

should be no hesitancy in deciding in favor of the heaviest type, provided they have weight in combination with quality. The cry of the city is for the massive draft animal. It is this type of horse which tops the market. Why? Because they are scarce. It always pays to produce the article which is scarce and difficult to buy. Therefore, all things considered, the heavy-drafter is the horse for the farm.

### New Stallion Law in Saskatchewan.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A new Horse-breeders' Act for Saskatchewan was passed at the last session of the Legislature, and comes into force on August 1st, next. The old Act of 1903 will remain in force until replaced by the new. The old Act is identical with that at present in force in Alberta.

Part I. of the new Act is very similar in its provisions to the old, while Part II. is entirely new matter. I would, however, call attention to the following differences in the enrollment provisions of the two Acts:

1. Enrollments under the new Act will be annual, instead of during the life of the stallion, or until a change of ownership occurs, as in the old Act. The object of the annual enrollment is twofold. In the first place, the Department will be enabled to know just how many stallions there are in the Province, where they are, and by whom they are owned. In the second place, the Department will be able to compel the recording of transfers of ownership of pure-bred stallions at Ottawa. This will be done simply by withholding re-enrollments until such time as any transfer of ownership shall have been recorded on the Canadian certificate of registration.

2. Instead of classifying all stallions that are not pure-bred or cross-bred as grades, as was done under the old Act, such stallions will be divided into two groups, namely, grades and scrubs.

3. Principally on account of the educational value of so doing, the tariff of fees for enrollments under the new Act is a graduated one, instead of being \$2.00 for any enrollment, as at present. The better the breeding of the stallion, the lower will be the enrollment fee.

4. Enrollment of a pure-bred stallion can be accorded under the new Act only when the ownership of the stallion is recorded on the certificate of registration in the name of the present owner, namely, the applicant for enrollment.

5. Under the new Act it will be an offence to use untruthful or misleading illustrations, pedigrees or descriptive matter in connection with the advertising of a stallion.

6. Certain requirements are set forth in the new Act respecting the printing of bills and posters advertising stallions, and firms printing such bills are required to mail two copies of every such bill to the Department.

7. The death of any stallion is required to be reported by the owner to the Department, and the certificate is to be returned with such report.

While the above improvements of the enrollment provisions of the new Act are important and should be widely known and understood, the main purpose and value of the Act will be found in Part II. In Part II. provision is made for an important advance step in the horse-raising industry in Saskatchewan. I need not enter into an explanation of the provisions of Part II., as I think that its wording will be found to be quite clear and explicit. The underlying principle borne in mind when sections 16 to 30 were being drafted, was that conditions in Eastern Saskatchewan, in districts such as Lumsden, Condie, Wolseley, Arcola and Carlyle, are radically different from those in the newly-settled parts of the Province, such as Swift Current, Gull Lake, Kindersley and Macklin, for instance. In the former districts there are sufficient sound, pure-bred stallions for all requirements. In the latter districts, and in scores of others adjacent to them there are not enough stallions of any kind to meet the requirements. Consequently, what would be an advance step in one district would amount to a retrograde step in another. The provisions respecting licensing had, therefore, to be made elastic. In comparing the provisions of Part II. of this Act

with other Acts of similar intent passed by other Provinces and States, the above condition of affairs should be borne in mind.

I would direct your attention, also, to the order in which conditions or causes that disqualify stallions for licensing are set forth. Usually, the unsoundnesses and diseases are specified first, and defects of conformation either last or not at all. We believe, in Saskatchewan, that there is greater danger from horses of poor conformation than from horses that are unsound or diseased. For the same reason, under sections 21 and 22, it is not required that examiners shall necessarily be veterinarians.

It will be noted, also, that under section 27, any owner of any pure-bred stallion may apply to have his stallion licensed, even though he may not be resident in territory comprised within the licensed stallion district as at any time constituted.

Regina, Sask.

A. F. MANTLE,  
Deputy Minister of Agr.

[Note.—The provisions of the new Act for the licensing of stallions require, in part, that the council, or a majority of the resident ratepayers of any municipality, may petition the Minister of Agriculture to incorporate within the licensed stallion district all of the area comprised within the boundaries of such municipality. It is declared that within such areas it shall be unlawful to stand or travel for public service, or charge or accept a fee for the service of any scrub or cross-bred or grade stallion, or any pure-bred stallion under the age of ten years that has not

## LIVE STOCK.

It costs no more to feed a good calf than a poor one.

For the feeder, the early-maturing animal is most profitable.

The main point in the pigpen should be cleanliness.

Do not force the dam to use up her own flesh in an effort to keep her young growing. Give her the extra feed necessary to insure the progress of the youngsters, without drawing upon her reserve fat for food.

Growth is the most important point in the raising of any young stock. Keep all the young things doing their best.

