

OCK.

ncial Winter Fair,
t delay sending in

tawa, clover hay is
roughage is relished
of grain.

calves, in fact for all
reater portion of the
ole, but they have a
stem.

ked recently for his
of the cattle market
e a weakening in the
w prices for good
can drop very low

ing Shorthorns held
as a decided success,
of \$32,550. A show
the sale at \$5,000.
was purchased by
or the sum of \$2,650.

arket has weakened.
t this season of the
s are ready for the
e point where the
age and a fair profit,
sows kept may be

ing high prices.
head averaged \$423.
r the \$1,000 mark,
Cap Tomus, realized
Angus cattle, Iowa,
ck Cap Lassie 16th

to drop it sometimes
with the result that
market resulting in
nd. This condition
Some of the lighter
carried on for a few
the upward trend by

he Stables.

stock will be placed
be more or less con-
more. When a num-
r in quarters where
here is more or less
ome form of disease,
infection may spread
precautionary care
and to endeavor to
attacking the cattle
les in the fall. The
ver with the broom
own from the ceiling
which some disin-
can be applied. The
but it is a cleansing
aterial used in the
vermin which may
s about the stable.
ould be taken that
disinfected is covered,
on is forced into the
partitions. A good
eans of applying the
be done in the mini-
co merely whiten or
terior of the stable
no part may escape
feed mangers should
d disinfected before
mber of animals are
s much more danger
the open pasture.

Quarantine Division,
ington, in comment-
ates: "In the work
d man with a most
ell known that the
l to many forms of
them and in other
us the importance of
The dark and sun-
g place for bacteria,
e greatest amount of
e for their develop-
ork of disinfection we
ave power to destroy
ope contends that as
struction of bacteria
and man, care must
aration of the disin-
ding upon an agent
germicide strength,
same time possessing
o animals and man.
ll fill these require-

ments as well as any disinfectant which may be secured. Commercial disinfectants which are on the market give good satisfaction, and can be handled with safety. With the commercial products the strength at which to use the material is usually given on the container. A five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, zenoleum, cresol, or other coal-tar product, should prove satisfactory for use in disinfecting the stable. These materials may be mixed with the lime wash. The following is a recipe for a lime wash which is commonly used in the stable: Take half a bushel of unslaked lime, slake with warm water and cover to keep in the steam, then strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer. Add a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, one-half pound of Spanish whiting, and 1 pound of glue, which has also been previously dissolved. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir it well and allow it to stand for a few days. The best results are obtained if the mixture is applied hot. Of course, good results are obtained by merely slaking the lime and using the liquid without the addition of the other materials mentioned. However, the wash is much more likely to rub off. The expense of whitewashing and disinfecting the stable is slight as compared with the effect it may have in preventing disease and vermin from becoming rampant in the stable.

The Tamworth Hog.

The Tamworth breed of hog compares with the large Yorkshire in size, and it is also of the bacon type. The ancestry of this breed is somewhat obscure, but it is believed to have originated in the counties of central England. History goes to show that it is one of the oldest of the English varieties. Like many of the other breeds of hogs, the Tamworth was rather narrow in the back, shallow in body, and slow in maturing, in the early days of its history, but these weaknesses have been overcome of late years by selection and proper care. Breeders who favored this type and color of hog have endeavored to retain the original characteristic color, but yet develop a hog that would make rapid gains in the pen and which would conform to the bacon type.

Improvement was rapid during the latter part of the nineteenth century. A long, straight snout, with little or no dish in the face, is characteristic of this breed. The Tamworth has a comparatively light jowl and a light neck and shoulder, but the back and loin are a fair width and the side long. As a rule the bone is heavy. In the early days the ham was deficient, but breeders have strengthened this point by continued and careful selection. The standard of the National Pig Breeders' Association of Great Britain calls for "goldenred hair on a flesh-colored skin." However, in this country the shade of red varies considerably and usually gets darker with age. The breed is especially adapted to the production of the bacon side.

Not only is the side produced long, but as a rule it is fairly deep, with the lean and fat about equal.

Some breeds of hogs are possibly earlier in maturing than is the Tamworth, but in feeding tests the breed has compared favorably with others in this regard, and it makes economical use of the feed given. The breed is used considerably for crossing with other breeds. With many feeders the Tamworth-Berkshire cross meets with favor. The Tamworth being lengthy, mates well with the shorter-bodied and quick-maturing breeds. The cross above mentioned has, in many instances, produced easy feeders which make high-quality bacon. The sows are very prolific and make exceptionally good mothers. It is a breed that is highly suited for grazing, and the pigs do well on clover or rape pasture. The breed has not become as popular as some of the others in England, but it has made very fair strides in Canada and the United States. The breed was introduced into America in the early eighties, and it was a few years later that large numbers began to appear in Canada, the importations coming largely from the United States.

