

presented by A. G. and as Brown property. e a capital lot of class, over 15.2 gelding "Beau of was first amongst "Leonidas" was specimens of the ss in the roadster L. W. Winans' brought off a us class qualifies ry close was the a novice harness Judge Moore's e barely winners

not over 14 hands closely were they ag might easily W. Winans' four Foster's team. ies amongst the t over 13 hands. 's What Next," placed next. A ns "Sun Dance" in the 14.2-15.1

quarters—J. H. Stokes' "Cantab" took first honors.

A popular victory was gained in the four-in-hand class by a nicely balanced team of bays owned by Mr. Watson, Fairmount, U. S. A., the winners taking the Berkeley cup. W. Winans' four bays were reserve.

The pace and action class brought close competition between 19 horses. A famous trotter, the chestnut gelding "Bonnie View" owned by W. Winans, reached first place. One of the finest classes was the hunter class, 13st. 7 lbs. 15 st. and Simpson Hinchcliffe's "Broadwood" a famous winner, was easily first. There was a keen fight for harness horses, 14-14.2 hands, between M. Foster's "Mel Valley's Tislington Belief" and Mr. Benson's "Grand Slam" but Mr. Foster won.

An interesting event near the end of the show was the coaching marathon, from Hampton Court to Olympia. This distance is about 11 miles, and the run was to be non-stop, with seven passengers aboard and the time 75 minutes or less. No racing was allowed but some was indulged in nevertheless.

The first coach to arrive was A. G. Vanderbilt's with a time of 44 min., 5 sec., and the team arrived in excellent form. Judge Moore came in second in even better time—39 min. 1 sec. In awarding the prizes, condition on arrival of horses, coaches and harness counted for points as well as time. Under these conditions Mr. Vanderbilt was deservedly given first honors with his greys. After long deliberation the second place went to Martinez De Hog.

Judge Moore's new purchase "Radiant" for whom he paid £3,000 was the winner of the Radiant cup for the best gig horse. The gold medal for best novice in single harness was carried off in brilliant fashion by Dr. Bowie's "Mathias A. I."

Rounds of applause greeted the draft horses shown, but not entered for competition. Messrs. Morris' Clydesdales were favorites and from an English standpoint they outrank the famous Armour greys. Mr. Clark's team of Suffolks were a fine lot from any standpoint, and as the drivers were attired in old-fashioned style and the wagon loaded with sheaves the team gave quite a "harvest home" exhibition.

The last day was champion day and the following were the awards:

Montreal cup, horses 14-15.2 hands—Mr. Kerr's "Londwater Flourish;" Philadelphia cup, best gig horse—Judge Moore's "Radiant;" Vienna cup, best light harness horse—Mr. Stotesbury's "Mar Glenor;" Toronto Cup, best hunter—Lieut. Leonard's "Sir Edward;" Brussel's cup, pairs 14-15 hands—Mr. Watson's "Norena" and "Kitty Boy;" Louisville cup, pairs over 15 hands—Mr. Winans' "Corkers Rosador" and "Prosperine;" San Sebastian cup, ponies 14 hands—Mr. Foster's "Mel Valley's Master;" Tattersall cup, for hunters, heavy, Mr. Hinchcliffe's "Broadwood."

London, Eng.

F. DEWHIRST.

STOCK

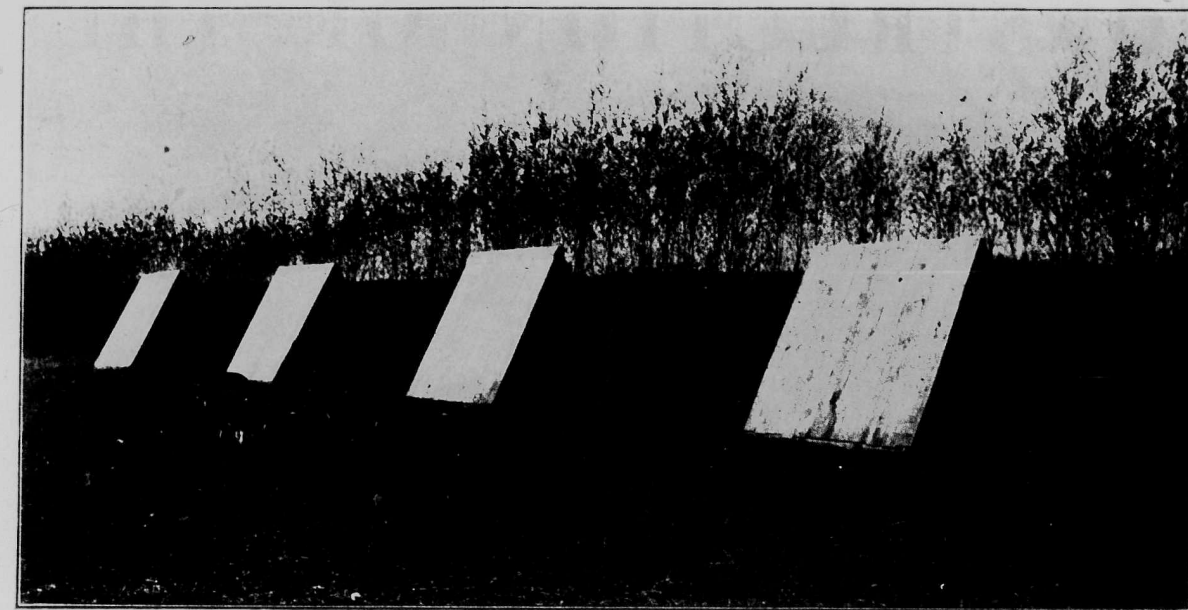
Hog Raiser's Methods

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It has been my experience in hog raising that the sows should be bred to drop their spring litters as nearly as possible to the first of April. Pigs farrowed about this time are at the best age to use to advantage green feed and other cheap stuff that may be fed in summer from which can be produced the cheapest kind of pork. The young pigs should be taught to eat when very young, say at the age of eight or ten days. They can be started on new milk at that age and if a small v-shaped trough is provided in a pen apart from the sows they will soon learn to pass into their own pen and to eat all kinds of feed very early in life. In feeding them, it is best to give no more at one time than they will eat up clean, for if feed is left to get sour and stale in the trough it will be eaten very sparingly by young pigs or may not be touched at all. I like to feed eight or ten days at the start on new milk. After the first week they can be fed skim milk.

