

tion and Import ions

The importation to which your correspondent refers was a mare and her foal, consigned by the Seaham Harbor Stud to J. J. Sproule, of Minto, Man. The mare, Miss Minto (20871), has six crosses; the first four are Clydesdale, the next one by a son of Darnley (222), out of a Shire mare, and the sixth Clydesdale. In order to get the two recorded dams necessary to make Miss Minto eligible and entitled to free custom entry, the Shire cross would require to be numbered, which the authorities of the Scottish book do not see fit to do, although this part Shire cross, "Cliftes," is on record in the Scottish book (Vol. 22, p. 65). Canadian registration, carrying with it free custom entry of the foal was not refused, she having the required number of sires and dams. The statement of your correspondent in this particular is entirely misleading. Duty was not demanded on the foal, the Canadian certificate being in the hands of the Donaldson Steamship Company, who had the consignment in hand. We understood from the Donaldson people that Mr. Sproule refused the mare, not the foal. The fact of the foal being recorded was why fees were not demanded. Miss Minto, the dam, as well as other ancestors of the foal, was recorded and numbered for the reason before stated. The absence of a Canadian certificate for Miss Minto, to which she was not entitled, was the reason why free custom entry was denied.

Your correspondent would lead one to believe that Canadians who have been in Scotland recently for importations do not understand the Canadian registration conditions or the relation between the Canadian National Records and the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada. We think he is in error regarding the first mentioned statement, or that he means that these gentlemen were not familiar with the custom regulation, which may have been the case with some Canadian importers who were in Scotland when the regulation came into effect on July 1st, last. We believe these gentlemen thoroughly understood the regulation; what they feared was being put to some inconvenience at the port of entry. As to the relationship between the National Records and the Clydesdale Association, it is so well known to Canadians generally that explanation here is not necessary.

Letters written to us by Mr. Archibald MacNeillage, Secretary of the Scottish Book, lead us to believe that a great deal of trouble is with the breeder in Scotland who cannot or will not understand the Canadian requirements. We wrote Mr. MacNeillage, asking him if pedigrees of animals intended for export to Canada were examined in his office, with a view of determining eligibility for our record, explaining to him that we had been compelled to reject a number, the consequence of which was that duty had to be paid to get entry into Canada. He replied that when enquiries WERE made if pedigrees conformed to our regulations that the parties were given full particulars. In the capacity of editor of the *Scottish Farmer*, Mr. MacNeillage has over and over again written articles explaining our regulations, pointing out their significance, given samples and illustrations of what are and what are not eligible for our records, and yet when all is done, men who ought to be able to understand what is said and written are found shipping ineligible horses. It is to be inferred that it is not Canadian importers who are referred to in these articles in the *Scottish Farmer*, but shippers in the Old Country.

Writing to us of the refusal of free custom entry to Miss Minto, the mare referred to in your Scottish Letter, Mr. MacNeillage said it would seem that cases of this kind were the only effective way of teaching shippers the requirements of the Canadian regulations.

It will thus appear that Mr. MacNeillage thoroughly understands the Canadian regulations, and is doing all he can to prevent horses being shipped to Canada that will not pass the customs free. "Scotland Yet" has evidently not profited by Mr. MacNeillage's articles, written in the *Scottish Farmer*, for he evidently does not understand when an animal is eligible for registration in our book, or that Canadian registration means free custom entry to foreign horses.

In connection with this whole matter, the question arises whether it would not be advisable for the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada to pass a regulation requiring that a tabulated import certificate be provided by the Scottish authorities showing the necessary numbered ancestors. If this were done, no mistake or misunderstanding could be possible, either regarding eligibility or free custom entry.

Referring again to your correspondent's letter, we feel that he has, without familiarizing himself thoroughly with the circumstances of Canadian registration, done us a gross injustice by stating that perhaps the refusal of the mare mentioned was due to a clerical error in this office.

We have endeavored to make the whole matter clear, but if "The Farmer's Advocate," "Scotland Yet," and other of your readers desire more information, we shall be pleased to exhaust the subject still further, as it is our desire at all times to do what we can to make all matters connected with registration of pedigrees, and the relation registration bears to importations, clear to all.

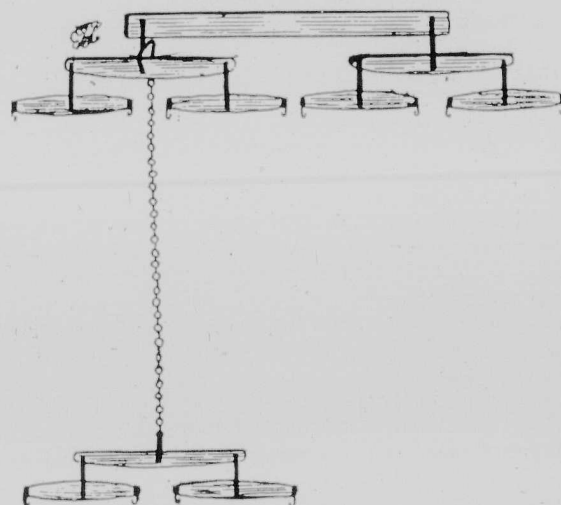
JNO. W. BRANT.

Secretary, Record Committee.

