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publish a false or fraudulent pedigree or record or statement of any kind regarding a stallion, or who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the above provisions, shall forfeit all fees for the services of such stallion, and the person or persons who may have been deceived or defrauded by such false or fraudulent pedigree or record or statement, may sue and recover in any court having jurisdiction, such damages as may be shown to have been sustained by reason of false representation and fraud.

Whenever the owner or agent of any stallion shall have complied with the foregoing provisions of this act, the services of such stallion shall become a lien on each mare served, together with a foal of such mare served from such service, in an amount agreed upon between the parties at the time of service; or, if agreement was entered into by them, in such amount as specified as service of stallion or stallions in the statement of the owner or agent filed with the county clerk, provided a notice of lien shall be filed within twelve months after such service. Such lien shall terminate at the end of the year from the date of filing notice thereof, unless within that time an action shall be commenced for the enforcement thereof.

**Care of Horses' Feet.**

It is scarcely a matter for wonder that so many horses go wrong in their feet, when the results of careless or incompetent shoeing and the amount of usage the hoofs experience are considered. Even horses which are driven slowly are subjected to almost as much risk from the effects of wear and tear as is the animal which moves faster; for, though the latter, and especially if he happens to be a high mover, places his feet down harder than the other, the slow mover puts them down considerably oftener. It has been calculated that a horse working at a slow pace will move his feet up and down over eleven million times in the course of a hard day, and about eight million times during a moderately hard one, whereas an animal worked at a trot puts down his feet some seven million times if he has a hard day out, and about half as many in the course of a moderately hard one. Assuming that these figures are worthy to be accepted—they are the work of an eminent veterinary authority—an idea will be derived from them of the risks of concussion to which horses are liable, with the possible result that some owners will devote more attention to the treatment of their animal's feet, especially if they work on hard ground. Unfortunately, however, many people are disposed to wait until trouble arises without adopting proper precautions for ensuring the proper preservation of the hoofs. It may be that the farrier is allowed to try on red-hot shoes or to rasp the outside walls of the hoof. The drawing-knife may be directed against soles, and little or no pains taken to insure a shoe of a proper design being fitted to the horse. Now and then, too, a horse is worked after it is known that his feet are beginning to require treatment, and then serious lameness may result, whereas a few days' rest and careful treatment would have put matters right. Such diseases, for instance, as thrush, which often does not cause lameness until it assumes a virulent form, will usually yield promptly to treatment, and yet many cases occur of their presence being ignored on the grounds that the horse is not lame, and therefore it is unnecessary to attend to the feet.

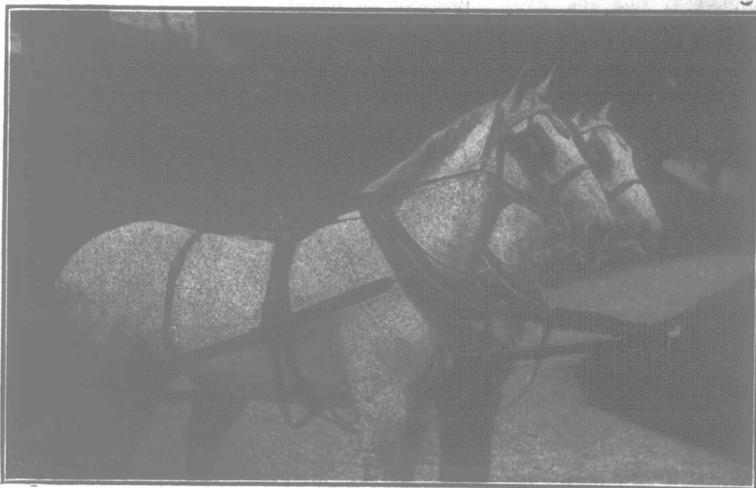
**Where Would the Line be Drawn?**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
I see a great deal written in "The Farmer's Advocate" about the proposed stallion-license act. For my part, I think we don't need anything of the kind. We always like to hear this fair Canada of ours called a free country. If it is, let us keep it free.  
If stallions are licensed, who is to pay the license? I think the man who patronizes them. One writer asks: "Are we prepared to discard all stallions not having a registered pedigree?" He thinks not. Well, if not, where will we draw the line? One man would think his horse as good as his neighbor's, and the inspectors might favor some men more than others in that case.  
If we ever get such a law, up goes the stallion fee, for stallioners would have things their own way. By putting their heads together, they could charge almost any fee they saw fit. I don't believe in that kind of thing. I think demand and supply should rule prices. To my mind, we have heard enough of unions and rings being formed, and what would this encourage but something of the same? There is a great deal said about scrub stallions, but what about scrub mares? There are ten of them to every scrub stallion. Would it not be just as fair to prevent the owners from using them, as well as the stallions? I think a good many owners of mares know about as well what kind of a stallion they want as some of the inspectors do. The argument has been made that the men who use the scrub horse lose by doing so. That only makes the colt from the good horse worth so much more; and yet

he is not asked to pay the loss to the man who sees fit to raise the inferior colt. I may say, in conclusion, I am not a stallioner, and am not likely to be, but I like to see fair play given to all. I have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for years, and think it the best farm paper I have seen.  
Halton Co., Ont. GEORGE SIMPSON.

