

JULY 9, 1908

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

geldings. Mules usually kick out behind with greater freedom than horses, but are not so much inclined to bite or to strike out in front. Mares, from sexual causes, are more inclined to kick with their hind legs than are the male members of their species.

Horses sometimes kick with their hind foot in a good-tempered way—not for the purpose of inflicting pain, but merely to push the object of their attention out of the way, as we may occasionally see a mare do to her foal. Horses often kick and play without any vicious design. I am convinced that many apparently vicious kicks which miss their mark are delivered, not with the desire of sending the blow "home," but to warn the intruder against nearer approach.

When a horse kicks out behind, he will put extra weight on his fore feet, and, as a rule, will lower his head. When he cow-kicks, or strikes out in front, he will raise his head and bring his weight back.

In almost all cases, just before a horse kicks, he will draw back his ears and more or less show the "white of his eyes." If the suspicious object be behind him, he will bring his head slightly round so as to see it, and will prepare for his attack by bending the fetlock and raising off the ground the heel of the hind leg of that side. A horse cannot kick with the hind leg upon which he is resting his weight, for he has to transfer the weight to its fellow before he brings it into play. My readers will observe I have used the word "slightly" with reference to the extent the animal turns his head when he gets ready to "lash out," for, if he brings it round a good deal, he will be obliged to put more weight on the hind leg of the side to which he is looking than on its fellow, and would consequently have a difficulty in using it.—[Captain Hayes, in "Points of the Horse."

In Saxony, it is said, no one is permitted to shoe a horse until he has passed a public examination, and so becomes qualified for the proper performance of the operation.

LIVE STOCK.

IMPORTING STOCK DUTY FREE.

Following is the text of the two recent memoranda issued by the Dominion Department of Customs to its Collectors of Customs, respecting the free admission of animals for the improvement of stock, taking effect July 1st, 1908. The first memorandum, issued on June 1st, was amended and supplemented on June 12th. The two, taken in conjunction as published below, constitute the present instructions in the hands of collectors:—

Ottawa, 1st June, 1908.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE FREE ADMISSION OF ANIMALS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF STOCK—IN EFFECT JULY 1st, 1908.

Under Order-in-Council of May 21st, 1908, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to order that on and after the 1st day of July, 1908, the regulations established by Order-in-Council of the 8th November, 1887, respecting "Animals for the improvement of stock," shall be and the same are hereby revoked, and the following regulations prescribed in respect of the free entry under the customs tariff of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, asses, swine and dogs, for the improvement of stock:—

REGULATIONS.

1. No animal imported for the improvement of stock shall be admitted free of duty unless the importer is domiciled in Canada or is a British subject, and furnishes a certificate of the record and pedigree in a list of registers designated from time to time by the Minister of Customs, showing that the animal is pure-bred and has been admitted to full registry in a book of record established for that breed.

An affidavit by the owner, agent or importer that such animal is the identical animal described in said certificate of record and pedigree must be presented.

2. In case such certificate is not at hand at the time of the arrival of the animals, the entry for duty may be accepted subject to the refund of the duty upon production of the requisite certificates and proofs in due form satisfactory to the collector, within one year from the time of entry.

3. The form of certificate of record and pedigree to be accepted for the free importation of animals for the improvement of stock, and the customs procedure in connection therewith, shall be subject to the direction of the Minister of Customs.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The original certificate of pedigree shall be marked in each case with the customs entry number and office dating stamp, and be signed by the Collector of Customs, and a copy thereof shall be filed with the entry forms, and a copy thereof shall be returned to the importer before the certificate is returned to the importer.

There shall also be noted on the face of the cus-

toms entry the following description of each horse (or mare) admitted to free entry, viz:—

Name
Age
Color
Height
Marks

JOHN McDUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

Ottawa, 12th June, 1908.

FURTHER REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE FREE ENTRY OF ANIMALS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF STOCK—IN EFFECT JULY 1st, 1908.

The Canadian certificates of record and pedigree, with the exception of those for Holstein-Friesian cattle, must bear the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

In the case of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, goats or asses registered as pure-bred, in a register or book of records, not in the published list designated by the Minister of Customs, such register or book of records may be accepted as being designated by the Minister when there is presented to the Collector of Customs a certificate of the record and pedigree with an "import certificate" attached thereto, issued from the office of the Canadian National Records, bearing the seal of the Department of Agriculture and certified by the Accountant of the Canadian National Records.

The said "import certificate" shall be filed by the customs officer, attached to the entry.

List of registers or books of record, in one of which the animals undermentioned must be registered as pure-bred before admission into Canada for improvement of stock free of duty:—



A Pony Nursery.

