

should be kept in comfortable quarters, and fed liberally on good hay, grain and roots, and also bran if obtainable, and with plenty of regular daily out door exercise the colt will develop rapidly and be farther advanced at one year old than the average colts of the country are at two years old. Then, with good grass through the following summer and reasonably good feed and care during the following winter, the stamp and quality of the horse is pretty well assured, and with ordinary good care and attention and properly broken, the average horse so raised will sell for from fifty to a hundred per cent. more than the average horse of the country. It is much more profitable to raise and feed one horse and sell him for \$150.00 or \$200.00 at five years old than to raise and feed two horses and sell them for the same money.

"Many are the varieties of horses that might be raised, but for the present, at least, this company will endeavor, with the concurrence and support of the farmers of the district, to maintain the use of Clydesdale, thoroughbred and hackney sires. So far as they are aware, no horse has yet produced better stock for the home demand and for export drafters than the good, purebred Clydesdale sire, when bred to good roomy mares and their offspring properly raised. This, it would appear, is the horse for the Canadian farmer to breed to for draught purposes.

"As to the English thoroughbred, he is the foundation stock from which are evolved all the various styles and types of the carriage, saddle and road horses of the world; so that for foundation stock for the production of carriage, saddle or driving horses there is none so prepotent and useful as the thoroughbred, and it should be a great boon to the farmers of Russell to have this opportunity of laying a foundation by the use of these sires, which, if intelligently taken advantage of, will fix the type for carriage and saddle horses among them for generations to come. Farmers having mares of good fair size with good breeding in them, such as that of the trotting stock or partly bred French-Canadian mares of fairly good conformity, bred to these horses will lay the right foundation for the production of the kind of horses that the market demands. The steady aim, however, should be to get size and quality. Then by following on this product with the hackney you get the quality, size and action which give the high-priced street and park horse that is so much in demand. Those who prefer it might continue breeding to the thoroughbred and produce the large sized hunter, which is equal in demand and at equally good prices. This line of breeding is somewhat on the line of the more expert horseman."

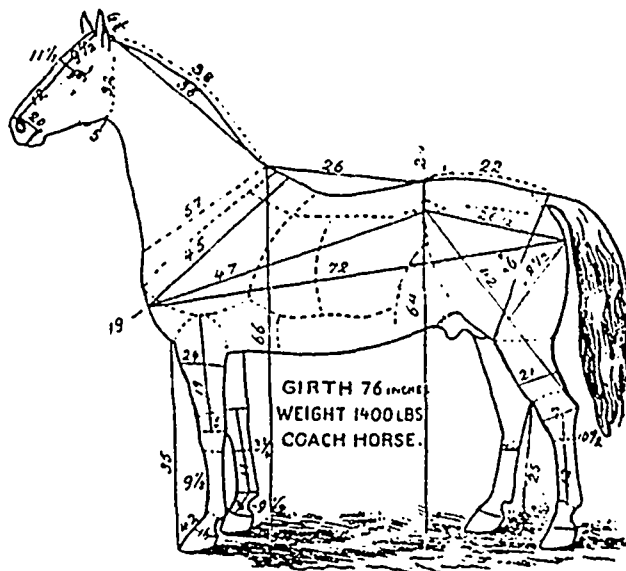
### Continuity in Horse Breeding

One of the great difficulties in raising horses is to get farmers to stick to a certain type of horse till they reach the top and which is bound to bring a paying price if faltered long enough. This can only be accomplished by careful breeding. The law of continuity holds good in horse-breeding as well as in any other line of breeding. For the farmer to get into a good line of cattle of either the beef or dairy types he must select some breed or type for which he has a liking or a preference, and stick right to that breed till he makes a success of the business. To jump around from one line of breeding to another without any definite plan or system in view is only to court failure and become disgusted with the whole business in a very short while. One of the things that the farmer of this country is lacking in regard to breeding, more particularly of horses and cattle, is not having some definite plan before him and following that plan to its ultimate conclusions.

While this line of reasoning is applicable to many lines of breeding in this country, it applies to none more forcibly than to horse breeding. About the only definite line many of our farmers have followed during the past few years with anything like continuity has been the breeding of "scrub" horses. To such an extent has this been carried on that in some sections it is very difficult to find anything else

than this inferior animal, and for which there is practically no market to-day, and not likely to be a profitable one.

In following a definite line in breeding, of course it is essential to start right. The first consideration is to select one of the types of horses for which there is now a good



Model for American Coach Horse, as published in Iowa State Agricultural Report, 1896. The figures represent inches.

demand on the market. The kinds of horses for which there is a good demand to-day are the draft, coach and hunter horses, and the horse suitable for cavalry purposes in the European armies. The farmer will have to use his own judgment as to the type of horse he will breed. As far as our judgment goes we think the average farmer, who has no special liking for or has not had much experience in breeding light horses, will do better to confine his efforts to breeding draft horses. These latter do not require as much training in preparing them for market as the hunter and coach horses. What is important, however, is for the farmer to choose the line of breeding which he will follow by a wise selection of the best types of animals of this class, both mares and stallions, and stick right to this special line, when success will be sure to follow. A good motto for all lines of breeding is to start right, and not deviate from the path marked out till success is assured.

### A Horse Improvement Scheme

A greatly increased interest has been aroused in horse-breeding in this country during the past year. For several years back horse breeding has been a kind of "drug," and there has been very little activity shown regarding it on the part of the average Ontario farmer. But a change seems to be coming over the country in this particular and more attention is now being given to the raising of horses. But what is most gratifying about this renewed interest is the evident desire to start out on right lines and breed only the best quality of horses and the kinds for which there is a good demand both in this country and elsewhere.

Realizing the importance of the Canadian farmer raising only first-class live stock of all kinds and the greatly improved demand there is at the present time for first-class draft, coach and hunting horses, several gentlemen in Eastern Ontario interested in the welfare of the farmers of that section, prominent among whom is Mr. W. C. Edwards, M. P., Rockland, Ont., who, we understand, is the chief promoter of the scheme, have formed what is known as the Russell and District Stock Improvement Co., with but one object in view, that of improving the live stock of the Russell County district.

The scheme is outlined in a neat prospectus just issued by the company as follows:

"The five gentlemen composing the company take the risk of advancing the money to buy the horses and com-