

## Summer Feeding Trials.

One test was made at the Utah Experiment Station each year for four years, to compare soiling and pasturing. In all, nine cows were pastured for about 16 weeks, and nine were fed in the stable on soiling crops for the same time. The pasture-fed cows produced on the average more milk and fat and made a greater gain in live weight than the cows fed in the stable. The flow of milk, however,



KAPANGA.

First-prize mature Thoroughbred stallion at Canadian Horse Show, 1901.  
OWNED BY DR. ANDREW SMITH, TORONTO.

was not so evenly maintained during the whole period.

A comparison was made, in five experiments, of the results obtained from one acre of land, when the crop was pastured and when it was soiled:

"One acre of soiling crops furnished feed for two cows for 108 days; produced 3,145 lbs. of milk and 147.9 lbs. of butter-fat, valued at \$23.67. One acre of pasture furnished feed for two cows for 102 days, and produced 4,047 lbs. of milk and 189.8 lbs. of butter-fat, valued at \$30.37. This shows an advantage of \$6.50 in favor of the acre of land used as a pasture, compared with the same area used for soiling crops. These results are not conclusive, however, for the soiling crops."

The effect of feeding grain to cows on pasture was studied during four years. In all, 23 cows were used in the tests, 14 of which were fed 4 lbs. of grain per head daily. The records of the cows fed grain were compared with those of the cows on pasture alone, for the four months each summer during which the grain was fed, and also for the four months following, during which all the cows were fed alike:

"The cows which received grain while on pasture produced more milk and butter-fat than those not receiving grain, yet not enough extra to pay for the grain fed. The cows fed the grain on pasture maintained their flow of milk better throughout the milking season than did those not receiving grain, and thus during the fall months they produced considerably more than the cows not fed grain—enough more to more than pay for the grain fed."

## The Cow and Her Milk.

Professor Clinton D. Smith, after five years' investigation of the milk question, publishes the following conclusions: "First—A cow yields as rich milk as a heifer as she will as a mature cow. Second—The milk is as rich in the first month of the period of lactation as it will be later, except perhaps during the last few weeks of the milk flow, when the cow is rapidly drying off. Third—There is little difference in seasons as to the quality of the milk. While the cows are at pasture the milk is neither richer nor poorer, on the average, than the milk yielded when the cows were on winter feed. Fourth—The milk of a fair-sized dairy herd varies little in composition from day to day, and radical variations in this respect should be viewed with suspicion."

## Delighted with the Bible.

DEAR SIR,—I am a young girl, living at home. My father takes your valuable paper and we are always anxious to get it: my father would not like to be without it. As you are aware, I sent you the names of two new subscribers, for which I chose as my premium, "Bagster's New Comprehensive Teacher's Bible," which I received lately in good order. I am fairly delighted with it. It is a good premium for the little effort put forth. Hoping I may be able to get more names in future.  
Grey Co., Ont. CELENTA CLEMIS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## The Military Tournament and Horse Show.

It was first horse show, then it became horse show and military tournament, and now it is military tournament and horse show. When it was horse show it engaged one day, and was confined almost entirely to breeding and young stock, and was held and conducted as a farmers and breeders' exhibition, at a season when that class could attend, and also take their stock from home without interfering with operations on the farm and in the stud. Horse shows, however, took a turn, both on this side and beyond the lines, when the saddle and harness horse demanded and received more special attention, with the result that a remarkable work of improvement in these classes took place, until we see in competition from a score upwards in many classes, both in leather and under the pigskin. This is the outgrowth of a demand, and it is doing much to stimulate improvement in the breeding and fitting of this class of horse that moneyed folk want and will have. But the military tournament—well, that spirit is in the air, and people want it; yes, and the very class who delight in good horses and owning them too, are by it drawn, with the result that the market

is improved and enlarged for these horses. So that whether we fall in with the turn of affairs or not, it is doing the horse interests a valuable service that will grow as it goes, and delay the age of the automobile, that sometimes stands as a bugaboo to half-hearted horsemen who have never experienced the thrill of holding the ribbons over an intelligent "actor" in a well-appointed conveyance. It now takes four days of three full sessions each to carry out the well-arranged programme of tournament and show, that is felt to be a real success when it is all over. The first day was designated farmers' day, when the chief classes of weight-pullers were gone through with. There was not, however, a crowded house of "horny-handed sons of toil" present, but a fair attendance of stockmen, who breed horses, and who seldom fail to attend functions of this nature. The classes were not large, but choice.

