

With this training, in after years, the boar will be handled with pleasure instead of danger.

If kept for public service have a good, warm pen; mine was 10 by 30 feet, divided into three compartments. The two end compartments opened into separate yards. The middle one with a wide door opened into the stable yard, where a team could back in for loading and unloading, with a movable shoot. The boar being in his own compartment the sow is placed in the middle pen, the door shut, and the hog is then let out with the sow through a sliding door. If she has to remain, she is put through a sliding door into the other end of pen. I never allow more than one service.

The boar is fed from a hopper on good, sound, clean, whole oats with a shallow trough underneath, so placed as to catch all waste. In this lower trough is placed charcoal and ashes, and he gets all he can drink three times a day, house slop, or water with a handful of any fine meal that is handy, and a raw cabbage when I think of it.

As to fees, first there is the keep of the visiting sows. This is supplied by the owners and left to their discretion. Some bring too much and some not enough, so this evens out all right. The feed is all dumped into a bin and fed in an open trough with water. For the service of boar I get a young pig at weaning time. If no pigs, no pay. If litter is lost, it is more loss to owner than me. And you get a pig next time sure. In the case of pedigree sows being served I leave it to the owner of sow whether he pays \$5 for service with certificate of same, or the usual young pig. I take it for granted that every pig owner, whether he has one or one hundred, knows that they must sleep in warm, perfectly dry quarters with lots of bedding, that large or small litters can be controlled to a great extent by the sow being starved or well fed for the first week after service. If starved, she will pay you your deserts at farrowing time. If you do not believe this, try it.

Man.

W. M. CHAMPION.

Caring for the Boar

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The boar is one of the easiest animals to care for, if ordinary conveniences are provided. If not, he can be a great nuisance. We keep ours in an enclosure of stout wire hog fencing, provided with a small house for shelter, adjoining the hog yards. These yards are all well sheltered by poplar bluffs, and, though not large enough for pasture, are sufficiently roomy to allow plenty of exercise.

During summer the boar is fed a little grain (ground) plenty of water, and plenty of green stuff thrown in from the garden, which is distant only a few yards through the bluff. In winter his rations are grain and slops, with one or two turnips now and then and an occasional green cut oatsheaf. It is surprising how pigs relish this last feed if they can get it. A heavy, shallow box should be provided and wood ashes, to which a little salt has been added, should be put into it occasionally. Pigs will lick at it a little every day, and it does them good. Plenty of bedding is necessary in the house during winter.

All boars, whether kept for public service or not, should be purebred. It doesn't pay to breed scrubs. Charges for services should be reasonable, but should be net cash. I reckon that one dollar at time of service is better than a dollar and a half some time next summer, or perhaps never.

Sask

JOHN HUBBARD.

Observations at the International

The fact that the International Livestock Exposition is the greatest show of its kind on this continent leads one to believe that there he will find the highest class of livestock exhibited in the best form possible, and criticized by the best livestock judges of the world. This should be true, and the lessons learned should be a splendid criterion for the livestock enthusiast to follow.

Allowing that the above is true of the International of 1910, the writer, a Canadian spectator, will endeavor in this article to emphasize a few

WHO'S WHO IN LIVE STOCK



R. W. CASWELL

Robert W. Caswell was born on a farm in Middlesex County, Ontario, about fifty years ago. His first serious business was washing bottles and beakers and doing other jobs incidental to learning the drug business. That was at Palmerston, Ont., where also he learned to handle the telegraph key. In April, 1882, aged 21 years, master of two professions and filled with the wanderlust that for ages has drawn men towards the setting sun, he struck for the Red River country and took a job with the C. P. R. as telegraph operator and agent. Two years later he quit railroading, and squatted on a homestead at the point where the C. N. R. now crosses the South Saskatchewan. The fall of 1887 found him again railroading, working as operator for the C. P. R. in Alberta. Then in 1893 he returned to where the railroad crosses the South Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, now called, entered a second homestead and settled down to make a home.

The choice of that second homestead was a fortunate one. It and a purchased quarter section form a part of the city of Saskatoon, the town that sprung into being a few years ago and seems to have got everything it ever asked for since. The Caswell half section went into it and most of it has sold since by the foot. It's a safe bet that the man lucky enough to own a large part of the ground floor of one of Saskatchewan's leading cities didn't part with his claim just to give the real estate agents something to subdivide. The inference is that he made something out of it.

Six years ago Mr. Caswell purchased the foundation of his present Shorthorn herd, buying the entire herd of J. S. Grant, whose herd had been established some ten years before, the start of it being two cows, purchased respectively from the late Hons. Thos. Greenway and John Dryden. This start was augmented by importations from Scotland and purchases in Ontario. The herd now numbers some seventy head and comprises some well known winners at Western and Eastern exhibitions.

