

Rennie, Wick, had the champion animal in his yearling red grade heifer, a half-sister to his heifer shown the year before which was overlooked for the sweepstakes on that occasion. She deserved the place she got. The dairy show was small but select. While there were some grand pigs present, the exhibit in this department was not nearly what it should have been.

In bringing to a close this hasty review of these shows, which I have compressed as much as possible, I cannot refrain from referring to one of the weak points in them, namely, the poor attendance. It has always been a difficult matter to get the general public to take an interest in fat stock shows. In Chicago and New York the managers of such shows have endeavored to solve the problem by tacking them on to horse shows, making the cattle department a secondary consideration, but with doubtful success, however. In Great Britain the interest taken in live stock, from the squire of the parish down to the poorest farm laborer, ensures a fair attendance at fat stock shows; but that interest seems wanting here. Now that the breeders' associations in Ontario have the management of the show in their own hands, it will be their duty to devise means whereby the attendance can be increased and the gate receipts made to yield their proper proportion towards the maintenance of the show.

The New York Horse Show of 1896--Its Notable Features.

The twelfth annual exhibition of horses held under the auspices of the National Horse Show Association, in the Madison Square Gardens, New York, is now an event of the past, but, like all its predecessors, it has proved a great success, possibly surpassing any of them, whether looked at from a financial or a horseman's point of view. It is true that the prices realized from the sale of boxes were somewhat lower than those of former years, a fact attributed to the suspense attendant on the presidential election; but so soon as it became an assured fact that Major McKinley had been returned, the rush for seats was so great that, taken in conjunction with the splendid attendance at every performance, the management were very soon able to assert that the total receipts were not only fully equal to those of any former year, but were in a good way to surpass any point as yet attained. The number of entries also was not quite so large, but this was entirely owing to there being fewer classes and to family bereavements, over which the executive had no control. The quality of the exhibit, however, probably surpassed anything ever before seen on this Continent.

The building was simply packed from start to finish. One noticeable feature this year in contrast to former years was the startling simplicity of dress affected by the occupants of the boxes. There was no profuse display of diamonds or brazen exposure of "studies from anatomy" as in former years. Fashion decreed that strict simplicity in dress should be observed, and your female readers will well understand that fashion is a goddess whom all worship and obey. But what was absent from the boxes was present, so far as dress was concerned, in the greatest profusion on the promenade. Every color or shade, from watered reds to simple blacks, were to be found, with capes of white ermine, trimmed with other furs; and as to hats, well—were understood that roosters' feathers were all the go in some Canadian cities where fashion is said to be up to the times, but alas! they were almost conspicuous by their absence, and instead of conceiving one's self in a common Canadian barnyard, one's fancy transported one to the warmer climes of South Africa, where not the domestic cock but the noble ostrich is reared for the sake of its plumage. On the promenade there was ostrich plumage in every degree of quantity and in every manner. Some ladies had only a simple aigrette, but most had from two or three feathers, up to as many as there are in a whole tail—at least we suppose so, for if a bird had any more feathers than were sported on some hats we feel quite sure that when he wished to hide he would only need to raise his tail to be concealed. Another noticeable feature of the show was that the people appeared to be present not so much for the sake of society as for the sake of the show, and it is believed by many that the exhibition has gained a new lease of life, and from being a pampered society pet, it now holds a place in the affections of the populace.

We commend the stand taken by the executive in refusing to allow a variety actress to ride astride of a horse for advertising purposes. Such an exhibition would have meant ruination to the show, and the officers of it have certainly a right to dictate to the exhibitors how they or their attendants shall appear in the show-ring; and in this respect we think that the management could afford to be stricter still. In one class especially we noted a sad want of manners on behalf of the grooms, who, if their masters did not know better, should have been read a lesson by the ring committee. It is a bad habit at any time for a groom to be chewing tobacco, but to be driving his master's horse whilst his mouth is working itself into all kinds of shapes is certainly not in accordance with New York show-ring form, and we all know that N. Y. H. S. prides itself on the knowledge of what is proper.

