

sheltering the body from loss of heat by a covering of clothing. If the air is windy more protection is needed than if is calm; if is damp as well as cold and windy, it abstracts all the more heat from us, probably by means of the better conductivity given in the air and our clothing by the moisture. Hence the difference between the bracing though severe cold of our Northwest winter winds and the penetrating cold of our damp winter northerners.

On the other hand, when the air is warm our bodily temperature would rise too high if it were not for the cooling of the skin by continual evaporation from its surface. In very hot and dry air the evaporation is much hastened; in hot, damp weather evaporation is checked and the air feels sultry and oppressive.

THE HORSE.

Let the Breeders Judge.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I read an article in your issue of Dec. 18th, 1913, headed "Stallion Enrolment Not Universally Approved." I think Dr. F. C. Grenside's excuse for stallion enrolment and inspection was a very poor one. The weak place in the Act, Dr. Grenside pointed out, was that inspection had not been compulsory. I think that was the only fair part of the Act. What right has the Government to compel every stallion owner to pay five dollars to have his horse inspected and two dollars for enrolment. I don't consider government inspection any good to my horses. They are inspected by the intelligent men that breed their mares to them. That's the kind of inspection I believe in. I consider the Government Inspection Act an insult to the farmers in Ontario. The Government might as well tell the breeders that they don't know what kind of a horse to raise. My two horses not inspected bred 326 mares at \$15.00 each in 1913, and they travel together all season. You can't keep a good horse down. Give the mare owners the goods and they'll pay the price. That is my experience. There are three classes of men that want stallion inspection and enrolment. The first class are the men looking for positions; the second class are those owning registered culls, and the third class are the men who don't want their neighbors to make a living in the same business they are in. I have never had a grade horse in twenty-one years in the horse business. I would not keep a grade horse at any price for service. But if my neighbor wishes to keep one that is none of my business. I believe that if the people allow the Government to give their friends a job of this kind we will soon have inspection on every class of animal raised on the farm. I have no objection to letting the Government inspect my horses, or any person else if they choose to pay the expenses.

Simcoe Co., Ont. JOSEPH CHAPPEL.

Ideas on Stallion Enrolment.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

By your issue of Dec. 25th, 1913, you have kindly left your columns open for discussion re the Stallion Licensing and Enrolment Act. If I understand the Act last year every stallion had to be enrolled and the inspection was optional, and the enrolment had to be printed on the route bills or posters. About half the stallions that were traveled for service had no notice that they were either inspected or enrolled. There were scrub stallions traveling that had their enrolment certificate, and were passed as registered horses. There were others that stood in the stable and bred all the mares that came along. I don't see anything fair or right in that they should be allowed to do business. I had four imported stallions I had them inspected and enrolled and I cannot see that it did my business any good, and I was out about eight dollars for each horse. Now, I think it a great injustice to the men that go to the great risk of crossing the ocean and bring the best their money will buy, and then have to be taxed up along with the scrub horses. If the Government wants to help the horse industry, let them get rid of the scrub stallion and leave the registered horses alone. Surely it is a poor registered stallion that will not do his district more good than a scrub, and I say let the Government buy every scrub stallion in the country and have them castrated, and the money they would pay the man for the scrub he could put towards buying a registered stallion of whatever breed he fancied; that is the only way the scrub stallion could be put out of business. Then they would be doing the country a lot of good as well as the poor fellow with the scrub stallion, as there is no man that owns a scrub stallion but is making debt every year.

I would like all my brother horsemen to give their opinions through the columns of this paper before it is too late, as the editor has kindly asked for a discussion in the early issues.

Russell Co., Ont. J. D. EADIE.

Make Stallion Enrolment Compulsory.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As you invite discussion regarding this Act, through the columns of your valuable paper, I wish to state that I think it a step in the right direction, and would like to see the Government at the next session go a little farther and make inspection compulsory, and bar all grade stallions from being routed or kept for service.

Grade the pure-breds 1, 2 and 3, according to merit, by using a red, blue and white seal on their certificate. Owners should be furnished these seals and compelled to use them on their advertising cards. Inspection should be done by the department free, and an inspector should be appointed in each county to see that the Act is complied with.

I was asked by the board last season for a list of the stallions in our county, and was surprised to find about one-half of them grades. There is not much encouragement for a man to pay a big price for a high-class stallion, when some other fellow can make more clear money out of a grade. Some will argue that some grade stallions are better stock horses than pure-breds. That may be true in rare cases, but chances are that that grade is sired by a pure-bred horse. If we had been breeding from common stock and scrubs for the last fifty years, do you think we would have made much advancement with stock of any kind? I have been in the stallion business for years, and through almost every province in the Dominion and nearly every county in the province, and I feel sure that if the scrub and inferior stallion were eliminated all interested in the horse industry would make more money out of it.

are able to decide what is best for us, and there is no need of the Government tinkering with horse breeding as they have with the Public School Act. The only thing I can see in the Government grading stallions, is to furnish a good time for some highly-favored men who probably would know little more about a horse than the horse did about them.

Grey Co., Ont.

ELIAS A. FLIGG.

