

possessing unusual symmetry, fulness of body and, above all things, coach or carriage action. He stands close to 16 hands high, upheaded, with smooth conformation, plump with muscle and having sufficient weight to easily move a heavy carriage. The action required in this type is the most necessary characteristic. It is not necessary to go into details of it further than to say that there is unusual folding of the knee and high-lifting movement, which indicates spirit and force, rather than rapidity.

The roadster, or trotter, or perhaps as the market knows it, the gentleman's driver, is a horse of a type quite different from the coach horse. He is smaller, trimmer built, appearing somewhat "racy" and is as perfectly mannered as the coach horse should be. His purpose is to contribute to the pleasure of some one who enjoys driving, and at times speeding with competitors. Such a horse should be able to show a rapid gait and maintain it, and at the same time be almost perfect in manners. The action of this horse differs considerably from that of the coach horse, as speed is one of the important considerations. Then with this there must be the ability to show as much speed as possible when called upon, without the aid of any artificial means of assisting the action.

The other class of horse which finds favor in the market is the saddle horse. This horse, in addition to being beautiful in conformation and perfectly mannered, should possess the five saddle gaits—the walk, trot, canter, rack or single foot, and fox trot. The education of the horse in this direction is the gift of genius and has its reward in the prices that are paid in the markets.

In regard to the prices of these three classes of horses there is not very much difference for the very highest type of each of them. They are all hard to produce in the highest degree of excellence, and as a consequence they have a high value in the market. These horses require a great deal of training and demand the best horsemanship to bring them out in the best condition.

The horse that seems to fit into farm production better than any other is the draft horse. The demand for weight is still as great as in past years, so that a draft horse to sell well must weigh from 1,600 pounds upwards and be of draft type. That is, he should be massively built, deep bodied, heavy in muscle and short in limbs, with feet properly constructed out of durable material.

Such a horse can be economically raised on the farm, and owing to the demand for him he finds ready sale on the market. He may not be so perfectly mannered nor so true in action to bring his full value in the market as the other types I have mentioned, consequently he can be produced cheaper and with less risk than the others.

In the production and preparation for market of the different types of horses the farmer's advantages enable him to produce them cheaper than anyone else. Horse labor on the farm is necessary and there is every reason for believing that to get the best results in breeding, some labor for the brute stock is desirable. The only horse I think the farmer can completely produce, that is to breed, break and market, with the most profit, is the draft horse. Not many farmers have the ability to finish the carriage horse, the gentleman's driver or the saddle horse. The farmer may breed with great success the road horse and the riding-horse, and make it profitable, if he is content to take a fair price for them, and let the dealer manner them and completely finish them for market. In breeding draft horses the farmer is able to secure all the price in his labor. To make the most out of it, the breeder should be guided by the principles of breeding, which are a guide to the production of horses in the same sense as the railway time table is a guide to travelling.

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## The Flock

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### HOW I FED MY SHEEP FOR THE PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR.

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(BY JOHN JACKSON, ABINGDON).

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The sheep we exhibited were all pure-bred Southdowns. Beginning with the three shearling wethers, dropped about the middle of March, 1898, these had no extra care before going out to grass where they ran with their dams without other food till the 1st of July. They were then weaned and put on at stubble, were 1½ lbs. of rape seed per acre had been sown with the oats. About the 20th of August these were castrated, being the culls of the ram lambs. Castrating was done by cutting off the end of the scrotum and taking out the testicles in the ordinary way, pouring in a 20 per cent. solution of carbolic acid,