

LIVE STOCK.

Sow Beats the Cow.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As you from time to time solicit letters from your subscribers, telling their experience along some practical line of farming, I herewith send you my experience in feeding hogs the past summer. While some of your writers fail to see any profit in raising hogs for market (and especially so if they have to buy feed for them), I can see no other branch of mixed farming which will yield so handsome a profit, taking all things into consideration, as a couple of good brood sows. In the first place, the manual labor is reduced almost to a minimum, and especially when compared with that beauty of bovine species, "The Dairy Cow." I find, after careful consideration, this bunch of hogs I refer to required my attention while feeding and caring for them from ten to twenty minutes per day, while, for the same number of dairy cows, it would have taken me almost as many hours, if I had been obliged to take care of them all alone. True, I had to make a trip to town once and a while for feed, but where is the man who cannot find time or make time to go to town, perhaps with a poorer excuse than "I'm going after more pig feed today"?

We hear some men say, "Oh, yes, I guess there's money in hogs if you have feed of your own to feed them, but keep away from the feed stores." To me this has never come home. I buy most of my hog feed, sometimes buy it all; in fact, I have already sold feed or grain of my own raising, and with the money purchased shorts for my pigs, and thought I had a good bargain.

I always feed my pigs from the time I wean them until they weigh one hundred pounds or more, shorts, with, perhaps, a little flour mixed in, and no hard grain until I begin to finish them for market.

I have seen men, for pigs five or six weeks old, take and mix in a pail a quantity of oat chop and whey, and throw it in to them, and wonder what they still squealed for. It might about as well have been sawdust.

I tried pasturing this bunch of hogs this summer on a piece of clover containing one-half acre. I had fair success, but believe it would have been better cut and thrown in to them in a pen or yard. Last year I fed my hogs rape in the pen, and consider I had far better value than if pasturing. For me, I think I shall cut out the pasturing of all my hogs, except my brood sows, in which case a pasture is a necessity.

Following is my hog account:

One O. I. C. sow farrowed 17 pigs on Feb. 24th; saved 10.
One Yorkshire sow farrowed 14 pigs on Feb. 28th; saved 9. Total, 19.

FEED BILL.

One-half acre of clover pasture, from which I also cut $\frac{1}{4}$ ton of hay.....	\$ 5.00
Wintering two sows	10.00
4,900 pounds shorts	57.40
1,200 pounds flour	20.25
2,375 pounds barley and buckwheat.....	23.75
Grinding	1.65
	\$118.05

HOGS SOLD.

Aug. 16—Eight hogs, weight 1,450 lbs., at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents	\$ 123.25
Sept. 2—One hog, dressed, 163 lbs., at 11 cents	17.93
Sept. 12—Eight hogs, 1,570 lbs., at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents	133.45
Sept. 21—Two hogs, dressed, 290 lbs., at 11 cents	31.90
Total receipts	\$ 306.53
Total feed	118.05
Profit	\$ 188.48

This feed bill includes the feed fed to sows while nursing pigs; therefore, I have made no charge of pigs. OWEN COUGLER.
Dundas Co., Ont.

