

## Profit in Hogs.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

SIR,—As I read a good deal in the ADVOCATE and other papers in reference to the profit in keeping hogs, I thought I would give a statement of what one brood sow has done for us. I will give the statement in detail for the first year.

On the 4th of March, 1891, she had a litter of eleven pigs, and when they were five weeks old we sold six of them for fifteen dollars cash; the other five we kept till the 15th December, when we killed them and sold them for seven cents per pound. They weighed just a trifle of 1,000 lbs. We got \$70 cash. Then on Sept. 10th she had a litter of nine. We sold two of them at the Russell show for \$5. We kept the seven till the middle of March, when we killed four and sold in Russell at seven cents per pound. The four weighed 620 lbs. Then we kept the other three till sometime in April and killed for home use. They averaged 175 lbs. Now, I find altogether these items make the following amount:

Six young pigs.....	\$ 15 00
1,000 lbs. of pork, @ 7c.....	70 00
Two young pigs.....	5 00
620 lbs. of pork, @ 7c.....	43 40
525 lbs. of pork for home use, @ 7c.....	36 75

Total.....\$170 15

And further, on the last day of February, 1892, she had a litter of eleven. We sold four of them on the 1st of April for ten dollars. We kept the seven till the last of November, when we killed them all; they averaged 220 lbs., but on account of the low price of pork we made bacon of it, and will keep it till summer. Then on Sept. 10th, 1892, she had a litter of eight. We are feeding them now. They are fine ones, and by the last of March will easily make 175 lbs. each. And last, but not least, on the 28th of January, 1893, she had twelve more, but lost five. The other seven are real beauties.

Now, as to the breed. The sow is a well bred Berkshire; the hog a thoroughbred Yorkshire, imported and owned by R. McLennan, Esq., Minniska. As to the feed, the first year we had very little till fall in the way of grain, but lots of skim milk. We fattened them with barley chop. The rest have had a fair supply of grain all along, always chopped and well soaked, with a fair supply of milk added when fed. This involves a good deal of labor, but our mission here is to labor.

Minniska, Man.

JOHN D. GARNETT.

## Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association was held February 15th at Brantford. The Secretary presented his annual report, which showed males registered in new herd book to be 427; cows, 727—a total of 1,154. Males transferred, 128; females, 131—total, 259. There are 73 members in the Association.

The yearly statement shows the finances of the Association to be in a flourishing condition. After publishing the herd book and defraying other annual executive expenses, a balance of \$144.06 is still on hand.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President—R. H. Crump, Masonville; 1st Vice-President, H. Bollert, Cassel; 2nd Vice-President, T. W. Charlton, St. George; 3rd Vice-President, R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; 4th Vice-President, R. Marshall, Edmonton. Directors for two years—Wm. Shunk, Sherwood, and A. Kennedy, Ayr. The other directors are Messrs. Hallman and Suhring. Secretary-Treasurer, D. E. Smita, Churchville. Auditors—G. W. Clemons, St. George; J. H. Patten, Paris. Representatives to Industrial Exhibition—W. B. Smith and Wm. Shunk.

Toronto was fixed as the next place of meeting, first Tuesday in February, 1894.

The following were recommended as judges for exhibitions:—Messrs. Shunk, Stevenson, Bollert, Hallman, D. E. Smith, Crump, and H. McCaugherty. Inspectors of imported cattle—Messrs. Hallman, Bollert, Stevenson, Crump, and Shunk.

The salary of the Secretary was, on motion, fixed at \$200, railway and other travelling expenses of the Executive Committee to be paid. The Secretary's salary last year was sixty per cent. of the earnings. Mr. Smith this year proposed doing it for fifty per cent., but this not being entertained, he tendered his resignation, and Mr. Clemons, of St. George, Ont., was appointed. Mr. Hallman was then elected auditor in place of Mr. Clemons.

Papers were read by Messrs. R. H. Crump, Charlton, Stevenson, H. Bollert, and A. C. Hallman.

