

spindles, running in tubular steel sheaths, the connections being made with universal joints which carry steel joint cogs turned from solid bar steel, and the whole wonderfully true and free running at any angle required. The cutter, which is of an improved pattern, fits into the shaft with a bayonet socket, and has a screw tension device which can be regulated with the fingers, and gives a very fine adjustment. The bracket carrying the driving gear can be fitted to a wooden post, and a boy can drive the machine with little effort. At a trial held this week under the supervision of Mr. La Chance, the London manager of the company, a fairly heavily-fleeced Hampshire Down sheep was operated on; the machine did good work, the shearing being done quickly and cleanly, showing close, even cutting, and the skin free from the red marks so often observed after shearing. By the substitution of a pulley in place of the ordinary handle, the machine can be adapted for power. The company issue an illustrated catalogue, which gives full particulars, and will be supplied by them on application.

The Horse.

DRAUGHT HORSE BREEDING.

By James Mitchell, Goderich.

Notwithstanding the advent and increasing use of electricity as a motive-power, there is, and will be for many years to come, a place for the horse which no mere machine can fill. Especially is this true of the draught or heavy horse, and, therefore, any effort or information that will help in the production of the best class of draught horses is in the interest of the farmers and breeders, who constitute more than three-fourths of the people of Canada.

For years Canada had won a name on this continent for its draught horses, and, thousands were annually shipped at good

prices to the American cities for heavy draught purposes, and to those markets created by the development of the Western States for breeding purposes. This continued up to a few years ago, when there seemed to be a superabundance of horses, and prices dropped to a very low figure, as a consequence of which many farmers went out of horse breeding. In recent years, however, prices have gone up, and farmers are beginning to breed again. The question is, what class of horses are the most profitable for the farmer to breed, and most worthy of encouragement for their usefulness and good qualities? In our opinion, the heavy draught is the best horse the farmer can breed, and the most profitable, everything taken into consideration. The Clyde and Shire have proved the best class of draught horses, and command the best prices. There has been some difference of opinion as to whether the Clyde horses of Scotland and the Shire horses of England are distinct breeds, or two families of the same breed, and a few words as to their origin may not be out of place here.

ORIGIN OF CLYDESDALES.

Over one hundred and fifty years ago, one of the Dukes of Hamilton purchased and imported into Lanarkshire, in Scotland, six stallions from Flanders. Between 1715 and 1720 John Paterson, a farmer of Lochlyock, in the parish of Carmichael, Scotland, brought from England a Flemish stallion, which so greatly improved the breed of horses in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire as to have made them noted all over Scotland. The Lochlyock mares were famous during the latter half of the eighteenth and the first two decades of the last century.

It is nearly fifty years since Lawrence Drew purchased three geldings in England of a type which he considered bore all the points of a good draught horse, as exhibited in the very best Clydesdales. Wherever these horses were shown at the great agricultural fairs in Scotland they were never beaten. Then he bought the celebrated