

(a) an inspected dam.

Animals imported between October 1st, 1891, and January 1st, 1909, shall be entitled to registration under the rules existing between dates mentioned.

The word "Imported" can only be applied to horses imported from Great Britain or Ireland. Animals bred in America, by sires and out of dams recorded in the Canadian Hackney Studbook or in the American Hackney Studbook.

1. A stallion shall be recorded only in the full registry class, and must be by a full registered sire out of a full registered dam.
2. A mare shall be recorded in the full registry class when she is by a full registered sire and is out of:
 - (a) a full registered dam or
 - (b) a half registered dam.
3. A mare shall be recorded in the full registry class when she is by a sire half registered in the Canadian Hackney Studbook (English entered and imported prior to October 1st, 1891), and is out of:
 - (a) a full registered dam or
 - (b) a half registered dam.
4. A mare shall be recorded in the half registry class when she is by a full registered sire or a half registered sire (English entered and imported prior to October 1st, 1891), and is out of:
 - (a) an inspected dam or
 - (b) an uninspected dam, provided the mare to be half registered is herself inspected.
5. A mare shall be recorded as Inspected Foundation Stock when she has been inspected by an authorized representative of the Canadian Hackney Horse Society, or has won a first prize in the heavy harness class at a recognized exhibition.
6. Animals recorded in the American Hackney Studbook shall be entitled to corresponding registry.

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Rules 2 to 13, inclusive, deal with matters of application, certificates, misrepresentation, definitions, and so on.

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14. The fee for membership shall be \$3.00 for calendar year. The fee for registration of pedigrees shall be as follows:

To Members—	
Each animal	\$2 00
Transfer of ownership	1 00
Duplicate certificates	1 00
New certificates	1 00
Recording ancestors	1 00
To Non-members—	
Each animal	\$4 00
Transfer of ownership	2 00
Duplicate certificates	2 00
New certificates	1 00
Recording ancestors	1 00

Address all correspondence and make all fees payable to Accountant, National Live-stock Records, Ottawa, Canada.

Raising High-class Colts.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As to cost of raising a colt to the age of three years, there is such a difference in individuals, even of the same weight and breed, and there are so many classes and breeds requiring different quantities of food, that it is impossible to make a statement of cost that will apply to all; and many producers differ greatly in management as well as in quality and kinds of food used, that any statement must, of necessity, differ with the practice and experience of many. So I will endeavor to show reasonable cost of producing colts up to three years of age of the medium draft class, having colt foaled about the last of March or first of April. If the mare is worked carefully up to foaling time, which is better for her than idleness, the work should pay for food consumed and depreciation of value during four months previous to foaling, so that I will calculate from birth of foal.

COST FOR FIRST YEAR.

Value of mare, \$275; interest on value at 5% for seven months	\$ 8 02
Service fee, \$15, and interest on same for 11 months	15 87
Food for mare during April—bran, 60 lbs., at \$20 per ton	60
Oats, 10 lbs. per day, April and part of May, 12 bush., at 40c.	4 80
Hay, 12 lbs. per day, 360 lbs., at \$8.00 per ton	1 44
Pasture, mare and foal six months, at \$1 50	9 00

Winter food for foal six months: hay, mixed clover and timothy, 7 lbs. per day, 1,260 lbs., at \$8 per ton	5 04
Bran, 1 lb. per day, 180 lbs., at \$20 per ton	1 80
Oats, averaging 6 lbs. per day, 32 bush., at 40c.	12 80
Roots, 2 lbs. per day, 6 bush., at 8c.	48
Straw and chaff, 1 ton, at \$4	4 00
Total	\$ 63 85½

SECOND YEAR'S COST, FROM MAY 1ST.

Interest on service fee	\$ 0 75
Pasture, six months, at \$1.00	6 00
Winter feed, six months—mixed hay, clover and timothy, 10 lbs. per day, 1,800 lbs., at \$8.00 per ton	7 20
Bran, 1½ lbs. per day, 270 lbs., at \$20 per ton	2 70
Oats, 7 lbs. per day, 34½ bush., at 40c.	13 80
Roots, 4 lbs. per day, 12 bush., at 8c.	96
Straw and chaff, 1½ tons, at \$4.00	6 00
Total	\$ 37 41

THIRD YEAR'S COST.

Interest on service fee	\$ 0 75
Pasture, 6 months, at \$1.50 per month	9 00
Winter. Mixed hay, clover and timothy, 12 lbs. per day, 2,160 lbs., at \$8.00 per ton	8 64
Bran, 2 lbs. per day, 360 lbs., at \$20 per ton	3 60
Roots, 4 lbs. per day, 12 bush., at 8c.	96
Straw and chaff, 2 tons, at \$1.00	8 00
Oats, 9 lbs. per day, 47½ bush., at 40c.	19 10
Total	\$ 50 05

First year's cost	\$ 63 85½
Second year's cost	37 41
Third year's cost	50 05
Annual depreciation of mare	22 91
Mortality and veterinary expense for mare	5 00
Mortality and veterinary expense for foal	15 00

