

THE HORSE.

The Influence of the Show-Ring on Horse Breeding.

That horse breeding as an industry is influenced by the show-ring none will deny. There is probably no way in which a person who is breeding horses for the market can advertise so well and so cheaply as by exhibiting his stock in the ring. The main object in giving prizes for the different classes of horses is, or should be, to encourage the production of good animals in each class. The make-up of the prize-list indicates the ideas held by the exhibition board, or the committee of the board, whose duty it is year after year to revise the horse list, as to what classes or breeds are the most important. It goes without saying that the larger the prizes are the more likelihood there will be for breeders and owners to endeavor to produce or own animals good enough to win. While many exhibitors say that they do not care for the prize money, that all they want is the glory of winning, and the advertising they will gain thereby, it will be noticed that few, if any, forget to call upon the treasurer for their winnings, and also, that where the prizes are large there are usually larger and better fields of entries than where they are small.

The prizes should be given for classes that the market demands, and in stallion classes for horses that by their individuality and breeding are likely to produce marketable animals. The personal prejudices of members of the revising committee should be laid aside when the prize-list is being prepared. Prominence should be given to the classes or breeds that command the highest prices in the public market, and that can be raised with profit to the producer. Care should be taken that the wording be such that no ambiguity as to the class intended may exist. For instance, in some prize-lists we notice a section for "Road or Carriage Horses;" in others a section for "Carriage Horses, Standardbreds, and others;" again, "Carriage Horses, all breeds of light horses eligible." Where the wording is such, neither the exhibitors nor the judges (and we think we may include the revising committee) can have any definite idea as to what class of horse is wanted, or should win. The road horse and the carriage horse are essentially different animals, and cannot be satisfactorily judged by comparison. Large fields of horses have been seen competing in such sections where there were stallions, geldings and mares, including all classes of light horses, as the Standardbred, Thoroughbred, Hackney, French Coach, German Coach and Cleveland Bay, with all possible crosses of the same.

Such conditions as these cause a great deal of confusion, and in most cases a great deal of dissatisfaction. While section in the prize-list calls for "Carriage Horses" it also states that "all breeds and classes are eligible," which implies that the judging may be done from any standpoint; hence the awarding of the prizes will largely depend upon the individual prejudices of the judge. If he should judge from a Standardbred point of view no reasonable objection can be taken, or he may select the carriage, or any other standard with equal justice. It may be claimed that as the section states "Carriage

Horses" he should judge from that standpoint, but as all classes are eligible it gives the judge the opportunity of favoring the class he favors. Again, stallions should not compete with mares and geldings, but when the conditions do not specify, the man who chooses to exhibit his stallion can justify the claim that he is eligible. In order to avoid dissatisfaction and confusion, the wording should be such that there can be no doubt about the breed, class or sex that is wanted. Even in the prize-lists of some large exhibitions the wording for classes for ponies is often not sufficiently definite. The conditions generally read "Pony in Harness, not over 14½ hands" (or other specified height). This may appear definite, but the question arises, "What is a Pony?" Exhibitors will claim that any animal not over the specified height is a pony, hence eligible to compete. Some will argue that an undersized horse is not a pony, that he is a little horse, a misfit, a freak of nature. Some of such little fellows are very handsome, smart, attractive and speedy, with good action, very desirable animals for certain purposes. They have, in many cases, better style and action than real ponies, and we notice that they generally win over ponies that compete with them. We have no fault to find with a society that chooses to give sections for little horses, but think it is not fair to allow such to carry off the awards that are advertised for "Ponies." In order that an animal may be eligible to compete in a pony class he should be a pure-bred of some of the recognized classes of ponies, or a cross between pure-breds of two breeds (where breed is not mentioned). Where it is deemed desirable to make a class for little horses the section should read "Horses under (a certain) Height" and, of course, ponies would not be eligible, as, if we admit that an undersized horse is not a pony, we must also maintain that a pony is not an undersized horse. The work of the judge in the show-ring also has more or less influence upon the ordinary breeder. In order that justice may be done to exhibitors, and instruction given to the public as well as the prospective breeder, it is necessary that the man or men who are awarding the prizes be men of ability. They should be thoroughly conversant with the desirable characteristics of the different breeds and classes upon the placing of which they are to decide, and their work should be consistent, in order that exhibitors and spectators may see what the market requires in specific breeds or classes of horses. If the breeder or prospective breeder has a definite idea of what he wants to produce, he has learned the first lesson of a successful breeder, and, if he be not already informed on this point, the show-ring should be the place for him to acquire the knowledge. When the prize-list is properly prepared, the competent judge is in a position to do consistent work, but where such sections as have been cited exist, his work must of necessity be confusing. WHIP.

