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say, are especially for the dealer, or the gentleman of means who has time to prepare his horses for exhibition or pleasure.

In the heavy-draft classes, the animal must be a good type of some of the draft breeds, as the Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron, Suffolk, etc., and he must be not less than a certain weight, say 1,600 pounds. Many prize lists state what the weight shall be.

The agricultural horse is one of the same type and general characteristics as the heavy draft, but not as heavy—say 1,400 to 1,600 pounds.

The general-purpose horse is hard to describe, and some think should not be recognized by agricultural societies. If we give a class for him, he should be a strong, active fellow, with fair action and ambition, not one of the draft type that is too small for the agricultural class, rather a blocky, clean-limbed fellow of the heavy carriage or heavy saddle type, one that has not sufficient style or action for either of these classes, one with sufficient size to give fair service to a loaded wagon, a plow or other farm implement, and sufficient style and action to not look too much out of place to a carriage or buggy or under saddle.

There are more mistakes made in the classification in the lighter classes, viz., carriage, road and saddle, than in the heavier classes. Of course, when an animal is of pure breed there should be no difficulty, but carriage, roadster and saddle horses are usually of composite breeding, and especially with the first two classes the classification often depends more upon action than conformation.

The carriage horse should be a stylish, attractive fellow of fair size, say 15 to 16½ hands, and symmetrical (many think that size distinguishes between the carriage and roadster, but this is a mistake). On general principles, he should have more substance and muscular development than the roadster. Still, we often see a horse whose appearance while standing will admit of him being placed in either class, and we must see him move in order to classify him. He must have style and attractive appearance whether standing or in motion, must hold head and tail well, and should drive without check-rein or martingale. His action, both fore and rear, should be high, straight and graceful, neither paddling nor rolling in front, nor going wide behind. This high and attractive action should be shown whether going slow or fast, and the faster he can go the better, so long as he maintains the quality of action. He must not pace. The extreme action demanded in the modern carriage horse is congenial in the Hackney, but can be developed in many trotting-bred and coach horses.

Roadsters, like carriage horses, are of different sizes, and often of mixed breeding. A roadster should be of fair size and substance, not necessarily as stylish and attractive as the carriage horse, but there should be an absence of plainness and coarseness. He should be able to go fast, not necessarily fast enough to race, but should have sufficient substance and speed to draw two men in a buggy at a ten-mile-an-hour gait and keep it up for several hours, and should be able to show at least a three-minute clip if asked to. While the trotting gait is the most perfect road gait, the pace is quite allowable. He must not require boots or weights. He should go straight in front and is allowed to go reasonably wide behind, although this is not preferred to closer action.

Saddle horses are usually the produce of the Thoroughbred stallion, out of mares of mixed breeding. The nearer they approach the general type of the Thoroughbred the better, so long as they have sufficient size and substance. He should have a fine head, rangy neck, well-marked withers, with a well-marked depression between them and the neck, rather short and strong back, strong loins, oblique shoulders and pasterns, well-developed muscles, bone clean, flat, and not too fine. In action he has not the weight and flash of the carriage horse, nor the speed of the roadster. He goes rather close to the ground, with an elastic, easy motion, whether at the walk, trot or canter.

The combination horse is hard to find. He is a mixture of the carriage and saddle horse. The aspirant for honors in this class should be of medium size. His appearance should be attractive; he should have more action than the saddler and less than the high-stepper. In some cases a horse can be taught to act higher in harness than in saddle, and this makes the ideal combination horse. He must have good manners in both saddle and harness. "WHIP."

