

Show of the Highland in 1884, when twelve years old. In Darnley's case there were no sex limitations in the quality of his stock, colts and fillies proving equally good.

Among the most celebrated and successful of Darnley's sons were the following: Knight of Keir (1174), MacGregor (1487), Topgallant (1850), His Royal Highness (2165), Springhill Darnley (2429), Flashwood (3604), Knight of Lothian (4489), Sirdar (4711), Craichmore Darnley (5667), Royalist (6242), Darnley's Last (6663), Eastfield Stamp (6723), Buxom Lad (7533). Some of these were specially distinguished in the show-ring; others owe their popularity to their success at the stud. There are, however, three which stand out conspicuously as being most successful in both spheres, these being MacGregor, Topgallant and Flashwood. Of the three, Flashwood was the best show horse; he was probably the handsomest and best-quality horse ever exhibited at the Glasgow Stallion Show, with the possible exception of Orlando (8092), a grandson of Darnley. Flashwood sired abundance of high-class stock, but his career was comparatively short, as, foaled in 1883, he died in April, 1899, after only seven really productive seasons. On the other hand, his full brother, MacGregor, foaled five years earlier, only died after the close of the 1899 season, after a career even more remarkable for its achievements than for its duration.

Topgallant was a much heavier horse than MacGregor, being decidedly above average height and weight. He was a dark-brown horse. He had a fine, bold outlook, with good head well carried; a massive, handsome body, with powerful quarters, knees and bones; strong, oblique pasterns and capital feet, his worst point being a certain soft fleshiness in the hocks. His most prominent son was Sir Everard (5353), a dark brown, foaled in 1885, the sire of the renowned Baron's Pride (9122). Sir Everard was a big horse in every way, height, girth, bone and weight, but withal full of quality. From his maternal grandsire, London Prince (472), by Prince of Wales (673), he derived his color, and doubtless, in a measure, at least, his handsome head and body; but his legs and feet were very superior to those of London Prince. Sir Everard was bred by Mrs. Lamont, Kinellar, Toward, and was purchased when a colt by William Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrewshire, who retained him during his entire stud life, which terminated in August, 1898, at the age of thirteen years. Sir Everard gained the Glasgow District Premium when a three-year-old; also in the two following years. In 1899 he was shown at the Highland, when out of form, and only secured second prize. He had also the distinction of siring four winners of the Glasgow Premium, thus probably constituting a record. These were Sir Morrell MacKenzie (9416), The Summit (9442), Royal Exchange (10000), and Sir Simon (10465). In addition to these, he was sire of many celebrities, including Baron's Pride (9122), Sir Archie (10134), Gartly Squire (10350), Sir Everest (10917), Gay Edward (10758), Sir Hugo (10924), and Baden Powell (10963).

Easily first among Sir Everard's sons as a sire of winners is Baron's Pride, brown, foaled May, 1890, bred by R. & J. Findlay, Springhill, Baillieston, and owned by A. & W. Montgomery. He was champion at the Highland & Agricultural Society's Show in 1894. Baron's Pride is a horse of great size and substance, with heavy bone and good pasterns and feet; a very handsome horse. He has never been shown since 1894, except for family prizes with his offspring, when he has invariably been invincible. He carries his twenty years blithely, and seems to emulate the long career of his stud predecessor, old MacGregor.

Baron's Pride's most conspicuous son is Everlasting (11331), foaled in 1890. He won first prizes at the Highland Shows of 1901, 1902 and 1903, being champion on the two latter occasions, besides many times elsewhere, while he has already been sire of many prominent winners.

8-months' Credit Offer.

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We are now making an 8-MONTHS' CREDIT OFFER, which is as follows:—For each new yearly subscription that you send in to us, accompanied by \$1.50, we will credit you with 8 months' renewal of your own subscription free. Or, if preferred, you may send in the new names, accompanied by the full subscription price of \$1.50 each (United States subscriptions, \$2.50 per year), and have your choice of some of our splendid premiums.

Further Estimates on Cost of Horse Power.

[Note.—By way of stimulating a little further thought along this line, we present below two additional calculations, contributed in our recent cost-of-horse-power competition. For the information of new subscribers, we may explain that the prize essays have already appeared. It will be noted that these two estimates vary widely, one placing the cost of keeping a horse at \$97.45 per annum, the other at \$355.65 per team, or \$177.82 per horse per annum. The latter estimate allows for an excessive quantity of hay, while the former estimate on this point is below the mark. Neither has credited the horse with any allowance for manure.—Editor.]

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In estimating the cost of horse-power on a farm, there are so many factors that have to be taken into consideration, in order to arrive at anything like a definite conclusion as to what the cash outlay actually is, that a person is not sure, after he has made his calculations, whether they are altogether correct in fact, as well as in theory. In submitting my views on the subject, I have endeavored to steer clear of all side-issues that would considerably lighten the cost of keep, such as raising a colt, against which would have to be charged the lost time of the mare, and teaming in the winter time, when the horses would be otherwise idle.

The heaviest item in the bill, of course, is the grain ration, which has to be fed to keep the horse up to the mark whilst actually working, and also in lesser amounts during an idle period to keep the animal in good heart. It is perhaps in this one item that considerable saving could be effected by the careful feeder, as more horses are overfed than underfed during the winter period of enforced rest. In figuring out the hay, I have averaged it at 12 pounds a day, and not charged for straw used for feeding and bedding. There are also short periods during the summer when a horse can remain on grass for a few days at a time. The working life of a horse is from ten to fifteen years, and if no provision is made, by selling him during the years that his price remains fairly constant, or by having young horses all the time, a certain charge must be made yearly to cover the cost of investment. In the case of a horse worth \$200, this would mean an annual sum of \$20 for ten years, after which time he would probably have to be replaced.

