

**The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal**

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The Journal, Established 1877.  
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Already these resolutions resemble some of the family bric-a-brac.

There is hope for every man in the world except the man who swears a sweer.

There are 14,000 oysters of full size in ton. That's a good many church suppers.

Why not refer the Hallinger-Pinchot controversy to the University of Copenhagen?

Of how many of Dr. Elliot's five feet of choice books can you repeat the names, please?

The people who refused to pay two dollars to hear Dr. Cook speak are now looming up large.

Zelaya has gone and hid himself. Now if he'll continue in obscurity everybody will be happy.

The American people still own over 700,000,000 acres of public lands besides 268,000,000 acres in Alaska.

The commission plan of city government seems to be gaining headway everywhere throughout the country.

Chile has ordered a consignment of the biggest guns made. Going to make it hot enough so it won't be chilly.

Dr. Cook is said to be hunting for his missing records. Probably some phonograph company has stolen them.

If the postal deficit seems large remember that it was incurred by the distribution of tons of franked freight.

Business reached much higher figures during the closing month of 1909 than ever before in the United States.

Zelaya insists that he is president of Nicaragua still. Now if Mexico will only keep him still all will be forgiven.

A Chicago cashier has escaped with \$20,000 and is being pursued relentlessly. He should have taken two million.

During the first ten days of 1910 there were disbursed in New York 220 million of dollars in dividends and interest.

Postmaster General Hitchcock suggests that the franking privilege be abolished. There are many brave men living still.

There is no truer statement in all human philosophy than that a man gets out of life no more than he puts into it for others.

Will some one give us a definition of the terms that will tell the difference between a "trust" and a "gentlemen's agreement"?

The year of 1909 had a record of giving over \$140,000,000 for benefactions and 1910 will have to go some to out distance its predecessor.

There is a rumor that Secretary MacVeagh will leave the cabinet. No member of the cabinet stands closer to the people than Mr. MacVeagh.

The removal of the Christmas snow cost New York city \$200,000. The money made a merry Christmas to many a man who sorely needed it.

The best service you can do for the town in which you live is to make it bigger and better during 1910. Remember that every little boost helps.

Secretary Wilson says that food prices are too high. A good many people who have to pay the grocery bills have realized that for a long while.

There is said to be a steady increase in the height of American women which is much more marked than the increase in the height of the men of the nation.

Mrs. Harriman may have more money than any other woman in the world but Mrs. Hetty Green can still grip hers tighter than any other woman in the world.

If there is one delusion and a snare that men will chase after in these strenuously prosperous days it is a dollar. They simply have to in order to keep up with the procession.

The reason for the preference displayed by German aviators for the dirigible balloon type of airship is said to be because it looks so much like a big sausage.

President Taft has issued an appeal for an endowment of two million for the National Red Cross association. Incidentally, he has remarked that he

should like an endowment of five million instead of two.

No other country in the world has so many domestic fowls as China. Yet there are no poultry farms where they are raised in large quantities as in other countries but almost every family keeps a few hens.

It would be a kind and fitting thing if the world could return to Mark Twain some of the laughter and good cheer he has given it in such large measure, now that sorrow, old age and weariness are his portion.

Over sixty aeroplanes have been entered for the aviation contest which are to be held at Los Angeles, beginning January 10. It is expected that over 200,000 visitors will be in the city during the ten days contest.

Charles W. Morse, the convicted New York banker, is now serving sentence in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga. He expresses himself bitterly because of the verdict. The way of the transgressor is hard.

China has started out on a seven year campaign in working up a navy. At the end of that time the Celestials expect to have eight first-class battleships, twenty cruisers, ten gunboats and three flotillas of torpedo boats.

The democrats of Missouri are going to have a big dinner at Kansas City at which they will outline the issues of the next state campaign. The democratic party is always hunting for issues, and never meeting the real problems that demand settlement.

Sixty-seven servants accompanied the new minister from China to serve him in his Washington residence. Evidently the servant problem is not so serious in the orient as it is in America. Fancy an American taking sixty-seven domestics to China with him.

