



A Scene at the Open Air Horse Show. The Toronto Hunt Club and Hounds on Parade.

gree of uniformity will in a few years be established in the flock. Every farmer knows that the presence of a few culls in a lot of animals always proves an obstacle to a sale at a remunerative price, therefore, great pains should be taken to have the flock of uniformly good quality.

#### Mistakes in Sheep Rearing

One mistake which is of importance is feeding breeding ewes too heavy on grain during the winter. With a large ram trade and a general desire to have all our stock looking in prime condition to please the eye of our customers who visit us during their leisure hours of the winter looking up their next season's wants, we have yielded to the temptation of feeding our breeding stock too much grain, and as a result have had trouble with our ewes' udders at lambing time, and have had some loss of high priced ewes. Since quitting grain, and feeding clover hay and about four pounds of turnips per day before lambing, we have had very little loss with either ewes or lambs.

Another mistake was in not clipping our ewes before lambing. For the last three years we have clipped before lambing and have stopped the loss by young lambs getting wool in their stomachs. At first I was afraid the ewes might have trouble in lambing from being set up at shearing, but as yet have never had a single loss from early clipping.—P. H. Patrick, Middlesex Co., Ont.

#### The Brood Sow

Among pigs the ability to give a large flow of milk is more a family trait than a breed characteristic; that is to say, different families of the same breed differ more in this particular than do the different breeds, each considered as a whole. It is, therefore, largely a matter of selection. A well formed udder is of course, essential. There should not be fewer than twelve, better fourteen, well developed, evenly placed teats, extending well up to the forelegs. The sow should be large and roomy, with great length and depth of side; she must, however, be trim and neat

in her outlines, showing no tendency to bagginess of flabbiness, and, though not wild or nervous, she must be active in her movements. A heavy, listless, clumsy walk should not be tolerated in breeding stock of either sex; it indicates a lack of vital force; and an animal with this characteristic is not likely to be so prepotent as one with a more active, sprightly temperament.

The brood sows should be selected from prolific families. A sow must raise a given number of pigs each year to pay expenses, and each additional pig represents a profit. There is, however, a limit to the number of pigs in a profitable litter; very large litters are apt to be weak and uneven in quality. Few sows can properly nourish more than fourteen pigs, and an even litter of from eight to twelve large, strong, lusty fellows is much more profitable than a litter of sixteen or eighteen weak, flabby, and ill-nourished pigs. W.A.C.

#### Skim-Milk for Pigs

Carefully conducted experiments at this station have shown that to get the largest returns from both milk and meal, not over three pounds of skim-milk should be given for each pound of corn meal or other grain. Where one has large quantities of milk he may feed as much as from six to nine pounds of milk with each pound of grain, but in that case the returns are not so economical as where the milk does not run over three pounds for each pound of grain.

There is no better single feed for pigs than skim-milk. Often, where large numbers of pigs are handled there are runts or pigs out of condition, undersized, etc. Always separate these from the main lot and feed them separately, giving special care. One will be surprised to see how the unlikely specimens will improve with a little care and extra allowance of milk and grain.—Prof. W. A. Henry.

#### The Open-air Horse Show

The management of the Open-air Horse Show, held in Toronto on July

1st, are to be congratulated upon its success. From every standpoint the show and the parade was an emphatic success. Shortly after eight o'clock the varied entries began to arrive, and for the following hour and a half the officials were busy giving out numbers and assigning places. However, things had been well arranged and there was little confusion or delay. By the time the judging began the entries stretched along the park roadways for nearly a mile. There were 380 entries and about five hundred horses on exhibition, or more than double the number shown last year.

The judges began their work promptly at 9.30, and by 10.15 it was completed, and the parade under way. It was led by two mounted policemen, followed by four trumpeters of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, who enlivened the parade by their skillfully rendered marches and quicksteps. Then came what was to many spectators a genuine and pleasing novelty, in the shape of twenty-six couples of hounds of the Toronto Hunt, in charge of Huntsman Mumford, mounted on Frodual, and Whipper-in Noble, on Paddy. Following in order came the saddle horses, the dashing four-in-hands, tandems, harness horses, ponies and roadsters, and then the commercial classes, with their diversified vehicles, including delivery wagons of all descriptions, butcher cars, coal wagons, oil tanks, watering carts, and a snowscraper, the last two from the Street Commissioner's Department. Last, but certainly not least in the estimation of the onlookers, came the old horse class, and so beneficial had been the results of kindly treatment for these faithful servants that few could believe that some of them had to their credit records of fifteen to thirty years' willing service.

A large crowd viewed the exhibition, both in the park and on parade. The entries, with a few exceptions, were from the city. The show was free. There was no charge for entry or admission, a novelty in connection with shows that both exhibitors and visitors thoroughly appreciated. The show is now looked upon as a fixture for Canada's natal day and even better things may be looked for in future.