

for cavalry and artillery purposes. Skilful breeders and veterinary experts with ample funds were employed to secure the best stallions in the world.

In extending the system over the country the best stallions were purchased by the government and distributed to the horse-breeding districts and farmers encouraged to improve their horses by breeding to those stallions, which were supplied at a nominal service fee. Later on the government required veterinary inspection of soundness for all stallions in France standing for public service. This has been a great factor in driving out all unsound and inferior stallions from breeding.

The government breeding stables have mainly encouraged the breeding of two kinds of horses, the draft horse and the French coach, one of the best cavalry horses in the world. The French coach was developed from the Arab foundation with English thoroughbred and hackney stallions. Every detail of the breeding has been kept, the number of stallions, the breed, the type, the number of mares bred and the number of colts, forming a regular government stud book. Liberal prizes are given for these two classes of horses and to further encourage farmers to raise them, commissioners visit each district and inspect the young horses and pay the highest prices for those selected for breeding or for cavalry purposes.

It is this systematic supervision and direction of the horse-breeding industry that has given France the lead in the production of horses. She has taught other countries as to means and methods to adopt to raise the standard of horse-breeding. By encouraging only two breeds more uniformity has been secured and a steady and regular supply of first-class animals has been kept up.

Prices for Threshing.

There are two or three instances of threshers organizing in Canada to put up prices, but so far nothing of a general or far-reaching character has been accomplished. In the United States, however, considerable has been done in this line. Threshing conditions in many of the Western States are very similar to those in Manitoba and the Territories, the thresher frequently providing all the help to do the threshing, and prices are based accordingly. Kansas has a threshers' combine and has prices fixed as follows: Wheat, with hands and teams, 10 cents per bushel; with hands and cook shack, 7 cents; with hands, 6 cents; without hands, 4 cents; oats, with hands and teams, 5 cents; with hands and cook shack, 4 cents; with hands, 3½ cents; without hands, 2½ cents; rye, 1 cent above wheat; millet, 9 cents, with hands; alfalfa, with hands, 75 cents and \$1; kaffir corn, 3 cents. Farmers are to haul coal.



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