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## SWINE DEPARTMENT

Our readers are invited to ask questions in regard to swine. These questions of the swine swine swine swines are ment. You cred to great the swines of the s Our readers are invited to ask questions in regard to swine. These will be answered in this department. You are also invited to offer helpful suggestions or relate experiences through these columns.

### Notes on Swine Feeding

An unusually large number of oversized hogs are being marketed this spring. These hogs have been held over for an expected advance in price and are now being sold on a falling market. Packers are very particular and such over-sized hogs are being docked 50 cents a cwt. The cost of the feed of the hogs should always be carefully considered when holding them ever. Holding for higher prices is sometimes wise; hogs, however, are harder to hold over profitably than any other line of live stock.

The heavier the hog the more expensive are the gains secured. After the 200 lb. mark is passed, the extra the 200 lb. mark is passed, the extra weight put on will hardly pay for the feed consumed. Experiments carried on at many experimental stations show that the average number of pounds of grain required for 100 lbs. of gain are as follows: For pigs weighing 15 to 50 lbs., 293 lbs. of grain: for the pigs weighing 50 to 100 lbs., 400 lbs.; 100 to 150 lbs., 437 lbs.; 150 to 200 lbs., 482 lbs.; 200 to 250 lbs., 498 lbs.; and up to 350 lbs., 535 lbs., The advantage of breeding only quickly maturing hogs that are in

CUMIC DEDADTMENT of 150 to 175 lbs. is evident.

The largest percentage gains in weight are made during the first few weeks of the pig's life and later on a steadily declining scale and are made at greater cost. At the Wisconsin Experiment Station it was found that on the average nine will consin Experiment Station it was found that on the average pigs will gain 76 per cent. of their weight the few eds, 59 per cent. the second week of the cent. cn the 10th week. Pigs just per cent. cn the 10th weight were found to gain seven per cent. of their weight gain week, while pigs weighing 350 bas a week, while pigs weighing a so based on the second second

The stage in the fattening process also has an influence on the economy of feeding.

Professor Henry at the Wisconsin Experiment Station car-Wisconsin Expuriment Station carried on trials with shewed that during the first four-edges of the fattering period 100 lbs. of gain were secured with 418 lbs. of gain were secured with 418 lbs. with the first four-edges with the first period four weeks with 460 lbs. 4th present prices of meal and pork the gains secured during the third period would yield no profit to the feeder. In succeeding weeks they would be carried at a less; hence the senselessness of carrying logs over for long periods for a given by the senselessness of carrying logs over for long periods for a ing hogs over for long periods for a small advance in price.

#### A Farmer Opposes Reciprocity (Concluded from page 11)

markets as Toronto and Buffalo, which are similarly located, and then compare only hogs of similar quality. Our readers should remember that hogs of the type of almost all those marketed in the States could not be sold in Canada at all. Quotations for marketed in the States could not be sold in Canada at all. Quotations for bacon hogs (Yorkers) in Buffalo now are \$6.75 to \$6.85, and on the Tor-onto market \$6.15 to \$6.50. And this onto market \$6.10 to \$6.00. And this will be found to be an average comparison of prices the year round. Cattle on the Buffalo market are now cents higher than at Toronto.

65 cents higher than at Toronto. Our fruit men, who at first saw ruin in the agreement, have now changed their views, and such a prominent fruit man as Rott. Thompsen of St. Catharines, has declared for the agreement. The growers have already sold their fruit on contract for the coming servers in the contract for the coming servers in the contract for the coming servers in the contract for the coming servers at higher the coming servers at the contract for the coming season at higher prices than ever before. The price of fruit lands also, far from declin-ing, has actually shown an increase ing, has actually shown an increase this spring. With prospects of 50 cents a barrel more on every barrel of apples they have to sell, the apple men are a unit in their support of the agreement.

