

HORSES.

Pony Registration Rules.

Animals will be admitted to registry in the Studbook of the Canadian Pony Society, under the Canadian National Records Association, as follows:

SHETLAND PONIES (Standard, 44 inches).

(a) Animals imported from Great Britain, and recorded in the Shetland Studbook of Scotland.

(b) Animals the sires and dams of which are recorded in the Shetland Pony Section of the Canadian Pony Studbook.

(c) Animals recorded in the American Shetland Pony Club Studbook, provided they are descended from ancestors imported from Great Britain, and recorded in the Shetland Studbook of Scotland.

(d) Animals imported from Great Britain prior to January 1st, 1909, not recorded in the Shetland Studbook of Scotland, will, on passing inspection, be recorded as foundation stock.

(e) Animals descended from known ancestors not recorded in the Shetland Studbook of Scotland, imported prior to January 1st, 1909, will, on passing inspection, be recorded as foundation stock.

WELSH PONIES (Standard 14.1).

(a) Animals imported from Great Britain, and recorded in the Welsh Pony and Cob Society Studbook.

(b) Animals the sires and dams of which are recorded in the Welsh Section of the Canadian Pony Studbook.

(c) Animals recorded in the American Welsh Pony and Cob Studbook.

(d) Animals imported from Great Britain prior to January 1st, 1909, not recorded in the Welsh Pony and Cob Studbook, will, on passing inspection, be recorded as foundation stock.

(e) Animals descended from known ancestors not recorded in the Welsh Pony and Cob Studbook, imported from Great Britain prior to January 1st, 1909, will, on passing inspection, be recorded as foundation stock.

NEW FOREST PONIES.

(a) Animals imported from Great Britain bred by reputable breeders. A certificate to this effect must be provided by the Secretary of the English "Society for the Improvement of the Breed of New Forest Ponies."

(b) Animals the sires and dams of which are recorded in the New Forest Section of the Canadian Pony Studbook.

POLO AND RIDING PONIES (Standard, 14.2).

(a) Animals imported from Great Britain, and recorded in the Polo and Riding Pony Society's Studbook.

(b) Animals the sires and dams of which are recorded in the Polo and Riding Section of the Canadian Pony Studbook.

EXMOOR PONIES.

(a) Animals imported from Great Britain, bred by reputable breeders. A certificate of breeding, signed by the breeder, must accompany the application for entry. Name of vessel on which imported, and port of entry, must be given.

(b) Animals the sires and dams of which are recorded in the Exmoor Section of the Canadian Pony Studbook.

ICELAND PONIES.

(a) Animals imported direct from Iceland.

(b) Animals the sires and dams of which are recorded in the Iceland Section of the Canadian Pony Studbook.

Applications for registration of imported ponies must be accompanied by proper certificates of identification.

Name and address of breeder must be supplied, name of vessel on which imported, and port of entry.

HACKNEY PONIES (Standard, 14.1).

Imported.

Recorded in the English Hackney Studbook.

(a) A stallion full-registered will be given full registry.

(b) A stallion half-registered, if imported prior to January 1st, 1909, will be given full registry.

(c) A mare full-registered will be given full registry.

(d) A mare half-registered will be given half-registry.

(e) A mare recorded as "Inspected," will be recorded as "Inspected."

Canadian-bred.

By sires recorded in the Canadian Pony Studbook.

(a) A stallion or a mare out of a dam full-registered will be given full registry.

(b) A mare out of a dam half-registered will be given full registry.

(c) A mare out of an "Inspected" dam will be given half-registry.

(d) Mares not less than two years of age may be inspected, and, if accepted, will be recorded as "Inspected" foundation stock.

By sires recorded in the Canadian, American or English Hackney Studbooks.

(a) A mare, provided her dam is a pony recorded as inspected foundation stock, will be given half-registry.

(b) A mare out of a half-registered dam will be given half-registry.

Ponies recorded in the Canadian or American Hackney Studbooks:

(a) A stallion recorded as a pony in either the Canadian or American Studbook will be given full registry.

(b) A mare recorded as a pony in either the Canadian or American Studbook will be given corresponding registry.

The fee for registration is as follows:

To members for each registration, \$1.00.

To non-members, \$2.00.

Transfers, 50 cents each.

Duplicate certificates, 50 cents each.

Life membership, \$25.00.

Annual membership, \$2.00.

All correspondence should be addressed to Accountant, National Live-stock Records, Ottawa.

Views of a Light-horse Man.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We will answer, according to our own experience, the question of cost of raising a colt to the age of three years. The service fee is about all that is to be considered up till foaling time, as the mare, if carefully handled, will fill a horse's place on a seeder or harrows, and sometimes even on a cultivator, before foaling, providing she is not foaling early.



