

## LIVE STOCK.

**A View at the Agricultural College, Truro, Nova Scotia.**

The accompanying view was taken in front of the judging pavilion at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College. Eighteen out of the twenty-three regularly enrolled, full-course students are in the group, and in front of them are to be found about as well a bred group of horses and cattle as could be gathered together on any farm in Canada. Beginning at the left, there is the Shorthorn herd bull, Royal Hero, a full brother to Hon. Thomas Greenway's Judge, and sired by the great sire of champions, Royal Sailor (imp.), formerly owned by the late W. B. Watt. Next to him comes the Hereford cow, Stella, that was first in her class at Amherst, and that owns as her sire Sir Horace, a sweepstakes bull at all the Maritime shows, and is a son of the champion Corrector, the great stock bull formerly owned and exhibited by T. F. B. Sotham. Stella's dam was a daughter of the champion, Mark Hanna. Then comes the four-year-old Hackney stallion, Cliffe Rosador (imp.), himself an extensive prizewinner at the English shows, and also at St. Louis, Chicago and Toronto. He owns for his sire the champion Rosador, and his dam is Cliffe Rose, also the dam of Cliffe Roberts, with whom Mr. Sorby won championship at Toronto. To his rear is Honfleur (imp.), a Thoroughbred stallion, sired by Galopin (winner of the Derby), and out of a dam by Hermit (winner of the Derby). The yearling Clydesdale filly just to the right of him is Baron's Lily (imp.), a daughter of Baron's Pride. The Holstein cow, Abby DeKol, is a daughter of Mr. Hallman's champion bull, Judge Akrum DeKol, and at the time when the picture was taken, had just completed a month's record, under ordinary feeding, of 1,710 pounds of milk testing 3.2 per cent. To the extreme right is Fox's Grey Friar, a three-year-old Jersey by Champion Flying Fox. Fox's Grey Friar's dam is Lovely's Grey Ruby, owned at Dreamworld, a cow that, when fresh, gave 62 pounds of milk per day. It was the intention to put some more high-class horses and cattle, that are equally as good, into the picture, but it was too difficult a task. However, these representations show that the boys at Truro certainly have every chance to learn the points of excellence of the various sorts of live stock.

**Causes of Loss in Sheep-raising.**

The causes of loss in sheep-raising are summed up by W. S. Fraser as follows:

1. Low condition of flocks at mating time.
2. Insufficient food and shelter during winter.
3. Neglect during lambing time.
4. Selling the best lambs and keeping the culls.
5. Using inferior rams.
6. Neglecting to destroy the ticks.
7. Worrying by dogs, which may be largely avoided by having a couple of small cow-bells carried in each division of the flock.

**Beet Pulp in Beef Cattle Ration.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It has been the practice of the Ontario Sugar Company to feed twenty head of cattle or more each winter in the stables of its barn on the sugar-factory farm. Late last October twenty head of two-year-old steers, averaging a little better than 1,250 lbs., were purchased from farmers in the County of Huron and shipped to Berlin. For six or seven days after their arrival they were stabled and fed on sugar-beet pulp and hay only, in order to bring them to a condition similar to that when they were purchased off pasture. On November 9th, it was considered that they had recovered from the effects of shipment, and had reached their normal weight. In the afternoon, having had no feed at noon, they were driven a distance of about one mile and weighed. They were again, on March 21st, driven about the same distance and weighed. The increase was their total gain. All feed, except hay, was purchased, and the prices paid for the same, together with the estimated value of the hay they consumed, together with certain other freight and delivering expenses, make up the total cost of the feeding of these animals. The item of hay is an estimate based on the crop yielding 1½ tons per acre, which was rather a high estimate for the crop. These figures may be interesting to a number of your readers, and, therefore, we take pleasure in sending you an itemized statement of the cost and profits of the feeding of these steers:

1905.			
Oct. 26	Purchasing price, 20 two-year-old steers (25,150 lbs.), at \$51 each.....	\$1020 00	
Nov. 1	Freight on cattle (Ripley to Berlin).....	24 75	
Nov. 1	Purchasing and delivering expenses.....	23 10	
	Mixed grain (oats and barley), 8576 pounds.....	85 76	
	Peas, 2120 pounds.....	27 56	
	Corn, 5520 pounds.....	54 89	
	Cost of chopping grain.....	6 10	
	Pulp, 75.42 tons.....	37 71	
	Molasses, 1206 pounds.....	12 06	
	Oil cake, 360 pounds.....	6 12	
1906.	Hay (estimated), 17½ tons, at \$6.....	103 50	
Mar. 21	Delivering expenses.....	3 10	

Total cost (at market prices).....\$1404 65

Selling price, 20 steers, 29040 lbs., at \$5.30 per cwt.....	\$1539 12	
Purchasing price, 20 steers, 25150 lbs. ....	\$1020 00	
Charges against stock, as per above statement.....	384 65	1404 65
Net profit.....		\$ 134 47

Average daily gain per head during the 131 days' feeding, 1½ pounds.

