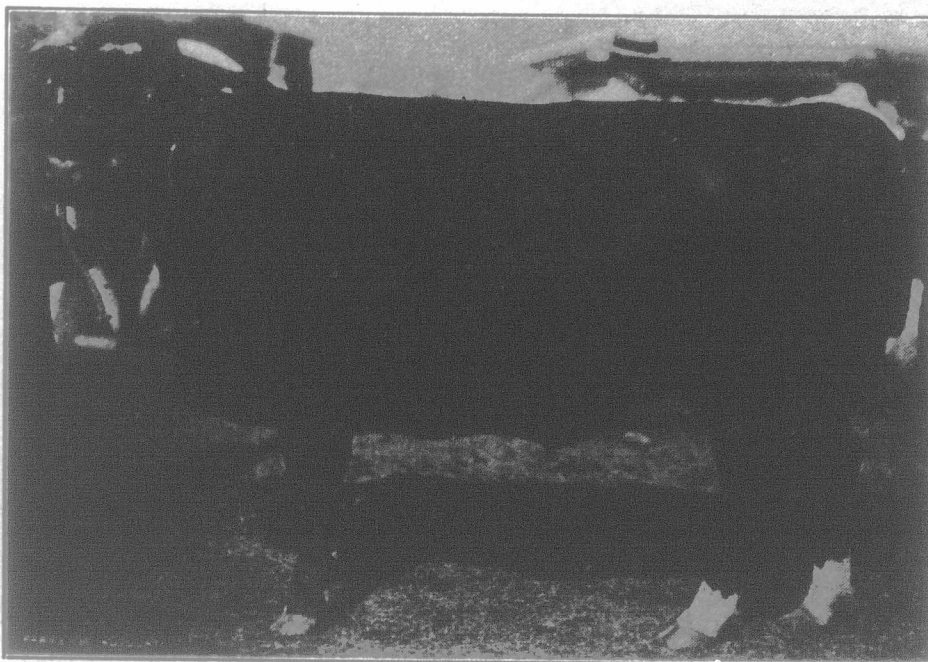
## LIVE STOCK.

### A Live Stock Matter to be Adjusted.

It will be remembered by those who follow closely the doings of the various live-stock associations in Canada that at the last annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association a report was made by two of the members of that association, who had been appointed to look into the affairs of the National Live Stock Records with a view to joining the latter and that this report was unfavorable to the National Live Stock Records, the committee believing that it would be more economical for the Holstein Breeders' Association to continue doing business separate from the National Records at Ottawa than to join forces with them. This report caused considerable comment at the time. For some time past the different breed associations now affiliated with the National Live Stock Records and to the number of twenty-two have been urging the Holstein men to come in with them. At the last annual meeting of the National Record Board, which was held in Toronto last May, one of the chief subjects for discussion was this important question. It was pointed out in that discussion by Robt. Miller, the well-known Shorthorn breeder, of Stouffville, Ont., and a member of the Board, that as the great majority, in fact every one of the associations interested in pure-bred animals, have joined the Record System with this one exception, and there is yet to be heard the first complaint that the affairs of each and every one of these associations are not well and satisfactorily conducted in the Canadian National Records office, there can be little fault to be found with the operation of the Records office. The National Records stand open for fair criticism, but the Record Board does not believe that the investigation made by the committee representing the Holstein breeders was thorough enough. It was pointed out in discussion at the Record Board meeting that there is a vast difference in the amount of clerical work required in recording the Holstein and in recording a Shorthorn or animal of another breed. These other breeds get a full pedigree for each animal on the certificates issued from the Records office. Mr. Miller pointed out that there was very little work in connection with the certificate as made out for an animal of the Holstein breed, the certificate being, as he stated, only an index.

The Accountant of the National Live Stock Records made the assertion in a statement read at the Board meeting that there is easily six times as much clerical work in registering a Shorthorn as there is in recording a Holstein and that the Shorthorn Association was charged \$1,866 in 1912 for business much larger than that of the Holstein Association. It was his opinion that if the Holstein Records were located at Ottawa, and the stationery and forms, office equipment, etc., supplied the same as for other records and no part of salaries paid out of the grant from the Government, that the expenses would still be less than to the Holstein Association, notwithstanding the report of the committee. This committee, according to the Accountant, asked when at Ottawa for information about the Ayrshire Association and were informed that for registration, transfers, membership, etc., the cost in 1912 was about fifteen cents each. Taking the detailed statement of the Holstein-Friesian Association for that year as a basis for figuring, including registrations, duplicate certificates, new certificates, transfers, new members, annual dues, and allowing \$1,500 for office work, \$50 for audit, \$583 for postage, \$371 for office supplies and an estimate for stationery and forms of \$1,000, would make a total of \$3,504. This is calculating on the 15-cent basis for registrations, transfers, members, etc., on the actual number of these made by the Holstein Association in 1912. If the work had been done at Ottawa, the Accountant estimates that one man at \$1,000 a year, also a girl at \$500, and another girl at

