

hibitors were: Logan Bros., Amherst Point, N. S.; J. E. K. Herrick, Abbotsford, Que.; J. L. Riches, Sherbrooke; P. A. Gillespie, Abbotsford, and M. C. Woodworth divided the prize money among them, Logan Bros. taking the lion's share with their splendid herd. R. S. Stevenson, of Ancaster, paid the judicial compliments. Logan Bros. won first with their aged bull, Artes Mercedes Posch, Riches winning second with Sir Peter De Kol, Woodworth third with Guy Schuling, Herrick fourth with Johanna Mercedes De Kol Prince. Logans won in the two-year-old class with Count Mercena Posch; Gillespie second with Sir Mitchilde Johanna Holstein bull, one year, won by Logan Bros.; Jacob Clark; second, Herrick's Goastertendu 4th De Kol Butter Beg. Logans claimed first, second and third in senior bull calves. Riches won first in junior bull calves, Woodworth second, Logans third and fourth, Herrick fifth, and Wingett sixth. Diploma for best bull went to Logans' Artes Mercedes Posch. In females, Logan Bros. won the red with Jewel Sylvia, swinging a large, well-balanced udder; she was a picture of perfection. This cow also won the diploma. Their Pietertje Abbe-kirk 2nd won second place, Herrick third, Logan fourth, Riches fifth, and Woodward sixth. In three-year-old cows, Logan won first with Homestead Maria, Herrick second with Tortilla Echo De Kol, and E. P. Ball third and fourth. Heifer, two years old—Logan Bros. won first and second, Riches third, Herrick fourth and fifth, Woodward sixth. Yearlings—Logans first and second, Riches third, Herrick fourth and fifth, and Ball sixth. Senior calves—First to fourth, Riches. Junior calves—First, Logans; second, Herrick; third, Riches; fourth, Woodward. Aged herds—First, Logan Bros.; second, Riches; third, Herrick; and fourth, Woodward. Young herd—First and second, Logan Bros. Bull and four of get—First, Logan Bros.; silver cup with aged bull.

GUERNSEYS.—These were a good large exhibit, about seventy head being brought out. W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., did the judging. Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B., was the largest exhibitor, and had his stock in good trim. Hon Sydney Fisher had a number of good animals. Guy Carr, Compton, Que., and E. P. Ball, Rock Island, Que., were also large exhibitors. In aged bulls, McMonagle's Hedwig Nonpareil won first and sweepstakes. Of grand Guernsey type, he is still in good form, despite his seven years of age. In the two-year-old class, Hon. Sydney Fisher won with Ready Nero. McMonagle won in the yearling class with Fairy's Nonpareil. Carr won first in calves with Maple Ridge Deanie. Hon. Sydney Fisher won first and diploma for aged cow with a splendid imported cow, Imperial Masher's Hopewell, McMonagle taking second with a strong cow, Blossom of Eastview; Ball third with Isaleigh Mabel, carrying a grand udder, but off type. McMonagle won first in all the rest of the female classes, Fisher and Carr coming second. In herds, McMonagle won first, Fisher second, and Carr third. In young herds, McMonagle was first with an even lot, and Carr second.

(For continuation of report, see page 1506.)

MAGGOTS IN SHEEP.

In your last issue appeared an article on the above. If well dipped a couple of weeks after clipping, they will not trouble much for the rest of the season, except scratched or cut or dirty behind, in which case I find no better remedy than a good strong solution of bluestone (sulphate of copper). Have it mixed in a bottle beside the pen, spill it on the maggots, it will kill them; look next day, for fear a bunch will collect nearby; you will not find any where wetted; it discolors the wool, but this soon wears off. If the sheep is cut, it will not injure, but heal, which is not the case with poisonous dips. I consider it as good a drier and healer as could be used on any beast, but especially on the sheep, as they are of so greasy a nature. I once bought a sheep which, a few days after, got a bad lump on the back, behind the shoulder, that broke out in extremely hot weather in August. The hole was as large as a man's hat; I could actually see her ribs. I covered it, but the flies used to blow through the cloths; the covering, in the great heat, kept in the stench. I thought she should be buried, so I tried the bluestone bottle, by adding some more water to weaken it a little. I then spilled it in, washed it around, then turned her gently over on her back to let it run out; did this twice a day for a few days. At the end of a week or nine days she was as well as ever. So, after this, no one need fear to use it on a cut sheep.—[Correspondence, Irish Farmer's Gazette.]

LIKE A LETTER FROM HOME.

I am sending you one new subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate." I think it should be in every farmer's home in Canada. I am greatly interested each week in reading the notes from other sections, especially those from Huntingdon, Que. W. F. Stephen must be one of the level-headed farmers of Huntingdon County; his notes and the crops and weather are like a letter from home. Wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" a prosperous year. R. D. DOUGLAS, Essex Co., Ont.

SELECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE BOAR.

The principle that "the bull is half the herd" holds no more truly in cattle-breeding than does the same principle in respect to the boar hold true in the breeding of pigs. That "like produces like," is a long-accepted axiom in the art of breeding. It is manifest in the living processes of every animate thing. It is the vital principle that should never be lost sight of when breeding animals of any kind or either sex are being selected. It is an extremely important thing to remember when making the selection of a sire.

