

Southesk's Saladin, which has been three times first at this great show. The Ayrshire championship went to Mr. James Howie's well-known bull Spicy Sam, and a notable fact in this connection was that all the females in milk had been tested for milk produce as well as individual merit, with the result that every cow in the show complied with the conditions. It was whispered that in the home test a good many entered had not come up to the standard, and therefore had not been sent forward. It was, however, satisfactory to know that all the prizes went to cows which had been tested for dairying merit and had stood the test. Messrs. Kerr, Old Graitney, Gretna, had the first-prize cow, and Sir Hugh Shaw Stewart, Ardgowan, Greenock, the second. These are very highly spoken of as the choicest dairy specimens. The Clydesdale section was exceptionally well filled. The male championship went to Mr. Wm. Renwick for his first-prize two-year-old colt, Royal Review 13712, and Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery had reserve and first in the aged class with their big black horse, Ruby Pride 12344, as well as first with their yearling colt which was first at Ayr. Both were got by Baron's Pride. Mr. Walter S. Park was first with his noted three-year-old stallion, Clan Forbes 12913. In the female section there was a magnificent display. Mr. J. Ernest Kerr got champion honors with his great black mare, Chester Princess 16371; first with his brood mare, Pyrene, the champion at the Royal; first with his unbeaten two-year-old filly, Marilla, and first with a home-bred yearling filly. All of these animals were got by Baron's Pride, as was also Mr. Robert Forrest's Jean of Knockenlaw 17643, which led a splendid class of yeld mares, all the prizewinners in which but one were by the same sire. Mr. Stephen Mitchell, of Boquhan, had first in the three-year-old class with the unbeaten Minnewawa. She and Royal Review are by Hiawatha, her dam being the noted prize mare White Heather, by Baron's Pride, and Royal Review's dam was by Sir Everard, the sire of Baron's Pride. "SCOTLAND YET."

THE HACKNEY AS A HARNESS HORSE.

The horse-breeding industry was never in a better condition than at present. Fancy prices are not in vogue for any breed, for nothing is more salable than good commercial horses of all classes. One of the first—indeed, the very first—breed that might have been expected to feel the effect of the new competition is the Hackney. It is as much alive to-day as ever.

The other day I met a well-known breeder from England, and after a brief examination of a few of the animals which he had brought over to Canada, I began with the rudimentary question of what the Hackney should be.

"The proper size is, I think, 15.3 hands," he said. "I would not aim at a bigger, though I would rather have a 16-hand horse than a 15.1 hand. The difficulty is that they are inclined to lose type and quality at 16 hands and over. If you have a cross of blood you may still retain quality, and get a 16-hand horse. The primary object, however, is to breed for what is wanted in what might be called the commercial market. To breed for show purposes only would inevitably end in disaster."

"Yes, the type has altered within my recollection. In my opinion, we have much better quality and action now, and also more size; 15.2 hands used to be considered a very good height, and now we look for 15.3 hands and even 16 hands. The older classes of stallions are showing more size every year."

"And then what about the uses of the breed?" I pursued.

"I look upon it as a harness horse entirely," was the answer. "It has too much action for a comfortable ride. It is all right for a mile out and a mile back, but a ride of, say, ten or twelve miles, would shake one up a good deal. Some Hackneys, of course, have better riding shoulders than others, and are higher at the withers. I like what are called the riding shoulders in a Hackney, but do not claim for them that they are riding horses. Unfortunately, that type of shoulder is not so common as it used to be."

Turning then to the prospects of the breed, I asked an opinion on this point.

"I think there was never a better time than the present for good harness horses," was the reply. "It was a general opinion that the motor car was to do a lot of harm, but, if that is so, it is to the lower class of animal. There has never been a better demand for a good horse. In the long run, I think it will have done the best class of horse good. No, I don't think we want more pace to compete with the motor car. An increase in pace would injure the fancy action. Action and style are the most marketable qualities in the Hackney, and we must hold fast to these at all costs. I might say that I sell a large proportion of my horses for export."

"What about colors?"

"Bays and browns are unquestionably the best, though liver chestnuts are not objectionable. In the case of a horse of the very first rank, able to win prizes in the leading showyards, I don't think color makes much difference. In the show-ring, too, white legs give a smart appearance, and show up the action. On the other hand they are not desirable in the commercial animal. I have read that white feet do not wear so well, but have not experienced it in my stud, nor had any complaints. They are said to be more liable to cracked heels, etc. In the ordinary market, however, a chestnut is not so salable as a nice bay."

"Is the show, generally speaking, beneficial?"

"Yes, decidedly, I should say. It helps the breeder, if only for this reason, that animals are brought out and made the best of. I do not say that the influence of the show is entirely beneficial. They go so much for flash action and smart turn-outs in the harness classes that some of the favored horses, if they got into ordinary hands, would be difficult to get rid of. The show horse may be looked upon as the fancy man's horse, and there is generally not enough of substance and bone for the trade. Judges should go more for the salable type, and study more what is wanted in the market. We see the same thing also in the breeding classes. In the stallion this is especially to be regretted. Substance and stallion character do not receive the attention they should. Of course, above all things, a stallion must have character."

