

parts of the continent. The classes for horses were nearly a half more than at the New York show, so that in some ways this show was away ahead of it. A feature of the horse show that would make a great improvement to our Canadian horse show was that all the horses could be seen in the stalls as well as in the show ring. A special feature of the show was the grand championship prizes for which the champions of the different breeds competed. Thus there was a grand championship prize for the best animal of all the heavy breeds, and another for the coach classes.

The Clydesdale class was considered by good judges to be far and away the most superior class of the show. In the aged stallion section no less than thirteen grand good stallions entered the ring. We are proud to report that our Canadian Clydesdale breeders were well represented by Graham Bros. of Claremont, and Mr. Robert Davies, of Thorncliffe farm, Toronto. Messrs. Graham's stallion, Macqueen, won first in his class, he also headed first prize string of colts sired by Mc Gregor, he won the championship prize as best three year old and the grand championship prize as best stallion any age or size of all the heavy breeds. When it is known that he had to compete with animals from the studs of Col. Halloway, Messrs. Clark and Ogilvie in Clydesdales, and with other noted breeders of Percherons Shires, and Belgians, for the grand championship, it is no small honor to own the best animal of the lot.

Mr. Robert Davies' Lion McGregor won second place, and Tom McGregor fourth, in their classes. His mares, Barr Bell and Nelly, won first and second in their classes, second place as Clyde team, and first place as wholesale delivery team. All the prize-winning Clydes were paraded, and made a complete circle around the ring—an honor that, we understand, was not accorded any other of the breeding classes.

The Hackney exhibit was also a good one, and here we have to chronicle other grand successes for Canadians. Mr. Robert Beith, of Bowmanville, showed only his famous stallion, Banquo, and won first in his class with him. Graham Bros. showed Royal Standard, with whose performance in the show ring Canadians are familiar. He was a popular winner, winning first in his class, aged championship, championship of all coach classes three years old and upward, championship coach classes under sixteen hands, and the grand championship of all the coach classes, all ages, breeds, and sizes. Royal Standard won over \$600 in cash, two medals, and a silver cup valued at \$50. Mr. A. G. Ramsay's Courier won second place, coming next to Royal Standard.

Messrs. Graham are to be congratulated on the successful winnings of their Royal Standard, for he came in competition with such well-known studs as that of M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill., and other famous breeders of French and German coachers as well as the Hackneys.

In the class for Thoroughbreds Robert Davies' Mikado won second place and Mr. Hendrie's Othmar secured third place. Mikado also won first place for Thoroughbred stallion

best calculated to produce horses of a Hackney type.

Shires were a small class and missed the good animals that Mr. Burgess recently lost by fire.

German coach, French coach, French and Standard-bred Trotters were also out in fair numbers.

Saddle and harness horses were good classes. A number of Kentucky gaited saddle horses created a great deal of interest.

The attendance at the show was good, as was also the interest taken in the show by the people of Chicago. The great success of the show has started some talk of establishing a permanent horse show. Mr. George Pepper, of Toronto, was master of the ring, and Col. T. B. Taylor had charge of the Canadian exhibit. The winnings of some of the principal stables were very large, for instance, Mr. G. S. Gagnon, of New York, with a string of fourteen horses, captured something over \$3,000. Mr. M. W. Dunham's winnings were over \$2,500. Mr. Adam Beck, of London, whose horses have always made a good showing at Toronto, won over \$750.

The Show of Fat Cattle.

About ninety-five per cent. of the space in the building was occupied by the horses and their equipment, so that a casual observer would hardly have known that there was a fat stock exhibit connected with the show. There were only some 135 entries, and these included seven car loads of shipping stuff which were entered for Clay, Robinson & Co's \$500 prize for the best car load of fat steers. The two-year old class for grade steers was the best filled class of any, there were only eight entries. A Herford two-year old steer, Jack, was declared the champion fat steer, with an Aberdeen-Angus two-year old steer, Black Jim, as a good second. The fat stock was a small feature of the show, and only to be found on enquiry. Some of the toppers may make their appearance at Brantford next month where we expect they will be in the soup. The Provincial Fat Stock Show can beat the Chicago one this year, both for quality and quantity. Other than a half dozen or so good ones there was nothing extra present.

The Show of Fat Sheep.

There were only about one hundred entries of sheep, and these were quartered in an annex to the main building, and altogether, the arrangements for a fat stock show were about as bad as they could be. A number of Canadian feeders were present, and captured good places. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, won five firsts and seven second places. R. Gibson, Delaware, won a first and second prize in the Shropshire class, and the special prize offered by the Shropshire Registry Association for the best grade sired by a registered Shropshire ram; Mr. Beattie was a good second. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, won first and second for wether over two years old, sweepstakes and the pen prize for Dorset Horns. But it takes that veteran feeder, John Rutherford, of Roseville, to scoop in the prizes. He won second place in both the Southdown and Oxford classes, all the prizes, including sweepstakes and pen, but a second in the Cotswold class, two firsts, a second, sweepstakes and

pen prizes in Leicesters and Lincolns, a first for Dorset Horns, and a first for grade sheep. Though small, the character and quality of the sheep was good, and competition generally keen. The Wisconsin experiment station made an interesting exhibit of seven head of grade Shropshires.

The Show of Fat Hogs.

There were about one hundred hogs shown, including an interesting exhibit of sixty head from the Iowa experiment station. These hogs were fed in an experiment to ascertain the cost of raising the English bacon breeds in comparison with the leading American breeds.

The show of dairy products was small, and many dairymen did not know that there was to be a show. About seventy-five entries of butter were made; about one-third of them were creamery. Some of the other classes were poorly represented. The cheese classes were not well represented.