At our larger shows there is frequently keen competition in the Tamworth classes, and there the most typey and highest quality individuals are to be seen. As a rule the breed is noted for smoothness of form and a well-proportioned body. The Tamworth and Yorkshire are the two leading bacon breeds in Canada.

The standard of excellence adopted by the National Pig Breeders' Association of Great Britain for the Tamworth is given in "Productive Swine Husbandry," by Prof. G. E. Day, as follows: color, golden-red hair on a flesh-colored skin, free from black; head, fairly long, snout moderately long and quite straight, face slightly dishd, wide between ears; ears, rather large, with fine fringe, carried rigid and inclined slightly forward; neck, fairly long and muscular, especially in boar; chest, wide and deep; shoulders, fine, slanting, and well set; legs, strong and shapely, with plenty of bone and set well outside body; pasterns, strong and sloping; feet, strong and of fair size; back, long and straight; loin, strong and broad; tail, set on high and well tasselled; sides, long and deep; ribs, well sprung and extending well up to flank; belly, deep, with straight under line; flank, full and well let down; quarters, long, wide and

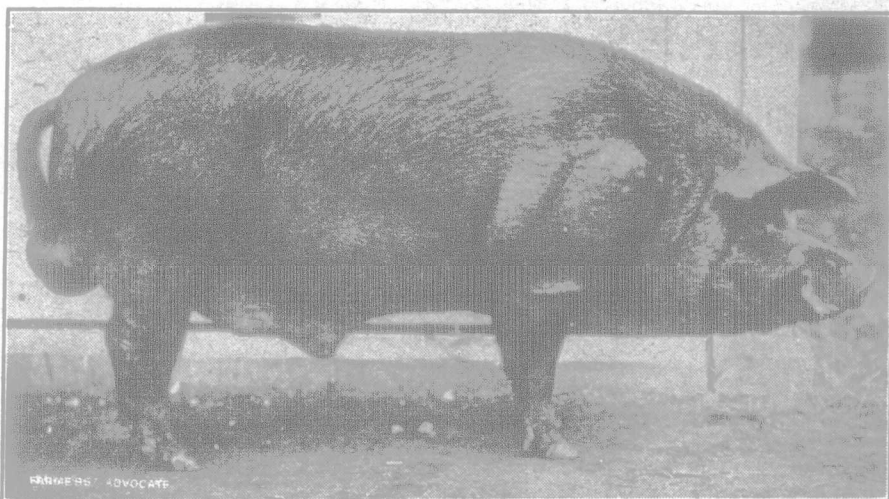
straight from hip to tail; hams, broad and full, well let down to hocks; coat, abundant, long, straight and fine; action, firm and free; objections, black hair, very light or ginger hair, curly coat, coarse mane, black spots on skin, slouch or drooping shoulders, wrinkled skin, in-bent knees, hollowness at back of shoulders.

Profit-Sharing Methods of Raising Sheep.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The city man, who has watched the price of round steak reach and then far surpass the price he used to pay for porterhouse, and who now pays for a boiling piece as much as he formerly paid for the choicest roast, is ready to be convinced that there must be profits "somewhere" in beef. And when his trousers are getting shiny and his coat is turning green, and he is forced to go into a clothing store and hears the tailor elaborate upon the advance of wool, he envies the man whose lucky star has brought him a flock of sheep to fleece.

There are many farmers who by reason of the fact that they have not been farming long, or by reason of storm or drought, are not able to go out and purchase all the stock that they would like to have, and they welcome the city man with his shekles, small or great. When two heads of this nature come together to talk sheep, there is a well-defined channel along which they follow. It is soon arranged that the city man invests whatever he has to invest in sheep and the stock becomes his and remains his. He bears the losses which are not due to neglect or carelessness. If the sheep advance in price he is so much the richer; if they depreciate in value he is so much the poorer. The farmer, so to speak, takes the sheep under his wing. He feeds and cares for them as he would for his own. In the summer or early fall the value of the wool is evenly divided between the farmer and the city man, and again in the fall or early winter each takes half the value of the lambs. The arrangements are very simple and the profits usually satisfactory to both.



A Typey Tamworth.

Champion Tamworth boar at Canadian National for D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, Ont.

A very attractive feature of this form of investment, from the point of view of the townsman who may be on a limited salary, is that no matter how small the amount of money he may be prepared to invest, provided it is the price of a single sheep, he can add to his investment at almost any time during the fall or winter or early spring, and realize on his investment the following summer and fall.

