

ance enabling him to perform it with a minimum of fatigue would be most sought for, and animals possessing the desired characteristics would be mated with a view to emphasizing and perpetuating those traits.

It will be interesting just here to note what a saddle horse (officially) is; we already had a Thoroughbred, i.e., a horse that runs; and a Standard-bred, one who trots—what then must a saddle horse do, or rather what are the things done by certain horses of given blood that distinguish them from other horses? They do the "saddle gaits." These gaits are, first, walk; second, trot; third, rack; fourth, canter, and fifth, either (a) fox-trot, (b) slow pace, or (c) running walk, and five of the seven were essential. Thus we had a definite, formal, specific standard of excellence, both by performance and breeding.

The American saddle horse conforms more nearly to "type" than any other in this country. While they practically all look alike, yet, roughly, they may be said to divide themselves into two patterns, and with one we "set his head" a little differently than the other, "pluck his mane," "dock his tail," shoe him a trifle heavy, and ask him to perform only at a walk, trot and canter, and we have, "par excellence," the "New York" saddle horse. But he is a saddle-bred horse, for no other horse has the kind of trot nor the kind of brains that makes the best kind of "walk-trot" horses.

The writer is a dealer, and, as a salesman, purveys the horses that are demanded by his market, and of course sells the "walk-trot" horse. But as one who knows both sorts, with the intimate personal knowledge that comes from making them, he would urge upon the rapidly-increasing number of those who ride for pleasure an acquaintance with the Kentucky gaited horse. And this simply in the interest of the riders; not the dealers. Surely it will be granted that the trot as a steady diet is not easy—on the contrary, it is its "shaking-up" quality that gives merit to it at all. But the "gaited" horse is all ease and comfort. And the greatest fallacy of the "walk-trot" argument inheres in just this—that the Kentucky gaited horse contains the merits of the walk-trot horse as surely as the less must be contained in the greater. In the gaited horse you have all the merits of the walk-trot horse, with other most excellent qualities added. A ride of a number of miles upon a gaited horse gives you all of the healthful exercise that does the walk-trot horse, and without the fatigue and labor of the latter. It seems perfectly obvious that a variety of seven gaits has an advantage over three, for the change from one to the other is a rest for both horse and rider. Add to this the fact that the added four gaits are in themselves the epitome of ease, and it seems the walk-trot horse has not a leg to stand on.

Points of the Draft Horse.

By Dr. A. S. Alexander.

Head.—The head should be of good size, in keeping with the proportions of the body, free from grossness, meatiness, coarseness, pronounced angularities.

Muzzle.—Should be fine, compact, of good quality as regards skin and hair, nostrils large and flexible, and their lining and that of the partition between the nostrils (septum nasi) pink in color, healthy, free from ulcers or purple spots; discharge should be absent; bad odor suggests chronic catarrh or a diseased molar tooth; lips should be thin, mobile, but firmly pursed, not drooping.

Eyes.—Should be large, bright, mild in appearance, sound, free from cloudiness, white spots or ring, not staring and bulging, as in palsy of the sight (amaurosis), each of the same color, lids free from wrinkles, discharge of tears over face is objectionable. Test eyes by gently threatening to strike them with hand. Horse should flinch under this test. Pupils of eyes should be elliptical in form, not spherical, and should contract when exposed to the light on coming from a dark stable.

Forehead.—Should be wide between the eyes as an indication of intelligence, and profile of face should not be too prominent (Roman nose) or too much dishd.

Ears.—Should be of medium size, proportionate according to size of body, pointed, well carried, not coarse. If rigid, suspect deafness; if too alert and constantly moving, suspect eye disease or imperfect vision. They should be free from splits or other injuries, and from discharging fistula at base.

Lower Jaw.—Angles should be wide, and space between jaws clean and free from abscesses or tumors. Jaws too close together mean poor masticating capabilities, and horse is usually a "hard keeper."

Neck.—Should be strong, massive, of sufficient length, well arched, covered with strong muscle, nicely and neatly fitted into the head, clean at poll and throat-latch, molded evenly and snugly into withers and shoulders, sound at seat of collar, mane full and lying properly, free from sores in skin, windpipe large and prominent, jugular vein unobscured by bleeding.

