

pensity for the production of heavy fleeces of fine, lustrous wool, coupled with great wealth of flesh, is notorious, and will assuredly make them favorites wherever they go. Messrs. G. C. Thorne, A. C. Skinner, N. Cook, and F. White were the principal winners.

Dorset Horns.—Mr. W. Flowers was the only exhibitor, winning the prizes in both classes. Messrs. Hanmer being the buyers of his rams.

Mares and Foals on Pasture.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—I have come to the conclusion that mares and their foals should receive a reasonable quantity of grain while on pasture. To my Clydesdales I feed about six quarts of chopped oats and wheat to each mare and foal per day in two feeds when not working, and twice that amount when the mares are worked. I always sow a sprinkling of wheat along with my oats, as I find I get more and better feed than by growing oats alone. I tie the mares, and leave the foal loose to eat from a box of its own, as the mare eats too rapidly for the foal. I always sprinkle a little salt along with the chop.

My object in supplementing the pasture in this way is to gain size, stamina, and early maturity. I feel convinced that if a foal receives a little grain continuously until mature it will gain a year on one raised without it. I consider sloppy food, including bran, better than dry grain, and I place a high value on roots during the winter season. Occasionally we see a foal during the fall that has been overcrowded and apparently too heavy for its joints, but there is no danger of this provided the foal runs out, getting plenty of exercise. Of course, a foal should have a good-limbed parentage. I might say that it requires a horseman to breed and raise horses successfully.

When feeding a mare well, one should be careful not to have her too fat until she gets in foal, although she is more likely to conceive while in a thrifty condition.

I aim to allow foals to suck until they are seven or eight months old when I do not wish to work the dam. I find they can be weaned at that age without failing in flesh or halting in growth.

I have noticed, and have learned from experience, that a great many Clydesdales of the present day are becoming finer and smaller, and taking too long to mature. The conclusion I have come to regarding it is that inbreeding is one of the chief causes, while no doubt some neglect on the part of the breeder during the last five or six years has also played a part. You will no doubt have noticed that a great many of the imported Clydesdale stallions are closely related, and to some extent inbred. I would like to hear the opinions of FARMER'S ADVOCATE readers regarding the use of an occasional Shire cross on our finer Clydesdale mares to get larger horses.

Ontario Co., Ont.

[NOTE.—Mr. Burns opens a question regarding the Shire cross upon which there should be some opinions expressed by horsemen who are interested in producing the best class of exportable draft horses.—ED. F. A.]

Mrs. E. M. Jones on Registration of Pedigrees.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—Kindly insert the following, as I am very proud of it.

Last September I sold to John Webster, of Portage la Prairie, an elegant yearling Jersey heifer (in calf), Pansy of Belvedere, and he writes: "Well, she calved on the 7th of April—a fine bull calf, doing well. The heifer, Pansy, has done well. You would not know her—growing all the time. Gives a *pail of milk twice a day*, very rich. I am pretty sure if she was thoroughly tested she would make 14 to 16 pounds a week. She has a fine bag, is quiet as a sheep,—a regular pet."

I think the publication of this, showing how Jerseys thrive in the North, will be of great benefit to the farmers there, as well as to us breeders, especially coming, as it would, right on the heels of your splendid article giving the simply wonderfully cheap rates for which the Government now takes out pure-bred pedigreed animals. It seems to me that you never forget either the farmer or the breeder, but you always do the right thing at the right time, and all farmers are in your debt. I think, if I may suggest, that a short article on how to register cattle would be good. For instance, this man got the transfer of his heifer from me, and on that was marked the date on which Pansy was served, also name and number of service bull, signed by me as his owner. This ends the matter, because, as you see by reference to XX on enclosed sheet, he has liberty to make out his entry paper without any reference to me or further bother. But they don't understand. Nor yet that they ought to keep blank forms on hand. So Mr. Webster writes me in an awful hurry, enclosing \$2, and asking me to register his bull calf in time to show him on 6th July. The time is too short (1st), because, as I cannot sign for him (see X), I have to return his money and send him an entry form; and (2nd) he did not state color and markings of calf at all. As everyone ought to register, if possible, animals they show, would not a brief article from you be in order, with the heading "Cut this out and keep." Neither do they under-

stand that to get a transfer recorded free they must record it before 90 days. After that they are surprised to find it costs \$1. Nor yet that if they do not register an animal before it is two years old it then costs them \$4 instead of \$2 to do so!

