

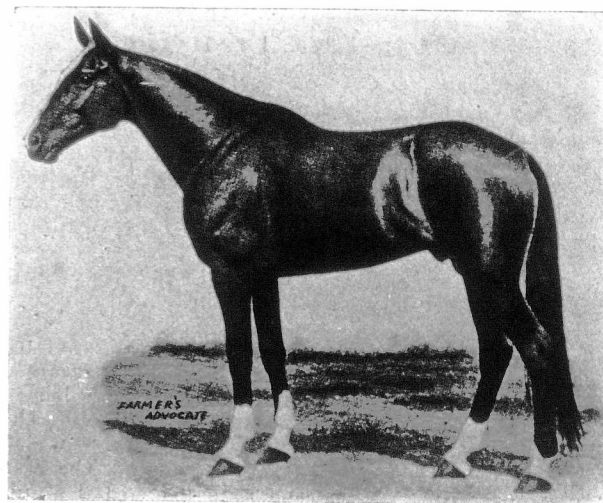
"Whoa, back," when we want him to break from a trot into a walk, and many such terms, we must of necessity confuse him and cannot expect good results. Let us use certain words to express certain ideas; always use the same words, and teach him that he is to obey. By driving him this way a few times, getting him to rein well and obey the word of command promptly, we soon have him ready to hitch. If we have a good, well-broken, steady but prompt horse, it is well to harness the colt with him and drive a few times without hitching, but unless we have a first-class mate we prefer hitching him singly. For this purpose everything should be strong. If our harness or rig be old and weak, it may break, frighten the colt, cause him to run away and undo all the good we have done. We want good strong harness, fitting him comfortably, and a good strong two-wheeled rig. Even when there is snow, we prefer a two-wheeled rig to a cutter. It is good practice to drive a kicking-strap (or, more correctly speaking, an anti-kicking strap) the first few times. This is a precaution that it is well to take, as even though we have been very careful in our preliminary education, a colt will sometimes try to kick when first hitched, and if he succeed he may not only injure himself and give his driver trouble, but acquire a vice that is often hard to cure. When once we commence driving him, we should give him a lesson every day, until he becomes handy. When we tie him at first, we should select a fence, building, or some place where he cannot run forward or around, and use a strong rope, tied around the neck and run through the ring of the bit. Use a rope that he cannot break, in order to teach him that he must remain where tied. If he once acquire the habit of breaking ties, he will become a nuisance; but if tied securely at first, there will be little trouble. After he is fairly handy in single harness there will be little trouble in getting him to go in double harness, and when we commence this it is well to drive him on alternate sides for a while. A well-broken horse should drive equally well on either side, or singly. "WHIP."

Horse Training and Education.

We sometimes buy a horse or raise one that is hard to catch in the field, a fault that is perplexing and causes loss of time and patience. Sometimes we carry oats and salt, and then fail to catch the horse. We call out all the members of the family and run the risk of somebody getting hurt in the mix-up. This may be thought a queer time to write about catching horses, when they are all tied by the head in the stable, but there will very likely be a summer in 1902. Must we endure this teasing for years? Not necessarily so, and now is the time to do the mending. A small field of an acre or two, near the barns, is a very handy place for a number of purposes. Fence in a piece of grass some place, with a good fence, and have it ready for the first time you turn out the work horses in the spring. The horses being in the field, just hand a whip to the hired man and take one yourself, step out and call the horses, approach them gently, attempting to catch one. He will skip out and leave you, but not very far. Now is your time. You stand near one end of the field and your mate near the other, cracking the whips, keeping the horse on the run until he is well sickened of the game, and you will have little trouble after a few lessons. Give an old horse a lesson of this kind and he will soon begin to look you in the face and beg you to come and take him with you. This hint is seasonable to those who have not such a training place and who own such a horse or horses. SANDY COLTS.

A Close Call for Cresceus.

It is said that when Cresceus, the American trotter, who has done the mile in the record time of 2 mins. 2½ secs., was foaled he was such a three-corned, unpromising colt, his disgusted owner ordered his throat to be cut. The deed was so far done that the horse carries the scar of the wound to this day, when Mr. Ketchan's trainer begged him off. Cresceus is described as a chesnut, wonderfully muscular, but with a coarse head and neck, a rather roach back, and enormous feet; he by no means captivates the eye, but has remarkably smooth action, with immense stride.



JOE PATCHEN, PACING RECORD 2.01½.
Sold for \$15,000 at Chicago horse market in 1897.

More Horses for South Africa.

We give in this issue a good engraving of a photograph of a group representative of the 996 horses recently purchased by Mr. Walter Harland Smith, Toronto, for the Second Contingent, Canadian Mounted Rifles, selected in December, 1901, the following memo. showing number of horses purchased in each district. It may be mentioned that Mr. Smith was requested, in collecting these horses, to seek for none in Middlesex County, as Col. Dent was at that time operating in that district.

Ontario—	Horses.
Essex	7
Kent	62
Lambton	51
Elgin	9
Huron	32
Perth	24
Oxford	19
Norfolk	15
Brant	9
Wentworth	34
Welland	15
Waterloo	12
Haldimand	15
Halton	22
Peel	43
Wellington	12
Cardwell	36
Simcoe	40
West York	22
North York	64
Ontario	28
West Durham	40
Northumberland	17
Hastings	30
Frontenac	15
Lennox	100
Ottawa District	785
Manitoba	80
Quebec	31
Nova Scotia	100
Total	996

Care and Feed of the Colt.