The labor item is not excessive, and I have placed it at half an hour a day for the year, which, at 10 cents an hour, is \$18.25.

Shoeing is another item in the bill of expense, and may vary considerably, as some horses do not require shoeing so often, or, at any rate, keep their shoes on longer than others, and some will work very well bare behind, whilst others must be shod to keep their feet from breaking.

Depreciation of harness I have placed at 5 per cent, which is sufficient to cover small repairs.

There is always the possibility of having to pay out something for the services of a veterinarian, which cannot be entered as a definite yearly sum.

I have charged nothing for shelter, although, to be exact, three items should enter into the cost, namely, interest on investment, depreciation and repairs. The sum total of these three should be about 10 per cent. The following is the statement of expenses for a work horse on the farm:

Feed	\$45.20
Labor	18.25
Shoeing	1.50
Interest on investment	10.00
Depreciation on horse	20.00
Depreciation on harness	2.00
Extras	.50

Total \$97.45

Huron Co., Ont. J. B. T.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The following is a statement of the manner and cost of keeping our working team on the farm for one year:

It may be in place to state first our way of feeding, as different people have different methods. With the beginning of March, we feed our horses a little better, leaving off the straw, which we used for about three months in winter, and gradually increase the hay and oats. From the first of March until the fall plowing is finished, we like to feed each horse three gallons of oats a day. For about three months in summer, out on grass at nights, and, if weather is hot and they had, in the stable in day time, if not at work. During the winter we feed them one-half a gallon of oats each meal, and all the straw they will eat, some roots almost every night, and a little bran twice a week, or a little in their oats every night, and a little salt each night.

COST OF FEED.

3 gals. of oats per day each, for 275 days, at 40c. per bush	\$ 82.50
1 1/2 gals. oats per day each, for 90 days, at 40c. per bushel	13.50
75 pounds of hay per day per team for 180 days, at \$10 per ton	67.50
2 tons of hay for 185 days (a little day time when out nights, and a little once a day in winter), at \$10 ton	20.00
\$2 each per month for 3 mos. pasture	12.00
Straw for bedding all year, and feed for 3 mos. in year—12 loads, at \$5 per load	60.00
50 bushels roots, at 10c. per bush	5.00
1/2 ton bran, at \$22 per ton	11.00
1 sack of salt, at 75c.	.75

Total for feed \$272.25

COST OF SHOING, LABOR ON TEAM, AND HARNESS, ETC.

8 new shoes, at 30c.	2.40
8 shoes removed every 2 mos. for 6 mos., at 12 1/2c.	3.00
4 shoes removed (no shoes behind during spring work and while out to pasture) every 2 mos., at 12 1/2c.	1.50
Cleaning harness fall and spring, 1 day at each time, at \$1.00 per day	2.00
Oil and polish for harness	.50
Wear and tear of harness, stitching, etc.	1.00
Man's time, 10c. an hour, for 2 hours per day for 365 days, for feeding, cleaning, watering, harnessing and unharnessing, bringing in feed and bedding, cleaning out stable, etc.	73.00

Total \$ 83.40

Total for feed 272.25

Grand total for team \$355.65

If horses are cared for in this manner, they will not depreciate in value very much in a year or two's time.

L. B. SYMONS

Durham Co., Ont.

LIVE STOCK.

A Farmer's Impressions of the Winter Fair.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph, of 1910, at which I was a visitor, not an exhibitor, has come and gone, and the universal verdict seems to be that it greatly surpassed all its predecessors. Great numbers of the best horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and also the finest poultry in the Province, could hardly fail to make a most imposing exhibition. And when we take into account the magnificent buildings, and the thousands of stalwart farmers who were in attendance, surely we have an exhibition that will live long in the memories of those who were fortunate enough to attend. From an educational standpoint, the Winter Fair easily takes rank as the leading exhibition of the Dominion. Apart from the lecture room, where much valuable information is dispensed, the visitor to the Fair is constantly confronted with the grandest object lessons in the rearing and feeding of live stock, which can hardly fail to be an inspiration to him, and the inevitable result must be that scores of farmers return to their homes filled with enthusiasm, and determined that they will be better farmers because of their visit to the Winter Fair.

The judging-ring is naturally the most interesting point, and in many of the classes the judges had no easy task to pick the winners, and, though they had long to wait, the ringside manifested great interest, and also great patience, while the work of placing the ribbons was going on. Perhaps a slight murmur of disapproval might be heard from some, as the judging was done almost entirely at one end of the ring, and those at the opposite end were unable to see how the awards were being made.

In going through the horse stable, one could hardly fail to notice the large number of Scotchmen employed by the large exhibitors as grooms; and, while in many respects our Canadian boys are away ahead of those from the Old Land, when it comes to trimming and dressing the famous Clydesdales our boys are not in it with the sons of Auld Scotia. A regrettable feature in connection with the horse exhibit was the lack of sufficient accommodation, and several horses had to be sent out to hotel stables, which gave ground for a good deal of dissatisfaction, as those who were sent out were hardly on equal footing with those who had stalls in the fair building, as only the first class of each section was likely to be called on schedule time; it was impossible for outsiders to know just when they were wanted, and it was not unusual for them to arrive in the building with their entry, only to find that they had to wait probably an hour or more before their class would be called. And, besides, intending purchasers were a great deal more likely to try to