Shoulder.—A majority of poorly-formed draft horses have too steep shoulders. The proper type is moderately sloping, and sufficiently so to afford a comfortable and secure bed for the collar. Straight or rather upright shoulders detract from easy action of fore legs, and are usually associated

with upright pasterns. Should be smoothly and deeply covered with muscle, show no prominent angularities, protuberances, sores or tumors, and fit snugly into neck and body. Withers should be fairly high, free from sores or discharging sinuses (pipes).

Arm.—The arm is formed of the humerus, and extends from point of shoulder to elbow joint. It should be strong, short, well clad with muscles, thrown back sufficiently to bring the leg into proper place to support weight of fore quarters. Elbows should be prominent, strong, clean, and not carried too close or too far from sides.

Forearm.—This portion of the body, together with the gaskin or second thigh of the hind leg, cannot well be fattened. Muscles and bones give these parts their size, width and depth. The forearm should be long, broad, wide, muscles prominent above, balance of part clean and free from meatiness.

Knees.—The joints cannot well be too large and strongly developed in each bone entering into their composition, so long as they are free from puffs, meatiness, bony growths or other unsoundnesses. Knees should be wide, deep, straight, strong, clear, properly set, and not tied in under joint. Sprung knees are objectionable, as are the reverse, known as "calf knees." Splints on sides of cannon bone, close up to the knee, are liable to cause lameness, and are to be considered dangerous and objectionable.

Cannons.—These bones extend from knee to fetlock joint in fore, and hock to fetlock in hind legs, and should be large in size, short, clean, wide, flat-appearing, free from meatiness and puffs, tendons very prominent at sides and behind. Feather, if present, should be fine, silky, and springing from rear part only. Such hair indicates fine quality of dense bone, and is usually associated with good development of strong tendons. Coarse, kinky hair, growing from rear and sides of the cannons, indicates coarse skin and spongy bone, gives the legs a round appearance, and is indicative of sluggish temperament and susceptibility to grease, etc.

Fetlocks.—What has been said about "feather" applies most particularly to this joint, which should be strong, wide, deep, straight, free from puffs, interfering sores or callouses, not knuckling forward or set too far back.

Pasterns.—Formed of the long pastern bone (os suffraginis) extending from fetlock to hoof-head (coronet), should be strong, wide, and moderately sloping; not short, upright and stilty-looking. The average draft horse inclines to steepness of pastern, and consequent stubbiness in gait. Very long, weak pasterns, that bring the back of the fetlocks too near the ground, are ob-

jectionable, as they cause strain upon the tendons and detract from ability to handle heavy loads. Too short, distinctly upright pasterns are even more objectionable. They prevent springy, elastic action of the feet, and by immediately transferring concussion from the ground to the foot and bony column superimposed thereon, jar the parts and set up irritation and inflammation, which are apt to result in such unsoundnesses as navicular disease, side-bores, ringbones, quarter crack, corns, contracted heels, and kindred troubles. The bone of the pastern should have a slope of about forty-five degrees, and the front of the hoof fifty degrees. Upright pasterns induce stubby action, and horses having such conformation wear out quickly upon the streets. Springy, elastic action comes from oblique yet strong pasterns, and the feet under such wear well on the pavements.

Hodgkinson & Tisdale, breeders of Clydesdale and Hackney horses, Beaverton, Ont., write us that in their opinion the proposed Manitoba Horse-breeders' Lien Act would be a good thing for Eastern Canada, and do not think it should be modified any, only in cases of unsoundness where splints are mentioned, which are not considered an unsoundness.

LIVE STOCK.

