

### Condition the Show Horses.

Condition is one of the most important factors to be considered in fitting the horse for the show-ring. No horse is perfect in all his points, and fat covers up a multitude of deficiencies. There are no horsemen who do not acknowledge this fact. Every observer has seen a rather plain animal when thin, fattened up and rounded out into a surprisingly strong show-yard proposition. The flesh put on by the fattening process improves the appearance greatly, gives the animal a deeper, broader, thicker and more finished appearance, which fills the eye well and does much in landing the prizes competed for. When it is considered that from 200 to 250 pounds may be put on a fourteen or fifteen hundred pound horse in about three months, the problem does not seem so difficult, even though the animal were rather thin to begin with. For quick fattening, clover hay is much more suitable than timothy. The clover must be of good quality, well cured, clean, and free from dust. A little oil meal and corn added to the oats in the grain ration serves to hasten fattening, and improves the coat. Unlike fattening for sale, it is necessary to keep the animal well exercised. This does not mean hard work, which should be carefully avoided. Where fattening is the only factor to be considered, greater gains are made when the animal receives no exercise, but, for showing it is necessary to keep the horse active and to give training necessary to insure good manners before the judge. Too much stress cannot be placed on regularity of feeding. Hay fed twice a day, and grain three times is a very good plan, and each feed should be given at the same time each day. Watering and exercising should be just as regularly attended to. Thorough daily grooming is about as essential as feeding. Put the horse in the show ring in good flesh, and he is then in a position to do justice to himself and to his owner.

### Four Essentials of Horse Fitting.

Alex. Galbraith, the well-known American horse-breeder and exhibitor, gives the following four essentials for the fitter to observe in preparing his horses for the show:

1. That the food is being thoroughly digested.
2. That no more is crowded into the horse than he has the appetite to clean up, and the capacity to assimilate.
3. That he is regularly and thoroughly groomed, and receives sufficient daily exercise to keep him in perfect health and prevent his legs from "stocking."
4. That the horse be weighed frequently, and if not increasing in weight, his feed ought to be changed or modified somewhat. A horse's perfect condition is evidenced by a bright, clear eye, a brilliant coat, high spirits and mettle, and sufficient flesh to thoroughly round him out, but not enough to interfere in the slightest degree with his natural action, which on no account must be impeded.

## LIVE STOCK

Prices on the market indicate that what is wanted is lamb and mutton. Breeders should endeavor to supply what the consumer calls for.

Stockers are not going to be plentiful this fall, and now is the time to secure them, before all the best have been culled out.

The breeder can ill-afford to sacrifice the tried sire, and run the risk of a young one proving satisfactory, unless the old one has outlived his usefulness.

Protect the calves from the flies. Keep them in during the day, and let them graze at night. The calves are the future herd, and its efficiency largely depends upon their treatment.

Let the growing pigs have the run of the stubble. It is surprising how much feed they will pick up in this way and how rapidly they will grow. Do not, however, try to finish pigs while running in a large field. A small pen or paddock is more satisfactory for the latter, as in the larger plot too much feed and time are lost by the pigs running from place to place.

### How Pigs are Fed in Britain.

Profitable pork production is carried on upon many farms both in Canada and in the Home Land. The pig must be kept growing from the start. An outline of methods of feeding, as carried on in England is here reproduced from an article by Charles Crowther, in the Journal of the Board of Agriculture.

The essential features to bear in mind in the feeding of pigs are their relatively low powers of

meals. The young pigs must, however, on no account be permitted to share the sow's food, or serious digestive troubles may be occasioned.