Six Horse Hitch and Four Horse Lines

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am sending you a drawing of a set of six horse plow whiffletrees which I have used for several years and have found them very satisfactory, as none of the horses walk on the plowing. The iron evener is upright, with tandem rod clevised to the bottom end and a double tree on top end. The evener should be slightly curved and both end holes exactly the same distance from the center hole. I prefer this plan to working horses abreast as they do not crowd and are cooler in warm weather and with six horses on, one can fasten a section of harrows behind and do two jobs at once. This rig can also be used for five

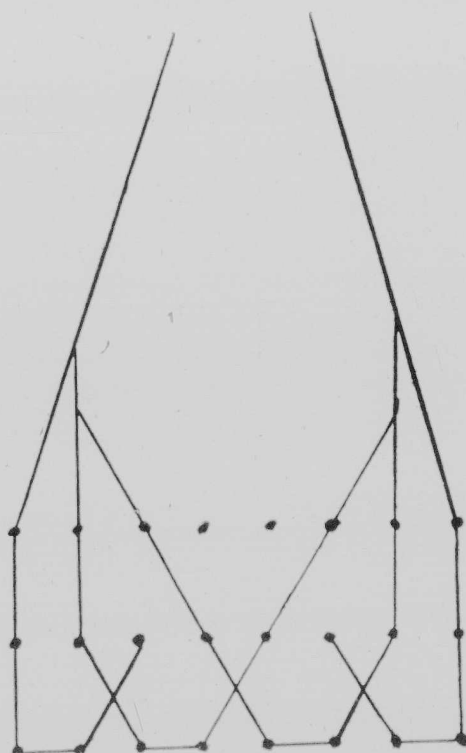


horses by putting a five foot evener on the plow and giving the third horse behind, 4 feet of evener and the 4 horses 1 foot.

I am also sending my plan of four horse lines, which I think are far ahead of the plan in a recent issue of your paper, for the reason that one horse tossing his head cannot jerk himself and the other three, as is certain to be the case when they are all fastened from bit to bit. I would hate to be a center horse in that man's team when the flies are bad.

Man.

H. M.



"I very much appreciate Mr. Bradshaw's article on "A System of Farm Book-keeping" contained in the issue of January 27th."

Regina.

W. J. B. C.

STOCK

Answer to Question Competition

The question to be answered in this week's issue is: Do you consider it would pay the average farmer to go in more for hogs? Tell how to handle hogs on the average farm. A number of the replies received are published herewith. The first prize of \$3.00 is awarded to Mr. A. J. Loveridge, Eastern Saskatchewan, second to Mr. L. H. Grabham, in the same section of the province. The articles received were all very creditable and the ideas on hog-raising offered by our contributors will, we think, be of some considerable value to those whose experiences in this line of farming have not been altogether satisfactory. Those replying to this question are scattered over the entire prairie west, and with only one exception, which, by the way, is printed herewith, are agreed that hog-raising, even under present unsatisfactory marketing conditions, may be made to pay. They tell how they have done it too.

A Saskatchewan Farmer's Experience with Hogs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Referring to your request for short articles on "Profitable hog-raising by the average farmer," I would like to tell how I raise them successfully and with profit. About six years ago, it was my pleasure and profit to attend a stock-judging school at Indian Head where I learned how to select a hog of the bacon type, and also got some pointers on the breeding, feeding and management of hogs. Returning home, I looked over my Berkshire sows and concluded that they were of good type and conformation. Although I had been farming for many years, I had not specialized in hogs, but since then I have spent considerable thought and time on their care and management and with such success that I always secure the highest prizes at the local show for hogs in their classes. Of late years, I have been using a good Tamworth boar on my Berkshire sows with good results. I get good litters of strong, growthy pigs of a type which are eagerly sought after by the buyers and bring the top price.

As to whether it pays the average farmer to raise hogs depends on: 1st, the class of hogs he raises; 2nd, how he feeds and cares for them; 3rd, whether he can produce, or buy, food at a reasonable price; 4th, whether he has water handy and the conveniences for feeding easily and quickly, with a run for the pigs and some shelter; and last, but not least, will the price he can obtain for them be profitable?

I do not think there is much profit in raising summer hogs under five cents per pound live weight, or 7 cents per pound dressed, and a cent a pound more for winter hogs.

There is much trouble and difficulty in raising these latter on account of the steady and, at times, severe cold, which freezes the food in the troughs. The past few years, I have raised two litters a year, the first in February or March and the other in August. I try to have the sows in good condition when they farrow, having given them lots of exercise, and fed them heavily while they are suckling their litter. When a sow is about to farrow, I give her a stall in the middle of the cow stable, that is, in the winter. When the pigs are about five weeks old I begin feeding them on milk (if obtainable) with some shorts, mixed thin so they can drink it. I wean them at eight or ten weeks, feeding at first four or five times daily, gradually increasing their rations and getting them used to eating chop, and to three meals a day with all they will eat up clean.

I do not believe in keeping these hogs more than 6 or 8 months, and they should then weigh 200 to 250 pounds each, live weight. To do this, they have to be fed liberally from the start. Keep a good curl on their tails. I have an enclosure made with hog fencing about 2 feet high, and have very little trouble keeping them in. I enclosed some maples and cottonwoods for shade trees, which had been set out four years and were 7 or 8 feet high, and found that, although the pigs have rooted among the trees, and turned up the roots and it looked as though the trees would be destroyed, they continue to