

**Federal Bureau of Animal Industry.** If not accompanied by such certificate they are held at the boundary port for one week or a longer period, and subjected to tuberculin test. Reacting cattle are returned to the United States or slaughtered without compensation.

United States cattle imported into Canada for slaughter are inspected at the point of entry, but may be held and submitted to test or any other treatment if the inspector considers it necessary. Cattle for slaughter or any other purpose can be imported from any State in the Union.

#### Regulations Re Swine.

The laws in the different States of the Union are at present somewhat conflicting with regard to hog cholera. The Canadian Government is determined to take no chances with this disease, and has, through regulations, erected very substantial legislative walls against it.

All swine exported from Canada to the United States are subjected to an inspection by a United States Federal officer. They must also be accompanied by a certificate signed by a Canadian official veterinarian, stating that no swine plague or hog cholera has existed within a radius of five miles of the premises on which they have been kept for a period of six months immediately preceding date of shipment. The owner or importer must present an affidavit that the said certificate refers to the swine comprising the shipment. Swine not accompanied by the affidavit or certificate are subject to quarantine for two weeks at the expense of the owner or importer. This is the only regulation enforced by the United States authorities for swine, and applies to all swine whether they are entered for slaughter, breeding purposes or feeding.

No swine are permitted to be imported into Canada for any purpose until they have been held at the international boundary in a quarantine station for a period of thirty days. This requirement applies to all the States of the Union. All American hogs must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinarian of the Federal Bureau, stating that no swine plague or hog cholera has existed within a radius of five miles of the premises on which they have been kept for a period of six months immediately preceding date of shipment. All such swine are subject to quarantine for thirty days at the boundary station. The importer will also be required to produce an affidavit to the effect that the swine which he proposes to import have not been immunized to hog cholera by the simultaneous injection of hog cholera virus and serum.

It might be pointed out that shipments of transit hogs are permitted to enter at Sarnia and Windsor and to leave the country at Bridgeburg and Niagara Falls under special regulations. The cars conveying these hogs are specially fitted to prevent any debris falling out en route through Canada, and the hogs in these cars are inspected at Windsor and Sarnia and permitted to proceed, if no signs of disease can be detected.

During the last several months Canadian packers have been doing considerable business in the importation of singed hogs to be further manufactured in the packing plants of this country. We learn from the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, that these hogs, so imported, enter Canada upon payment of the regular duty, which is 3 cents per pound together with a 7½ per cent. ad valorem to cover war tax. When the carcasses are exported after manufacture, 99 per cent. of the duty paid is rebated to the packer. The Customs Department requires a packing house to keep manufacturing records, and such imports, therefore, are always under supervision and every transaction is subjected to careful investigation. The hogs are regularly received in the singed condition. The two largest firms doing business at this time having built singeing plants in Chicago. The hogs are always shipped minus the viscera, heart, liver, lungs, etc., and during the foot and mouth outbreak in United States were shipped minus the head and feet. They may, however, be received with head and feet on. All American hogs so imported are subjected to the regular veterinary examination in the United States abattoirs in which they are killed, and the carcasses bear United States inspection mark. In the Canadian packing plants American hogs are cured in vats entirely separate from those in which the Canadian products are cured. Furthermore, the Live Stock Branch understands that American bacon so cured is packed and shipped in separate boxes, and the brands used are entirely distinct from the brands placed upon Canadian bacon.

#### Regulations Re Sheep.

Canadian sheep exported to the United States for immediate slaughter are admitted after an inspection is made at the boundary ports by an American officer. They must, however, be accompanied by a certificate of a Canadian official veterinarian stating that they are free from any contagious disease.

Canadian sheep exported to the United States for breeding purposes must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a salaried veterinary inspector of the Dominion Health of Animals Branch, stating that the sheep are free from disease and that they have been twice dipped under his personal supervision in one of the dips approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, and also by a certificate stating that no contagious disease affecting sheep has existed in the district in which the animals have been kept for sixty days preceding date of importation. If unaccompanied by this certificate entry is refused. The dip preferred in these shipments is the lime and sulphur dip. This must be mixed and prepared under the supervision of the veterinary inspector who is to supervise the dipping.

American sheep imported into Canada for slaughter require inspection only at the port of entry.

Sheep can now be exported to the United States for

breeding purposes or imported into Canada for the same purposes from any State in the Union, under the requirements outlined in the preceding paragraphs.

