

20 years and has been among Ontario and Quebec farmers for the past 20 years, and knows what he is talking about from practical experience, and his faith and love has steadily increased in and for sheep.

When one good reliable boy and his faithful collie could for the greater part of the year manage a flock of from 100 to 200 ewes at a cost of probably 40 cents a day and his board, when it would require three or four men and a woman or two to manage an equivalent in cows, why will not Canadian farmers think sheep, talk sheep, raise sheep?—P. & S. F., Cowansville, Que.

Judging Horses in the Ring

There are many little but important points connected with judging horses in the show ring that affect his position in the eyes of the judge, which may be altogether overlooked by the ring-side and many little faults and failings which his owner has never detected and which, when they are the cause of a lower position having to be taken than was expected, are followed by very adverse and uncomplimentary comments upon the judging.

We see, perhaps standing, a beautifully mottled stallion or mare, colt, filly or foal in the hands of some expert showman who has looked at his favorite, and trained it many times to set itself so as to stand in the most attractive form, and we go away remarking to our friend: "That was a grand colt of So and So's." Later on we again come around, or we consult the awards, and find that our favorite wasn't "in it"; we can't think why! No, we didn't wait to see the trotting out proceedings; we didn't see that it went wide and bad off its hocks or that the four ankles were a bit twisted or something of this kind which the judges in doing their duty conscientiously and carefully had easily detected, and very rightly placed the animal in its proper place, though in our own personal opinion distastefully wrong. Or we may have been even at the ringside while the trotting was going on and, like 19 out of every 20 of the visitors present, in order that we might see the numbers in the competition we had been standing broadside, and to us the walking and trotting had seemed to be correct. Had we been in a direct line behind or in front we should probably have seen at a glance the judges' reason for making their decision as indicated, for it must be remembered that this question is one of vast importance in the matter of breeding stock.

CHARITY FOR THE JUDGE

From these points it will be seen that it is far too easy to condemn judges without cause or reason for doing so, and charity, in this respect, should be extended to them very liberally.

There are many other points, however, in which one can scarcely feel so charitably disposed or place such a pleasant construction upon what takes place. It may be that we are looking at a class of heavy shire horses being adjudicated upon, where we see a subject of the most representative character placed at the top! A real weighty, heavy shire, full of bone and feather, big in height and general making. For the second place the selection falls upon what is generally termed a quality animal, smaller, with beautifully fine points, silky hair, more action, too, perhaps, in fact, altogether a different type to the first. The third horse, again, we have many times found to be of a similar type to the first. The three as they stand look like a sandwich, the big pieces of bread outside and the tasty bit in the middle. This does not always or often please; it is not teaching the public and amateurs anything at all. They say and rightly so: "If that big heavy one that is first is the best, how can that smaller, fine quality, classy one

be the second best, when the third is, to all intents and purposes, a facsimile of the first?" Here, again, the first part of my story may be repeated. It may be the action, the twisted foreleg or the wide going of the hocks that keeps the third below the second, and the superior action that has placed the first where he is; so that in all this the judges are not to blame and have done the right thing, especially if they had not more good animals lower down the class to select from, so as to have given the public some idea of what is wanted by placing animals as prize winners that are all of one class and character.

APPARENT UNSOUNDNESS

Variations and awards made as indicated, it will therefore be seen, are often unavoidable, and therefore must of necessity be excused, but these other points that are not so easily reckoned with such as the placing of a distinctly superior animal below a more inferior one on the score of some apparent unsoundness. It has many times happened in my experience that the judges, upon being interrogated as to their reasons for making their awards as mentioned, have said: "Oh, she was a better horse" or "She was a better mare, but we had a doubt as to side bone." Now can there possibly be any reason, or are there any conditions applying to judging or unsoundness, for saying a horse may be too unsound for the first prize and yet sound enough for the second? Such a proceeding appears on the face of it to be absurd; if a horse is too conspicuously or even suspiciously unsound to be awarded the first prize, surely he ought not to be allowed the second; and where judges are so fixed their proper course by all means would appear to be to let the veterinary surgeon determine the extent of the unsoundness, and that not verbally but by a certificate. In doing this

Green Feed in Swine Rations

T. R. James, Middlesex Co., Ont.

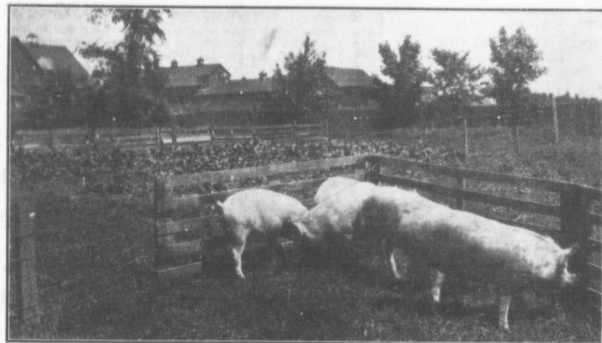
It is not possible to get the best gains from swine for the least outlay of grain unless they are given a fairly large proportion of green stuff in their rations. Green feed gives the growing hog a vigorous appetite and it puts him in ideal condition to make the best use of the more expensive grain feeds. For fall feeding as a green food, there is perhaps nothing better for swine than rape. It can be grown cheaply, the pigs like it and it is not injured by early frosts; therefore, when available, it may be pastured or fed in the pens till early winter.

The younger pigs may be allowed to pasture on the rape. Fattening hogs will give better returns when not allowed to run at large; hence we find it most profitable to cut the rape and feed it to them in the pens. All that they will eat may be given to advantage, though of course, we cannot expect the rape alone to fatten them. They must have their grain ration as well.

Where rape is not available, cut turnips, mangels or sugar beets, green corn, alfalfa, clover or other green feeds should be worked in as a part of the feed for pigs. Pork brings an exceedingly good price just now, and there has been no kick coming for some time back as to the prices they have realized. We must remember, however, that grain feeds are also high in price, and it therefore is necessary that we conserve them in hog feeding if we would get the best results.

It would be almost astonishing, to those who have never tried it, to find out how much green food can be worked into the daily feed for hogs with good results. Provided that a fairly liberal grain ration is given, we have always found that green feed of some kind to the extent that the pigs will clean up readily is well worth while.

Green feed may not in itself be able to put on any special amount of fat, but there is no



Pigs Hurdled on Pasture at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

The best place for the growing pig in the summer is on pasture or soiling crops. If turned loose in a field the pigs would destroy more than they would eat. By using hurdles, as shown in the illustration, the pigs make the best use of the soiling crop, and are then moved on to a fresh piece. Hurdled in this way a comparatively small plot of ground serves the requirements of a considerable number of pigs.

The judges would remove the onus of rejecting the animal from its proper place, and the animal if given a "clean bill" would be allowed to occupy what was his perfect right—the top place; but if rejected by the veterinary he would of necessity be out of the competition, or at least ought to be.

All these remarks are intended to and do apply to every class of horses alike; and if I may mark back for a moment to the "type," I may mention that similarity of type or the conditions pertaining to a particular class are often much more abused, or are much less intelligible in the light horse class than in the heavy.—W. R. G. in Rider and Driver.

gainsaying the fact that it adds to the thrift of the animals and furnishes them a large amount of water, in a most valuable form, which water otherwise would have to be taken in bulk.

A small implement shed will always be a source of inconvenience, as the accumulation of new and old machines will soon outgrow the space, and then it will be necessary to build again or to revert back to the old habit of leaving part out of doors. It is wiser to arrange for plenty of space in the beginning so that any future purchases will be prepared for. A good, dry floor in the implement shed can be made with a few loads of coarse gravel or cinders.