IF YOU HAVE ANY POULTRY FOR SALE THIS FALL DON'T NEGLECT TO ADVERTISE IT. OUR "POULTRY AND EGGS" COLUMN BRINGS THE BEST RESULTS. THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED IT SAY SO. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

### Sadie Mac's Death a Loss to Breeding Interests.

As Sadie Mac, 2,061, was destined for the stud after her turf career, it is to the breeding interests that her death is the greatest loss, for, bred as she was, in the most advanced trotting lines, she could not have failed to make a reputation as a dam of fast and game performers. The addition of Miss K. L. Wilks, who owned the great mare, to the ranks of campaigning owners has been one of the most encouraging features of harness racing affairs, for she races her horses from a pure love of sport, and any race in which one of her horses is a starter will be a contest for the honor of winning, so far as her entry is concerned. Every true sportsman, and in fact all who look forward to the day when harness racing will be the great American sport, will extend sympathy to the Canadian lady whose participation in racing as a campaigning owner has been for the good of sport, in the loss of Sadie Mac, a trotter that bade fair to trot to as fast a race record as any trotter has ever taken.

A prominent Grand Circuit driver who saw the last four heats of the Charter Oak stake trotted, expresses the opinion that it was the excessive scoring before getting the word in the first heat that caused the death of Sadie Mac. The daughter of Peter the Great was a very rapid scorer, and she would naturally feel the effects of the prolonged scoring more than a horse that scored less rapidly. There should be no necessity for a field of trotters such as started in the Charter Oak to score more than five or six times at the most, and no starter should allow a lot of drivers to take advantage of him to a greater extent than that. When a starter sets out to get a field away promptly and knows how to go about it to do so, drivers realize it and govern themselves accordingly.—[Horse World.]

### The Stallion Needs Work Now.

Probably it is because stallions cost a long figure that some owners fasten them up in a box stall or high-fenced corral to cke out a lonely existence for ten months of the year, or, possibly such treatment has induced such behavior on the part of the horse as to lead his owner to believe that the animal is really dangerous. Certain it is that no good can result to the horse by such treatment. Being a live animal, with life's impulses and activities, he requires to be given plenty of opportunity to indulge his natural inclination for exercise. And not only so, but the more active work he does the better fitted he is to fulfill his duties as a sire. Draft stallions, if anything, should be possessed of seasoned muscles and an inherent inclination to lean into the collar, and these hard muscles and natural bent for work must be developed or in succeeding generations they will disappear for want of being employed.

Against the policy of working stallions it is always urged that they give so much trouble and are hard to break, but when considered seriously, we fail to see that if plenty of the "black snake" is used and the work of breaking deliberately followed, as with geldings, that there is much extra bother with a working stallion than with a gelding or mare. They have to be broken and educated, but when that is well done the stallion is very little annoyance, and, besides, he needs the work for his health, and the company of other horses to prevent his disposition becoming bad.

### Mud Fever.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have just bought a mare troubled with itchy legs, as described by J. K. H. in August 31st issue of the "Farmer's Advocate." I did not find out what was the matter till I got her home; then, finding her so uneasy in the stable, I made enquiries, and was told that she has the "mud fever," another said "scratches." Inside her hind legs are streaks of new hair of lighter color, as though she had had sores, made by some liquid running down. Her hocks were swollen and in her fetlock was thick scurf, almost scab. Since finding this out, a week since, we have washed her legs down with warm water and "Life Buoy" soap, then dried them, and now the swelling has gone down and her fetlocks and legs are almost clean and clear. I have given her about four ounces of ground oil cake in some boiled oats three times during the week, and she is looking a lot better. She has been working in a lumber camp. I don't think she is what would be called "beefy-legged," neither has she coarse or wavy hair. My treatment seems to be right. Do you think so, and do you think it will permanently cure her? In all other points she seems well and hearty, and eats and drinks, and lies down well. J. G. S.

Ans.—Judging from the result, according to the statement of the case, the treatment has been sufficient in this instance. Whether the cure will be permanent only time can prove.