#### HOW IT AFFECTS HORSES

HOW IT APPENTS HORBER
For horsos of the cheaper grades
our market in the west may be injured. On the high quality draft
horses, however, and these are the
horses however, and these are the
control with the control of the control
and the cont tically equal. As it is the farmer in the west is placed at a decided disadvantage in purchasing horses for the advantage of the eastern farmer and mere still for the advantage of the horse dealer. Do we farmers of Ontario wish to lay such a burden on the shoulders of our brother farmars in the west for a small advance.

on the shouncers of our orother far-mers in the west for a small advan-tage to ourselves? We think not. The recent shipments of eggs into Canada from the United States were Canada from the United States were due to an abnormal supply of cold storage stock being dumped on the market. Such a thing may not occur again for years. Already United States shipments into Canada have

price of wheat. Both Canadian and United States millers have admitted that the farmer will get better prices for his wheat when both Canadian that the farmer will get better prices for his wheat when both Canadian and United States must be for his trade of the state of the sta

apolis quotations with those of Winninger. They will prove illuminating We are mystified by Mr. Birdsell's We are mystined by Mr. Diresen references to the ruinous effect tha the agreement will have on our manu the agreement will have on our manu-facturing interests. The agreement deals almost exclusively with natural produce. The reductions on fara implements are so slight as te make practically no difference. If a pro-tective tariff of 15 per cent. cannot expect our agricultural implement manufacturers alive there is surely manufacturers alive there is surely mismanagement somewhere. If such mismanagement somewhere. If such mismanagement somewhere is the case they are costing us more is the case they are costing us more is the case they are costing us more mammanagement somewhere. It such is the case they are costing us more than they are worth. But so far none of them have expressed their intention of leaving the country or even of reducing the size of their plants. TRUSTS!

And the trusts! The farmers of

And the trusts! The farmers of Western Canada and the swine raisers of the east are in the hands of commines just as powerful in proportion to population and just as merciles as the trusts of the United States. If the early trust is so much to be feared, how is it that American farmers get higher prices for their live stock than we do; or that hog raisers get better prices for pork? The larger the territory over which trusts must open the more ineffective do their efforts to reduce prices to the producers become.

There is little reason to fear that the proposed arrangement will in-jure the British Preference. The farmers at Ottawa who asked for freer trade with the United States also asked that the British Preferalso asked that the British Preference should be increased from 33½ to 50 per cent., and that we should have free trade within the Empire within the next 10 years. Was the country of the Changley Manufacture of the Changley of the Changle the stand of the Canadian Manufacthe canadian Manufac-turers' Association, which does not want freer trade within the Empire to any extent that will impair their present advantage in the Canadian markets.

WE SHOULD STAND TOGETHER
People who allow themselves to be
misled by the waving of the old flag
and the shout of Imperial connections should pause to consider the company they find themselves in. As company they find themselves in. As previously stated, every large farmers' organization in Canada that has voted on this question has pronounced practically unanimously in favor of freer trade. Opposed to them are the protected interests. It is unfortunate that the old pelicy off dividing favor on machines of the procession machines and the procession machines are processed to the procession machines and the procession machines are processed to the procession machines and the procession machines are processed to the procession machines and the procession machines are processed to the procession machines are processed to the procession machines and the procession machines are processed to the processed to the procession machines are processed to the proc dividing farmers on questions on which they should be united, is still being attempted, and apparently with some degree of success. In this quessome degree of success. In this ques-tion of freer trade, however, we be-lieve that our farmers are more united than they have ever been be-

thirted than they have ever been be-fore on any one subject.

We would advise farmers who are opposing freer trade and who are opposing their views through politicotaining their views through political channels to write for a copy of "The Siege of Ottawa," a 72-page booklet giving in full the arguments of the farmers who went to Ottawa last December. It is only fair to their brother farmers that they should do this Covies that storage stock being dumped on the market. Such a thing may not occur again for years. Already United States shipments into Canada have ceased, and eggs in Buffalo are now as high as they are in Trontot, and are likely to remain so.

There can be no two opiniens as to the effect of recipricity on the office of the control of the contro

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