

we may retain the required gloss, we must take what measures we can to prevent this growth. In order to do this we must, in addition to regular grooming, avoid unnecessary exposure, and when exposure is necessary provide artificial protection when the animal is not in motion. As regards grooming, a horse should be thoroughly groomed twice daily; not merely the external surface of the coat brushed and rubbed, but the hair thoroughly agitated to the roots by working the comb or brush both with and against the grain of the hair, in order to remove dust, dandruff, etc., and thereby prevent any occlusion of the openings of the sweat glands and keep the coat free from dust. Whenever a horse has been ridden or driven or worked hard enough to cause perspiration, it would be well to rub him until dry. This is the manner in which race horses are treated, and a well-cared-for race horse certainly presents a fine coat. This practice, however, is not practicable in the average stable. It would require more help than the average horse owner could afford, or is willing to keep. The next best thing to do is to clothe him warmly, place him in a comfortable stall, excluded from drafts, and, when his blanket has become moist with perspiration, remove it and supply a dry one. When he has become thoroughly dry, a good grooming will remove the dried perspiration, free the matted hair, and remove all dirt and dust. Of course, horses must not be left out in the fields or paddocks at night, when the weather is liable to become cold, if we wish to preserve short coats. The advisability of wearing clothing in the stable is open to discussion, but if the stable be not quite comfortable we think that blankets should be worn, and even in warm stables light clothing should be worn as it tends to prevent dust entering the coat. In all cases in cold weather, when the animal is not in action, whether standing in the stable or standing outside in harness his body should be clothed sufficiently to protect him from cold and wind, and when it is necessary to work or drive a horse in a rain or snow storm, it is well to have him covered with a waterproof covering, in order to keep the skin dry and warm. Cold and dampness stimulate the growth of hair, in order to protect the skin, hence, when we are particular about the coat we must endeavor to avoid this stimulation. When horses are being used for slow work, not demanding sufficient exercise to cause perspiration, in very cold but dry weather, it is wise to wear blankets under the harness to protect the skin. In most cases, where reasonable care is exercised on the lines above mentioned, we will succeed in maintaining short, sleek coats on our horses, but there are exceptions. As stated "age has an influence," and there are certain individuals that from some unaccountable reason or predisposition, will grow long coats, notwithstanding the most careful attention. In such cases the only method of preventing long coats is to clip.

WHIP.

## LIVE STOCK.

### England's Smithfield Show.

The 117th annual show of the Smithfield Club was quite as good as many of its predecessors, although the classification was cut down. Even if the entries were fewer the quality was fully maintained, for it was obvious that exhibitors had, for the most part, sent of their best. The value of the prizes, etc., amounted to £2,509, comprising £1,141 for cattle, £637 for sheep, £303 for pigs, £191 for the carcass competition, £150 for feeders of first-prize animals, and £87 for table poultry. A comparative list of entries since 1913 is as follows:

	1916	1915	1914	1913
Cattle.....	196	241	283	307
Sheep.....	128	130	157	180
Pigs.....	108	93	121	138

The King was again a successful exhibitor, taking the breed medals for Shorthorns and Herefords with as fine bullocks of their respective types as have been exhibited for many years. His Majesty also won two first prizes, a second and a third for Herefords, a first and a second for Shorthorns, and a second for Devon from Windsor. The Sandringham exhibits also did well, winning two firsts, a third, and the breed medal in the Highland classes, two firsts and a breed medal in the Dexter classes, a third in the Red Poll, and second in the small cross-bred classes. The King won second prize for Southdown wethers and a first, second and third for Berkshire pigs.

For the third time in his career J. J. Cridlan won the cattle championship with an Aberdeen-Angus, a steer he bought at Alford in Banffshire.

The Prince of Wales' Cup was awarded to a prime pen of Southdown wethers, shown by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. In good classes of pigs J. Fricker took the champion plate with Berkshires, and the best single pig was a Large White belonging to E. Wherry. A full return of the championships is set out below:

#### Cattle.

Champion Plate of 100 guineas for best beast in the Show: J. J. Cridlan, Maisemore Park, Gloucester, on Neraska, an Aberdeen-Angus two-year-old steer; reserve, H. M. the King, on Gay Boy, a Hereford two-year-old steer.

Best Steer in the Show, not exceeding two years old: a Shorthorn yearling shown by J. & G. Young; reserve, Lord Fitzhardinge, Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, on Tom, a yearling cross-bred.