Nowadays, when pure-bred males are so plentiful, are so easily obtained, and so reasonable in price, there is small excuse for using anything but a pure-bred boar. In fact, it is difficult to understand how it would be economy to use anything else. The pure-bred boar will transmit his own character and quality to his progeny with greater certainty than a grade or cross-bred, and it is only by using such a sire that progress can be made and success attained. No matter how excellent a cross-bred or grade individual may be, we have no guarantee that, when we use such an animal on our females, he will reproduce himself in kind. He may be all right as an individual; he may exhibit all the character, quality, merit, and everything else we desire such an animal to be possessed of, but the tendency in every living thing is to reproduce the characteristics of the stock from which it sprung, even more certainly than it will reproduce those characters which are its own. Why the principle should obtain, is not difficult to understand. Every animal represents in its individuality a portion of all the characteristics of all its ancestors. It follows, therefore,

cated by a full heart-line and deep rib. There should not be the slightest tendency to weakness in the back, and the bone should be strong, clean, straight, free from coarseness, crooked knees on weak pasterns. Quality is indicated by fine hair and a smooth skin, though this varies to some extent with the different breeds. Most important of all, he should conform in type, conformation, size and appearance to the breed he represents.

In the management of a boar, there are quite a few things to be considered, and a number of very common mistakes to avoid. In the first place, he should not be overfed, or kept in small, filthy quarters, where exercise is impossible, or allowed to range the whole farm in a half-starved condition. He should be so fed and housed as to keep him in a fair fleshing, with sufficient exercise to maintain him in a hardy, vigorous, growing condition. The pen should be roomy, clean and well ventilated, with a yard for exercise outside. If he does not take exercise enough, and seems inclined to grow fat and lazy, turn him out to pasture, and let him work for part of his living that way.

There is no set rule to guide us in deciding when a young boar should be first used. A great deal depends on the animal and his development for his age. We have seen boars used when six or seven months old, without apparent injury, but that's a little too young. Ordinarily, it is safest not to use a boar until he is eight months of age, and then only lightly till he is a year old. After that he may be used as freely as necessary, the owner, of course, using judgment, and not allowing him too heavy a service at any time. The aim should be to save the boar from all unnecessary service, especially during the heavy part of the season.

For this reason, he should be permitted to serve a sow only once. He should not run with sows to which he is to be bred. Both practices tend to exhaust him, and, if persisted in, will result, ultimately, in small, weak litters.

The food given should first of all be nutritious; it should be varied, and moderately bulky. In winter, succulency should be given the ration by feeding roots, preferably mangels. In summer, green food, clover or alfalfa, will serve the same purpose. The best grain food is finely-ground oats, mixed in about equal proportions by weight with shorts and bran. The greatest possible care should be observed that he is not overfed. Feed only what he will clean at a single meal. If he



Royal Choice (imp.) [7846] (13165).

Clydesdale stallion; bay; foaled 1904. Second in three-year-old class, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1907. Owned by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont. Sire Everlasting (11831).

that those animals, the progenitors of which were of mixed descent, that have been produced by indiscriminate breeding, that result from the blending together of types and characters perhaps widely diversified, will very likely, no matter how excellent they be themselves, produce offspring of inferior merit to their own. The same principle holds with the pure-breds. They have sprung from a race of ancestors that were bred pure for numberless generations. They are a part of all that has gone to produce them, and in the natural course of events they will not only reproduce their own characteristics and the characteristics of the breed they represent, but they will impress those characters certainly and strongly upon the progeny which they beget. Hence it is that we often-times see a really inferior pure-bred animal producing stock of superior excellence to itself, and a really excellent grade begetting offspring possessed of little of the superior merit which is its own.

Coming more closely to the actual business of selection, one of the chief points to look for in a boar is character. Character is a term that represents something not easily defined, yet it is readily recognized, and every experienced breeder knows its importance. In a boar, it means a bold, impressive carriage, with strong masculine appearance. He is every inch a boar. He shows it at every point and in every motion. There should be no trace of femininity in his make-up. He should have a good strong constitution, indi-

gets fat and lazy, give him less.

A boar should be used as long as he will produce good strong litters. We have seen them kept until nine years old. If they do not become cross, and are still active breeders, they may be safely kept until this age. Most farmers, however, prefer turning them off younger, when they are half or third this age. The trouble is that most boars are ill-used, are put into service too young, and are not properly fed. They are used up before they reach maturity. Weak, immature sires can never beget strong, vigorous, profit-making stock. The excessive use of a male impairs his powers of production, and diminishes the potency with which he transmits his qualities.

MUSLIN-CURTAIN VENTILATION EASY TO TRY.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In regard to the excerpts from Prof. King's letter, appearing in your issue of August 22nd, I am sorry that Prof. King takes the stand he does, because it does not make a creditable showing in print, and he might as well butt his head against a stone wall as to attempt to prevent farmers from trying so simple a method of ventilation as the muslin curtain. Why go into a long, scientific dissertation upon the subject to prove its inefficiency when an expense of two cents per cow will settle the matter conclusively for any dairyman or educator? I know of no unfavorable comment