

nicely rounded; forehead, broad and flat; eye, full, prominent and mild; nasal bones, straight in front; nostrils, large, firm and flexible; muzzle, rather small; mouth, of medium depth; lips, compact; muscles of cheek, well developed; space between branches of lower jaw wide at angles. The general appearance of head strongly masculine.

**Neck**—Of medium length, deep and full where it joins the body; crest, well developed, well arched, broad and strong, but not so heavy as to turn to either side; the whole neck to be powerfully muscled and strongly masculine in appearance, and surmounted by a full mane of hair of good quality; the neck attached to the head in a graceful manner, well carried and not too thick at the throat.

**Withers and Back**—Withers in line with the posterior border of the neck, without a depression where the neck ceases and the withers commence, tolerably high, rather broad and well muscled; back straight and rather short; loins, broad, strong, and well muscled.

**Croup**—Rather long, well muscled, not too drooping; dock coming out rather well up, and well clothed with straight and not too coarse hair, and well carried.

**Chest**—Ribs long and well sprung, with well-marked angles; false ribs long; deep through girth; breast broad and well muscled, but not so broad as to give the fore limbs the appearance of being attached to the sides rather than underneath the body.

**Shoulder**—Moderately oblique from above downwards and forwards, and heavily muscled; an upright shoulder very objectionable.

**Forearm**—Large and strong; rather short and well clothed with prominent muscles extending well down towards the knee.

**Knee**—Straight; deep from before backwards, and wide from side to side; large and strong in all directions; not inclined to kneesprung, nor yet to calf knee.

**Knee to Foot**—Cannon bone rather short, broad, strong and flat, with an absence of beefiness; ligament and tendons well developed, and not too much tied in below the knee; skin lying close to bone and tendon; the posterior border from knee to fetlock pad to be well feathered with a moderate quantity of straight, silky hair, especially in the region of the fetlock (wavy, woolly or coarse hair very objectionable). Fetlock joint large and strong; pasterns, of medium length, and well-marked obliquity (short, upright pasterns cannot be tolerated; at the same time, it is quite possible to have too much length and obliquity).

**Foot**—Of medium size, rather round, with well-developed coronet, the wall strong and moderately deep; sole not flat; frog, well developed and strong; heels, broad and strong and not too deep. There must be an absence of any indication of hardening or thickening of the lateral cartilages. He must not turn the toes either inwards or outwards when standing; must stand straight, with feet firmly planted, not too far apart nor yet too close. The whole limb from knee to foot should be perpendicular, not deviating either inwards or outwards from above downwards. Feet must be of equal size.

**Haunch or Upper Thigh**—Strong and heavily muscled, thick through ham; quarters broad and strong.

**Stifle**—Strong, compact and well muscled; an absence of puffiness.

**Gaskin or Lower Thigh**—Muscles large and strong, and extending well down the limb; bone, large; hamstring, prominent and strong.

**Hock**—Large, strong and well developed in all directions, angular, an absence of coarseness or puffiness; point well developed, and posterior border straight; must stand with hocks well together.

**Hock to Foot**—Same general characteristics as from knee to foot; must not have a tied-in appearance below hock.

**Foot**—Smaller, narrower and more concave in sole than fore foot, otherwise the same, but should stand somewhat like a soldier at attention, with heels slightly turned inwards and toes outwards.

**Color**—Bay, chestnut, brown, black, roan, gray, with reasonable modifications; reasonable white markings not objectionable.

**Skin**—Soft, mellow, loose; not like parchment.

**Temperament**—Energetic, docile; not nervous.

**Style and Action**—General appearance attractive; movements firm, smart and elastic; must be a good walker, all joints moving freely; knees and pasterns and hocks and pasterns well flexed, showing the soles of the feet plainly; must not roll or paddle with the fore feet, but lift them smartly from the ground, fetch them forward in a straight line and plant them firmly; must not go wide with hocks or hind feet, nor yet close enough with feet to interfere. In the trot, these movements to be carried out in a more marked manner.

