

of stallions
ise as the
on was en-
ys as rigid
e books of
have suc-
es that in
re superior
ere always
ng to any-
eed to be
what they
he average
untry. If
ates, make
ard as pos-
ses travel

abnormal
e presence
ious abor-
ion of the
womb, or
figure one
er organs
allion she
a stallion
ares he is
ed to him,
succession
spect that
ve her ex-
Many of
ation may
can be re-
with the
ime such
by mare
se Book:
ked when
e it, there
UITANT.

now
CE
w was the
London.
ons. The
e, and the
beautiful
At one
Lowther
The arena

encourage
w well it
that each
more diffi-
developed
not allow

as excited
y officers
Edward
A. France
h France
er compe-
tion were
France,
England
Canadian
urray, of

ow is the
p offered
se from
s turned
Alfred
E. H.
ve. The
lt's time
last year

when the
mpetition
Cup, for
14-16.2
lourish,"
rrington.
but over

July 6, 1910

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL, WINNIPEG

1019

15.2 hands, went after close competition to the fine dark chestnut Riot, shown by Paul Hoffman. Walter Winans took the Vienna Trotting Cup with his Bonnie View. There are two Toronto cups for best qualified hunters. The first fell to David Grey, shown by Mr. Weatherby, and the second to Major Beddington's Bag o' Tricks. The Brussels Cup, for best pair of harness horses, 14-15 hands, brought a close contest. Walter Winans was the winner. The same exhibitor also took the Louisville Cup for a similar class over 15 hands. It was some consolation to British officers that the Daily Mail Cup for jumping should be awarded to a Britisher—Lieut. Brook. Though beaten in his class, unfairly many thought, the famous hunter, Broadwood, owned by Simpson-Hinchcliffe took the Tattersall Cup for best hunter.

The horse show has fully proved the Hackney's right to be called the finest harness horse in the world, for all harness work requiring show and dash. The trotter may excel in speed and some of the continental horses in grace, but in actual competition the Hackneys took most of the prizes. Judge Moore, Walter Winans, Miss Ella Ross, John Kerr were all prominent winners. A gratifying feature was that Judge Moore's successes for the United States were with horses bred in England.

ARMY HORSE SUPPLY

On that much discussed subject, the supply of army horses, the Hunters' Improvement Society has been making investigation. The report which has been issued calls attention to the deficiency of supply, and the claim is made that the army authorities could encourage the breeding of suitable horses, but its present policy does not do so. Army horses are said to be bought at a price that gives no profit to the breeder, and may even involve a loss.

The report suggests that the government should buy horses younger, and give the same price they now pay for four-year-old horses.

In such a case the breeder would not be out of pocket. In the end the question will solve itself if the government will pay a price yielding a decent profit—the old problem of supply and demand in a new place.

ROYAL COUNTIES SHOW

This year's show—the Jubilee—of the Royal Counties Society was held at the famous old city of Winchester, and was one of the largest in the society's history. Cattle and sheep were especially strong classes, and horses were fairly good in numbers. Sir E. Stern took the male championship for Shires with his Danesfield Stonewall, and the female honors went to the well known Dunsmore Chessie, shown by Sir W. Greenwell.

Shorthorns were good on the whole. The male honors fell to the five-year-old bull, J. D. Willis' "Alnwick Favorite" and the female breed championship to the unbeaten "Sherborne Fairy." Aberdeen-Angus were good. The gold medal came easily to Sir G. A. Cooper's grand bull "Black-for-Ever of Ballindalloch." In Jerseys, competition was very keen and Lord Rothschild was the most prominent winner. Some good Guernseys were shown, and honors were shared by several breeders.

Amongst sheep, Hampshire Downs were most strongly represented. Mr. Flower took both championships. Southdowns were excellent, F. H. Jennings and Sir J. Colman took the leading honors. Pig classes were not so large—as has been the case at several recent shows. The Berkshire breed championship fell to a fine sow shown by L. Currie. In Tamworths, R. Ibbotson took both first prizes.

SHOW AT SHREWSBURY.

There was a large increase in entries for this year's show at Shrewsbury, of the Shropshire Agricultural Society. Ideal weather brought a large public patronage. The Shire gold medal went to a famous mare, "Lilleschall Moss Rose," owned by the Duke of Sutherland.

The principal Shorthorn honor was awarded to the well-known roan bull "Good Friday," shown by F. Miller. Shropshire sheep were numerous and of high quality. The challenge cup for best ram was taken by a grand animal owned by T. S. Minton.

LETTER TO THE KING.

Prof. Long has an open letter to the King, in the British press, on "British Agriculture." The professor states that small farms are increasing, and that it is imperative that some provision should be made for the education of the children of the tenants if we are to continue to work out our destiny on progressive lines. We have too long neglected agriculturists and their workmen. About 170,000 emigrants left their native land for America alone in 1908—a large proportion were compelled to emigrate because land was unobtainable at home.