Marden Peach.

Shire filly. First at Royal Show, 1908. First and Gold Medal, Bath and West of England Show, 1909.

Allowing \$10.00 for risk of mare at foaling time, \$15.00 for service fee, and \$10.00 for pasture of mare for the summer, the cost of an average colt would be \$35 when he is weaned. The colt's first winter's feed would come to about \$14.00, allowing 4 pounds per day of crushed oats or bran, at \$1 per cwt., for 180 days, \$7.20; one-half bushel flaxseed, ground, 80 cents; one ton of clover hay, \$6.00; cost of pasture as a yearling, at one dollar per month, \$6.00. The second winter costs us little more than the first, the only difference being a little more fodder of some kind. If cut hay and straw, or corn, be fed twice a day with the crushed oats and bran, it need not cost any more, but would be as before, \$14.00. The third summer, the colt being more troublesome, as a rule, we will value his pasture at \$10.00. He is now two and a half years old, at a cost of \$79.00. If he is a heavy colt, he should now be able to do enough light work to pay for his feed, if carefully handled. As to cost of breaking, the task shouldn't be a hard one, providing his owner has taken the precaution to keep his toes trimmed two or three times a year, and, of course, taught him to lead early. He will not usually occupy much valuable time, if taken when the snow is not too deep, and in a slack season. Breaking will be a nice pastime for the boys or hired man. Allowing for care

and handling \$21.00, the colt would cost, at three years of age, \$100.00, which should leave to the producer a profit of from \$60 to \$75, and in some cases, where an extra good one is produced, as much as \$100.

The cost of raising a light colt is much the same as is that of a heavy one, the light colts being, as a rule, smarter, or entailing less risk, and fewer losses at foaling time. However, he requires more skillful handling, and does not become useful on the farm as early as one of the heavy breeds. We have, for a number of years, been engaged in the breeding and handling of light horses, more particularly, and have been fairly successful in producing high-class animals for saddle, harness and combination purposes. Careful mating and good handling go a long way in this business, as only the better class pays well.

S. B. ARMSTRONG.

Wellington Co., Ont.

The Illinois Stallion Law.

A new law governing the keeping of stallions for public service in Illinois was recently passed by the Legislature of that State, and, having received the signature of the Governor, it will go into effect January, 1910. Following are its provisions:

Sec. 1 provides that any stallion offered for public service in this State shall be enrolled in the office of the Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, and all license certificates recorded in the county or counties in which such stallion is used for public service.

Sec. 2 provides for the formation of a stallion registration board consisting of five members, the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, the State Veterinarian, the President and Secretary of the Illinois Horse-breeders' Association, and the president of the Illinois Farmers' Institute, and defines the duties of the said Board.

Sec. 3 requires the owner of a stallion to furnish an affidavit signed by a licensed veterinarian, to the effect that he has personally examined such stallion, and that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the stallion is free from hereditary, infectious, contagious or transmissible disease or unsoundness, with the studbook certificate of registry and all other necessary papers relative to his breeding and ownership, before a license certificate will be issued to the owner.

Sec. 4 specifies the diseases which shall disqualify a stallion for public service. They are periodic ophthalmia (moon blindness), bone spavin, ringbone, bog spavin; curb, when accompanied with curby formation of the hock; or any contagious or infectious disease.

Sec. 5 requires the keeping of a record of all stallions enrolled in the State of Illinois, such stallions to be classified as "pure-bred," "cross-bred" or "grade," and allows the grant of a temporary license certificate without veterinary examination, upon affidavit of the owner that the horse is free from disease or unsoundness. These temporary licenses are good only until veterinary examination can reasonably be made.

Sec. 6 requires the posting, during the entire breeding season, of copies of the license certificate, both within and upon the outside of the main door where the stallion is used for public service. Each bill and poster and each newspaper advertisement must show the certificate number, and state whether it reads "pure-bred," "grade," or "cross-bred."

Sec. 7 directs the form in which the license certificates shall be made in the case of "pure-bred," "cross-bred" or "grade" stallions, as the case may be.

Sec. 8 provides a fee of \$2.00 for the enrollment of each stallion and for the issuance of the license, which is good for one year, and provides for the transfer of the certificate upon change of ownership of the stallion.

Sec. 9 provides that every stallion passing inspection shall be exempt from further inspection, unless there is complaint that such stallion has some disease which was not evident at the time of the previous inspection. Such complaint should be filed with the Secretary of the Stallion