

weighing around 1,200 or 1,300 pounds, but these do not command the market price obtained for horses of either of the other classes, and the breeder who desires to make most out of his operations is looking for the drafters. The best "chunks" usually come from the best sires of drafters, only the sire is to be mated to a different type of mare.

The right kind of draft stallion should weigh upwards of 1,900 pounds, in good breeding condition. The bigger the better, provided he is well coupled up with a strong back and deep middle, nicely-turned croup, heavy muscling, strong, clean, flat, flinty bone, and the fine, silky feathering which denotes quality. Horses which measure up to all these qualifications are not plentiful, and the wise buyer will buy early. Furthermore, the careful breeder will look around early in the season and select a horse with which to mate his mares later on.

To Prohibit Unsound Stallions in Britain.

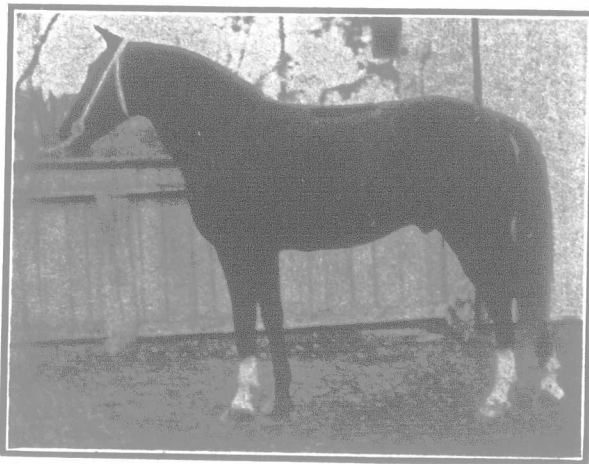
The Clydesdale Horse Society of Scotland, at a recent meeting, made some suggestions for clauses for a draft Bill designed to prevent unsound stallions travelling for stud purposes in that country. The British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, with the co-operation of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, is framing a Bill destined to prohibit unsound stallions from travelling for service or being exhibited for stud purposes without a license. The Board desires to get unsound horses off the road entirely. There seems, according to "The Farmer and Stock Breeder" a reason to believe that the intention is to refuse a license to horses which are (1) affected with any contagious or infectious disease, (2) affected with any disease or defect rendering the animal unsuited for service of mares, (3) any animal which, if used for stud purposes, is calculated to injure the breed of horses, and (4) any horse which has been proved to be inadequately fruitful.

Some breeders urged that it was unreasonable that a horse which had passed the veterinarian for soundness until he had reached the age of seven years should be turned down if he developed defects after that. The council of the Clydesdale Association agreed that such a Bill would be in the interests of horse breeding.

Keep the Best Breeders.

A number of farmers in Eastern Canada have more horses than they require to do their farm work. Sales have not been made just as readily as they would like during the past year or more. Many of them have been holding on, and some have been selling at lower

prices. Feed is scarce this winter and more sales are likely to be made. The market is brightening up and there are indications of a demand, partly from Western Canada and partly local. In selling under such conditions many part with valuable brood mares which should be retained on the farm, because they get a slightly higher price for them than they are offered for geldings or other horses in the stable. We have heard farmers say that they made money by keeping the old horses and selling the younger animals, because the older horses would do more work than the colts and the colts sold for higher prices than the older animals would bring. This may be true in part. It generally pays to keep the older animals in preference to geldings just coming into their prime, but with valuable brood mares and the best of the breeding fillies coming on it would seem, for the average farmer, safe policy to retain these and to sell



Peter Wilton.
First and champion Standard-bred stallion, Guelph.
Owned by Dr. T. H. Hassard, Markham.

some of the other horses as surplus stock, even though the immediate cash returns were not so high. There is an old saying that it is safer to walk when everyone else runs and to run when all others walk, and it may apply right now to the horse industry. Those who lay their plans to breed good, big drafters should not be disappointed in results, but remember we are not advising the indiscriminate breeding of all kinds of nondescript mares. Conditions are such that the horse market will pay a good price only for good horses, and the breeder must remember this.

LIVE STOCK.

England's Pig Keeping Increased.

