ne

ni

at,

Ve

ies

he

re-

of

er-

10-

is

m,

a

'he

We

to

nd

eal

he

of

ng

the

ıde

et

ant

her

we

ted

try

ist.

you

all

city

lue

a

eir

bed

at-

neir

ND

con-

hat

the

and

If

late

and

eas-

t it

of

nost

ore

airy

we

mit

orth

SO-

ani-

oply

ops;

ical-

ree-

How

ason

abil-

with

the

seed

hing

g of

ge of

rma-

lood,

our

are

t of

the

posour

n to

## HORSES.

Cold rains are hard on the working horse, and he is better kept in the stable during such weather.

A short holiday on pasture is a good thing for the farm driving horse. Pull off his shoes and let him run for a few weeks, and his feet, as well as his general health, will be greatly benefited.

Where wide binders are used, a tongue truck takes a great amount of the weight off the horses' necks, thus decreasing the tendency to sore necks.

Too large collars are a very prevalent cause of sore shoulders, and during the summer the horse usually fails off in flesh, and it is well to see that this has not left the collar too large.

Do not turn the horse away to pasture after a hard day's work in the hot sun without first giving him a good cleaning. Cleaning the horse after the day's work always is a saving on feed, and goes a great way towards keeping the horse in good condition and his coat sleek.

The overtired horse or a horse that is in an overheated condition should not be turned out on pasture while in such a state, as there is danger of acute indigestion, caused by the stomach of the horse not being able to digest the large amount of grass eaten.

Nothing is more relished by the hard-worked horse than to be allowed out on fresh pasture. True, it makes the horse soft, but it does much toward toning up his run-down system. Night is the best time for grazing, as the flies are not so troublesome then, and the animal is not otherwise employed.

## Summer Care of the Spring Broken Colt.

It is quite a common practice among farmers generally to break their colts to work in the late winter or early spring, because all the available horses are usually needed in order to do the work during the rush of seeding operations. When seeding is finished, and the root or hoed-crop land has been well cultivated, the colt is often turned away to pasture, to do nothing more until the fall work commences after harvest, and he is required on the disk or plow. This procedure, while it is very good for the growth of the colt, is often accompanied with none too favorable results, especially in the case of high-spirited or bad-tempered colts. True it is that if the colt is once thoroughly broken he never forgets it, but if a colt is allowed to run on pasture during the summer, and is not hitched and worked from time to time, he is quite likely to give a little trouble again upon being hitched for work in the autumn.

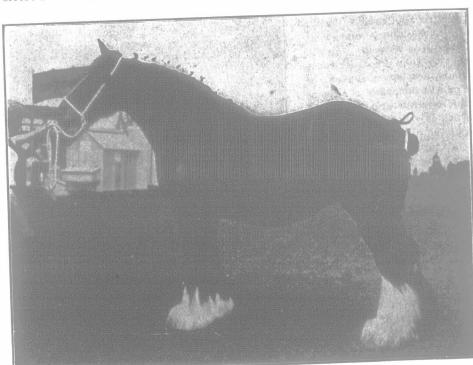
The colt should be allowed to run on good pasture during the summer, because it is important that his growth should not be impaired; and, while he should not be worked very hard during the summer, it will be found a great advantage to hitch him frequently and give him a little light This will keep the colt handy, and will in no way interfere with his growth, provided too much and too heavy work is not attempted. Many farmers have a summer-fallow, and all have either this or hoed crop to attend to, and in the cultivation of this land the colt can be used to advantage. It is also advisable to try him on the various machines, as the mower and binder, etc., that he may become accustomed to the noise of these in his early life. Of course, it is not advisable to place him on one of these machines when he is fresh, or trouble may be experienced. It is much better to give him a few days' light work before placing him at this work.

When working, the colt should receive extra feed, but not be overfed, and the owner must be careful not to turn him out to grass when overwarm or in had weather. In fact, the colt should not be worked so hard as to become overheated; but in very warm weather, such as we have in summer, and with the grass-fed colt, great care must be exercised or he will get very warm and may scald his shoulders. This scalding can generally be prevented by raising the collar off his shoulders at frequent intervals, and rubbing his

shoulders down with the hand. The amount of work done during the summer depends on the age of the colt, but, as most colts are broken at from two to three years of age, light work only should be done during the summer; but, as before stated, it will always be advisable to give a little work, that the colt may be kept in harness, and may become accustomed to the different kinds of work which will be expected of him when he grows older.

