

is likely to continue until human nature is very materially modified.

It should be borne in mind that the competition is often very close; that there may be in a ring two or half a dozen animals so evenly matched as to make it a very trying task to determine which possesses the little shade of superiority entitling it to the prize as against others which an exhibitor, a bystander, or even another judge with somewhat differing ideas and ideals, would give preference. In fact, the same judge with the same exhibits before him the next day, upon a more deliberate and extended examination, under but slightly variant conditions, might conscientiously reverse himself, and yet render no more substantial justice than was done in the first instance.

As a rule, fair managers would, if equity permitted, be glad to have the prizes quite generally distributed among as many exhibitors as possible, and occasionally those making awards are given a hint to bear such an outcome in mind, but I think no one is of the right material for a judge if not courageous enough to give every prize to one exhibitor if he is satisfied that exhibitor is entitled to it, and cheerfully take the consequences.

The ideal judge needs many and varied qualifications, but among the greatest of these is backbone that will stand alone.—*F. D. Coburn, in The Iowa Homestead.*

Feeding Values and Chemical Values.

"Every once in a while some one is trying to convince feeders of the little feeding value there is in skim-milk, comparing it to different food articles, as roots, corn, etc.," writes Theo. Lewis in *Hoard's Dairyman*. "With all due respect to chemists, who have given us considerable light on many subjects and been a great help to the art of feeding, it seems to me that some of them forget that the pig gets out of skim-milk what chemistry cannot. If they had served a term of years as practical pig-feeders they would have found that nature's food—milk—cannot be replaced or duplicated for health, thrift, or growth, when used in combination with other food material. Any experienced feeder will bear me out in this. Its true value is owing to time and condition and how fed, and age of animals, and could not fairly be computed with prices of pork. It is well known that not any one kind of food will give satisfactory results for a full and healthy development, and, since it is true in all experience that

where milk enters into the combination the results are invariably better, its value could hardly be determined by chemical test.

"It is too woefully true that comparison of values of butter, cheese, or pork with the products out of which they are manufactured, and not knowing how to do it intelligently, is the cause of many failures which make men give it up in disgust and return to the old routine of selling grain and with it the fertility of the soil on which it grows. I have never met as yet a dairyman or hog-raiser, or a combination of the two, who has entered into the business to stay, and arranged buildings and farm in all parts suited to this side business, but that were prosperous because they have learned that not in singleness but in the combination of the whole is their success.

"Therefore some men could value milk, like friend Everett, at 35 cents per 100 pounds, and get the value out of it, while it would be dear to some other men at 10 cents per 100 pounds. We have fifteen sows and over 100 pigs in ten acres of clover, and they could not, if they would, eat one-half of it in time. Before long someone will come and tell us the chemical value of that clover, and that it is not a paying investment with pork at \$3.50. He will figure interest on investment of fence and land, and will want to know how much live weight we are getting out of that clover, not thinking of the combination of things. In spite of such non-paying investments and high and low estimates of feeding values, where the animals found something that the chemist did not, we have risen from nothing to prosperity. It is not always what we feed, but how we feed it, and the how must receive as close attention and observation as chemistry. But then the cow and the hog are partial to some men. Some men seem endowed with a faculty to make them do their best."

Broken Leg.

Subscriber, Yelverton: A yearling boar of mine has broken his leg. Can I get it set?

ANS.—Swine are proverbially hard animals to doctor, and we do not think that you could succeed. With a very young pig you might have been successful, but your boar is too heavy, we fear, to operate on. It is quite feasible to set the broken leg of a horse, cow, or sheep, provided the fracture is not too complicated, and it is in an accessible place. In cases of this sort it is always best to consult a veterinary surgeon, if one lives near by, as no time should be lost in attending to fractures of the kind mentioned.