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and strong, croup strong, well muscled and of medium obliquity; haunch and gaskin well muscled; his neck of fair length, strong and muscular, with well-developed crest; head of medium size, neatly attached to neck, and well carried. He should be of the blocky type, and stylish. The greater weight we can get, so long as he retains the quality, the better. Notwithstanding the opinions often expressed, that there is a distinctive difference between the two breeds, we contend that there are coarse, beefy-legged, common individuals of each breed; that the desirable characteristics of each breed are identical; that the producers of each are aiming to produce the same type, and that a typical animal of either breed is identical with that of the other. By carefully selecting sires of these breeds our draft horse has been produced, and can be improved.

The various Provinces and Territories of our Dominion are using sires of these breeds to produce draft horses, and the results are, in most sections, more satisfactory than where other draft sires, viz., Percheron, Suffolk, French or German drafts are used. In cases where weight of body and bone without long hair on the legs is desired, the last named sires can be used with success.

CARRIAGE HORSES.—Another class of horses largely produced in Canada is the carriage or heavy-harness horse. As with Clydes and Shires, the fashion has materially changed in the last two decades. Formerly a horse of fair size, say 15½ to 16 hands, of good conformation, stylish in appearance, and of good quality, would win in good company, provided he looked well when in action and could move at a seven or eight mile an hour gait. At present, horses of this class must have the characteristics mentioned, but may be smaller (according to conditions for class), and he must have excessive flash action, both fore and rear, and the faster he can go the better, so long as he retains the quality of action. He must go high, whether jogging or going fast. These qualities are all required in the modern heavy harness horse to enable him to win. The Hackney and the French Coach are the most typical of this class, especially as regards action. The demand for this excessive action was caused by the introduction of the Hackney (an English production) into this country. The great majority of the carriage horses bred in Canada are not pure-bred. They are the produce of mares of fair quality and action by sires of different breeds, as the Hackney, French or German Coach, Cleveland Bay, Standard-bred and Thoroughbred. When the mare is rather hot blooded, and the production of action is the prime consideration, the Hackney is usually selected as a sire. Where the breeder is looking for size at the expense, to a certain extent, of action, he selects one of the larger sires, usually called coach horses, as the German or French Coach, or the Cleveland Bay. While action is in most cases the first characteristic, we must not sacrifice quality. When we can produce fair size, with extreme quality and action, we will have reached our ideal in heavy harness horse breeding.

SADDLERS AND HUNTERS.—Another class of which Canadians have just reason to be proud is the saddle horse and hunter. The importation into the Dominion of the English Thoroughbred is responsible for the production of this attractive, useful and valuable animal. There are few individuals of this class that have distinguished themselves in the show-ring, on the road or in the hunting field who have not Thoroughbred blood close up; either sire or dam, in most cases, being registered or eligible for registration in the Thoroughbred Studbook. While half or three-quarter breeds excel in the saddle, this is not all they are useful for. They make excellent harness horses, and are probably the best combination horses produced. They have not the necessary speed to win in the road class, nor the action to win in the carriage class, but as serviceable horses for either light or heavy harness, where neither excessive speed nor excessive action is demanded, they probably cannot be excelled. Ontario, especially, has produced and is producing saddlers and hunters of high class. A large percentage of the winners in the best exhibitions of the continent are Canadian-bred, as are also many of the best performers in the hunting field, while many half breeds are used with much satisfaction and pleasure for both harness and saddle work, where owners cannot afford to keep both classes. The horse that is essentially saddle-bred gives greater satisfaction in harness than the harness-bred animal does in the saddle.

STANDARD-BREDS.—This class is an American production, and has been bred for generations with the sole idea of producing extreme speed at the trotting or pacing gait. Mostly if not quite all the horses that have won distinction in harness racing, trace on both sire and dam's side to the Thoroughbred. Only a small percentage of those produced have sufficient speed for racing purposes, and, unfortunately, many of the class that are not fast enough to race are too small for general roadwork, and hence have

no great market value. Horses eligible for registration in the Standard-bred Studbook are of various breedings, and probably should be spoken of as a class rather than as a breed. They have not attained sufficient individuality to render them prepotent or capable of transmitting to their progeny with reasonable certainty their own characteristics of gait and speed. The breeding of Standard-breds with the idea of producing race horses is the province of the rich man. The man of ordinary means who undertakes it will, in all probability, meet with financial disaster. Those who observe the prizewinners in the best exhibi-

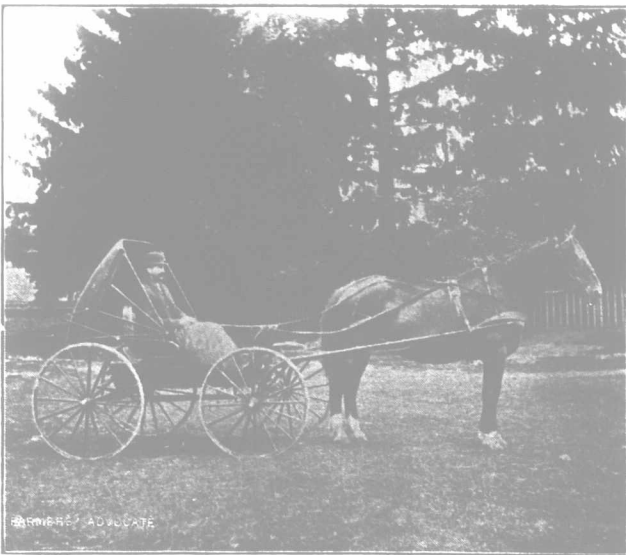


G. C. Creelman, B. S. A.

Newly appointed President of the Ontario Agricultural College.

