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Standard of Excellence for the Standard-bred or Trotting-bred Stallion.

HEAD.—Ear of medium size and pointed, tips pointing towards each other when the ears are pointed forwards; Cranium nicely rounded; Forehead broad and flat; Eye large, prominent, and docile in expression; Bones of Nose straight in front and slightly dished laterally; Nostrils firm, large, and readily dilated; Muscles of Cheek well developed, but not too bulky; Lips firm; Mouth of medium depth; Muzzle fine and tapering; Branches of Lower Jaw well spread at their angles..... 4

NECK.—Rangy, with Crest well developed, hard and whipcordy; Neck attached to Head in a graceful, angular manner, rather of the obtuse order; Clean, but not fine at the Throat; wide and muscular at the shoulder 4

WITHERS AND BACK.—Withers may be continuous with the superior border of the neck (but a depression marking the point where the neck terminates and the withers commence is preferable, unless the animal be very fat), well developed but not too broad; Back straight and rather short; Loins broad and well muscled..... 8

CROUP.—Rather long and somewhat sloping, with dock coming out high up and well clothed with hair of good quality; Tail to be carried straight and well out from the body in a graceful manner..... 4

CHEST.—Ribs long and well sprung, with well-marked angles, deep through girth; Breast moderately broad, with well-developed muscles 8

SHOULDER.—Oblique from above downwards and forwards; Blade bone well covered with muscles..... 5

ELBOW.—Well muscled and lying close to chest 2

FOREARM.—Rather long, well developed and strong; muscles well defined and extending well down the limb..... 4

KNEE.—Straight, large and strong in all directions; free from malformations..... 5

KNEE TO FOOT.—Cannon Bone rather short, broad, flat and clean, an absence of beefiness and long hair; Tendons and Ligament well defined and prominent; the limb must not be too much pinched or tied in below the knee; Skin lying close to bone and tendon; Fetlock joint strong and clean; Pasterns strong and of medium length and obliquity... 5

FOOT.—Of medium size, rather round, with strong wall of medium depth; Sole slightly concave; Frog large and well developed; Heels broad and strong and not too deep; must not turn the toes either inwards or outwards when standing; the feet must be of equal size..... 10

HAUNCH OR UPPER THIGH.—Muscles well developed, deep through ham, quarters broad and strong 4

STIFLE.—Strong, well muscled and compact. GASKIN OR LOWER THIGH.—Muscles prominent, hard, and extending well down the limb; Hamstring prominent and whipcordy 4

HOCK.—Large, strong and angular in all directions; all parts well developed, an absence of coarseness, puffiness and malformations; Point well developed: Posterior Border straight 5

HOCK TO FOOT.—Cannon Bone rather short, broader and flatter than front one; an absence of beefiness and long hair; Tendons and Ligament well defined and prominent; the limb should not have a pinched or tied-in appearance below the hock; Skin lying close to bone and tendon; Fetlock joint large and strong; Pasterns strong and of medium length and obliquity..... 5

FOOT.—Smaller and not so round as front one; Sole more concave; Frog well developed; Heels broad, strong, and not too deep; Feet must be of equal size..... 10

COLOR.—Bay, chestnut, brown, black, roan, gray, with reasonable modifications; reasonable white markings not objectionable..... 3

SKIN.—Soft, mellow and loose: not like parchment 4

TEMPERAMENT.—Kind, docile, prompt, energetic, not vicious..... 4

STYLE AND ACTION.—General appearance stylish and attractive; Action free and elastic; a good walker; may either trot or pace; must be perfect in whichever gait he takes; must not paddle nor roll his front feet; may go wide behind to a limited extent, but must not go close enough to interfere; must go level, without hitting himself in any place, and be able to go fast and show powers of endurance..... 15

WEIGHT.—Say 950 to 1,200 lbs..... 3

HEIGHT.—Say 15½ to 16½ hands..... 3

SYMMETRY.—Well proportioned and graceful in all points 8

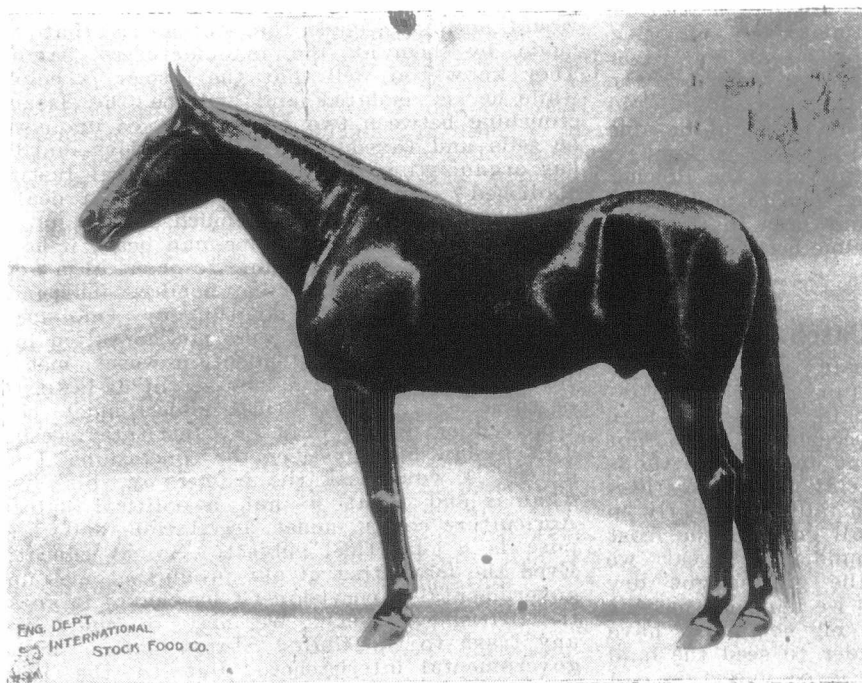
Perfection..... 130

The trotting- or pacing-bred mare or gelding

(not necessarily Standard-bred) should be of the same general type as the stallion, but not so masculine in appearance; the head, neck, withers and general physiognomy being the points which contribute to the more effeminate appearance. The neck should be more delicate and cleaner cut; the crest not so highly developed; the withers more pronounced and not so thick at the upper part, and there should be a line of demarkation between the neck and the withers. The general physiognomy should be milder, more gentle, and less impetuous. "WHIP."

