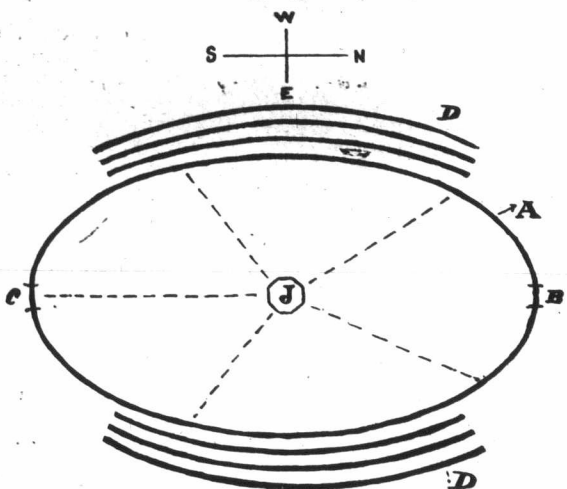


phenomenal action and great style. He went right to the front, and although fortune did not favor him quite so much during the season, he was never far away when work was being done. He has thickened and deepened immensely, and is a horse which would take a deal of beating. His combined size and action are somewhat unusual. He was bred by the Earl Cawdor, and his sire was the renowned champion horse, Prince of Kyle 7155, while his dam was the well-known champion prize mare, Lady Lawrence, which was once owned by Mr. Dunn, and was bred by Mr. Oliphant Brown, one of the last survivors of the old brigade. Mr. Walter S. Park's second prize horse was King's Knight 10071, which stood first at the H. & A. S. Perth. This is a nice, sweet horse, not so big as Cawdor Cup, but of quite as much quality. He was got by Mains of Airds, and his dam belongs to the same tribe as the dam of Prince of Wales 673, being a direct descendant through the female line of that famous mare. Third prize was awarded to a horse entered by his owner, Mr. Alex. Scott, as Prince Murat, but the horse known last year as Balmedie Prince Charming. He was bred by Mr. Lumsden, and was got by Prince of Albion 6178, out of the lovely mare, Enchantress 12236. This horse was champion at Aberdeen last year, and is the sterling premium horse this year. Mr. Alex. Simpson's horse, Royal Hunter 10121, which stood fourth, is quite a useful, strong, clean-boned colt, bred by Mr. Hunter, Garthland Mains; and Mr. Alex. Scott showed an excellent colt in Neil Gow 10244, bred in Yorkshire, but a thoroughly big, sound, well built, thick horse. He got fifth. Mr. Taylor's Sir Archie 10134, which stood sixth, is by Sir Everard 5353, and Mr. Riddell's seventh, Gold Mark, is by Castlereagh, and was bred by the Marquis of Londonderry.

There was nothing very notable amongst the two-year-olds. Indeed the class was rather disappointing. Mr. William Taylor was first, with Sir Oswald 10288, a big, useful horse, got by Prince of Scotia, but there was nothing very startling about the quality of the others. It will be of greater interest to Canadian readers to know what horses are now the most successful sires of horses selected for breeding, and of the horses selected for districts this season, and winners of prizes at this show, the sires are these: Prince of Wales 673, 11; Macgregor, Prince of Albion, Cedric, and Castlereagh, 5 each; Sir Everard, Gallant Prince, Prince Alexander, Mains of Airds, and Prince of Carruchan, 4 each; Darnley, 3, and others lesser numbers.

SCOTLAND YET.

A Judging Arena.



LIVE STOCK JUDGING ARENA.

The five spaces separated by the dotted lines (which are only imaginary) are for the various classes of horses and cattle.

The important part played in the onward march of agriculture, especially in all branches of live stock husbandry, by the modern industrial exhibition will be readily conceded by all who take any interest in these matters. The stimulus and healthy rivalry created by these annual events reach out to the farthest limits of our land and exert a wonderful influence in improving the methods of breeding, feeding, caring for and the management of all classes of live stock. While exhibitions have done so much for these interests, it may be truly said, on the other hand, that the exhibitions are so dependent upon the live stock interests that if these were withdrawn there would be little further use for the annual fair. These interests, then, are interdependent, and each now recognizes the importance of the other. Perfection on either side is not yet attained. In the history of associations of this kind there is a period when the circus element is unduly magnified. The public, however, soon become surfeited with this sort of thing, and then there is the reaction toward a more solid and enduring basis, and while still retaining what is best of the circus element, and providing lively entertainment for all visitors, the more important and educational departments receive due consideration. That the exhibition of horses and cattle, where proper facilities are provided, will attract an audience can not be disputed since the Columbian Exposition, when thousands and thousands of interested spectators daily occupied seats in the magnificent live stock pavilion solely to witness

