

pocketbook, and jot down suitable names as they occur to the mind, or are met with in one's reading, and from these make selections when required. As a rule short names are preferable, for economy of time and space and for euphony, and while it may be true that "a rose would smell as sweet if known by any other name," there is something in the sound of consistent, euphonic and applicable names which makes it well worth while to devote study and reading and research to the task of securing a desirable list from which to select. To my mind, no more charming names appear in the history of notable pure-bred stock than some of those given by the Booths, of Warlab and Killerby, to their noted Shorthorns; such, for example, as Bracelet, Necklace, Birthday, Mantalina, Venus, Vivandiere, Nectarine, Faith, Hope, Charity, Bliss, Blythe and Bonnet in females, and Albion, Pilot, Buckingham, Achilles, Leonard, Leonidas, Crown Prince, Commander in Chief, Hopewell, Vanguard, Valasco, Windsor, etc., in bulls. Compare these with some of the modern Holstein names inflicted by breeders upon their cattle and customers, such as Netherland Pietertje De Kol Tweede, De Kol Mechtchilde Butterfly Mercedes, Gaza Aconeth Howtje Pietertje 2nd, or Jap Paul De Kol Netherland Eudora, and decide which is the more sensible style. The difference is surely as much in favor of the former as is the turban style of ladies' hats over the vulgar Merry Widow productions of the present year of grace. Simple, yet sweet-sounding names, like the simple life in eating, drinking and dressing, are preferable from almost any point of view.

BREEDERS.

The Canadian Pony Record

A correspondent asks whether there is any provision in connection with the Canadian National Records for the registration of ponies.

The Canadian Pony Society was incorporated in April under the National records scheme. The Accountant advised us nearly two months ago that they had all the necessary forms printed, and were in a position to accept applications for registration. Provision is made for seven distinct breeds, to wit: Shetland, Welsh, New Forest, Polo and Riding, Exmoor, Connemara and Hackney ponies. Below we publish the conditions under which ponies of these respective breeds are eligible for registration in the Canadian Pony Record:

1. The pedigrees of the following animals shall be admitted to registry:

SHETLAND PONIES. (Standard, 44 inches.)

- (a) Animals imported from Great Britain and recorded in the Shetland Studbook of Scotland.
- (b) Animals recorded in the American Shetland Pony Club Studbook, or that trace to animals recorded therein, in which case the pedigrees of all ancestors back to and including the imported cross must be recorded.
- (c) Animals whose sires and dams are recorded in the Shetland Section of the Canadian Studbook.
- (d) Animals tracing through known ancestors in every branch to imported ponies not recorded in the Shetland Studbook of Scotland, providing such ponies were imported prior to Feb. 12th, 1908, upon production of a statutory declaration that such imported ponies are pure-bred, and upon inspection by duly appointed inspectors, if found to conform to the standard for the breed, shall be eligible for record.

(e) The height of animals registered shall not exceed 44 inches.

WELSH PONIES. (Standard, English height.)

- (a) Animals imported from Great Britain and recorded in the Welsh Pony and Cob Society Studbook.
- (b) Animals, the sires and dams of which are recorded in the Welsh Section of the Canadian Pony Studbook.
- (c) Animals tracing through known ancestors in every branch to imported ponies not recorded in the Welsh Pony and Cob Studbook, providing such ponies were imported prior to Feb. 12th, 1908, upon production of a statutory declaration that such imported ponies are pure-bred, and upon inspection by duly appointed inspectors, if found to conform to the standard for the breed, shall be eligible for record.

NEW FOREST PONIES. (Standard, English height.)

- (a) Animals imported from Great Britain and recorded in the New Forest Pony Association Studbook.
- (b) Animals whose sires and dams are recorded in the New Forest Station of the Canadian Pony Studbook.

POLO AND RIDING PONIES. (Standard, 14.2.)

- (a) Animals imported from Great Britain and recorded in the Polo and Riding Pony Society's Studbook.
- (b) Animals whose sires and dams are recorded in the Polo and Riding Pony Section of the Canadian Pony Studbook.

EXMOOR PONIES. (Standard, English height.)

- (a) Animals imported from Great Britain, bred by reputable breeders. On establishment of an English Studbook for that breed, all animals must be recorded therein prior to importation. In case of animals recorded under first condition of this section, certificate of breeding, signed by the breeder, must accompany the application for entry.
- (b) Animals, the sires and dams of which are recorded in the Exmoor Section of the Canadian Pony Studbook.

