THE STANDARD OF REGISTRATION.

A CORRESPONDENT asks if the standard of registration has been changed. Our answer is, not for the present year. The changes adopted by the American Trotting Register Association do not come into force until Jan. 1, 1895. The correspondent also says: "If not, kindly give the present standard regulations." They are:

TROTTING.

First.—Any trotting stallion that has a record of two minutes and thirty seconds (2:30), or better, provided any of his get has a record of 2:35 trotting, or better; or provided his sire or dam is already a standard trotting animal.

Second.—Any mare or gelding that has a trotting record of 2:30, or better.

Third.—Any horse that is the sire of two trotters with records of 2:30, or better.

Fourth.—Any horse that is the sire of one trotter with a record of 2:30, or better, provided he has either of the following additional qualifications: 1. A trotting record of 2:35, or better. 2. Is the sire of two other animals with trotting records of 2:35. 3. Has a sire or dam that is already a standard trotting animal.

Fifth.—Any mare that has produced a trotter with a record of 2:30.

Sixth.—The progeny of a standard trotting horse when out of a standard trotting mare.

Seventh.—The female progeny of a standard trotting horse when out of a mare by a standard trotting horse.

Eighth.—The female progeny of a standard trotting horse when out of a mare whose dam is a standard trotting mare.

Ninth.—Any mare that has a trotting record of 2:35, or better, whose sire or dam is a standard trotting animal.

PACING.

First.—Any pacing stallion that has a record of two minutes and twenty-five seconds (2:25), or better; provided any of his get has a record of 2:30 pacing, or better; or provided his sire or dam is already a standard pacing animal.

Second.—Any mare or gelding that has a pacing record of 2:25, or better.

Third.—Any horse that is the sire of two pacers with records of 2:25.

Fourth.—Any horse that is the sire of one pacer with a record of 2:25, or better, provided he has either of the following additional qualifications: 1. A pacing record of 2:30, or better. 2. Is the sire of two other animals with pacing records of 2:30. 3. Has a sire or dam that is already a standard pacing animal.

Fifth.—Any mare that has produced a pacer with a record of 2:25, or better.

Sixth.—The progeny of a standard pacing horse when out of a standard pacing mare.

Seventh.—The female progeny of a standard pacing horse when out of a mare by a standard pacing horse.

Eighth.—The female progeny of a standard pacing horse when out of a mare whose dam is a standard pacing mare.

Ninth.—Any mare that has a pacing record of 2:30, or better, whose sire or dam is a standard pacing animal.

Tenth.—The progeny of a standard trotting horse, out of a standard pacing mare, or of a standard pacing horse, out of a standard trotting mare.

NAMES AND CHARGES.

In regard to names the American Trotting Register Association has adopted the following rule: "That every stallion and colt will be registered under a name distinctively his own, and that the name of a distinguished ancestor or sire, will not be repeated in any form when naming animals further removed than the immediate progeny of such ancestor or sire; that no stallion or colt will be registered by a name already recorded for another animal, or by a prohibited name, unless he has started in a public race under said name prior to January 1, 1892, and that no mare foaled after January 1, 1890, will be registered under a name by which another animal has been registered, except as above provided in cases of stallions and colts.

Fillies, mares and geldings will be admitted as non-standard when by standard and registered horses, and colts and stallions when by a standard horse, out of a mare whose sire or dam is standard.

All animals upon which rank depends must first be registered at the expense of the applicant. If a performer makes its sire or dam standard it must first be registered.

The admission of non-standard, historical pedigrees will be at the option of the compiler.

Let it be observed that the standard itself makes registration a condition and requisite to standard rank.

The cost of registration is as follows: Registration fee, whether standard or non-standard, $2; to stockholders, $1; official certificate of registration, 50 cents.

THE NEW RULES.