Best heifer in the Show, not exceeding two years old, J. F. Cummings, Aberlour, Banffshire, on Enamour 2nd, a Shorthorn yearling; reserve, Edward A. Wigan,

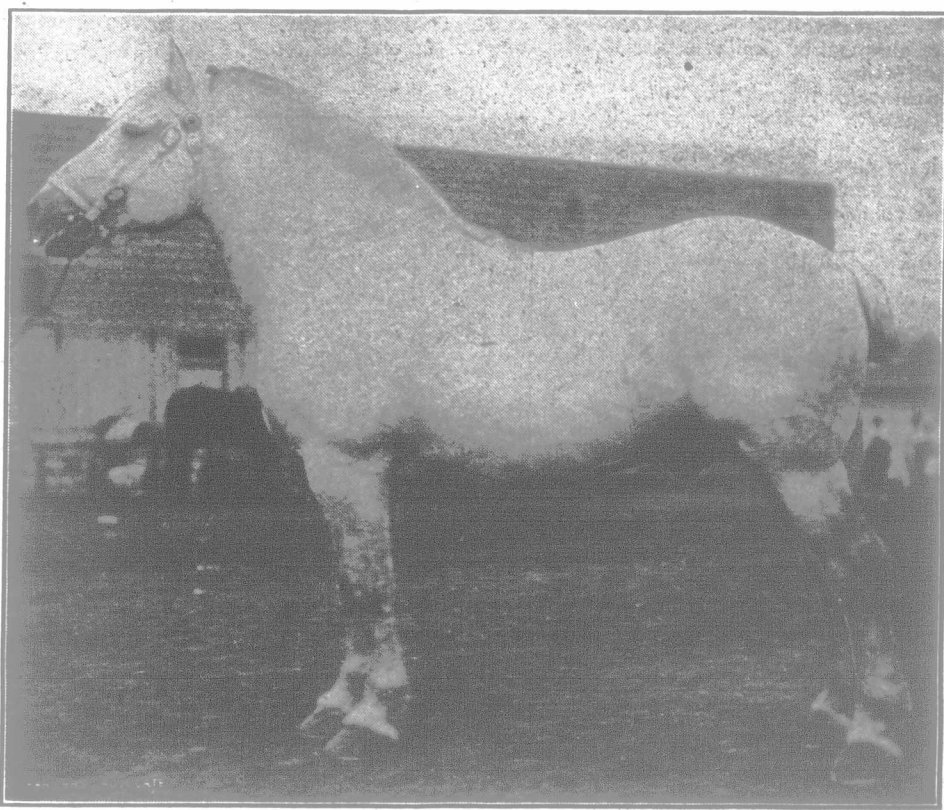
Andover, on Syringa Conholt, an Aberdeen-Angus yearling.

Best Steer or Ox in the classes: J. J. Cridlan Maisemore Park, Gloucester, on Neraska; reserve, H. M. the King, on Gay Boy.

The King's Challenge Cup, presented by the late King Edward, for the best beast in the Show, bred by the exhibitor: the King, on Gay Boy; reserve, the King, on Carol, a Shorthorn two-year-old steer.

#### Sheep.

Gold Medal to the exhibitor of the best pen of three long-woolled sheep or lambs in the Show: R. F. Jordan, Driffield (Leicesters); reserve, W. M. Curzon-Herrick, Loughborough (Leicesters).

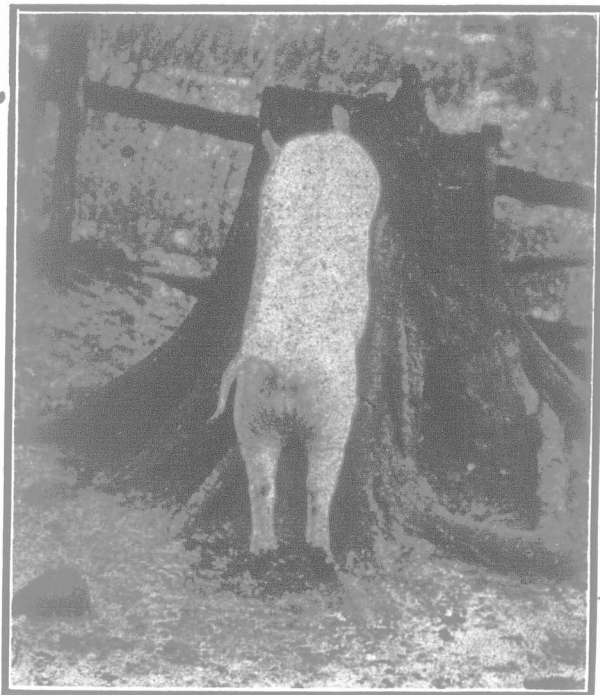


#### Grade.

Champion Percheron Stallion at Guelph Winter Fair. Exhibited by T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ont.

Gold Medal to the exhibitor of the best pen of three short-woolled sheep or lambs: the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Chichester (Southdowns); reserve, James H. Ismay, Blandford (Hampshire Downs).

