

result, in time, in increasing the value of high-grade mares, and in adding many new names to the list of registered stock. We believe this is a phase of breeding operations that should be endorsed, and would be glad to publish expressions of opinion upon it.

AUTOMANIACS.

Instant death, with a broken neck, a boy with both legs broken and skull crushed, a horse with his legs torn off, and three injured men besides—all in an instant. This is the pen-picture of an automobile accident, entailing the death of a friend's son, as contributed to the Horseman and Stockman by M. T. Grattan, of Minnesota. "We condemn," he says, "the anarchist and his bomb, which could do no worse, and tolerate the automaniac. Through this toleration, over a thousand people were crushed, maimed and killed in the United States alone last year. The ratio for this year has more than doubled, and no daily that prints the news—some suppress it—fails to chronicle auto casualties in every issue, many of them heartrending in their horrible details. This will continue until the people rise in their might and confine them to their own right of way.

"Such a menace are they to public safety that no other question equals in importance to-day the vital problem of self-preservation which they impose upon every living thing that ventures upon the highway. Not only this, but their use makes men effeminate and women neurotic. The man who is a master of a horse makes a good soldier, a statesman, a great divine. Washington, Jackson, Grant, Roosevelt, were soldiers, statesmen and horsemen.

"John Wesley and Peter Cartwright built up a church on horseback. They had the many virtues, the virile power of manly men who loved God, mankind, and a horse. What will the auto do for the nation in the wars that are sure to come? Then, one man who can ride a horse across country without fatigue and shoot straight, will be worth more than a score of automaniacs, who, humped and goggled, will be confined to the macadam where it is not torn up, and eventually have to take to their weak, unused legs across the fields, an easy prey to mounted infantry.

"When upon earth, the Herald taught kindness to children and animals. Needless pain, needless suffering, inflicted upon the helpless or the weak, was no part of His creed. The auto maims and kills every day in the year, takes that which no law save that of self-defense can justify a man in taking, takes that which cannot be restored, and the plea of accident is not tenable; for every man who steps into one knows what they have done and what they are liable to do when run upon the highway.

"Despite all the sophistry of the tools and agents of the manufacturers lobbying against just laws, the fact remains that those who run them over dangerous roads, placing the lives of people in jeopardy, are murderers at heart, and their apologists are worse."

A little extreme, perhaps, but otherwise not far wrong.

CLYDESDALE REGISTRATION.

A comparative statement, issued by the Accountant of the National Live-stock Records at Ottawa, shows that the fees received for registration of Clydesdales in the first six months of 1907 considerably exceed those of the whole of 1906. And, in addition to pedigrees for which fees have already been received, there are in the office at the present time, received before the first of July, Scotch certificates which will cost at least \$1,000 to record. This statement indicates very keen interest in the breeding of heavy-draft horses, as a result of the active demand and high prices prevailing for that class of stock.

The statement that dry bran has a constipating effect upon a horse's bowels is wrong, as bran in no wise possesses a constipating action. It is an exceedingly wholesome food for horses, and very palatable to them. It is a particularly useful and suitable foodstuff for young horse stock, containing, as it does, a large percentage of mineral matter, which last is so essential to the proper development of the bones in growing stock. When mixed in water and fed in the form of a mash, bran, of course, has a laxative effect on a horse's bowels, and bran mashes are invaluable in the stable on this account.

THE CLYDESDALE RULES DEFENDED.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have once more carefully read Horseman's letter, as published in your last issue, upon "The Clydesdale Rules," and my only object in answering it is his direct appeal to either the mover or seconder to explain certain questions asked by him, not, however, with much hope of convincing him that the amended rule, as carried at the called meeting on May 23rd last, is in the Clydesdale interests of Canada.

Kindly turn up the issue of July 4th, when I may be allowed to say, in answer to question 1, that it was the Canadian Clydesdale people running their own business to suit themselves, and if the Scottish authorities consider it advantageous to continue their rule that "No female shall be numbered until she has produced a foal," we must remember that is their own business, however lacking in "sense" it may appear to Canadians.

His second question seems to lack point and force, as anyone could readily see, if the standard was to be raised at all, there must be a date to commence, and that was made July 1st, 1907.

As he continues to write, his third question reveals more fully his sinister motives, and in answer to it I quote the amendment to Rule of Entry No. 1, as carried at the called meeting of May 23rd, 1907: "Imported Clydesdales, males and females, recorded and bearing registration numbers in the Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain and Ireland, whose sires and dams, together with their sires and dams, are also recorded and bear registration numbers in said Studbook, shall be accepted for registration in the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada, and that this amendment shall come into force on the first day of July, 1907." Where does he find "will be accepted"? The amended rule says "shall be accepted,"—surely imperative enough for anyone, and at the same time difficult to have "some hidden object."

In answering question four, would ask you to read carefully the amended rule, as given in full in answering question three, and I am willing to leave the issue with "common people."

In closing his letter, everything Scottish or American appeals to his judgment in preference to anything Canadian. However, this is his business, not mine, and, in closing, I may further say that I am willing my every act shall be as closely scrutinized as possible, and am then willing to leave the verdict upon my action in moving the amendment to the Clydesdale people of Canada, who have always honored me with a seat on the Board since the inception of the Canadian Clydesdale Association. Mr. John Bright, the seconder, can take care of himself.

WM. SMITH.

Ontario County, Ont.

TROTTING-HORSE BREEDERS AND EXHIBITIONS.