Class of Animals.	Register or Book of Record of the	Country where the Register is kept or published.
Horses—		
Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada.....	Canada.	Canada.
Canadian Hackney Horse Society	Canada.	Canada.
Canadian Shire Horse Association	Canada.	Canada.
Canadian Percheron Horse-breeders' Association.....	Canada.	Canada.
Canadian Pony Society	Canada.	Canada.
Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society.....	Canada.	Canada.
Canadian Belgian Draft Horse-breeders' Ass'n.....	Canada.	Canada.
French-Canadian Horse-breeders' Association.....	Canada.	Canada.
Cattle—		
Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada.....	Canada.	Canada.
Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.....	Canada.	Canada.
Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association.....	Canada.	Canada.
Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association.....	Canada.	Canada.
French-Canadian Cattle-breeders' Association.....	Canada.	Canada.
North American Galloway Breeders' Association.....	Canada.	Canada.
Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association	Canada.	Canada.
Canadian Red Polled Association	Canada.	Canada.
Canadian Jersey Cattle Club	Canada.	Canada.
Canadian Guernsey Breeders' Association.....	Canada.	Canada.
Swine—		
Dominion Swine-breeders' Association	Canada.	Canada.
Sheep—		
Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association	Canada.	Canada.

JOHN McDUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

AN IRISH CALF MEAL.

In the course of some investigations in calf-rearing, the Irish Department of Agriculture has discovered that there are being sold throughout that country calf meals which are altogether unreasonable in price, and inferior in quality. The Department recommends a calf meal composed of two parts by weight of oatmeal, two parts of corn meal, and one part of pure ground flaxseed. The meal, and one part of pure ground flaxseed. The total cost per cwt. of this meal need not exceed 10s. 6d., while, as to composition and results, it will be found vastly superior to meals that are being sold as high as 28s. per cwt. Irish farmers are strongly warned not to be induced to buy such meals.

EDUCATION AND EXPERIMENT.

The Ontario Agricultural College is not a model farm, nor is it run at a profit. There are farms in every neighborhood that are run to make money. The O. A. C. is maintained for the purpose of achieving two objects that a commercial farmer cannot accomplish. First of all, it is a college for the education of boys, men and women, and, as a college, much expense is incurred that would not be necessary were the farm merely managed to make money. For example, representatives of the various breeds and classes of stock have to be kept, which is in many ways an expense and inconvenience. Then, besides affording an education to young men and women, the College does much in the way of investigation and experiment, and a great deal of this work is incompatible with economical management. To attempt to run this farm for profit would be to defeat the objects for which it is maintained, and so long as I have anything to do with it, I will not make the attempt, said Prof. G. E. Day, acting president of the Ontario Agricultural College, to the June excursionists, in the absence of President Creelman abroad.

While this is true, there are many methods and ideas practiced on the College farm which well repay the inspection of practical farmers, while a trip among the stock in company with Prof. Day or his assistant, Mr. Wade, is made the occasion for discursive talks of an instructive character. A Legislative appropriation of \$4,000 was voted this year for the remodelling of the College stables, and a considerable improvement in the arrangement is being made. Meantime, the stock is disposed about the premises by improvised arrangements. A number of pure-bred, grade and cross-bred steers, being brought on for short-course purposes, afforded subjects for discussion on feeders' and butchers' types of cattle. In reply to a question as to what he thought of dehorning, Mr. Wade stated that dehorning is almost necessary for feeding loose, and experiments have indicated that loose steers, while they eat more than those tied, make considerably better gains.

On the College farm, the usual four-course rotation is still maintained, but a fifty-acre field, lying by itself at the north-east end, has been set aside and seeded with alfalfa. Fifteen pounds per acre of good seed were sown, along with a light nurse crop of barley. Except for a couple of blocks of low land, the field should prove quite suitable. A somewhat thicker seeding might have been better, for, while the stand of alfalfa is very good, weeds may interfere with it somewhat in patches. However, there is promise of a very nice meadow, which should furnish material for feeding experiments with alfalfa hay as a substitute for bran and other expensive purchased concentrates.

DIPS APPROVED BY U. S. BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Under the new regulations, which took effect June 15th, governing the importation of sheep into the United States from Canada, it is provided that sheep which, upon inspection by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, do not show signs of scabies or other disease, may be imported from a district infected with scab if accompanied by a certificate signed by a Canadian official veterinarian stating that they have been twice carefully dipped under official supervision in one of the dips approved by the United States Secretary for Agriculture, as described in Regulation 83 of B. A. I., Order 143. The dips approved are the lime-sulphur, tobacco-sulphur, cresol and coal-tar creosote dips, which conform to the prescribed conditions. For the information of flockmasters and those interested in the manufacture of commercial dips, we reproduce the Regulation referred to:—

Regulation 83 of B. A. I. Order 143, as amended, reads as follows:—

Regulation 83.—The dips now approved are:—
(a) The tobacco-and-sulphur dip, made with sufficient extract of tobacco or nicotine solution to give a mixture containing not less than five one-hundredths of 1 per cent. of nicotine and 2 per cent. of flowers of sulphur: Provided, That for the first dipping of infected sheep, in lieu of the sulphur herein prescribed, a sufficient additional amount of extract of tobacco or nicotine