We must condemn the action of the executive in disqualifying Frills, the half-bred Hackney filly, whose mother was an imported English mare, inspected for and admitted to the A. H. S. B., and by

the thoroughbred Hackney horse, Fashion. Frills was shown in the two-year-old Hackney filly class, and is, as most of your readers know, a phenomenal actor. She beat Lady Sutton (Mr. Stevens' mare), who, despite her past record in England and her excellent conformation, certainly showed very little action at New York. The regulations say nothing about a Hackney being fully registered, but simply demand that they shall be registered in the American Hackney Stud Book. Were such a ruling to prevail, one-quarter at least of the Hackney mares now being exhibited on this Continent would be disqualified, for not being fully registered; and we have no hesitation in saying that it was not for the Horse Show Committee to decide on such a matter without having first consulted the Hackney Society. We must also once more raise our voice against the practice of vetting which prevails at New York. Last year a horse was vetted out of the ring as unsound when not a single veterinarian outside the Horse Show could be got to bear out the official condemnation, so far as we were able to learn. This year horses were allowed to get very close even to champion honors who were going lame, and yet the judges had no power to exercise their own judgment in the matter, because officialdom had pronounced them sound previously. We might also mention that the same punctuality was not observed this year as in former years, with the natural consequence that many of the performances were very protracted. This was partly due to the fact that some of the driving classes had become so large as to be unwieldy, and few of the horses which did not happen to be known got a proper chance to show. A preliminary trial for Hunters has been introduced, and the test is held in the morning. Unless some such trial is also given to the drivers, it is hard to see how a proper chance to exhibit themselves can be given the horses without encroaching on other classes.

Not many Canadian exhibitors were represented in the show-ring, but what there were did well. The number was also diminished through the fact that one well-known stable neglected to send in its entries at the right time. This was a very regrettable mistake, as no doubt had it not been committed several more premier honors would have been brought to this side of the line.

That fine, genial sportsman, Mr. Adam Beck, so well known both in this country and the States, topped the list and, indeed, excelled even himself. In one class he took all the money, a feat probably never before performed. Altogether, he took three firsts, one second, two thirds, and three fourths, besides gaining reserve champion in the light-weight Hunters, his prizes amounting to \$860.

Senator Cochrane was also successful with his well-known three-year-old, Barthorpe Performer, who was first in his class and reserve junior champion. This was a very much improved horse since the Industrial, Toronto. Princess Dagmar secured second place in aged brood mare class, and came near winning first; she likewise was in much better fit. The same owner also secured a third prize with his yearling stallion, Hillhurst Sensation.

Mr. Horace N. Crossley, another successful exhibitor, obtained third with his three-year-old Rosseau Performer and fourth with his bay yearling filly, Rosseau Victoria, no slight feather in the cap of Fireworks, who only has two yearlings in existence, when it is considered that the produce of all the American Hackney stallions were represented in the ring. Amongst the well-known Canadian horsemen at the show were: Mr. Henry Wade, Mr. Robt. Graham, Mr. Munroe, Mr. John Macdonald, Mr. Terrance Brady, Mr. Robt. Bond, Mr. H. N. Crossley, and Mr. Richard Gibson. The latter officiated as judge in the Hackney, Pony, and Carriage classes, and gave very good satisfaction.

PRINCIPAL AWARDS.

Hackneys.—Senior championship prize—1st, F C Stevens' Clifton II., by Danegelt; reserve ribbon, A J Cassatt's Cadet, by Lord Derby.

Junior championship prize—1st, A J Cassatt's Patriot, by Cadet; reserve ribbon, Hillhurst Farm's Barthorpe Performer, chestnut, by Garton Duke of Connaught.