The Prince of Wales' Perpetual Challenge Cup for the best pen of three sheep or lambs in the Show, bred by the exhibitor: the Duke of Richmond and Gordon (Southdowns); reserve, James H. Ismay (Hampshire Downs).



#### Getting a Feed of Charcoal.

#### Pigs.

Champion plate to the exhibitor of the best pen of two pigs in the Show: Julius Fricker, Wincanton, Somerset (Berkshires); reserve, F. A. Perkins, Hitchin (Large Black).

Silver Medallion to the exhibitor of the best single pig in the single-pig classes: Edmund Wherry, Bourne, Lincolnshire (Large White); reserve, H. M. the King (Berkshire).

#### Quality Throughout.

Quality was written largely over the Aberdeen-Angus classes: The medal for the best of the breed

fell to J. F. Cumming, Aberlour, Scotland, for his yearling heifer, Enamour 2nd, which secured the corresponding distinction at the Scottish National Show in Edinburgh.

Two-year-old steers were led by Mr. Cridlan's Neraska, scaling 17 cwt. 2 qr. 11 lb. at two years and eleven months; and he was placed reserve of the breed prize to Enamour 2nd. Ultimately before a different panel of judges he was awarded the supreme championship of the Show, a thing which puzzled the quakers round the fence rail.

The King was the chief exhibitor in Highlanders. His Majesty secured two firsts and a third. The winning steer above three years old scaled 18 cwt. 2 qr. 24 lbs. at three years and seven months old, and took the breed prize.

The King won the Hereford breed medal championship with a steer called Gay Boy. This was a splendid sort, turning the scales at 17 cwt. 1 qr. 23 lbs. at just under two years and nine months—a massive beast and full of quality. Sir J. R. Cotterell and Frank Bibby were other winners in Herefords.

The premier Shorthorn was the King's two-year-old, white steer, Carol, true, very big, but in spite of his 18 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lbs. a neat sort and shapely in build, with a good, lengthy back, deep body, and splendid quarters. He not only won in his class, but was voted generally as good for the supreme championship, but the judges for that honor lost sight of him. Twelve months ago he carried off the cup for the best yearling in the

Show. The heaviest in his class was Yorkshireman, exhibited by Capt. Clive Behrens, of Malton; Swinton Satire, at a couple of weeks under three years old, turning the scale at 19 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs., and well covered with flesh. Best of the yearling steers was a roan from north of the Tweed—Messrs. J. & G. Young's Angus Champion, an animal of substance, weighing 14 cwt. 3 qr. 24 lbs. at a week below the age limit. He was first in his class at Edinburgh.

Yearling heifers were led by Col. Archibald Stirling's Keir Dora, the youngest animal in her class, beautifully turned, and carrying a considerable weight of flesh for her age. A Yorkshire exhibit—sent by J. M. Strickland, Easingwold—was second. Brandsby's Jinny-19th was a capital butcher's beast, weighing 11 cwt. 3 qr. 7 lbs. at a year and nine months. In two-year-old heifers, that great expert, J. Deane Willis, Bapton Manor, won and was reserve for breed prize with a very fine red and white, not only massive in appearance, scaling 15 cwt. 2 qr. 12 lbs. at two years and eleven months, but well endowed with choice quality of beef. She was greatly liked by not a few for actual championship, but Cridlan with Neraska gained that honor, and so in 48 tries the Angus won 17 times; Shorthorn 20; Hereford 3; Devon 3; and cross-bred 5.

I am told, J. H. Truman, of Whittlesea, England, and head of the Bushnell firm, has bought Cridlan's steer, Neraska, and will present the mounted headpiece of the animal to adorn the walls of the Saddle and Sirlion Club, Chicago.

ALBION.

### Pigs Require Charcoal or Similar Material.

When pigs are on free range, it is frequently noticed that they search around for bits of charcoal, rottenwood, etc. The accompanying illustration shows a small porker industriously gnawing the charred material from a burned stump. What a pig likes is usually good for him, and to withhold this material usually increases the cost of production of pork. When pigs are kept in confinement they often show a strong craving for what some term unnatural substances. However, in order to develop the body, these substances are necessary or else the pig would not want them. Charcoal, ashes, rotten wood, etc., are greedily devoured by pigs constantly confined to the pen. Charcoal can be made on the farm, or it can be purchased at small cost and may be profitably fed to young pigs in particular. It may be powdered and mixed with the feed, or, better still, fed in a separate compartment or self-feeder, so that the pig can feed at will. At the Maryland Experiment Station, tests were made to determine the value of various materials of the nature mentioned. Four groups of pigs eleven weeks old were used in the test, and all were fed a meal mixture composed of cornmeal, wheat middlings, wheat bran and linseed meal. The results