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rein or the other, hard, sharp, spurlike points are formed or irregularly grown on the borders of the teeth, which become an exciting cause of injury to the gums and membranes of the mouth, impairing the natural processes of mastication, and contributing at the same time to a bad way of going; also, the animal may suffer from toothache, due to a displaced crown of a temporary molar, or from ulceration, which will cause it to champ fretfully upon the bit and lurch to one side in such a sudden manner that he "loses his feet" by becoming bad in his action and tangled in his gait. If a horse pulls his head and neck out of line with the median plane of his body, the hind limb on that side is correspondingly misdirected, and its foot is forced to land between the front ones instead of in line with them; thus cross-firing naturally impairs the steadiness of his gait and injuries are liable to occur from it. If a humane treatment of the teeth is pursued by people who own horses they will obviate these changes of locomotion, and at the same time be amply repaid by the improved appearance of their animals through proper mastication of their food and in their general order of improvement.—*Horse World*.

Matched Pairs.

Opinions would appear to differ a good deal as regards what constitutes a well-matched pair, if the turnouts which are to be seen every day in city parks, and the great horse shows, are to be accepted as throwing any light upon the subject. The majority of people seem to think that, provided they get two horses to match in color, the principal object before them has been secured, but this is not by any means the case, as such important points as action, shape, make and manners are of the very highest importance. A free goer and a plug present a sorry spectacle in double harness, and never can be a pair, and a showy, stylish horse alongside a more powerfully-built one can never make a match, though the two animals may constitute an ideal tandem team where more quality is allowed the leader than the wheeler. It is, of course, most desirable that a pair should match in color, if possible, but as the other points of resemblance referred to are, to say the least of it, of at least equal importance, it is singular that the owners of some of the very handsome pairs of mixed colors one often sees about, do not decide to give their animals a chance of distinguishing themselves in the show-ring.

Is Racing Justified?

Few of us can remember such a dull season as the grand circuit is having this year. The enforcement of anti-betting laws in several of the states has compelled the racing men to admit what they had all along pooh poohed, namely, that without the betting ring it is impossible to conduct professional race meets. Several of the large cities including Detroit, Memphis, and Providence formerly considered good racing towns cannot hold a meeting this year and the reports from the few towns where harness racing is held sound like a burst of ribald song about four A. M. The life has gone out of racing. The fact will not be followed by retrogression in the type of horses, the improvement of which has been the justification of racing for years but will rather tend to the more sane fostering of useful types and to the perpetuation of strains that are noted for their average speed and great endurance rather than for individuals remarkable chiefly for their bursts of speed.

The collapse of racing in centers where it at one time flourished sets one to analysing its effects upon the horse stock of the countries in which it has operated for many years, and to see to what extent governments, agricultural societies and the public in general have been justified in fostering it. Our only and best means of procedure is to compare the average types of race horses both trotting and running to-day with those of fifteen, twenty-five and longer years ago. Truly if improvement consisted in the development of speed alone the racing has been a success, but when one takes into consideration all that has been sacrificed to speed in beauty of contour, endurance, docility, size, and even action, not to mention its moral effect upon society, the case for racing is absolutely defenceless. The racing craze is responsible for the efforts of breeders to replace the smooth, strong, beautifully turned, gentle dispositioned horse with the lank, long, nervous, equine specimen over which the public tries to enthuse if it should go a second

better, and over which it is just as easy to execrate if it is responsible for the loss of a little money. For the race type, all is lost of beauty, strength and disposition even to the love of the horse for the horse's sake. By all means enforce the anti-betting laws and let us foster the utility types that are yet amongst us. It is nothing to the public that a horse can go a mile in two or three minutes. We are not in such a hurry that we cannot take five times as long to travel a mile and if we are, there are machines for speed. Give us the horse in all its beauty of contour and grace of form!

Breeding of an Old Sire.

A reader near Moosomin asks us how the Clydesdale stallion Prince of Wales was bred and if there was any other than Clydesdale blood in him.

There are many horses which were, and are, called Prince of Wales but of course our correspondent means the celebrated stallion about whose breeding so much controversy has raged, and whose number is 673. Looking at the stud book we find that Prince of Wales was foaled in 1866, the property of James Nicol Fleming who sold him to David Riddell. He then passed into the hands of the late Lawrence Drew and afterwards Mr. Riddell bought him for 900 guineas. The sire of Prince of Wales was General 322, and the sire of General was Sir Walter Scott 797, one of the purest Clydesdales known to the records. But it was the ancestry of the grandams of Prince of Wales around which so much mystery existed. Mr. Nicol Fleming and Mr. Lawrence Drew the breeder and second owner of the Prince of Wales both placed on record their belief that both the grandams of the horse were Shire mares; that is, they were of Shire extraction for we have no record of them having been registered as Shires. The one grandam Maggie alias Darling, dam of General was first remembered in the Dumfriesshire district and her sire was given as Merry Tom called by the older breeders in Glasgow district, "the English horse that came from Carlisle". The grandam of Prince of Wales on the dam's side was called Kate but there is no certainty as to her origin. Some claimed she came from the Midlands and others from the Dumfriesshire. Both these grandams were grey and strongly resembled the type of draft horses bred in England at that time, and because of the resemblance and the facts as stated above many claimed that Shire blood had been introduced into the Clydesdale breed, for Prince of Wales became the founder of a large tribe. The dam of Prince of Wales was also called Darling and was by Samson, alias Logan's Twin, this being a half-sister of Kier Peggy a noted mare in the Clydesdale history.