Local Control of Stallion Licensing.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am pleased that "The Farmer's Advocate" is taking such a deep interest in securing necessary amendments to the present "Stallion Enrolment Act," and inasmuch as the Hon. Mr. Duff has most courteously invited constructive criticism, and expressed his willingness to, as far as possible, carry out the wishes of the horsemen of Ontario in this matter, I would respectfully reaffirm my previously expressed opinion that legislation on this matter, to be at all effective, must be much more stringent than the present Act. I still believe that compulsory inspection and classification of horses as first, second and third, by competent judges, basing their judgment on soundness, quality and breeding, is the only solution. But it has occurred to me that some of the objections so readily raised against compelling a man to have his horse inspected and then footing the bill for doing so, might easily be overcome in the following manner:

Change the name of the Act from "Stallion Enrolment Act" to "Stallion Licensing Act," and make it compulsory for each and every man in Ontario owning a stallion to take out a license for the same. I would suggest the following course of procedure:

Require every stallion owner to apply to the secretary of the local agricultural society of the township or district in which he resides for said license, on or before February 1st of each year. All these applications to be in the hands of the secretary of the Licensing Board not later than February 10th. Said Licensing Board to send out immediately competent judges, to inspect and classify all such stallions, and not later than the middle of March make their returns to the secretary of the Licensing Board who would immediately have licenses made out, stating class to which horse belongs, and forward the same to the secretary of the local agricultural society as aforesaid. Said secretary to hand licenses to stallion owners within his territory, and collect a fee of \$5.00 for the same. All such fees to be used as prize money for the horses

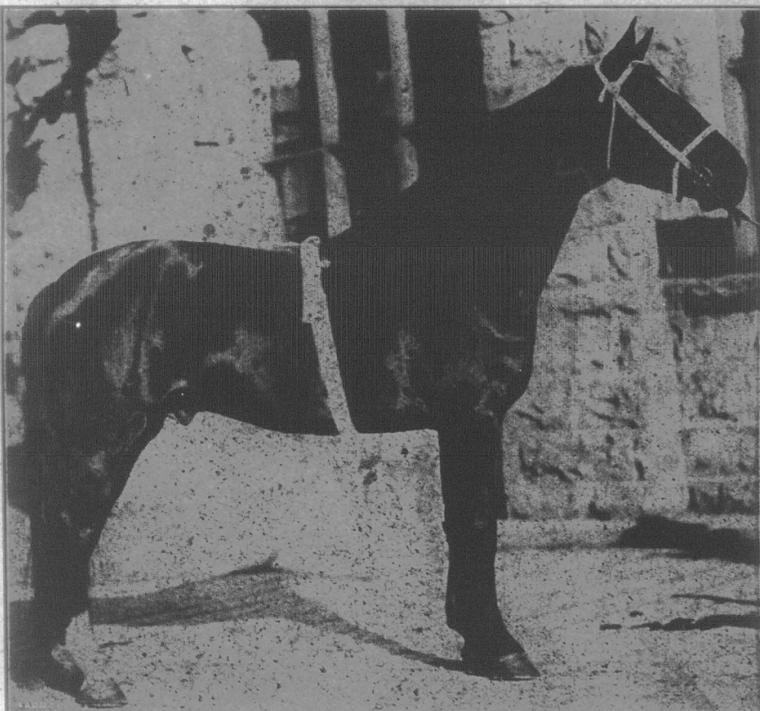
the salary and expenses of those sent out as inspectors.

I think this course of procedure ought to have the hearty endorsement of all parties concerned, for the following reasons:

1. It would relieve the Government of the very unpleasant suspicion of having taxed the stallion owners of Ontario (90 per cent. of whom are farmers) a very large amount of money, with which to pay their own inspectors.

2. It would relieve the Government of the very unpleasant and expensive task of enforcing the Act, as, judging from the efforts put forth by the secretaries of the township fairs to collect prize money from business and professional men, and especially politicians, they may be depended upon that every stallion owner in their respective district pays his fee, and takes out his license.

3. The substantial increase in prize money would bring out a larger number of exhibits, and the placing of colts sired by a really good horse alongside those sired by a poor one would have a splendid educative effect, and in this way, just as happened at Guelph this year, men would go away convinced that it pays to raise "only the best," and thus the "scrub horse," the greatest enemy of the stallion owner, and the parasite of the farm, will be slowly, but surely eliminated. It would, of course, be necessary to make the ownership of an unlicensed stallion in Ontario an indictable offence with a reasonable fine, also to



Antevolo Rysdyk.

Champion Standard-bred stallion at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, 1913, shown at the fall fairs of which he is secretary. Exhibited by S. A. Devitt, Burketon, Ont.

I don't think it necessary to print on all stallion cards or newspaper advertisements the whole enrolment form. One word could express all the significance that it would have to the breeder, and, therefore, lessen the space and cost of printing to the stallion owner. In my own case I have the bills of three stallions on one card. If I have to print the whole enrolment form there will be little space left for pedigree or anything else.

J. C. ANDERSON.

Northumberland Co., Ont.

No Inspection Wanted for Registered Stallions.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the last issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" you ask horsemen to give their views on the Stallion Act. As the Act now exists I can see no good in it as the grade and scrub stallion may be enrolled and is permitted to do business the same as before the Act came in force. I would say stop the grade stallion from being offered for service; make it illegal for his owner to take a fee for his service. As for inspection and grading registered stallions, the Government had better leave it to the breeders to decide which is the better stallion for their special requirements. We, as farmers and horse breeders,