

## 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
325 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 \$144.66 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.

## Sheep Raising on the Islands of the Gulf of Georgia, British Columbia.

BY W. FERGUSON, VANCOUVER, B. C.

It may not be generally known to your readers that there is a large and profitable field for investment in sheep raising on the islands of the Gulf of Georgia, situated between the Seymour Narrows and Vancouver. There are at least ten islands, with an area of about 12,000 acres, that can be profitably utilized for sheep raising. These range in size from 200 to 2,000 acres. At present only about 2,000 acres are stocked, and the results obtained have proved very satisfactory to the owners. The class of sheep that are found to be best adapted to this locality are Cotswolds crossed with Merinos. They are hardy, very prolific breeders, yield a good crop of wool, and their mutton is in great demand in the neighboring cities. They require no feed stuff to be laid up, as they are well able to forage for themselves. This has been tried on Savary Island for four years with excellent results. The winters are mild, no snow lying on the ground. The average increase has been about 100%, although still better results are sometimes obtained—as, for instance, last year, when a bunch of twenty ewes with thirty-eight lambs was shown by Mr. J. Green, of Savary Island. Stock sheep cost \$4.50 to \$5.00 each, landed on the islands. Wool sells for about 12c. per lb. Spring lamb retails in Vancouver at 25c. per lb. The fact that the demand here for mutton largely exceeds the supply is shown by the fact that frozen carcasses of sheep are being received in Vancouver now from Prince Edward Island, notwithstanding the heavy expenses for transport by rail, etc. As will be seen from the above statements, sheep raising on the islands here is only in its infancy, but the experiment tried on a considerable scale on two of these islands has given highly satisfactory results. The islands offer the additional advantages for sheep raising that no fencing is required, herding is unnecessary, and there are no wolves or coyotes to molest the stock. The Union Steamship Co. and the Northern Shipping Co. offer great facilities for passage and transport at cheap rates.

Mr. J. M. Mackinnon, of Mackinnon, Macfarlane & Co., Vancouver, B. C., who is a practical sheep farmer, having owned and worked a large sheep ranch in Oregon, U. S. A., vouches for the correctness of the above statements, and will willingly give information and assistance to any one interested in this matter.

Mr. M. A. McLean, J. P., ex-mayor of Vancouver, B. C., has just received his commission from the Dominion Government to visit the states of Oregon and Washington, and ascertain the welfare and contentment of the settlers. He will also enquire into their future prospects, and gather statistical information concerning wages, the price of land, and various other matters. He will bring before the notice of the settlers the advantages and future prospects of British Columbia, as well as Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and show how much better these provinces are than many others.

In connection with the above, there is a splendid opportunity for the Provincial Government of British Columbia to take action by offering lands, opening up roads, and showing the special advantages they can offer settlers.

## 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.]