

the get of his male descendants up to the present day were and are natural pacers, especially those out of pacing dams.

"Now, if this does not constitute a Pacing Family, we do not understand the definition of the term. True, a natural trotter was occasionally got by a Red Buck, though all the members of the family that ever showed any trotting speed were converted pacers. But Hambletonians have sired a few pacers, yet they are denominated a trotting family."

If this sort of thing establishes the proof of the existence of pacing families to the satisfaction of the *Western Sportsman*, all we have to say is that he is easily satisfied. It would not be hard to trace two or three generations of pacers to any trotting stallion that ever became even locally famous. Copperbottom, himself a pacer, got colts that were generally pacers. This was in 1812, and as pacing has always been regarded as an eccentric gait, it is safe to say that had one colt out of every five got by Copperbottom turned out a pacer, or even broken gaited, that those who talked about him in after years would have been quite sincere in the belief that his colts were "generally pacers." Later on some of the pacing sons of Copperbottom sired some other pacers, and these other pacers again, but there is no record furnished of a family that produced pacers with any degree of certainty. We do not dispute that pacers will sometimes sire pacers, and so will trotting stallions for that matter, but if a pacing colt would bring a hundred dollars, and a trotter would not sell for dog feed, the man who tried to breed pacers for a living from any of these so-called pacing families would soon go broke.

And again: "Still another importation from Canada, Old Pilot, sowed the seed for an army of pacers. He was the sire of Tom Crowder, foaled 1836, bred by Wm. S. Skinner, of Bourbon County, Ky., and he in turn got Tom Wonder, Long Tom Crowder, Gosnell's Tom Crowder, Brown's Tom Crowder (the sire of Jamison's Tom Crowder), a Tom Crowder that died our property two years ago at the age of thirty-one years, and several other stallions of the same name, all of which were pacers and sires of pacers. Their descendants for several generations are scattered all over the West, the majority of them 'born a pacing.' If the natural gait of a strain of horses determines their right to a 'family' name what shall we call the Crowders?"

"The Tom Hals, too, must not be overlooked. Away back close to 1800, Dr. Boswell brought to Kentucky from Philadelphia a pacing stallion bred in Canada and called Tom Hal. He sired Kittrel Hal, that was taken to Tennessee, where he got Tom Hal (the sire of Brown Jug), Brown Hal, Gen. Hardee (sire of Thunder, 2:22, and George Gordon, 2:27; sire of Nettle Kernan, 2:22)—all pacers and sires of pacers. Then this same Philadelphia Tom Hal was the progenitor of several other stallions of his name in Kentucky, one of which found his way to Indiana, where he was known as Shawhan's Tom Hal, and one of his best sons, Gray's Tom Hal, is now doing stud duty in Rush County, where a number of pacers from his loins may be seen."

The allusion to Old Pilot is rather an unlucky one, for were it not for the progeny of his trotting son "Pilot Jr." it is very doubtful if the name of Old Pilot would have lived to this day in turf history. There are many pacing stallions that have sired occasional pacers, just as there are trotting stallions that have sired occasional pacers, but of the very best pacers the turf has known how many are from pacing sires, and how many from trotting sires? What about Johnston, Richball, Jewett, Fuller, Sleepy Tom, Westmont, and a host of others that have shown extraordinary aptitude as side-wheelers?

SOWING GRASS SEED ON GRAIN STUBBLE.

A correspondent asks us our opinion as to the propriety of sowing grass seed on grain stubble in the fall. Under certain conditions we should certainly favor the practice, though, of course, something depends on the nature and condition of the soil, and the kind of grass seed used. Clover would be eminently unsuitable under any circumstances, and if it is desired to mix clover with Timothy, the latter might be sown after the crop is off in August or early in September, and the former the following spring. If, however, a clean crop of Timothy is desired, we would recommend the following plan of operations. As soon as the grain crop is removed, manure the land thoroughly, plough the manure under with narrow furrows, well over-lapped and not more than five inches deep. Then carefully harrow till the manure is completely worked in with the soil and the whole has become friable and mellow. Then comes a brush harrow, to smooth down the surface till every furrow, or harrow mark, is lost sight of, and then sow the grass seed both ways (lengthwise and crosswise), and then brush it again till the seed is smoothly and evenly covered to the depth of about half an inch. No roller should be used after the seed is sown, though if the ground should appear baked and lumpy after ploughing, a light roller before a thorough working with a heavy harrow may be found beneficial. It is presumable, however, that a good harrowing will sufficiently mellow the ground, and this, with the brush harrowing, will make the surface sufficiently smooth for a seeding surface. On no account, however, should the roller be used after the sowing, as it would pack a dry crust over the seed, through which the young grass shoots would fail to pierce in time to secure a good stand before winter sets in. By pursuing this course, the farmer practically saves a year as compared with spring sowing of grass alone, while it is in many respects preferable to sowing with a grain crop. When sown with grain, grass is liable to come in spots, and have less healthy and more scattering stands than when carefully sown in the manner described. With the comparatively short time intervening between harvest and the advent of winter in this country the young grass needs no shelter from the autumn sun, unless the soil upon which it is sown happens to be uncommonly warm and quick. Should any such protection be desired, a turnip crop will be found the most desirable for