Championship prize, open to mares winning first prizes—1st, Fred C Stevens' Kathleen, by Danegelt; reserve ribbon, Fred C Stevens' Applause, by Saxon.

Junior championship prize, open to fillies winning first prizes—1st, Fred C Stevens' Lady Sutton by Chocolate; reserve ribbon, F G Bourne's Indian Princess by Enthorpe Performer.

Stallions, four years old or over, shown with four of their get—1st, A J Cassatt's Cadet by Lord Derby; 2nd, F G Bourne's Enthorpe Performer by Matchless of Londesborough.

Stallions, four years old or over, 15.2 hands and over; winner of the American Hackney Horse Society's challenge cup two years in succession not eligible—1st, Fred C Stevens' Langton Performer by Garton Duke of Connaught; 2nd, Geo Green's Rufus Jr by Rufus; 3rd, J D Cameron's Royalty by Rufus; highly commended, J H Donnelly's Prince Victor II. by Royal George.

Stallions, four years old or over, under 15.2 hands; winner of the American Hackney Horse Society's challenge cup two years in succession not eligible for this class—1st, Fred C Stevens' Clifton II. by Danegelt; 2nd, Henry Fairfax's Danesfort by Danegelt.

Stallions, three years old, 15 hands and over—1st, Hillhurst Farm's Barthorpe Performer by Garton Duke of Connaught; 2nd, E W Twaddell's Prometheus by Rufus Jr.; 3rd, Horace N Crossley's Rosseau Performer by Enthorpe Performer.

Stallions, three years old or over, 14 hands and under 15 hands—1st, Henry Fairfax's Starlight by Glendale; 3rd, Oliver H P Belmont's The Dane by Cadet.

Stallions, two years old (foaled in 1894)—1st, E W Twaddell Rickell by Cadet; 2nd, E W Twaddell's Erling by Cadet; 3rd, George Green's Forest Beau by Rufus Jr.

Mares, four years old or over, 15.1 hands and over; certified to be in foal or to have produced a foal in 1896—1st, H G & R Cheney's Laughing Water by Candidate; 2nd, Fred C Stevens' Nelly by Rufus; 3rd, Mrs Camille Weidenfeld's Pandora by Vigorous.

Mares, three years old—1st, Fred C Stevens' Applause by Saxon; 2nd, Fred C Stevens' Lady Danegelt by Danegelt; 3rd, H G & R Cheney's Nina by Dr Parke.

Mares, two years old—1st, Prescott Lawrence's Frills by Fashion (protested); 2nd, Fred C Stevens' Lady Sutton by Chocolate Jr.; 3rd, A J Cassatt's Polly by Cadet.

Yearling stallions—1st, A J Cassatt's Patriot by Cadet; 2nd, H G & R Cheney's Flash by Dr Parke; 3rd, J D Cameron's Donegal by Royalty.

Yearlings, fillies or geldings—1st, F G Bourne's Indian Princess by Enthorpe Performer; 2nd, A J Cassatt's Sybil by Cadet; 3rd, F G Bourne's Princess Olga by Enthorpe Performer; highly commended, Horace N Crossley's Rosseau Victoria by Fireworks, dam Lady Cocking.

Stallions, four years old or over, registered in any recognized stud book; to be shown with four of their get, the get to have been bred in America, of any age, and out of native inspected or investigated mares; the get only to be considered—1st, Village Farm's Almont Jr. by Almont; 2nd, A J Cassatt's imp. Cadet by Lord Derby.

Stallions, yearlings; must be registered in the American Hackney Stud Book—1st, A J Cassatt's Patriot by Cadet; 2nd, H G & R Cheney's Flash by Dr Parke; 3rd, Hillhurst Farm's Hillhurst Sensation by Heyton Shales; highly commended, Frederick C Stevens' Langton Performer II. by Langton Performer.

