

who has brought over many high-class horses since that time, and is still doing business at the old stand.

In 1891, at the Spring Stallion Show, MacNeillage, shown by Graham Bros., was again champion, being also first in a class of 31 entries, all imported, and four years old or over, probably the largest entry of imported stallions ever seen in one class at any show in Canada. At the Industrial Exhibition, 1891, the first-prize winner in the three-year-old class, and champion stallion, was Energy (imp.) [1432], a high-class quality bay son of MacGregor, imported by Graham Bros., and shown by Robert Davies, Toronto.

In 1892, at the Spring Stallion Show, at Toronto, with the late John Hope as the single judge, the first prize in the aged class, and the championship gold medal went to Graham Bros. for Queen's Own (imp.) [1708], a bay six-year-old son of Prince of Wales (673). D. & O. Sorby's Imp. Grandeur [1724], a brown five-year-old son of Darnley (222), being a strong second in a class of nineteen imported horses. Queen's Own came out in fine condition again at the Industrial in the same year, and captured the champion award, Robert Davies' Energy, by MacGregor, being second in the class.

In 1893, at the Spring Stallion Show, the championship went to D. & O. Sorby's imported Grandeur [1724], by Darnley, in his six-year-old form. A grandly good horse was Grandeur, one of the most perfect in type and conformation that has been imported to this country, as may be gathered from the fact that the second in his class of ten imported horses was Graham Bros.' Queen's Own, by Prince of Wales. These two horses stood in the same order in their class at the 1893 Industrial Exhibition, but were defeated in the championship competition by the first-prize three-year-old, Symmetry (imp.) [1713], a light-bay son of Ensign, by Darnley, imported by Graham Bros., in 1891, and shown by William Innes, Bradford, Ont.

CAREER OF MACQUEEN.

At the World's Fair, the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893, there was exhibited by Robt. Ogilvie, of Madison, Wisconsin, formerly a resident of Canada, the bay seven-year-old stallion, MacQueen [462], foaled in 1885, imported in 1887 by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; sire MacGregor, by Darnley. In a very strong class of stallions five years old and over, MacQueen, fitted and shown at Chicago by J. H. S. Johnstone, won first honors. It is stated that in his class he never met defeat, and only once in a championship competition, and that at the Columbian, where he was reserve to Prince Patrick (8933), a son of Prince of Wales (673), first in the four-year-old class, a handsome quality horse, shown by N. P. Clarke, of Minnesota. In 1899, MacQueen was returned to the Cairnbrogie stud of Graham Bros., at Claremont, where he made a phenomenal record as a sire of uniformly superior progeny, and one worthy of special notice as showing how much money may be made out of a really successful sire, even at a moderate fee. In the statement appearing in the Horse Book, written by Johnstone, the former manager of MacQueen, we read that, "In the season of 1889 he was mated with 182 mares and got 94 colts, at a fee of \$15 to insure. The next season his fee was raised to \$20, and remained in that notch. Since 1900, for seven years he never covered less than 200 mares in a season, and his smallest quota of foals was 123. Here are the figures: 1900, mares covered 214, foals 127; 1901, mares 223, foals 147; 1902, mares 204, foals 133; 1903, mares 209, foals 141; 1904, mares 261, foals 172; 1905, mares 217, foals 123; 1906, mares 208, foals 142; a grand total of eight seasons, 1,717 mares covered, and 1,078 foals. As he stood at \$15 to insure in 1899, he earned \$1,410 that season, and in the seven following years he begot 984 foals, at \$20 each, amounting to \$19,680, a grand total of \$21,090 for his eight seasons' work. Verily, in this regard he richly merits the title bestowed upon him by his old-time manager, 'The Matchless MacQueen.'"

(To be continued.)

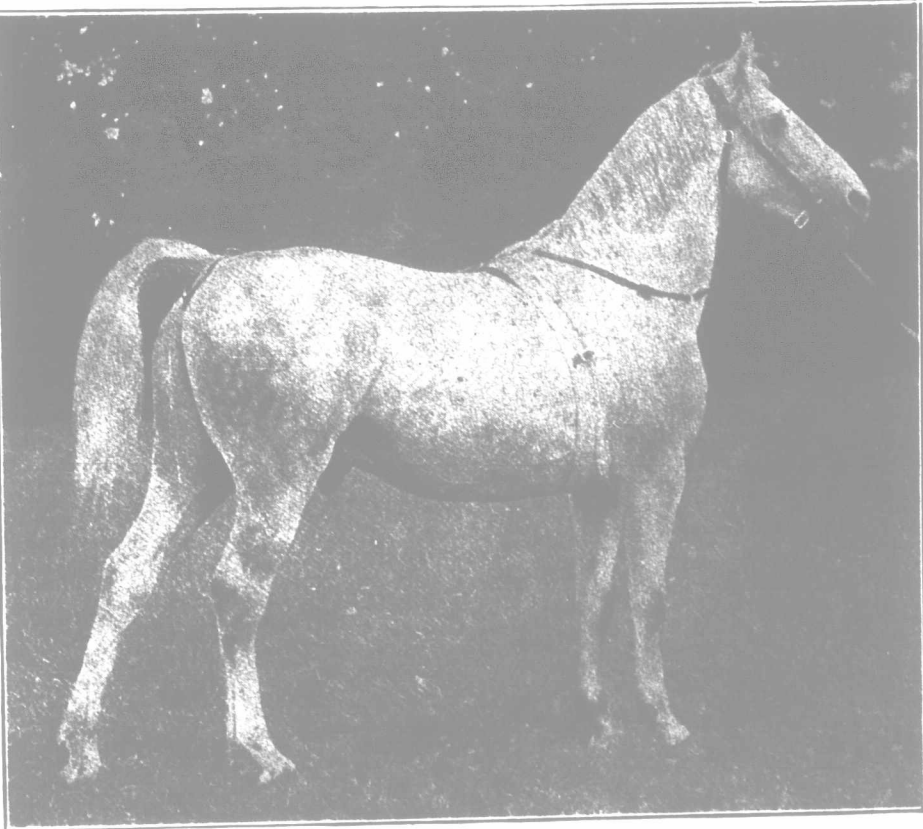
Cost of Raising Colts.