The Western Horseman has an article urging the American Trotting Register Association to distribute a few special prizes for Standard-bred horses at leading State fairs, and likewise calling upon breeders of trotting horses, even, if necessary, without special inducements, to devote more attention to the matter of show-ring exhibits. Draft and imported coach horses, it says, win public favor because of their showing at the exhibitions. "On the other hand, owing to the general lack of interest in the matter by those who should be trotting-breed public-favor promoters, the average show-ring trotter is a finely-drawn, coat-burnt, booted-up track-trotter or an everyday road horse, which is entered merely to 'hold a stall.' Fine feathers may never make a fine bird, but a crow all 'togged up' in the plumage of the 'Bird of Paradise' would have a lot of admirers. Fat and a shiny coat cover a multitude of homely angles in many imported heavy-harness horses, and the lack of these makes many a high-class trotting-bred horse look cheap."

As to the desirability of this, there is no room for question. Greater attention to exhibition would tend to an improvement of the trotting-bred horse in point of conformation, style and substance. It would help to overcome the evil effects of the placing of such exaggerated emphasis upon speed, and assist in the evolution of an American type of coach horse. It might not improve the Standard-bred as a racing machine, but it would stimulate the breeding of a more useful kind of horse.

THE MOST UP-TO-DATE AND RELIABLE.

I am a new reader of your invaluable paper, and heartily endorse it as being the most up-to-date and reliable magazine devoted to the interest of farmers. For the brief period I have been reading it, I can recommend it to all wide-awake farmers of Ontario.

Wellington Co., Ont.

C. H. RIELLY.

LIVE STOCK.

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER.

LINCOLNSHIRE AND THE ROYAL SHOW.

Once more I write a Scots letter in England. This time my theme is chiefly the Royal Show at Lincoln, technically known as the sixty-eighth country meeting of the premium Agricultural Society in the Old Country. Lincoln was once before visited by the Royal, viz., in 1854, and it is interesting to learn that the Mayor who then represented the corporation in welcoming the Royal to this "Cathedral City" still survives, and for many years has held office as Town Clerk. Lincoln is a great agricultural center. Not so extensive as Yorkshire in respect of acreage, this County, which lies between the Humber and the Wash, excels Yorkshire in respect of the number and variety of its agricultural interests. On the whole, it may be characterized as the leading agricultural county in England. It gives name to a distinct and highly-valuable breed of sheep, the Lincolns; it claims a variety, if not a distinct breed of cattle, the Lincoln Reds; and it may be left in undisputed possession of a breed of pigs, the Lincoln curly-coated Large Whites—enormous brutes, which are fed to great weights, but they who in these days eat the pork, I envy not. I am told it is chiefly consumed by the farmer laborers. The head man on a farm is allowed 30 stones, or 420 pounds, per annum of this pork for every unmarried workman on the farm whom he feeds. It is well that these young fellows, we presume, have lively digestive organs, or they might find themselves hard put to it in the effort to consume victual of this description. The curly-coat is a curious survival, and one wonders whether the bristles may not have a value of their own. The Lincoln sheep are favorites in the Argentine, where, crossed with or on the Merino, they produce a splendid class of wool, for which there is an increasing demand. As mutton-producers of quality, they would not take a high place, but on account of the peculiar lustre of their wool, which it does not seem possible to perpetuate successfully far outside of their native district, they are at present an easy first among the ovine races of England in respect of individual values. Nearly all the Lincoln sheep-breeders are also breeders of Shorthorn cattle, either of the Coates' Herdbook orthodox variety, or of the Lincoln Red sub-variety. If anyone inquires, "What is a Lincoln Red?" I would answer, "Any whole-colored red registered in Coates' Herdbook, if of a milking strain, and all the reds reared in Lincolnshire, and recognized as of the Lincoln Red variety by the Society charged with the protection and promotion of the interests of those who own these cattle." My impression is that Lincoln Reds are simply Shorthorns whose early pedigrees and history were not recorded, bred true to one color and type in the great county from which they derive their name. Briefly, it may be put: All red Shorthorns may be classed as Lincoln Reds, but all recognized Lincoln Reds would not be recognized as Shorthorns of orthodox pedigree. They are very good cattle, and find keen champions in the brothers Chatterton, of Stenigot, Lincoln, and Mr. John Evens, Burton, Lincoln. Mr. Evens is one of the best farmers in England. He has brought the Lincoln Reds to a high state of perfection as dairy cattle, and to-day (27th June) it is announced that he has been awarded the £60 prize of the Royal Agricultural Society for the best-managed farm in Lincolnshire. This is a magnificent triumph, and has been well earned, with the hearty goodwill of his many friends and neighbors. To-day, at the show-yard sale, the first-prize Lincoln Red two-year-old bull, owned by Mr. Chatterton, was withdrawn, at 130 gs. A much larger sum, 706 gs., was paid for the first-prize two-year-old Shorthorn bull, Rosedale Diamond, calved on 23rd September, 1905, and offered by his breeder, Mr. John Handley, Greenhead, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland. This is a dark-roan, which won first at the Royal Dublin Spring Show. He is destined for the Argentine. The first-prize yearling, Hayle Viceroy, bred by Mr. Hoskens, in Cornwall, and got by the Scots-bred bull, Janissary, made 610 gs., and we suspect his destination is the Argentine, also. The Lincoln Reds were selling well, but when a well-bred Shorthorn of the orthodox order, likely to stand the tuberculin test, appeared on the scene, the agents for the Argentine did not waste much time in bidding him up to phenomenal figures. Two other two-year-old bulls made 400 gs. and 350 gs., respectively. There was a slow demand for normal.

Now about the show itself, as an exhibition of stock. I begin to think that I must be getting old, for I have been at every show of the Royal since 1879, inclusive, with the exception of the Derby Show of 1881. This is my twenty-seventh Royal Show, and I do not think I ever saw a better display of British stock, not even at the Jubilee Show, at Windsor, in 1889. Numbers may have been greater in some sections than at this Lincoln meeting, but taking quality and