

has been the scarcity (which still exists) of good mares with which to mate the high-priced and well bred imported horses. The live stock associations can well afford to give rather more attention to this matter of prize schedules in the lists in the future, and thus strengthen the hands of the various exhibition associations. We reiterate our opinion here, that in the cattle classes more money and prizes should be offered, that the difference in values of the prizes in each section of a class should be less marked, especially between the lower and the upper ratings, and that the group and herd prizes should be cut down to one third of their present rating. We believe it will be more to the interest of exhibitions, to the individual exhibitor and to the live stock industry as a whole, to offer five prizes in place of three prizes, and similarly in proportion in classes where competition is now keen.

As it is at present the giving of rich herd and group prizes encourages the dealer and discourages the breeder, both have their place, but the latter is the one who deserves encouragement, he being permanent, being engaged in a life work. Neither the Royal nor the Highland offer herd prizes, and while we would not suggest the elimination of these sections entirely, as such undoubtedly help the show, on the other hand, such cost too much in money and support from the smaller exhibitors. Quality is of more importance than quantity, and the more breeders that can be got to strive for that goal the better.

HORSE

Even if the colts have had heavy draft parents they can not develop into 1600 pound horses if left to rough it on straw and water.

It's impossible to develop a colt in two directions. You cannot make him a "tough" horse and a ton horse at the same time. It requires different systems of feeding.

It requires considerable discrimination to decide where the line falls between judicious outdoor exercise for colts and injurious exposure to cold and hunger.

After horses have had their growth they can endure much more cold and roughing without injury than can a growing colt.

Exercising and liberal feeding of brood mares now, means healthy active foals in the spring. Don't make the mistake of giving the mare too much kindness.

The stallioner has troubles of his own. Try to make them lighter by having the service fee ready for him when he happens around about the first of the year.

Excellent prices prevailed at the sale of the Shire stud of R. W. Hudson, Danesfield, in England a few weeks ago. The prize winning mare Danesfield Feathers by Birdsall Menestrel, topped the sale at \$2,250, while the brood mare Tatton Tapestry by Royal William 2nd brought \$1,000 and several others of various ages made between that price and \$600. The average on the 40 animals offered, eight of them being foals, was \$430.

How to Bit the Horse.

"You can never give a horse a proper mouth," writes F. M. Ware, in *Ouling Magazine*, "unless, first, you prevent him keeping his mouth open; second, you keep his tongue always under the bit, and not over it or 'lolling' out of his mouth; third, you train him to go pleasantly up to it, and to bend himself and never to be 'behind' his bit, or to pull on it, or to drive upon either rein; fourth, you keep him always 'alive on' and responsive to its slightest indications; fifth, you so balance him that he can do all these things without suffering personal discomfort; sixth, you thoroughly deceive him as to the qualities and quantity of your power to control and direct. These essentials may all be simplified into two divisions: First, make him absolutely comfortable; second, fool him.

"From earliest colthood the horse should be allowed to yield jaw and neck, of course, but never to open his mouth to the pressure of the

bit. An enthusiast, wrestling with the problem of biting a la Baucher, may train his horse to open his mouth to bit flexion—the most pernicious habit he could learn. The result is usual after the application of the 'dumb jockey' (now rarely used), with its tight check and rubber side lines cruelly shortened. When neck and jaw can stand the agony of restraint no longer, the opening of the mouth gives relief by yielding several inches, and the habit is adopted, in most cases, to last through life; the tongue often works over the bit to escape pain, and 'tongue lolling' becomes a confirmed habit."

For biting the saddle horse, Mr. Ware says that in every movement required of the horse, from yielding the jaw at a stand, action of the legs or spurs at first must always precede that of the hands. This is the basic rule of all horsemanship.

"The hands must never yield until the jaw and neck have first done so; then instantly. The snaffle is the harmless medium of the neophyte, the test of skill in the expert. No horse's head can be properly placed, leaving at the same time a pliant mouth, except with the snaffle (or bridoon) in the full bridle. Nature gave us two hands, and both are needed in equestrianism. As the first step is attaining balance, the horse must, in all his paces, carry his face perpendicularly.

"In all bending and suppling of the neck, the horse's head must be straightened by the opposite rein, and he must never be allowed to straighten it of his own volition. Nothing makes a horse bend himself, come into balance and carry himself light in hand better than backing."

Whip Breaking.