Our readers will recall that in our issues of about one year ago there were several contributions upon the cost of raising colts from birth to three years old. In these computations, by practical men, the cost of raising a colt was placed at from \$66.15 to \$216.00, with an average of all estimates approximating \$120.00. In this connection it is interesting to note similar estimates presented by Iowa farmers in Wallace's Farmer. With these men, the estimates ranged from \$84 to \$216.14, and averaged in the vicinity of \$145, which goes to show that horses are not usually produced at a very low cost, and that high prices for horses are legitimate, considering the investment, the risk, and the time involved. The man who is raising the kind of horses that sell at \$150 at three years of age will get poor satisfaction out of the argument that the colt is costing him less than that sum, and probably will be inclined to rank the statement as a gross exaggeration.

But when many thinking, careful, practical men closely agree in their estimates, these must be duly respected. The man who is making good money out of three-year-old colts that are selling at \$150, or less, had better revise his estimates of cost and investments to make sure he is not deluding himself. And the man who is raising colts that will not sell for more than \$150 at three years old, better revise breeding stock: their wheels are slipping on the rails, and, in reality, progress is not being made, though time, energy and money may not be stinted. The high cost of horse production is one of the strongest arguments for a careful selection of the right kind of mares, and an unsparing dis-

Canada. The development of this industry depends ultimately, and to a very large extent, upon the breeders and farmers. The average landowner cannot afford to instal any considerable group of brood mares with the purpose of specializing along horse lines. Such a practice, as a general thing, is neither profitable nor desirable. But every man should seek to have on his farm, as the chief part of his working force, two or three good mares that will produce the very highest type of market animals. It would be better still if these might be pure-bred mares of superior excellence. The horses that are shipped every year from Scotland, England, France and Belgium to all the progressive parts of the world

are produced on the average farm from working brood mares. When one knows how to look after horses, to care for and feed them (and there is nothing occult about the art), there is no greater danger of their suddenly dying than there is of other kinds of stock. There is no reason why, on the ordinary Canadian farm, as good horses cannot be produced as are now produced in the Old Lands, since the only requisites are foundation stock, judicious feeding, care and management, and these conditions Canadian farmers can readily meet. In Canada there is an abundant supply of a wide variety of hays, grains and grasses eminently adapted for horse-feeding; there is much suitable horse stock now in the country, and plenty of money amongst farmers to augment that supply to any needful extent. There is not wanting the ability to care for and develop the stock, so that a full appreciation of the profitableness and pleasure



Breed-study Contest.

WHAT BREED IS THIS HORSE, AND WHY? The above illustration is that of a pure-bred, registered stallion of a very well-known breed. We will receive answers until November 5th, in reply to the query as to the breed of this horse, and, as before, will give a one-dollar book for the best-substantiated, correct reply, taking into consideration, to an extent, the order in which the answers are received. Let your answers come at once.

card of all doubtful sires. Figure it out by yourself; figure it out with your neighbors; turn it over; talk it over, and together get good mares, and absolutely insist on good sound, typical, proven sires.

Brood Mares on the Farm.

The original cost of both mares and stallions as foundation stock is considerably higher than the same relative excellence costs in cattle, and very much higher than in sheep or swine. Mares have to be kept longer before they begin to reproduce, and are not as regular breeders as are females of the other species; thus, the risk in horse-breeding is greater than in other lines of stock production. Mainly for these reasons, cattle, sheep and swine production, as breeding industries, have outstripped horse-breeding amongst Canadian farmers. Yet, on account of the primary importance of the horse to most lines of industry, the demand must necessarily be quite constant, and the need of a reliable source of supply imperative. This is especially true when it is remembered that Canadian agricultural, commercial, manufacturing and transportation enterprises are entering upon a period of much greater activity than heretofore experienced.

A more extensive, skillful and profitable horse-breeding business should now become solidly established on the farms of the older Provinces of

the breeding of supremely good horses is about the only element lacking to establish a much stronger horse-breeding industry in Canada than we now have.

If, in a particular section, six to ten men would each obtain one, or even two, pure-bred mares of desirable type, and all of the same breed, a sufficient nucleus for an extensive industry would be laid. The presence of such stock in a community, besides stimulating the industry in the locality, and effecting improvement by their progeny, makes the selection of the service stallion a matter of much study and care, and consequently insures the use of a better sire throughout the whole neighborhood.

The establishment of such a horse-producing policy throughout many farming sections would not simply work for a new era in our horse industry, but would also produce a new, profitable and less irksome phase of pleasant activity to Canadian farm life. We need the horses and the establishment of such a policy in most parts of the land.

There is ample room for a largely increased home production of superior draft horses to take the place of the too numerous, undersized, poorly-built and unsound stallions now being used in breeding sections.



Judging Horses at the New Liskeard Fair.

Special class for best farmer's team.