

It is only wasting time and opportunity trying to fill the home of foreign demand with "scrubs."

It might be added to the reply No. 5 query, that experiment has proved that if hens are properly fed, managed and housed, so that they will lay well in the winter season of high prices, and their product is sold at winter figures in the cities, and a certain number of eggs in spring are converted into chickens, that the hens paid, over and above their feed, a profit of \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hen. Investigation has shown that when hens are running at large, or comparatively so, there is a large percentage of eggs, even at the low summer prices. Careful enquiry into the whole subject will prove to the farmer that there is no better paying branch of farm industry than poultry. But, as with the dairy cow, it requires brains, adaptability, energy and perseverance in order to make your money.

A. G. GILBERT.

Ottawa, 10th November, 1899.

The Horse.

RAISING HORSES FOR PROFIT.

(By ALEX. McCASKILL).

I want to impress upon the minds of farmers and breeders the great importance of producing the two following classes of horses: First, the carriage or coach horse with size, action, and all the qualities that the market demands at the time. And, second, the heavy draught horse, with all the shape, quality, style and action that can possibly be produced. These are the leading horses in our markets to-day; they are the most saleable, are in the strongest demand in all markets, and are the most profitable kinds to raise. In all American markets there is a strong demand for them, and with the revival of business throughout our country the demand for good horses is increasing, and we believe will continue to do so for many years to come. These kinds are also the classes that are demanded by the export trade, and this trade is the life and leading future of our market. It has been increasing every year for the past four years, and has already become larger than the supply. And I believe from every indication that this export will continue to grow for many years to come.

These two classes have already advanced very much in price, and will sell for double the amount of money to-day than they did in 1895. In the first place a breeder needs to get a good brood

mare to begin with, whether it be for carriage or draught purposes. If he is going to raise carriage horses let him get a good carriage mare and then use the services of a carriage stallion. If he is going to draught horses get a good draught mare and use the service of a draught stallion. By raising the draught colt well the first winter and by keeping it growing right along, when it is three years old it can be broken to work. It should then do any ordinary work on the farm, and after that its work will pay for its keeping until it is fit for the market. Sell off the older horses when they are four or five years old; they will then be ready for the market. I think a person could raise draught horses on a farm with as much profit as any other kind of live stock. I think there will be always a demand for draught horses. The lumbermen want them, the city trade needs them, and they are wanted in the British market. I saw a report a short time ago where McDonald, Fraser & Co., Glasgow, Scotland, sold 50 Canadian horses at prices ranging from 20 to 44 guineas each. If a farmer gets \$90 to \$100 for a horse it will pay him all right. We cannot do without the horse on the farm as most of the farm work is done by machinery and horses. We must then keep on raising them.—*Farming.*

THE BREEDING AND CARE OF HORSES.

(By I. P. Roberts, Professor of Agriculture, Cornell University).

"In breeding horses, don't try to breed the largest—their limbs give out and they go all wrong. Exceptions, draft horses, and in smallest ponies. A 2,000 pound draft horse will bring twice as much as one of 1,300 pounds; but is very hard to breed. Never get overstocked with horses, keeping twenty to forty, where eight to ten are enough for your land. Remember that half the success of farming lies in the business part of it. If you lack in the business sense, you will probably be a financial failure. Have a plan in your breeding. There is as much in having the right kind of a horse in the right place as in the hired man. If you love horses, breed coach horses. If not, breed draft horses, which are easy to break and train. Roadsters come from the trotting class of horses. The hackney naturally belongs to the truck farm, and every farmer ought in a way to be a trucker. Low horses, and even ponies, are good for orchard cultivation.