A human skeleton has been unearthed in France which scientists declare has been buried for a period of 20,000 years. We are accustomed to thinking and reading of the civilizations which flourished three or four years ago, but 20,000 years is an incomprehensible lapse of time.

Madame Patti has celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of her appearance as a public singer. During her remarkable career of half a century it is estimated that she must have earned four million dollars with her voice. A larger sum than is credited to any other woman's individual efforts.

A bright exchange gives some very worthy advice in these words: Let's not pray for brains—they get moth-eaten so easily; nor for fame—they bag at the knees so early. Let us get down on our knees and tell God we'll be much obliged if He'll just soak us full of good common sense."

Sir Oliver Lodge predicts that the constant reduction of solar heat will eventually turn the earth into a huge iceberg, which is a gruesome outlook, but as he gives us 20,000,000 years before the transformation takes place, there may be time to reform the tariff before humanity is entirely frozen out.

Senator Bailey of Texas threatens to retire from public life. The brainy Texan has certainly added a great deal of interest to public affairs during his congressional career. He will never be president and he is seldom right but with all his delinquencies his splendid intellectual ability has never been questioned by friend or foe.

Those who want to help take the census must hurry. They must file their written applications with the supervisor of the district in which they live before January 25. The supervisor will pass upon the examinations by February 22, and the actual work of taking census by the enumerators will be begun on April 15.

Calvin Moon of South Bend, Ind., has issued a handy compendium of definitions. Among the helpful definitions contained in this valuable volume are these: "Collector, one whom nobody wishes to see but everybody invites to call again; cinder, one of the first things to catch your eye, when traveling." The rest are equally to the point.

General Weyler, the butcher of in-exorable fame, through whose cruelties Cuba really gained her independence because of America's interference in behalf of humanity is now in Barcelona, where he has been sent to suppress a revolutionary outbreak. If any man would make a revolution justified it would be such a one as Weyler.

It would have been interesting if Peary had established a weather station at the pole so we could know just what to expect from headquarters, but as he failed to do this we shall have to depend on Winnipeg to show us what old winter is capable of. Already these hardy Canadians have seen the mercury crawl into the forties and the end is not yet.

Tuberculosis causes about one-third of all the deaths that occur between

the ages of twenty to fifty years. It is estimated that the total number of deaths from tuberculosis each year in the United States is 200,000. It is no wonder that the thoughtful men and women of the country are engaged in a crusade against this awful white plague. Sunshine, pure air and cleanliness are its greatest enemies.

President Taft is determined to find out the true cause for the prevailing high prices of the present time. He does not believe the tariff is responsible for it all. Supply and demand are also to be sternly interrogated and the real miscreant who is causing us all to pay out all we can earn and then some for the necessities of life is to be punished according to his sins. Let us hope the president and his numerous investigating committees will discover the real reason that the weekly pay check is no longer big enough to go around.

It is always pitiful to note the poverty of any human being, but it is perhaps more pathetic to read of the downfall of people who have enjoyed luxury and position until they are obliged to pass through the most cruel stages of suffering and humiliation. The wires record the story of Alergera Barrios who was at one time wife of a former president of Guatemala. Her husband was assassinated a short time after he became president. From her palatial residence she passed down among the people of lesser means and gradually lost her eyesight, became penniless and without any means whatever to earn her livelihood on New Years day she knocked for admission at the Alms house at New Orleans.

Dr. Grenfall, the noted medical missionary who has had such a remarkable career in Labrador, takes occasion in an article in the Outlook, to censure the missionaries who return to their native countries to tell of their work in foreign lands, and gather help for continuing it, for not advertising their lectures and charging the rates which explorers receive for lecturing. When one compares the experiences of Dr. Grenfall with those of explorers whose only object is to gain fame by reaching a mythical spot on a map, the lectures of Dr. Grenfall gain immense value by the comparison. This is always true when work done for selfish aggrandizement is compared with self sacrificing service for needy humanity.