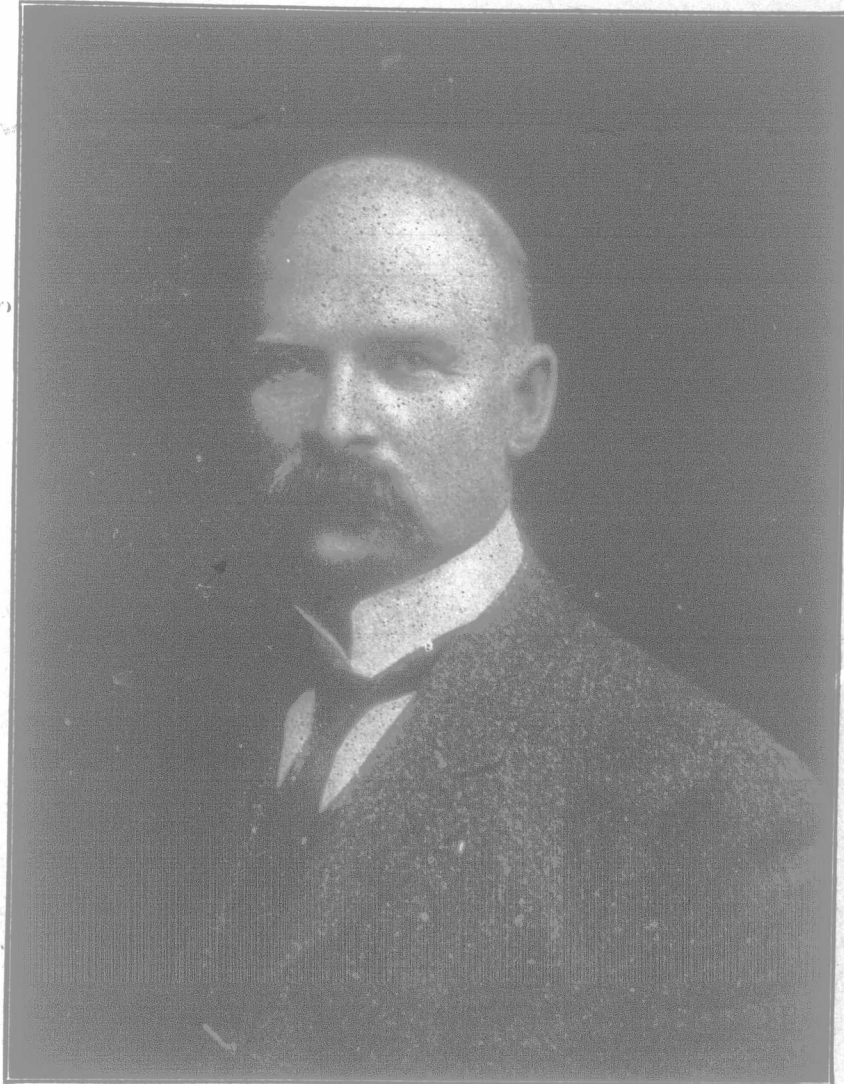
The safest single dry food for pigs for a few weeks, both before and after weaning (also for sows suckling their young) is the class of wheat milling offal known commonly as "sharps" (shorts). This should be of the very best quality. The more concentrated meals (barley, maize, peas, etc.) should only be introduced gradually, when the pigs are older, or stomach troubles may be occasioned and endanger the lives of the pigs. The best addition to the meals is skim milk, then separated milk, butter-milk and whey. These should be given at first in small quantities, and afterwards increased up to the amount desired.

The following mixtures of food rations will serve for pigs fed from ten weeks old, for a period of eighteen to twenty weeks, and making from 130 to 145 pounds dressed weight. Each consists of food-stuffs ordinarily used in pig-feeding to meet varying farm conditions, and contains digestible albuminoids and starch equivalent in about the same ratio as the "standard" rations. The daily allowance will be regulated by the age, size and appetite of the pig:

