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J. D. GALE.

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Will Mr. Turner kindly publish at the same time the names of Western breeders who have found the Suffolk cross no good, also the name of the prize winning Suffolk stallion (7 years old) for sale.

The Royal Show this year was held at New-castle, close to the borders of Scotland. One large Suffolk breeder was asked to send up and travel next spring, seven Suffolk stallions in this district and was guaranteed eighty mares for each stallion. The reason given:—The English and Scottish railway managers are demanding clean legged horses, they have given their written opinion:—For railway work, horses with long hair on their legs are unsuitable, they consequently prefer clean-legged horses, as having more endurance in their feet and legs.

No greater argument could be found to prove "The Suffolk is without an equal among the heavy horses for crossing on light and heavy mares" than the remarks of the editor of the *Live-Stock Journal*:—

"Not only was the four-horse team of Suffolks that won the open championship for heavy draft teams at the International show (Olympia, London, 1908), much admired, but the most remarkable thing and generally commented on by the public was how the Suffolk blood showed up to such great advantage in the horses other than the pure breeds.

I entirely agree with Mr. Turner's remark: "After all, the public are the best judges." It must indeed be gratifying to those Western horse-men, who have backed their judgment in purchasing Suffolks, and to those who have sent their mares to be covered by Suffolks, to find their judgment so well confirmed at the recent International show, and to hear of actual results as to crossing from countries where the conditions are more or less similar to the Western range.

London, England.

GEO. JAKES.

Treatment of Draft Horses

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As a farmer, I am greatly in favor of the draft horse; only men who are born horse-lovers, and have considerable time to spend on their horses, can raise roadsters or saddle horses profitably. The farmer should not buy his work horses, he should raise them. He can do so at a profit. In the first place, it is necessary to secure first-class sires. By all means see that they are well bred, and possess size, style, conformation and quality. I advocate nothing but registered sires, as the better bred the animal is, the more satisfactory are the results. By doing this, you raise a colt that the people want, and it will cost no more to raise him.

The average farmer should breed the draft horse, as this class of horses is born with an inclination to walk and work. It is inherited. A good draft stallion crossed on mares with good dispositions produce colts that naturally are quiet, and easily trained to do slow and steady work on the farm. Trotters are born to go and the restraint of slow work makes fretters that soon wear themselves out.

Moderate work does not injure the mare when carrying a colt, but judgment must be used. It is better to have the colts come after fly-time, or, if they come early, take them in during the day time and turn them out at nights. Give the baby colts the choicest of the hay. Ground oats, with some wheat bran, oil meal and a little molasses, is good for them. A stunted colt never will make as good a horse as one kept vigorously growing. The main point is to see that the weanling gets the most nutritious food, plenty of it, and a chance to eat it and digest it in peace. Plenty of exercise should be given in the open air on pleasant days, no matter what age the animal is.

The two-year-old colts should be handled in harness in the winter. The earlier the process is gone through, the better broken the animal will be in the spring to do some light work. It is easier to keep colts from learning bad tricks than to break them of such habits. For that reason, have every strap and rope used by the colts so strong that there is no danger of a break. Once a colt finds out that he can get away from a halter or other part of a harness, there will be trouble, perhaps for all time.

Don't fail to give the colts or work horses, when idle, sufficient exercise to keep them in a healthy condition. When a horse does not thrive on ordinary feed, and does not gain when additional food is given, something is wrong with his digestive system. First, have the teeth ex-

amined by a competent veterinarian, and see that the grinders come together evenly, and have the sharp points smoothed off. Then see that the mangers are kept sweet and clean, as sour, mouldy feed will soon put a horse "off his feed," and a lack of nervous energy soon follows. Use slatted mangers, not overhead hay racks, as the horse is compelled to inhale dust. This is bad for the lungs.

In fitting horses for spring work, or for exhibition, molasses—the old-fashioned black kind—have a wonderfully good effect upon the digestive organs. This is a grand appetizer and an economical food. Dilute it and sprinkle on the hay. A variety of feed is always beneficial. All hay should be well forked and shaken; also, dampened with diluted molasses or fresh water. For hard-working horses, well-cured timothy hay is best. Always use well-fanned oats and fresh wheat bran, sprinkled with diluted molasses occasionally. Salt is also very helpful.

The feeding should always be done by the driver or one who knows how the horses are working, and always at regular hours, or as regular as possible. When horses are idle, crushed oats, bran and roots (carrots) are the best. There is no economy in using a horse that is in low condition. It is a leak on the farm, for the horse cannot do so profitable an amount of work. It also injures a man's credit to use a poor, heart-broken horse. When idle, some men take away the grain and increase the hay ration. This is unwise. Give a lighter grain ration and no increase in hay. Never leave a reeking mess of wet straw and manure under the horses. It ruins the health and eyes, and is a disgrace to any horse-owner. Always shake the bedding, and bed well at night. This keeps the animals from bruising their knees on the floor. Keep the floors level, if you wish to have sound horses.

If the mane and tail are kept clean, the horse will not be apt to get in the habit of rubbing these parts. If an animal is in the habit of rolling or getting fast in the stall, this may be overcome by widening or narrowing the stall.

At nights, judgment should be exercised in putting a horse in the stable, when heated from work or driving. Give him a thorough rubbing with a towel or cloth, and put on a light woollen blanket. If this becomes damp, put on a dry one for the night. It is still better to rub the animal until it is dry; it does not take long, and it pays, though few farmers do it. Thorough grooming is one-third the care and feed of horse. Proper grooming, feeding and driving all a horse needs to make him the noblest on earth. Therefore, be generous in the the comb and brush, especially the bru using a currycomb, see that the teeth bent. Such a comb is an instrument. Teach the boys to use it gently, as r are given ugly tempers by cruel currying. To hurt a horse will cau the operation and the operator.

Half the pleasure of country ownership of a good quiet, g every farmer should have one daughter can drive. The b farm horses to "get up and on the road. This is a n steady for all-round farm to think exclusively of spe in much of the farm work.

When drivin a horse More horses are spoiled any other way. Of al the ones who rush a worst. It weakens th the shoulders, and s who is in the habit of he can buy them che makes good-horses o ever was born balky, driver.

When you are wo team, do not have t slippery, as they are upon themselves, or p hot weather use as lit sure to see that the e rly. Every horse sl own, which should no as the shoulders are r Also see that the bel as this often causes s Use long whiffletrees bruised or chafed. l taken to have the ho sible while doing his wo

Always keep the stable well ventilated. In the summer put screens in doors and windows to keep flies and mosquitos out. Do not forget that fly-nets or muslin covers are a great comfort to horses when working in fly season.

When a pair of horses become accustomed to working together, do not keep changing them around and breaking up the team, as it is hard on both the team and the driver. Never teach your horse to start faster than a walk, as it may some time avoid an accident. Nor is it fair, when a team is pulling heavily, and one gets behind the other, to make him pull up even; rather stop and give them an even start. Always see that the horses are well shod when travelling on slippery streets or icy roads.

Do not allow your blacksmith to fit your horses' feet to the shoes. See that the shoes are fitted to the feet. By the right kind of shoeing many defects in gait may be overcome, takes a blacksmith who understands that work.

Horses can do a farmer's work, or be sold to advantage and profit. If horse that has long passed his sell him to a huckster. If you keep him in his old age, it is put him to death by shoot to condemn him to seve semi-starvation in the brutal master.

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