The Association decided, regarding certain cattle seeking admission, to adhere rigidly to the present herd book rules as the only safe course.

In a future issue we will give the papers read before the Association.

## Quarantining Canadian Cattle.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

I notice the severe strictures on Secretary Rusk in your last issue re quarantining Canadian cattle? Are you right in your premises? No one knows the value of the live stock export trade with Great Britain better than the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington. Ever since his appointment he has worked steadily towards securing for the Western cattle men the privileges enjoyed by Canada. He has in turn bullied, cajoled, threatened, and at last demanded that right, and it is only the fact of the discovery of pleuro (though very doubtful of it being the contagious form) in some of the shipments that has prevented him gaining his object. And if it will strengthen his hand to gain that much-to-be-desired result, by following suit to the English lead, can you blame him? Can you with any more reason blame England for scheduling us? As the son of an English farmer, whose herd was twice decimated by the dreaded scourge, I fully sympathize with the farmers of Great Britain, who have lost many millions of pounds worth of cattle from imported disease, and who only ask protection so far as to compel the slaughter of cattle at port of entry. I say when England found some of our cattle diseased, and that we were allowing cattle from a scheduled country to pass our borders without the necessary quarantine, again, I say, can you blame the English Minister of Agriculture? Then upon whom shall the blame be saddled? The Order-in-Council of last Saturday explains the whole matter. It appears that cattle have been allowed into the Canadian Northwest without undergoing the necessary quarantine. What I would ask you to ascertain, if possible, is:—1st. How came these cattle to evade the Act of Parliament enforcing a ninety days quarantine? 2nd. Was the Act amended to enable them to do so; if so, when? 3rd. If by Order-in-Council, the date? 4th. If not by Act of Parliament, or Order-in-Council, whether is the Department of Customs or Department of Agriculture responsible? I may say here, that I am satisfied there has never been a case of pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa in Ontario—I have seen so much of the disease that I could recognize it; neither do I believe it is to be found elsewhere in the Dominion. And I would suggest that the Dominion Government secure the lungs of cattle said to be infected from the inspectors at Liverpool, and have a thorough test as to the infectiousness of the disease, by inoculating certain healthy cattle and watch the result. Of course this would have to be done by competent scientists. But what a pity our privilege was not better appreciated. Our legislators have thrown away a great national interest for the sake of a few settlers' cows; have thrown away what the United States have been striving for years to obtain, and what probably will never be allowed to us again.

RICHARD GIBSON,

Pres. Dom. Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Delaware.

[Americans did not quarantine Canadian cattle because they believed pleuro existed in Canada, but as a matter of business. Mr. Gibson will admit that Mr. Rusk has been very unfriendly to Canada, and has shown his dislike in a marked way whenever he had an opportunity. Can Mr. Gibson explain why he has refused to recognize all Canadian records, and insists on compelling Canadians to record in inferior American records, or pay duty on all pure-bred stock sent from Canada to the U. S.? With Mr. Gibson we concur that the blame of having Canadian cattle scheduled by England may be laid at the door of the Dominion Government. Even now the advisability of allowing American hogs to come in in bond and be slaughtered is being considered at Ottawa, notwithstanding the fact that American bacon is inferior to Canadian, and that American hogs suffer from diseases not known in Canada. We will answer Mr. Gibson's questions re the admission of American cattle into Canada in our next issue.]

The largest creamery in the world is near St. Albans, Vermont, in the United States. Twelve thousand cows, owned by 700 farmers, supply it with cream, and the average daily product is 10,000 lbs., or five tons of butter. All cream received is tested in order to obtain a thorough knowledge of the amount of butterfat in the average product of each farmer's dairy, and he is paid daily for the butter value he brings in. There are fifty-four stations for receiving the milk, and at these stations the cream is separated, and only the latter is sent on to the factory. They run a score of churns, each of which will turn off 500 lbs. of butter in one batch. The butter-working machines are four in number, and in a very few moments 80 lbs. can be properly worked and salted. They use a cartload of salt every two months, and the factory employs sixty hands, besides the forty on the station's employ force, to prepare the product.

