

mare is quiet, let the foal find the teat for himself, even if he is some hours over it. He will generally blunder to it at last. To push a foal up to the mare and try to make him suck, will, if not well done, usually make him stupid, and put him quite off it. If after some hours he has not succeeded in finding the teat, a little may be milked into the hollow of the hand to give him a taste, when he will probably follow the finger-ends with his lips to the teat. It is of little use pushing his head to it if he will not follow the finger-tips.

With regard to constipation in foals, do not physic them. Give mare laxative diet, let the foal have the first milk, and, if necessary, introduce a cone of soap into the foal's rectum, if it does not pass any matter in the first twenty-four hours. The first passages are dark, and if these come away and the manure is of a lighter color, one can rest assured that the first milk, containing a laxative principle, has done its work. Watch the foal, and see that the natural passages for the water and faeces are in use.

CLYDESDALE REGISTRATION.

In a letter issued by the Secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, the importance of registration of all eligible stallions and fillies of a suitable character is urged. Many stallions, standing for service in Canada, as well as breeding mares, have not yet been recorded, and the registration of their progeny, sometimes only attended to when necessary for sale purposes, is then attended with unnecessary expense, trouble and delay.

In the case of a four-cross filly, it is sometimes difficult to obtain the required information and evidence, and this becomes greater as time passes. Owners of fillies eligible for registration are urged to attend to the matter early, as it gives enhanced value to the animal, and in the case of change of ownership, no delay occurs. Every breeder is recommended to keep in a safe place, not only a record of all colts, but the pedigree of the sire and dam from which each colt is bred.

The cost of recording is two dollars to non-members and one dollar to members of the association. In the case of an animal being sired by a stallion recorded in

Scotland, but not recorded in Canada, the sire must also be recorded. In filling out application forms, care should be taken to give the correct numbers of all sires, and, if the dam is registered, her name and number also. All Clydesdale breeders are invited to join the association, sending the membership fee to "the Accountant," National Live-stock Records, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa. The fee is paid annually, and the advantages are reduced cost of registration, and a copy of the studbook free.

Application forms, transfer blanks, envelopes, etc., will be forwarded to all persons requesting them, from the Accountant as above, all letters to whom so addressed will pass free of postage, if the letters O. H. M. S. are placed in the upper right-hand corner of the envelope. An advertisement appears in this issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," calling attention to the above, also an announcement in our advertising columns, calling a general meeting of members of the association to consider a proposed amendment to the rules regarding the registration of imported stallions and mares, the meeting to be held in Toronto on May 23rd.

Views of Western Horsemen Regarding Stallion Enrolment.

Three Provinces in Canada, viz., Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, have on their statute books some form of stallion-enrolment legislation more or less adapted for present-day requirements. In each of these Provinces every stallion standing or travelling for public service must be enrolled with the Provincial Department of Agriculture, the certificate of enrolment stating whether grade or cross-bred, and if pure-bred, of what breed. In addition, the owner (or owners) of pure-bred stallions make an affidavit or present a veterinarian's certificate as to the soundness of the particular stallion. The soundness clause applies only to pure-breds, the idea being to give sound pure-bred stallions the advantage over all other stallions, either unsound pure-breds or grades of any description. All stallion advertising must contain a copy of the certificate of enrolment, and every stallion must be advertised. In the Manitoba Act there is also provision for a lien on the foals got by pure-bred stallions.

In our issue of January 31st, 1907, we published an article outlining the Western enrolment law and reviewing its working out. Since then "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," of Winnipeg, Man., has invited the views of its subscribers on this subject, and some letters appeared in its issue of April 10th. In view of the vital interest in this subject of stallion inspection and enrolment, we give space to these letters, and may publish more as they appear in the Western paper.

BELIEVES IN ENROLMENT OF STALLIONS.

With regard to the Horse-breeders' Ordinance, I would say I have made a study of horse-breeding for 25 years. We must post horse owners to get good horses, and we must have breeding in the sires or we cannot improve our stock.

Unsound horses should not be used. I would bar horses with spavins, ringbones, or cribbers, and any person travelling such for public service should suffer a penalty.

Lien on Foals.—Service of horse should constitute a lien for horse fees, without registration, if claimed within eighteen months after fees are due.

We have had good results from enrolment here, but there should be a man appointed in every district to see the law is put in force.

A. G. MORROW.

ENROLMENT SYSTEM PROTECTS OWNERS OF MARES AS WELL AS STALLIONS.

I think stallion enrolment is a very good system, as it protects those who are breeding mares; also owners of pure-bred stallions. I keep my stallion for my own use, with the exception of a few neighbors who bring their mares to be bred. This being a ranching country, nearly all the ranchers keep their own stallions, from which a lot of good horses are raised, but the homesteads around are being taken up fast, and I expect it will be a farming country before long. I do not believe in breeding from unsound horses, and I think stallions ought to be certificated as such, according to the nature of their unsoundness.

ROBERT BLYTH.

ENROLMENT ORDINANCE NEEDS ENFORCING.

The present system would be all right, providing it were carried out, but it is not. I know of several around here, common mongrels, plugs, that travel as registered horses, but they are not enrolled, and they run them any way from bull price to a plug of tobacco, and it makes it bad for the man with the good horse.