Frank Harrison, C. O. Whedon, Attorney General Thompson and a few other disgruntled politicians held a little meeting at Lincoln and appointed a committee to issue a call for a state assembly of "insurgents." As usual, the busy Mr. Harrison, politician and "reformer," and his coterie of followers, are intent upon throwing mud at the republican party because they can't run it to suit their own private interests. And as usual, the republican party of Nebraska will emerge and live on. Though this little band of malcontents, sore over not having offices hurried at them, are bent upon either running or wrecking the republican party in the state, they will find that republicanism and loyalty to its fundamental doctrines are more deep rooted than they dream of. Mr. Harrison has led an insignificant band of complaining "insurgents" ever since before Taft was nominated for president, in an effort to discredit him and the republican party. Mr. Whedon, a habitual office-seeker of small calibre, who would like to get on the public payroll, thought he saw in the flurry at Washington opportunity to get into a bandwagon in Nebraska that won't be built, and ride into the upper house. So his meeting—his and Harrison's—"condemned" Senator Burkett's record as senator. But instead of boosting Mr. Whedon into the senate and Mr. Harrison into some fat job, this dozen or so of office-seekers who took so much upon themselves will likely find that they've merely dug their own political graves. They're entitled to nothing at the hands of the republican party, and it is doubtful if they could gain anything from the democratic party which, though joining them in their attacks upon republicanism, would hesitate to plan wreaths of laurels upon their brows.

**ARREST THE TRAIN CREWS.**  
Promiscuous switching over Norfolk avenue continues. Apparently some of the crews who do the switching don't realize that Norfolk means business in the matter.  
A few arrests of train crews, with fairly heavy fines, ought to help impress the importance of the matter upon their minds. Let the chief of police make it his particular mission to look after the public's interests in the matter for a time, and the switching is more apt to stop.

**FOR NORFOLK'S EXPANSION.**  
The plan suggested by President Killian of the Commercial club, and endorsed by business men in general who attended the recent annual meeting of the club, for the employment of an expert secretary in connection with the position of managing a credit association to be formed by business firms, should meet with serious consideration.  
Other cities find that the employment of an expert city builder pays big returns. Norfolk has a geographical location that is ideal for many lines of business and industry, and this commanding gateway is growing in importance with each passing day.

**A POWERFUL MESSAGE.**  
That was a powerful constructive message that President Taft sent to congress Friday afternoon, and one which every American citizen should endorse. It is a message teeming with originality and with positive suggestions of unquestioned strength. The entire people of the United States may well urge congress to get busy along the lines laid down in the document, and to enact into laws those ideas presented by the president.  
The ridiculous inefficiency of the Hepburn act, enacted into law a few years ago after a tremendous row in congress, is brought to public attention by President Taft. The fact that railroads can so easily secure injunctions against application of rates required of them by the interstate commerce commission at present, draws the fangs of the Hepburn act until it is absolutely worthless, as is shown. The president would create a new court of commerce, to deal exclusively with rail problems, and he would provide for the immediate compliance with their orders, instead of allowing prolonged delays through investigations. Injunctions would not be granted against enforcement of the interstate commerce commission's orders unless irreparable damage threatened. The president would provide uniform train equipment to save trainmen's lives, and he would make it easier to get service on a railroad company in the employers' liability act.  
He would provide a federal incorporation for trusts, giving the government supervision over all big interstate business and thus going a long way toward getting at the evils of monopolies.  
This message is but one of several in which the president plans to suggest constructive legislation. These are the policies which he asks the republican congress to support, and upon which he is entitled to united republican support. It is for the sake of getting these policies drafted into laws that the president is anxious to see a united harmony in the party in congress, and those congressmen who buckle in and help support these measures will unquestionably have little cause for complaint as to patronage being withheld.