Pork that Paid.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

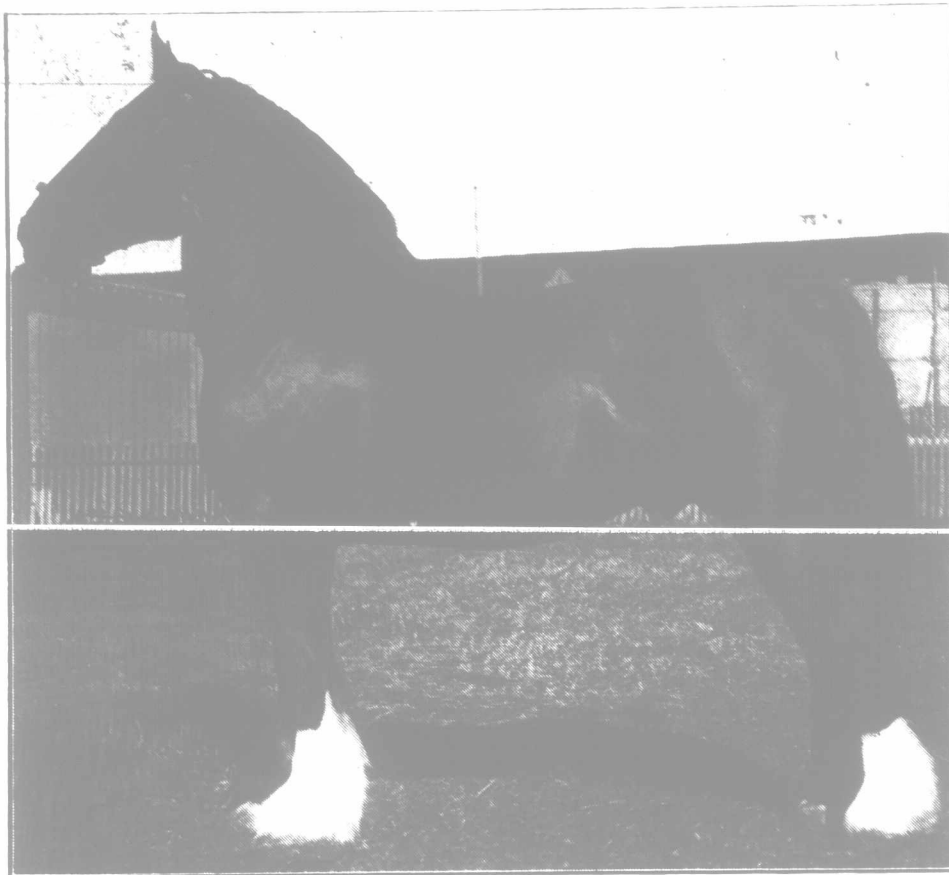
Below is the account of some pigs that have paid me well:

Debits.	
10 pigs, 4 weeks old, at \$3 each.....	\$ 30.00
5,157 pounds meal	57.35
6,100 pounds skim milk, at 20 cents.....	12.20
Green alfalfa	1.00
Total	\$ 100.55
Credits.	
Sold 5 hogs for	\$ 70.80
Sold 5 hogs for	67.75
Total	\$ 138.55
Profit	\$ 38.00
	A. O. F.

Weed Seeds in Ground Feeding-stuffs.

The prevalence of weed seeds in feed grain and ground feeding stuffs, bran, shorts, etc., that are commonly distributed and sold for feeding, has been the subject of general investigation during the past summer months. A summary of the results of analysis of sample of such feeds collected for that purpose was given in the July number of the Census and Statistics Monthly Report. The information obtained as to the sources of supply, distribution and manufacture, makes clear that the Province of Ontario, more than any of the other Provinces, shares in the baneful results from the distribution of the weed seeds, as well as the benefits that accrue from the cheap feeding stuffs that accumulate about the large terminal grain elevators located at different points on the inland lakes.

The problem of suppressing or even restricting the spread of weed seeds in commercial grain is exceedingly difficult of solution. The presence or non-presence of vital weed seeds in ground meals depends on process of, and care taken in their manufacture. Whatever the process, coarsely-ground meals usually contain whole seeds of mustards and other weeds. The stone grinders, however, are able, with fine grinding, to destroy the vitality of all small seeds; but the work that was formerly done almost exclusively by stone grinders has, during recent years, been quite largely done by steel-plate choppers.



Sundown.

Shire stallion. Black; foaled June, 1908. Weight, 1,610 lbs. Winner of first and gold medal as a yearling, and gold medal for best Shire stallion any age, at Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, 1909 and 1910. Owner, Joseph Fletcher, Hutchins' Corners, Ont.

Paper Pedigrees.