CONNEMARA PONIES. (Standard, Irish height.)

- (a) Animals imported from Ireland and recorded in the Connemara Studbook of the Connemara Society.
- (b) Animals, the sires and dams of which are recorded in the Connemara Section of the Canadian Pony Studbook.

HACKNEY PONIES. (Standard, 14.1.)

- (a) Animals imported from Great Britain and recorded in the English Hackney Studbook, namely:

- (1) Stallions registered in the English Hackney Studbook shall be entitled to full registry.
- (2) Stallions entered in the English Hackney Studbook shall be entitled to half registry.
- (3) Mares recorded as "Inspected" in the English Hackney Studbook shall be entitled to half registry.

- (b) (1) Canadian-bred stallions or mares, the sires and dams of which are full registered in the Hackney Division of the Canadian Pony Studbook, shall be entitled to full registry.

- (2) Stallions or mares, the dams of which are half registered, sired by a full-registered stallion, shall be entitled to full registry.

- (3) Stallions or mares, the dams of which are "Inspected," sired by full-registered stallions, shall be entitled to half registry.

- (4) Mares, not less than two years of age, may be inspected by duly-appointed inspectors of the Canadian Pony Society, and, if accepted, may be recorded as "Inspected" foundation stock.

2. Every application for registration shall be made on a blank, which shall be furnished free for the purpose, and must contain a description as complete as possible, together with the date of birth, name and registered number of the sire and of the dam, if recorded, and must be signed by the breeder, except in case the person applying for registration purchased the dam after being served, then he must sign the application form, but a transfer of ownership of the dam must be supplied, signed by the recorded owner, giving date of service, name of sire, and date of sale.

3. The breeder of an animal is the owner of the dam at the time she was served. The first owner is the owner of the dam at the time the colt was foaled.

4. No application for transfer shall be considered until the fees are paid, nor shall any number be assigned to the pedigree until every requirement has been complied with.

5. In the case of change of ownership of an animal, the buyer must obtain from the seller a certificate of transfer, written in ink upon a blank form procured from the Record Office, which will, when returned to the Record Office, accompanied by the original certificate of registration, be entered upon the record. The certificate of transfer shall be endorsed on the back of the original certificate and returned to the applicant. In case of neglect or refusal of the seller to give a certificate of transfer, the record of transfer may be made upon the written approval of the Pedigree Committee, on evidence of the sale and delivery of the animal. Transfers will be required from the first and succeeding owners to the applicant for entry. If the animal is a female, it must be stated whether or not she has been served. If served, the date of service must be given, with the name and record number of the sire, certified by the owner, or his authorized agent.

6. When an animal is a twin it shall be so stated when applying for registration, and the sex given of the animal with which it is a twin. Should a twin be entered upon the record without such statement, no subsequent applicant 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 applicants 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, or 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
Transfers50 each
Duplicate Certificates50 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.

STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

Experimental Notes on Calf Raising

A comparison of skim-milk calves and sucking calves was made at the Nebraska experiment station and the calves kept under observation for 147 days. In that time the average gain of skim-milk calves was 292 pounds and sucking calves 343 pounds. The amount of gain in this test was in favor of whole milk, but a greater economy was shown in the use of skim-milk.

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Calves intended for dairy cows are the better for being raised on a rather non-fattening ration. A good practice is to give such calves whole milk for a month or six weeks, substituting during the last two weeks skim-milk so that by the time the calves are a month and a half old their drink is entirely skim-milk. Grain should be fed after they are four weeks old. Ground oats are excellent as a grain feed.

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At the Kansas experimental station tests were made in comparing the feeding value of pasteurized skim-milk and fresh separator milk for calves. The results show that there is little difference in the value of these materials in calf feeding. Calves at first may show a dislike to the cooked flavor of the pasteurized milk but soon take to it readily. It has no ill effects upon the digestive system, in fact, in this respect is less dangerous than skim-milk that has become contaminated.

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Experimental results differ as to the value of hay tea in calf rearing. At the station last mentioned, this material did not prove very satisfactory in tests undertaken. In other tests, however, it has been shown that two gallons of hay tea, to which one-fourth pound each of flax seed and wheat middlings were added, the middlings, during the two months the test was under way being increased to one pound a day, gave gains in weight in the calves on an average of two pounds each per day.