

shown, and they were led by Alanna, a neat, deeply-girthed chestnut owned by James Ballesty, of Mullingar, and sired by Avidity.

Keen competition was shown in most of the Hunter classes, and this reached its climax when the prizewinners turned out to have their claims tested for the cups and championships. The Hunter championship and gold medal for the best Hunter in the show was captured by the Earl of Kennare with The Cobbler, a four-year-old chestnut of rare symmetry and compactness, with a great show of strength in the quarters and a splendidly-coupled loin. The cup for the best weigut-carrier, 5 years old or upwards, went to Thos. Carroll, Doneraile, Co. Cork, for Rockery, another chestnut, and a great galloper, with fine muscles, deep, well-laid shoulders, short back and nice, lengthy rein. The Pembroke cup for young horses likely to make Hunters, was very deservedly bestowed upon Miss Morgan, Carrigaline, Co. Cork, for the three-year-old Blafor, a winner at many southern shows this year, and a gelding with with any amount of quality and substance, well muscled, and giving excellent promise of turning into a fine type of Hunter.

The section for harness horses exhibited more life than usual, and on this occasion many Cross-Channel competitors sent high-class steppers to impress the company with. An elaborate series of jumping contests over the beautifully-laid-out course took place on three of the four days, and included special competitions for army officers in uniform.

Valuable prizes were offered throughout. Thus, in each of the two stallion classes, the prizes were £25, £20, £10 and £5, while in the various classes for Hunters and young horses, the general run of prizes were five in number, and of the following value, viz., £20, £15, £10, £5 and £3.

A SHEEP SHOW, TOO.

In conjunction with the Horse Show, a very successful and representative exhibition of pedigree sheep was held, the entries numbering 224 pens. Perhaps the best feature of these were the Border Leicester's (56 entries), which are very popular in Ireland, and were this week mostly shown by bona-fide working farmers, chiefly from Ulster, who brought out their exhibits in capital bloom. James Morrow, Thos. Rush, and T. W. Stokes, all of Co. Down, were prominent prize-takers. Ireland's only native breed, the Roscommon, numbered about a score, but it was disappointing to find that these were forthcoming from only two flocks. The specimens shown, however, were very typical, and conspicuous for their fine bulkiness, good bone and abundant fleeces. Geo. Acheson and John Keane shared the trophies. The Lincoln breed has a few strong supporters in Ireland, and the representatives now met with seem to be much improved in substance and wool. There were 33 specimens entered, and R. G. Carden (who judged the championships at the Chicago International last year) was, as usual, a strong prize-taker. Of black-face mountain sheep, there was an entry of 30 pens. H. D. M. Barton, The Bush, Antrim (who a few years ago created a sensation by selling one of his rams by auction in Scotland for the record price of £250) showed some typical specimens, and with them carried off most of the chief prizes, his principal rival being Col. Leslie, from Co. Donegal. Among the short-woolled breeds, the Shrop's (50 pens) were undoubtedly the best feature, and the judge seemed to go in chiefly for size and substance. Some of the animals in this section were not so pink in the skin as is desirable. Lady M. Charteris, R. H. Stubber and Mr. Jackson divided the principal honors. Oxford Downs were represented by only 23 pens, which made the smallest display for some years. It would not look as if the breed were making many new friends. Quality, too, was not a strong feature. J. R. Meaxes and T. L. Hodgins were the owners of the best. A few Cheviots and Suffolks were also shown; both of these breeds have much headway to make in Ireland.

"EMERALD ISLE."

LIVE STOCK.

Cheap Production of Pork.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have one pure-bred Improved Yorkshire sow that raised me a litter of 11 pigs last fall, 8 of which were beauties, and sold for \$43. One I killed when it dressed 20 pounds, and the other two I am fattening now for sale before the customary fall drop about next month. They are fine ones now, although they were the runts at weaning time. My sow has raised me another litter of 12 since, and I never saw a finer bunch of young pigs in my life than they were; and I consider that I have fed them very cheaply, wherein I believe comes the chief profit. To begin with, I keep no cows, so have no milk, which is a serious drawback in the raising of young pigs.