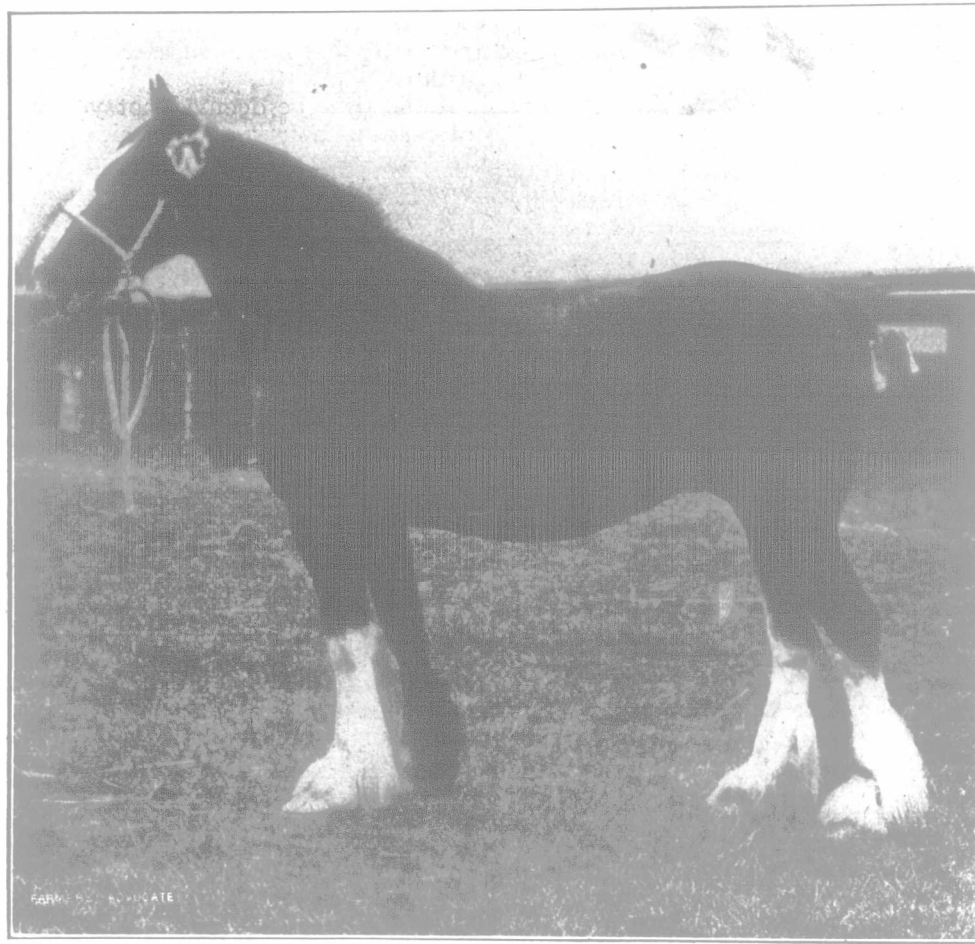
A SATISFACTORY METHOD OF HANDLING RANGE HORSES.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Before beginning to describe this method of handling horses, I perhaps might say that this article is not intended for the man who raises two or three colts a year, although he will find it useful, but rather for the rancher or the man who makes horse raising his entire business and has a large number of colts to handle each year.

The idea although almost, if not entirely, unknown in this country originated in South America some years ago.

Before starting to break a horse in this way, two things are necessary—a good corral, round or square, about twenty-five feet across, and built high enough to make any attempt at jumping out impossible, eight or nine feet is none too high. The second necessity is a good whip, a common "black snake" with a rounded leather thong, long enough to reach all parts of



CEDRIC PRINCESS.

First and champion at the Royal show 1906; sire, Baron's Pride; owner, Thos. Smith, Chester.

Lessons should be short—not over ten minutes—frequently repeated twice or more daily, if possible; submission be followed by instant caress to the part addressed. If a horse turns sulky, revert instantly to first principles: that was the way you learned the multiplication table. The smaller the arena, etc.; the quicker the pupil will bend himself, make his mouth, and come into balance. Even a box stall will do.

"Every horse has two ends, and we must obtain control of both: the 'fore hand' by our hands, the 'back hand' by our legs. The moment a horse rests upon the hand, that moment he is out of balance. When the mouth is 'making' and alive to address, it is always moist on bars and lip angles.

"The bridoon 'sets' the head and gives the signals for turning, etc.; the curb restrains, aids the perpendicular carriage of the head, and so places it that the bridoon may act properly.

"The first impulse of the horse is always to yield to the pressure of the hands and curb, but this yielding is evanescent with the slightest least, and must be instantly rewarded by a yielding hand. Care must be taken that the jaw is yielded; it simply relaxes, and the mouth does not open, lest this be interpreted as the object of the tension.

the corral, when you stand in the center, and one can be bought for about 20 cents. It is the best, as this lash will not cut like a pleated one.

Now we are ready for our horse. Cut him out of the bunch, and drive him into the small corral, get the bunch away out of sight and hearing, and leave the horse by himself, if possible, for about an hour so as to let him get over fretting after the bunch. The longer you can leave him alone, the better he will handle.

If there are any spectators they should keep out of sight, they will take the horse's attention and bother you by speaking at critical moments.

Now enter the corral, at this if the horse is really wild, he will rush round and round the corral, trying to break out, etc.

Take your position in the middle of the corral, and begin to follow the horse round with the whip, flicking him on the quarters just above the tail, always in the same place, let him go round one way, say, perhaps a dozen times, then make him reverse and go round the other way, this will prevent both you and the horse getting dizzy. When you make him stop and reverse you must be at a rearward position, but him in the face or any other position of the quarters.

When the horse shows signs of not being under control, and jumping make