

# The Ontario Agricultural Gazette

The Official Bulletin of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep, and Swine Breeders' Associations, and of the Farmers' Institute System of the Province of Ontario.

## THE DOMINION CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Annual Membership Fees:—Cattle Breeders' \$1; Sheep Breeders' \$1; Swine Breeders' \$2.

### BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Each member receives a free copy of each publication issued by the Association to which he belongs, during the year in which he is a member. In the case of the Swine Breeders' Association this includes a copy of the Swine Record.

A member of the Swine Breeders' Association is allowed to register pigs at 50c. per head; non-members are charged \$1.00 per head.

A member of the Sheep Breeders' Association is allowed to register sheep at 50c. per head, while non-members are charged \$1.00.

The name and address of each member, and the stock he has for sale, are published once a month. Over 20,000 copies of this directory are mailed monthly. Copies are sent to each Agricultural College and each Experiment Station in Canada and the United States, also to prominent breeders and probable buyers resident in Canada, the United States and elsewhere.

A member of an Association will only be allowed to advertise stock corresponding to the Association to which he belongs; that is, to advertise cattle he must be a member of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, to advertise sheep he must be a member of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, and to advertise swine he must be a member of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

The list of cattle, sheep, and swine for sale will be published in the third issue of each month. Members having stock for sale, in order that they may be included in the Gazette, are required to notify the undersigned by letter on or before the 9th of each month, of the number, breed, age, and sex of the animals. Should a member fail to do this his name will not appear in that issue. The data will be published in the most condensed form.

F. W. HODSON, Secretary.  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

### TO STOCKMEN.

A car of thoroughbred live stock will be shipped to Manitoba and the West the last week in September. For full particulars apply to F. W. Hodson, secretary Live Stock Association, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

### PROVINCIAL WINTER SHOW

The Premium List of the Provincial Fat Stock and Dairy Show is now issued, and copies may be obtained upon application to the secretary, F. W. Hodson, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Special attention is drawn to a clause entitling exhibitors coming to the show a distance of over one hundred miles to a rebate on freight charges on their exhibit equal to the distance it is carried over one hundred miles. By this clause no exhibitor will be required to pay freight charges for more than one hundred miles. This should be the means of inducing a number of dairy-men and others from the eastern part of Ontario to exhibit.

Between \$500 and \$600 is this year offered as prizes for Export Bacon Hogs. The Prince of Wales' prize is this year offered in this class, and special prizes have been donated by the Wm. Davies Co., Toronto; F. W. Fearman, Hamilton; and the Ingersoll Packing Co., Ingersoll. The following special rules are appended to this class:

(1) No animal deemed unsuitable for export bacon purposes by the judges shall be awarded a premium, but no premium shall be withheld merely because there is no competition.

(2) Hogs shown in any other class are eligible to compete in this class.

(3) Other rules governing the swine department will apply to the bacon class.

N.B.—Hogs which meet the pork packers' requirements weigh between 160 and 200 pounds. They are long in the body, deep in the side, narrow in the shoulder, with small heads and hams in proportion to the body, and not too fat; the ideal weight is between 170 and 180 pounds.

A number of public meetings will be held in Brantford during the time

of the Show. A joint public meeting will be held in the Opera House on the first evening. During the afternoon of the first day the annual meeting of the American Oxford-Down Record Association will be held. On the second evening of the show the American Leicester Breeders' Association will hold their annual meeting, and on December 2nd the annual meeting of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association will be held. The three latter meetings will be held in the Grand Trunk reading room, the building in which the annual meetings were held last year. The show will be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, November 30th, and December 1st and 2nd.

### Farmers' Institute Department.

Reports concerning the work of the Farmers' Institutes in Ontario will be published weekly under this head, also papers prepared for this department by Institute workers. Secretaries and officers having announcements to make are invited to send full particulars to the Superintendent.

### FARMERS' INSTITUTE AND LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATIONS' TENT AT THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Arrangements have been made by F. W. Hodson, superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, to occupy a tent, as an office, on the grounds of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition from August 30th to September 9th. It will be located east of the cattle ring, and just in front of the horse and cattle shed, on the site occupied last year.

Officers and members of farmers' institutes, of live stock, dairy, poultry, fruit growers', and kindred associations, exhibitors of live stock, poultry, agricultural products, etc., are cordially invited to make this tent their headquarters during the time of the exhibition. Associations connected with agriculture are at liberty to use the tent, free of charge, for holding public meetings, for which ample accommodation will be provided. The superintendent of farmers' institutes will be pleased to meet there institute officers and members, also members of other kindred associations, to discuss the best means to advance the work of the farmers' institutes in their respective

districts. A table and writing material will be available at any time.

