

French Percheron Shows.

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.

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

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.

Summer Care of the Spring Broken Colt.

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 work to do. This will keep the colt handy, and will in no way interfere with his growth, provided too much and too heavy work is not attended. 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. The colt should receive extra

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 handy in harness, and may become accustomed to the different kinds of work which will be expected of him when he grows older.

A black and white photograph of a dark horse standing in a field. The horse is wearing a dark blanket and has white markings on its lower legs. In the background, there is a small building and some trees.

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

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 engagements.

G. POWELL.

The sucking colt should always be kept growing, 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 will be noticed in many cases. The mare, when 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.

In the minds of many horse-breeders, it is a question whether overcrowding of the young colt is advisable. Certain it is that there is a possibility of overfeeding, as well as underfeeding, though the latter is the more common. Many very fine suckers and yearlings result from hand-feeding 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. A little 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

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 their legs would commence to give trouble, and from that time on it was next to impossible to keep them clean-limbed. The cause is believed to be in early overfeeding, often coupled with insufficient exercise, impairing the colt's general health, and causing him to cease growing at an early age, and to have legs and hocks of undesirable conformation. This, however, only occurs in rare in-

American horse-breeders, when visiting shows 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 shows. The breeders in Scotland do not believe in making their colts overfat, but they keep them in good thriving condition, increasing the feed as 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-