There was a very good exhibit of poultry, but the show was almost over before it was in shape.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We publish this week the answers sent us by a number of swine breeders to the following questions:

- (1) What is your method of housing pigs during the winter?
- (2) Do you allow pigs to run out during the winter for part of the day, or do you prefer to keep them inside all the time?
- (3) What is your method of keeping the piggery and pens clean?
- (4) What kind of feed has given you the best results for the winter feeding of pigs for the market?
- (5) If grain is fed, do you feed it wet or dry?
- (6) Do you feed turnips to pigs, and if so, in what way?
- (7) Have you any special way of caring for and feeding stock boars and brood sows during the winter?

These are live questions to the general farmer, and we feel sure that these answers contain many useful hints.

(2) I keep my pigs in the pen in the winter part of the day, and give them the yard to run in when the weather is not too cold.

(3) I keep the pig pens clean and well bedded; never let the bedding get heated or wet.

(4 and 5) My principal feed is ground barley, just made wet enough so that the pigs can eat it, mixed fresh every time. I feed with water when I have no milk.

(6) I do not feed turnips or roots.

(7) I feed my stock boars and brood sows peas the most of the time in winter, with plenty of fresh water. Sometimes for a change ground barley or corn on the cob. I allow them plenty of exercise in the barnyards.

R. G. MARTIN.

Marysville, Ont.

(2) I give them all the exercise I can, both in winter and summer, and a good warm dry place to sleep in.

(3) I keep my pens and yards as clean as possible.

(4 and 5) For winter feeding I like scalded barley meal mixed with sufficient water or milk to make a slop, and corn on the cob.

(7) I give my stock boars and brood sows plenty of exercise, and feed a slop made from barley meal or shorts and a little corn. In raising little pigs I have found scalded barley meal a very good feed. Allow them plenty of exercise.

W. H. SPENCER.

Morpeth, Ont.

(1) keep them in a dry, well-ventilated pen.

(2) I allow them to run out and in as they choose. I have outside yards for each pen, and swing doors hinged at the top so the pigs can open them, and they drop shut of their own weight.

(3) I remove the bedding when it gets wet, and replace it with dry straw. I also sprinkle in dry slaked lime.

(4) I don't feed for market as I only keep breeding stock and dispose of any inferior animals when young to feeders.

(5) I feed some peas, barley, oats, all chopped, plenty of bran to growing pigs, and middlings to young ones. I boil turnips and pour them, with plenty of hot water, on the chop, and this cooks it. I also give them some salt, wood ashes and sulphur.

(7) I feed stock boars and brood sows some of the same feed as the growing pigs—raw turnips and mangolds and some corn. I feed turnips and mangolds whole, and they will exercise themselves at them if they don't get all the other feed they want.

C. R. DECKER.

Chesterfield, Ont.

(1) Frame pens, with plenty of light and fresh air, and not too many hogs in a pen.

(2) Give exercise daily when weather permits.

(3) Keep plenty of clean straw in pens, and clean out as often as possible. Pens have shallow gutters at one side.

(4) Boiled mangolds mixed with barley chop.

(5) Usually feed grain or meal wet.

(6) Do not feed turnips.

(7) Stock boars and sows need good nutritious foods. A mixture of grains, with oats or bran predominating, with mangolds either raw or cooked, and plenty of exercise, is my treatment of the above.

I believe in liberal feeding of charcoal as a preventive of a good many swine ailments.

H. J. DAVIS.

Woodstock, Ont.

(1) We house our pigs in an ordinary warm wooden building divided in pens large enough to hold from four to eight pigs according to size.

(2) We keep our young pigs in the pen most of the time, letting them out occasionally in fine weather.

(3) We keep our pens well bedded with straw, and clean once a day or two days, which depends on the number of pigs and size of pens. We always endeavor to keep them dry.

(4 and 5) Slop made of shorts, water and swill, etc., would be better warmed a little, and some corn in the ear.

(6) We have never fed turnips.

(7) We have no special way of caring for stock boars, only to use our judgment in feeding a quantity of good food necessary to keep them in good condition without making them over fat. We think they should be well kept.

We let our brood sows run in the barnyard during the winter months and feed them enough corn in the ear to keep in good strong condition until two or three weeks before farrowing, when we put them up and feed them on a ration of shorts or chopped oats, etc., to produce a good flow of milk for the young we are expecting.

In addition to the above treatment we keep them supplied with a mixture of sulphur, salt, copperas, charcoal, etc., as an appetizer, parasite destroyer, etc.

TAPE BROS.

Ridgetown, Ont.

(1) I keep my pigs in a frame pen with a stone (flag) floor.

(2) I allow my breeding stock to run out nearly all the time and my feeding pigs whenever the weather is suitable.

(3) I bed well with wheat straw and clean out often. I believe much of the best manure is wasted by using gutters or trenches.

(4) A general mixture of ordinary farm-grown grains with roots.

(5) Both wet and dry, principally wet, just before feeding.

(6) Yes. I pulp them and feed, then sprinkle dry meal over them.

(7) No. I give them plenty of exercise and a small quantity of meal, roots being their principal ration.

Thorndale, Ont.

R. H. HARDING.

(1 and 2) My method of housing pigs in winter is to give them a good warm pen to sleep in and allow them to run out doors at will.

(3) I keep the pens cleaned out regularly and keep them bedded well with straw.

(5 and 6) I feed whole corn in cold weather in the morning, and pulped turnips or mangolds mixed with shorts and pea meal after.

(7) I feed my boars and sows in the same way as indicated above.

JOS. FRATHERSTON.

Streetsville, Ont.

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