

HORSES AND CATTLE.**HORSE BREEDING.**

With respect to the class or the breed of an animal which has the greatest loss attending its production, undoubtedly the race horse stands first. Here, indeed, the breeding is a speculative matter, and this is chiefly owing to the large sums paid for the parent stock in the first instance, the great uncertainty there is for finding a good sale for the progeny, even though the pedigree is all that can be desired, or its ultimately proving suitable for racing purposes. Even hunters, hacks and roadsters in the present day are scarcely bred with profit, though it is true if properly reared and managed till four or five years old they may sell for a good sum of three figures. They are, however, until they attain that age, eating money. They should also be

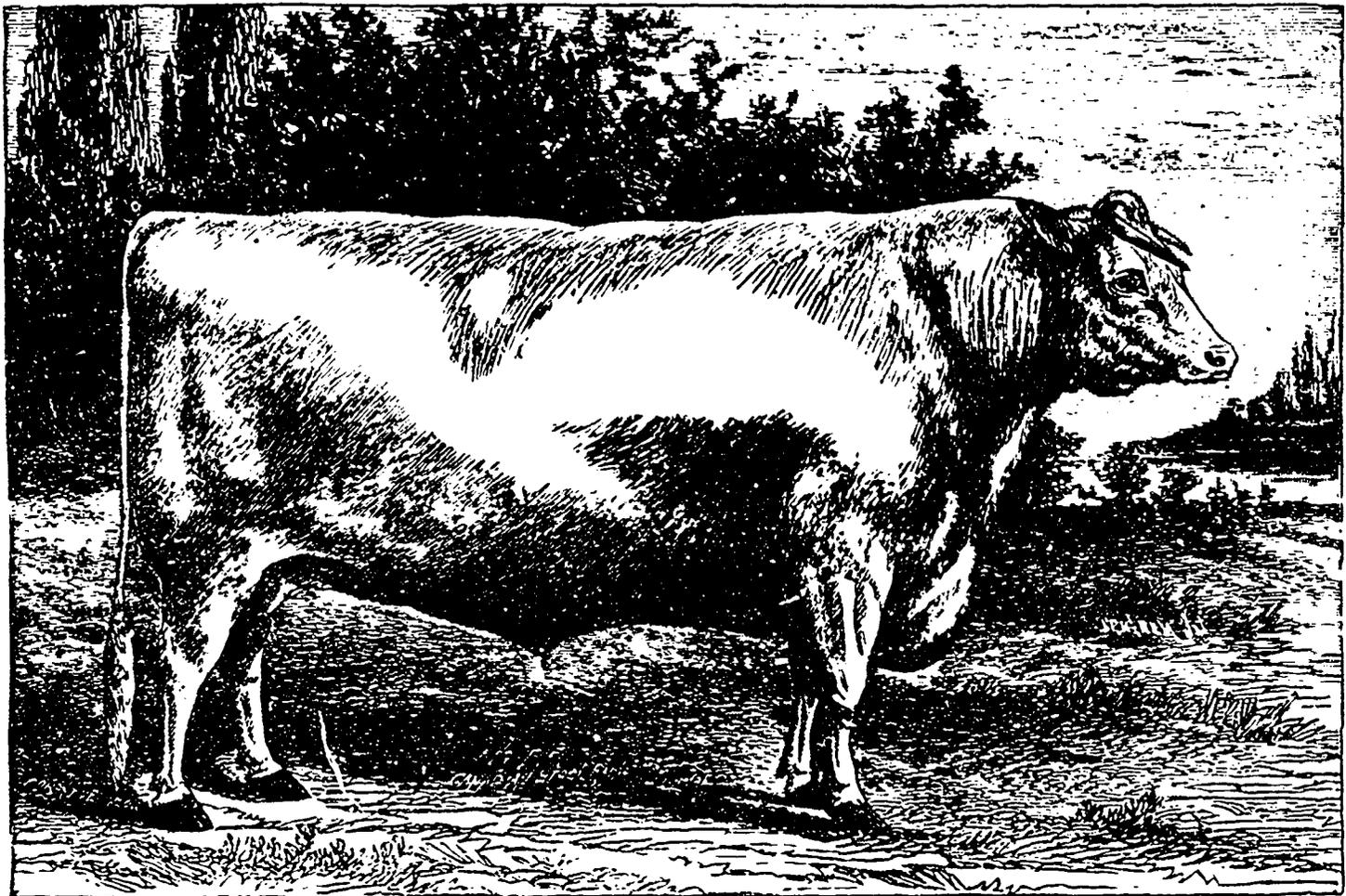
EARLY FINISHED BEEF.

