

Mr. James Cunningham won a prize with a heifer bred by Mr. Biggar, of Chapelon, which had previously taken first prizes in the Highland Society's Shows, and afterwards won the champion prize in the polled class at Smithfield.

He thought the Galloway breeders were greatly indebted to Mr. Jardine, of Castlemilk, for what he had done in recent years toward bringing the breed to the front. The cattle had a better name in the world ten and twenty years ago than at present, simply because more was done then than now to display their merits to the outside world. Galloways had held prominent positions at Smithfield and elsewhere in the hands of the gentlemen he had mentioned; and if the breeders all over the country had taken pains to maintain the

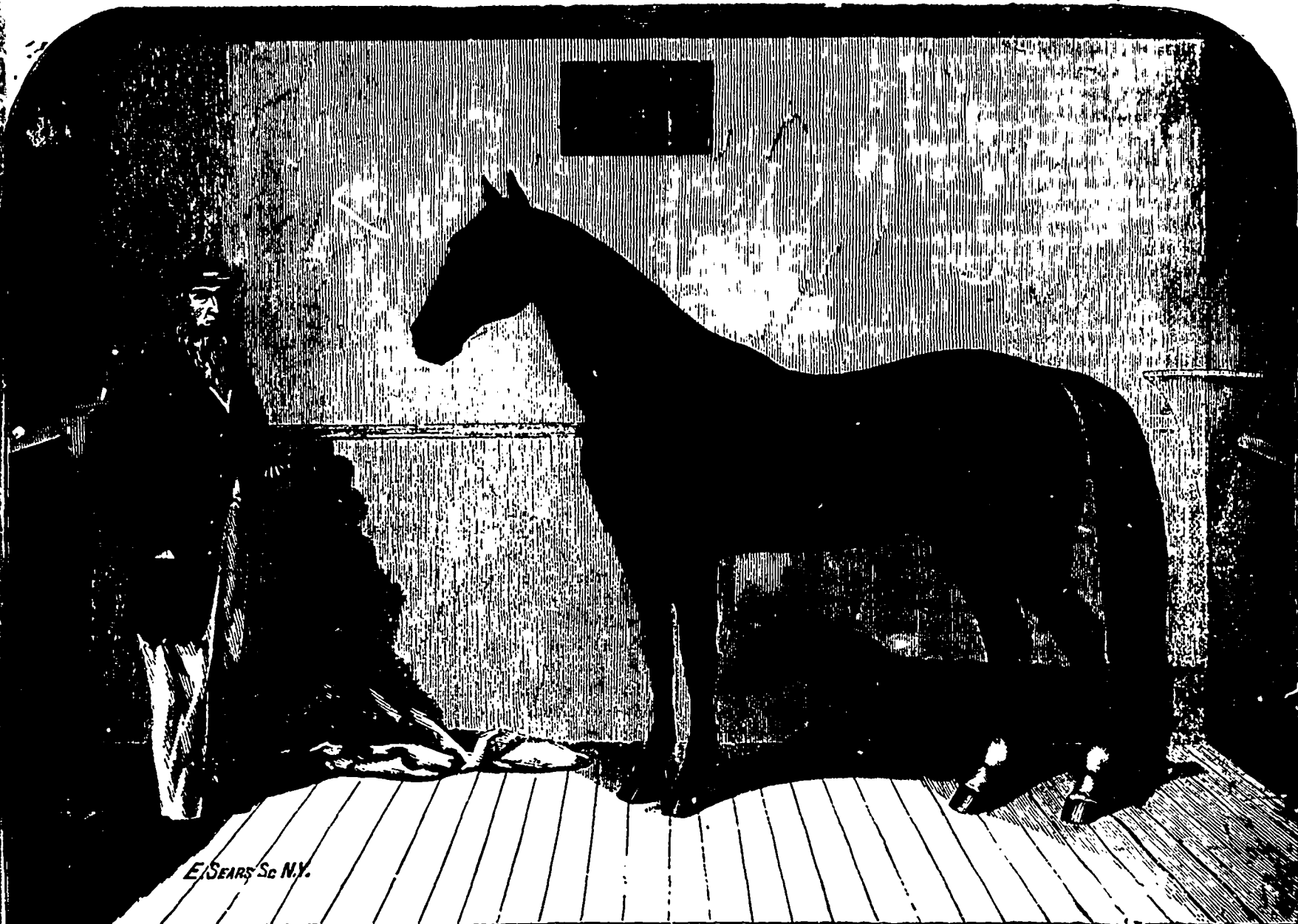
monly drive the animal into a frenzy of fear and excitement. A gun can be fired from the back of a horse, an umbrella held over the head, a buffalo robe thrown upon his neck, a railroad engine pass close by, his heels bumped with sticks, and the animal take it as a natural condition of things, if only taught by careful management that it will not be injured thereby. There is less whipping wanted and more education.

QUALITY IN DRAFT HORSES.

In one thing there has been a very marked change in the popular idea of the draft horse for use in this country. A few years ago great size was considered the one thing needful in a draft

HORSE BREEDING PROFITABLE.

The active demand for good horses which prevails in all parts of the country is attracting increased attention to the breeding of horses. The breeding of horses for sale is likely to prove one of the most profitable branches of farm industry. By securing good brood mares to start with, and breeding from stallions such as will mate well with the mares and tend to secure the desired qualities in the offspring, the business may be placed on such a sound basis that success may reasonably be expected. One difficulty, however, which meets the breeder at the outset is that of obtaining suitable stock with which to start. The demand for good horses the past few years has



RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.

prestige of the stock, they would now have been in a more favourable position. They should do their duty by their cattle, and the money value of the animals would rapidly rise.

EDUCATING HORSES.

If a colt is never allowed to get an advantage, it will never know that it possesses a power that man cannot control, and if made familiar with strange objects, it will not be skittish and nervous. If a horse is made accustomed from his early days to have objects hit him on the heels, back, or hip, he will pay no attention to the giving way of a harness or a waggon running against him at an unexpected moment. We once saw an aged lady driving a high-spirited horse attached to a carriage down a steep hill, with no hold-back straps upon the harness; and she assured us that there was no danger, for her son accustomed his horses to all kinds of usage and sights that com-

horse. They were not exactly bought and sold by the pound like cattle or swine, but the weight of the horse was one of the first questions asked; quality was lost sight of. This rage for size led to the importation of many miserable brutes, and to the perpetration of many glaring defects in conformation, and to the transmission of much hereditary unsoundness. But, thanks to the judgment of discriminating buyers, the public has come to understand that it takes something besides flesh and bone to make a good horse. Quality, action, endurance, and temperament are now closely scrutinized by all breeders of intelligence, as well as by the buyers of horses for the great markets; and the importer or breeder who now neglects these essentials in his selection must go into some other business.

What will be the ultimate effect of this enormous influx of foreign draft blood upon the horse stock of our Western States, where these importations mainly find a lodgment, remains to be seen.

been such that the best horses of medium and large size have been pretty cleanly picked up, leaving mostly horses of small size or undesirable ones. Horses weighing only nine hundred pounds have not been in very active demand in the market, and consequently there are many of that size scattered over the country which are of excellent quality. These may readily be obtained for breeding purposes, and by mating with stallions of large size colts may be obtained which will attain a size suitable for the market. In selecting breeding stock great care should be exercised, and only such chosen as are sound. Many of the affections which render a horse unsound are hereditary, and are liable to reappear in the offspring at about the same age as they appeared in the parents.

DEEPLY-ROOTED crops, as wheat, red clover and mangel, are those best fitted to resist droughts; while shallow-rooted crops, as grass and turnips, are those that suffer most from it.