

Garden

Johnston

Dominion Fruit passed away a his death the case a good friend Mr. Johnson was the supervision before his Alexander's property was The war added and to the before him Mr. with as was not in case ere long enough as an admira work. soon.

port No. 3

in the Canadian since the legis a strict British Colum of apple scan ather of these orts, nor do they calculate. The contracts have a certain that these ong movement of westward to Ontario, Quebec cets. In this con- ting to note the al crop of 736,000 nnapolis Value, 854 cars, Quebec 865 cars of the S. This year is approximately the westward proportions. In 1917, the shortage of eastern States, and ubia will have a up than in 1917. In the the from 1915 to the (the) for es. A summary p. as composed p. as follows: Increase of 4 per cent Gravestock, im and Stat Spraying Fair

of 25 per cent light and easy Greening, Snow Davis are best of in and 50 per cent prevalent and al. —Decrease of 31 varieties Duches. ash, Jonathan and light, 50 per cent a. 50 per cent district, a faller Ontario and a 60 per cent of the Niagara deally heavy in the early varieties as of Ontario have a British Columbia Peas in Ontario cent of normal. The of the United States crop in the 15 per cent and growing stock foot above great dampness, and it front of a hill not afford a moist

August 15, 1918.

Grade Stallions Banished From Manitoba

A Resume of the Horse Breeders' Act—By J. H. Evans, Chairman, Stallion Enrolment Board

A STUDY of the horse breeding industry in Manitoba and the enactment of legislation affecting same should prove of great interest to the people of Manitoba. We find on record an Act, known as "The Horse Breeders' Lien Act," passed in the eighth session of the Legislature of Manitoba during 1893, and introduced before the House by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, then member for Lakeside constituency. As far as can be ascertained this is the origin of legislation requiring the enrolment of stallions standing for public service.

The enrolment of stallions for public service has for its object the improvement of horse breeding in general, through a standard of qualification for sires. To accomplish the desired purpose, the enrolment requirements must be restrictive in character, so as to eliminate from public service stallions of undesirable type and poor conformation; also to discourage the use of unsound stallions likely to transmit their defects and to prevent the use of stallions other than those of recognized pure breeding. With this end in view, the present Horse Breeders Act of Manitoba was formulated and made operative this year.

Provisions and Operation of the Act.

As a basis of operation this Act provides that the owner of any stallion offering for public service in Manitoba shall obtain from the Department of Agriculture annually a certificate of enrolment, and also that every importer or breeder, before offering a stallion for sale in Manitoba, must enrol such stallion. Applications for enrolment are required to be accompanied by a bona-fide pedigree certificate of registration, and certificate of enrolment can properly be issued only for stallions which are pure bred and registered in a stud book recognized by the Canadian National Records. This precludes the enrolment of grade stallions, or those of unrecognized breeding.

The Act also requires all stallions to be examined by a duly authorized veterinary inspector for the first enrolment, and every three years thereafter until nine years of age. The examination deals with the breed type, conformation and soundness of the stallion and its desirability as a sire in accordance therewith. These particulars are embodied in a certified report made by the inspector and transmitted to the Board of Enrolment for consideration and approval. The board consists of three members, who consider the reports and pedigree certificates, and in turn recommend to the Department their approval for enrolment, or otherwise. The board has the power to reject, by withholding their approval for enrolment, in the case of stallions considered to be unworthy as to breed type, conformation, or unsoundness. The decision of the board for enrolment, or otherwise, is endorsed by them on each report, together with their recommendation as to the form of enrolment certificate to be issued by the Department.

With regard to the form of enrolment certificates issued, four schedules forms are provided, designated respectively as schedule A, B, C and D. Schedule A is made use of for stallions of recognized pure breeding, which have been examined and considered worthy as to breed type and conformation, and found to be free from unsoundness of a hereditary nature, as set forth in the Act. This statement is embodied in the enrolment certificate issued.

Schedule B is made use of for stallions of recognized pure breeding, which have been examined and considered worthy as to breed type, but

found to be affected with one or more forms of unsoundness set forth in the Act. Indication of the exact form of unsoundness is embodied in the enrolment certificate issued.

Schedule C is an interim certificate of enrolment, which may be used for stallions of recognized pure breeding and considered, to be somewhat unfavorable otherwise, but which are required for temporary service in outlying districts, or until better stallions become available for use in the district.

Schedule D is also an interim certificate of enrolment made use of for stallions of recognized pure breeding, for which applications for enrolment have been received, but which are awaiting examination by the inspector. Upon examination being made, and the inspector's report received and considered, certificate of enrolment is issued in the form of schedule A, B, or C, as the case may require.

When a stallion is rejected for enrolment by the board, and the owner is not satisfied with the decision, protest is made whereby he may protest. In such cases the protest requires to be accompanied by a deposit of \$35 and a declaration by the owner as to his belief that the stallion in question is entitled to enrolment. These evidences of good faith being furnished by the protestant, entitles an examination of the stallion by an independent arbitration board, composed of three experts, one of which is appointed by the Department, one by the owner, and the third mutually agreed upon by the two first appointees. Where the protest is based on a question of unsoundness, the arbitration board requires to be composed of three qualified veterinary surgeons of good repute. Should the decision of the arbitration board be that the stallion in question is entitled to enrolment under the Act, the expenses incurred are paid by the Department and the deposit money is returned to the owner. If the decision of the arbitration board be otherwise the expenses incurred are to be paid by the person making the protest out of the \$35 deposited.

Violations of the essential provisions of the Act are being dealt with more strictly, and this will continue to be true as time goes on. An advanced piece of legislation such as this Act undoubtedly is call for a great deal of discretion in its enforcement during its initial period, and a great deal of educational work must, of necessity, accompany the administration of the law.

While there have been several prosecutions, the provisions of the Act are being lived up to to a marked degree.

It is difficult to fully appreciate at this time what this Act will mean to the future of the horse breeding industry in Manitoba. Already horse men openly comment that the day when the inferior class of horse can profitably stand for public service in Manitoba has gone.

I have noticed that as the price of milk goes up, patrons become more careless in handling it. They are also careless in filling contracts as to quantity in the winter months. If these two factors are not attended to, why should city milk producers expect more than a cheese price for their products?—A. Forester, Hamilton, Ont.

Heavy layers do not produce as large-sized eggs as do those of moderate qualifications. Food, too, has something to do with this. Heavy feeding, especially of middlings and green bone, will produce heavy laying, and consequently smaller-sized eggs.

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