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boar, horizontally from the chest, but like that of a game-cock, should be upright toward the crest. The head should be long, but the jawbone should be small and narrow, so that the neck will be in front of the rider, and the eye will look down at what is before the feet. A horse of this conformation will be less likely to run away, even if he be a high-spirited horse, for horses do not attempt to run away by bringing in but by thrusting out their heads and necks. Note whether the mouth be equally hard on both sides. If the jaws are not equally sensitive the horse may be hard-mouthed on one side or the other. It is better to have the eye prominent than hollow, as the prominent eye will see farther than the hollow one.

"Wide nostrils are better for respiration than narrow ones, and they give the war-horse a fiercer aspect. The higher the crest and the smaller the ear, the more horselike and handsome is the head. High withers give the rider a sure seat and produce a firmer adhesion between the body and shoulders. A double loin is also softer to sit upon, and better to look upon than if it be single. A deep side rounded toward the belly renders the horse easier to sit. He is also stronger, and can more easily be kept in condition. The shorter and broader the loin, the more easily will the horse raise his forequarters and collect his hindquarters under him in going. These points cause the belly to appear smaller. If it be large it injures the appearance of the animal, renders him weaker and less manageable. The quarters should be broad and fleshy, in order to correspond with the sides and chest. If they are firm and solid the horse will be light in the gallop and will be speedy."

Horse Notes.

Never leave mud on the legs and feet of horses over night.

A pretty and well-shaped foot on a horse does not always mean a good or sound foot.

The time to treat a sick or lame horse is the first time something wrong is discovered.

Keep up the supply of horses on the farm by breeding two or more good mares each year.

One of the best ways to increase the appetite of a horse, if such a thing is necessary, is to change his diet.

The nearer you get to pure blood in breeding, the more certain you are of good results.

The difference in stamina and durability of horses is often due to the kind of food they were raised upon.

Burning ruins the wall of the foot, so that it will not retain the shoe so long, besides rendering it so brittle that a heavy strain upon it causes it to break.

Load according to the strength of the teams, and use the whip as little as possible. Nothing will spoil a high-spirited horse quicker than the whip and an ill-tempered driver.

Whenever a man imagines that he knows all about horses, and has no more to learn, it is about time for him to get out of the business.

Where sound, flinty bone can be grown, good feet, as a rule, follow. If too fine bone is produced, the quality of horn hoof is proportionately lessened.

The value of good seed is seen only when the harvest is gathered, and the advantage of breeding to pure-bred and good stallions is best realized when the colts are ready for market.

A good strong mare can raise a colt each year and still do about as much work on the farm as a gelding. It pays to farm with good breeding mares, if they are properly handled and bred to good horses.

The horse that can walk fast, whether he be a saddler, driver or draft horse, always commands a better price than the one equally as good in other respects, but a slow walker.

The fast walker need not necessarily be a long-legged animal. It is the sprightly step, the lively action and the powers of endurance that make up the walking horse.

The value of a stallion lies in his individual and inherited possession of that prepotent transmitting quality which enables him with certainty to impress upon his progeny those characteristics desired in the animal produced.—[Live-Stock Journal.

A Snap.

Pay for your paper this year by helping two neighbors. The publishers of "The Farmer's Advocate" are making the extraordinarily liberal offer to advance one year the date on the label of every paid-up subscriber who will send us the names of two new, cash-in-advance subscribers, accompanied by \$3.00. The best weekly agricultural journal in America free for the mere service of persuading two friends to invest \$1.50 each in a proposition that is bound to return them from 100 to 1,000 per cent. interest on their money! Are you in?

An Improved Morgan.

We Canadians are watching with scarcely less interest than our American friends the attempt to re-establish that splendid old breed or strain of horses known as the Morgans. We therefore need not apologize for giving space to the following particulars concerning it:

Early in the last century New England in general, and Vermont in particular, were famous for their Morgan horses. These horses were small,

very largely bred out. These Standard-bred horses were not of the Morgan type, and in many cases they were not desirable individuals for breeding purposes. Even in Vermont the effects of these crosses are found on every hand. In the southern part of the State it is hard to find horses showing the Morgan type, but farther north they are more common.

Believing that the Morgan characteristics were too valuable to the horse-breeding industry to be lost, the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S.

Department of Agriculture has established a stud in co-operation with the Vermont Experiment Station to revive interest in the Morgan breed. The type selected is that of the old Morgan, with size and quality. With increased size the Morgan horse will answer the requirements of the market for light horses, and will be a profitable horse for farmers to raise.

Nine mares and two fillies were bought in June. They are uniform in type, with full-made bodies, fine heads and necks, full hind quarters, good legs and feet, and abundant quality. Seven mares and two fillies were purchased in Vermont, and two mares in Kentucky. Those bought in Vermont are by such sires as General Bates, Bob Morgan, Young Ethan Allen, Rocky Mountain and

Gillig. The Kentucky mares are by Harrison Chief, out of Morgan mares, and are in foal to the saddle stallion, Highland Denmark, a horse of splendid conformation and quality, and an excellent stock-getter.

Some of the Vermont mares were in foal at the time of purchase. Those not in foal will be bred to the Morgan stallions, General Bates, Frank Allen and Rex. A stallion will not be purchased at present, as sufficient funds are not available. The introduction of Harrison Chief and other saddle blood was thought desirable on account of the great effect the blood has had on the quality of the harness horses for which Kentucky is famous.

These mares were bought by a board composed of Prof. C. F. Curtis, Director of the Iowa Experiment Station; Cassius Peck, of the Vermont Experiment Station, and Geo. M. Rommel, Animal Husbandman of the Bureau of Animal Industry. In addition to the characteristics mentioned above, the board insisted on pure trotting action, and discrimination sharply against pacing or any tendency to

mix in gaits. Pacing strains in the pedigrees were also avoided as far as possible. The mares are temporarily on a farm rented by the Vermont Experiment Station near Burlington, and will be moved to the College farm as soon as it is fitted up. A barn has been remodeled, and is very well adapted to the purpose for which it is to be used. Selection of type will be rigidly practiced and undesirable animals culled out from time to time. W. F. Hammond has been ap-



Holker Menestral 2nd (22451).

First in aged Shire class, Royal Show, England, 1906. Bred and exhibited by Rt. Hon. Victor C. W. Cavendish, M. P.

but well built, compact, and very good roadsters, with powers of endurance little short of remarkable. From Vermont they were distributed over the entire United States and over a considerable portion of Canada, the blood entering into the light-harness stock of both countries and having an effect of great value. The principal effect was the endurance and stamina which it gave. With few exceptions it did not produce extreme speed.



Copmanthorpe Performer.

Two-year-old Hackney stallion, champion, Highland Society's Show, 1906. Owned by Arthur Hall, Wilberfoss, England.

For this reason the passion for speed in the light horse, at all costs, caused Morgan breeders to neglect conformation and quality, and even that stamina for continuous travel for long distances for which the Morgan was noted.

The small size of the Morgans was also a fault when market requirements were considered. The result was that Morgan mares were mated with Standard-bred stallions of other strains to get speed and increased size, and the Morgan type was

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