

## PREPARING COLTS FOR EXHIBITION

The necessity for halter breaking colts at a very early age is recognized by all who show colts. They are easily conquered at that time and it does not retard their growth. No matter how good a colt may be, judges do not feel kindly toward a "wild west" exhibition at colt shows.

With a little preparation they can be taught to stand quietly and in a good position, so as to show up the different parts to the best advantage.

A well broken colt is more easily prepared for showing. The proper time to begin the preparation of a young animal is soon after birth. The mare should be abundantly fed so that she will produce as much milk as possible. During the first few weeks of life colts can be taught to eat oats, but it is through the milk supply that the stomach is kept in good working condition. As the colt grows older it gradually becomes immune to certain kinds of bacteria, that might cause serious disturbance in the digestive tract were it not for the abundant supply of milk from the dam. As age advances, too, the colt can consume more feed, and a self feeder should be arranged so the colt could run to it and eat at its leisure. Let the colt regulate the amount it wants. There will be little danger of sickness on account of feed while the colt is nursing, provided the colt is not kept away from feed too long at a time. The feed, however, should be of a good quality, and free from dust or mold.

The above statement as to milk refers to a mare kept for the exclusive purpose of thoroughly developing the foal, and not used for labor. In case the mare is worked and allowed to get very warm, some poison from her system will be eliminated through the milk supply, which might affect the colt. Good pasture is important in a case of this kind, but it is not sufficient for thoroughly developing the foal. Two or three good feeds of oats each day are necessary while the progeny is developed to the limit.

Where a mare suckles a foal on grass only, the colt may look round and plump, yet be very soft; neither will it develop as rapidly as in the case of a mare receiving a good supply of oats.

A very successful colt exhibitor has a basement barn which is very cool; it is also dark and there the flies do not bother the stock. The mare and colt are kept in the basement during the day time and fed alfalfa and oats, and are turned in the pasture at night for exercise. A plan of this kind might well be studied by many who wish to thoroughly develop young stock.

Some colts mature more quickly than others, but at about five months of age is the best time to show a colt so far as its balanced form is concerned. They are usually better proportioned at this time than at any other. Earlier colts, having more size and weight, are sometimes mistakenly placed above younger animals with more merit. Age should always be considered in colt shows. The judge expects to enjoy the favor of his decision from the ring side; should he favor a smaller colt the inexperienced might not understand his judgment.

There should be two classes in colt shows, the draft and roadster. There

might be further divisions among the different light breeds. There should not be an "all purpose class." No breeder should encourage a class of this kind. There are too many all purpose horses on the market now, that are produced when something better was intended. Every breeder should try to produce an animal that fills the highest market requirements. —The American Breeder.

## SILVER CUP FOR BEST COW AT KING COUNTY FAIR.

The secretary of the King County Fair has received from the Northern Pacific Railway a beautiful pitcher valued at \$50. This is to be awarded to the best dairy cow, any breed, exhibited at the King County Fair, which will be held at The Meadows the second week of September, beginning Monday the 8th.

In addition to this beautiful cup, prizes amounting to more than \$4,000 have been set aside by the trustees to increase the interest in the livestock raised in King county. Superintendent McFarlane of the livestock department has received assurances that the livestock exhibit will at least double that of last year.

Stall room is now being made for one hundred and twenty head, and he thinks this will not be too much. The grounds are now in fine condition. They have been cleaned up and more than sixty horses are being worked there daily preparing for the coming races.

One of the big features of the fair will be the Rice & Dore Water Carnival. This big attraction is now touring Utah and Wyoming, and every day the fair is receiving newspapers giving them the highest praise for being instructive and entertaining. They put on ten small shows daily, but the big one is entirely free for everyone who pays an admission to the grounds.

## CAUSE AND CONTROL OF PEAR BLIGHT.

(Fire blight of apple and pear.)

This disease is common and very serious in many parts of Eastern and Central Washington upon pear and apple trees. The disease is caused by a bacterium that lives in the layer just between the bark and the wood of the twigs, and sometimes the trunk. It causes this tissue to decompose and turn black. It spreads through this layer up and down and around the twig or trunk of the tree and may eventually kill it. After the layer between the bark and the wood has been dead for a short time the bark above it also blackens. This surface blackening is usually a few inches behind the blackening beneath the bark. The leaves of the pear turn black and those of the apple a brownish black.

The disease spreads most rapidly in the spring, the bacteria being picked up on the feet and mouth parts of aphids, bees, beetles and flies and deposited upon trunks, branches or flower clusters by them as they fly about the orchard in search of plant juices for food.

To fight the disease the affected parts should be cut out and burned at once so as to prevent any further spread of the trouble. In removing the diseased portions be sure to cut far enough below the affected parts



## Alfalfa and Dried Beet Pulp

*The ideal ration for dairy cows.*

Dairy experts will tell you that while alfalfa is a wonderful feed and rich in protein, it is deficient in carbohydrates and should never be fed alone if best results in milk production are desired.

H. E. Van Norman of the University of California, Agricultural Experiment Station, says that a cow "cannot eat enough alfalfa hay to enable her to do her best work and she should be fed some form of grain or by-product, low in protein, to supplement the alfalfa eaten."

In Dried Beet Pulp is found the ideal combination with alfalfa to make a perfectly balanced ration. It is light, bulky, succulent, wonderfully rich in carbohydrates and easily digested; absorbs

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Always uniform, clean and pure. Keeps indefinitely. Costs less than other rations.

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Thomas, Washington, July 1, 1913.  
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Get a sack or two of Dried Beet Pulp from your dealer today and try feeding it to one cow whose milk record you know. The results will be almost immediate and show A GAIN OF 1 TO 5 LBS. MORE MILK PER DAY.

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to get all of the diseased tissue, usually several inches below the outward appearance of the disease. After each cut the knife should be disinfected by dipping it into a solution of corrosive sublimate, one part to 1000 parts of water. The cut ends of the twigs or the wounds made by the removal of cankers upon the trunk or large limbs should be wiped over with a sponge or cloth saturated in the same solution and, when dry, painted with a good oil paint in order to prevent the entrance of other troubles.

If the disease is severe in the orchard it will be advisable to reduce the amount of water to a minimum in irrigated districts and in case the

orchard is in clean cultivation it should be put into a sod of some sort, for a time, so that the growth will be checked and hardened.

Great care should be taken in the fall to see that there are no diseased parts left in the orchard to produce spring infection. Frequent inspection trips should be made through the orchard during the growing season and any signs of the disease promptly removed. These trips may be made every two weeks with good advantage.

Pear blight can be controlled if prompt, careful and thorough attention be given it by all.

J. G. HALL,  
Plant Pathologist, Washington Experiment Station.