#### Regulations Re Horses.

United States' horses imported into Canada for any purpose must be accompanied by a satisfactory mallein-test chart, signed or endorsed by an officer of the Federal Bureau; otherwise they are held at the boundary for a period of two or three days and tested there. Horses imported for temporary stays, for periods not longer than one month, are permitted entry upon inspection. If, however, they are imported for temporary stays for longer periods, they must be submitted to mallein by an inspector of the Health of Animals Branch.

### High Prices for Live Stock in Britain.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Some exceedingly high prices were paid in England, the week prior to Christmas, for live stock. The highest prices at the annual Christmas market at Islington were 9s. 8d. to 10s. per 8-lb. stone, paid for the 90-stone Aberdeen-Angus cattle, which last year were selling at 7s. 2d. per stone. Devons (90 st.) made 9s. to 9s. 4d. (against 6s. 8d. a year ago); Red Polls and Norfolk-fed "Scots" also realized 9s. to 9s. 4d. (against 6s. 6d. last year); Herefords 9s. to 9s. 4d. (against 6s. 4d.); 100-stone Shorthorns, 8s. 8d. to 9s. (against 6s.); 100-stone Welsh, 8s. 10d. to 9s. 2d. (against 6s. 6d.); Dublins, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 8d. (against 6s.); 100-stone fat bulls, 7s. 2d.; 90-stone fat cows, 7s. (against 5s. a year ago), and rough stock 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d. Trade was firm in tone, good quality cattle being well sought after.

Some of the best prices paid for individual prize-fed cattle at that week's sales were as follows: £94 10s. at Newport. £79 at Chester, £75 10s. at Gloucester, £70 at Grimsby, £68 at Carlisle, £67 at Nottingham, £67 10s. at Guildford, £66 at Atherstone, £65 at Cambridge, £64 at Wetherby, £63 at Ashford, £61 at Darlington (for one of Lord Strathmore's), £60 at Wakefield (for one of Lord Derby's), £60 at Ipswich, £60 at Coalville, £57 10s. at Tow Law (for one of Lord Boyne's), £58 at Stokesley, £59 at York, £56 at Rugby, £57 at Inverness, £54 at Bentham, £57 at Lancaster and Leeds.

In the London Christmas market, Down sheep, well finished for the most part, predominated and realized top prices. The 7-stone Southdowns made chief rates, i.e., 10s. 10d. to 11s. per 8-lb. stone against the 7s. 4d. to 7s. 6d. ruling last year. Eight-stone Down tegs fetched 10s. 8d. to 10s. 10d. (against 7s. 6d. a year ago), 8-stone "Scots" made from 9s. 10d. to 10s., 9-stone Down tegs 10s. 6d. to 10s. 8d. (against 7s. 4d. in 1915), 10-stone Downs averaged 10s. 4d. to 10s. 6d. (against 7s. 2d.), 10-stone half-bred tegs, 11-stone Hampshire tegs, 12-stone Lincolns, and 10-stone Suffolk tegs all realized 10s. 2d. to 10s. 4d., against the general run of 7s. 2d. a year ago. While 10-stone ewes in 1915 fetched 5s. 6d., their price now was 7s. 10d.

There came to London for the Christmas market a consignment of prize beef, slaughtered at Buenos Ayres, and the carcasses of four steers bought by the Swift La Plata Company at Palermo Fat Stock Show for \$26,000 per head. In English money this represents £2,269 11s. 8d. apiece, or quite £3 per lb for the cattle live weight. When the carcasses got to Smithfield market they only made 1s. per lb., so that the remaining 59s. per lb. can be said to have been spent merely to secure publicity as a "record" purchase. Beef is cheaper to buy in the Argentine to-day than it was before the war. The Beef Trust companies are, of course, supplying the British and French armies with beef and making fine profits out of the business.

#### Prices in London and Berlin.

Statistics published in the "Board of Trade Gazette" showing the course of retail prices of food for the past month record all prices as moving upward. The general level of retail prices of food rose by about 3 per cent. between November 1 and December 1. The largest increases recorded were for eggs, 17 per cent., largely seasonal, and cheese, 7 per cent. Meat, tea and sugar showed but little change in price, on the average, but bread, potatoes and butter advanced by 4 per cent., and flour by 5 per cent. during the month. Bacon, margarine and milk increased in price by about 2 per cent.