Brockville, Ont.

ELIZA M. JONES.

The subject suggested by Mrs. Jones in her letter is one which interests every owner of pure-bred pedigreed stock, and is one which is not so generally well understood as it ought to be. It is not surprising that those who have never owned pure-bred animals should enquire, as they frequently do, "How many crosses make a pure-bred?"—to receive the answer that the rules of all recognized Canadian and American pedigree Records of breeds of European origin require that the animal's pedigree shall trace in all lines to imported ancestry in order to be eligible to registry, so that no number of crosses by registered sires on native or grade stock entitles the produce to registration. It is, however, a little strange that many who are owners and breeders of pure-bred stock are so slow to understand the rules and regulations governing the registration of pedigrees and transfers of animals in the herd book of the breed in which they are interested. These rules are doubtless the result of careful consideration on the part of the officers of the various associations of breeders, and the forms provided on which applications for registry are required to be made are, we suppose, such as the observation and experience of the editors have shown to be best suited for the purpose; and if properly filled out by the applicant, after careful reading of all foot and head notes and explanations, are really all that is necessary; and yet, as a matter of fact, to new beginners most of them are more or less confusing, while in not a few instances breeders of many years' experience blunder in the use of them.

The rules governing registrations in the Herd Register of the American Jersey Cattle Club are, perhaps, as strict and exacting as those of any other pedigree record on this continent, and its forms of application are carefully prepared as any, and yet to many they appear complicated. The very first blank space on their "Form No. 1—A"

[Form No. 1—A.]	Name of Sire.....	Name of Dam.....	Name of Calf.....
Herd Register No.	Herd Register No.	Herd Register No.	Herd Register No.
Date when dam was served for this calf (exact date must be given).....	Date when dam was served for this calf (exact date must be given).....	Date when dam was served for this calf (exact date must be given).....	Date when dam was served for this calf (exact date must be given).....
The owner of the sire at the time the dam was served must write his name and post-office address here.			
The owner of the dam at the time the dam was served must write his name and post-office address here.			
The applicant for entry (who must be the owner of the animal at the date of application) must write his name and post-office address here.			
The Rules of the American Jersey Cattle Club compel the Secretary to return applications unless all the blank spaces of owner and owner of dam are not essential when the breeding has already been certified to upon the transfer of the animal to the owner of the dam; applicant must give the names of such owners, and must write after each name: "For signature of owner of dam."			
Note.—The date of an application for entry in the Herd Register must be accompanied by the fee. In cases where the fee is mailed it is taken as the date of application, the date on which the fee is mailed is taken as the date of application.			

(which we here reproduce), that for herd register No. —, causes confusion, from the fact that probably not one in fifty of the breeders of Jersey cattle have ever seen a copy of one of the volumes of the "Herd Register," which is simply what is generally called the "Herd Book" by other cattle breeders' associations. They hesitate on commencing to fill the first blank on the form because the animal they wish to have registered has no number. If they look over the footnotes on the form they may read that "the rules of the American Jersey Cattle Club compel the secretary to return applications unless all the blank spaces above (except that for Herd Register No.) are properly filled." We presume that this blank is for the convenience of the secretary, to be filled by him when the pedigree is entered on his books under a number, and the same number is marked in this blank on the form of application, to be placed on file for future reference, if necessary;