LIVE STOCK.

Keep the watering trough filled.

Oats, bran and flax with good hay and plenty of milk make a satisfactory ration for fitting young stuff.

Have the cattle well halter-broken so that there will be no running and jumping around when they are led into the show-ring.

It will pay to provide shelter for the stock during the heat of the day. If there are no trees in the pasture field, allow the cattle to lie in large box stalls or in the shed.

If two pasture fields are available turn the stock on one this week and on the other next, rather than keep it continually on the one field until the grass is cropped bare.

Cut the burdocks and other weeds, growing around the fences, that produce burrs. This will prevent having to take time to pick burrs out of the wool or out of the tails of horses and cattle in the fall.

When fitting animals for show, endeavor to get the greatest gain and have the animal in good bloom, but yet fit so as to feel assured that the usefulness of the animal as a breeder has not been impaired.

It is claimed that 20 sheep are required to provide sufficient wool to keep one soldier clothed. If Canada is to supply all the wool necessary to clothe her soldiers there must needs be an increase in number of sheep.

The flies are unusually severe on the stock this summer. The fly sprays regularly applied give some relief, and stabling the cattle during the day adds to their comfort. If the stable is slightly darkened few flies will work in it.

Have some oil of turpentine and raw linseed oil on hand in case one or more of the animals bloat when turned on second growth clover. Three or four ounces of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil given as a drench usually brings relief.

Stock become restless, when feed becomes scarce, and appear to be continually looking for a weak place in the fences to enable them to gain access to the corn, root or grain field. Once they break through they are difficult to keep in bounds. Prevent the trouble by inspecting the fences occasionally and strengthening weak parts.

When pigs stop eating suddenly, appear stupid, foam at the mouth, and probably fall down but revive in a few minutes, they are showing symptoms of apoplexy, which is brought on by high feeding and lack of exercise. Exercise when feeding heavily is a preventive. Removing a pint of blood from affected pigs may bring relief. Administering a purgative and feeding lightly are also curative methods.

By July 1 Canada had shipped 40 per cent. more wheat to the Allies than the average of three years before the war. The increased shipments to date are: Pork, 122,000,000 pounds; beef, 74,000,000 pounds; butter, 12,000,000 pounds; cheese, 30,000,000 pounds; wheat and flour, 85,000,000 bushels; eggs, 15,000,000 dozen. Shipments of pork from the United States and Canada during March, 1918, were twice what they were in March, 1915, and three times what they were in March, 1912.—War Lecture Bureau.

Hereford Bulls That Have Made History.

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It is no easy task to select, from among the array of high-class Hereford bulls, those that stand out as milestones in marking the destiny of the breed. True it is that comparatively few outstanding sires are to be found during the early period of development, but in more recent years the number has gradually increased until many present-day herds are headed by bulls that demand more than passing attention. These bulls have made possible that remarkable improvement in the excellence of the Hereford breed that has been the wonder of all lovers of good beef cattle.