For some time last fall before the sow farrowed, I fed her practically nothing but cull pumpkins, with an occasional white carrot.

had no trouble of any kind with her, and the young pigs were always strong and healthy. After farrowing, I gave her a little shorts in the dish-water from the house, and a fairly liberal quantity of sugar beets.

As soon as the weather got warm this spring, I made two pens out on the ground beside a plot of clover near the barn, and into one put the old sow, and into the other the two young ones I had kept. I then, when the clover got high enough to cut, began cutting down the feed of water and shorts, and the sugar beets, which had been their principal winter feed, being now exhausted, I began cutting clover for them, and this was their chief food till a piece of rape I sowed close to the pen got high enough to cut, when I gave them this alternately with clover till the latter was cut, then substituting Early Amber sugar-cane, which I had also in a little plot beside the rape, and soon began thinning a plot of sugar beets and giving them those pulled in the thinning, so that they have had practically no grain all summer, and it is difficult to find a finer lot of pigs. I think highly of rape as a food for hogs, also of sugar-cane, which they eat ravenously, and which soon spring up with young shoots from the joints below where it is cut. One can make several cuttings during the season. I consider sugar beets a most desirable winter food, and, being cheaply grown, provide a most economical ration at any season. For the cutting of the clover, rape and sugar-cane, I left an old scythe hanging on the fence, and I am sure I took no longer to feed the hogs than it would to mix feed and give them a grain ration.

however, that this system is susceptible of mal-installation and mal-administration, as well as many another system, even outside of ventilation systems.

"The best results we have found have been when the intake passes through or under the wall at a point at least 6 or 8 inches below the level of the floor, thus compelling the introduction of fresh air into the stable near the floor level, where the current is necessarily upward, rather than outward across the stable.

"Where the intake is in a passage, or at some point where the feed or litter is scattered to a greater or less extent on the floor, it is necessary to have some kind of guard to prevent the constant filling up of the intake with refuse of one kind or another. We have found it advisable to erect a guard a few inches higher than the floor level, and to cover the opening with a grating. Having the guard around the edge prevents chaff or dirt being swept into the opening. The grate keeps out falling straw and hay or other coarse material.

"In the case of the outlet, we have found that the cross-section area of the same should be at least double the cross-section area of the intake, and the minimum cross-section area of the intake should be about 8 square inches per animal. That is, a stable containing thirty head of cattle should have about 2 square feet of intake. Where the intakes are small and numerous, the total area should be considerably greater, to allow for friction. The same precaution needs to be taken where the outlets are small; that is, a considerable allowance must be made for friction. In any case, the outlet should have at least twice the cross-section area of the intake.

"The intakes should be situated near the walls. The outlets should leave somewhere near the center of the ceiling, and if the upper floor can be sealed under the joists, the effectiveness of the system is considerably increased.

"The outlet shaft had better be made of two ply of boards, with paper between, though this is not absolutely necessary. Especially is this true if the dimensions above mentioned are adhered to; that is, if the cross-section area of the outlet shaft is about 15 square inches per head, included in the building.

