

see what could be done in supplying the place of the now rapidly becoming extinct buffalo. They were imported two years ago.

The exhibit of grain, the great staple of Manitoba—although I was informed by a farmer on the ground that this was no great wheat country; the frosts and the dry season had discouraged him, and he expressed regret that he ever left Ontario, as he was certain he would have been worth a great deal more money had he remained there—naturally attracted great attention. One sample of the wheat weighed as high as sixty-seven pounds per bushel. It is rather noteworthy that the best variety of hard wheat was grown within fifteen miles of Winnipeg, Mr. Andrew Dawson, Headingly, taking the four first prizes for Red Fife, aggregating \$176. Souris district comes second. For White Fife Marquette takes first, and for White Russian South Dufferin shows up. The exhibit of vegetables was large, but scarcely up to last year. For best collection Donald A. Smith takes the diploma. The dairy products show a marked improvement over last year.

Army Horses for the British Market.

When Col. Ravenhill, whose article appears on page 332, was in this city buying up horses for the Imperial army, we asked him if he had procured any good specimens in this locality, and he replied that he had succeeded in getting a few of the very finest of the three classes suited for his purposes. We went to the stables and found some of the finest looking horses we had ever seen. We sent our artist to photograph them, and the accompanying outlines of the horses were taken from the photographs. The cavalry and the riding artillery horses having nearly the same outline, the difference being almost entirely in the weight, we only present the outline of the former.

The farmer should not think that these horses are only adapted for army purposes. Fig. 2 is as fine a specimen of a general purpose horse as we have ever seen, combining action and strength in marvellous harmony. The body is exceedingly compact, great weight being compressed into a small bulk, and the legs are clean-boned, muscular, and of medium length. Fig. 1, the cavalry horse, is an excellent specimen of a roadster, and, as will be seen by the illustration, has the proper build for action. The outlines are distinctly and cleanly marked, and the bone fine, but clean and strong.

Farmers who fix these illustrations in their eye, cannot fail to breed horses which will distinguish themselves in the show ring, and command remunerative prices in the leading markets of the world, as well as in the British market for military purposes.

In our next issue we will give illustrations of stallions by which the breeding of these classes of horses can be greatly facilitated.

It is to be deeply regretted that only five to ten percent of the horses in this Province examined by Col. Ravenhill and his associates have come up to the standard for army purposes. This fact proves that our scope for improve-

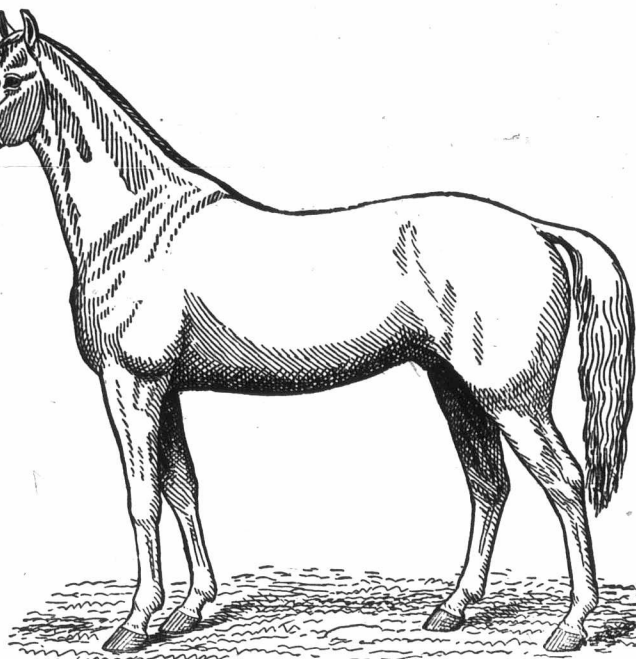
ment is very great. There is scarcely a limit to the demand in Britain for these classes of horses, and Canadians, if they study their true interests, can supply the market as cheaply and profitably as any country in the world. Our climate and our soil are specially well adapted to the breeding of all classes of horses.

The Herd Book Swindle.

