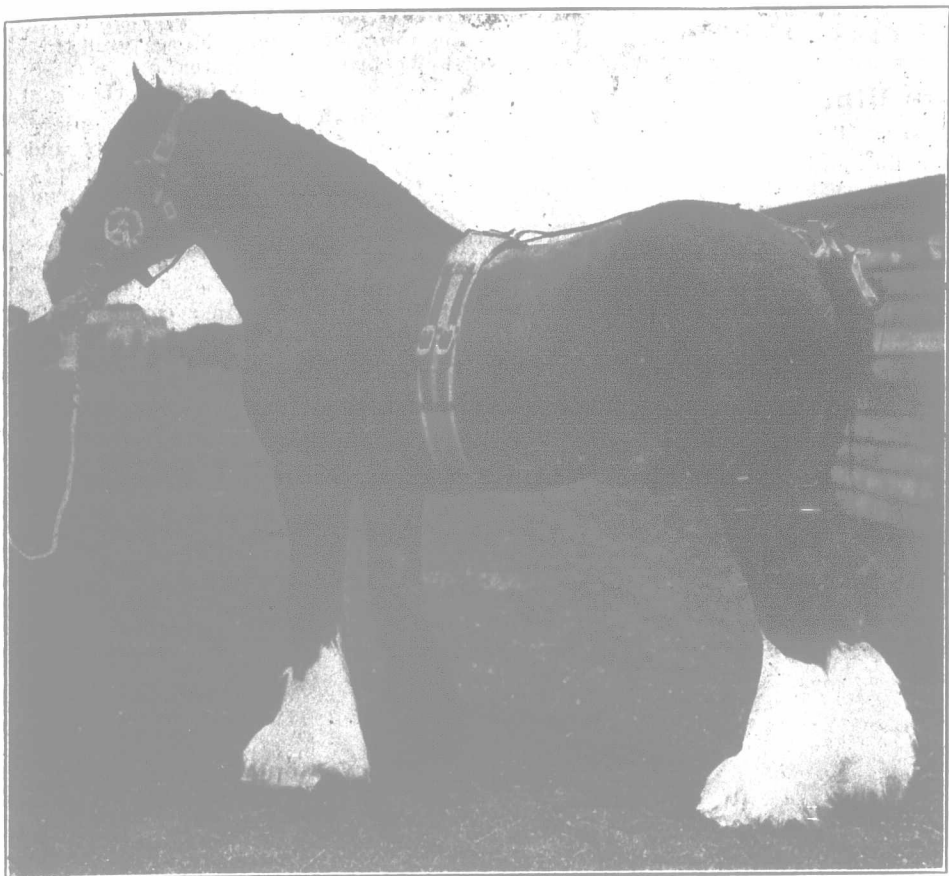




Holker Mars.

Three-year-old Shire stallion. Champion at the Royal Show, 1909.

Winnipeg Horse Show.

The fifth annual show under the auspices of the Winnipeg Horse Show Association, held on June 24th, 25th and 26th, was a decided success. Winnipeg has a reputation for horses that is continental, and His Equine Majesty was displayed with all the splendor which numbers and high quality, glittering trappings, costly vehicles, and a magnificent amphitheatre, ablaze with royal purple and gold, could lend. This is the first year the show has had a building of its own. It has been held out of doors since becoming too large to be accommodated by any building in the city. From the popularity of the function with horse-lovers and society, the show will not be long outgrowing the quarters just provided for it. It has, in fact, occupied them fully already, with no accommodation to spare, either for patrons or judging classes.

The officiating judges were: Captain Kennan, Dublin, Ireland; Colonel Pratt, Little Rock, Arkansas; Senator Beith, Bowmanville, Ont.; Inspector Church, Regina, Saskatchewan, and R. H. Taber, Condie, Saskatchewan—a committee of three working on each class. Most of the animals shown were owned within the city, though a good display was made from outside points, as well. Winnipeg horse fanciers have been purchasing freely during the past few months, in anticipation of this event, so the judges found classes awaiting their decision, some of which could not be duplicated for numbers and high-quality individuals by any show in the Dominion. In all, seventy-seven classes faced the judge.

Colt Raising.

In the issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" for July 8th appears a carefully-worked-out article on the cost of raising a colt until he is three years old. Horse-buyers generally, as is suggested in the article referred to, are inclined to belittle the cost of raising a colt, and to magnify that of raising a steer. There is no doubt that, by letting a colt have a good deal of liberty and exercise, it will thrive and grow well on roughage that does not count for much, receiving but a small amount of expensive grain and hay. Who has not seen colts in winter running around a strawstack, and getting scarcely anything given to them, except a little hay, and, though thin and shaggy, growing fairly well, and certainly active? Such treatment is not calculated to develop heavy, strong drafters, and is not to be recommended for any class. On the other hand, to base reckoning of cost of food required by a colt on the rations recommended for idle horses, in books on the subject, is something that horse-raisers scarcely feel like accepting. For instance, instead of feeding threshed oats, some farmers believe it profitable to feed grain in the sheaf, thus making use of the straw, and lessening the ration of hay required. A small allowance of roots, also, can be fed, so as to lessen the amount of more expensive food needed. In many ways, little economies are practiced, so that the board-bill is kept well under the mark, and yet the colt grows and thrives right along.