The change in the rules of registration that will take place on January 1st, 1895, are enumerated below:

Under Rule 2, any mare or gelding with a trotting record of 2:30 or a pacing record of 2:25 is eligible. After January 1st, 1895, the animal must have the additional qualification of being by a standard horse or out of a standard dam.

Rules 7, 8 and 9 as they now stand will be abrogated and a new Rule 7 substituted therefor. The new rule will read:

"Any mare whose sire is standard, and whose dam and second dam are by a standard horse."

This change no longer makes a mare with a record of 2:35 trotting or 2:30 pacing by a standard horse or out of a standard mare eligible to registry as standard on her performance. It also requires a mare by a standard horse to have a second dam by a standard horse, instead of only requiring the first dam to be by a standard horse, as under Rule 7 now in force.

NOTICE TO HORSE OWNERS.

AS THE ADVOCATE is being subscribed for by about every licence-holder in Canada, and henceforth will be found in every hotel reading-room from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the north to the south, and will consequently be seen by breeders, agriculturists and strangers who have money to spend more than any other journal in the country, its value as an advertising medium for horses, either for sale or for service, cannot possibly be overestimated. In order to give our subscribers the advantage of the great market that will be open to them, if they will send us a description (age, color, class, weight and pedigree, if known), of any horses they have for sale, we will insert such notice FREE for the next few weeks, providing they undertake to notify us when sale is made and remit us one dollar with such notifications. This, of course, is practically

NO SALE, NO PAY,

and, we believe, is unexampled in newspaper enterprise. Here are a few examples of the notices that will be inserted:

Carriage Stallion—Imp. Wild Harry, great prize winner, sure foalgetter, weight 1,400 lbs. Isaac Hisey, Creemore, Ont., or ADVOCATE office, Aberdeen Chambers, Toronto.

Shire Stalllion—Pioneer (1,777), beautiful bay, free from white, good action, sure foalgetter. Frank Drury, Charing Cross, Ont., or ADVOCATE office, Aberdeen Chambers, Toronto.

Cleveland Bay Stallion—Candidate (436), by Young Candidate, dam Nellie, by Salesman (272). Frank Macfarlane, Fairbank P.O., Ont.

Thoroughbred Stallion—Disturbance, by Terror, by Ruric, dam Lucy, registered in American stud book. Frank Macfarlane, Fairbank P.O., Ont.

Trotting Stallion—Pilot, b. c., 4 years, by Pilot Medium, dam by Magna Charta (105), well broken, great roadster, afraid of nothing, 15¼ hands. ADVOCATE office, Aberdeen Chambers, Toronto.

STABLE ECONOMY.

How Best to Take Care of Your Horses—A Lesson for All.

ALL hygienic measures are founded on the principle that "prevention is better than cure." The question which this acknowledged truth calls forth naturally is, how is it possible to prevent disease? We answer: Firstly, we must ascertain whether an animal, when placed in certain circumstances, be liable to certain diseases; secondly, whether these diseases may be guarded against, if not prevented, and thirdly, if they can, what are the plans to be adopted?

The horse in this country is a domesticated animal; his very existence here is artificial; by man he is bred either as a source of pleasure or of wealth; in both capacities he is equally a creature of burden, and it is the object of his proprietor to keep him sound in wind and limb, in order to obtain from him all that important commodity, work.

It has been practically demonstrated that a horse fed upon grain alone is unable to perform severe physical exertion, and that his powers of endurance, even at slow work, are deficient when compared with those fed on a more highly nutritious diet.

In selecting a site for a stable, a rising ground should be chosen to insure complete drainage, not only for the conveying away of the water falling from the roof, but also the urinary excretions of its inmates. In either case it is necessary that these fluids should be removed, in order to keep the stable dry, but urine should be speedily conveyed away for other reasons; it not only keeps the flooring damp, but the gases disengaged from it are highly deleterious to the animal economy, frequently acting as the exciting causes of derangement, and contagious maladies, coughs, glanders, farcy, pneumonia and inflammation of the eyes.

