

is usually a better animal than the one that is Standard-bred under rule 1, or by breeding. As to which Association in which it would be most advisable to register young stock, we might say that, if any doubt about this exists, it might be wise to register in both, provided the colt is eligible, as the cost of registration is trifling.

Again, he states, "I find they have strains of blood infused in what they term Standard-bred progeny now, the originals of which, if they were alive to-day, could not be registered." This is doubtless the case with every Standard-bred, as the first animals registered were eligible solely on account of speed. There is no doubt, if we follow the pedigree of any back far enough, we will find animals that could not have been registered. Take the case cited of the horse that became "Standard-bred" by his own and his progeny's performance; his dam and grandam were sired by Standard-breds, but the dam of his grandam may have been of any class or breed, and both her dam and sire may have been anything. Again, he states, "we get a horse and pedigree, but no speed." He might also have stated, we often get pedigree, but neither horse nor speed, or, we get pedigree and speed, but a very poor individual in all other respects. This certainly is the case, and it is also the case in all breeds of animals. No breed or class of horses or other animals has sufficient prepotency to transmit to its progeny, in all cases, typical characteristics of form, style, constitution, action and speed. It would be a very happy state of affairs for the breeder if such were the case. I think we are justified in saying that, on account of the composite blood of the "Standard-bred," we should be less surprised at disappointments in these lines than when breeding horses of purer blood, those which are either eligible or ineligible for registration at birth, and whose future career has no influence in this line. Again, he says, "I hear of No. so-and-so, Standard-bred, A. T. R., go and see him, nice horse and good pedigree, and when I go home and look up his ancestry I find that neither they nor their get ever trotted in 2.30." This is also often quite true. The horse was Standard-bred because both sire and dam were so, but, while Standard-bred, he was not able to trot fast (or possibly his speed had not been developed), nor yet was he able to produce fast ones (or possibly had not been bred to good enough mares). Now, this horse, although not fast himself, if bred to a Standard-bred mare (we will assume also lacking speed), will produce a foal that is Standard-bred by breeding. It is not probable that this foal will be fast, but still, if bred to a Standard-bred, will continue to produce animals eligible for registration, and so on. Hence, we see that the fact that an animal, either sire or dam, is "Standard-bred," and No. so-and-so, is no guarantee that he or she is either fast or a good individual in any way. In fact, we see many Standard-breds that really have nothing to recommend them, either as regards size, style, conformation, or speed. Of course, we find the same in all classes and breeds of stock, but in the really pure-bred classes it is probably less often seen.

Another question he asks: "Are all horses registered in either Chicago or Boston equally eligible to the Standard-bred classes in the showing and on the Canadian and American race-tracks?"

To this we would answer, as to the showing, yes. As to the race-tracks, no question is asked as to whether an entry is or is not Standard-bred. You may enter a Clydesdale or a Coach horse in a race, so long as you pay the entry fees; and if you have the speed to win you will get the money, and no questions asked as to your right to it. Speed, speed, speed, is what is wanted in the light-harness horse for racing purposes, and, as already stated, speed often makes a horse eligible for registration in the Standard-bred Studbooks.

All the advice we can give the questioner is, in selecting either sires or dams to produce Standard-breds, especially where speed is the prime consideration, do not be satisfied with pedigree alone, nor with speed alone, nor yet with size, style and conformation alone. While a good pedigree is necessary, do not place too much value upon it, but demand a combination of the desirable pedigree, speed, size, conformation and style. If these qualities are all well marked in both sire and dam, it is seldom there will be great disappointment in the progeny. It will not in all cases have extreme speed, but it seldom occurs that it has not, at least, the desirable size, conformation and style, with sufficient speed to make it valuable for road purposes, though not for a race-horse.

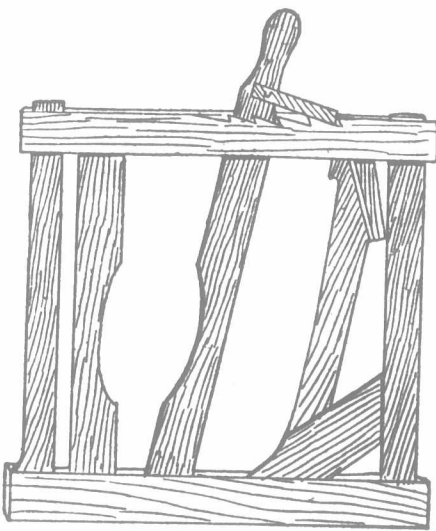
[The following reply has also been received from the Secretary of the American Trotting Register Association: "Yours of the 9th at hand, enclosing letter in regard to the Standard. We do not think it necessary to enter into any discussion on this subject, other than to say that the American Trotting Register Association is the only Register recognized by the U. S. Government with the

Treasury Department in the matter of entering animals free of duty. The States of Wisconsin and Iowa have recently passed laws requiring all stallions to be licensed, and these States recognize only the American Trotting Register, so far as their law relates to trotting- and pacing-bred horses."—Editor.]

LIVE STOCK.

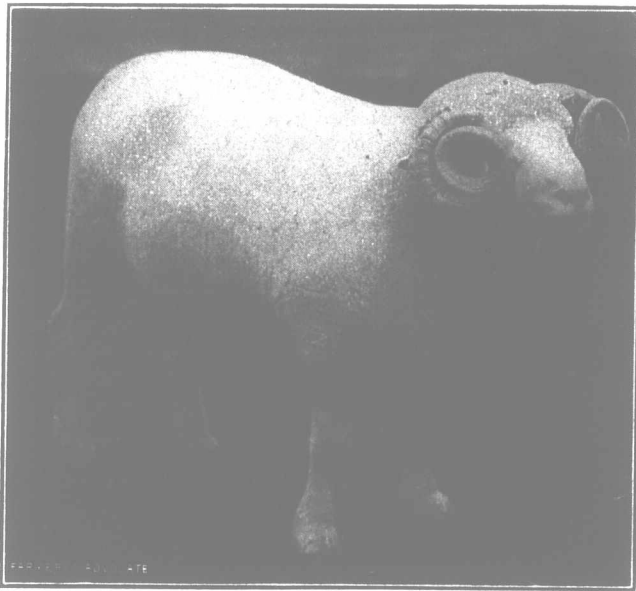
Device for Ringing Hogs.

