

cream, the cheese, the butter, the custard pie, the cream biscuit, the steak, the smoking roast of beef, and leave you to make a meal of potatoes, beets, pickles and toothpicks.

It's the self-same cow that made the great western plains to blossom like the rose, and were it not for her they would revert to the Indians from whence they came. None others like the cow. There is not a thing from nose to tail but that is utilized for the use of man.

We use her horns to comb our hair, her skin upon our feet, her hair keeps the plaster upon our walls, her hoofs make glue, her tail makes soup, she gives us our milk, our cream, our cheese and butter, and her flesh is the greatest meat of the nation; her blood is used to make our white sugar, her bones are ground to fertilize our soil, and even her paunch she herself has put through the first chemical process necessary for the production of the best white cardboard paper; and it has been discovered that such paper can be made into the finest quality of false teeth.

No other animal works for man both night and day. By day she gathers food, and when we are asleep at night, she brings it back to re-chew and convert it into all things of which I speak.

She has gone with man from Plymouth Rock to the setting sun. It was her sons that turned the first sod in the settler's clearing; it was her sons that drew the prairie schooner for the sturdy pioneers as inch by inch they fought to prove that "westward the star of empire takes its way," the old cow grazing along behind, and when the day's march was done she came and gave the milk to fill the mother's breast to feed the sucking babe that was, perchance, to become the ruler of his country.

Who says that much of what we are we do not owe to man's best friend, the cow? Treat her kindly, gently, for without her, words fail to describe the situation.

### How Shorthorns are Recorded in Canada.

To ensure a satisfactory record of pure-bred stock of any breed, it is necessary that the rules regarding the same be drawn up as complete as possible, and yet be in the simplest language, so that they cannot be misunderstood by anyone. Even under these conditions, mistakes are occasionally made, and so owners of pure-bred stock should ever keep handy for reference a copy of the rules and regulations affecting the particular breed of live stock in which they are interested. Shorthorns excel all other breeds in number and general distribution throughout Canada, and the committee of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association is composed of some of the best business men in the Dominion. In consequence, the rules governing the registration of the breed are very complete, and are drawn up in what are the best interests of those recording, as well as with the view of simplifying the office work.

The following are the rules and regulations in force, with suggestions, by following which, breeders will both simplify the work of recording and also obviate risk of confusion and error:

The blank application forms issued by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association (incorporated under the Act respecting Live-stock Record Associations, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa) have a space for the name of the animal, color, sex, day, month and year of birth; also, for the signature of the owner of the service bull, date and year of service, and the name and address of the breeder and each successive owner up to date. On the line below, a space is reserved for the name and number of the sire, and the same for the dam. The exact date of birth of the animal should be given, not merely the year, but the day and the month also. On the bottom of the form the signature of the breeder is required, or, in case of decease, that of a proper representative. The breeder of the animal is the owner of the dam at the time of service.

The regulations, price and instructions for making entries are to be found on the back of the application form. These forms are provided free by the Association, and a book is kept in the office in which is written all transfers and produce of each animal recorded. These forms may be had upon application (by post card or otherwise) to the secretary and editor, Henry Wade, Toronto, Canada.

In naming animals to be recorded, breeders are requested not to use common names, which are liable to become confused. A good plan is to prefix or affix the name of your farm, county or town, etc. Names strictly of one sex should not be applied to the other sex. An animal cannot have the same number as that of an immediate ancestor, some word or name-number should be added. An animal cannot have a lower name-number than any ancestor. For instance, if the dam is Missie 28th, her calf must be at least Missie 29th. The use of the word "first," or "1st," in a name also causes confusion. Beauty 1st is really the same as Beauty. Two words suffice for a name, three make it too long.