It is far preferable to have a continuous underground drain from stall to stall throughout the stable, terminating in a small exterior reservoir, so construced as to preclude the indraught of air up the drains. Another advantage is attached to this manner of drainage, for the fluid drains from the centre; there is no longer any necessity for that declivity of the flooring which was requisite when the liquid passes away by the foot stall, for the ends and sides of the stall may be on the same level, gradually levelling towards the centre point, where the grating is fixed.

We strongly recommend all our friends about to build stables to have them so constructed as to contain separate loose boxes, each being 11 feet in breadth, 14 feet in length and 12 feet in height. The old fashioned stalls, in which horses are attached by the halter to the manger, are bad. In the first place many horses so situated will never lie down; secondly, they are always standing on an inclined plane, sloping downwards from before, backwards. In order to make our views clear in exposing the evils necessarily inflicted on an animal in such a position we will briefly consider the anatomy of the foreleg.

Progression is effected by the horse in the following manner: The muscles of the back part of the leg (flexors) contract, which, together with the muscles of the arm, raise the leg from the ground. The foot is now in a position to be sent forward, which is affected by the contraction of the muscles at the front part of the leg (extensors) which send the leg forward. The foot comes again in contact with the ground, the flexors again contract and the above movements are again repeated.

If, during the time the foot of a living animal were situated on a plane, the extensor muscles of the limb belonging to the above foot were to contract, then the would be raised off the ground; but if, on the other hand, the flexors were to contract the heel would be elevated. Now, during the period a horse is standing on the inclined plane mentioned, the toes are elevated above the heels, i.e., the extensors are contracting, and the flexors are extending. Such action, contractile in the former case and extensile in the latter, is opposed to muscular quietude. The flooring of most stalls is now constructed as to slope off at the heels, in order that the urinary secretions may flow down to a gutter at right angles to the stalls, and finally terminating in a liquid manure tank outside.

The result of this unnatural position is that the horse, in order to place his muscles in a state of rest, i.e., in a neutral state—neither that of contraction nor extension—flexes his knee and by this means removes the previous tension imposed upon the muscles at the back part of the leg. This same attitude is continually persisted in until the numerous ligaments at the back part of the knee become contracted. The knee is then permanently bent, and the disease denominated "over at the knee" set up.

If a horse be placed in a stall with the flooring sloping to the gutter, as before described, but be untied and able to move about, it will be seen that at one time he will stand with his head and at another time with his tail toward the manger, thus proving that the being obliged always to stand up hill, as it were, is distasteful to the animal. Observe, also, how often a horse will hang back, i.e., place the hind feet on the rack situated behind the gutter. This is done, evidently, to place himself in a position favorable for rest again. When tied up the animal is obliged to lie nearly always in the same position. How many times have horses hung themselves in the halter during the night! We could enumerate many cases, and many of our readers doubtless could do the same.

In the old constructed stalls the hay rack, placed above the horse's head, necessitates the contraction of the cervical muscles when elevating his head in search of food. This continual action was considered by horsemen to be very fatiguing to the horse at any time, and more especially after a hard day's work. To remedy this evil many improvements have been made in hay racks, feed boxes, etc. The hay rack and feed box should be in one and the same straight line, situated in the same position as the manger previously was, viz.: below the horse's nose, but in addition to this, in the same straight line as the hay rack, etc., a water trough is fitted up. Owing to this plan the horse is able to feed with real ease, and the necessity for the continual action of elevating the head is removed. The presence of the water trough with water in it is very advantageous, for it enables the horse from time to time to take a little. The old notion of depriving horses of water is very injurious, and now, happily, most horsemen allow them, when at rest, to take it freely.

No doubt the imbibition of large draughts of cold water directly after work would be productive of evil to the animal, and perhaps induce colic. Practical experience has proven that a horse kept in the stable for a day with water before him during that time will not drink as much as the horse which is presented with it