

practice of starving before killing, being both beneficial and economical, ought to be fully understood by poulterers.

(To be continued.)

AN INCUBATOR AND BROODER HOUSE.

The illustration shows an incubator house (at the left) in which incubators are operated, and in which a stove for heating water is arranged, from which, if preferred, pipes may extend to the brooder-room for warming the brooders. The brooder rooms are in the shape of the shed portion with large windows in front and small covered runs extending out beyond the windows and below them, glass being used to protect against cold and to admit warmth and light. A large yard is also attached. The building at the right may be used as a feed and store house or for the occupancy of the attendant. The building may be of any preferred size.

S. J. ANDRES.

The Horse.

HORSE BREEDING

At the banquet given by the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, a short account of which appeared in last week's issue, the Hon. Mr. Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, gave a most practical and thoughtful address on horse breeding and the conditions affecting it in Canada. We are sorry that we have not been able to obtain a verbatim report of his address in order that our readers might have the full benefit of it, and have only the gist of it taken from a few notes made hurriedly.

One fact that Mr. Fisher endeavored to impress upon audience was the very bright outlook at the present time for horse breeding carried on on intelligent and systematic lines.

The day of the horse is not past as some seem to think. He is as much in evidence to-day as he ever was, and in fact, in several respects, occupies a more important position than for several years back. Recent wars and more particularly that in South Africa, have shown that the horse is a more necessary factor than ever before in modern warfare. Canada has already experienced a little of this new movement and orders have been received for horses from the British War Department. This

demand is likely to increase in the near future and to create a very large market for cavalry and artillery horses.

The farmer is at the basis of horse breeding as well as other lines of breeding and, if Canada is to become a great horse-breeding country, everything possible must be done to educate the farmer in proper methods of breeding. There is no animal kept on the farm in which the science of breeding is so necessary as in producing the horse.

A fine horse is an example of breeding carried to its highest perfection. While farmers have types of other animals to breed up to, they have less of a distinct type in the horse. This may be due to the horse being a more complicated type. There has in the past been more indiscriminate breeding of horses than of any other animal. There has been too much changing about from one breed to another. We have some good breeders in Canada who have made a good name for Canadian horses, but there are too many who are working along haphazard lines producing no definite or distinct type.

To illustrate this Mr. Fisher referred to the indiscriminate breeding followed in Quebec of late years, and which had been the means of practically extinguishing the old reliable Quebec horse. The same thing had happened in the State of Vermont, where changeable breeding methods had almost wiped out the old Morgan horse for which that State was noted.

Success in horse breeding can only be obtained by breeding along definite and distinct lines, and not by changing from one type to another. Nothing can be accomplished by continually changing the line of breeding. It takes time to reach perfection. Having decided upon a line of breeding stick to it. If one man in a neighborhood is breeding successfully along one line, his neighbors should follow in the same line. By such a method districts would become noted for producing certain types of horses, and in this way would attract buyers of these types. One of the difficulties which the horse buyer in Canada has to-day is that there is no special line of breeding carried on in any one locality, and consequently he has to cover a lot of ground and travel long distances to get what he wants. This could be overcome by farmers in certain districts co-operating and arranging to breed along the same line.

In closing his address Mr. Fisher drew attention to the fact that very few of the young men in Ca-