## Brandon Farmers' Institute.

This Institute again met on February 4th to discuss stock breeding, but as horses were the only stock talked about the meeting was in reality a continuation of the last one when the subject was horse breeding. An excellent paper was sent by Mr. Thos. Harkness, which was read, and this was followed by Dr. Fisher, V. S., reading a most instructive paper on the diseases of foals.

Dr. Fisher, in answer to a question, said that the pure-bred Clydes raised in this country were not as heavy as those raised in the Old Country. Mr. J. E. Smith said that a Canadian-bred two-year-old Clyde by Boydston Boy beat imported colts at Toronto Industrial in 1891. Mr. Middleton thought it was not the climate that prevented our horses being as good as in the Old Country, but that we did not get the best stock to start on that was kept on the other side. He wanted to know if when we raised horses could we sell them. He had raised a number of horses, but could not get rid of them. Dr. Fisher asked Mr. Middleton if when he began raising colts he had any fixed idea as to what he should breed. Mr. Bedford drew attention to the credit system preventing farmers getting a local market for their horses. Mr. Doran said he had horses that could take seventy bushels of wheat to market, but they were not large animals, and he therefore had the advantage over his neighbors who kept heavy horses, when it came to going home. He was decidedly opposed to extremes in breeding. Mr. Nicol thought the sooner the importation of horses ceased the better, and that farmers should make it a point of buying their horses from farmers. We can not expect to raise large horses from small mares, when the sire was rather undersized as well. As stallions can now be bought for less money than a few years ago he thought it was time the service fees were reduced. He made it a point never to breed anything but good mares. In answer to a question Mr. Nicol said the mortality among his foals had not been ten per cent. Dr. Fisher said that violent crossing was often the cause of weak foals. Mr. Vantassel thought we could create a market by raising plenty of horses that were wanted. Mr. J. E. Smith said he had no difficulty in selling all the horses he could raise, and that he found a greater demand for Manitoba-bred horses than those imported. D. F. Wilson said that he understood that the draught foals seen at the English shows were no larger than those shown at the Brandon Summer Fair, and it was probable the after care was the cause of our not raising as large draught horses as those raised in the Old Country. English and Scotchmen were noted feeders.

## Free Seed Grain.

We clip the following interesting item from the "Winnipeg Tribune":—Mr. R. Kerr, general freight and passenger agent of the C. P. R., to-day replies to the representations of a committee of the Grain Exchange, which recently waited on that gentleman and urged that the railway company again follow the concession of a year ago, and carry all seed grain from points within the province free. This was greatly appreciated by the farmers last season and largely taken advantage of, resulting in a much improved sample of wheat. Mr. Kerr has been in correspondence with the officials at headquarters, and on his recommendation the company has acceded to the request and will carry seed grain to and from points within the province of Manitoba free of any freight charges.

## Prize Essays.

INFORMATION WANTED.

DEAR SIR,—Would like to get some information through the ADVOCATE as to building concrete houses and walls—such details as proportions of lime and gravel, whether gravel should be coarse or fine, whether stone should be used, best thickness to make the wall—say for 14 foot wall, best method of preparation and general description of building, etc. I think this would interest many of your numerous readers, as well as

Yours respectfully,

JAMES MUNRO, Cartwright.

DEAR SIR,—Kindly answer the following query in the next issue of your valuable paper:—What kind of fencing would you recommend as being the most economical, combined with safety and durability, for enclosing pastures?

Yours truly,

INQUIRER, Portage la Prairie.

[Ed.—We would like some of our readers to give their experience on these subjects, as doubtless many besides the enquirers will be interested. The question as to fencing will become more and more important as mixed farming becomes more general. We will give a prize of five dollars for the best essay in answer to question one, essay to be in this office on or before April 20th, 1893. We also invite correspondence in answer to question two, which will be paid for at the usual rate.]