



WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Though electricity is now being used more largely than ever as a motive power the market for good heavy draft, carriage and saddle horses has undergone a decided change for the better. Heavy draft horses for home use are reported to be scarce and almost unobtainable, while there is a good British and foreign demand for them. Of good carriage and saddle horses there is not now a sufficient number to supply the demand, and they average better prices than ever before, and are also wanted for cavalry purposes in Great Britain and elsewhere. The market for the ordinary "scrub" and the average general purpose horse is, however, as dull as ever and likely to be so, because there is no demand now for street railway purposes for which this class of horses was chiefly used. While this is true there never, perhaps, was a better demand for really good draft, carriage and saddle horses as there is to day and which is likely to continue for some time to come.

The question for the farmer to consider just now is how to produce the kind of horse for which there is a live demand at good prices. There is but one way to do this: Breed the right class of mares to the right class of sires and raise and break the colts properly. For producing the heavy draft horse good purebred Clydesdale sires bred to good roomy mares is the plan recommended by many experienced horse-breeders. A popular line of breeding in the Western States to increase the size and bone is to breed grade draft mares, Normans or Clydes, to the big Shire stallions. Whatever plan is adopted none but purebred sires of the best quality and mares of the right type should be used.

The plan followed by many horse-breeders for the production of good carriage and saddle horses is to lay the foundation stock by breeding mares of good, fair size with some breeding in them to English thoroughbreds. The steady aim should be to get size and quality. Then, if this is followed by breeding to the Hackney the quality, size, and action, which gives the high-priced street and park horse, can be secured. If the original plan be continued by breeding to the thoroughbreds the large-sized hunter can be produced, which is equally in demand and at good prices. It may, however, be a safer plan for the farmer, who is not an expert horseman, to confine his efforts to producing the heavy drafts, as special skill is required in training and breaking the carriage or saddle horse properly.

But good breeding will not accomplish everything necessary to procure a good horse. No matter how good the breeding may be the young colt must be cared for and raised in the very best way. And this is one of the points wherein many farmers fail to make a success in breeding

and raising horses. The practice too often is to allow the colt to shift for itself until it is trained to work, when more care is given it. No one who wishes to raise the highest types of horses can hope to succeed by such a plan. Young colts should receive special care, more particularly during the first two years. They should get a little grain just as soon after foaling as they will take it. The amount should be increased as the colt grows, and when weaning time comes, say at about five months, no check is felt by the removal of the mother's milk. Then if the colt is kept in good comfortable quarters during the first winter [and fed liberally on good hay, grain, roots and bran, with plenty of outdoor exercise, and has good grass the following summer and reasonably good food and care the following winter, the type and character of the horse is pretty well assured. To do this will require a little more care than the average farmer usually gives his colts, but it will pay. If the breeding is all right a colt raised in the proper way and well broken will sell for double as much as the average

farm horse will bring.

The Industrial Fair Association

The annual meeting of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association took place February 21st. There was a large attendance of representatives of the different organizations which form the membership of the association. The directors' report for 1898 was a most satisfactory one, and showed that the Exhibition, both financially and otherwise, is in a much better position than it ever was. The total gate receipts for 1898 were \$90,004, or over twenty-five per cent. more than in any previous year. The total receipts from all sources were \$116,675.95, and disbursements \$90,540.93, leaving a balance of \$26,135.02. This very satisfactory showing should be a source of gratification not only to the Board of Directors who have managed it so well, but to every resident of the province also.

The old Board of Directors were re-elected, with the exception of Mr. H. N. Crossley, who was elected to succeed Mr. Wm. Christie, who retired this year. Mr. A. F. MacLaren, M.P., moved, seconded by Mr. E. Kidd, that the association memorialize the Ontario Government to erect on the Exhibition grounds a building suitable for the display of dairy produce, dairy machinery, and the making of cheese and butter. Mr. James Russel, President of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, asked that larger prize money be given to Shorthorn class at the show, and stated that his association was prepared to give \$750 to either Toronto or London, whichever would give them the best terms. At a meeting of the new Board of Directors Mr. J. J. Withrow was re-elected president for 1899.

The Tuberculin Test in the United States

At the live stock meetings held here some weeks ago there was some difference of opinion expressed as to whether the United States Government required a tuberculin test of cattle imported from Great Britain. As it is important that breeders should know the exact position of affairs at this juncture we wrote the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington in regard to the matter and have the following letter in reply:

To the Editor of FARMING:

"Replying to your letter of the 15th instant, this department has not hitherto required a tuberculin test of cattle imported from Great