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer contributes to that paper the accompanying sketch and following description of a device for holding hogs while ringing them: The diagram fully illustrates the nature of its construction. When desired to ring a few hogs, confine them to a small triangular pen, place the ringing device at one corner, making a part of the inclosure. Have



Holding Device for Ringing Hogs.

one man stand with hand upon the lever, while another gets into the pen and drives the hogs towards the opening. Just as a hog attempts to go through the opening quickly press the lever forward, catching the animal around the neck. One loud squeal and lunge backward, and all is over. Insert the rings, throw the lever back, while the man in the pen assists the animal through the opening and the work is complete. This is one of the easiest and most labor-saving devices for the purpose I have ever seen in operation."



Dorset Ram.

First at Bath & West of England Show, 1906. Exhibited by Mr. W. R. Flower.

To Kill Argentine Beef at Alderney Island.

Negotiations have been under way looking to the establishment by a syndicate of capitalists of an abattoir on the Island of Alderney, in the English Channel, to slaughter Argentine cattle and sheep, to the number of 500 cattle and 4,000 sheep weekly, the carcasses to be shipped directly to the meat markets of Britain and the Continent. Alderney is a small island of but four square miles in extent, and, what is more important, is but sixty miles from England. If the project takes definite shape, it will be a development of some importance to Canada and other countries which look to Britain as an outlet for live-stock products.

Our Scottish Letter.

I believe it is four weeks since I wrote something for "The Farmer's Advocate," and therefore I must endeavor to make up for lost time. All the same, there is not very much of interest to Canadians to write about. Here we are in the midst of the show and export season. Every week we have many shows, and every week large consignments of Clydesdales have left Scotland for Canada. We are also having a racy fight among the pig men, in connection with the awards at the Highland, which have been subjected to considerable adverse criticism. At the Royal Lancashire and the Yorkshire these awards were overhauled, with results by no means complimentary to the judge at the Highland. Of course, judges differ, but there seems to be a pretty general feeling that the awards at the Highland were, in some cases, not quite according to Cocker. Anyhow, the pig men have made things lively for the past four weeks.

Parliament has adjourned for the autumn recess. Before it rose, the Secretary for Scotland got leave to introduce a remarkable bill. Scottish Crofters have benefited greatly through the legislation of 1886 and 1887. That legislation has more than justified itself in the greatly improved condition of the Crofter settlements throughout the counties in which the act was operative. These counties were Argyll, Inverness, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness, and Orkney and Shetland. There was a cry for an extension of the Act to certain other counties. This was a cry which could not very well be refused, but the Secretary has gone much further than anyone asked him to go when the amendment of the Act was called for. Instead of acceding to this request, he has introduced a measure which supersedes the Crofter Acts altogether, and extends the benefits conferred on the Crofters to all holders of farms throughout Scotland paying £50 or less rent per annum. The new measure also proposes to give a Land Commission, with power to fix rents and settle disputes between landlord and tenants, as well as power to take land and divide it up into small holdings. The purpose is to settle people on the land, and there can be no more laudable purpose. The new measure is of such a far-reaching character that it has fairly taken the country by surprise, and a good deal of water will run through the mill before it becomes law. So far, men have not quite taken in Mr. Sinclair's proposals, and it is possible that the House of Lords may take a strong line in dealing with the measure should it ever get the length of a third reading in the House of Commons.

I see you are in for a dispute with your neighbors in Newfoundland about Labrador. Surely British colonial statesmanship has not come to such a pass as that there is no way of settling a dispute of this kind among colonists living under the one flag. The solution of the difficulty would be the reception of our oldest colony into the Dominion of Canada. This might mean something to Newfoundland in the lowering of prestige, but it would surely greatly enhance the position of the colony in the eyes of the world.

Mr. Haldane, the Minister of War, has got himself into trouble with a considerable section of Scots' opinion through the terms of a new meat contract, sanctioned by the War Office. In this, home-fed-and-bred meat is put upon the same level as the States and Canadian cattle. Forfarshire has led the opposition, and East Lothian, Mr. Haldane's own constituency, is inclined to follow suit. As far as we can make it out, Mr. Haldane's defence is, a saving of £50,000 per annum, with the certainty of getting the same kind of meat as before. That is to say, in the past the clause in the contracts restricting the delivery of home-bred and home-fed cattle has been treated as a dead letter, while the extra price has been paid. I scarcely think the change will be departed from. It is too late to begin worrying about a matter of this kind. The home feeder will very likely be quietly dropped after the Ministers interested have their little say, and left matters very much as they were. Breed and feed the best, and quality will determine market values. This seems to be the idea of the Minister of War, and little more can be made of it.

CLYDESDALE SHIPMENTS.

So many Clydesdales have been exported of late to Canada that it is impossible to give details of all. Mr. Robert Ness, Howick, Quebec, sailed the week following the H. & A. S. show with a carefully-selected lot. He has seven head from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcudbright, and two from Mr. James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock. Mr. Ness is a believer in typical Clydesdales; that is, short-legged horses, with broad, flat bones and good action. He has a topper in the shipment by Baron's Pride. This horse is own brother to the H. & A. S. champion horse, Scottish Crest.