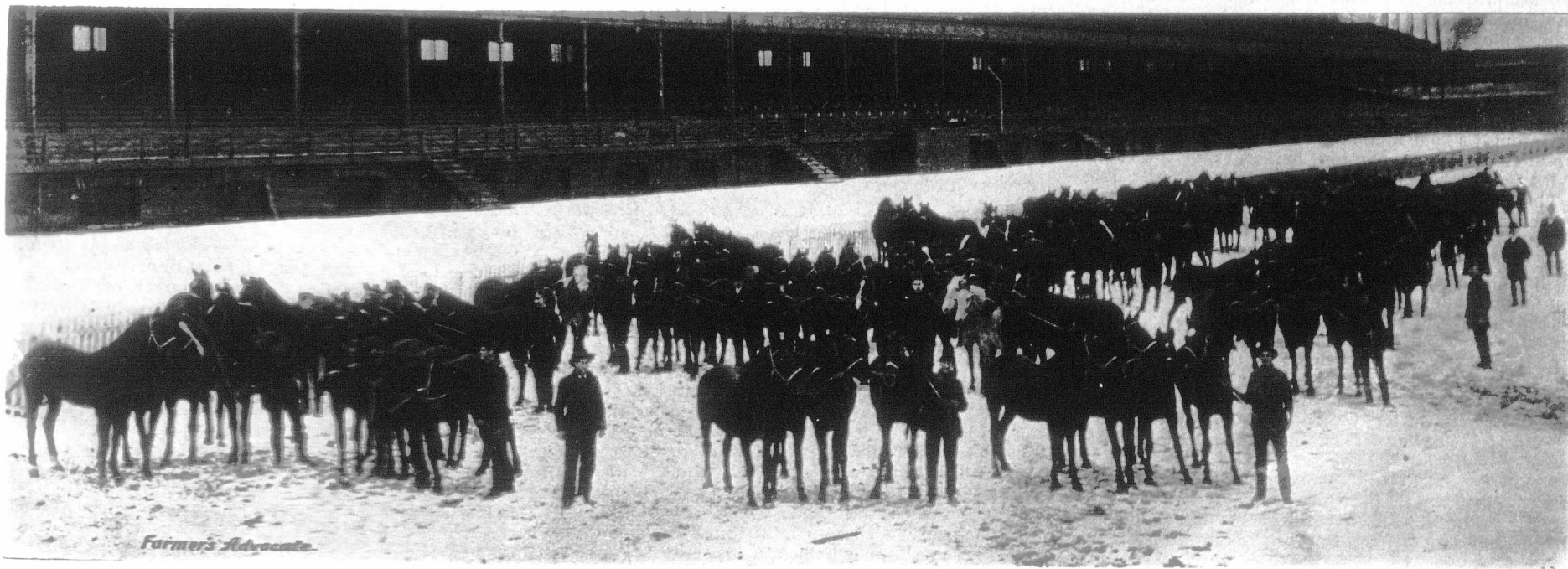
As regards rations, I would, of course, recommend good sound oats and bran, a very little flaxseed meal, carrots, and good bright hay. A little corn ensilage once daily is also recommended, although I have had no experience using it. Skim milk can be fed with great benefit to young colts, and if fed judiciously nothing will give better results. Continue giving the colt a grian ration when going on pasture the following summer, and if at all convenient have him gently handled and halter-broken. As he grows up he will require to be carefully broken to harness—the first operation being to teach him that he has a mouth. Use great kindness and patience in biting him, and on no account lose your temper or you will almost certainly spoil him. In England what is termed a "dumb jockey," or biting harness, is frequently used before the colt is harnessed. A belt or surcingle fastened around the girth and checked from the bridle serves a similar purpose. With this rigging the colt may be turned into a yard for an hour or two daily and he will afterwards be much more tractable; in fact, partially broken. Our horses are not well broken, according to European standard, and many foreign buyers find it necessary to break them again after importation, with the view of teaching them better horse manners. This, of course, refers only to carriage horses, however. In raising that class it will certainly pay to be very particular in the breaking and handling of colts, as many a promising, highly-bred young horse is absolutely spoiled through imperfect or careless breaking.

In addition to breaking, the colt must be taught obedience under all circumstances, and accustomed to all city sights and sounds. With the draft horse there is usually little trouble in this respect, and buyers will rarely enquire whether or not the horse is accustomed to steam or trolley cars. But in carriage horses it is different. No horse is safe or fit for a carriage until he can be relied on to stand under a volley of artillery. ALEX. GALBRAITH.

STOCK.

Raising Better Beef Stock.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
Sir,—In the Mark Lane Express, Dec. 9, 1901, I read that the number of exportation certificates granted by the Shorthorn Society during the period from July 30 to Nov. 4, 1901, was as follows: To Canada, 131; United States, 122; Germany, 17; Russia, 15; New Zealand, 8; Australia, 1; South America, 1; Siam, 1. Canada heads the list, and the importations are greater than at any corresponding period since 1881-1883. Many of them are of the milking strains, which, from the dairy standpoint, is very gratifying, and the other imports which must be increased in future in face of the keen competition for the British trade of foreign beef, which now amounts, alive and dead, to about twelve and one-half million dollars a month. The Mark Lane Express, commenting upon the leading article in the "Farmer's Advocate" for November anent the same subject, says: "The Canadians know what they are at," and it is sensibly urged that "Canadian farmers who are inclined to beef production would do well to set about rearing a better class of beef animals by the use of pure-bred males of that type." In spite of the perfection of the American dressed-beef industry, Americans evidently find it more profitable to ship their choice beasts alive than in the carcass form. London, Eng., Dec. 6. JOHN DYKE.



SAMPLE OF CANADIAN HORSES FOR SECOND CONTINGENT, CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES, DECEMBER, 1901.
PURCHASED BY MR. WALTER HARLAND SMITH, TORONTO, THE WIDELY-KNOWN AND SUCCESSFUL DEALER IN HORSES.