

bran with the oats, so as to make a horse chew his grain.

Every horse, stallion or work horse, should get a bran mash, with a little flaxseed meal, salt and a teaspoonful of saltpetre every Saturday night.

Be sure, in dry weather, to "stop" his feet at least twice a week with mud, cow manure, or a poultice made of bran and flaxseed meal.

Wash the stallion's sheath out every Saturday night and grease with lard or vaseline, into which you have put a little boracic acid. After every service use the sponge with a weak solution of either boracic or carbolic acid. I should always allow an hour to pass between services. Should any rubs appear, bathing the part daily with methylated spirits will be found useful in hardening the skin and removing inflammation.

Some of these last details the groom may consider superfluous, but remember, "a stitch in time saves nine," and through one of these insignificant little rubs poison may enter the horse's system and lay him off for the balance of the season.

G. H. BRADSHAW.

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PRINCIPLES OF BREEDING.

But few occupations possess the exquisite fascination of animal husbandry. The breeder is brought into immediate relation with nature, and has the opportunity to watch the unfolding and operation of the laws of heredity. If ambitious, there is no impossible achievement in developing perfection in quality of the different breeds of domestic animals. There is always a rich pecuniary reward to encourage the supreme effort of the breeder in the improvement of any class of live stock. The breeder may commence experimentation as a mere child in understanding of the fundamental laws of methodical selection and breeding.

The common-sense law that "like produces like or the likeness of some ancestor," is the basic principle on which the evolution of breeds has been consummated, and at no stage in breeding operations is this primary law to be eliminated. Without a reasonable certainty of the operation of this primordial law, there could be no uniformity in the production of domestic animals. Evolution of breeds is predicated on like produces like. The truth of this law makes the breeder master of the class of animals that he chooses to raise.

An apparent contradiction to the primary law of breeding is the principle of variation in the progeny of the sire. Without the potency of the law of variation, there would be no possibility of improvement in animal husbandry. Inferior animals would always produce low-grade offspring, and choice animals would never produce progeny superior to themselves. To follow the law of variation, is one of the fascinating functions of live-stock improvement. The progeny may bear a striking resemblance to the parents, or it may represent some ancestor.

In breeding horses, the sire is more than one-half of the harem. A prepotent sire must be a full-blooded animal of the breed which he represents. A stallion needs to trace for at least five generations to pure-bred ancestors to possess the characteristics of the breed to a degree that he will transmit with uniformity the leading qualities of the breed to his offspring. A mixed-bred stallion will show an inclination in his progeny by the law of atavism to reproduce characteristics of different breeds.—[Drovers' Journal.]

SEE THE CANADIAN PEDIGREE CERTIFICATE

It has been the custom of a number of importers to both sell and stand for service Clydesdale stallions on their Scottish export certificate only, without going to the trouble or expense of obtaining a Canadian pedigree certificate for them. The great majority of the fillies imported from Scotland during the past three years were sold the same way, and in either case the buyer or the breeder usually believes or is made to believe that this is all he requires, and that the progeny will record in Canada at the cost of one or two dollars. The prevalence of this belief is hardly fair to either buyer or breeder. To record the produce of an imported filly, it is necessary to record the filly herself and have her ancestors recorded in the Scottish Books, unless this is already done. This may cost no more than one or two dollars, but it may cost five or six. Should the colt be also sired by an imported stallion not yet recorded, this will have to be done and paid for as well, and may cost an equal amount. After this the progeny can be recorded at a cost of one dollar to members and two dollars to non-members of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada. But most important of all is the fact that, under the new regulation regarding the registration of imported Clydesdales, many of those not recorded before the first day of July, 1907, will be ineligible for registration. All breeders of Clydesdales should take the precaution before buying or breeding to imported Clydesdales to request to be shown the Canadian Clydesdale registration certificate.

J. W. SANGSTER, Secretary.

THE CANADIAN CLYDESDALE RULES.

The intimation that the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada has adopted a regulation similar to that in force in the United States has caused quite a flutter in the dove-cots of horse-breeders. The sensation has not come a moment too soon, and good has already resulted. The educative value of this movement will be considerable. The breeders who have been neglecting registration are now endeavoring to make up for lost time, which is more easily said than done; but the demands of the Canadian authorities are so slight that anyone who takes pains to search out the pedigrees can, in most cases, have them so adjusted as to meet all the requirements of Canada. Several buyers in this country at present are very anxious to know whether the pedigrees of animals they have purchased will pass muster at the custom house, although they may not accord with the standard fixed by the Clydesdale Association. The only possible answer to this question at present is that these buyers had better run no risks. The Clydesdale Horse Society has received no information on the subject, but an inquiry has been addressed to the proper authorities on the subject. The safe thing is to proceed on the assumption that the Canadian Studbook rules and the customs regulations will be identical.