The Scottish Farmer, commenting on the recent Aberdeenshire Shorthorn sales, cautions breeders in this wise: "Don't forget the lessons of 1879-80. Remember that pedigree is a grand servant, but a very bad master. You can go mad on Aberdeen pedigrees as easily as on Bates or Booth." Again, "It was truly pathetic to witness the run on paper pedigrees. Unless Shorthorn breeders be wary, they are likely to describe in the second decade of the twentieth century the orbit which brought temporary disaster to the breed in the seventh decade of the nineteenth century." And again, "Color will surely not count for so much in Shorthorns after this, when a white bull calf can make 1,050 gs." And yet again: "Augustas are names to conjure with in the Shorthorn world, just as Trojan-Ericas are the names to conjure with in the Aberdeen-Angus world. Those who have watched the matter closely are of opinion that there is no more reason for the supremacy of one tribe than for the supremacy of the other. It is said that quite as many indifferent animals have been seen belonging to the Augusta family as to any other in the annals of the Shorthorn breed. The fact is undoubted that one of the most indifferent bull calves seen this week was of this favorite tribe, and he sold on his pedigree, and on nothing else. But, in spite of all this, there is something in the family pre-eminence. It is not a mushroom growth. It has been brought about by the fact that members of this family have within recent

years greatly excelled in the show-ring. No doubt, once the 'run' upon a tribe begins, it is a little like a 'run' upon a bank. There is reason for the beginning, but there is often no reason for the continuance of the 'run,' and its hourly augmentation. The Augustas are a splendid tribute to the genius of the late James Bruce, of Inverquhomery, and the happy results which followed the use of the bull Waverley upon the cows of this race. It is well not to forget Waverley. As Mr. Bruce said, he was not perfect, but he was what he wanted for the purpose he had in view, and that is the essence of success in stock-breeding."

THE FARM.

Jerusalem Artichokes.

There are not many other root crops concerning whose value a greater variety of opinions are held than that of artichokes. They are used chiefly for pigs, though they may be stored and used for other classes of stock. For pigs, they are usually not lifted from the ground. Some have found them to give good satisfaction. Others object to them for various reasons, among which one of the most prominent is the difficulty of eradication. The following contribution has recently been received from a French-Canadian on the value of this crop, and we insert it both for its thought value, as well as the quaint form of expression frequently used by the contributor:

This spring, in our Province, several cultivators have inaugurated the culture of the Jerusalem artichoke, in order to help to the improvement of the pigs. I think it useful to give on this new culture some information and practical advice.

First, we are going to destroy a prejudice universally spread, the one to think that when we have first sown the Jerusalem artichoke, it can't be destroyed. Indeed, in the spring and but you can't destroy this tubercle, but in July you have only to cut or pull away the stalks, and the Jerusalem artichoke is destroyed.

You can put your pigs in a field of Jerusalem artichokes in the first days of the spring till the rising of the artichoke, and in the fall from October 1st to the first frost, but you can't do that during the vegetation, unless you want them destroyed, and in such case this will be an infallible way.

The culture of the artichoke is practiced in the spring and fall, but would insist on the fall's culture. To convince you of the advantage, would advise every one whose seeds were sown this spring to sow again this fall, and they are going to be convinced that the reaping will be more abundant. The land is always better prepared during the fall; the Jerusalem is then accustomed to the climate; then, in the spring, when expecting the sun to revive the ground, it takes root, and is lifted up with strength.

You will note that not only the pigs are dainty of this tubercle, but also the cows, sheep and fowl. The best-known varieties are the white and the dark-red. The first are hasty and very productive, but are not kept in the cellar as long as the dark-red, which are rustic. It will be good to have these two varieties. To save expense, as they are very dear in the spring, buy your Jerusalem artichokes during the fall, and have them shipped by freight or boat. If for some reason or another you can't sow during the fall, place your Jerusalem artichokes in a furrow, but not in a damp place, and have your Jerusalem artichokes covered with a foot of earth. Would advise you to have the whole covered with a straw pitcher; then, in the spring, your sowing will be ready.

The Jerusalem artichoke is just cultivated like the potato. You can cut the biggest ones in the spring, but in the fall will not advise you to cut them. Put your tubercles in a furrow at a dis-