Total for three years \$194 22½

In estimating for summer, I have assumed the pasture to be good mixed grasses, clover and timothy, which is all that will be necessary, but if pasture is poor it will be advisable to supplement it with other food, which will increase the cost of food in summer. The quantity of food advised for first winter is too much to commence with; about one pound of oats per day is enough before weaning, to be gradually increased until the middle of winter, when the full ration should be fed and the grain continued in May, making the quantity required for first year 32 bushels. The first year is important, and any stinting that retards growth then it is difficult if not impossible to recover from and acquire once possible size. For a colt to consume and assimilate that quantity of food it will require considerable exercise twice a day. I take it for granted that all the water desired by the colt will be given it at least three times a day, and that salt will be placed where it can be got at will. The breeding life of mares is about twelve years, and ten foals may be looked for, so that the annual depreciation of a brood mare would be \$22.91. The mortality in brood mares is difficult to estimate. In several thousand cases in my practice it was 8½%, but as there were a large percentage that did not require veterinary attention, and a few that died without an opportunity to see them, I believe that 1% mortality would be a full average where proper attention is given during pregnancy and at time of delivery. Therefore, to cover death loss and veterinary attention to mares, \$5.00 is allowed, and by intelligent care this can be reduced. The mortality in foals is also difficult to average. In thousands of cases under my observation from all conditions and diseases, such as abortions, difficult parturition, joint ill, and all other diseases, the percentage of deaths was twenty-two. As many colts did not require veterinary attention, and many died without such attention, I believe that about 8% of all foals die either in utero or before they reach three years of age. The loss is difficult to estimate, but it is three times greater than with mares, requiring, say, \$15.00 to cover. Much of this loss could be avoided by better care of the mares and sires. I have not credited anything for work that may be done by the mare, as that requires favorable circumstances to be profitable. Brood mares and two-year-old colts can do considerable work, but it is doubtful if it is profitable to pay the wages current and have a man earn it with either a mare nursing a foal or with a two-year-old colt. The probabilities are that the foal or older colt will be injured or kept back considerably, but when light work is carefully performed neither will be injured. Colts of the light class require only about one half less feed than heavy colts, as it costs about the same per pound to grow either class, growing they are equal in conformation at maturity. My experience is that it requires as much food to produce beef as horse weight, and a high-class light-harness horse will bring three or four times as much money as will a good beef steer, so that the man who possesses the skill necessary, and applies it to the successful production of a high-class colt, whether heavy or light, need not fear being well remunerated for his time, while the man who does not take an interest in colts, but does in steers, had better raise steers. The price a horse-raiser should receive for good draft colts at three years of age, or a few months older, should average \$250.00. Cost of production, \$194.22; profit, \$55.78.

Many other foods may be employed than those named, but the cost will be almost the same, and for the bulk of the feed nothing is better for colts and horses than mixed clover and timothy hay and oats, all harvested in prime condition. Horse breeders should endeavor to raise special-purpose animals of high class, and the misfits will supply all the general-purpose horses demanded, they being a class without a generally-accepted definition. Many not well-informed horse-owners and talkers claim what they have as general-purpose, regardless of form and action. General-purpose horses are always cheap on the market, and should not be aimed at by breeders, as it takes as much food to produce a pound of inferior as of superior horse. As to the care of colts vs. steers, there is not much difference. To produce good ones of either class, intelligent attention is necessary, and, value considered, the colt does not require any more room than does the steer.

Walkerton, Ont. J. STANDISH, V.S.

LIVE STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

June is always a busy month. This year it has been unusually cold and drizzly. In London, and the South generally, the temperature has been lower than in Scotland, and, while there has been nothing to boast about here, the weather during the "leafy month" has been more favorable for crops than it has been in England. The hay harvest in the South is later than usual by about a week or ten days, and the crop is not going to bulk large—not from lack of moisture, so much as from lack of sunshine and heat. The condition of crops here is certainly better than usual, and, although May was not an ideal month for ripening a hay crop, the prospects of a fair hay harvest are not gloomy. The last week in June proved disastrous for the Royal Agricultural Show, at Gloucester. It was a fine exhibition in all departments, but, except on the day of the Royal visit (Wednesday), the weather was cold and wet. Thursday was not a bad day; the show could on that day be inspected with a fair measure of comfort, but it was a unique experience on the Tuesday, when the judging was carried through in a thunderstorm. Judges who are compelled to go about their duties carrying an umbrella, can hardly be regarded as holding a sinecure office. When there is the further handicap of a very sticky, greasy field to walk over, one is glad to be outside the ring, and free of responsibility. On the two shilling days, Friday and Saturday, rain fell very heavily, and the public had a sorry time of it. The show closed on the Saturday afternoon, in a deluge of rain.

THE ROYAL SHOW.

Gloucester is a very fine grazing county, and the city is a very ancient place. The site of the show, the Oxleazes, an island formed by the Severn and a Canal, was the scene of a notable transaction in British history, when the Saxons, under Edmund Ironside, and the Danes, represented by King Canute, signed upon the division of the Kingdom. That was a long while ago, and many things have happened in the interval, but Gloucester has always been an important center. It declared strong for the Parliament in the civil war of the seventeenth century, and resolutely refused admission to King Charles I. As an agricultural or stock-rearing center, the old county still holds its own, and the female championship for Shorthorns, and breed championship for Aberdeen Angus, at the recent show, remained in the county. Lord Sherbourne, a resident landlord near Northleach, owns Sherbourne Fairy, the first prize yearling heifer, which became female champion; and J. J. Criddle, of Malsenore Park, who owns a fine herd of Aberdeen Angus cattle, had the championship of that breed, with his home-bred bull, Everwise. Mr. Criddle is an enthusiast for the black polled breed. He is one of the leading butchers in the West end of London, having several places of business there. What he does not know about beef is hardly worth learning. His experience as a West end butcher led him to take up the Aberdeen Angus breed, which he believes to be the finest breed of all beef breeds. The champion Aberdeen Angus was the squarely-built roan, called "Black" 98663, owned by Mr. Madden, from Leamington. He is a great bull, and it was reported that he had been sold for exportation to