15 June, 1907.

mares with his Clydesdale horse, Prince of Wales, but as this is controversial matter it will be best avoided here." Mr. Dykes was quite right in leaving the subject nullicussed, but the same rules which apply to a work like the "Transactions," do not apply to an article in a newspaper.

Mr. Drew, as is well known, was in the habit of attending the principal horse fairs in Lincolnshire and the Midlands and buying big weighty mares which he crossed with Clydesdales, and it was the satisfactory result of this mating which made him begin to theorise on the subject. If he had lived, perhaps Clydesdale history would have been differently written, but he died at a comparatively early age, universally regretted by all who knew him. It was stated that the famous Prince of Wales himself owed some of his fine qualities to Shire ancestors, and there is no doubt but that several horses entered in the Clydesdale Stud Book had not to go very far back in their pedigree before an English mare was to be found. Mr. Drew and his friends-and he had a very influential followfor many years the plan had been adopted of mating English mares es-that prac-the Clydesdale tically the Shire and the Clydesdale had the same origin. But the Clydesdale Horse Society would have none of their theories, and so a select Clydesdale Society was formed, and wo volumes of the select Clydesdale Stud Book were printed.

Probably no harm would have been done to either breed by an analgamation of the two societies, and by crossing the two breeds as the fancey of the breeders dictated. Both breeds had one origin, and mares and stallions of the Shire and Clydesdale cross, bred true to type, i.e., they bred serviceable, saleable cart horses which did not seem to deteriorate in the third and fourth generations or even later. This, 'of course, was stoutly opposed by the Stud Book mers han Wr. two the Stud Book mers han Wr. W. R. There, and other men of experience too numerous to mention, showed that it was not merely theoretical men following a new fad who followed Mr. Drew.

But, after all, things have gone on very well without the amalgamation which was so urgently desired in the later eightles. The Clydedale of today is a weighter horse than was the Clydedale of twenty years ago, whilst he still retains the hard flinty bone, fine slikly feather and elastic pasterns which his admirers made so much of in days gone by.

It may perhaps be interesting to hear what Thomas Blundeville had to say in 1850 about the ancestor of both the Flanders horses : "The Flanders horses : in the Flanders horses : "the Flanders horses in this shape, disposition, and pace," says he, "different maine horse, saving that for the most part he is of greater stature, and more puissant. The mares, also, of Flanders he of great stature, strong, long, large, faire, and fruitfull, and besides that, will endure great labour, as is well seene, for that the Flemings do use none other draught, but with those mares in their wagons, in the which I have seen two or three mares to go lightlie awaie with such a burthen as is almost increditable." How the modern Flemish horse has got the character of "soft" one cannot say, for evidently his ancestor impressed such a good judge as Blundeville very highly. But somehow he does not seem to have improved as his British relative has done, tor 1 have seen a good few Flemish horses, and do not remember one which could work with a British

A. W. S.

Fattening Sheep in Summer

Carefully conducted experiments at various stations and by many oractical feeders have shown conclusively that cattle can be fed more economically in summer than in winter, and while the experiments in sheep feeding are less numerous they are quite satislactory.

The above experiments and the general knowledge of exercineed leeders indicate that summer feeding is advisable whenever good pasture can be secured ; and the results also show that where sheep have the run of abundant blue grass pasture, more economical results can be secured on grass alone than on grass and grain. This does not necessarily indicate, however, that grain should not be fed to sheep that are on pasture. This must be governed by local conditions, such as kind of pasture, abundanes of same, and cost of grain that one desires to feed.

For vearlings or mature sheep hinegrass pasture is the feed par excellence, but this caution must be borne in mind. Parasites that are extremely destructive to sheep are far more liable to find their way into them when they are grazing upon short, close grass-such as bluegrass isthan when they are running upon higher growing is they such as red parasites never trouble sheep that were feeding on a pasture where sheep have not previously fed, hence it is that new pastures insure freedom from the sheep grower's existence. Bluegrass is the earliest and choicest feed we have, but if sheep have run on it for several vears there is danger from parasites, even in the case of mature sheep, and it is almost certain death to lambs. Hence, joignment must be used in allowing sheep to run on bluegrimenbered and on it unserver be siderable risk in allowing sheep on old pastures.

When bluegrass has been decided upon, however, and where it is abundant and not too washy, no other feed need be given. If soft or somewhat scarce, some corn and bran should be fed with it. In starting the sheep on pasture in the spring it, is best to turn them on some pasture where the old grass makes up a large part of the feed; on such pasture the sheep will get a bite of old grass with the new. This will prevent scoring, which is very liable to occur if the sheep are turned on pasture that consists wholly of new grass.

that consists wholly of new grass, The pasture should be abundant, and particular care should be taken not to overstock it during May and June, for if this is done no feed will be procurable in July and August ; and it cannot be too thoroughly emphasized that more feed can be secured from a pasture by grazing it moderately than be keeping it grazed close to the ground. Corn gives the most satisfactory

Corn gives the most satisfactory results of any grain fed in conjunction with bluegrass pasture. In starting the feed, begin gradually, giving not more than one-third of a pound of shelled corn with about the same amount of brain for each animal for the first few days. The corn should be gradually increased and the brain decreased until at the end of ten or fifteen days the brain may be wouldy discontinued, and the sheep should be gradually increased and the wouldy discontinued, and the sheep should be gradually increased and the output days. If the whelled great the brain beck of the sheep store three-fourths tring from two thirds or more head per day. If the sheep does not be bead per day. If the sheep read be does the sheep of the sheep time should be used in getting the sheep to full feed. The exact amount must be governed by the particular conditions. On long feeds, where pasture is plentiful, it will be most profitable to feed only about half what the animals would take. On short feeds and where pasture is somewhat limited, it is usually advisable to crowd the animals, giving them all they will eat up clean.

The fattenine of lambs is a very profitable branch of abneep husbandry. The favorite on the market is the handw weight lamb, aged about six months and weighing in the neighborhood of 100 pounds. They can be fed on pasture even more wrofitably than older sheep, for bluegrass, alfalfa or clover supply a high per cent of protein, which the lambs need more than older ones do. Hunegrass pasture, however, is dangerous to young lambs if sheen have grazed upon it during the preceding season, for stomach worms and other such parasites are more apt to be gathered up by the lambs when feeding on the short, sweet bluegrass than on any other pasture. In fattening lambs in summer, therefore, it is best to depend upon red clover, allalfa and the more upon red clover, allalfa, and the more upon red clover, allalfa, such the more upon red clover, where you the there we ob nucles, whereby the lambs may be permitted to run ahead of the eves, will prove very satisfactory, and will result in increased thrift among the lambs.

In pasturing either clover or afalfa the sheep should not be turned in until the clover or alfalfa is well grown, and then only when well filled up on other grass and when the dew or wet is off. After being so turned in they should never be taken off, though a sheep may shade at midday. On the sheep may shade at midday. On a sheep may shade at midday. On a sheep may shade at midday, and a sheep may shade at midday, and a sheep may shade at midday. On a sheep may shade at midday, and a sheep may shade at midday of a sheep may shade at midday of a sheep may shade at midday of a sheep may sheep may be a sheep may may be turned into another field, or if clover or alfalfa be limited, they may be turned on rape, which may