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constitutes or ought to constitute a purebred Clydesdale.

Any alien admission now or at any time, is merely a drop in the bucket in changing the inherent characteristics of the breed, but such an admission will do much to strengthen the blood drawn from the two present main sources, "Baron's Pride and Hiawatha."

Keep the Stud Books open and breed from the best and strongest constitutioned horses, and no fear for the Clydesdale; as a breed they will hold their own against all comers.

JOHN GRAHAM.

Would Have an Examination of Stallions

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been a reader of your valuable paper for some time, and take a good deal of interest in the discussions that appear from time to time as to the best means of improving the horse of Western Canada, as improvement is certainly needed. But I sometimes think, from some of the articles I see, the writers are more anxious to help their pockets than the horse industry.

It appears to me something could be done by grading, or classifying all horses standing for public service. Suppose we were to put them in three grades—first, second and third, we could take 100 as perfection, give a horse that will average 90 in all the essential points and does not go below 85 in any first grade; and making the other grades relatively lower. All horses to pass the same examination, full bloods, grades and scrubs, then it would be a case of a "survival of the fittest." The judging could be done at any of our fairs by the judges of the fair, as they would be competent men to judge. Then we would not only know if a horse was a pure blood, but what class of pure blood he was. The judges could charge a reasonable fee for examining horses and throwing out all real poor ones, and as we get better horses make the grading stricter, until nothing but a first class horse could stand for public service. Any of us would be willing to pay more for the service of a horse that scores 90 than one that only went 70. One trouble is, we see a horse strong in a few points and we often overlook his weak ones. This would not be done by men more capable of judging.

Then again this method would do away with a lot of scrubs and grades, something that is much needed, it would also dispense with a number of pure-bloods that have nothing to recommend them but a piece of paper with a kind of a ghost story about their having been related to some great horse in the dim past,—perhaps their grand dams ate a bundle of straw together. And to my mind the scrub full of blood does more harm than all the other kind of scrubs put together, as he is in a position to do harm. I have never seen a man breed a good pedigreed mare to a grade horse as they will tell you it only gives a grade back, but, have seen them breed to some full bloods that were only fit for wolf bait. But it gives them a chance to register the colt and they will say, "he may take after the dam" or some of those remote ancestors we hear so much about. But their real object is they can stuff him off on some poor fellow on the strength of his pedigree as he has no real merit. And so it goes on, scrub after scrub, and from mares capable of raising prize winners. There are only a few men who really have the good of the horse industry enough at heart to use the knife on a scrub, and sell him at 4 years for \$150.00 when they could get \$200 for him as a yearling, especially if his neighbors sell their scrubs for a stallion. I have no axe to grind either way, am just giving my opinion.

Alta.
A "FARMER."
There is no reason why an agricultural society or a fair board should not do this sort of thing. Suppose "Farmer" does his best to get his local fair board to grade the stallions in his district. Let us have a demonstration of some of these theories. Individual horsemen express their opinions by the class of horse they buy or patronize, but if more is required it might be secured.



MANITOBA WINTER FED STEERS

STOCK

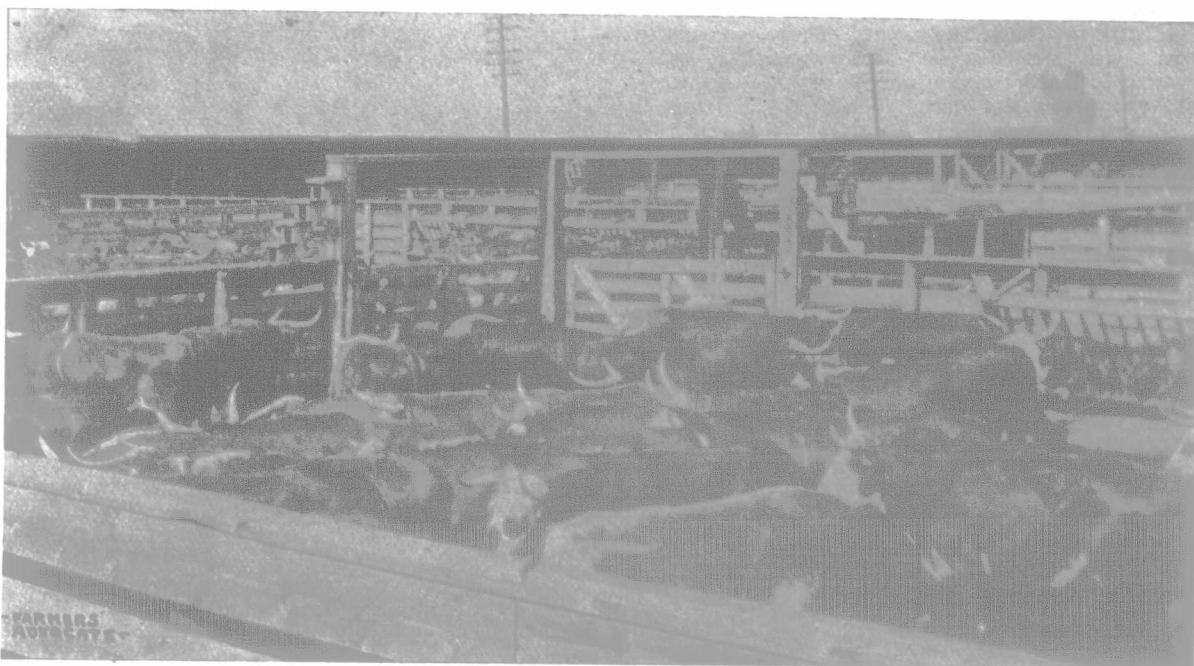
Discussions on live-stock subjects welcomed