Females are entered under their owner's names, in alphabetical order, and all bulls and cows appearing in the lineage of animals sent for record are recorded with proper numbers in the Canadian Herdbook, down to and including the imported animal. English numbers are recognized beyond that. No animal is admitted to registry in the Canadian Herdbook, except those whose pedigrees trace in all their crosses to imported cows registered in the English Herdbook. Registration in the English Herdbook of stock imported previous to 1865 is not required. No animals recorded in that book that have no ancestors on record or eligible for record previous to Volume 21 are admitted. Those imported since 1846 must trace to ancestry distinctly designated, but owing to the difficulty connected with keeping proper records prior to that date, it is sufficient to know that the ancestry has been imported.

All applications are considered in the order in which they are received at the office of the Association, except in cases of emergency, where certificates are required for shipping or for sales; they are then considered in advance of their regular order, and certificates are furnished, but the pedigrees are not advanced thereby for entry in the herdbook. The work of the Association this year, owing to the large number of registrations and increased membership, is constantly increasing, over 19,000 letters and communications having been mailed, 1,936 membership receipts, 2,053 herdbooks, 1,800 annual reports and 1,800 circulars re dairy test. All pedigrees received have to be checked, then posted. Fully half of the letters that are received with pedigrees have to be answered, on account of insufficient information. The answers require careful consideration. A pedigree is never passed without examining that of the sire and dam, checking the age of the sire, and examining the dates of birth of produce posted under the dam to detect errors in date of birth.

Original papers and forms, after being printed or copied, are kept on file, and all money is received as soon as possible as it comes to the office of the Association. These papers are all examined by the official auditor of the Association, Mr. C. F. Compin, every six months, and audited. At the end of each year he prepares a statement of the number of herdbooks sent out, the number sold, and a statement of all moneys received by the Association during the year. This is arranged in tabulated form, and is printed in the annual report, which is distributed to all members of the Association and the press.

It is proposed in Volume 20 of the herdbook (which is now in the press) to re-print this report, and it will no doubt prove a valuable addition to this year's herdbook. A glance over the manuscript for Volume 20 shows that it will contain the pedigrees of 5,476 cows and 4,837 bulls, making a grand total in the twenty volumes of 109,541 pedigrees.

A list of premiums awarded at the different exhibitions throughout Canada will appear in Volume 20, and should also add interest to that volume. The Association has, since 1895, distributed prize money to the fairs in the several Provinces and Territories amounting to over \$22,325.

In 1898, the annual fee was reduced to \$2.00 per annum, which has resulted in a very large increase in membership, consequently circulating more of the herdbooks amongst the breeders. The penalty fees have also been reduced—to members, from \$1.75 to \$1.00, and for non-members, from \$2.25 to \$1.75. The time limit was changed, in 1897, to two years, instead of eighteen months. Every member of the Association receives each year a copy of the herdbook free, and for the benefit of the readers of this article who do not know the cost of registration, it is as follows: For registration and certificate: to members, 75c.; non-members, \$1.25; if over twenty-four months old, \$1.00 to members, and \$1.75 to non-members; membership fee, \$2.00 per year; transfers, 25c., and duplicate certificates, 25c.

I would suggest that all breeders of Shorthorns who are not thoroughly posted on these rules and regulations, cut these out and paste them in a scrap book, or keep them in some other handy place of reference.

Representatives of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association will attend the Dominion of Canada Exhibition at Winnipeg, and the Secretary will be glad to supply any information, forms, pedigree blanks, transfer slips, etc., to any Shorthorn breeders who may require the same. Registrations and membership fees may also be made and paid during the Exhibition, as a convenience to the Western breeders. HY. WADE, Secretary and Registrar.

### The Leader.

I consider the "Farmer's Advocate" the leading agricultural journal of Canada. It would repay every farmer and stock-breeder to have your paper in his home. Wishing the "Farmer's Advocate" every success. WM. ARGO.

Wellington Co., Ont.

### Impressions of the Royal Show.

MANAGEMENT IS COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL.

(Special correspondence.)