Two illustrations which the writer has observed in his own investments on this profit-sharing basis may be of interest to others. One illustration shows the investment at or near its best; the other shows the investment at or near its worst. The one is the result of purchasing good stock; the other is the result of purchasing cheap stock. The one comes as a result of two or three years' experience; the other comes as the result of the first attempt.

Illustration No. 1.

	Cost.	Returns
In the fall of 1917 eight good grade ewes were purchased at \$21.00 each.....	\$168.00	
These eight ewes have produced 58 3/4 lbs. of wool, the definite value of which is not yet known but is valued conservatively at 50c.....		\$29.38
The ewes are raising twelve lambs. Losses between now and selling time are not probable. The ewe lambs will be kept for breeding purposes and the wethers sold at market price. Estimated average value, \$12.00.....		144.00
Total estimated return for year.....		\$173.38
Less cost of dipping.....		1.50
Net returns.....		\$171.88

This is a dividend of approximately 100 per cent. which when divided evenly will mean a dividend of 50 per cent. for the investor, who took all the risk of losses both of the ewes and the lambs until dividing time in the fall. The farmer, on the other hand, has

the very satisfactory return—in round numbers, \$85.00—for feeding and caring for eight ewes and their lambs, being himself involved in no risk whatever, except losses that could be shown to be the result of sheer neglect. It might also be pointed out that if the owner wished to dispose of the eight ewes, he could realize a substantial increase on the amount invested. This, however, is not a gain to be counted, for in all probability the ewes will be kept for breeding purposes until their selling value will have fallen considerably lower than the price paid for them.

Illustration No. 2.

All investments in sheep do not turn out as favorably as illustration No. 1. In the fall of 1915 the same investor made his first purchase of twelve aged ewes, thinking because he got them for \$11.00 each that he was getting a bargain. But experience shows that more costly stock is cheaper in the end.

	Increase to Investor
Original cost of twelve ewes.....	\$132.00
During the first winter the ewes proved their cheapness; three of them died. In 1916 nine lambs were raised, of which the farmer kept four ewe lambs as his share and the investor sold the five wether lambs as his share.....	\$48.00
The wool netted \$17.80; half interest.....	8.90
Returns for 1916.....	\$56.90
Less cost of dipping.....	1.50
Net returns to investor.....	\$55.40
Two more of the ancient failed to survive the next winter and the remaining seven bred to a lamb ram raised only two lambs, both wethers. These sold for \$20.40; half interest.....	\$10.20
The wool brought \$12.80; half interest.....	6.40
Returns for 1917.....	\$16.60
Less cost of dipping.....	1.50
Net returns to investor.....	\$15.10
This year the old ewes are redeeming themselves. There were no winter casualties and the remaining seven ewes are raising eight splendid lambs which should be worth this fall an average of \$12.00; half interest.....	\$48.00
40 pounds wool, valued at 50c.; half interest.....	10.00
Estimated returns for 1918.....	\$58.00
Less cost of dipping.....	1.50
Net returns (estimated).....	\$56.50
Estimated returns to investor for three years.....	\$127.00
Estimated value of seven ewes.....	80.00
Estimated total value, end of three years.....	\$207.00

As the increase year by year was not put back into the flock, this represents on the original investment of \$132.00, an interest of approximately 19 per cent. annually to the investor, and it will be agreed that, with a loss of five of the ewes originally purchased, and raising only two lambs the second year due to a mistake that will not be repeated, the investment might go for years and never again reach such a low-water mark.

And what of the farmer?

In 1916—	
Wool receipts, half interest.....	\$8.90
Four ewe lambs which he still possesses	
In 1917—	
Wool receipts, half interest.....	\$6.40
Wool receipts from his own four ewes...	14.80
Sale of wether lambs, half interest.....	10.20
In 1918—	
Wool receipts (estimated), half interest..	\$10.00
Wool from his own four sheep, estimated.....	19.50
Half interest in lambs by investor's sheep.....	48.00
Five lambs from his own ewes, estimated.....	60.00
His four ewes, estimated.....	100.00
Total returns, end of three years.....	\$277.80

This is surely a satisfactory return, for the farmer for his expenses and trouble in pasturing and caring for a few head of sheep for three years; but what is of far greater importance is the fact that from this time onward he will rapidly accumulate a flock of his own.

Many city men, who are not able to go into heavy investments, are looking for just such an opportunity as this, where their small savings can be put to profitable returns, and where they will feel that their money is invested in something which needs to be developed. On the other hand, there are many farmers who are anxious to get hold of capital with which to stock their farms. The chief merit which this article claims is that it aims to bring farmer and city man closer together for mutual benefit to themselves, and for advantage to the country.—An Investor.