Why not Arrange a Circuit for the Big Fairs

Every person regrets the clash in dates between the Winnipeg Industrial and the Brandon Fairs and it would seem that the time is opportune to talk—a circuit.

The stockmen's organizations and each fair board might send representatives to meet and decide this important question amicably. The racing associations seem to have little trouble in arranging a circuit of racing meets, surely associations ostensibly doing a far greater and more laudable work should be equally capable of coming to an agreement.

In Manitoba particularly the contest between two shows has developed into senseless rivalry in place of sensible emulation, and no person has benefitted thereby. Let us have peace!



PART OF A CONSIGNMENT OF 710 CATTLE FROM THE CRESWELL CATTLE CO., WALDECK, SASK.
A. DAY, MANAGER

Starting at Edmonton it should be possible to finish at Winnipeg with a chain somewhat as follows: Edmonton, Calgary, Regina, Brandon, Winnipeg. It would be better for the live-stock (purebred) trade and could be arranged. Winnipeg is generally considered as the highest court at which to receive justice at the hands of the live-stock and other judges of agricultural products and it seems to me that as such, the leading studs, herds and flocks should foregather there for a final adjudication before dispersing to their pastures, paddocks and stables. It is claimed that one fair is no sooner over than preparations are begun and contrasts for attractions made for the next fair, this being the case, the movement suggested above will need to be set on foot forthwith. Dissension means weakness and fosters mediocrity and low standards in live-stock circles as elsewhere, hence the need for the settlement of a vexed question. I would suggest that a meeting be called of representatives from the

Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba provincial live-stock associations and similarly representatives from the fair boards mentioned, to meet at Regina during the fair there in July. What sayeth the editor and the great agricultural public?

A. G. HOPKINS.

The Alberta Chilled Meat Industry Again

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

With reference to an article in a recent number headed "Marketing Beef in Cold Storage" and giving an outline of my address before the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association at Calgary, dealing with the development of the export trade in chilled beef, I should be glad if you will find room for this letter in your widely-read paper, not only because the subject is now being very keenly discussed in this province but also because, in some respects, your report is likely to convey a wrong impression and does not reflect very clearly my views and statements on this important question.

I have an intimate knowledge of the trade. I recognize clearly, as many of us do, that Canada up to the present has done little, or nothing, to develop her trade in chilled meat; she has confined her atten-

tion almost entirely to exporting surplus stock in the form of live cattle, and has neglected the more modern and scientific method available to-day, and so largely adopted by other countries. This briefly is what I have been preaching, enforcing my remarks by some rather startling facts and figures. I have pointed out for instance that the annual trade in chilled and frozen meat from the United States, Argentine, Australia and New Zealand amounts to the enormous value of \$93,000,000; as against Canada's export trade in chilled meat amounting last year to somewhere about \$500,000.

That it is necessary to point out these things is clearly shown by the fact that many people who were originally indifferent, or even opposed to any steps being taken to develop an export trade in dead meat, have completely changed, and have adopted quite another attitude after having the matter properly placed before them and the details and profitable nature of the business explained. That the farmers and others are interested is shown by the numerous invitations I have received to visit various parts of the country and address meetings on the subject.

You accuse me of being unnecessarily vague when touching on the question as to the best manner of establishing and carrying on such a business, and seem to imply that I am talking around the subject, with the object of producing at the psychological moment some cut and dried scheme, after the manner of a company promoter. I can assure you that I consider this matter too big and important to be handled in such an off-hand manner.

The government may be asked to do something to assist in recovering lost ground and to help to develop a valuable trade, and if the farmers of the other provinces feel as keenly on the subject as do the farmers of Alberta, and if they are convinced, as the people here, that something of the kind is necessary to place the farming and ranching on a better and sounder footing, it is certain that the government will be approached in some way.

As I pointed out in my address there are several ways in which the business could be handled, and when the time arrives to take steps in a practical way the matter will require most careful consideration if the business is to be started and developed on sound lines, and the mistakes of other countries avoided; probably it is just because I realize these points, and therefore hesitate to make detailed sug-