When the pigs are two weeks old I castrate the males. By castrating at this age I do not think the shock is so great as when they are left till older. I wean them when they are six weeks old.

For summer green feed for pigs I sow a patch of oats 4 bushels to the acre. Green oats makes a



MOVABLE FARROWING PENS ON A MINNESOTA FARM. A MODIFICATION OF THESE PENS IS EXCELLENT FOR GRAZING SHOATS.

good feed and pigs, young and old, thrive well on it. About June 20 I sow a patch of dwarf Essex rape. One acre of rape will furnish feed for 25 or 30 hogs for two months. I sow it six pounds to the acre broadcast or three pounds in drills. In sowing rape broadcast I mix it with sand so as to get it on evenly and not too thick.

Hogs require as much diversity in the way of grain feed as the grain on hand will permit. There is no one grain as satisfactory as a mixture. I have found it pays to vary the grain diet just as much as I can, and feed a mixture of as many grains as I have.

As to the breed of hog best suited for western requirements, a difference of opinion may naturally be held. I breed Yorkshires myself and find them satisfactory, good doers and good bacon hogs. I have crossed the Yorkshire boar on the Berkshire sow with good results and for bacon purposes prefer to cross Berkshire sows with Yorkshire or Tamworth sows. Berkshire sows, I think, make the best mothers. I do not think, however, that breed is the most important point in successful hog raising. The Yorkshire, the Berkshire and the Tamworth, all have their admirers and are all good. Last spring at Regina Fat Stock Show I met a man who was raising Poland-Chinas and he believed that breed the best for the country. He may have been right. The proper breed for a man to handle is the one he likes best. With that one he will have the best success.

Sask.

M. BRENNAN

Coloring Show Sheep

There is undoubtedly some advantage in using coloring matter on show sheep, but some exhibitors carry the practice to excess and apply so much color to the fleece that the judge is inclined to pass over their animals.

It is not the most pleasing thing examining a sheep that is so highly treated with coloring matter that one sizes her up at the risk of having his hands smeared with grease and his trousers practically ruined. A little coloring matter, with some breeds is a good thing. It improves the fleece by lending to it a rich appearance, and to that extent the use of color on the wool is justifiable. On the other hand, however, an excess of it is distasteful to the judge and the over colored entry is unlikely to receive as close attention as it should. It might be well, perhaps, if rules were enforced forbidding coloring altogether. It helps the appearance of the animals a little sometimes, but frequently detracts from and cheapens the looks of the individuals it is used on.

Failure to Breed

Failure to breed is oftentimes termed barrenness in cows or heifers and is usually due to one of three causes, namely: an acid secretion of the genital organs, the germs of contagious abortion, or retention of the afterbirth.

The acid secretion of the genital organs prevents conception by destroying the semen of the male; the germs of contagious abortion sets up a catarrhal inflammation and discharge which also prevents conception; retention of the afterbirth, whether it be removed by force or permitted to slough away, usually leaves the womb in a diseased and catarrhal condition, effecting a discharge.

The discharge irritates and scalds the mouth of the womb so that when the discharge ceases the mouth of the womb heals and it is impossible to make a cow breed without mechanical interference, such as inserting into the mouth of the womb a womb sound, then following same with a womb dilator at the time that the animal is in heat.

In this way a large per cent of barren cows can be made to breed that would otherwise have to be sacrificed on the butcher's block. It is advisable to give all valuable cows an opportunity to breed.

DR. D. ROBERTS,
Wisconsin State Veterinarian

FARM

Topics for Discussion

To afford an opportunity for the interchange of ideas, and to provide a place where information may be given and received, we publish each week at the head of this department a list of topics, which our readers are invited to discuss. Opposite each topic is the date of publication of contributions on it and readers are reminded that articles contributed on any of the subjects given, must be in our hands at least ten days earlier than the subject is scheduled for discussion, in our columns.

Readers will understand that this department of the paper is theirs. They are invited to write the editor freely expressing their opinion of the manner in which it is conducted and to suggest topics. If any reader has in mind a question which he or she may think can be profitably discussed, it will be given a place in the order of subjects, if it is deemed of sufficient general interest. Because this notice runs weekly at the head of the Farm Department does not mean that farm questions, only, may be taken up. The discussions will be spread over every department of the paper.

For the best article received on each topic, we will award a first prize of Three Dollars and for the second best Two dollars, paying the latter sum for other contributions on the subject received and published in the same issue.

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.
July 14.—Outline your method of working, feeding and caring for the farm teams during hot weather.

July 21.—What is your method of feeding and caring for chickens in summer? Sketch your system of managing the flock up to the time the chickens are ready for market.

July 28.—What are the comparative merits of stook threshing and stack threshing? Under ordinary conditions from which method would you have grain of highest quality.

August 4.—(a) Explain how your granary is constructed, giving particular attention to the way in which the frame is built and describing arrangements for unloading and loading the grain into and out of the building. Drawings may be used to illustrate the points described.

(b) What has been your experience storing grain in portable granaries in the field? Taking everything into consideration do you think the practice pays?