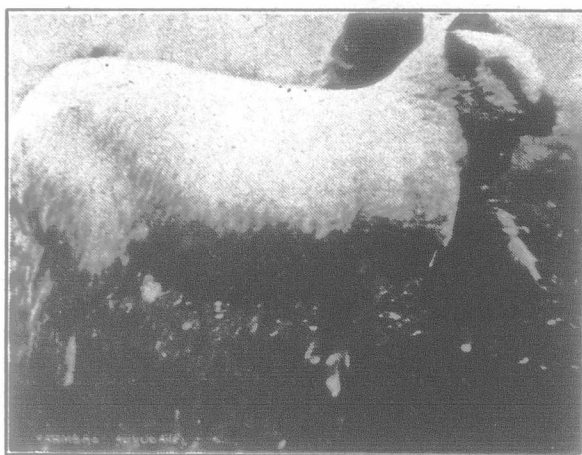
\$400 to start, would do the work, and he valued the Accountant's work at \$700. This would make a total of \$2,600, and the 50 per cent. of this, which the Holstein-Friesian Association would have to pay, were they in the National Record System, would be only \$1,300. He further stated that: "We know, for the sake of making a comparison, that they have one man who gets a good salary, and they also have one or two girls working in the office all the time, so that we see it must be, and is, absolutely impossible for them to do the work as cheaply as we are doing the work for the other associations that came in under the National Record System."



Thelma 2nd.

A Shorthorn heifer which won many prizes in the West last season, and headed the two-year-olds at the Canadian National.

Seeing that there is a difference of opinion between the committee appointed by the Holstein Breeders' Association and the National Record management upon the cost of operating the association's affairs, no doubt the matter will come up at the forthcoming meetings of the live-stock associations to be held in Toronto early in February. The reports, as stated at last year's meeting of the Holstein Association and of the Record Board are conflicting and a thorough investigation would be welcomed by the Record Board. If the cost is greater for the various associations affiliated with the National Live Stock Records to operate their business under the Record System it seems strange that none of these associations have registered a complaint. In view of the figures given it would seem that further investigation was necessary on the part of the Holstein breeders. The officials of the National Live Stock Records firmly believe that they could operate the Holstein Association at much less cost than is now incurred by that association and the Holstein men seem firmly convinced that they cannot do it. If the investigation made by the Holstein committee was not thorough enough to satisfy the National Record officials why not make a further investigation and have the matter cleared up once and for all?



Shropshire Ewe.

Champion at last fall's Canadian National. Owned by C. W. Gurney, Paris, Ont.

Twenty-two perfectly satisfied associations should be ample proof that the National Record System is beyond reproach, but twenty-three associations, taking in the Holstein breeders, who at present stand aloof, would be a more united live-stock department and should strengthen the position of the live-stock men in this country. We hope that the matter may be cleared up to the satisfaction of all concerned. We believe that the National Live Stock Record System is in the very best interests of our stockmen and seeing that all those connected

with its management are willing to have the affairs of the National Records thoroughly investigated the matter should not longer stand in controversy.

### Confine the Bull.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having been a continuous reader and subscriber of your paper for about twenty years, I have noticed that a great deal of our best legislation has been brought about, I believe, by the discussions opened up in your valuable paper. In your last issue I notice considerable in regard to stallion licensing and enrolment; already the government has taken action to encourage the breeding of better horses, and it is a very rare case to see a scrub stallion running loose in a field, so if a person desires to breed and raise pure-bred horses of any breed he can allow his mares to be at pasture at any time when they are not in use, which is very essential with breeding stock, without any danger of being served by a stallion of any other breed. Now, what about the man who invests his money in pure-bred cattle and desires to keep them so? We see numerous bulls loose in fields next to highways and also on highways, some of them two and three years old with horns on. No man can fence a farm against such animals. Of course,

the owner of such a bull is liable if he gets on your land and does you damage if you can prove it, but that is not so easy, as the owner of the bull is more likely to miss him and take him out before he is seen by the owner of the cows. Again, where they are allowed on the road or in a field next to the highway where strangers are passing or children going to and from school they are certainly dangerous; it is not uncommon to read of a person being killed or injured by a bull. Money will not replace the losses. When the mother starts her children to school, and they have to pass where the bulls are running loose, she is never at ease till they return in the evening. I claim that all bulls over six months of age should be securely tied or enclosed in a box stall or paddock that is well fenced to secure the animal it contains, and the fence surrounding such paddock should not be a portion of a line fence or next to a highway. And it should be made an offence to let them run loose and punishable by a fine, then the breeder, child or traveller would have some protection, and that if the owner did not confine them he could be summoned to the court before the damage was done. I also believe this would have a tendency to improve the quality of our cattle, as there would be fewer scrub bulls in the country. It would cost just as much to keep the grade bull shut up as it does the pure-bred, and the owner of the grade bull would raise his service fee from fifty cents up so as to make it pay for his keep, the result would be his patrons then would demand a better class of bull if they had to pay the extra price of service, and I believe that the quality of our cattle would be more improved in the next five years than it has in the last twenty.

Elgin Co., Ont.

D. C.

### Exceedingly Well Pleased.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am exceedingly well pleased with "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," especially because of its independent stand on the public questions of the day. I take nine other newspapers and publications and am sorry to have to say that nearly all of them are more or less biased, according to the class, race, religion, or political party to which they belong, and some of them stretch the truth exceedingly. No wonder the people of Canada, and especially the agricultural class, who are fed on such pabulum resolve themselves into warring factions; and no wonder if the inimitable Peter McArthur's heart at times would almost sink within his breast like a cold lump of lead when he feels that his desires for the things that should be are oftentimes shattered by the things that are. But don't be discouraged; keep pounding away; you are doing a good work, and you are gaining in influence every day. Remember there are always enough good people left to make the nation over, and they appreciate your work. From a