

The 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', \$3
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 10,000 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.

A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary.
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

Another Car for the Northwest.

An Association car of pure-bred stock was sent off last week from Chatham, London, and other points in Western Ontario. It contains animals destined for Portage La Prairie, Moose Jaw, Brandon, Calgary and Wetaskiwin. This is the second car despatched this spring. Applications have been received sufficient to fill three-quarters of a third car. Those, therefore, who have animals to be delivered in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories should write at once to A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, in order to ensure their shipments arriving at their destination as soon as possible.

Annual Meetings.

The adjourned Annual and Directors' Meetings of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations will be held as follows:

The Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association at the Palmer House, Toronto, Thursday, Mar. 29th, at 10 a.m.

The Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association at the Palmer House, Toronto, Thursday, Mar. 29th, at 3 p.m.

The Dominion Swine Breeders' Association at the Palmer House, Toronto, Friday, March 30th, at 10 a.m.

The directors of the Provincial Winter Fair at the Palmer House, Toronto, Friday, March 30th, at 3 p.m.

A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

Feeding of the Sweepstake Yorkshires at the Provincial Winter Fair.

By J. E. Brethour, Burford.

In making a report of the system of feeding and care given to the pen of hogs which won the sweepstake at the Provincial Winter Show at London,

1899, I would say first that I took special care in the selection of these pigs that they should have the required length and form necessary to produce carcasses suitable for the English trade. The pigs having been selected carefully, were treated in the following manner: They were allowed to suckle the sow until two months old, then weaned and fed upon wheat middlings and a small quantity of skim-milk, given four times daily until three months old, a small quantity of barley and cornmeal being added as they grew older and were able to stand stronger feed; but after they were three months old their feed was composed largely of green clover, and, later in the season, green corn and rape. For six weeks previous to the commencement of the finishing period, they were allowed the run of a small field of artichokes which they dug and ate at their own free will, being given a small quantity of whole corn scattered broadcast. This system of feeding was inexpensive and promoted a good development of muscle and a healthy condition. The finishing period lasted about a month, when they were confined to the pen and fed upon a mixture of chopped wheat, oats and corn, which was fed to them in liberal quantities during the finishing period. One danger to guard against in the production of high-class bacon is, to avoid over feeding while the pigs are young and during the growing period. Such food should be given as will develop bone and muscle, and sufficient exercise should be allowed to induce good healthy digestion. One cause of soft pork is too high feeding when young, and sufficient attention not being given to the development of a healthy, vigorous condition of the pig. Soft pork is not so much a matter of what you feed as how it is fed, and the form or condition the pig is in to properly utilize the food given. It is useless to try and make a bacon hog from a pig

that is inclined to be short and thick. This class of pig must be underfed to induce a growth of bone and muscle, and, when finished, it will have a hard, coarse quality of lean meat, with the fat soft and oily. A hog having good length and depth of side, when well fed from birth, will furnish a carcass full of lean juicy meat, with an even distribution of fat throughout the entire carcass. I would say in conclusion that, to produce an ideal "Wiltshire side," the form of the pig is of as great importance as the food given. Food is only wasted in trying to produce bacon hogs from short, thick pigs.

Some Notes on My Chester White Hogs.

By R. H. Harding, Thorndale.

My pigs were a little over 8 months old. They were allowed a small run of pasture during the summer, their principal food besides being skim-milk and a little mixed chop, composed of oats, peas, goose wheat, and flax, but principally oats, occasionally a little corn chop or shorts. They were fed comparatively cheaply until about three weeks before the show, when the meal was increased and they were given nearly all they would eat. They were home bred from a Canadian-bred sire and dam. They dressed 80 per cent. and 82 per cent. respectively. The latter, I believe, was the highest percentage dressed in the show. We hear a good deal said against the Chester White as a bacon hog, which is in some instances quite correct, but the same thing is noticeable in all other breeds, yet I believe with careful selection and proper feeding (this, I think, should be done in a grass plot during the summer, instead of keeping them enclosed in pens), they can be made an ideal packer's hog and be produced at a profit—profit being what the producer is aiming for, but what I am sorry to say he does not always get.

[Mr. Harding is mistaken as to his pigs giving the highest percentage of dressed pork in the show, as one of Mr. Andrew Elliott's Tamworth grades dressed 85 per cent. Ed.]

The Feeding of Poultry for Show and Market.

By J. Poole, Lambeth.

We keep about seventy thorough-breds, always replacing them every third year, which I think is quite long enough to be profitable. We generally have our hens commence to sit