Fillies, yearlings; must be registered in the American Hackney Stud Book—1st, Frederick C Stevens' Lady Valentine by Grangasson II.; 2nd, H G & R Cheney's Greta by Dr Parke; 3rd, F G Bourne's Indian Princess by Enthorpe Performer.

Among other important awards may be mentioned the following:

Thoroughbred stallion, three years old or over—1st, Brookdale Stables' Fevendale by Sensation; 2nd, S S Howland's Judge Morrow by Vagabond; 3rd, F D Beard's Lazzarone by Spendthrift.

Trotters.—Stallions, to be shown with four of their get, the oldest of the get not to exceed six years; stallion and get considered—1st, Village Farm's Mambrino King (24 year.) by Mambrino Patchen, shown with Dare Devil, King Bird, Sherwood, and Minola King; 2nd, B W Ford's Trevillian by Young Jim, shown with Lady Mary, Impromptu, Prototype, and Consequence; 3rd, Edward Willett's Island Wilkes by Red Wilkes, shown with Redcliff, Carissima, Island Flower, and Ollie Keep.

Stallions, any age; shown in harness or to wagon—1st, E H Harriman's Stamboul; 2nd, Wm N Burgess' Lynne Bel; 3rd, William Pollock's Negro.

Finishing Christmas Cattle.

Those who are feeding cattle for the Christmas market will be anxious to have their animals as ripe as possible when the time for shipping or marketing arrives. To this end all that can be done profitably should receive attention in these last two or three weeks. While we readily understand that thin cattle cannot appropriate very rich food, such is not the case when the finishing period is occupying the best efforts of the feeder. An addition to the grain ration of corn meal is not the most profitable, because it adds little to the protein of the diet, while that is the nutrient most needed at this juncture, or, in other words, the ration should be narrowed down to 1 of digestible protein to 5.5 of digestible albuminoids. An addition of oat chop, pea meal or oil cake will serve a better purpose. Of these, oats produce the firmest and most marbled flesh. An English feeder recommends working up oat meal and cold water into the consistency of thick dough and placing before each animal each day three or four balls about the size of a clenched fist. Gradually increase the number, he says, as the time for slaughter draws near to as many as the animals will consume, observing with all that they do not become costive. A little extra of roots or oil cake will correct that condition.

Whether this or some other method be employed, it is especially important that in rapid fattening the animals should be induced to eat as large a quantity as possible of nutritious and easily digested fodder by making the latter as palatable as may be. This alone has an advantage, even though neither the digestibility nor the real nutritive value be thereby increased. The true feeder always studies the likes and dislikes of his animals. He knows that the pleasure of eating has much to do with the thrift of his cattle, so he not only takes into consideration the nutriment that a food contains, but whether the flavor is agreeable to the taste and will be eaten with a relish. Mere flavoring materials that contain little or no nutriment often have a decided influence upon the growth and thrift of animals, and it is based upon this fact that the compounders of condimental foods find a market for their cheap materials at high prices. Scottish feeders especially use large quantities of molasses for this purpose, to good effect in fitting both cattle and horses. The object, after all, is to increase the relish of the animals for their food. Salt should be mixed with the ration to effect the appetizing flavor whether any of the commercial condiments are employed or not. Too much salt, however, is not good, since both the salt itself and the greater consumption of water which it causes increase the consumption or waste of protein and fat in the body, thus hindering the rapid gain of flesh.

After having secured the most suitable food, compounded to best advantage and fed in scrupulously clean mangers with the utmost regularity, the external bodily comforts must not be neglected. A temperature of about 50 deg. Fahr. is claimed to be about right. Much lower than that requires food to keep up the animal heat, while a higher temperature will cause the animals to perspire unduly and to their disadvantage in fattening. With pure, fresh air to breathe, admitted without drafts; dry, comfortable bedding; thorough grooming once or twice a day to keep their skins clean and avoid discomfort by itchiness, together with the other conditions already mentioned, the cattle should gain rapidly and at a profit to their owners.