

this kind, some of which would be amusing were it not for the fact that they were deliberately devised for the dishonest purpose of obtaining money under false pretenses.

Experience in the West, where stallion-licensing legislation has been in force for a number of years, has shown that the grade stallion not only does not increase under a license system, but, on the contrary, soon shows a marked tendency to disappear from the field.

The smooth-spoken owner, or the even more glib-tongued groom, deprived of the immoral support of his lying route bill, and forced to exhibit his license, which at once places his horse in the category to which he belongs, soon becomes discouraged; and when, in addition, he is prevented from entering at fairs and exhibitions by the application of the rule now practically universal in the Western Provinces, that none but pure-bred stallions can be shown, the victory of the pure-bred sire is complete, and the mongrel is relegated to the collar which he should have worn from his youth up.

Associations which do not enforce this rule are deservedly considered non-progressive and out-of-date. After all, the only really sound reason for the existence of an agricultural fair or exhibition is to increase and develop the knowledge of the farmer and his family, and it is a mistaken principle for an organization of this kind to lend countenance to such a rank and undesirable impostor as the grade stallion invariably is.

So far as the stallions themselves are concerned, there is absolutely no comparison in point of interest and attraction to either exhibitor or spectator between a ring filled with high-class, pure-bred stallions, and one in which the competitors belong to the mongrel class.

It is true that some of the latter are good-looking horses, excellent individuals, and perhaps well adapted for some particular class of work; but what of their progeny? Nowadays the grade stallion is practically always the result of a first cross between a pure-bred sire and a non-registered dam, though occasionally he may be from a dam of another pure breed, in which case he is more correctly known as a "cross-bred." Both are evil, but the last is perhaps the less harmful. The first mentioned or grade stallion is always from a pure-bred horse, because the grade horse, no matter how handsome or symmetrical he may be, cannot, from a grade female, even as good as himself, produce a colt that, in point of looks, quality or substance, will be the equal of either sire or dam. Colts so bred are, therefore, seldom good-looking enough to be kept entire, even by the most ill-informed or prejudiced breeder.

It being admitted that the stock from pure-bred sires, intelligently used by intelligent men, is superior to stock of the mixed or "cocktail" variety, no great perspicacity is required to see that in a district where good colts and young horses abound, and where farmers, and especially their sons, are keen on the improvement of stock, there is certain to exist a friendly rivalry which will tend to largely increase the entry at local fairs and shows, as well as at the larger exhibitions.

The Manitoba Licensing Act, which I had the honor to introduce in 1893, stood for twelve years practically without amendment, and it was not until 1906 that the present fairly comprehensive measure was adopted. It, however, embodies most of the provisions of the old bill.

In 1899, the Territorial Government enacted what was known as the "Horse-breeders' Lien Ordinance," replacing this in 1903 by the more comprehensive "Horse-breeders' Ordinance." This latter legislation is still in force in Alberta and Saskatchewan, having been, on the division of the Territories, in 1905, continued by the Governments of both Provinces.

Legislation of a fairly advanced character, providing for the licensing of stallions by Provincial Departments of Agriculture, is now in force in each of the three Prairie Provinces, while the Government of British Columbia has so far been content with the enforcement of a replica of the original Manitoba Act.

It is, as can be readily understood, much easier to secure the passage of legislation of this kind in a new country, where conditions are in a state of flux, and where the vested interests are comparatively unimportant, than in a community whose beginnings were in a less-advanced age, and in which custom and prejudice may at times block the path of progress.

It is, however, scarcely fitting that Ontario, which has led the Dominion in general and professional education, as in commercial and industrial enterprise, should lag behind her younger sisters as she is doing in this and several kindred matters. On the other hand, it is scarcely fair to blame the whole Province for the apathy or indifference shown by the inhabitants of its less progressive and well-informed districts. Any law should be, and generally is, merely a public opinion which has gradually developed strength until the demand for its authoritative expression in a concrete form can be no longer disregarded. This being the case, it is only a matter of time until the more backward sections of the Province, fol-

lowing the lead of those districts which have already demonstrated their belief in the pure-bred sire, will join with them in insisting that grade stallions, if not banished altogether, shall be known for what they really are.

General-purpose Horse on the Farm.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The general-purpose horse, according to most horsemen's ideas, comes under 1,350 or 1,400 pounds. I notice that most speakers advise farmers against raising such a class of horses, and some have gone so far as to say the time is almost at hand when there should be no class for them at the shows. Now, as far as the draft horse is concerned, I am free to admit that it pays better to raise this class for sale than any other, but I can't agree with the idea that the drafter is the most useful on the farm in this part of the country.

I have been driving horses for twenty years, have been running a farm of my own for fifteen years, and keep two pairs of work horses all the time. At present I have a pair of mares bred from a Hackney horse; the dam was pretty much Percheron. They are clean-limbed, carry no extra flesh, weigh 2,400 pounds, can road eight miles per hour and keep it up; haul big loads both on the road and farm. I might say that, since harvest commenced, till the present time, they have not had a day off, are in good condition, and I don't know of a heavy team that has done as much work. Now, the point for which I contend is that there is a place on the farm for this class of horses.

Renfrew Co., Ont.

One thing I considered my subscription price well paid for was in the help given on joint-ill in colts. I followed the preventive treatment, and I know of farmers near-by who lost colts this year which might have been avoided had they been taking your paper.

"BEGINNER."

LIVE STOCK.

Sheep-Breeders' Association Finances.

