

be entered upon the record without such statement, no subsequent application for the entry of animal twin with the same shall be accepted.

7. When the pedigree of an animal may have been admitted or ownership transferred through misrepresentation or fraud, the Board of Directors shall on the discovery of the same declare the entry or transfer void, together with any entries or transfers of descendants of such animal, and subsequent applications for entry or transfer dependent on the signature of any person implicated in such fraud shall be refused.

8. In making application for the registration of animals fulfilling the required descriptions, it is understood that the pedigree is to be accepted only on the condition that the given particulars are correct, and that if it should be ascertained previous to the publication of the succeeding volume that these particulars are in any way incorrect, the Canadian Pony Society may, at its discretion, omit the pedigree or publish it in an altered form. It is further understood that should the pedigree be published in the Canadian Pony Studbook prior to the discovery of an error, the Society may cancel the entry and publish the correction in such form as the Executive Committee may determine. It is further understood that the Canadian Pony Society will not be held responsible for any loss or damage that may be sustained through the inaccuracy, omission, alteration of the above pedigree, or cancellation of the entry.

9. Duplicate names should be avoided. To this end, the right will be reserved to change any name when necessary, preserving, however, as far as practicable, some characteristic of the name given in the application. The word "Young" shall not be used in connection with a name unless the pedigree has been previously recorded in another book.

10. No duplicate certificate shall be issued unless upon a statutory declaration before a Notary or Commissioner, setting forth reasons why such certificate is required. Such declaration shall be made on form provided.

11. The fee for registration and inspection shall be as follows:—

Inspection of Hackney, Welsh and Shetland ponies .....	\$5.00
Pedigrees of animals under two years of age:	
Members .....	1.00
Non-members .....	2.00
Pedigrees of animals over two years of age:	
Members .....	2.00
Non-members .....	4.00
Transfers .....	.50 each
Duplicate Certificates .....	.50 each
Life Membership .....	25.00
Annual Membership .....	2.00

Address all correspondence and make all fees payable to

ACCOUNTANT, NATIONAL LIVE-STOCK RECORDS,  
OTTAWA, CANADA.

#### THE BRITISH ARMY REMOUNT PROBLEM.

A subject of keen interest in Britain at present is the problem of maintaining the supply of horses for army remount purposes. A recent discussion was introduced in the House of Lords by the Earl of Donoughmore, who inquired what action the Government intended to take toward altering "the present unsatisfactory state of affairs."

In reply, the President of the Board of Agriculture, Earl Carrington, intimated that it was proposed to arrange for the registration of a large number of suitable stallions, say five hundred, and mares, say twenty-five thousand, and the subsequent registration of such of their offspring as might be approved by the military authorities. The ultimate goal would be to secure the breeding in the United Kingdom of fifteen thousand foals of the various classes of horses required. There was a general agreement that greater encouragement to breeders would be given if horses were purchased for the army at three instead of five years, and he was glad to say the Army Council had expressed their willingness to make arrangements for the inspection of the produce of registered breeding animals at three years old, and to purchase their annual supplies from the young stock approved as suitable, paying to their owners, in addition to the purchase price, a sum towards the keep of the young horse until such time as they should be taken over by the Remount Department. They would also report the remainder of the young stock suitable to the Board of Agriculture for registration by them. That would, he thought, go a long step in the direction of bringing sellers and purchasers of young horses into direct relationship. That was a brief outline of the scheme, but their intention was that it should be carried out by the department directly concerned, with the assistance of a consultative committee. He was unable to say what would be the cost of these proposals, but the matter was under the consideration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, he was confident, would meet their views to the utmost of his ability. The scheme would depend for its success on the support that would be given it by horse-owners.

#### INJUSTICE AND INSULT.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am glad to see a discussion started in "The Farmer's Advocate" on the subject of "Monopoly in Nomenclature" (as you have fittingly represented it), arising out of a request from the secretary of the Scottish Clydesdale Horse Society that the Canadian Association assist the Old Country organization in protecting the use of certain names patented by it for particular breeders and dealers. In the first place, I quite agree with your correspondent, "Notabaron," in preferring the use of brief names. However, there is much to be said in favor of some distinctive appellative sign, such as a registered prefix or affix, or even a complete word, such as "Baron," "Hugo," or "Hiawatha," providing such can be granted to a breeder or dealer without treading on other people's corns by interfering with legitimate vested interests. But this proposition to assign the exclusive privilege of using a name such as "Baron" to a single firm, after the name has been made famous throughout the Clydesdale world, and after hundreds of individuals have been named with combinations comprising the word Baron, in one connection or another, seems to me a piece of unmitigated cheek, and the Clydesdale Horse Society of Scotland must be a set of easy marks to accede to the request of even so influential and prominent a firm as Messrs. Montgomery, who, it is said, can get almost anything they want in Scottish official Clydesdale circles. My main point is that it is too late in the day for such a monopoly of a name to be granted to any individual or firm. In the second place, if anyone were entitled to the privilege, it should have been the breeder of Baron's Pride, who, I understand, was present at the Council, and protested in vain against the patent being granted to Messrs. Montgomery.

The Scottish Society's action was an injustice, and its request is little short of an insult. I sincerely trust the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada will manifest its Canadian gumption, and turn down the proposition good and hard. Meantime, pending definite action on this side of the Atlantic, I would recommend my brother breeders to make as free use of the term Baron as possible, and to refuse point-blank any attempt of the Registrar to dissuade them from such a course.

Quebec.