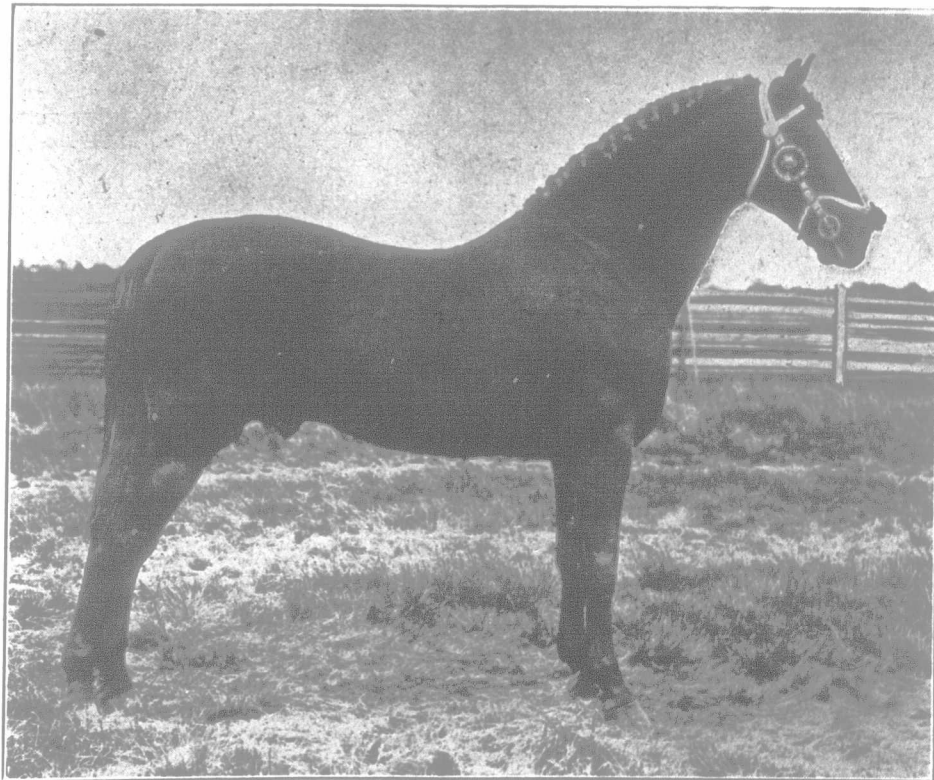
- (a) 6 pounds of maize meal or 7 pounds barley meal to 1 gallon of separated milk.
- (b) 2 pounds of maize meal or 7 pounds barley meal to 1 pound of pea meal.
- (c) 6 pounds of middlings to 1 pound of pea meal and 6 pounds barley meal.
- (d) 6 pounds boiled potatoes, 3 pounds of ground oats, to  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon of separated milk.
- (e) 5 pounds ground oats and barley, 1 pound pea meal, to 1 gallon of whey.

The meal is scalded in bulk and mixed with separated milk, whey or water, as the case may be, at the time of serving. The pigs are fed three times a day with as much as they will clean up each time. In the spring and summer a moderate supply of green food (clover, vetches, cabbage, etc.), is very advantageous. In winter, a supply of turnips, Swedes, mangolds, cabbage, etc., will serve the same purpose. The potatoes should always be well boiled or steamed, but this treatment is not necessary with other succulent foods.

In many parts of the country, the most salable pig is one weighing about 160 pounds, or eight scores, dead weight, giving a side of bacon about 60 pounds in weight. This should be attained when the animal is about eight months old. The pigs are weaned at about two months and for the next three months are kept in rapidly-growing store condition. They should be given cooked potatoes, roots or vegetables of some sort every day, and in addition should receive a thin wash comprising a fair proportion of albuminoids. Salty refuse from the dairy or house must on no account be given to the pigs. The following are



Dr. Fred. Torrance.  
Recently appointed Veterinary Director - General.



King George 5th.  
Cleveland bay stallion. First and champion at Royal Show, Doncaster, 1912.

dealing with fibrous foodstuffs and their high powers of converting easily-digested foodstuffs into meat. For these reasons, pigs are fed almost exclusively upon milk, dairy wastes, potatoes and meals. No animal responds more liberally to generous treatment in the matter of food supply.

For the first three weeks the young pigs will be entirely dependent upon the mother's milk, but this should afterwards be supplemented with gradually increased quantities of skim milk or separated milk, together with a little meal and boiled potatoes, given in three

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