But grain is needed, and, though not fed by weight and marked up against the animal, it should not be reckoned at less than a fair price. When it is all counted up, it amounts to a tidy sum. A practical farmer, who has had considerable experience in raising young stock, estimates the cost as follows: Value of mare's work lost during season, \$7; feed for colt during first winter, 2 pounds oats and bran per day, at 1 cent per pound, for six months, \$3.60; hay, 7 pounds per day, at \$10 per ton, \$6.30; carrots, 10 bushels, altogether, \$1.00; total for winter, \$10.90. Boiling the oats occasionally, and adding a little flax seed, furnished variety, and is most wholesome, without adding anything to cost. Second summer, pasture only, at \$1 per

month, \$6.00. There is no need of grain while on grass; indeed, the animal is better without it. Second winter, say: 3½ pounds oats and bran per day, \$6.30; hay, 9 pounds, \$8.10; carrots, 10 bushels, \$1.; total for second winter, \$15.40. Third summer, charging \$1.25 per month for pasture, \$7.50. Third winter, allow of grain and bran 5 pounds daily, worth \$9; hay, 11 or 12 pounds, worth, say, \$10; carrots, 20 bushels, \$2; total, \$21. With the ration allowed the third winter, the colt should be in good shape for selling in the spring. According to the estimate, the colt, at three years of age, will have cost \$69.80, not counting in service fee. These estimates will by most be reckoned moderate. Oats, for instance, are now much higher than a cent a pound, which was taken as the average of recent years. Pasture, also, is cheap at the prices allowed, though perhaps not cheaper than it may be hired in many districts. Yet, as "Chronicle" remarks, if a steer cannot be raised for less than seventy dollars, money is being lost by cattle-raisers continually. Another item which is not reckoned in expense account, but which ought to be included in it, is cost of attendance. Whatever value may be placed upon that, it would certainly be greater, in the case of colts than of

steers. Taking it all together, while the raisers of horses are doubtless making money at the business, they are not doing it by selling their stock at the prices of commercial cattle.

LIVE STOCK.

The King's Interest in Agriculture

Farmers and stockmen the world over, whether they believe in royalty or not, commend and admire His Majesty King Edward for the deep and practical interest which he takes in agriculture, and particularly in stock-breeding. Replying lately to a loyal address from the Royal Agricultural College, at Cirencester, he said:

"From my youth I have taken the warmest interest in agriculture. It is a source of livelihood and support to hundreds of thousands of my people, and upon it the prosperity of the country largely depends. In agriculture, as in all other industries, scientific research has effected great improvements. The simple methods which the farmers of bygone times found profitable and efficient, have now given place to systems of cultivation which were then unknown. The success of the farmer of to-day is dependent not merely upon his industry and economical management, but on the possession and application of special knowledge. Such special knowledge can only be obtained by instruction and scientific investigation, and I therefore cordially welcome the enlargement of the scope of the work of the Royal Agricultural College. Under your new organization you will have greater opportunity for the efficient performance of your important duties, and for the continuance and extension of your invaluable work. You may be sure of my warmest good wishes for the increased success of your undertaking."

Skim Milk for Pigs.

An account is given in the Journal of the Irish Department of Agriculture of experiments in pig-feeding carried out in two seasons, which afford fresh evidence of the value of separated milk for pigs. In 1907, three lots of five pigs were fed in three different ways, and in 1908 three lots of six. Lot 1 in each season had one part by weight of mixed meal, made of maize and barley in about equal parts, and a small quantity of pollard, with four parts of potatoes and six of separated milk. Lot 2 received a ration consisting of two parts by weight of meal and six of separated milk. Lot 3 had two parts of meal and four of potatoes. All three lots had as much food as the pigs would eat. The pigs in Lot 1 were finished in 90½ days, those in the second lot in 88 days, and those in the third in 151½ days. The increase in live weight was almost equal, but the average daily gains varied from 1.88 pounds for Lot 1, and 1.95 pounds for Lot 2, to 1.09 pounds for Lot 3. The meal cost 6s. 7d. per cwt.; the potatoes given, as raised from the land, were valued at £2 per ton; and 1d. per gallon (about 20 cents per cwt.) was charged for the milk. On these terms, the cost of producing 1



Royalty at the Royal.

King Edward driving to the big ring at the Royal Show, Gloucester, 1909.