**THE BALLINGER COMMITTEE.**  
Congressman Norris and the other insurgents in congress who voted with the democrats in the proposition to have the Ballinger investigation committee named by the house members instead of the speaker, were distinctly in the right of it and their victory was a victory for fair play.  
The investigation is to be held for the purpose of bringing out the truth regarding Ballinger. The public wants

the truth, without prejudice for or against. And there seems no real good reason why the investigating committee should not be selected openly by the entire house, instead of by one man. It may be that Speaker Cannon would have appointed an unprejudiced committee, but the chance would have been left to say that his committee was stacked and the public will be much better satisfied with a committee selected by the entire membership of the house.

**THE YEAR TO BOOST.**

This is the year we're going to have. This is the year we're going to get a new industry that will once again breathe the breath of life into the now silent walls of the old sugar factory.

This is the year Norfolk's territory expands by the building of new towns in Tripp county, S. D., and by the prosperous opening of more Indian lands in the Rosebud.

This is the year we take the census and find that Norfolk has nearly double its population of 1909.

This is the year that new buildings are already planned for, the year we finish the Carnegie library and the Y. M. C. A.

The foregoing sentiments are those suggested in the recent letters to The News from Rev. Edwin Booth, Jr., and from H. C. Matrau. They are sentiments of optimism and construction such as all Norfolk can unite in endorsing.

Let this be the year that every Norfolk man tells the good side of Norfolk's story—the story of its ideal geographical location, of its 24-hour earlier access to a vast rich territory that is prosperous and growing, of its almost unparalleled railroad radiation, of the fact that this is the metropolis of almost half of two great and growing states, and the gateway to this entire region.  
Let this be the year we forget to dwell upon disadvantages of the town, unless we are prepared to offer a real, genuine remedy. Let it be the year in which no agitator speaks out in pessimistic notes unless he can put forward a practicable plan for relieving the disadvantages he complains of. Let it be a year of boosting, not knocking; of dwelling upon and of telling to every person who will listen, the good side of Norfolk's story.

**AROUND TOWN.**

Any other babes in these parts wanting a home?  
What sort of luck is it to have a furnace fire go out this kind of weather?

We ought to be thankful for small favors. The weather man gives us two days between waves.

The man who "visits" a good deal is always a shiftless man. And the same rule is more or less true of the woman visitor.

A Norfolk woman and a neighbor were discussing a third woman in the block. They said she was double-faced. Later in the day the third woman called at the first woman's house and a 4-year-old, looking her over, said, "Mamma, Mrs. — doesn't have two faces."

Just as we thought they'd become chivalrous and romantic up in Cherry county, in electing a woman county treasurer, our dreams are shattered. The man on the job refuses to give up the cash to the woman elected. Now is that the kind of cowboy country chivalry we read of?

You may think it's chilly, but you don't know what cold weather grief is. Think of the poor devils in Nevada, where there are floods, and in Montana, where there are mountains of snow, and in the sunny south where the zero weather cuts deep, and out on the prairie where inexperienced homesteaders, not knowing the severity of a winter on the plains, in many instances suffer untold agonies. You're lucky, if you only know it.

**ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.**

"You," everyone is saying in manner and thought to a new widower, "will soon get over it."

An easy chair will not keep a man at home unless he is otherwise disposed to stay there.

When a man pays a doctor bill he acts as though he were paying for nothing more than an experiment.

When a woman smiles at her husband's jokes it is the same kind of a forced smile you see on the stage.

A man can't half work and half play; he must either be a hard worker and a success, or a poor worker and a failure.

"My cow is becoming so poor, and feed is so high," said a man the other day, "that I am half tempted to drive her on the railroad track."

Corporations are robbed and black-mailed every day, in the most cruel manner possible, by men who claim to be shocked at the immorality of the corporations.

Every time we pick up a newspaper, we see this expression: "Poets are born, not made." We are becoming as tired of it as we are of "All quiet on the Potomac," which everyone seems to know.

So far as we have been able to find out, the women read the worthless stories in the magazines for the sole purpose of saying, on concluding them, "I could have written a better story than that myself."

