

In view of these things, let us take heed as to how we govern operations in the line of calf-rearing. Good beef animals can be reared in two years if they are properly reared; and they can be reared on skim milk in very good form if the work is properly done. This will greatly tend to cheapen the cost of production as compared with rearing them on new milk. Then take care of the calves which ought to be reared for beef.

It is singular how much inclined people are to rush to extremes. Farmers are much prone to rush in the direction of an industry that is paying well for the time being, and then when a change comes in that direction they head off towards the change. Thus they oscillate when they should mark out for themselves a straight course, and adhere to it most tenaciously. The men who at one time took three cents per pound for their pork, dressed weight, were the men who at another time got nine cents per pound. Those who would not take three cents went out of the business, and when nine cents were paid they had no pigs to sell. Then they rushed into the business again, and when their pork was ready for market the price was down. The true system is to go straight ahead, without turning to the right hand or the left because prices vary; and those who are doing something in beef should put on more steam. Those who are dairying should continue in the business. Those who are doing something both in dairying and beef-making should lean more to dairying.

Riding on Horseback.

Horseback riding is not very generally practised in Canada, except by the wealthier class of people. The same conditions, moreover, exist over a large extent of the United States. The reason for this it is not easy to find. Riding on horseback is such a healthy form of amusement that it might well be much more extensively practised by the well-to-do dwellers in the city, while farmers and their families might with advantage break out of the usual plan of using a buggy on every occasion, and, when possible, try horseback exercise instead. This should be done more generally by the younger members of the family, and more especially where the kind of horses kept and bred are such as are suitable for saddle purposes. The farmers' sons should welcome with delight the opportunity of breaking in the colt for riding purposes, and they may rest assured that, if their work is well done, the value of the animal will be increased in the buyer's estimation. There will thus be a pecuniary advantage to be obtained, besides looking at it from a healthful point of view.

We have written these few lines, calling attention to riding on horseback, because we feel that the encouragement of it will be conducive to the interests of saddle horses in Canada. We can raise excellent horses here for saddle purposes, as our American cousins well know, and we annually ship a certain number across the lines to the south and also to Great Britain, but the number sent is below what could be exported, were there sufficient horses of that kind to be got. And not only can our export trade be largely increased, but our home market can also be cultivated. Fashion is everything nowadays, and, if we can encourage riding and persuade others to do the same, we shall soon find a greater demand for saddle horses in consequence of the greater number of people using them. There are some people who think that the introduction of bicycles and electric cars means

the gradual disuse of horses for road purposes, but we are not of that opinion. Horses are not likely to fall into disuse; at any rate, not for some time to come, even if then. There is this, too, to be said for horseback riding, that a good rider always looks graceful, whereas a bicycle rider, with his humped back, can hardly be said to do so.

Prizes for Wool.

Ald. John Hallam, of Toronto, has always been in the van in encouraging the wool industry in Canada, and has now given a practical sign of his interest in it by donating \$75 towards prizes to be offered at the next Toronto Exhibition for the best display of fleece wool. To this sum the directors of the exhibition have added a similar amount, and the following premium list has now been drawn up:

FLEECE WOOL—FIVE FLEECES WASHED OR UNWASHED.

	Teg.		Ewe.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
Coarse combing wools, Cotswold type.....	\$8 00	\$5 00	\$8 00	\$5 00
Medium combing wool, Lincoln or Leicester.....	8 00	5 00	8 00	5 00
Medium clothing, Shrop., Dorset, or Oxford types.....	8 00	5 00	8 00	5 00
Super clothing, Southdown type.....	8 00	5 00	8 00	5 00
Fine clothing, Merino or Grades.....	8 00	5 00	8 00	5 00

CLOTHING FLEECE AND CROSSES—TWENTY FLEECES.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
White from Grade sheep	\$10 00	\$5 00	\$3 00

The following conditions are attached: "Teg to be first clip from animals of either sex. Ewe to be from ewes, and to be the second or subsequent clip. Prizes for fleece wools to be competed for by breeders or farmers only. Exhibitor to certify that he is the breeder of the sheep from which the wool was shorn; that they have since been in his possession, and giving details of breeding. Judges to specially note evenness of growth, uniformity and quality of staple."

For The Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Feeding Pigs from Weaning Until the Time of Fattening.

When spring litters are weaned in spring on farms which cannot furnish them with skim-milk, they can be pastured on clover when they are from ten to twelve weeks old. They must also get food of a nitrogenous character to make much growth of muscle and frame. They can be pastured in the clover in the day, and get the meal ration morning and night.

This meal ration may consist of shorts alone, but shorts and cornmeal make a better ration when fed in the proportions of two and one parts respectively, as the clover and shorts are both of a nitrogenous character, and a little food carbonaceous in character, even in the summer season, will add to the lusty development of the pigs.