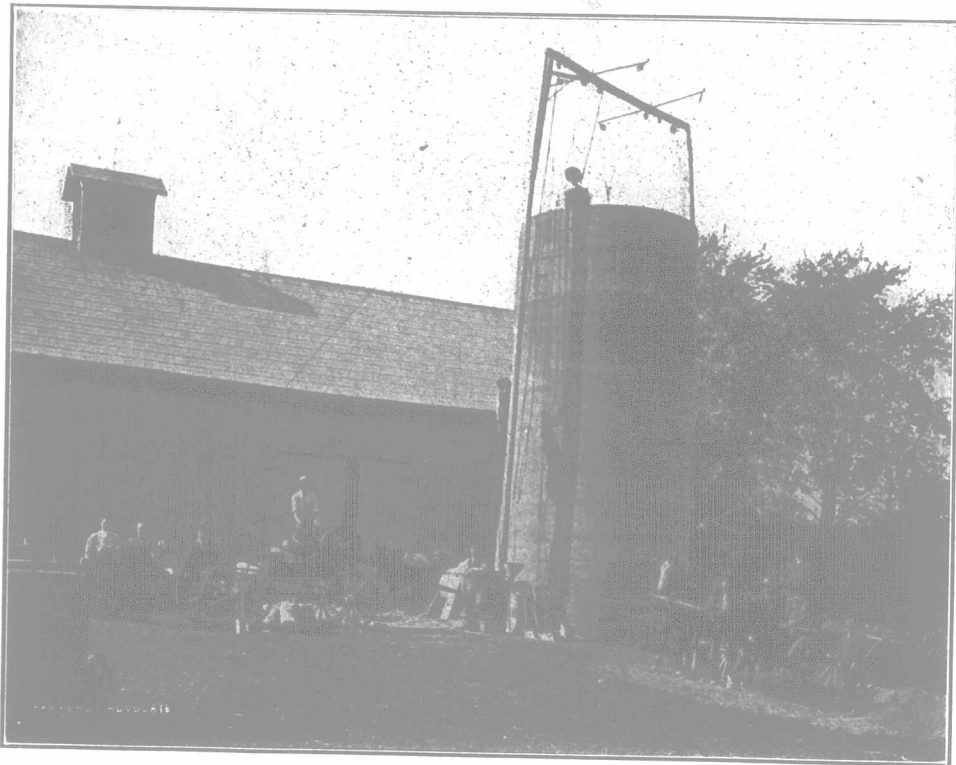
"To summarize, the principle of this system is that a sufficient quantity of fresh air be al-

lowed to enter the stable near the floor level, and the foul air being allowed to leave at the ceiling, without there being any considerable amount of friction in either case."

Mr. Grisdale, it will be noticed, lays emphasis on having the outlets at least twice as big in the cross-section as the inlets. Dr. Rutherford, the author of the system, does not appear to lay so much stress upon this point, judging by the following paragraph in a recent letter addressed personally to the editor of "The Farmer's Advocate." Dr. Rutherford says:

"The size of the inlets and outlets is not a matter of very great importance, the system being automatic. The air proceeds more rapidly through small openings than through large ones, and as this is true of both inlets and outlets, the speed in which may differ greatly, no absolute rule need be laid down as to the dimensions of these air passages. It is, of course, well to have them big enough, although in very cold weather there is more tendency to condensation in a big pipe than in a small one. Condensation in the outlets is the greatest difficulty with this, as with any other system, and every precaution should, therefore, be taken to have the outlet pipes well protected from the cold. If the pipe is enclosed in a wooden box, and the space between filled with chaff or cut straw, the tendency for the frost to form on the inside of the pipe is greatly reduced."

I'd hate to have "The Farmer's Advocate" discontinued—a most reliable paper, clean, concise and courageous; a compendium of useful information, bettered by the pleasant yet common-sense way in which it is given.—[Alfred W. G. Crutcher, Perth Co., Ont.]



Thirty-three-foot Cement Silo.

On farm of Harry Cable, Lambton County, Ont., erected by Bailey Bros.

My experience teaches me that clover in spring (alfalfa, if one has it), followed by rape, sugar cane and sugar beets, the latter with some well-saved alsike or alfalfa during winter, makes a very cheap and satisfactory food for profitable pork production.

Carleton Co., Ont.

W. J. KERR.

Rutherford System of Ventilation.

At this season, when not a few stable floors are being laid and some plans re-arranged, the subject of ventilation is timely, since certain of the systems require interruptions in the floor where the air enters under the wall. As the result of inquiry and personal examination, we are installing the Rutherford System in the stables at "Weldwood." Until a comparatively recent date not very much has been heard about this system, which was invented by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, the eminent veterinarian and stockman, of Ottawa, and which is now in use in all the stables on the various Dominion Experimental Farms, and also in a slightly-modified form in the new stable at the Agricultural College at Guelph. This system has been described in several articles during the past few years, and especially recommended in "The Farmer's Advocate" by J. H. Grisdale, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms. The principle of the system is that the air enters through U-shaped openings under the stable walls, and leaves the stable through outlet flues opening at the ceiling. We include in this article a description by Mr. Grisdale:

"So far as methods of ventilation are concerned, we find, of the fifteen or twenty different systems tried here in the last ten or twelve years, the Rutherford system is undoubtedly the least open to objection. It must be borne in mind,