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The sixty-fifth annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England was held at Park Royal, the new and permanent grounds, close to the City of London. Perhaps no other agricultural exhibition held in any part of the world has so wide an acquaintance and is so highly recognized as the English Royal. For years it has stood in a class by itself. To be a Royal winner is a commendation for an animal in any country. This being the case, we would naturally be anxious to see and learn of the methods employed in managing so important an institution. This year, for the first time, the writer enjoyed such a privilege.

This show has had a most wonderful history, commencing as it did at the beginning of the reign of the late Queen Victoria, who was at one time President of the Royal Agricultural Society. For some sixty-three years annual shows were held from year to year, missing but one, in the various parts of the country. In all some thirty-five different towns were visited, some of them twice, and a few three times. Under this itinerant method, going to the people as it were, the show became very widely and favorably known. People looked forward with expectancy to the time when the show would be held in their locality. All sections were interested, because sooner or later it would come to their locality. Some three years ago a majority of the members, or those in charge, decided that in the future it would be more satisfactory to have a permanent meeting place. London was selected. This brought forth dissent from many quarters. In some instances large numbers of the members resigned, believing the plan to be wrong and inconsistent, that those districts remote from London would not be benefited. The first show on the new and permanent grounds was held last year. The entries were numerous, but the people were not there in sufficient numbers to show an appreciation for such a worthy cause. Was it that the Londoner did not care for an agricultural show? Then the people from the other sections, why did they not attend? The first year is always more or less of an experiment, thus it would take a couple of years to awaken an interest in the city people, so thought the managing board. This year nothing was left undone in the way of advertising, the papers were most liberal in their notices, posters were to be seen in all directions, but again the Londoner did not come. This year's Royal will go down in history as being a good show, so far as exhibits were concerned, but poor, yes, almost a failure, in point of attendance.

Some, and they are by no means a small minority, claim that the management is not close enough to the people; that the show needs and must have a thorough reorganization before it will be a success in every respect; that the district fairs, patterned after the Royal, will replace the latter, unless new and more closely connected relations are obtained between the people and the managing board. It will be most unfortunate, not only for England, but for all other countries, if the Royal show should cease to serve the needs of its people. If the present condition of affairs continues, there is but one outcome. Exhibitors will not continue bringing out well-fitted animals and parading the same before empty grand-stands. Whatever may be said against the management in regard to the attendance at the recent show, it must be admitted that they conducted one of the cleanest, best arranged, most convenient and truly educational shows ever held by any society in any part of the world. Everything was ready when the show opened, and event after event passed off in clock-like order, and the show was drawn to an end without the slightest indication of a hitch in any part of the working staff. The writer has been a regular attendant at the leading fairs of Canada and the United States for almost twenty years, and never before did he see anything which approached the methodical work of the recent Royal. It was a truly agricultural show. Nothing but agriculture and those branches which have a most direct bearing on this work could be found in any part of the grounds. There were no side-shows, gambling dens or horse races to be seen at any time during the entire week. Everything was arranged so as to be of the greatest possible educational value. The convenience of the exhibitor was not considered, if the outcome would in any way be detrimental to the views or comforts of the spectators. The latter were always given every possible consideration, and everything was arranged in accordance with this end. The machinery exhibits were all to be found on one side of the grounds; the general agriculture and educational exhibits on another, and all of the live stock on another. The grand-stands and horse-judging ring are in the center, thus convenient to all parts.

The arrangement of the stalls and the animals in the stalls was most complete, and very helpful to the spectator. The cattle, sheep and swine barns were all arranged in two rows of buildings, with an alley between. Each barn would accommodate about twenty or twenty-five animals, or pens of animals; then the animals are arranged in the same order as they appear in the catalogue. This was carried even further. Instead of having the entire herds belonging to one exhibitor or firm located in the same barn, as is the common custom in America, all the animals of one particular class are in the same row of stalls. This made it possible to make a careful study and a comparison