#### PREMIUM PICTURE OF BARON'S PRIDE.

A splendid photo-engraving of the celebrated Clydesdale stallion, Baron's Pride, may be obtained by any present subscriber of "The Farmer's Advocate" who will send us the name of one new yearly subscriber, accompanied by \$1.50. The engraving is 7½ x 11 inches in size, and is printed with a soft tone, combined with much clearness of detail, on a card of finest coated stock. It is a beautiful picture to frame and hang in the library or sitting-room of any horseman's home. Copies may be purchased from "The Farmer's Advocate" at 50 cents each.

### LIVE STOCK.

#### JUDGING LIVE STOCK.

In judging live stock there are two faculties which seem to require special development—observation and judgment.

The eye must see quickly and accurately, so that there may be no mistake in the observations which are to form the basis for a conclusion. While this is to a considerable extent dependent on being informed on what to look for, yet no amount of information will supply keen powers of observation, which, in addition, must be kept in practice by continuous use. The student should never be dilatory in this, for once allow it to be said that he sees a thing which he does not, the foundation for candid criticism is being built on sand. It is better to be "simpler than the infancy of truth," and completely candid with one's observations, than to be in the least deceptive or dilatory in recording them.

Not only should one be quick to see things as they really are, but there should be as much dispatch in detecting deviations from the correct standard. There is much difficulty in this, for a standard only forms itself clearly in one's mind after the results of experience, observation and study have merged together into a clearly defined ideal. To formulate an ideal is absolutely essential, and in doing this it is imperative to familiarize one's self with the good qualities of animal life, correct conformation and the highest types, so that the least variation from these at once attracts the attention. When a distinct ideal, based on the best types and their highest qualities, has been formed in the mind, and this is supported by a discriminating eye, it is but another step to render a correct judgment.

In judging the market classes of stock, the demands of the market should have a strong influence in the establishment of standards; and in

the judging of breeding classes, the official scales of points, when such exist, should be relied upon chiefly as a guide. And when these are not officially published, an effort should be made to become informed regarding the understanding that exists among the breeders. While these standards are so wide in scope as to include many minor points, yet it will be noticeable that the essential features are given the greatest prominence, and they are usually based on the utility of the animal for its purpose. This does not mean that the minor features should be slighted, for the degree of excellence in domestic animals is now so high and the competition so keen that it is most frequently on some of these minor details that their rank in the show-ring is determined.

In show-ring judging, after the inspection is completed, a draft or "short leet" is made of the likely winners of the place from the rest of the competitors. Up to this time the judging has been the detection of faults and deviations from the standard required, but now the work is more of the nature of comparative judging, in which the points of the animals considered worthy of prizes are compared, to determine their rank. It greatly aids dispatch and tends to more exactness to make such a draft when there are five or more animals in the class. It also materially assists the examiner in keeping in mind the qualities which he must compare. Carefulness at this point will do much towards the formation of a decision, which may afterwards be maintained with justice.

JOHN A. CRAIG.

#### U. S. SHEEP QUARANTINE UNNECESSARILY SWEEPING.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I wish to add a word in response to the thirty days of quarantine which the United States has imposed on all Canadian sheep imported into that country. No doubt, the United States is justified in providing such a quarantine, but is it not too sweeping in its nature? There are in Ontario, or throughout all of Canada, certain districts that have always been immune from scab, and I think it most unfair that breeders in such districts should be compelled to suffer in like measure to those in regions where the sheep have been badly infected with the scab. Under present conditions, it will almost utterly ruin our retail trade with the United States, besides jeopardizing Canada's reputation for the production of good sheep. Could you not stir up sufficient enthusiasm in your valuable paper so that the Canadian Government may recognize the full inclemency to Canadian sheep-breeders of this quarantine? Were the Canadian Government to interest itself at all in this matter, it might be possible to persuade the United States to qualify the extent of the quarantine with the result of ameliorated and improved conditions, or, at least, an exemption from quarantine of all sheep from scab-free districts.

Wellington Co., Ont.

HENRY ARKELL.

### THE FARM.

#### OBSERVATIONS ON THE CROPS.

In travelling over quite a portion of the Province a fortnight ago, it was noticed that the making of timothy hay was quite general. In the majority of cases it had been left too long before cutting, and, as a consequence, the feeding value of the crop will be greatly depreciated. Some excellent hay was being made, and one couldn't help but notice the largely increased number of side-delivery rakes and hay loaders in use, more especially west of Toronto. No doubt the hay was being left so that it would cure more rapidly to facilitate the use of the labor-saving machinery. Some hay was being hauled in the same day it was cut, but very little. Most of it was being cut one day and hauled in the next. There were a great many really good meadows, but a large number of the old meadows were rather light. Considering the splendid hay weather which prevailed for some two or three weeks, the hay should have been practically harvested. Rains found a great deal of hay either in the swath or windrow, and this spells spoiled hay. When will we as farmers learn wisdom as to the best stage at which to cut not only clover hay, but timothy and mixed hay as well?

The self-binder was very active during the week in tiering up the golden wheat, which seems to promise an average yield for the Province of some 25 bushels per acre. Many pieces could be seen about London, for instance, which will run from 30 to 50 bushels per acre. There seemed to be quite a large acreage sown.

Barley seems to be the weak crop this season. Scarcely anywhere could one see a full crop. In many places not more than half a crop will obtain, owing, doubtless, to the late wet seeding time, and the waxy condition of the heavier soils when dry weather struck them. On the other hand, the new seeding, much of which is done with barley, is exceptionally promising.

Some excellent pieces of corn were noticed, but they are the exception rather than the rule. Most of the corn might be considered very uneven, and even patchy. Two factors injured the prospects for corn, viz., poor germinating seed, and a poor preparation of the seed-