Present day Clydesdale breeders are not loath to admit the possibility of Shire blood having been introduced into the foundation of the Clydesdale breed, in fact, if all were known it would be found that there have been horses with English ancestry much closer than Prince of Wales but as this horse was so noted a stock getter the question of his breeding naturally came in for a deal of discussion. Lawrence Drew, one of the largest of the early Clydesdale breeders, and who was largely responsible for the beginning of the Clydesdale stud book, is supposed to have operated with the object of developing only one pure breed of draft horses in England and Scotland, using the best blood from north and south for this purpose, but after his death national distinctions were more closely drawn and the leading Scottish breeders decided not to admit to their stud book stock of Shire breeding.

Breeders to-day need not concern themselves about the breeding of such horses as Prince of Wales for even if it were an established fact that he possessed considerable Shire blood the possibility of breeding a sire with his characteristics by blending the two breeds is an extremely distant one. Breeders of all classes of stock are coming to take more cognizance of the inherent dynamic force of an animal, that makes him a good breeder, than of external or controllable characteristics, and in this respect they are following a good clue.

It does not savor of foresight or consideration for the convenience of one's neighbors to call a bee at the beginning of harvest for the shingling of a granary.

STOCK

Britain's Purebred Stock Trade.

During the first six months of 1906 Great Britain exported horses, cattle, sheep and swine to the value of nearly \$3,500,000, just about \$1,000,000 more than in the same period in 1905. Horses netted around \$2,350,000 and cattle a little less than \$1,000,000. In numbers cattle amounted to 3,000, an increase of 1,191 over 1905, sheep 2,500, a gain of 800 and swine 900, 700 more than the 1905 half yearly record.

This record is an immediate and immense tribute to the Briton as a husbandman. It stamps him as the most patient and careful worker with nature's forces. Other people engage in stock raising for market purposes to a greater extent than it is carried on in the little Isle, but there is a vast difference between the wholesale production and feeding of stock and the breeding and raising of types that shall improve the average quality of the species. The former is a work limited only by artificial facilities and equipment, but the latter requires skill, patience and a natural intuitive ability amounting to genius. His is intensive work of the most intense kind and the yearly pilgrimage of stockmen from all parts of the known world to his fields and stables to buy the highest priced stock available is a crowning tribute to his creative work. His individual reward for his persistency of purpose and patient care lies in receiving such prices as \$5,000 for a ram, \$7,000 for a bull and from \$3,000 to \$10,000 for stallions.

His Porcine Majesty.

Everywhere we have been the past two months we have heard enquiries for breeding swine. Seven cents and over for hogs is the only inducement that is necessary to stimulate production. It is the most eloquent plea for the hog that has been heard for many a day. The present situation also appears reasonably permanent, thanks to the Packingtown disclosures, for ordinarily hog prices are kept at a lower level by supplies of cured meats from across the line. At the present time hogs are selling in Chicago for less than six cents per pound and still going lower while all over Canada the seven cent hog is a pleasing reality.

High Price for a Hog.

Although as noted a few days ago J. T. Gordon paid 8½c. a pound live weight for half a car of hogs at the Winnipeg (C. P. R.) stockyards recently, the purchase of the Berkshire boar Lord Bacon for \$3000 by the Morgan Farm, Beloit, Wis., is a record price for the breed in the U. S.

Soundness in Wool.

Soundness in wool is a characteristic which concerns every wool grower in every part of the world, it mattering not one jot or tittle whether it be a Lincoln or merino staple. Only those who have seen wool through every stage of manufacture can have a fairly adequate idea of the importance of this matter; hence we desire to call the attention of wool growers to it.

It has been the writer's privilege now for many years to inspect all classes of wool, from the coarsest Scotch up to the finest Australian merino. A wool may be good and satisfactory in quality, of nice length, well got up for market, but there is the inevitable break, and when this occurs it always means that the value of the clip is depreciated something like 2c. per lb. When wool is tender and mushy, users know that this will mean increased cost of working, hence no man can pay as much for wool lacking in this characteristic as he can for wool that has been well grown and is sound. Below, several causes for wool being weak in staple are pointed out, and it is the grower's business to try to meet those conditions which guarantee a sound staple. Of course, it is impossible for any man to keep in good health every sheep where a lot are kept, but the pity is when a whole clip shows this failing. Even a flock going without water for several days in hot, dry weather has been known to cause a "break" in the staple, while nothing surprised the writer so much a short time back as to have submitted a magnificent grown