As compared with the normal prices of July, 1914, the average percentage increases recorded for butcher's meat ranged from 55 per cent. for British legs of mutton to 117 per cent. for frozen breasts of mutton, the percentages being equivalent to advances in the average prices, varying with the cut, of 4d. to 6d. per lb. The retail prices were between two and three times as high as in July, 1914, in the case of sugar, eggs, fish and potatoes. With sugar 1½d. of the 3½d. advance in price is due to increased taxation. Flour was 85 per cent. or 9d. per 7 lbs. above the level of July, 1914, and bread 71 per cent., or 4½d. per 4 lbs. dearer. The prices of butter and cheese were between 65 and 70 per cent. higher, and those of bacon, milk and tea, 50 to 55 per cent. higher, three-fourths of the advance in tea being due to increased taxation. Margarine was 22 per cent. dearer than in the month preceding the war.

Taking the country as a whole, and making allowance for the relative importance of the various articles in working-class, household expenditure the average increase in retail prices of food between the beginning of the war and December 1 was 84 per cent., which is

reduced to 78 per cent. if the increase in the duties on tea and sugar is deducted. These figures relate to food only.

The two following paragraphs show the comparative increase in foodstuffs in London and Berlin from July, 1914:

In London the per cent runs as follows:

Beef, British—	
Ribs.....	59
Thin flank.....	78
Beef, chilled or frozen—	
Ribs.....	81
Thin flank.....	96
Mutton, British—	
Legs.....	55
Breast.....	79
Mutton, frozen—	
Legs.....	84
Breast.....	117
Bacon (streaky).....	55
Fish.....	126
Flour (household)—	85
Bread.....	71
Tea.....	51
Sugar (granulated).....	170
Milk.....	52
Butter—	
Fresh.....	68
Salt.....	67
Cheese.....	68
Margarine.....	22
Eggs (fresh).....	178
Potatoes.....	112

Average increase..... 84 per cent.

In Berlin the per cent. increase was:

Rye bread.....	21.4
Wheat bread.....	48.9
Rye flour.....	33.3
Wheat flour.....	23.8
Butter.....	105.8
Lard.....	315.6
Sugar.....	36.0
Coffee.....	9.7
Eggs.....	357.1
Milk.....	45.5
Beef.....	182.4
Mutton.....	164.7
Veal.....	105.9
Pork.....	117.9
Bacon.....	249.4
Potatoes.....	37.5
Rice.....	420.0
Split peas.....	145.0
Haricot beans.....	106.0

Average increase..... 109.4 per cent.  
ALBION.

### Profits From Three Hogs in a Feeding Competition.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

During the winter of 1916, the young farmers who had attended the Short Course held in the County of Grenville, two years previous, organized under the name of "The Junior Farmers' Improvement Association", each paying a membership fee of fifty cents. It was decided to conduct a Hog Feeding Competition during the following summer. Each competitor had to feed three hogs, or four in case of accident or disease, and to keep an accurate account of all feeds consumed by his pigs. The competitor making the greatest net profit was to receive, as prize, a two weeks' course in Live Stock and Seed Judging at the O. A. C., Guelph. The three hogs fed by me were the large Tamworth breed. When six weeks old, they were weaned, and for the first week were fed middlings and skim-milk. For the second week oil-cake was added and whey was gradually substituted for skim-milk. As the hogs became older, heavier feed was given.

The following is an account of all the feed consumed by the three hogs from the age of six to twenty two weeks:

641 lbs. middlings at 1¼c. per lb.....	\$ 8.01
56 lbs. rye meal at 1 2-5c. per lb.....	.78
12 lbs. oil cake at 1 2-5c. per lb.....	.16
5 lbs. small potatoes at ½c. per lb.....	.02½
10 lbs. oat chop at 1¼c. per lb.....	.12½
40 lbs. shorts at 1¼c. per lb.....	.50
90 lbs. low-grade flour at 1 3-5c. per lb.....	1.44
130 lbs. skim-milk at ¼c. per lb.....	.32½
2515 lbs. whey at 3-20c. per lb.....	3.77½

Value of feed consumed by three hogs.....	\$15.15
Value of feed consumed by one hog.....	\$ 5.05
Value of one hog at six weeks.....	\$ 4.00

Total cost of one hog..... \$ 9.05

When sold at the age of twenty-two weeks, the hogs weighed 612 lbs., averaging 204 lbs. The value of each hog at 11¼c. per lb. was \$23.46. Deducting the total cost of one hog, \$9.05 from the selling price, \$23.46, leaves net profit of \$14.40. This was the highest in the competition in our county.

Grenville Co., Ont.

H. M. LEE.