the purpose. The broad leaves furnish an excellent shade for the tender shoots, and after the first hard frost they fall down, and, in a manner, blanket the ground and lessen the possibility of winter killing. In the spring both leaves and roots decay, and furnish no small amount of nourishment for the young plants. There are, however, few places in Canada where any protection for autumn sown grass will be found necessary.

SHORTHORNS.

The following standard of excellence and scale of points for judging breeding Shorthorns was unanimously adopted at the Kansas Breeders' Convention:

As adopted, the point of Color which in the scale as suggested had been counted at a valuation of two per cent. and "Breeding Condition" at a valuation of five per cent. were both stricken out and their percentage given to others deemed of more value, or rather, more easily estimated. One per cent. of the total was added to "Rump," "Loins," "Upper Line" and "Lower Line"; two per cent. each was added to "Thighs and Twist," "Ribs," "Crops," and "Heart-girth"; one per cent. each was taken from "Neck," "Horns," "Ears" and "Skin." The question of correctness as to any feature of the scale was on the standard of "weights for age." Messrs. Glick, Stone, McAfee and Huber felt sanguine they were quite too high, especially on the younger ages, while Messrs. Harris, Ellis, Shelton and White thought they were low; the latter gentleman maintaining that they were ridiculously low. Col. Harris argued with much earnestness and force that with lower weights at the ages given, with animals in good thrift and flesh, they ought not to be acknowledged as representative or standard Shorthorns.

STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

Scale of Points and Score Card for Judging Shorthorns, the perfect animal aggregating 100 points.

ENTRY NO. AGE IN DAYS	WEIGHT	LB	Standard of Perfection.	Mark No. of Points Lacking.
RUMP: Level, with good length and breadth.....	6	.....	6	.....
THIGHS AND TWIST: Full and well down.....	5	.....	5	.....
HIPS: Broad, level and well covered.....	5	.....	5	.....
FLANKS: Well let down and full.....	3	.....	3	.....
LOIN: Broad, level and meaty.....	8	.....	8	.....
RIBS: Fleishy, and broadly sprung.....	7	.....	7	.....
CROPS AND CHINE: Well filled—meaty and no depression.....	7	.....	7	.....
HEART GIRTH: Full and large.....	7	.....	7	.....
SHOULDERS: Smooth and well covered.....	5	.....	5	.....
BRISKET: Well let down and forward, with little or no dewlap; broad between forelegs.....	3	.....	3	.....
NECK: Clean and tapering.....	2	.....	2	.....
HORNS: Medium size; clean, tapering and well formed.....	1	.....	1	.....
EARS: Medium size, fine and lively.....	1	.....	1	.....
EYES: Mild, but full and bright.....	2	.....	2	.....
HEAD: Clean and fine. Masculine in bull.....	2	.....	2	.....
BONES AND LEGS: Fine and shapely, medium length.....	6	.....	6	.....
TAIL: Well set on, tapering and fine.....	3	.....	3	.....
HAIR: Abundant and mossy.....	3	.....	3	.....
HANDLING: Mellow, neither soft nor unyielding.....	2	.....	2	.....
SKIN: Fine, elastic, loose and medium thickness.....	2	.....	2	.....
UPPER LINE: Level and straight.....	4	.....	4	.....
LOWER LINE: Low down, and even from brisket to twist.....	3	.....	3	.....
WEIGHT FOR AGE: BULL, on basis of 1,000 lbs. at 12 mos.; 1,400 lbs. at 24 mos.; 1,800 lbs. at 36 mos.; 2,100 lbs. at 48 mos. FEMALE, 850 lbs. at 12 mos.; 1,100 lbs. at 24 mos.; 1,400 lbs. at 36 mos.; 1,600 lbs. at 48 mos.....	5	.....	5	.....
SYMMETRY: Smoothness, style and general attractiveness.....	5	.....	5	.....
Total.....	100	.....	100	.....
Total Points Lacking.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Score of Valuable Points.....	.....	.....	.....	.....