the horses and cattle parade before the judges. In the more prominent Canadian shows perhaps nothing could be added that would be as much appreciated by both exhibitors and the public as would a proper judging arena for all classes of horses and cattle. At the Toronto Industrial last fall, an influential body of horse exhibitors urged upon the management the absolute necessity of something like adequate facilities for letting the public see the horses while out in the ring. Last year the Missouri State Fair, held at St. Louis, provided a magnificent covered pavilion, with seating capacity for 30,000 people, where all judging was done, and this was thoroughly appreciated by the public. A year or two ago the ADVOCATE suggested a judging arena for the Winnipeg Industrial, but so much building and stabling being then required, it received no further attention. Now, however, when the success of this fair is assured, a live stock pavilion is among the most urgently needed improvements. We would suggest about the following plan: A good-sized oval ring, neatly fenced, with several tiers of seats arranged along both sides of the oval; all horses and cattle to be judged within the inclosure during certain well-advertised hours each day till the work is completed, each and every animal to have conspicuously displayed a number corresponding to its number in the live stock catalogue, where name, owner, and other particulars are given. The space could be allotted about as indicated in the accompanying sketch, then the public could sit down and comfortably and intelligently watch the one or more classes of stock in which their particular interests lay.

If it is found that these suggestions and this plan cannot, for sufficient reasons, be adopted in their entirety at first, it may be that adaptations of these can be utilized for the present, with a view to further extension in future as results may justify. We suggest that the breeders, when they meet in convention or in their executive committee meetings, will discuss this matter and urge upon the directors of the leading industrial fairs the advantages of such an addition to the educational features of the exhibitions.

Look Out for the Lambs.

The good shepherd will not neglect to make frequent visits to the sheep fold during the lambing season to receive the newcomers and give them a welcome to a new world. He will not begrudge a little loss of sleep if he has reason to expect an increase in the family during the night. A little self-sacrifice at this time may mean a good deal in the record of success or failure in the results of the season. Regrets are vain, and can do little good when a good lamb has been lost for want of a little attention at the right time. Give the lamb a fair start and he will soon look out for himself and will repay you for any care bestowed upon him.

In connection with the care of the sheep in lambing time, it is well to be provided with a few low hurdles—five or six feet long—for the purpose of making temporary pens to receive the ewe and her newborn lambs till they get acquainted with each other and the lambs learn to help themselves to nourishment, but we would not advise keeping them in these small enclosures many days. The lambs will soon need exercise to keep them in the best health, and there is danger that in his kindness the shepherd may overfeed the ewe with heating food, which will cloy her appetite or injuriously affect the lamb through her milk. As soon as the lamb will follow its dam it is better for both to run with the other sheep, where the ewe will have the stimulus of competition in working for her feed and will not be liable to get more than enough. The ewes that have lambed should have a pen to themselves, so that they may be more liberally fed than the balance of the flock.

When the lambs are two weeks old they should be provided with a separate enclosure, with a "creep" or hurdle with slats, so that the lambs can pass through and the ewes cannot. Have a low rack and a trough in this enclosure, and feed some clover hay and ground oats and bran. The little fellows will be proud of their pen and soon learn to eat regularly and grow rapidly and will not make as heavy demands upon the ewes as if they were hungry and had nothing but mother's milk to depend on.

"Should assistance be given to a ewe during lambing?" is a question to which, in a general way, we should answer no. In normal cases, no interference should be practiced. Patience should be exercised, and time given the ewe to work out her own deliverance. If, after laboring for an hour or two, she makes no progress, it is well to examine and determine whether the presentation is all right, and, if so, give the ewe more time and she will generally get through all right and be less liable to after-trouble than if assisted. Many a ewe is ruined and lost by the attendant being too officious. Of course, if the presentation is a false one, assistance should be given, but no unnecessary force should be used, and when the fetus is brought to its natural position the ewe had better be released and allowed a little more time.

An Indispensable Adjunct.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been greatly pleased with the ADVOCATE this year, and think it has made more progress in real practical topics connected with farming and stock raising than in any two years since I have been reading it; in fact, I think it is an indispensable adjunct to every farmer's household, and recommend it as such.

Peel Co., Ont.

T. C. WALKER.

Points in Sheep Farming.

[From a Farmers' Institute address, on a Northern Ontario tour, by Joseph Yull, Lanark Co.]

On account of the broken state of the country in parts of Northern Ontario sheep farming is possibly the most profitable industry to which the farmer can turn his attention. So far the lumber business has consumed all the produce the farmers had to spare, but lumbering will soon be a thing of the past, and farmers are anxiously looking for something else.