This a very fair illustration of what was, according to all accounts, the heaviest steer of his age in Canada, and possibly even in the United States, or Europe, during 1883.

The question of the early maturing of beef cannot be too often held up to our farmers, and it is very satisfactory to find that Ontario is as alive in this as any other country. The animal in this example was a pure bred short-horn, calved 6th May, 1881, bred by Mr. C. Hodgson, Whitevale, Ontario, and bought by us from Mr. Hope, of Bow Park, when nineteen months old, so all we had to do was to finish him. In build "The White Duke," was by no means perfect, nor equal to some others from which he took honours in the show ring. Possibly, no fault could be found with anything forward of the loins, but he was decidedly deficient in width and depth of hind-

TO CURE TIMIDITY IN A HORSE.

Timidity is a fault in a horse which can usually be cured, but only by a course of kind and patient treatment. Rough usage will never accomplish that end, but is only calculated to make the trouble more deep-seated. An experienced horseman recommends the following treatment for such an animal: If he scares at any object, speak to him kindly and let him stop and look at it; give him a few gentle strokes on the neck with your hand, speaking kindly to him all the time, and gently urge him toward the object he scared at; be careful not to urge him too hard at first; above all do not whip him; give him time to see that he is not going to be hurt; when you can do so let him smell of the object provided it is some offensive carcass; he will not scare at it again. When this has been done several times he will have gained



WHITE DUKE.

bred by those who can afford a great expense in the first instance. Cart horses (draft horses) are the only horses whose breeding is most likely to be unattended with loss, as they can always be kept more cheaply and turned to use at two years old and earn their own living from that time forth. They are the least unprofitable, and as they now realize prices equal to any other class, they should serve as guidance for any farmer as to whether he will go in for breeding or not. To make horse breeding profitable, the attention of the farmer must be forcibly directed to the reduction and prevention of losses, both generally and individually, as much as possible. In every single instance where the cause has once been determined, it must be removed. If this is done—occur what may—the breeder will always have the consolation of knowing, that he has not himself to blame. —*English Exchange.*

SUBSCRIBE for the RURAL CANADIAN.

quarters—(the illustration shows a better flank and hams than the animal possessed). In handling and quality otherwise, he was a good average but nothing more, but in width and filling of fore-quarters, with a delightful head, nothing better could be desired. When killed at Toronto, on 17th December, 1883, this steer weighed 2,110 lbs. (having lost 85 lbs. by show handling), and gave 72 lbs. of butcher's meat to every 100 lbs. of his live weight. With this very large proportion there was no coarseness, nor patchyness, but good moulding and fine graining throughout.

When asked, as I have often been, what we felt "The White Duke" upon, the best answer I could give was "ask me what he *did not* get."—*Prof. Brown, in Report of Ontario Agricultural College.*

ALL the treatment a nervous horse needs is kindness and quiet handling. If beaten or spoken to roughly they become more excited and nervous than ever.

confidence in you and in himself. The timidity will soon wear off and your horse will be cured.—*Stockman.*

RAISE YOUR COWS.

The New England *Farmer* says: "We have tried both buying and raising cows, and find the advantages are greatly in favour of the latter method of replenishing stock. A calf that is raised on the farm, if kindly treated, feels very much as though she belonged to the farm, if not to the family. It will be a very poor fence or a very short pasture that will tempt her to leave her own home surroundings. She knows her own pasture and her own home, and becomes very much attached to both, while the purchased animal is almost sure to be lonesome and home-sick when first put in with a herd of strange, and perhaps vicious animals. Almost every fresh introduction of a strange animal is followed by a general fight for mastery.