Note.—The item of manure is a valuable addition to the profits of fattening cattle, and much more than balances the cost of attendance.

A. E. SHUTTLEWORTH.

Waterloo Co., Ont. Agriculturist, Ontario Sugar Co.

**Money in Hogs.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been much interested in the discussion on the hog question, lately going on in "The Farmer's Advocate." I believe there is as much money made out of hogs as out of anything else, considering the small amount invested, especially when in the dairy business (butter factory in winter and cheese factory in summer), one gets a lot of good feed for hogs at a small cost. I have had no experience in feeding clover, lucerne or rape, but will state briefly my experience in feeding in the pen.

I keep three pure-bred Yorkshire sows, and cross them with the Chester White or Berkshire. I find the Yorkshire sows are heavy milkers, and have larger litters than the Chesters, and the cross matures earlier than the pure-bred. Can get them away at six months, weighing two hundred pounds or over. I have my sows farrow in March and September, and am sure of raising good litters, averaging about ten pigs to the sow. I let my sows run out the whole year round, on grass in summer, with whey for a drink, and around the strawstack in winter, feeding roots and a little oat chop, increasing the amount of chop as they get near farrowing time. After they farrow I give a thin slop of whey or skim milk and oat chop for the first two weeks, then barley and oats until the pigs are weaned. I feed the little pigs shorts until they are from 80 to 100 pounds in weight, as they will not eat enough coarse feed, such as barley and oats, when they are small. Then I finish them on two-thirds barley and one-third oats, soaked in skim milk or whey. Feeding in this way, pork can be made in winter for \$5.00 a hundred (valuing the skim milk at 15 cents a hundred pounds); and in the summer for \$4.50. I bought a bunch of hogs last fall; gave \$7.00 a hundred; they averaged nearly 100 pounds; sold them for \$5.75; they made me \$3.00 each. I bought all the feed except the whey, for which I do not count anything, as the manure will pay for it and the labor. But do not expect to make money out of hogs, rushing into them when they are a good price, and dropping out when they go down. Stay with the hog and he will give you good returns for your trouble.

W. H. SHORE.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

**Prefers the Local Judge.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I notice an article in your issue of April 5th, under the heading, "Appointment of Judges at Fairs." Would say that the appointment of experts, as it has been done for a number of years past, has not given satisfaction. One reason is that they are strangers to the section, and, after the day of the fair they are not seen again, and have not to face the result of any wire-pulling that has been done on the day of the fair, whereas a local man has to do the right thing by all, or face the shame all the year around. There are as good judges to be found in any section of the country in Eastern Ontario as in Western Ontario, but I am willing to admit that a good man, who cannot be bought or influenced by liquor, as I have seen the case, will do the right thing to the best of his ability, no matter where he is. Often expert judges do not agree among themselves, yet each may be perfectly honest in his own opinion. To be a competent judge at fairs, a man must be proof against wire-pulling, which at fairs has got to be about as common as in politics. I am in favor of the local man, as long as he has no personal interest in the articles or animals judged. He can give the reasons for his decisions, and need not be a great orator to do so. A few well-chosen words from a man who knows his business is worth more than a long speech from the windy orator.

G. A. RYAN.

Prescott, Ont.

**A Libel on the Hog.**

People smile to hear it remarked that the hog is the cleanest animal on the farm. Yet, what other animals turned loose in a pen can be trained to drop their dung always in one corner? Steers will not do it, nor horses, nor sheep. Fortunately for their reputation, the horse and the steer are usually kept tied in stalls, and when stabled loose receive more or less regular attention. The occupant of the pigsty is never tied. He is fed on sloppy food, often given insufficient bedding, and so little attention in the way of pen-cleaning that he finally despairs of keeping any part of his quarters dry to sleep in. He loses all instinct of decency, and, by sheer neglect, is forced to wallow daily in his own mire. Then the poor hog is called filthy by owners who should apply the epithet to themselves. Because the natural diet of the beast consists in part, at least, of roots, and he therefore has a persistent desire to root in the earth, we have no right to call him dirty. Nothing is cleaner than sweet, fresh earth, and the hog prefers it every time to filthy material. It is the herdsman, not the hog, who habitually fails to distinguish between earth and filth. Many a man's sins are laid at the hog's door.



Students and Stock at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro.