

while suckling the colt. In such case the mare should receive fairly generous feeding and good treatment as well as the colt, and great care should be taken not to allow the colt to suckle except when the mare is cool and in a normal condition. For the first two years particularly the colt should get careful attention, and if fed some grain it will help it materially, but the great and primary requisites are good pasturage in summer, sufficient feed, including during the winter, if possible, a portion of each or both ensilage and roots, good comfortable quarters and abundance of daily exercise. The daily full run of a good large yard or paddock is beneficial. At two, coming three, the colt may be handled and made do light work. The following spring he may do light harrowing or similar work on the farm, and his duties may be increased from that forward till he is five years old, when if properly handled throughout he should be turned off profitably to the farmer and a credit to the man who produced him.

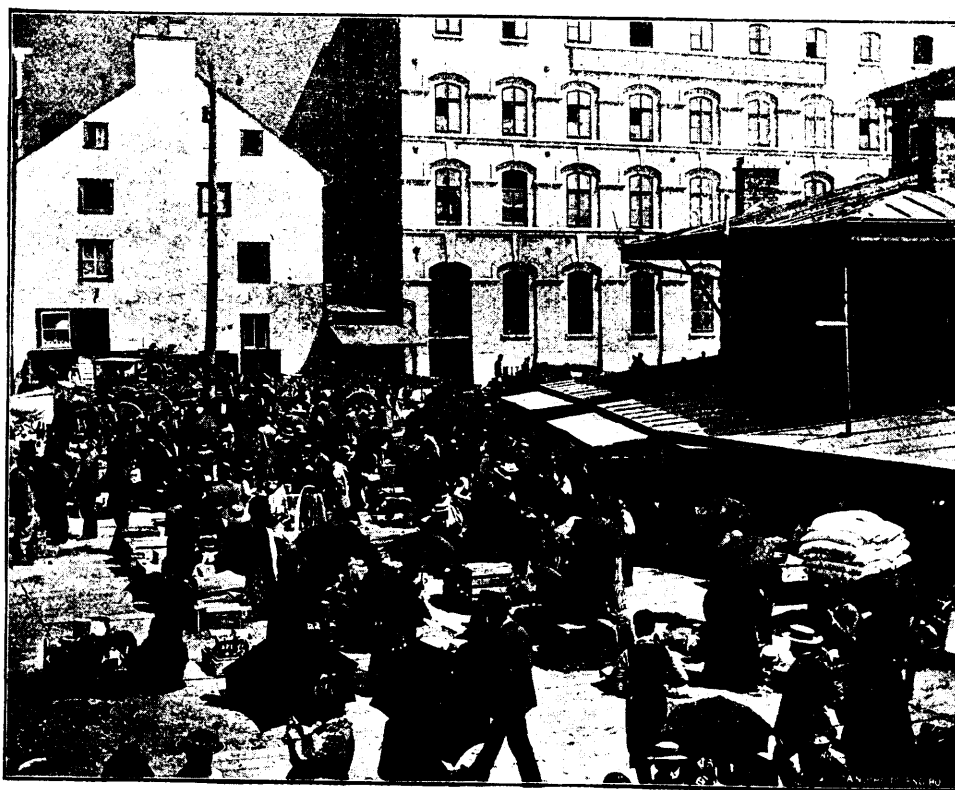
CARRIAGE AND SADDLE HORSES.

And now for the carriage and saddle horse. A much more difficult proposition, yet quite within the reach of

to produce and develop the growth of first-class horses for the saddle and carriage, but totally unqualified to fit and educate them for the market. In the saddle and carriage horse, apart from courage, action and performance, gentleness, good style and good general manners are the great requisites, so that the qualified educators of such horses are not very numerous, and when the farmer or some one of his sons is not qualified the better plan is to sell to the dealer who is an educator. Good form and good manners count for much in the value of a sound and otherwise desirable horse, and where the farmer is qualified and where it can be done without the neglect of his general farm work he should profit by his qualifications and obtain the highest market price for his horses.

THE MARKET OUTLOOK.

Now allow me to say this in conclusion. Because of the few horses produced in the United States and in Canada in the past years the supply of horses has run down to very small proportions. Good horses of all classes are exceedingly scarce. And in so far as values are concerned we are on a rapidly rising tide. If our farmers will judiciously



Quebec City Market, showing buyers and sellers.

many of our farmers who are lovers and fanciers of good horses. The first requisites after the capability of the breeder are good dams and good sires, and the dams being so far the greater number therein lies the greater difficulty. In my judgment it is quite a process of evolution which brings about the right class of mares with which to breed the saddle and carriage horse. And it is and has been my opinion for years that in the inception, at least, the large and free use of the thoroughbred sire is the only sound system, and once having fixed the type of your mares continue the use of the thoroughbred sire for the production of saddle horses and hunters, and for the production of park or carriage horses use the Hackney sire or some one of the other carriage sires according to judgment or fancy. As to the general treatment of the mare the matter of feeding and exercise applies as in the breeding of the heavy horse, but as the producer is catering to a far more critical class for the marketing of his horses, just in the same way greater skill has to be put into the breeding, growing and educating of his finished article. The production of the animal is one thing and his education is entirely another thing. There may be many of our farmers well qualified

turn their attention to horse-raising, breed the best kinds of mares they have or can obtain to the kinds of sires I have described, and do not begrudge a good fee for a really good sire, eschew forever the scrub, devote themselves to quality rather than numbers, raise their colts properly and turn them off at a marketable age, no department of farming or stock-raising will be found more profitable, and it will be profitable in degree as proper methods, skill and good judgment are applied in their production. And I think it safe to predict that if those lines are followed it will be many years before another glut occurs in the horse market. Values, however, can be knocked down again by breeding all and every kind of mare to all and every class of sire, scrubs included. The future of this great part of the farmers' industry is in their own hands. Let us hope that good judgment will prevail and that profitable prices will be maintained for many years to come.

I said in the beginning I would be short. I fear I have been too long. I can only hope that my brother farmers in Canada, who may read this article, may not be too severe in their criticism of my first and hurried attempt to write something on the subject of horse-raising.