The Stallion Business.

At the present time abundant opportunities are being offered to private individuals or companies (syndicates) of farmers to become possessed of good draft and light stallions. The amount of money involved in the investment, and the scanty encouragement received from one's neighbors, often deters a farmer from investing in a first-class horse. Collections of stud fees are hard to make, people do not return mares regularly during the season, and often abuse the mares and thus militate against their chances of raising living foals. The company system in many cases works well. For example, we cite the Bradwardine Stock Company, which owns the Clydesdale Montauk. One of the essentials to be observed in starting a syndicate is to have one or two good judges in the company of the class of stallion required, and send them to select a horse. The other way of bringing a stallion to a district and then picking up the company does



DIRECTUM, 2,054.
The champion four-year-old trotter of the world, also champion trotting stallion of the world for seven years. (See "Gossip.")

not give the syndicate any selection: on the other hand, all the probable members get a chance to see the stallion. In any case, the syndicate method opens the way for one man of the outfit to make a pull at the expense of his brother (!) farmers. The ideal way is undoubtedly private ownership and the avoidance of travelling of the stallion. Fees are hard to fix; about \$1.00 for every hundred invested will be found to be not very far astray. One difficult point of the company system is to get a reliable person to take care of the stallion. The Bradwardine people have hitherto had one member of the company look after the horse and do the collecting, for which he was paid \$200 a year. In the company system a higher price is always paid for the stallion than by a private person. A company can only be successful if made up of farmers who are business men of unquestioned financial standing, and whose opinions carry weight in the community in which they live. An aggregation of such men owning a good sure horse will be able to command such patronage as to make the venture a profitable one. The stallion-patronizing community cannot expect to get the services of a good stallion, whose colts will sell well, for nothing. Five dollars difference in stallion fees between a mongrel and a well-bred, well-built stallion often means a difference of fifty to one hundred dollars or more in favor of the progeny of the well-bred horse at maturity, yet both colts cost the same to raise to the selling or working age. The motto of all breeders should be, "The best is none too good!"

Preparing Stallions for the Stud Season.

A majority of stallions used in the stud spend the greater portion of the year in comparative or complete idleness, and this is especially the case during the winter months. As the reproductive powers of any animal are largely influenced by his general health and condition, it is a matter of importance that stock horses that have been used as stated should be got into condition for the stud season. To do this properly takes time and attention. Judging from appearances, we are led to the opinion that many caretakers consider it necessary to have the animal very fat. This is a mistake. It is a recognized fact among those who pay particular attention to such points that very fat animals, either male or female, are not so potent as those in moderate condition. Breeding animals should be neither very fat nor very lean. As the recognized stud season commences on the first of May, there is now only two and one-half months in which to prepare the stallions. We think it unfortunate that the season should be practically limited to May and June. If the season could be extended to twice that length, there would doubtless be a much larger percentage of fertile services. But custom and convenience demand the limited season, and frequently a sire is bred to 100 or more mares during the two months, and to several of these twice or oftener. If we recognize what has been already stated, that a horse's potency depends upon his general health and constitution, we must also recognize that he should be in the pink of condition in order to enable his generative organs to perform with reasonable satisfaction the excessive duties required. In order to fit him for his work, we suggest the following treatment: Groom thoroughly twice daily. Feed good hay and oats, with a carrot or two or a turnip once daily; a feed of bran with a little linseed meal dampened with warm water twice weekly. He should get all the pure water he will drink. Exercise him regularly either in harness or on leading rein. If he has had no exercise during the winter, he should get little at first, say two miles walking exercise the first day or two and the distance gradually increased until ten to twelve miles daily is given. If a horse of the lighter breeds, the pace may also be increased, but if a draft horse it is not wise to go faster than a walk. Care should be taken to not tire him, but give sufficient exercise to develop and harden the muscles, which will also increase the activity of the digestive and respiratory organs. The quantity of food given should be in proportion to the amount of work performed. If, after having gradually increased his work until the maximum is reached, and having also attended well to the grooming, his coat is not shedding properly, it is good practice to cover him well with blankets some nice warm day and exercise him until he perspires freely; then rub him briskly until he is dry. Repeat this if necessary in two or three days, and it will be found that he will begin to shed. Keep the general treatment up daily (Sundays excepted, when the exercise should be dispensed with, as he requires one day's rest in the week), and by the time he is required to go on the route he will be in good condition. If he is standing in his own stable instead of going on the road, the daily exercise should be continued. Avoid giving medicine either to get him in condition or to cause him to perform the functions of a sire during the season. As with other animals, medicines should not be given except in cases where there is disease. If he should refuse to serve, let him have a few days' rest, and then do not overtax his generative powers. There are certain drugs that will increase venereal appetite and cause him to serve, but the service under such circumstances will be unfruitful, will not increase the revenue, and will give the horse the reputation of impotency. It is better to breed to a limited number of mares and produce a large percentage of foals than to breed to a large number and have the percentage small. "WHIP."

Two striking features proposed for the St. Louis World's Fair in 1903 will be a model town or city and a model farm connected by a model highway.