While the dams get a few ears of corn in the field the young pigs come up regularly from the pastures to get their meal food. This is given to them in the pens, and it is, of course, fed as swill rather than dry. It is

soaked twelve hours at this season by using cold water. The corn portion of the ration may be given in another way, and probably with better advantage. The corn may be soaked for, say, twenty-four hours, or until it is soft enough to admit of being dented by pressure of the end of the thumb. This may be given to the pigs and sow just after the morning meal, while the pigs are yet on the sow. It should be spread on a floor, and not put into the trough, else the pigs, and the sow especially, would eat it without mastication. This food may be continued with the young pigs after they have been weaned, and it may be given in the same way, that is to say, it may be spread over the floor of the pen in which the pigs are given their meal. The pigs are thus fed until the time comes for putting them up to fatten, that is to say, they get the meal factor all along, but the quantity to be given must be judiciously varied, according to the amount and kind of the other food which the pigs are able to glean in the fields.

When the time comes for gleaning on green peas, the pigs should have some cut and thrown to them before they are allowed into the field. When they are turned in to glean, the peas should be about ready for cooking for table use. If the peas have been sown at two or three different times, and hurdles are used to fence off the divisions, as required for pasturing, the peas may be made to last for several weeks.

When the peas are nearly done, but not quite, the feeding of sweet corn may begin. At first it is thrown in to the pigs in the pea field, and later it may be fed in a yard near the pig house, but it is economical always to feed it upon a floor. The corn is ready when it has reached the cooking stage, and it should be fed stalk and all. It is surprising to see the amount of stalk the pigs will eat. By planting the corn at two or three different times the season of feeding it will be prolonged, but it should be planted early. Other corn may then follow sweet corn, but, when the heavy feeding necessary to finish the animals is well under way, the feeding of corn in this way should cease.

When the pigs do not get green peas or corn, they will require just that much more meal, but if they have extensive stubbles to glean upon they will not require so much meal. The feeding of peas and corn in the way mapped out is a cheap way of feeding them at that season of the year.

If the pigs are weaned with the aid of skim-milk when they are six weeks old, the course of feeding during the summer will be substantially the same, with the difference that the pigs must not be made to depend too much on the grass or clover factor at an early age.

With autumn litters there cannot, of course, be the same opportunity for giving them pasture, but they may be weaned if they come early enough while the pastures are still accessible. Rye pasture, or, better still, rape pasture, would be helpful to them at such a time, but they should not be allowed out upon it when the weather becomes cold. Turnips, mangels, or carrots, may then be fed to them, but only as a part of the ration, right up to the fattening period.

The Pure Breeds of Cattle.

By PROF. THOS. SHAW, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

POLLED DURHAMS—THEIR LEADING POINTS.

A scale of points does not appear to have been drawn up as yet for the Polled Durhams. It is not at all surprising that such is the fact,

as a scale of points has not as yet been drawn up for the Shorthorns, and the latter have been registered for about three quarters of a century. It is somewhat surprising, however, that a scale of points has not been drawn up for Shorthorns, and the same is true of Herefords. The breeders of Polled Durhams have aimed to bring their favorites as nearly as possible to the Shorthorn form, and it must be conceded that their aim has been realized in a most marked degree. The Polled Durham is really the Shorthorn, except that the horns are absent.

In answer to the question, therefore, which are the leading essentials as to form in the Polled Durhams, it would be convenient to say that they are essentially the same as in the Shorthorns with the exceptions named. But the questioner to whom such an answer was given would not be much wiser unless he knew the leading points of Shorthorns. And in the absence of a formulated standard, the question can only be fully answered by formulating one. This I shall now attempt to do.

General appearance. The Polled Durhams should be large, of the parallelogramic type of body, symmetrical, medium in bone, and standing on short limbs.

Head. The head should be somewhat small in proportion to the size of the body, the poll high and pointed, and covered with a tuft of hair hanging downwards; the forehead wide, the eyes large, calm, full, and clear; the muzzle broad and clear, rather than cloudy; the nostrils of good size, the jaws clean, and the ears medium in size, inclining outward, a little upward and forward, and fairly active in movement.

Neck. The neck should be short rather than long, not large where it joins the head, but increasing in width and depth toward the shoulder, and blending insensibly, as it were, into the body.

Body. The body should be broad, deep, and massive, and about equally balanced before and behind; the back broad, level, and well fleshed; the shoulders large and smooth, the coupling short rather than long; the ribs well sprung and deep; the breast wide, full, and deep; the chest and barrel capacious, the forearm well developed; heart girth good; the hindquarters deep, full, broad; the tail not prominent, and medium to fine; the thigh broad, full, and thick; the twist low and full, and the hind flank deep, full, and thick. In the cows the udders should be capacious, well placed, and the system of milk veins well developed.

Legs. The legs should be short, and fine below the knee and hock, straight, and standing well apart.

Color. The color should be red, white, and roan, but red is preferred.

The above is at least an approximately correct description of what the Polled Durham should be, if she is to be modelled exactly after the fashionable Shorthorn of today. It is probably a fairly correct representation of what she is and what she will be, if she is going to compete with the modern Shorthorn in the show rings of to-day. It was my duty at the Ohio State Fair, held at Columbus, to make the awards in the sweepstakes class open to all beef breeds. In the contest were Shorthorns, Polled Durhams, Aberdeen Polls, and two very excellent herds of Herefords. The Aberdeen Polls were also very choice. The award was given to the Shorthorns, owned by Col. Moberly, of Kentucky. His herd was headed by the world-renowned young Abbottsburn, and in it two of the females, a one-year and a two-year-old,