**Weight**—Say, 1,800 lbs. and upwards. The heavier the better, so long as he retains the desirable quality.

**Height**—Say, 16½ to 17½ hands.

The desirable points in a mare or gelding of this breed differ from those of the stallion only in the absence of the masculine appearance noticeable in the head, neck and general physiognomy. The head lacks this appearance, which is more easily recognized than described. The neck is not so massive in general, nor the crest so highly developed, the withers not so broad, nor so heavily muscled. In temperament there is less impetuosity and more docility. The weight is usually less, and the action not so heavy.

## A Horsewoman's View of Horse-training

Mrs. Virge Steger, of Bonham, Texas, contributes the following interesting article to the Horse Show Monthly:

The period at which the horse was first brought into subjection for the use of man is lost in the mazes of antiquity, but when we remember the beautiful tribute to him in the book of Job, and the sculptured images of horses found in the ruins of the cities of the desert, we can but believe that he has been the servant of man since the day man was made master of all created things. This has been called the "horseless age," and, while the horse doubtless has powerful rivals in the different wonderful contrivances of man's ingenuity, I have no fear that anything will ever supersede the beautiful, well-bred, perfectly-trained animal that responds as nothing else can to the will and pleasure of its owner.

From my earliest childhood I have been in close association with horses, and when but a mere child broke and rode colts on the farm—and, par parenthesis, always "sidewise."

I have never had any trouble in subduing, or, as I prefer to say, educating a horse, and I have handled some vicious animals. I try to show them that I am their friend, thus gaining their love and confidence, and I never let them think for one moment that I fear them.

Every person is born with a certain amount of magnetism, which the force of will develops. That there is such a power no successful trainer of horses will deny, and the more magnetic the rider or driver, the easier for him or her to control the horse. I never use the whip, but train my horse to answer to the pull on the lines, at the same time talking to him in kindly, encouraging tones. I also think much depends on the horse-woman having good hands and flexible wrists, though this qualification is hard to define. A good rider never pulls at her horse's mouth so as to make him afraid "to go up to his bit," and should only use enough force to accomplish her design; and right here comes into prominence the part hands play in the management of horses. There is something unaccountable and not to be described about the man or woman with "good hands," and while with care and practice, they can, to a certain extent, be acquired, yet, in the highest perfection, it is a gift.

Some day take your stand on a street corner, and observe the men and women riding and driving by. How few know how to handle the horse! One of the most pitiful sights is that of an ignorant barbarian on a gaited horse. Perhaps he will urge him into a single-foot with rein hanging loose, the horse striking the gait for a few yards, then a skip, hop and jump into a lope; then the rider jerks the reins, giving a sudden shock to the sensitive mouth, and again a repetition of the performance. Haven't you seen this?

I never use the whip on my horse when he is afraid of anything. I slow him down, or, if necessary, stop him, and let him take in the situation, all the time talking in a low, soothing tone to encourage him. I already have his confidence, so he throws back his ears to listen to me, then forward to take another look at me, to him, frightful object. When I see a tendency to go forward, I urge him with a quicker, louder tone, "Go on, my boy; it will not hurt you." I have never had a horse that I have trained deliberately refuse to pass anything when I am riding or driving him—train, electric car or automobile.

I am now training a colt that was raised in town, so found her difficulties in the country. When I first began to drive her out the fields were white with opening cotton, and the novel spectacle appalled her. At first she wished to turn back; as she would turn, I would pull on the opposite rein, all the while talking to her in a quiet, gentle voice, and urging her on. Soon she made up her mind that it was nothing that would hurt her, and passed on. She is very sensible, but nervous and high-strung. Suppose I had whipped her; the next time she saw a cotton field she would have been afraid of it, and of a whipping too. I am having no trouble in training her at all, and am now teaching her to go against the bit. I never jerk her. She is tender-mouthed, and to have a horse's mouth ruined will simply spoil a good driver, and make him a puller. She is already a good saddler, and she is going to make a very fast roadster.

Let's learn to educate instead of breaking the horse. There are a very few horses that are naturally vicious, but all can be easily made so by unkind, or—what is equally unfortunate for the poor animal—unwise treatment.