We need these men. We have twelve and three-quarter million acres of heath and mountain land used for grazing or for sport, a large proportion of which could be tilled successfully. Other countries have accomplished this. There are, however, difficulties in the way. The owners of the soil are in many instances opposed to those forms of change which they believe would endanger their position, their influence, and their hereditary rights.

LAND FOR SMALL HOLDINGS.

According to a report of the board of agriculture 60,889 acres of land has been acquired, or is under agreement to acquire, in England and Wales for small holdings. Of this land, 38,126 acres is in possession of various county councils, and 36,845 has been let to 2,793 individuals, and 28 acres sold to two small holders.



THE GIRLS CAN HANDLE THE COLT

Over 20,000 acres have been let by landowners to small holders, largely through the efforts of the county councils.

The number of applications for small holdings up to December 31, was 26,883, and the land applied for was 437,124 acres. This shows how widespread is the desire of the people to acquire the use of land. Very few applicants desire to purchase land—almost all wish to lease.

The commissioners strongly advise the county councils to do everything in their power to promote co-operative methods amongst small holders—as co-operation is the most important factor for success. They also believe that the small holders will be in a better position, both financially and socially, than they were before the passing of the act.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Hot, sultry weather and thunderstorms have been general all over the country, and in the south have been accompanied by heavy rains. Grass has been laid flat in many places, and some damage done to the growing root crops. The weather has been excellent for growth, and the country as a whole presents a good appearance.

Haying has begun in some sections, and will soon be general. The hay crop is fairly heavy. Wheat is looking well, and barley promises to be a good crop. The reports on oats are somewhat conflicting—with much complaint of unusual weediness. Potatoes have made healthy progress, but mangels are far from satisfactory.

F. DEWHIRST.

STOCK

Successful Lambing Season

Alberta sheepmen are much elated at the success of the lambing season throughout the province, as the percentage of lambs brought through has been phenomenally high. Following probably the best winter in the history of sheep ranching in the province with practically no losses, the sheepmen are in a particularly enviable position. The warm, dry spring has added to favorable conditions and the young animals have now attained an age that places them almost immune from climatic conditions. Sheep thrive well even through dry seasons, and it is quite evident that the western sheep rancher is going to receive brilliant returns this season.

Stock Brought West

A shipment of 52 head of purebred live stock recently came West from Ontario under the auspices of the live stock associations. It comprised 11 head of Ayrshires, 11 Jerseys, 1 Holstein, and 3 Shorthorns; 1 Percheron, 1 Standard-bred, 2 Shires, 9 Clydesdales; 6 Berkshires, 1 Yorkshire, 3 Southdowns and 3 Shropshires. Of these, 20 head came to Manitoba, 11 to Saskatchewan, 8 to Alberta and 13 to British Columbia. The stock was forwarded in two long palace cars and three short ones. More stock has been brought out by the associations this spring than for two or three years past. A singular fact is the unusually large proportion of females, apparently indicating that breeders in the West are buying foundation stock for purebred studs, herds and flocks. Out of 26 cattle, only 7 were bulls, while 5 out of 13 equines were stallions.

Effect of Live Stock on Soil Fertility

The effect of live stock on the fertility of the soil needs no demonstration. It is well known to every intelligent farmer. Up to the present time, at least, no system of agriculture has been permanently profitable without the use of domestic animals as a means of maintaining the productiveness of the soil.

The history of agriculture in North America amply demonstrates that the maintenance of soil fertility depends absolutely upon live stock; that land cannot be farmed for any length of time and profitable returns derived therefrom unless there is returned to the soil in the form of animal manures some portion of the plant food drawn from it by the production of grain crops. Manures return directly a large portion of the fertility extracted from the soil by cereals. But the keeping of live stock and the production of such fodder and pasture crops as are required for their sustenance has a more important effect even than the application of manures.

A few weeks ago the writer took a run through Southern Manitoba with the object of examining and comparing the farming systems followed in what is probably the oldest settled section of the Canadian West. The soil in parts of Southern Manitoba is rather "light." Originally, it was an excellent wheat soil. In seasons of ample precipitation it is still a heavy producer of this cereal. But in dry seasons, in seasons like the present one in early June, it is far from being what could be considered an ideal wheat soil. The hot, dry winds of the south, were sucking from it the moisture that should have gone for the sustenance of the crop. The sand particles were drifting before the wind, cutting off the wheat blades and piling up on the lee side of fences and scrubs. The crops in some places were not showing evidence of making what could be termed bumper returns.

This condition was common. But here and there we came across examples of another kind of farming; came across men who were adapting their methods to the changed conditions which the exhaustion of the organic matter in the soil through constant wheat growing now renders imperative. In one district there is a farm