Mr. Caswell has always aimed to be at the top in livestock and has made purchases and bred with an eye single to the best interests of the breed and the requirements of the country. In addition to Shorthorns he has a number of purebred Clydes and purposes extending operations in the breeding of both these favored kinds of Scotch livestock.

Mr. Caswell farms several hundred acres in the district about Saskatoon, making grain growing his chief interest and feed for the purebred herd and stud. He takes an optimistic outlook on the cattle industry and figures that the cattle breeders of the West are just beginning to come into their own. He is one of those who believes in government assistance to our livestock industry, believing that aid should be extended towards the building up of the chilled meat industry, and not in fighting for the removal of the embargo.

R. W. Caswell has been an alderman of Saskatoon, and a member of the city's school board. He has been president of the local branch of the Grain Growers' Association, director and vice-president of the Central Saskatchewan Agricultural Society, and at present is on the executive of the Livestock Breeders' Association of the province. At the municipal elections the other day he was elected again to the City Council of Saskatoon.

points which appeared to be the deciding point in the minds of the several judges when placing awards, and to show to what extent the ideal of the judges was carried out among the types which the several breeders were endeavoring to produce.

Speaking of horses in general, the massive, low-set, deep-bodied, well-muscled animal won. This was most noticeable among the Percherons, where eighty to one hundred animals appeared in one class. Here the judges discarded the small animals and those with either short rib or lack of muscular development without giving

them a chance to perform. The larger, better balanced animals were shown for action, and unless they proved themselves above the average were immediately sent to the stables.

Feet and legs now made the basis of a third selection, until, finally, the five or six top animals possessed the ideal type and conformation almost identical. The decision now was based on the strength of the body rather than the feet and legs as it is in Canada. The animal that possessed the wide, deep, chest, well sprung, long rib, strong coupling with reasonable quality of bone carried off the coveted ribbon.

Among the Clydesdales the same body conformation was sought for, and, providing quality was coupled with it, was given due consideration. The general impression, however, was that while in Canada we dwell so strongly on legs, pasterns and feet, there they lay more emphasis on the body conformation, which, with less quality, they claim, is more desirable in a draft horse than quality without the strong, deep chest and heavy body.

Among the fat cattle classes the competition was so keen that decisions had to be based on some very minor points, but in general the deciding question was that of "smoothness" and "firmness" of fleshing. This probably accounts for the success of the Aberdeen-Angus breed at Chicago, where year after year they win highest honors. Several of the animals carried an equally heavy covering of flesh, and were more desirable types, but the ability of the Angus to carry their flesh so evenly and firmly without signs of patchiness brought them to the top, but many believe that the good points of the breed were exaggerated by the judge when placing his awards in the championship classes.

Among the breeding classes of cattle the ideal of the exhibitor and judge appeared more in unison than in any other classes of stock. Here the greatest stress was laid on breed characteristics, and an animal was obliged to be not far from ideal to hold a place among the winners. The low-set, uniform, smoothly-fleshed, strong-constituted animal attracted the judge, while the masculine character in the males was very essential to become a prize winner.

The type of hog that attracts the American judge appeals most strangely to a Canadian. Here we want the long, trim, quality, bacon hog, and will permit of a rather lean, narrow body carried fairly high from the ground. Such a type is a decided loser in the United States, where they breed for the low-down, short, thick, chubby hog, too often lacking in quality. A striking feature, however, is the stress laid on smoothness. Some very typical hogs carrying an extra amount of flesh and fat were placed down on account of a few wrinkles on the sides or hams, or a lack of smoothness on the back, while others having this smoothness of fleshing, with perhaps a coarser bone, were awarded the ribbons. The few bacon hogs exhibited were, speaking generally, a poorer class as found at our best Canadian shows, but due to the unpopularity and lack of competition among these breeds, the condition is not surprising.

Lasting impressions are to be gained in the sheep barns and showing. Sheep appear to be one of the strongest branches of the American livestock industry, and the success attained by some breeders in the production of size and body conformation is nothing short of marvelous. The judge did not fail to state that almost every prize winner was well worthy of a blue ribbon, and the breeder who could excel in the fine points of sheep breeding was the one who carried off the coveted honors. Several breeders had so succeeded in breeding animals of ideal type and body conformation that the awards were placed practically on the condition and covering of the fleece on all parts of the body. Breed characteristics played their part, but this factor had been so carefully bred that the fleece question often appeared to be the one and only "loop hole" for the judge to hinge his decision upon.

In summing up, while we find the land of the stars and stripes a splendid school for knowledge along livestock lines, one comes home feeling

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