That is the reason I never allow any other woman, and very few men, to handle my horses. Anybody can "make a fool" of them, but it takes art, science and patient companionship to make a gentle, kind, safe animal. Sometimes in my indignant moments I declare the horse has more sense than half the people trying to handle him.

## Work In-foal Mares.

Those new to mares in foal are often so anxious about them that they are not allowed to do any work for a month or two before foaling, and are treated as more or less of an invalid. If a mare is old or disabled, and only fit for a brood mare, let her have ease by all means, but when the in-foal mare is one of a team, long idleness before foaling disarranges the conditions of things to her disadvantage, and a long rest before foaling is quite unnecessary. If the mare is one that is driven or ridden, give her a chance, and do not hurry or bustle her about during the last month or six weeks of her carrying the foal, but she can be used quietly all the same. If she is employed for harrowing or plowing, etc., on the land, avoid giving her jerky work. This may cause premature birth, but steady employment will do her no harm whatever—indeed, have an opposite tendency, particularly if she is kept on farms where many foals are bred. If it is absolutely necessary that the mares should do much work previous to foaling, in such cases it is common for the mares to drop their foals when in the plow or harrows; or if brought in from work one evening she may have a foal by her side next morning, and, as a rule, matters go on quite satisfactorily.

We come to something quite different after the foal has arrived, for after foaling there must be complete idleness for a time. The mare must not be heated when the foal is very young, as her milk, when in that state, is bad for the foal. The foal is a frequent feeder, and the mare should be available for nursing, almost constantly, for the first month or six weeks, at least. We have known them worked two or three days after foaling, but this is very unwise, as the foal is sure to get upset, and what is gained in work will be all lost in the unprogressive condition of the foal. As in all live stock, a good start is of immense advantage to a foal, and if put well on their legs during the first few weeks, they will be better prepared to bear the mother's absence for intervals later, particularly when the haying begins, which is work that all capable mares with foals are put to. To keep a mare away from a very young foal for a great length of time results in the foal sucking an excessive quantity of milk, then indigestion and other internal complaints are generated. That is one very bad result of the mother's absence. Another is that if the intervals between feeding are too long, there is still the fact that the foal worries and frets beyond soothing when the mother is away, and this, too, has a bad effect.

## Breeding Draft Horses.

It is generally agreed by breeders of draft horses, says a writer in an English exchange, that fat is no friend of fecundity. This is more particularly the case as regards the mare, and many a real good filly which might have won honors as a matron has been ruined for breeding purposes by overfeeding. In the old days, a filly of bone, substance and action might be pulled out at the local district show. If placed in the front rank, she would be given a chance at the annual county exhibition, and if the Royal happened to be in the neighborhood, would possibly take the highest possible honors. She had always, however, to wear her harness, as well as her rosettes, and so in time was found in the brood-mare class with a good strong foal at her side. It was formerly held by many that a first-class filly should not be worked at all till she was four years old, it being thought that straining in the collar put her out of shape. This was, in many cases, done at a great sacrifice, being often the result. There is a medium to be observed in all things, however, and a filly two years old, if served after being broken to the plow, carefully tended and rested when carrying, will most likely prove a healthy breeder, and, with a strong colt foal by her side when four or five years old, draw honors more valuable to the stud than those she might have gained when spared and pampered.

In regard to the early service of fillies, this practice is now very common amongst breeders, and, if well mated, the stock, when they reach maturity, are quite as large and powerful as those from mares of an older age.

It has been said that the best results in draft-horse breeding are obtained by mating a comparatively old horse to a young mare. It would on the subject, as some "gets" by three-year-olds have been successful both in show-ring and at stud. It is notorious, however, that the best others, again, have earned renown through the fillies are the result, it will generally be found that the dam and grandam of this particular horse are from rooney, well-furnished mares.

As a rule, it is found that foal-getting is surest when the mares are in the most robust state of health and otherwise suitable, which, as a rule, taking one season with another, and allowing for differences of climate and temperature, foals are got in the last three weeks of June and the early part of July than