The British Government has decided to increase pig keeping, and to encourage the fattening of baconers and the making of porkers in towns and suburban areas. An official order has gone forth ordering councils to waive by-laws which prevented townspeople from keeping pigs within 100 feet of dwellings. There is a big rush all over England to take advantage of this, and the Government, also, is formulating a scheme for the house to house collection of domestic table leavings and waste with which to feed the pigs. The Government, too, is issuing leaflets and instructions as to how to feed pigs. Small holdings are to have their styes refitted and rehoused; allotment (garden) holders are to have piggeries on their "little lots," and any old stables and outbuildings are to be converted into homes for the porkers so long as they conform to the sanitary regulations. In London alone there are 50,000 people wanting to feed porkers; in Lancashire there is a good 100,000, and in Yorkshire quite 200,000 men in towns and in country villages are willing to follow the country's call for pig reform. Now the trouble is to provide everyone with a pig, but the respective breed societies and the agricultural co-operative societies are getting a move on, and our pig stocks instead of wavering will increase. Agricultural England is awakening with a vengeance. Great is the name of Prothero!

Following is an instruction sent out by our Board of Agriculture as to what to do:

"All pig-keepers, notwithstanding the present high price of feeding stuffs, are urged to make every possible effort to maintain the supply of pigs. Sows with access to shelter will pick up a considerable part of the feed they require out of doors. Where grass is scarce, a few swedes or mangolds, together with a pound or two of beans or finely ground palm-kernel cake, will serve to carry most sows through till farrowing time. For fattening pigs, 3 pounds of swedes, boiled, are equivalent to one pound of cereal meals or offals. Small or blemished potatoes are twice as valuable as swedes for feeding purposes; but these should be reserved for the later stages of fattening. To supplement roots, the cheapest and most suitable feeds at the present time are finely ground palm-kernel cake, bean meal, maize gluten feed and dried grains. Later on clover, sainfoin and lucerne will be available in place of roots, and small holders should consider whether they can find space to add these to their crops. Edible domestic refuse should be reserved as far as possible for pig feeding. The pig pail should be kept free from brine, lemons, corks, tins, wire and other injurious substance."

ALBION.

The Source, History and History-makers of the Hereford Breed.

Over two centuries and one-half ago on the hills and meadows of Herefordshire, England, there grazed a strain of cattle, native to that commonwealth and, some claim, native to the Island as a whole. We first read of them being wonderful oxen, but as the decades and centuries rolled by some far-seeing progenitors of the present race of Englishmen bred more for the butcher than the plow, with the result that now, and for years past we have had a breed of cattle making fast friends in practically all of the live-stock breeding countries of the world; a breed of cattle that has wrought a marvellous change in the appearance and usefulness of range cattle all over North America; a breed of cattle that stands at the very front as grazers and producers of beef. There is a certain point in the history of all breeds where a cloud of obscurity blots out the facts of the beyond, yet this remoteness and primitiveness of ancestry tends only to establish the Hereford in more popular favor, for whatever they were in the beginning, that beginning was so far back as to preclude any possibility of an undesirable character cropping out to vitiate the results of the careful breeder. The open, pleasant, cheerful countenance, the full eye, the deep chest, the smooth, well-fleshed shoulder, the broad, deeply-fleshed back, and the white face, which characterize the Hereford to-day, were attributes which appealed to Marshall when he described the breed in 1788, almost one hundred and thirty years ago. At the same time his description reads still further: "Flank large, flesh everywhere mellow, soft and yielding pleasantly to the touch, especially on the chine, shoulder and the rib; hide mellow, supple, of a middle thickness and loose on the neck and huckle; coat neatly haired, bright and silky; color a middle red with a bald face, characteristics of the true Herefordshire breed." During recent times the chief criticism of the Hereford has centred around the excessive throatiness and lack of proper development of the rump and hind quarters. However, the Americans relegate considerable credit to themselves for improvement in these regards, but we shall deal with that later. We are getting ahead of our story.

Whence the White Markings?

The controversy of one hundred years has failed to divulge the exact source of the white markings, particularly the white face of the Hereford. There is little doubt but what the original cattle of Herefordshire were red, and similar to those of Devon and Sussex. Wales, which borders on Herefordshire, had white cattle, feeding on its hills and marshes, and early writers express the opinion that the intermingling of breeds at the border produced the characteristic white face of the modern Hereford. This appears to be the most logical of all the arguments advanced. Lord Sculthore, who died in

1671, is authentically reported to have introduced some white-faced cattle from Flanders, but, if he did, it is considered that the effect of such would be more to improve or fix the type of that time than to alter it to any considerable extent. There appears to have been periods of transition, during which times the coloration of the breed underwent considerable change. Marshall, in 1788, wrote of the "color a middle red with a bald face, characteristic of the true Herefordshire breed," but when Eyton published the first Herd Book in 1845 he grouped Herefords into four classes, viz., those with mottled faces, light gray, dark gray, and red with white faces. Importations to America began in earnest about 1840, a few having come out previously, and this trade, it is said, did much to eliminate all but the white face, for the buyers from this side of the ocean did not favor the mottled colorings. About twenty-five years after the first Herd Book was published all the colors but the one we know to-day had become extinct.