Following is the financial statement of the Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1910, as reported to the annual meeting in Toronto:

RECEIPTS.	
Cash on hand, as per last report.....	\$2,551.07
Memberships	300.00
Memberships, American Shropshire Asso.	15.00
Registrations	1,364.65
Interest	58.10
Miscellaneous	.90
	\$4,289.72
EXPENDITURES.	
Directors' expenses	\$ 70.60
Grants:—	
Ontario Sheep-breeders' Association.....	394.65
Quebec Sheep-breeders' Association.....	143.77
Alberta Sheep-breeders' Association.....	69.26
British Columbia Sheep-breeders' As.	37.00
Maritime Sheep-breeders' Association	28.34
Saskatchewan Sheep-breeders' Asso.	12.72
Manitoba Sheep-breeders' Association	6.95
Expenses, Record Office for 1909.....	488.65
American Shropshire Association, fees....	433.40
Printing: General, \$3.90; Records, \$1,-	225.00
Travelling expenses of Committee, re	1,226.90
tariff on wool.....	132.65
Rent of hall for annual meeting.....	5.00
Purchase of sheep records.....	4.50
Cash on hand	1,233.33
	\$4,289.72

45 Pounds per Day.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I notice, in your issue of February 2nd, Mr. Baty, of Middlesex Co., says he feeds 25 pounds of silage a cow per day, and says he would not think of feeding 40 pounds. Now, we have been feeding silage for 14 years, about 45 pounds a day, in two feeds, with straw or hay at noon, from Nov. 1st to May 1st, and are fed the same amount whether milking or dry, or if they have just freshened, and have never had a case of garget or a cow off her feed.

Our silage is of good quality, with a large amount of ears which are well glazed at time of cutting. We would not like to do without the silo or "The Farmer's Advocate."

Stormont Co., Ont.

FARMER'S SON.

Quick Hog-fattening.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I take pleasure in giving my experience in hog-raising, seeing that others have done so. I bought a sow of my father on March 1st, 1910, for \$25, which farrowed nine pigs on June 21st, of which one died. At the age of 5½ months, I turned out the best female for a brood sow. Sold remaining seven Jan. 12th, 1911, at \$7 per cwt. They weighed 2,150 pounds, returning me \$150.50. Valuing the one kept for a brood sow at the same as the others averaged, \$21.50, makes a total value of hogs, \$172.00.

From 21st of June till 12th of January, there are 204 days. The average weight was 307 pounds, showing gain from birth of 1½ pounds per day.

EXPENSES.

Sow's feed from March 1st to June 21st. \$	4.00
600 lbs. shorts for sow and pigs, at \$1.20	7.20
1,700 pounds chop, at \$1.25	21.25
300 bushels ear corn, at 28 cents	84.00
One-half hour per day for 200 days, at 5c.	10.00

\$126.45

It is estimated that the whey fed would be balanced by the value of the manure.

Total value of hogs	\$172.00
Expenses	126.45

Profit

\$ 45.55

This is my first experience in pig-feeding, as I started farming for myself March 1st, 1910. At that time I bought the sow and \$4.00 worth of unhusked corn, which, along with swill and whey for drink, furnished food for sow until two weeks before farrowing, when the corn was dropped, and, instead, a little shorts and oat chop was stirred into the drink. When pigs were born, the sow was running in a slashing, and, seeing me only three times a day, was rather wild. The feed was poured into a trough, and she ate when she got ready. When pigs begin to eat well, I put a small trough on the other side of fence, and opened a hole for them to get through. When six weeks old, I took the mother away, and, getting all the shorts and fine oat chop mixed with whey into a thick batter that they could clean up, they never missed her. When corn got glazed, about Sept. 1st, I started feeding it along with oat chop and shorts. By the middle of September I dropped the shorts, and fed corn mostly. Would go into the field, and, sniping the ears, hauled them into the yard and spread them off by the wagon load. This was continued until the end of October, when, the weather becoming too cold for them outside, I moved them to the hopen. Here, the corn being stored overhead, and coming down a chute into a feeding compartment, they had corn always before them. In this way, with oat chop stirred into their drink, they were fed until sold. I believe no other cross of hogs but Tamworth and Berk would have stood so much corn. Once, when I was out of chop for a month, they did get a little stiff. Would have preferred a little more chop. I believe that corn not too hard for fat, and oat chop for bone and muscle, make the best feed for quick fattening.

Elgin Co., Ont.

ROY NEVILL.

A Simcoe County Hog Account.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am moved to address a few words from my experience to your readers by Mr. Colpitt's letter on hogs. Of course, circumstances alter cases, and what is easy to me might be impossible in some other part of the country. I usually keep three to four sows, having them all to pig in the spring, from end of March to middle of May; then I breed one or two for a fall litter. Last winter I kept three sows over; they were Yorkshires; two of them farrowed about first of April, and one on 30th of May. They raised 30 pigs. I sold one to my man when weaned. Of the rest, I sold 12 on 5th of October, at \$8.50, and 15 on November 30th, at \$6.75. I also killed one and kept one, so that now I have four sows for next spring's trade. I winter the sows on roots, with a little chop of any kind. I give the cost and proceeds of these hogs as follows:

PROCEEDS.

Oct. 5th, 12 hogs, at \$8.50	\$187.00
Nov. 30th, 15 hogs, at \$6.75	211.65
One killed, 160 lbs., at 10c.	16.00
One kept	16.00
One sold as sucker	2.50
	\$433.15

COST.

Wintering three sows	\$ 20.00
Sows and pigs till harvest	45.00
1½ acres peas, say 30 bush.	24.00
200 bush. barley, at 52 cents	104.00
Boar fees	3.00

\$196.00

Leaving a profit of \$237.15.

I never feed any milk, except buttermilk, as I