"If I don't marry," a girl says in some anxiety, "I'll be an old maid." "....." "If I hadn't married and been hampered by a husband and children," she says some years later, "I would have won fame and fortune by writing for the magazines."

Every increase in the population of the territory tributary to Norfolk, and every additional acre of ground brought under cultivation in this vast rich field, means added importance to Norfolk and added possibilities and opportunities for business institutions located here.

With the rapidly increasing population and wealth of this territory, and with the continual opening up to settlement of more South Dakota Indian lands, in Norfolk's territory, there is no need for a vivid imagination in picturing the increasing opportunities that must be presented by Norfolk to all sorts of enterprise.

There are all over the nation people looking for good openings. There are everywhere people searching for location in which they can start on a small scale and grow up with the country. Such an opportunity is presented in Norfolk, but it requires the time and brains and energy of an expert to know just how to bring the story of Norfolk's great future possibilities to the attention of the parties looking for just such chances. It is worth a man's time to plan for Norfolk's industrial expansion, just as it is worth a man's time to plan for the expansion of any business.

So few of the cities of this size have the advantages to offer that Norfolk has, that it would seem on the surface that such an expert would get ample returns to justify his employment, and The News believes that the business men of Norfolk are willing to pay the cost if the results can be gained. It would be worth a year's test, at any rate.

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**Home Course In Live Stock Farming**

**XL.—Raising Draft Horses.**

By C. V. GREGORY,  
Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture," "Making Money on the Farm," Etc.

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**R**AISING draft horses is one of the most profitable branches of live stock farming. It can be carried on to good advantage in connection with general farming, since the brood mares can be used for field work. Five or six brood mares will easily do all the work on a quarter section. In this way they will pay for their feed and care, leaving the colts for profit.  
In selecting mares from which to raise draft colts size is an important consideration. A horse has to weigh at least 1,600 pounds to come in the draft class. Every pound that he weighs over that will add at least 25 cents to his value.

**Judging Draft Horses.**  
After size the next point to consider is appearance. A draft mare should be wide, deep and massive. She should be fairly low set, but not so short legged that she cannot move well. She should be symmetrical—that is, all parts in proper relation to each other.

Together with these other points should come draft conformation. The head should be of fair size, clean cut, with the face slightly dished and the eyes large, bright and expressive. A small "pony" head is very undesirable. A draft horse with too much neck is seldom found, though over-short necks are rather common. The



FIG. XX.—GOOD TYPE OF DRAFT MARE

neck should be full as well as long. The neck of a mare should not show any tendency to the crest that marks the stallion. Masculine characters in a mare or feminine characters in a stallion indicate that they will not make reliable or prepotent breeding animals.

The shoulder should be neither too straight nor too sloping. A straight shoulder interferes with action and is usually associated with a stubby pastern and generally with a long back as well. In light horses the more sloping the shoulder the better, since this conformation is favorable to long or high action. In draft horses too sloping a shoulder brings the point of draft to slip up and choke the animal. The face of the shoulder should be broad to give a good bearing surface for the collar. The top of the shoulder should not be open or coarse and should blend well into the back.

The back of the draft horse should be as short as possible from the top of the shoulders to the hips. A short coupled, compact horse can handle himself better than one with a long, loose coupled and often swayed back. The ribs should be well sprung, long and close together. The space between the last rib and the pelvic bone should not be over three or four inches. The loin should be wide and heavily muscled. The region from the hips back, called the croup, should be broad, long and not too sloping. It is the hind quarters that furnish the propelling power, and size and massiveness here are all important points. The thighs should be heavily muscled both inside and out and should be broad when viewed from the side. The muscling on the inside of the thighs should extend well down.