tions will notice that it is not uncommon for horses of this breeding to win in the heavy harness classes or as high actors, and this lends support to those who state that the Standard-bred is the best carriage horse and actor produced. The majority of winners in these classes are stags (horses that have been left entire until adulthood). When we consider the very large number of Standard-breds produced, and note the few which excel as actors, we are forced to the conclusion that, while an occasional individual makes a heavy harness horse of high quality, the percentage of such is so small that it would doubtless be disastrous to attempt, as a business, to produce this class by breeding Standard-breds.

Horse-breeding in Canada, and, in fact, in all countries, has proved that in order to be successful sires of pure breeding must be used. Where



Old Royal, Aged 32 Years.

Sired by Royal George. Property of Geo. Henderson, Guelph, Ont.

pure-bred mares can also be procured, no question as to the breed of sires can arise, but when the mare, though probably typical of a class, is of mixed breeding, the selection of a sire to produce a colt of a certain class must to a marked degree depend upon her individuality and characteristics.

Improvement in horse breeding has been marked of late years in all Provinces and Territories of the Dominion. To some considerable extent in the N.-W. Territories and B. C. the native broncho is still bred, but efforts are being made to improve even this class by the use of improved and pure-bred sires.

"WHIP."

Old Royal: An Aged Horse.

The engraving on this page represents a horse that is 32 years old past, whose owner, Mr. Geo. Henderson, Guelph, writes: He was broken in by myself when a boy, and has had very few drivers but myself. Some of your readers will no doubt think he has done little work, but I honestly think there is not a horse on top of the earth that has plowed more furrows than Old Royal (I say plowed, for we were taught to plow, not root), and right good he was at it. He got the work without the abuse—the way all horses should be treated. His breeding did not amount to much. His sire was Royal George; dam, a mongrel. He was bred by Mr. Fulton, and bought by my father, Thos. Henderson.

STOCK.

The Breeding of Sheep.

That there is room in Canada for an immense development of the sheep-raising industry will readily be admitted. In this country we are almost entirely free from the ravages of those diseases which interfere so seriously with the profits of the sheep grower in some other lands. Then, too, we grow in abundance nearly all the foods best suited for feeding sheep. We have excellent pastures in summer, and with rape and turnips there is no lack of succulent food for fall and winter. Where clover hay and pea straw are not available, some other suitable roughage can usually be found. Oats and bran are everywhere convenient grain feeds, while peas and beans may also be provided in many localities. Unfortunately, too, we have in nearly all parts of Canada an abundance of weeds, which may partially be kept in check by maintaining large flocks of sheep. It is said that 85 per cent. of our common weeds are readily eaten by sheep, and consequently, we find, as a general rule, that a sheep farm is a clean farm.

Sheep-breeders, like all other live-stock growers, should start out with some definite aim in view. In Canada this will doubtless be the production of mutton for the home and foreign markets, with wool-growing merely as a side line. The breed chosen should be one adapted to the purpose in view, as well as one for which the farmer has a liking. In addition to this, it must be a breed suited to the conditions of soil and climate prevailing in the locality. As a general rule the heavier breeds do best on somewhat low lying or level land, while the lighter breeds prefer upland or even mountainous country. These characteristics are largely due to the nature of the soil in the district where each breed originated, as has been shown by Mr. Primrose McConnell, in his excellent work on agricultural geology. If a pure-bred flock is to be kept, the farmer should choose a popular breed, or one gaining in popularity, in order to be reasonably sure of a demand for his stock. Whether the flock be pure-bred or grade, a knowledge of the anatomy of the sheep, and of the methods of treating common disorders of sheep, will prove of decided value to the owner.

In starting a flock only healthy, robust ewes should be selected, and all of them should be of the same type. They should be mated with a first-class ram of similar type, and one of the same breed as the ewe flock, unless the farmer is crossing for some special purpose and does not intend to retain the progeny for breeding. Each year the ewes should be carefully weeded out, only the best being retained; too many Canadian farmers in the past have followed exactly the opposite course, allowing buyers to pick out the best specimens and retaining only the cull females for breeding. By following the system of culling closely, a high degree of uniformity will in a few years be established in the flock. Every farmer knows that the presence of a few culls in a lot of animals always proves an obstacle to a sale at a remunerative price; therefore, great pains should be taken to have the flock of uniformly good quality.

Good, comfortable, roomy sheds or stabling for the cold and stormy weather are necessary. These need not be expensive, but should be well ventilated, free from drafts, and situated on dry ground. A large open yard, apart from that occupied by other animals, should be attached to their houses in every case, to allow exercise. Too much confinement in over-warm, ily-ventilated or drafted stables is fatal to success with sheep. On the other hand, comfortable quarters, regular and liberal feeding, plenty of pure water and access to a sufficiency of salt, will go far to ensure their successful wintering, and a strong crop of lambs in the spring. Careful attention must be given at lambing time, but at other seasons comparatively little time need be spent in looking after the flock. Indeed, sheep require less costly buildings and equipment, and less labor in caring for them than almost any other class of live stock.

Ottawa.

W. A. CLEMONS.