Pioneer Breeders and Improvers.

So long as the Hereford breed remains extant so long will the names of Tompkins, Galliers, Tulleys, Skyrmes, Haywoods, Yeomans, Jeffries, Price and Hewers be indelibly written across the pages of its history. Starting with common cattle, the earliest of these men initiated a movement which culminated, not in their day but later, in a breed which sprang to eminence in their native land, and two hundred years after the improvement had begun, set a standard of high, auction-sale prices in America, over 5,000 miles from the place of their conception. The pioneers had only their own ideas to guide them, but they builded well with the material at hand.

From 1738 to 1815 the Tompkins family were influential in molding Hereford type. Richard Tompkins, who died in 1723, left to his son Benjamin, "the elder," a few cattle among which was the cow, Silver, and her calf. A son of his, also known as Benjamin "the younger," continued the work of his predecessors, placing considerable emphasis on early maturity, fineness of bone and character, but he was no stickler on color. His herd was ultimately dispersed on Monday, October 18, 1819, when 28 breeding cattle averaged £149, or approximately \$750. Benjamin "the younger" is reported to have bred his cattle very closely, using only bulls of his own breeding. Perhaps his best sire was the Silver bull (41), which, it is thought, descended from the cow Silver, bequeathed by Richard Tompkins to his son Benjamin "the elder." A contemporary of Benjamin Tompkins "the elder" was William Galliers, who died in 1779. The two breeders used much the same stock in building up their herds. It was alleged that William Galliers introduced a white-faced bull from Yorkshire to

use on his cattle, but history bears no testimony to this statement. Upon his death the herd went into the hands of his son John.

Most prominent amongst the early nineteenth-century breeders were Price, Hewer and Jeffries. John Price, of Ryall, was born in 1776 and was a close friend of Tompkins "the younger." Many of the Price cattle, it is said, came from the Tompkins herd. Toby Pigeon was one of the most noted cows owned by Price, and it is believed that the majority of his herd, dispersed in 1841, sprang from her. When nineteen years old she had produced nineteen calves, having by chance bred as a calf. At three and four years of age she produced twins. John Price frequently challenged other breeders to show their stock against his own; this being a favorite way with him of settling disputes before the modern and more satisfactory method of show-ring competition came into vogue.

John Hewer, who lived from 1787 to 1873, was one of the later of the pioneer breeders. His four favorite strains were Countess, Lofty, Red Rose and Fanny. Besides breeding excellent cattle he influenced the type of his native country to a very remarkable extent by hiring out some of his good bulls. The General, which weighed 3,640 pounds when six years old, was let for four seasons at £84 per season; his sire, Governor, was let for £100 per season; Favorite and Defiance were each let for £200 per season. At times he had as many as thirty-five bulls out on hire. All told, he got £640 18s. for letting Sovereign; £710 for Lottery; £645 11s. for Lottery 2nd, and £525 for Defiance. Following are a few bulls bred by him which are notable among the great Hereford sires of their time: Sovereign (404), Lottery (410), Chance (355), Defiance (416), Lottery 2nd (408), Young Favorite (413), Wonder (420), Byron (440), Fitzfavorite (441), and Conqueror (412). There is seldom to be found a strain of Hereford cattle to-day which are not traceable to some of the stock bred by John Hewer.

Thomas Jeffries who lived between 1796 and 1843 began with the Hereford stock previously bred by his family, and infused into these cattle blood from the Hewer herd, hiring from that famous breeder the bulls Sovereign, Lottery, Byron and Fitzfavorite. Remarkable success was achieved in this way and many famous animals were produced, the greatest perhaps of which was Cotmore (376), by Sovereign.

It seems unnecessary to mention all the contemporary breeders. Some of the families are now extinct, while others are still breeding Herefords and the descendants are as keen and active as their progenitors. However, there is one herd, owing to the influence it has had upon the breed in America, we should discuss at this time.