"Is the stallion-in-harness class a good institution?"

"It is the best thing that could have happened, because it encourages people to work their stallions, which keeps them from getting coarse and heavy topped, and keeps them altogether finer. It is the best way of exercising, as one can do

LAMENESS IN HORSES.

(Continued.)

The examiner, having satisfied himself which leg the horse is lame in, must now endeavor to find out the seat of its cause. In all cases where doubt exists as to the seat of lameness, it is good practice to remove the shoe and examine the foot carefully; and if he fails to find anything wrong there, he must endeavor to find out where the lameness is by a careful manual examination, assisted by observing the peculiarity of action, which will be discussed later on, as the various lamenesses are observed.

Lameness is not of itself a disease, but a sign of it. It is the expression of pain or inability, the result of disease, accident or malformation in the limb or limbs in which it is manifested. It may, however, arise from disease apart from the limbs, as from injury to or disease of the spinal cord, from disease of the brain, disease of the arteries or nerves, and occasionally from disease of the liver. It may exist for a time independent of disease—a mere expression of pain without actual disease, as from a stone in the shoe or a badly-fitting shoe, but if these causes of pain and lameness exist for any length of time, inflammation is sure to follow. Disease much oftener exists in a limb without lameness than lameness without disease. Thus, a horse may have a wound, ulcer, bony deposit, a tumor, or other diseased condition in a limb, without showing lameness. Some authorities claim that any impediment in action is lameness, while others claim that lameness cannot exist without pain, and that where disease which interferes with action but does not cause pain exists, it causes stiffness, but not lameness. For example, the fracture of a bone or inflammatory action in a joint may result in ankylosis (the union of the bones into one by bony deposit) of two or more bones of the joint, which, when inflammatory action has ceased, causes no pain, but interferes more or less with action, causes the horse to go stiff. Again, complete dislocation of the patella (stifle bone) causes the animal no pain, but produces complete inability to move the limb.

Pain may be generally said to be the common cause of lameness. The patient feels the pain either when he moves the limb or when he bears weight or presses upon it. During motion the patient endeavors to avoid throwing weight upon the lame limb by treading lightly or stepping short, and by removing weight as far from the seat of pain as he can, not only by using the lame limb in a manner best calculated for this purpose—as by treading on the heels when the

lame limb is in a manner best calculated for this purpose—as by treading on the heels when the pain is in the toe, and upon the toes when in the heels—but also by throwing as little weight as possible on the lame limb.

Weakness of the limbs, either congenital or acquired, may cause lameness and inability to perform the functions of progression properly. For example, want of development of muscular fibre in the extensor muscles of the forearm, sometimes seen in foals, causes the animal to stand and walk upon the front part of the fetlock joint, the heel of the foot and the fetlock pad being in close contact, due to the flexor muscles being well developed and having little antagonistic power opposed to them, the fetlock joint is flexed, and the animal able to move only with great difficulty. Again, a horse may be lame from excess of tonicity in the muscles of the limb, accompanied by much pain, as in muscular cramp, which renders him very lame for a time.

For the detection of the lame limb, the following general rules should be observed: When the lame limb comes to the ground during progression, the patient suddenly elevates that side of the body and drops the other side. If the lameness be in the fore limb, the head, as well as the fore part of the body, is raised from the lame and dropped upon the sound limb. This is called "nodding." If the lameness be in a hind limb, the quarter of the lame side will be elevated, and that of the sound side thrown forwards and downwards with a jerking motion, the head being held moderately steady, unless the pain be great, in which case it will be jerked in agony.

The signs indicating the seat of lameness are of two kinds: (1) Those manifested by action,



"Chieftain" and "The Only Way."

First-prize carriage pair at International Horse Show, Olympia, 1907.

much more at it than exercising in hand. I have not found that it affects the progeny."

"The Hackneys have been accused of softness; what is your opinion on this point?"

"As a breed I do not think they are. Of course, like all other breeds, various strains differ, and I don't deny that some strains are softer than others."

"Then as to crossing," I asked in conclusion, "do you think a better commercial class of animal can be bred in this way?"

"A cross of blood is a good thing, so long as there is substance with it," was the reply. "It depends largely on the mares."—[W. R. Gilbert, in Rider and Driver.]

A BATH FOR THE HORSE.

A driver of one of His Majesty's mail stages in Middlesex Co., Ontario, who is careful for the comfort and well-being of his horses in hot weather, finds the plan of giving the team a sponge bath after their 30-mile day's trip over the dusty gravel roads decidedly beneficial. A tub of water standing in the sun during the day will become sufficiently tepid, and after the horses cool down and dry off a little he gives them a thorough washing all over, using a big sponge or a cloth and the hands. It is easily done, and proves most refreshing to the horses, removing all the dust and sweat clots. The currying and brushing is chiefly done in the morning, and it is surprising how good a coat may be preserved by this means, and the health of the animals maintained.