Next in importance is constitution. This is indicated by a deep, wide chest, a full fore flank, large nostrils and a deep barrel. A horse that is tucked up in the hind flank tires easily and cannot be kept up in flesh when at work. This is an especially bad fault in brood mares.  
Quality is very important, as it indicates endurance or staying power. A small horse of good quality will do more work than a coarse, loosely put together animal 500 pounds heavier. Quality is indicated by a fairly thin, pliable skin; fine, glossy hair; cleanliness of head and clean legs. The tendons at the back of the legs should stand out clearly, giving the canon a flat appearance. There should be as little meatiness as possible at the hock and between the tendons and the canon bone. The hoof should be of dense, hard horn, and in hairy legged breeds the feather should be fine and silky.

There is an old saying, "No foot, no horse." The feet and legs are very important, since they must do the propelling and receive all the hard knocks of heavy service. The forearm and gaskin should be heavily muscled. The muscles in these regions cannot be easily covered with fat, so their size is an indication of the animal's muscling throughout. The forearm and gaskin should be long as compared with the canon. The pasterns should slope at an angle of about forty-five degrees with the ground. A sloping pastern absorbs the shocks of traveling on

hard roads and pavements. Unsoundnesses are very likely to develop on short pasterned horses. In moving the horse should go straight, with a long, easy stride.

**Unsoundnesses.**  
Animals with serious unsoundnesses should not be used for breeders. Slight unsoundnesses in mares are not so objectionable as in stallions, since the mare does not influence nearly so many colts. Unsoundnesses are not transmitted to the neighborhood. The principal unsoundnesses are ringbone, sidebone, spavin, bog spavin, thoroughpin and curb.

Sidebone is a bony formation at the hoof head toward the heel. Ringbone may be found in the same place, extending all the way around, or it may be higher up on the pastern, in which case it is known as high ringbone. Spavin is a bony formation on the inside of the hock. Curb is a bony enlargement at the back of the leg just below the point of the hock. It is most usually found on "sickle hocks." It can be readily noticed by looking at the leg from the side. Bog spavin is a soft enlargement on the inside of the hock. Thoroughpin is a smaller enlargement extending through the joint, where it can be felt in the web of the hock. Neither bog spavin nor thoroughpin is serious unless very large.

The stallion should possess the same general characteristics as the mares. He should show masculinity in a strong head, a nose inclined to be Roman rather than dished, a fairly heavy crest and a large chest. In selecting a stallion to breed to do not pick out the cheapest one in the neighborhood. Five or ten dollars' difference in the service fee will mean \$20 to \$100 difference on the price of the colt when it is four years old. If there is not a good stallion in your immediate neighborhood, take your mares ten miles or more if necessary, but do not use an inferior stallion. Often fifteen or twenty farmers can go in together and buy a company stallion. Do not buy a horse that is "peddled" by a smooth tongued agent. Such a horse is likely to be one that could not be sold in any other way, and you will generally pay twice or three times what it is worth. The best plan is to organize the company first and then send a competent man to some reliable horse establishment to pick out the stallion.

**The Value of a Pure Breed Stallion.**  
The question of breed is largely one of individual preference. If the mares of the neighborhood are nearly all grades of some particular breed it will pay to get a horse of that breed. Be careful in the selection of a breed and then stick to it. Nothing will produce a mongrel lot of horses more quickly than changing breeds every few years.

Entirely too much stress is laid on the value of imported stallions. For all practical purposes home bred animals are just as good and can be purchased for much less money. Size in a stallion is all important. A horse that weighs less than a ton in breeding condition should not be used. The mere fact that an animal is bred in a foreign country cannot add anything to his actual value, and the reasons that such an importation is rated higher than the domestic product are chiefly sentimental. It is line that this unwarranted discrimination should be brought to an end.

Never patronize an overfat stallion. Fat is a convenient means of covering defects, but it is hard on the animal's breeding powers. When the stallion is not in service he should be given plenty of exercise, preferably at some kind of work that is not too severe. He should be in good condition and good spirits when the breeding season opens. During the breeding season he should be given regular exercise and plenty of it. His feed should consist largely of oats, with a little corn, and an occasional mash with a little oil-meat added. Good, bright timothy or clover hay in limited quantities will make up the roughage part of the ration.

The stallion should be well trained and kept under perfect control. Not more than two mares should be served

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