### A Critical Time for the Calves.

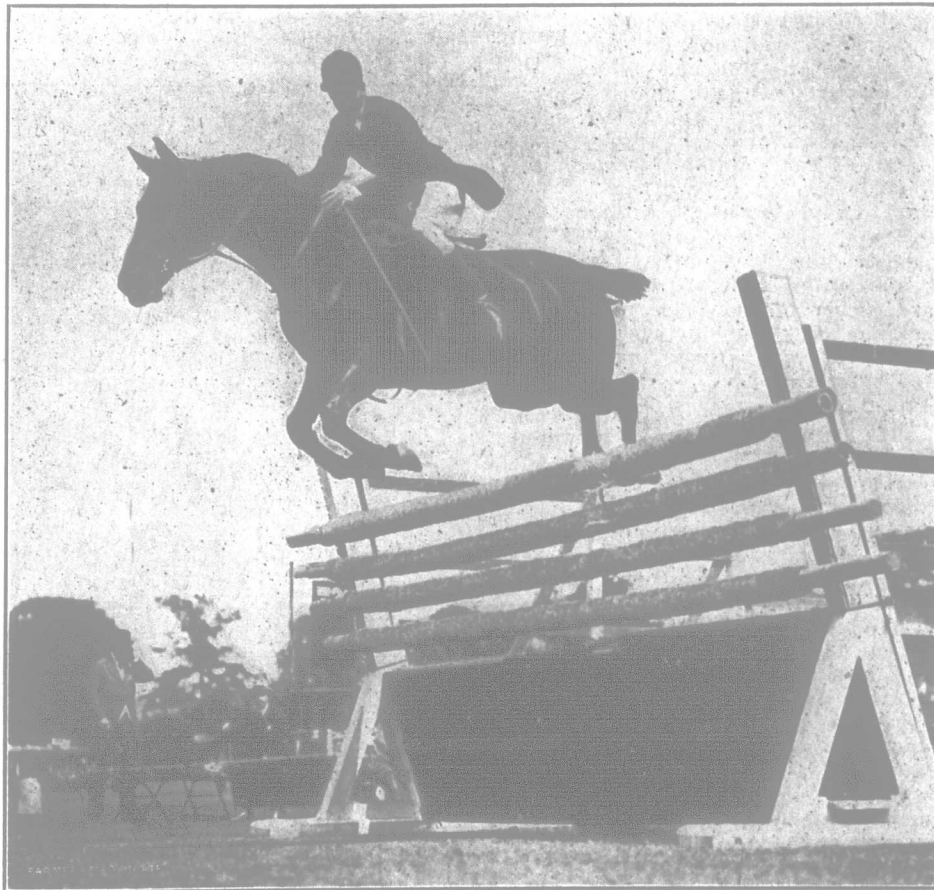
Calves, to make good cows, steers or bulls, must be kept growing continuously during the first years of their life. Much depends upon the start they get, and the first year is undoubtedly the most important time. Calves which were dropped last winter or spring, and on into the summer, have now reached a period when it is profitable to give them a little extra care, in order that they get no setback, due to the attacks of flies, to the drying of the pastures, or to the extreme heat of midsummer.

Young calves do not stand the hot sun nearly as well as do the older animals. Consequently, unless there is an abundance of shade in their paddock, it is always better to keep them in a loose box stall during the day. This also serves the purpose of relieving them from the annoyance due to flies, for a darkened stall is cool, and because of the absence of light, flies do not enter it in large numbers. The tender skin of the calf makes the attack of the flies doubly severe, and this very fact causes larger numbers of these pests to settle on the calves than upon the older, thicker-skinned animals. Take a look at the

calves in the paddock at mid-day, with their tongues lolling and their hair dry and standing on end, in a vain effort to keep off the flies, and then observe the calves in a well-ventilated, clean, cool, loose box stall, with the windows darkened. The latter's comfort cannot but convince that the place for the calves in daytime at this season is in the box stall. After sundown, when the cooler breezes begin to blow, and twilight fades into the darkness of night, run the calves to the paddock. The worry of the flies is at a minimum; the air is as cool as at any period in the twenty-four hour summer day, and the calves feed in comparative peace and comfort. Watch them grow under such treatment, as compared with continuous grazing.

The matter of watering and feeding is also important. Fresh water should be kept before them at all times. It will surprise you, if you have never watered your calves, to see just how much cool water they will take in addition to their milk allowance. Many calf-raisers think the half-pail of milk which the calf receives twice daily is enough to satisfy his thirst. Such is not the case, because very frequently throughout the hot days will the calf, if water is accessible, take a refreshing drink, so it is well to keep water in the stall and in the paddock.

The grass in the pasture lot will likely get quite dry, and, as calves are exceedingly fond of tender green feed, it is well to have a little clover



Confidence.

Canadian horse makes world's record at Olympia, London, 1912, cleared the poles at 7 ft. 5½ in. Exhibited by Hon. Clifford Sifton, Ottawa.

been examined at some time during the previous three years, and subsequently licensed for public service in the Province.

The Stallion Licensing Board is constituted as follows: The Commissioner arranges for examination of all stallions within the licensed district eligible for examination; and the Licensing Board is constituted of the member of the faculty of the College of Agriculture in charge of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science, respectively; the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, the Live-stock Commissioner, the President of the Live-stock Association of the Province, and one member of such Association elected at its annual meeting, and whose term of office shall be for one year only, unless re-elected. Duties of the Board are to recommend suitable persons to the Minister for appointment as stallion examiners, to prepare instructions for the use of and to arrange for the training of examiners, to issue stallion licenses upon the recommendation of an examiner, and to make such recommendations to the Minister respecting the administration of the Act as it may deem advisable. Unless revoked for cause by the Board, a stallion license shall be valid in all parts of the Province for three years after date of issue, unless the stallion described in such license is ten years or more of age when such license is issued, in which case the license shall be valid until the death of the stallion.]