## STOCK.

### The Western Fair.

The Western Fair at London, only second in importance of Ontario autumn exhibitions, came off successfully on the dates Sept. 8th to 16th, being well attended by a happy and prosperous concourse of people from the many fine farming counties of the western portion of this favored Province, and a goodly number of visitors from greater distances. The London fair grounds, though not large, are clean, bright and pleasant, and visitors always enjoy an outing here when the weather proves favorable, as fortunately it did on this occasion. There was little to complain of in the management this year, though the opinion yet prevails that, with a more vigorous and enterprising executive, the interest and influence of the exhibition might be greatly extended and enhanced, for there are certainly in this rich and prosperous section of the Province all the requirements to sustain a really first-class exhibition. One thing that is essential to this is more money, in order to justify more liberal prize offerings, which would attract a larger number of exhibitors from a distance, as stockmen claim the prizes held out here scarcely pay expenses, even in the case of those who are fairly successful in winning. What is evidently required is a leading spirit or two with a genius for financial management, the ability to enthuse the business men of the city, and to raise the "wind."

The live stock, which is always the most interesting and popular feature of such a show, was, as usual, not large, but of high-class quality, the only lack being, in most classes, insufficient competition to excite enthusiasm. It is quite too quiet. In the horse department there was a considerable improvement in this regard, many classes being well filled, while in the other departments, as a rule, there was a decided dearth in competition, though the character of the exhibits was first-class. The holding of the Ottawa exhibition in the east end of the Province on the same dates accounts for this to some extent, but only partially so, as there was stock enough at Toronto to make two very good displays if nearly evenly divided.

### CATTLE.

In most of the classes of cattle competition was limited to two or three exhibitors, the owners of the herds at Toronto having agreed to split, in order to divide the prize money, the Watt Shorthorn herd having gone over to a circuit of the States where more money is hung up in prizes.

SHORTHORNS were shown principally by Jas. A. Crerar, Shakespeare, and Harry Smith, Exeter, with limited entries by Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton; H. J. Davis, Woodstock; E. C. Attrill, Goderich; James Snell, Clinton, and A. J. Watson, Castlederg, and the class was capably judged by John Isaac, Markham, and John Davidson, Ashburn.

In aged bulls the contest was between Harry Smith's Gold Drop, looking better than at Toronto, where he was slightly lame, and James Snell's Scottish Peer (imp.), both blocky, thick-fleshed bulls of true Scotch type, which were placed in the order named. In the two-year-old section Capt. Robson introduced a new candidate for premier honors in the handsome and substantial Hot Scotch, a rich roan of fine type and character, smooth and symmetrical, carrying off the championship ribbon—a trick he promises to attempt in stronger company as occasion offers in future years. Two excellent yearling bulls were found in Crerar's red Scottish Prince, a big, good son of the first-prize cow in Toronto two years ago, Gem of Ballechin (imp.); and H. J. Davis' newly-imported Deeside Chief, a year old in April last, a smooth, straight bull of fine character and quality, a son of the W. S. Married King Victor. This youngster, having lately come out of quarantine, is not in show condition, but has the make-up of one that may win in good company some day, but had to take second place here, while Attrill's straight and typical roan, Blythesome Ruler, out of Imp. Missie 159th, also in moderate condition, made a good third. Crerar had the field in aged cows and three-year-olds, of which he showed right good ones, and had also the first-prize two-year-old heifer in Gem of Ballechin 3rd, who won the female sweepstakes, followed in her class by Watson's Leda Van Alan and Attrill's Lady Dorothy 41st. A right good ring of half dozen yearling heifers competed, in which Harry Smith captured first honors, Crerar second, and Attrill third. In a good class of heifer calves the rating of the entries was Smith first and second, and Attrill third. For four calves it was Smith first, Watson second. For best graded herd bull and four females, Crerar was the winner, and the same exhibitor secured the female sweepstakes honors with the two-year-old heifer, Gem of Ballechin 3rd.

HEREFORDS were well shown by H. D. Smith, Compton, Que.; J. A. Govenlock, Forest, and T. Skippen, Hyde Park, Smith winning first