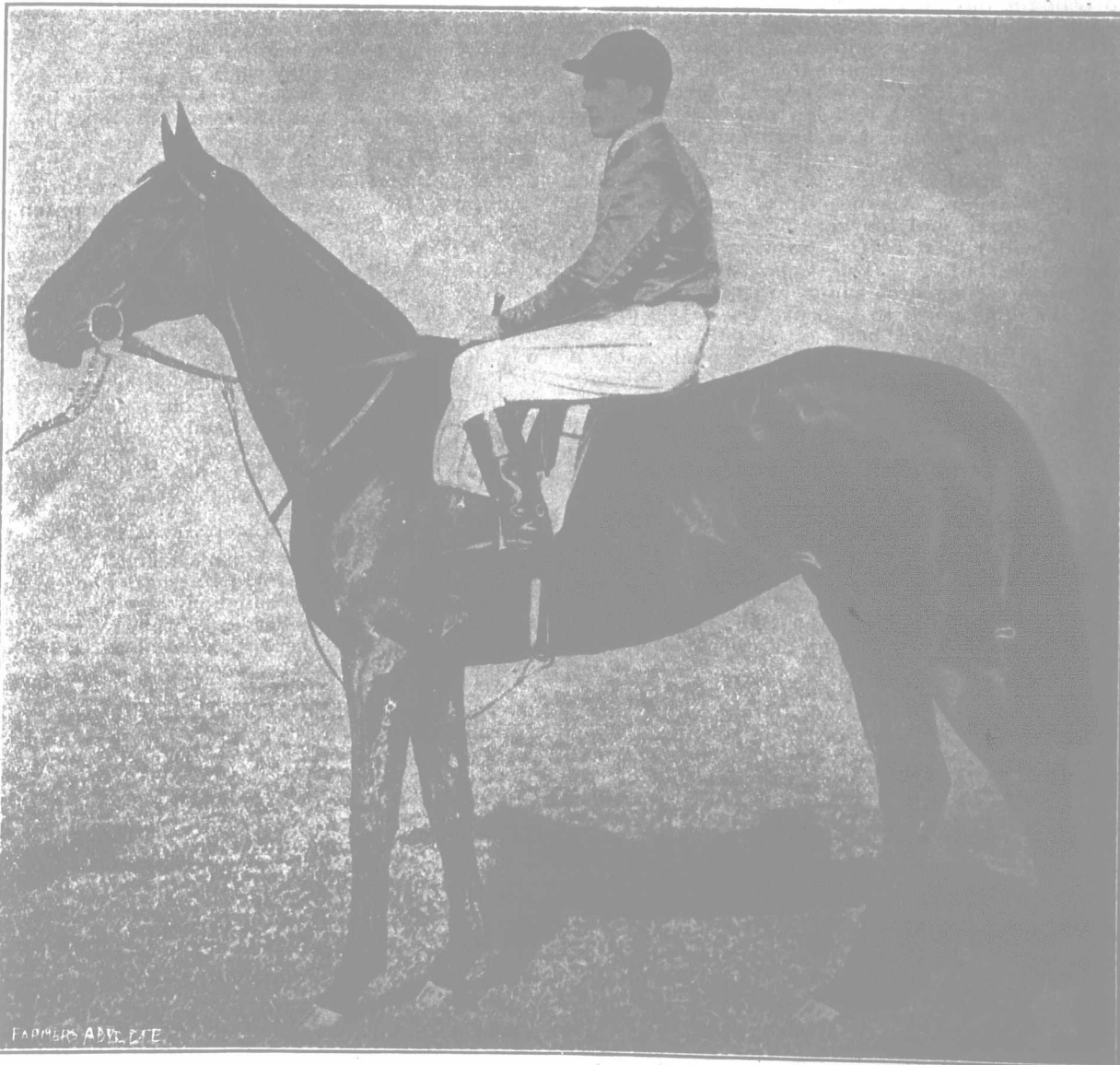
How the Carloads Dressed Out.

The following figures on the carcasses of carload lots of cattle, shown at the last International, are instructive:

Exhibitor.	Live Weight	Dressed Weight	Per cent. beef.	Per cent. butter-fat.	Per cent. hides.
Iowa Agr. Col.....	1250	807	.6488	.0429	.064
Univ. of Neb.....	1640	1112	.678	.0292	.081
Univ. of Neb.....	1300	858	.6561	.0261	.06
John McConnell...	1430	993	.6944	.0363	.0601
Funk Bros.....	1310	874	.6671	.0404	.0626
Borden Stk. Fm...	1110	715	.6441	.037	.0504
O. H. Swigart....	1200	775	.6458	.0266	.07
C. D. McPherson	1410	892	.6255	.027	.0695
Geo. Leigh.....	1365	855	.6263	.0313	.0693
O. Gehlback.....	1630	1025	.6172	.0355	.062
Chas. J. Off.....	1540	983	.6383	.0446	.0557
Mich. Agr. Col...	1595	1082	.6725	.05	.0487
Iowa Agr. Col.....	1090	733	.6725	.0312	.0587

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Winner of the 1905 great English classic race, Cesarewitch stakes.