Before beginning a discussion of the individual sires, it will be well to give a general idea of the method of naming animals and tracing pedigrees as commonly practiced by Hereford breeders. The system of naming differs somewhat from other breeds in that emphasis is laid on the sire's side of the pedigree rather than on the female line. Calves sired by Perfection Fairfax, Repeater, Beau Donald or Gay Lad would be called Fairfaxes, Repeaters, Beau Donalds, or Gay Lads, instead of emphasizing the particular dam in question. Any one picking up a Hereford pedigree named in this fashion knows that a Perfection Fairfax traces either directly or indirectly to the McCray herd of Indiana; Repeaters to the Harris herd of Missouri; Beau Donalds or Beau Perfections to the Colonel Curtice herd, formerly of Kentucky and now of Alberta; Earls of Shadeland to the Adams Earl herd of Indiana; Beau Blanchards to the Engles of Missouri, and so on, with the different breeders. All pedigrees are tabulated—that is, give the breeding on the side of both sire and dam back to the fifth or sixth generation. Should it be desirable to go further back in the ancestry, herd books must be available. Bearing in mind that Hereford pedigrees are tabulated, with five or six generations completely shown at a glance, and that animals are usually named after the sire, it will in a measure, facilitate the selection of the leading sires of the breed.

Canadian breeders are procuring their herd bulls

either from leading breeders within the Dominion, or importing them from the United States. This is due to the fact that the class of cattle now available on this side of the water makes it unnecessary to import breeding stock from the Old Country. Consequently, this discussion will be confined largely to the Hereford bulls that have made history on the North American continent. Since the greatest development was made in the United States, much space will be devoted to the work of the breeders across the line. No doubt, many of the bulls mentioned owe their prominence to the fact that they were given every opportunity to prove their worth in the leading herds of the country, while others of equal merit were lost to the breed through service in inferior herds, or by being slaughtered before their real value was ascertained.

Although Herefords were imported to America early in the nineteenth century, the business did not assume any considerable proportions until about 1860. During the next thirty years, frequent importations were made by men with sufficient financial backing to secure the best blood available in the Hereford's native country. It is worthy of note in passing that the most important early-day herd on this continent was that of Frederick William Stone, who owned and operated the land which has since been purchased by the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. Mr. Stone was an ardent advocate of the breed and supplied bulls to head many of the herds in the United States—selling Sir Charles to Mr. Miller, of Illinois in 1872, at the then high figure of \$1,000. Present-day Hereford breeders must credit their success to the heavy importations of richly-bred animals made by those pioneers of the seventies and eighties.

Hereford bulls exerting the greatest influence in fixing the type on this side of the water were Anxiety, Anxiety 3rd, Anxiety 4th, Garfield, The Grove 3rd, and Lord Wilton—all but the latter being imported to America.

In 1897, Mr. Culbertson, of Illinois, imported the Carwardine-bred bull Anxiety by Longhorns and out of Helena. Although winning first at the Royal and second at the Bath and West as a two-year-old, he was faulted by many as being too effeminate to make a prepotent sire. The lapse of but a few years showed the fallacy of this criticism, for Old Anxiety, through his worthy sons, proved to be the greatest acquisition ever made to the Herefords of America. Before leaving England he was used on several of Mr. Carwardine's best cows. Mated to his half-sister, Tiny by Longhorns, he produced Anxiety 3rd, a bull that was imported by Mr. Thos. Clark, in 1880, and used in that noted herd until his death at sixteen years of age. Anxiety 3rd proved to be a great sire of females. Anxiety mated to another half-sister, Gay Lass by Longhorns, got Anxiety 4th, one of the greatest bulls ever produced in the Hereford breed. Anxiety 4th was imported in 1881 and used extensively in the Gudgeon & Simpson herd, of Indiana. Another Longhorn cow, Prettymaid, to the service of Anxiety produced Prettymaid, one of the greatest show heifers in all England. Anxiety 3rd, Anxiety 4th and Prettymaid, all out of cows by Longhorns and sired by Anxiety, also by Longhorns, give a vivid example of the value of intelligent inbreeding in fixing breed type.

In 1882, Mr. Clark imported for Adams Earl, of Indiana, the John Price bull Garfield, by Quickset, and out of Plum. Garfield proved to be one of the greatest bull getters of his time. Two of his most noted sons were Earl of Shadeland 22nd and Earl of Shadeland 41st, the latter being the sire of Columbus, who in turn sired Dale the sire of Perfection—all household names with every Hereford breeder.

About this same period the get of Lord Wilton were becoming so popular in England that heavy importations of this blood were made to the United States. Money could not tempt the owner of Lord Wilton to part with his grand old bull, so that this worthy sire was left to serve his time in his native land. The get of Lord