

The hulls and meal when fed in conjunction are the complement of each other and so form a perfect ration. Twenty-four pounds of hulls and four pounds of meal fed daily give a nutritive ratio of 1:5.6, which is a proper ration for an animal over 700 and under 1,000 pounds.

While the hulls are not likely to be ever fed in this country, the meal is already fed in large and increasing quantities. Indeed the struggle now is between cotton seed meal and oilcake. The former is in favor with dairymen, but the latter with stockmen feeding for the block. Oilcake is always likely to have this advantage, that it is manufactured in our midst, and can be got at a less cost for carriage, but the trade is controlled by but few persons, and as a consequence has the fumes of monopoly hang about it.

Some caution is required in feeding the meal at first, as it has a tendency to induce scouring, but soon the quantity may be so increased, that as high as ten pounds of the meal may be fed per day to an animal fattening. In feeding the meal to young calves, especial care must be exercised as to the quantity to be fed, or scouring will be induced. The manure obtained from feeding cotton seed meal is of the highest order. No other form of food can equal it in this respect, although oilcake is not far behind. This is an important element in all feeding experiments and in all feeding. It should be applied to the soil as soon as consistent after obtaining it, or the ammonia, in which it is particularly rich, will have a tendency to escape.

It is one of the cheering indications of the present, the disposition manifested to utilize nature's supplies which in other years were thrown away. Prior to 1870 all the cotton seed hulls were burned under the boilers of the oil mills as a cheap means of getting rid of them. Now it has been discovered that they are of value to the country equal to that of tens of thousands of tons of hay. The splendid triumphs of scientific research and experiment are thus enabling us to make the most of the supplies that nature in her profuse beneficence has placed within our reach, and thus it is that mankind are more and more enabled to observe that beautiful injunction for all time, which reads, "Gather ye up the fragments that nothing be lost."

J. G. DAVIDSON, Kinnoul Park Stock Farm, sends in his stub for another year and remarks as below. "I am sure I do not know how to express myself concerning the good your paper has done during the year that is past, and permit me to wish you even a greater measure of prosperity during the year that is to come. We shall begin with the January number to send you details of our operations here."

Gairnbrogie's Clydesdales.

Those who have even only casually followed the steady and rapid progress of the Clydesdale in the estimation of the American horse-loving fraternity, must be fully aware of the fact that this estimation has been heightened in no small degree through the selections of stallions, high in merit and rich in breeding, that are yearly landed on our shores by the energetic and enterprising firm of Graham Bros., of Claremont. Rare, indeed, are those members of this stud that have not won laurels of honor on their native heather, and the more critically we peer into the archives of the American show-rings the harder pressed home is the fact that the selections of this firm, always carefully and uniformly made, have been chosen with a thorough knowledge of the type that finds most favor with

sturdy MacNeillage (2992) would justly claim first rank, but on our first page he is fully described; next in years is Royal Lawrence, a doughty four-year-old get of the already renowned St. Lawrence (3220), a son of the yet more famous Prince of Wales (673). This stallion is a horse that pleases the most critical eye, being of good substance, with a strong shoulder and back, clean legs, and enduring feet, and in moving he commands his limbs in capital style. Another thick, toppy, full-quartered stallion is MacNicol (6055), a foal of '86, by MacMaster (3823), a get of one of Scotland's best stock horses, Macgregor (1487). MacNicol, though weighty, is yet full of activity, and is a easy and quick mover. He is evenly balanced at both ends, presenting, as he does, an excellent frontage, as well as a strong and heavily rounded hind-quarter. MacMaster, his sire, was imported in

'85 by the Messrs. Graham, and was the winner of many prizes under their guidance.

The crack stallion of the two-year-olds is the well known MacClaskie (6996). Those who saw this very promising young horse at Toronto's Spring Stallion Show will vividly remember his fine appearance, and many good qualities. The many encomiums showered upon him as well as the many forecastings made as to his future, have been amply verified. The ideal of a draught horse is here crystallized into a living model, as far as we are justified in expecting absolute perfection. In his appearance, his intelligent countenance and clean cut features; in his strong neck that with a graceful sweep gains a shoulder and front of impressing strength; in his full deep barrel, muscular loin and quarter, we see the



THE RENOWNED SHIRE STALLION PRINCE WILLIAM (8756),

Winner of the Queen's Gold Medal, 1889, and many other champion prizes.

America's horsemen. As a voucher of such a strong statement let us follow the career of one of their importations of '86, the unparalleled McQueen. He entered on his wonderful series of prize-winnings by securing first at Toronto Spring Stallion Show in '87; then under the ownership of Mr. Ogilvie, of Wisconsin, the same year he gained first at Chicago's great American horse show; there again in '88, after winning first and sweepstakes for best Clydesdale, he wrested the grand sweepstakes from strong competitors of all breeds, and to this already unequalled career of victory he added, at the late American horse show, the first-prize in aged class and sweepstakes over Clydesdales of all ages exhibited, and, what is most surprising, captured the Association's plate for the best stallion and three of his get; thus proving himself to be not only the best individual draught horse on our continent but the getter of the best stock as well.

In reviewing the present members of his stud the

true essentials of the draught horse of first merit. But his action! He steps with sprightly pride and vigor that reflects abundance of ambition and spirit, and when he is given play he uses his feet with all the accuracy, finish and lengthy stride of the natural trotter. For this stallion we unhesitatingly predict a glorious future if nothing occurs to mar present promises. Already his career has been ushered in with many winnings, the most noticeable, among which is the honour he won in being first at the Royal in England, in 1888. Analysis of the breeding of MacClaskie gives a stronger prestige to his rare merit. He is from the great MacGregor (1487), and out of a famous prize winning mare, Kelpie (2034), also a direct descendant of the most famous Clydesdales.

Kincraig (6879), another brown stallion that has made vast improvement since his importation, is also a two year old, sired by the Prince of Airs (4641), a noted prize winner from the famous horse Good