In Shires, there were only three stallions and three mares forward. Of the former, the unbeaten (in Canada) Belshazzar, owned by Bawden & McDonell, Exeter, Ont., won, while the best mare was found in J. M. Gardhouse's (Highfield) black filly, Victoria, foaled in June, '99. There were some twenty Clydesdales, outside of teams, forward, not a big entry, but lacking nothing in quality. J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, went to the top with King of the Clydes, the winner here a year ago, and in the fall, at the Industrial, as a three-year-old. Mr. O. Sorby's Sonsie Lass, forward in foal, was best mare.

The Hackney class was light, as were the Standard-breds, Coachers, and Thoroughbreds, although the last-named presented three newcomers, selected in England by Col. Dent, as qualified to get suitable remounts. It was one of these that captured the award for best stallion qualified to improve the breed of saddle horses and hunters.

There were the usual large classes of horses in harness, of high-class form and action, numbering

over a score of entries in several instances, and the saddle classes were sufficiently well sustained both in numbers and Thoroughbred form to show that a keen interest is taken in riding. The same was true of hunters and jumpers. Roadsters and ponies were not strong in numbers, but well bred and fitted.

The attendance was the largest in the history of the show, and well sustained throughout the afternoons and evenings, taxing the spacious Armories, outside the horse-ring, to the limit of its capacity each evening, and some of the afternoons, when considerably more than half the time was engaged with military displays and competitions that were inspiring and much enjoyed because the movements were exceedingly well executed, and not for entertainment merely, but each exercise, whether tug-of-war, tent-pegging, lance-and-bayonet, sabre-and-sabre, heads-and-posts, naval drill, or what not, represented actual military operations, and were conducted with that vigor and command that all admire. Good horses and well-developed men lent charm to this part of the programme, and when one wearied of the performances in the ring, well-attired ladies could be admired in the boxes, where there was evidently a rivalry for admiration in no slight degree. The scenes and events was pretty and pleasing, and much more elevating than the platform programmes known as special attractions presented at the autumn exhibitions.

## CLYDESDALES.

A good entry of this class was expected, but only three year-old stallions was there a big section. Some six entries were made in mature stallions, but four were all that came forward. Messrs. Graham Bros. were absent and missed, but they have found it difficult to retain horses good enough for this show this season of lively demand. The four forward were the following: Cloth of Gold, exhibited by O. Sorby, Guelph; King of the Clydes, by J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield; Grandeur 2nd, by I. Devitt & Sons, Freeman; and Harmony, by Robt. Graham, Ringwood. They were not as uniform as we have seen, but they were all good in their own particular way, and might have been placed differently by other good judges. The decisions were made by Messrs. Jas. Henderson, Belton, and Geo. Cockburn, Baltimore. The competition for first place lay between King of the Clydes and Cloth of Gold, both four-year-olds. The first named, a big horse weighing 50 pounds over a ton, in nice form, has proved a wise choice for Mr. Gardhouse, who selected him as a thin colt just off the boat as a two-year-old. That was in the fall of '99. He was a sort of "diamond in the rough," and it needed only a winter's wise care to bring out some of his brilliance, as he won as a three-year-old the following spring, again turning down his rivals in autumn at the Toronto Industrial, and now goes to the top among the seniors. He is possessed of much Clyde character in ends, middle and timber, and he goes well at all gaits demanded of such a horse. He was imported by Dalgety Bros., London, Ont., and sired by Ringleader. Cloth of Gold was bred by Col. R. Holloway, Ill., and is a son of Mr. Sorby's Lord Charming, whom he closely resembles in



COUNTESS JOSEPHINE.

Two-year-old Hackney filly, from imported sire and dam, winner of Hackney Horse Society of Great Britain silver medal, Canadian Horse Show.

BRED AND OWNED BY H. N. CROSSLEY, ROSSEAU, ONT.

form, but is chestnut in color. His dam was by that good horse, Cedric. Cloth of Gold weighs 1,950 pounds, and could spare some of his quality and still be a good one. He is not a big-boned horse, and he has lost much of his feather, which further apparently reduces the size of his timber, but legs of better quality, or pasterns of more desirable character, would be hard to find. His quarters and