

chance to see what the stallions produce, to note how prepotent they are in transmitting certain characteristics, and to get back to Cap Rouge or to St. Joachim the ones which are thought capable either of correcting certain faults of the mares or of accentuating some of their good qualities. Horse breeding is a complex proposition at best, and too much light cannot be thrown on some of its intricate problems.

This system of hiring out stallions has been a success for a great many years in Scotland, where it has contributed very much to the advancement of Clydesdales, and there is no reason why it should not be given a more extended trial in Canada.

An agricultural society, a farmers' club, or even a group of men pay so much for the use of a sire during a season, generally after having insured the horse against accidents or death. They bind themselves to take good care of the animal, not to let him serve more than so many times a day during a determined period, also to refuse all mares which are not sound or which are known to be shy breeders. After the season, the stallion is returned to the owner and the responsibility of the people who hired him ceases.

Thus, an agricultural society, a farmers' club, or a group of men who wish to get a stallion can inquire from the parties who had him last, or even wait a year to see the foals, before hiring him. As the people who had the horse are not financially interested in him, an unbiased opinion can be had, whilst if they owned him, there might be some chance of praising him more than he deserved, of covering up some fault or other, so as to get rid of him.

All questions relating to horse breeding, feeding, care and management, etc., will be gladly discussed with you by the Superintendent of your nearest Experimental Farm. Why not write him about your problems?