The superintendent will be in attendance at the Western Fair at London, and the Central Fair at Ottawa, two days at each place. Particulars will be given later.

### THE INSPECTION OF FEEDING STUFFS.

CHAS. D. WOODS, Director Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me.

With the increased use of concentrated feeding stuffs it has been found by chemical analysis and feeding tests, as well as by common experience, that there are great differences in the feeding values of goods which outwardly closely resemble each other. The following instance illustrates this:

Some time ago the Station purchased a quantity of cotton-seed meal from a dealer. A few weeks later the firm offered, at a somewhat reduced rate, a brand which, to outward appearance, was apparently equal to the first. Yet chemical analysis showed that the first contained 52.2 per cent. protein, and the latter only 31.9 per cent. In other words, one, which was an unusually good article, contained over 60 per cent. more protein than the other, which proved much below the average. As regards the feeding value, the actual difference was much greater, since the amount of ash found in the lower grade indicated that the adulterant used was of inferior quality, and the digestibility of the protein present must have been affected thereby.

There was a general dissatisfaction with the existing state of things among the farmers of the state as evidenced at the farmers' meetings, such as that of the State dairy meeting, State Board of Agriculture and State Grange, and, as a result, the legislature of 1897 passed a law entitled, "An Act to regulate the sale and analysis of Concentrated Commercial Feeding Stuffs." In essence the law is identical with the law regulating the sale of commercial fertilizers, and is the first attempt to establish an adequate control over the sale of offals and other by-products used as food for cattle and other live stock.

The chief requirements concisely stated are as follows:

*Kinds of feed coming within the law.* The law applies to all feeding stuffs except hays and straws; whole seeds and meals of wheat, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat, and broom corn; brans and middlings. The principal feeds coming under the provisions of the law are linseed meals, cotton-seed meals, pea meals, cocoanut meals, gluten meals, gluten feeds, maize feeds, starch feeds, sugar feeds, dried brewers' grains, malt sprouts, hominy feeds, cerealine feeds, rice meals, oat feeds, corn and oat chops, ground beef or fish scraps, mixed feeds, and all other materials of similar nature.

*Inspection tax and tag.* To meet the expenses of inspection, a tax of

ten cents per ton must be paid to the Director of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. On receipt of the inspection tax, the Director of the Station is required to furnish a tag stating that all charges have been paid. This tag must be affixed to the package before it is offered for sale.

*The Brand.* Each package of feeding stuff included within the law shall have affixed the inspection tax tag and shall also bear, conspicuously printed, the following statements:

The number of net pounds contained in the package.

The name or trade mark under which it is sold.

The name of the manufacturer or shipper.

The place of manufacture.

The place of business of manufacturer or shipper.

The percentage of crude protein.

The percentage of crude fat.

These statements may be printed directly on the bag, on a tag attached to the package, or on the back of the inspection tax tag furnished by the Director of the Station.

A copy of the statement of brand must be filed with the Director of the Station. The goods must carry the inspection tax tag and the brand before they can be legally offered for sale in the state. It will not answer to affix tags at the time the goods are sold.

*Analysis.* The Director of the Station is required to collect and analyze each year, at least, one sample of each of the brands of feeding stuffs coming within the provisions of the act; and publish the results, together with related matter, from time to time.

The law has been in operation nine months, and, even in this time, has proven of advantage to the manufacturer and dealer in honest goods, as well as a protection to the consumer. The most conspicuous case of adulteration by concentrated feeding stuffs is in cotton-seed meal. Pure cotton-seed meal is made by grinding the seed after the white down, which remains upon the seed as it comes from the cotton gin, and the hard hulls have been removed. Thus prepared, cotton-seed meal carries from 40 to 53 per cent. of protein. At first, cotton-seed meal was all high grade goods. The temptation to adulterate was too strong for unscrupulous manufacturers to withstand, and the market was overrun with cotton-seed meal adulterated with finely-ground hulls. This made a dark-colored meal, the color of which was sometimes "improved" by grinding and mixing a bright yellow clay with the meal. Some of these meals were known in the trade as "Sea Island" cotton-seed meal, and others were sold without any brand. These adulterated cotton-seed meals, instead of carrying 43 to 53 per cent. protein, had only from 20 to 30 per cent. protein. Goods of this type were very abundant in Maine in 1897, but there is almost none of them to be found at present. The inspection law has driven them to other states. The chief chemist of the Rhode