Now that the recently amalgamated Shorthorn Herd Book has been proved, even by the confession of the manipulators, to be a "shame"

this standard, and large numbers of scrubs were registered in this book as well as in the Government herd book. The breeders, having resolved to live up to the standard in the Dominion Herd Book, were naturally compelled to reject large numbers of Shorthorns which were registered in the other books, and the loss sustained by many of our most honorable breeders may be very heavy unless they can elicit the sympathy of our farmers in their behalf.

The Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book is under the control of five members of the Board of Agriculture and Arts, united with the committee of sixteen members of the late Shorthorn Breeders' Association, so that the breeders have the controlling voice, but the new book is virtually controlled by the same influences as the old books, the secretary of the old Government book being the secretary of the new, and the secretary of the breeders' old book being the registrar of the new. The manipulators themselves attributed the cause of their disgrace to the lack of funds, and they still labor under the same difficulty. It is the history of all herd books that lax rules have been taken advantage of, and it is therefore considered by level headed farmers and breeders that the new herd book will be a refuge for all the scrub stock imported from Britain, a four cross Shorthorn grade being eligible for registration in the English herd book. It is urged the Dominion Herd Book will not accept



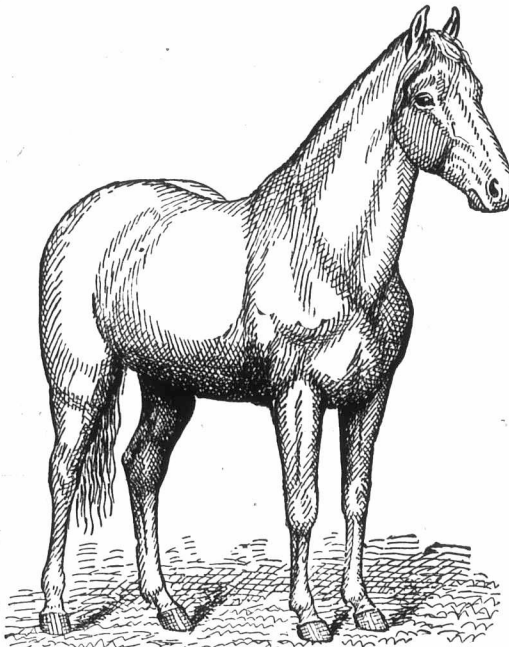
1—CAVALRY HORSE.

and a "disgust," it is a timely question to consider what effects and tendencies these frauds will produce on our live-stock industry.

First, let us recapitulate the condition of affairs. The two herd books, the one under the

the short pedigrees, but we doubt if they can enforce the distinction, or will even attempt to do so. No importer of superior stock can compete with the importer of scrubs, for the price is regulated more by the pedigree than by the individual merit. In this manner it is quite possible that the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book may be placed on a paying basis. A fifty cross, or any other number of crosses, will not be eligible for registration, if the animal is bred in Canada, no matter how good its individual merits may be. This, then, is the plan on which our Shorthorn breeders intend to establish "the purest Shorthorn herd book in the world."

Now we will yield to no authority in our appreciation of pedigree within the limits of its real worth, but there have been such grand opportunities for enhancing the price of stock by exaggerating the merits of pedigree, that the time has come when we should pause and reflect. Let the question be asked, Which is the more profitable, the pedigree animal without individual merit, or the unpedigreed animal with individual merit? Certainly everybody prefers the pedigree with the merit, but the class of animals which, as a rule, have been thrust upon our farmers has been the unmerited one, a large number of our farmers having been educated to the idea that the pedigree was all that was required for profit and for the obtaining of a passport to boom prices. A pedigree without merit is worse than useless, for the animal will be sure to breed its kind. When, in connection with these facts, it is considered that many of the best animals which have been distributed amongst our farmers have had spurious pedi-



2—ARTILLERY HORSE.

control of the Government and the one under the control of the Shorthorn breeders, amalgamated under the name and style of the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book, adopting the standard that all stock eligible for registration must be imported or traced to imported stock. This was the standard of the breeders' herd book before the amalgamation, but they did not live up to