It may be useful to recapitulate the rules which come into force on 1st July, 1907. Every animal exported to Canada or the United States must, in order to secure duty-free entry, be registered in the Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain. But mere registration in the home Studbook is not enough. Every animal so registered must have a registered sire and a registered dam, and the sire and dam of its sire, as well as the sire and dam of its dam, must be registered. No animal got by any of the horses out of the famed Pandora can secure duty-free entry, because the dam of their sire (that is, Pandora) is not numbered, and cannot be numbered. No animal whose dam was got by Prince Lawrence, Moneycorn, or horses of like mixed breeding, can secure duty-free entry, because these horses are not and cannot be numbered here. As a rule (although this is

A FAIR DEAL FOR HORSEMEN ADVOCATED.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The perusal of your most excellent farm journal has proved a great benefit to me and thousands of other farmers, and we appreciate your many added improvements. With all due credit to our mining, timber, fish and manufacturing industries, farming is by long odds our most important industry, considering the numbers engaged and the capital invested, and yet the remuneration for time, effort and capital invested in and on the farm do not equal the attractions offered in other callings. Now, it is a fact that the great majority of our farmers are struggling to pay for their homes and raise and educate their families, and the struggle is becoming increasingly severe. Do not add to his burdens, but allow him to accomplish his purpose in his own way. A cheap horse or colt will assist him greatly; he is not clamoring for stallion inspection nor stallion license. Give him fair play, and no favors. Some men are specially adapted for breeding, matching and fitting horses successfully. Give them fair play, and no favors. They are quite competent to choose their own material and plans. I would advise those having suitable mares to use the best stallions they can afford, and let those who think they cannot afford the best do the best they can. Do not tax the many who have to struggle for the benefit of those few who don't have to. I am decidedly opposed to the idea of Government interference with the horse-breeding industry; but if the Government decide to give this industry a lift, let them give it a square lift, by providing a sum of money, one-half of which shall be apportioned to those farmers who succeed in raising colts of a well-defined standard of excellence, and one-half to those who own the sires of these same colts. I consider it an insult to the farmer and a slur on his intelligence to try to maintain that the best stallions require Government protection from the scrub stallion.

A. HARWOOD.

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TRAINING THE COLT.

There should be only three commands for the colt, says an expert horseman in Outing. First, to halter-break the baby, he is from birth pushed about with the attendant's hand under his neck and behind his quarters for a few minutes every time one goes near the dam. As you push him ahead always say "C'lk" a few times; as you halt him, say "Whoa!" sharp and loud; as you push him back, say "Back!" at each step. He associates the words with the action; what seems to him play is really a lesson; he takes the idea at once, and like all first impressions, it is indelible. At about three weeks put on him a little halter of soft leather, fitting snugly about the nose and under the throat, that he may not catch a hind or fore foot in it, and for a few days push him about just a step or two by this; then run a cord through the jaw-piece (better than a snap hook, as it can be at once released), and as you lead the mare, use this also on him, but never let him fight it, or make it irksome to him. At about this time really halter-train him to lead, and to do this have someone hold the mare; put the rope through his chin-strap, start to lead him, and when he hangs back, as he will, brace yourself, and let him "pull it out." At this age you can easily handle him; never snatch or jerk him; never look at him (this is very important, as the fixed gaze of the human eye is terrifying and disconcerting to all animals); just let him "pull it out," convince himself that he cannot get away, and sooner or later he will come to you with a rush. Pat him now over the forehead where his brain is (always caress the parts of the members involved; indiscriminate caress is worse than none; "If your son learns his lesson, don't reward your daughter," as a well-known teacher once said); let him stand a few minutes, have the mare led, and lead him with her, behind, beside, away from, and back again, and in two days you have a baby you can tie up with a string. Be careful to hold his head up if he throws himself, and if he does it several times, hold him down a little while and let him think it over. Remember his mind contains but one idea at a time, and give him ample opportunity to get an indelible mental impression of every step you take, especially when the time comes for punishment drill.

Mr. Arch. McNeilage, of Scotland, writes us that the report of his coming this season to judge horses in the Canadian Northwest is incorrect; he never judges horses anywhere.



Slowburn.

Thoroughbred stallion. Winner of King's Premium, London, England, Show, 1907.

a rule with exceptions), no animal whose dam has only two registered crosses can secure duty-free entry, because, as a rule, the dams of such animals cannot be numbered. Therefore, as a rule, a colt or filly intended for free entry into the States or Canada, should be out of a mare having three registered crosses, and the sire of such colt or filly should be got by a registered sire out of a registered dam. Setting aside the produce of the Mains of Airies horses, and others similarly bred, which, for reasons assigned, cannot be passed on the other side, any Clydesdale having a pedigree which reads like the following will register. (The female names are fictitious):

ANNIE LAURIE.

Brown; foaled 1904.

Sire—Baron's Pride (9122).

Dam—Nelly Bly (32965), by Hiawatha (10087).

Grandam—Twinkling Star (45841), by Top Knot (6360). G-grandam—Moonlight, bred by John Smith, Meadowlands; foaled 1880, by Druid (1120).

A pedigree which passes muster for the Canadian or States trade should tabulate as follows:

Annie Laurie (Registered)	{	Baron's Pride	(Sir Everard (5353)
		(9122)	Forest Queen (7233)
		Nelly Bly (32965)	Hiawatha (10087)
			Twinkling Star (45841)
			—[Scottish Farmer.