Lambing Time.—Mr. Yull recommended a warm place for ewes at lambing time. If the lamb is chilled at birth, take it in beside the kitchen stove, bathe it in warm water and rub dry, and have a supply of nipples (you will get them at the drug store for five cents each). Take an old castor oil bottle and milk some of the mother's milk into it (or, if you have new-come-in cow's milk, it will suit the purpose), add a little ginger tea or some other stimulant and give to the lamb. Take it back to its mother, and see that it gets a suck. Attend to it for a few days, and see that the mother takes with it. If a ewe loses her lamb or lambs and another ewe has two lambs, and you want the ewe that has lost her lambs to raise one of the other ewe's lambs, as soon as the lamb dies, while it is yet warm, take the skin off, milk some of the ewe's milk over the lamb a large flow of milk, the chances are she will take with the lamb at once. The ewe and lamb should be put in a small enclosure by themselves. If she does not take to the lamb, bring a dog into the enclosure and she will take to the lamb at once. Tie the dog in the enclosure for a few days, when the trouble will be over. Lambs should be castrated when between two and three weeks old. As soon as the lamb is born the ewe should have a warm drink composed of one pound bran and one teaspoonful of salt and half a gallon of warm water. Ewes should be fed liberally to keep up the flow of milk. One pound peas, one pound oats, four pounds roots and one pound bran, and all the clover they will eat, makes a very good ration for ewes while raising their lambs. As soon as the grass is good the roots may be discontinued. The grain portion of the ration should be continued as long as they will eat it. The lamb should be taught to eat oats as soon as possible—that will be when it is about ten days or two weeks old. Teach them by putting a few grains of oats in their mouths, and holding the head up for a few minutes. As soon as they learn to eat oats out of the hand, have a small enclosure built of spars so that the lambs outside can see what the lambs inside are doing. Have what shepherds call a "creep" in the door; that is, an opening large enough to admit a lamb, with a roller on each side, so that the lamb can pass through between the rollers and not rub out its wool as a solid surface would. These rollers can be moved back as the lambs grow. Lambs should be fed a little grain all summer. [NOTE.—Many successful shepherds do not find it needful when the flock is on a good run of pasture to supplement it with grain, nor in the fall either when the lambs have access to clover, rape, etc.—Ed.]

Lambs should be taken from their dams the first week in September, and should be kept separate all winter and fed two feeds of well-cured straw and one feed of clover, with one pound peas, oats or barley, and two pounds roots. Ewes should not be allowed to raise lambs until they are two years old, and, unless she is very valuable, she should not be allowed to raise lambs more than twice.

The Male.—Always use a pure-bred male of whatever breed suits your taste and requirements, but never use a grade male no matter how good a sheep he is. No male should be used younger than a yearling. Choose a snug, compact male, not an overgrown animal, but a typical representative of the breed—a strong, vigorous, active, masculine animal without being coarse. Before breeding time commence the male should have a liberal supply of oats. I find a very good course to pursue is to turn him out when we come in to dinner and put him in before we go out to work, which will allow him one hour each day with the flock, which is quite long enough. Mark him with red for the first three weeks, then mark him with blue. The ewes marked with red will lamb earlier than those marked with blue. He should be in a close pen where he will not see the flock. He should have all he can eat of stimulating food all through the breeding season.

When to Have Lambs Come.—That depends a good deal on the requirements. If lambs are wanted for the Easter market they would require to come as early as possible. If for the American market, unless a warm house is provided, perhaps it is better not to have them come till about the first of April.

Winter Care of Sheep.—The best building to winter sheep in is a barn, with three sides closed and the front towards the south open; this may be provided with doors, which can be closed during a storm. This building must be dry. Sheep will not thrive with wet feet. A very good sheep house may be constructed by inclosing three sides with two ply of lumber with tar paper between, the front to the south being open. Sheep do not require a warm house, but should be free from drafts. All doors which breeding ewes are re-

quired to provide to produce warm stormy weather should not feel warm a pleasant contract di-

Feed for best ration sulphur times. All cover. The number of inch auger, wood tar and sulphur. The egg in the head.

Lambs the first week on a bare day for fear they are dry or older and you do not price to the pounds, but long as the frozen have all the early clean; still five pounds they will be Always a glutted, have year. Have it in allow the lamb eat too much

The Feed

- 1.—At what first litters, and also after
- 2.—(a) What litters? and (b) litters during the food with a v offspring?
- 3.—How do you place summer foods?
- 4.—How do the latter to wean them?
- 5.—What care, feeding, etc., looking to
- 6.—At what or dressed prior
- 7.—What is the stage of keeping from the time
- 8.—What feed during the
- 9.—Have you produced it, or producing it, or If any imp by dealing bri

A Pou

- 1.—We p at from 10 to second litter p
- 2.—We c difference b proper atten or winter li place at lea farrow. Has young pigs f and change in order th damp bed. little skim m coal, etc., is
- 3.—Brood and seldom
- 4.—By fe keep her an either to get themselves a milk in it.
- 5.—Good in, with out
- 6.—From how they ha at five mon which is mor weights.
- 7.—If a h it takes to tiredly lost
- 8.—Shorts junction with profitable fe
- 9.—The c mined by th be produced make a fair a per pound li Norfolk Co