## French Percheron Shows.

The first Percheron Horse Show of the 1911 season was held at Chartres (Eure et Loir District), Nogent-le-Rotrou, France, a city well known by tourists for its beautiful cathedral. It being an agricultural show, they had all kinds of cattle, sheep, poultry, and, of course, the Percheron horse, being in the Perche district. Each breeder was not allowed to show more than nine head. In the two-year-old class for stallions, 48 head were in the ring, and the judges, who numbered five, were a long time giving their decision. At last the first prize was given to J. Chouanard's Johannot, and the second to Joseph Aveline's Javet. The latter horse stood a long time first before he got the Irishman's rise. Louis Aveline's black colt, Jougon, was third. This is a very sweet colt, showing lots of quality, best of feet and legs, extra good back and middle part, He might be a little well-finished quarters. longer in the neck for the Percheron breed, although he put his head up in grand style and made the best of himself. The American buyers present were of opinion he should have been first. I expect to see this colt occupy a higher place at Paris and the big show at Nogent-le-Rotrou. The three-year-old class brought out the cream of the Percheron horses. The well-known breeder, Augusta Tacheau, showed three head, and was first, third and fourth, winning with Intelligent, a grand draft horse, gray, inclined to be dapple, good legs and feet, extra big bone, a beautiful top, and as good a mover as any Hackney. The Impetueux, a gray from Ernest second horse, Perriot's stables, was another pattern of a draft



Alston Bluebell

Shire mare. First in class and reserve champion Oxfordshire Show, May, 1911.

horse, not quite so toppy as the winner. other good horse was the gray Inedit, belonging to Mr. Brebion, who divided the third prize with He was every inch a draft horse, and many of the American buyers declared him Mr. Tacheau. the best colt for their trade. The four-year-old class and upwards brought out some old acquaintances. Here, again, the Tacheau stable came to the front with a very big and massive gray, Vuray, 6 years, a wonderfully well-finished horse for such a size, standing 18 hands, very fresh about the legs, and moving well. Ernest Perriot's horse, Guignolet, 4 years, is a very flash, toppy horse, a nice dapple, with white mane and tail, but none too fresh about the hocks and .oints. The old Moulinet, from Joseph Aveline's stable was third. He is still a grand-looking horse when standing still, but is getting very stale in The fourth-prize horse, Huchoir, 4 years, belonging to Mr. Chappelle, a dapple gray, was the most massive draft horse on the ground, standing 18 hands, and deep all through, could be a little cleaner in his hocks. It was public opinion he deserved a higher place.

The mare classes were not very good, the reason being that the big breeders were restricted to nine head in all, it being too far for the small farmers to go. Louis Aveline was first in the two-year-old class, Edmond Perriot first in the three-year-old and four-year-old classes.

Next week is the Paris show, and the first of July is the big Percheron show, held this year at Nogent-le-Rotrou. They have about 900 engage-

## Feeding the Colt.

The sucking colt should always be kept growng, and never be allowed to have his growth interfered with in any way whatever. It is sometimes a difficult matter to keep the colt doing as well as we would like to see him do when it is necessary to work his dam. Light work for the dam usually does not lower, to any appreciable extent, the milk flow; but when she is used for heavy work continuously, a falling-off in the flow The mare, when will be noticed in many cases. suckling the colt, is not in a physical condition to permit her to stand very heavy work, and consequently, for her own good and for the colt's welfare, it is better not to exert her too strenuously.

Many horse-breeders push the colt from the start, with a view to getting him as large as possible at an early age, and perhaps also to placing him in competition in the show-ring. is a well-known fact that young colts can be readily taught to take cow's milk, and that, as the cow's milk is much richer in fat than the mare's milk, the colt, if well handled and reasonably fed, will make very large gains and become exceedingly fat, with a plump, well-filled-out ap-

In the minds of many horse-breeders, it is a question whether overcrowding of the young colt s advisable. Certain it is that there is a possihility of overfeeding, as well as underfeeding, though the latter is the more common. Many very fine suckers and yearlings result from handfeeding on cow's milk, but they do not always go on and make as handsome two, three, four and five-year-olds as they would have done had they not been made overfat when young. cow's milk is a good thing for a colt that is not doing well and giving indications or receiving a scanty supply of milk from its dam, but the overfeeding of this, which causes the colt to become very fat, has a tend-

ency to injure the quality of the legs of the horse when he comes to maturity.

Colts have been known to do exceedingly well on this treatment, and to be almost perfect models up to a year or a year and a half of age, when would their legs commence to give trouble, and from that time on it was next to impossible to keep them clean-The cause limbed. is believed to be in early overfeeding, often coupled with insufficient exercise, impairing the colt's general health, and causing him cease growing at an early age, and to have legs and hocks of undesirable conformation. however, only curs in rare in-

Both sexes may be injured this way, but the stallion colt seems to suffer stances. most, and more harm is done when the victim is a stallion colt, because his progeny are likely to inherit many of his defects which have arisen from

American horse-breeders, when visiting shows this cause. in Scotland, often remark that the young stock exhibited at these shows is not in as high condition as that exhibited at our American horse The breeders in Scotland do not believe in making their colts overfat, but they keep them in good thriving condition, increasing the feed as These colts have rather a they near maturity. These colts have rather a raw appearance, but they are being fed for growth, rather than finish, and the breeders believe that much of the high quality of feet and legs, so prized by horse-breeders, and Clydesdale men in particular, is due to the fact that the horses were grown, and not fattened, when colts. The quality of Scotch Clydes is known the country over, and if it is partly a result of the careful feeding of the young stock, our breeders would do well to follow it.

Young colts made very fat seldom reach as great a size at maturity as do colts that have been kept in reasonably good thriving condition. While it is not advisable to deprive the colt of sufficient suitable nourishment to keep it going ahead and thriving, neither is it advisable to overfeed with fattening food. It is often the case, however, that colts are underfed and thin. This is a big mistake which many breeders are making. In these days, the cry of the horse-