Re unsound stallions, I would not use a blemished horse, unless I knew the blemish was caused by an accident. I should suggest that the Department should enforce the law with regard to horses not enrolled.

R. HARTLEY.

THINKS STALLION ENROLMENT O. K.

I think stallion enrolment is all right if it is put in force. We are blessed with pure-bred horses around here. The farmers are all for pure-breds. As regards unsound stallions, the thing is where to draw the line? I know a stallion that has boggy legs, but he is a fine horse other ways. I would say that a scrub should not be allowed to get colts unless for the man that raised him.

J. B. LINNELL.

Sask.

ly exterminating them, as far as public use goes. Then, again, it is of great benefit to owners of good stallions, as it greatly facilitates the collection of service fees, thereby encouraging the outlay of greater sums in the purchase of good stallions, that will rely very greatly on outside patronage. The effect of the system in this respect is already quite obvious, and, as a result, the young stock of the West are beginning to show improvement, even if it is but slight at present. But a few years, and the benefit of the enrolment system will be felt and seen all through the West.

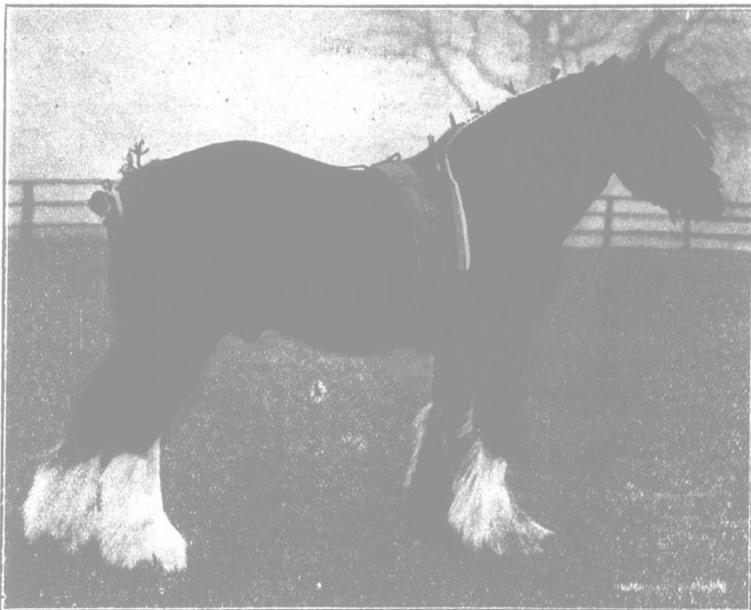
As to suggestions regarding the use of unsound stallions, I emphatically suggest they should be avoided, and given no consideration whatever. By "unsound," I take it that hereditary unsoundness is meant. I think the most fatal mistake breeders can make is to use animals (male or female) which are known to possess any unsoundness that circumstance would indicate might be transmitted to the offspring. Accidental unsoundness I see no reason to object to, other than the unsightliness that may accompany such unsoundness, and the fact that the so-called unsoundness exists, but I strongly advise anyone contemplating the purchase of such an animal to thoroughly satisfy himself that such unsoundness is accidental or not hereditary. Where this cannot be done, I suggest the animal under suspicion be left strictly alone.

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As you ask what I would suggest by way of improvement to present enrolment ordinance, I suggest that the issuing of certificates to grade stallions should be done away with, as these horses are very seldom good sires, and as long as they are allowed to stand for public service there will be many owners of mares found to patronize them—a practice that does much harm to horse-breeding. Another suggestion I would make is that the time for "filing evidence of claim for service" be extended from 12 months (as now) to 14, from time such service is performed, as it gives owner of stallion a much-needed extension of time to enable him to protect himself. Owners naturally do not care to press their patrons for fees (especially in the case of a year like this, when the sale of wheat is almost at a standstill) or file a claim for service with the local registration clerk; yet, the owner of horses must have protection, and the extension of time should give him ample time to obtain it.

R. M. DALE.

At this season it is well to stand the horses outdoors when being groomed. It will avoid dust in the stable, and be very much better for man and beast. Keep to the windward side of the horse, and let the dust blow away from you.



Bramhope Cardinal 24058.

Shire stallion; bay; foaled 1904. Imported and owned by Messrs. Morris & Wellington, Fonthill, Ont.

ENROLMENT SHOWS UP BOGUS PEDIGREES.

I am strongly in favor of enrolment, as it brings out the bogus pedigrees. I would suggest a license on grade horses; say ten or fifteen dollars and a veterinarian's certificate of soundness along with them. I think that would be an improvement. My suggestion about unsound horses would be that all horses enrolled shall have a veterinarian's certificate, along with enrolment, of their soundness, or what they are entitled to and then the public would know what was wrong. There are so many people who do not know a sound from an unsound horse when they see one.

ROBERT FRASER.

STALLION ENROLMENT AND THE USE OF UNSOUND HORSES.

Your letter to hand regarding stallion enrolment and use of unsound stallions. Taking your questions in order, I answer them as follows:

I consider the system of stallion enrolment as one of the greatest benefits to horse-breeding it is possible to have, and one that cannot be too rigorously enforced.

How is it affecting the breeding of horses in your district? As the system has only been in existence since June, 1903, it cannot be expected that its effect is yet very noticeable, only as a means to prevent the scrub or mongrel stallion from standing or doing stud duty in the country, and in this way it has worked wonders, practical-