but would it not be an improvement to print directly under this blank, "Do not fill this space?" so as to make it as plain as our little girl meant to when she asked for "bread and butter, without any butter." This form rightly calls for the date of service of dam for the calf to be registered, and for the signature of the owner of the service bull, which is a certificate and a check on men who may be disposed to be dishonest, a precaution which, we note, is not taken in the case of some pedigree records. The second footnote on the form (marked *) refers to the fact that when the form of application for the registry of the transfer of a pregnant cow is signed by the seller and by the owner of the service bull, giving date of service, it is not necessary to have the signatures again on application for registry of the calf, as the secretary keeps on file the applications for transfers, and a reference to the signatures on the application for transfer of the dam is sufficient; but the names of the owners of the sire and dam at the time of service are required to be given by the applicant in the blank spaces provided for that purpose. We confess to a feeling that to the uninitiated the footnote referred to and the explanation here given will appear about "as clear as mud"; nevertheless, when it is carefully studied and a little experience is gained, it will be found to work out all right, but we must say we would be glad if it could safely be made so plain that he who runs might read and understand it. The directions for giving description of color markings which are given on the back of the form of application are also "fearfully and wonderfully made," and lead to endless bungling, since it is stated that "color other than white must not be given." It may be argued with a fair show of reason that white is not a color, yet it is only the white markings that must be given, except in the cases of tongue and switch, of which the color must be given. When there is no white on the animal, the instruction is to write "solid color" once across the blank, which makes it satisfactory if you don't forget to mark the color of tongue and switch in the blank spaces for these. If this be omitted, the form will be returned for completion before being accepted, even if the registration fee, which is \$2 for animals under two years old, has been enclosed. If application for registry is not made before the animal is two years old, the fee is \$4. Transfers in the A. J. C. C. Herd Register are registered and certificate of transfer granted free if application is made for same within 90 days after the sale of an animal; if not sent in within 90 days after sale, the fee is \$1. The offspring of an animal cannot be registered until the latest transfer of the sire and dam has been registered. These rules may appear very strict, but there are some in other associations that are more so. The American Hereford Association will not admit an animal over two years old to registry for love or money, and, of course, in that case the produce of such animal is also barred. The point to be noted by all owners of pure-bred stock is that it is well to apply to the secretary for a copy of the rules governing registration and of all the necessary forms of application for registry of pedigrees and transfers, to keep a supply of these on hand, to study them carefully, and to act according to the rules therein laid down. If this is done, there should be no trouble or friction in the work of registration.

The Foal's the Father of the Horse.

GENTLEMEN,—Our practice with brood mares is to turn them out in the spring as soon as possible before foaling. At foaling time we bring them in every night and watch them. After foaling we leave them in the stable until the foals are strong enough to be turned out, which is usually about a week. We then turn out mare and foal a little every day until grass has got properly through them, when we leave them out altogether, except perhaps in case of rain just at the start or in case of accidents. All our stock are carefully watched every day, but are never brought in again, except for the above or similar reasons, until about five weeks before the Toronto Industrial. When this time arrives the mares and foals which we wish to exhibit are selected and brought in during the daytime, out of the way of flies and to keep them from being sunburnt, but are still turned out at night until a week or two before the show. The rest are left in pasture until the fall. We have excellent pasture and consequently feed no grain so long as the stock is wholly at pasture. Should the pasture be scarce, we undoubtedly would feed grain. Should the foals not thrive well then an extra ration of milk for the foal would be advisable. (I need hardly mention that I am speaking of light horses. Heavy horse men will feed quantities of milk to their foals right straight along.)

The mares and foals brought up for exhibition are when taken up fed grain together in the same box at first. Just as soon as the foal begins to eat grain, usually a week or so, he and the mare are tied up at separate feed boxes, in the same loose box, so that each gets its own allowance, and the foal at the same time learns to be haltered and handled.

For the above feed we use oats and bran. We usually start to wean our foals when they are thoroughly rested from the exhibitions.

As to grain-fed foals, it is my opinion that many excellent show horses are ruined by grain and other kinds of high feeding when foals and that so long