

# The Agricultural Gazette

VOL. II.

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

No. 44

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

Annual Membership Fees:—Cattle Breeders' \$1; Sheep Breeders' \$1; Swine Breeders' 50c.  
**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.

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

## Notice to Breeders of Registered Live Stock.

The following order has been issued by Customs Department at Ottawa:

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,  
Ottawa, July 3rd, 1899.

TO COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Metallic ear tags (numbered) accompanying the pedigrees of animals imported for the improvement of stock, may be admitted free into Canada as of "no commercial value."

(Signed). JOHN McDONALD,  
Commissioner of Customs.

## Stock for Sale.

The next list of stock for sale will be published in the exhibition number of FARMING, which will be issued August 31st. We wish to make this number of THE GAZETTE an attractive one, and the list of stock for sale as large as possible. Members of the Live Stock Associations are requested to send in their lists of stock for sale so they will reach the office of the secretary not later than August 21st.

## Tent of Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes.

The Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes will again have a tent situated on the grounds of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition during the time of holding the fair this year, August 30th to Sept. 8th, and will be pleased to meet officers and members of Farmers' Institutes and of the Live Stock Associations, and any person interested in agriculture. Breeders of live stock, Institute workers and others are also invited to make this tent their headquarters while in attendance at the Exhibition. A desk and writing materials will be placed at the disposal of visitors. Further particulars will be given at a later date.

## Shipment of Live Stock to British Columbia.

Mr. W. E. Butler, Dereham Centre, Ontario, intends to ship several cars of

pure bred live stock to British Columbia in September, and is willing to take a few animals in each car for other parties. Persons wishing to send animals to the west are invited to correspond with Mr. Butler. The rates will be the same as those charged by the Dominion Live Stock Association.

## Institute Memberships.

The following is a list of the Institutes from which names have been received since the last list published:

Algoma East.....	2
Elgin East.....	1
Lanark North.....	2
Muskoka North.....	11
Wellington East.....	1

## Good Pork for Three Cents a Pound.

By J. S. Woodward

There is *pork and pork*. Pork that is made in filthy, ill-smelling pens, fed on city swill, offal from slaughter-houses, dead horses, and other foods of like character, and finished off on corn-meal, which is fit only to breed scrofula and other maladies that afflict humanity.

Pork made in pure air, open fields, clean pens, fed on grass or other cooling and succulent foods is healthy, sweet, delicious and fit to be placed on the tables of the most fastidious epicure of any country.

Experiments made at stations have demonstrated beyond question that the character of the meat produced is very much due to the nature of food eaten, and in no animal more so than in the pig.

That corn foods of like composition produce meat largely fat with small bones, and but little muscle or lean meat, and that dry and hard; while nitrogenous and succulent foods make strong bones, plenty of blood and lean meat, and that juicy and tender.

They have further shown that this modification or change of character can only be made when the pig is young and growing. As in the human family, "early impressions are most lasting and hard to obliterate," so in

the pig, it is hard to overcome the effect of the food in the first few months of its life.

What the farmer wants to know is, how to make pork most healthful and of highest quality, and consequently be most in demand and bring the highest price. Luckily, such pork can be produced at the lowest cost. In order to make such pork cheap he must start right. Of course there is much in breeding, but so long as there is so much more in feed and care I am not going to enter into a discussion of breeds further than to say select one that will respond quickly to good feed and care.

When such a one is found, remember there are certain principles in animal nutrition that must be understood and certain conditions complied with to produce the best pork at least price. Among these principles the following are important:

The pig eats, first to sustain life after that to increase in size.

The most of the food used in sustaining life goes to support bodily heat.

The balance in replacing worn-out tissues and keeping up the functions of life.

All growth comes from food eaten in excess of that necessary to sustain life.

The elements of nutrition needed in the food vary according to the functions to which they are to go. Those used to keep the pig warm must be carbonaceous or heat-producing.

The supply of fat in the growth or in fattening comes from the same element, which is also largely drawn upon by the exercise the pig takes.

The hair, hoofs, lean meat or muscle as well as the blood comes from the nitrogenous elements, while the bones are from the mineral elements in the food.

If the pig be fed wholly on food deficient in any of these elements it cannot thrive. If lacking in bone material its frame will be dwarfed and its bones weak and liable to break. If on food rich in the carbonaceous and lacking in the nitrogenous elements it will cease to grow and become excessively fat. It may be even "starved to death as fat as butter."

If on the contrary the food contain an excess of the nitrogenous and bone-making material the pig will develop a larger frame with lots of muscle and very little fat.

Another very important principle is involved. The digestive and assimilative ability of the pig is very much greater than when it comes to "hoghood."

And lastly, but by no means least, comes the fact that a pig once stunted *can never after* be made to make pork at a maximum profit.

With these principles established as well as the fact that people now call