**Mare Counts as Well as Horse.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
I am much interested in the discussion in your columns regarding the lien act and licensing of stallions in Ontario. Now, I, like a great many others, think such a law entirely uncalled for. Surely the farmers of Ontario, in the twentieth century, with our Institute meetings and free courses in stock-judging at our Agricultural College, are capable of selecting the sire they think fit to use, without having a Government inspector. What right has the Government to condemn inferior stallions any more than inferior sires of any other class of live stock. And if such a law were passed, what would become of all the stallions that would be condemned? What about the man who has bought the imported scrub at a long price, simply because he was imported? Must he lose all the money invested, and give some importer a chance to make another little haul out of him in replacing a sound horse? It looks as though that is what some are after. Now, I think the great trouble is, too many of our farmers have no ideal in mind of what they are trying to produce. They are continually using sires of different breeds on the same mare,



A Well-matched Carriage Team.

with the result that they find themselves with a poorer class of horses, after breeding for years, than when they started, and through no inferiority of the sires used. If farmers would keep their good young mares to breed and not let the horse-dealer get them, we would soon have a better class of horses. What is the sense of condemning blemished stallions, as long as the farmer is allowed to breed the blemished mare; the one is just as bad as the other. I will not particularize any breed for a farmer to raise; let every man decide for himself. But once you have decided, stay with the job, and don't be forever changing from one breed to another. We need all the different classes of horses, and a good horse of his class will always sell for a good price, no matter to which class he may belong. As for the lien act, I do not think such an act is needed. If stallion men would have one fee, and use everybody alike, I do not think there would be any trouble. The farmers in this district need no binding down, any way. Now, brother farmers, this is your time to speak, before it is too late. Are you going to let a Government official step in and look after your personal rights, or are you going to do it yourself?  
Wellington Co., Ont. R. DICKIESON, Jr.

A class for American Carriage horses has been provided in the prize-list of the Iowa State Fair. Specifications call for the exhibition of American trotting-bred horses of suitable size, conformation, style, quality and action for heavy-harness service. Size, 15 hands and over—15.1 to 15.3 preferred.

The State of Minnesota has no law relating to the licensing of stallions, or giving the stallion owner a lien on foals, but there is some agitation looking toward that end.

**A Law that Failed to Pass.**

If we may judge from the hot and voluminous correspondence running through "The Farmer's Advocate" for the past two months, our readers will be interested in the efforts of certain States south of the line to pass legislation relating to the horse business. In the State of Ohio an attempt was made last winter to have such a law placed upon the statute books, but the attempt ended in a failure to accomplish anything. Following is a draft of their proposed law, just to hand, by courtesy of State Veterinarian Paul Fischer:

**A BILL TO ENCOURAGE THE BETTER BREEDING OF HORSES IN OHIO.**

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

Section 1. Before any stallion in the State of Ohio shall be used in public service, the owner or owners thereof shall procure a license permitting such use from the Secretary of the State Board of Live-stock Commissioners. Such license shall contain the name, description (breed, age, color, marks and height) and pedigree of the animal licensed, and be recorded in the books of the State Board of Live-stock Commissioners.

Section 2. Before any stallion shall be licensed for use in public service, the owner or owners thereof shall make written application to the Secretary of the State Board of Live-stock Commissioners for an inspection of such stallion. Applications for licenses shall be made by all owners of stallions sought to be placed in public service on forms provided by the Secretary of said Board, and a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for each stallion to be inspected shall accompany such applications, to cover the expense of the Board in making official inspections. Upon receipt of proper application and legal fee, the said Board shall appoint a qualified inspector, or inspectors, to inspect said stallion or stallions and report to the Secretary of said Board as to age, health, soundness, height, weight and heart-girth of the animal or animals inspected.

Section 3. All stallions that have been duly certified by the authorized inspectors to be free from unsoundness or transmissible disease, and that were at least two years of age on the first day of June preceding the season in which they are intended to be used in public service, shall be licensed for such service. All licenses shall expire on the last day of February of the year following their date of issue.

Section 4. The licenses issued under this act shall be of two classes, viz.: Class A., including animals of pure blood, registered in studbooks recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture. The official certificates of studbook registration must accompany applications for licenses of this class. Class B., including cross-bred or grade animals, and such as are not registered in studbooks recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Section 5. The owner or owners of each licensed stallion in public service shall post in a conspicuous place, clearly legible, printed copies of license of said stallion, not less than ten by sixteen inches in size, both within and without the main entrance or door leading into every stable or building where said stallion may be kept for service.

Section 6. Any stallion that is found, upon inspection, to be unsound or affected with transmissible disease, or of immature age, shall not be licensed for public service, but the owner or owners thereof shall be duly notified by the Secretary of the State Board of Live-stock Commissioners to withdraw such stallion from public service at once. A certified report of all inspections of licensed, as well as of rejected, stallions shall be kept on file in the office of the Secretary of said Board.

Section 7. Any person or persons, company or firm, who shall use, or permit to be used, any stallion in public service, without having complied with the requirements of this act, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than fifty dollars for the first offense, and not more than two hundred dollars for each subsequent offense.

Section 8. All suits for the recovery of fines, under the provisions of this act, shall be brought by the Secretary of the State Board of Live-stock