

States. The latest success of the Galloways is at the United States Government Farm, in Alaska, where, after a trial of several breeds, the Galloways have been selected as the best fitted for that northern post, and they are now using them for dairy purposes, as well as for beef animals.

Galloways are all hornless, or polled. So marked is this polled character that the produce of a pure-bred Galloway bull with any breed of horned cows should give polled calves. No other breed of polled cattle will equal the Galloway in this respect. Galloway cows crossed with a white Shorthorn bull produce the celebrated British "blue-grades," the most famous feeding animal in that land. From this cross, all animals are fed for the butcher. All improvement of the breed has come from within, by careful selection, and in recent years the advance in quality has been marked. Attempts at improving by crossing with other breeds, which have been often tried, have all failed. In the Canadian West, Galloways have been used for crossing native cattle, grades and others, with marked success. The size has been quoted against them, as they look much smaller than the Shorthorn. They weigh much heavier than they look, and are always a first-class butcher's beast when fitted and fat. The late Mr. Andrews, of the Crane Lake Ranching Company, reported that the steers from his Galloways weighed more in Winnipeg than those from his Shorthorn bulls. This he ascribed to their better rustling qualities. The Galloways, he said, were always first out in the cold winter days, and the last to return to the bedding-ground. They are much the hardiest of all the beef breeds, and should be splendidly adapted for our extreme northern pastures in the great West.

\$86.94 Profit from Two Litters.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In compliance with your request of last spring, I have kept a careful account of the cost of feeding two litters of pigs, numbering 17 in all. The two litters came a month apart, but were pastured together, fed out of the same bin, and, to a certain extent, mixed at the trough, too, though, as far as possible, they were parted while feeding. All were sold the same day. The first litter, numbering 10, were weaned May 25th; the second, numbering eight, June 25th. One of these died a month later, apparently of lockjaw, probably induced by castration. Following is the account of feed:

May 25—200 lbs. shorts, at \$1.40.....	\$ 2.80
June—178 lbs. shorts, at \$1.40.....	2.50
80 lbs. barley chop, at \$1.60.....	1.27
1,636 lbs. skim milk	
July—800 lbs. shorts	11.50
150 lbs. barley chop, at \$1.40.....	2.10
30 wheat sheaves	1.50
2,150 lbs. skim milk	
Aug.—910 lbs. barley chop, at \$1.25.....	11.35
1,700 lbs. skim milk	
Sept.—1,420 lbs. barley chop, at \$1.25....	17.75
One-seventh acre peas	2.00
One-seventh acre of mangels.....	3.00
Three-quarters acre rape	3.00
1,100 lbs. skim milk	
Oct.—1,275 lbs. mixed-grain chop, at \$1.10	14.03
2,580 lbs. heavy chop, at \$1.20.....	30.96
5 bushels mangels	30
70 sheaves green corn	1.75
1,214 lbs. skim milk	
One acre lucerne (alfalfa) pasture (first	
crop cut for hay)	6.00
Total amount of skim milk, 7,800 lbs., at	
20 cents per cwt.	15.60
Total cost of feed	\$127.41
18 young pigs, at \$2.50 each	45.00
	\$172.41
Nov. 4—9 pigs, weight 1,910 lbs., at	
\$7.50 per cwt.	\$143.25
7 pigs, weight 1,335 lbs., at \$7.50.....	100.10
1 pig retained for breeding	16.00
	\$259.35
Less cost	172.41
Profit	\$ 86.94

The day that these pigs were sold, the larger litter was exactly seven months old, and the smaller litter exactly six months, the average weights being 212 lbs., and nearly 191 lbs., respectively. This is somewhat better for the younger litter, showing better gains, which one would hardly expect under the circumstances. I account for this by the fact that up to August 11th I was buying feed at a very high price, and we were just a little too economical with it, and did not increase the allowance of chop to the older pigs quite as fast as it should have been increased. We threshed barley August 10th; this I have charged for at the price I could have sold it at then. The end of September we threshed all out. The mixed chop is as grown, being barley, oats and peas, sown in

proportion of 2-2-1, but the peas are never so plentiful in the crop as in the seed. The heavy chop was the same, with addition of one-half bush. of peas to 1½ bushels of the mixture.

The pasturage was just about ideal. Up to the end of July they had the run of a small grass lot, fenced off one side of orchard. They were then let onto an acre of second-crop alfalfa; this would probably have cut about one ton of hay, and I have charged for that. In September the alfalfa began to get woody and dry (we got no third crop this year on account of the drouth), so I let them into the orchard. This was sown to rape in July for cover crop, and was good. There was a strip of mangels on one side, where the trees are small; these they ate first. They only consumed about half the rape, leaving quite sufficient for the purpose for which it was sown. The last two or three weeks they were confined to their pens, and this was when the green corn and mangels were fed. The one-seventh acre of peas was a piece sown for the cows, and not used; the peas were



Lincoln Lambs.

First and breed cup, and champion pen of Longwools, any breed, Smithfield, 1909. Exhibited by S. E. Dean & Sons.

cut and thrown over fence to pigs as long as they lasted. The only thing the pigs ate that is not charged are the fallen apples, of which they no doubt got a considerable quantity; but as there was considerable rape left, it will offset the apples. Although these pigs show a very handsome profit, still I am disappointed, in that they cost more than I expected to raise. This pork cost exactly 5 cents per pound, all counted. Of course, there was a profit on the young pigs; in this case, they would not stand at more than \$1.15 each when weaned, but the litters might have been much smaller, and the cost would have totalled very nearly the same; moreover, they could not have been bought for any less, if they could have been bought at all. Compared with three pigs I fed last winter in the stable, they are away behind, as these cost me just 4½ cents, weighing 210 lbs. each at six months old. They were fed skim milk and chop right through. No doubt, a small lot will beat a large one, under the same circumstances, but it looks as though skim milk would beat pasture. The amount of milk fed per head to the three hogs was just about three times what was fed to the large lot.

ALFRED HUTCHINSON,

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Oxford Girl 21686.

Berkshire sow at 11 months. Property of Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre, Ont. Sire British Duke (imp.).

Reminiscences of Sittyton.

In an interesting series of recollections of Amos Cruickshank, the great Scottish Shorthorn breeder, Thomas F. Jamieson, LL.D., in the Live-stock Journal Almanac for 1910, says in part:

He was, in many respects, a very unusual character. Being a bachelor, and living much alone during a lengthened life, he contracted a very silent and reticent demeanour, which was no doubt intensified by his belonging to the Quaker community. The Society of Friends, followers of George Fox, are a most estimable body of men. Amos Cruickshank's father was tenant of Wardhead, a farm of no great size, on the lands of Kinnuck, a few miles from the Town of Inverurie, in Aberdeenshire. His mother's name was Sarah Wigham; and her brother, Amos Wigham, occupied the neighboring farm of Alton of Kinnuck. As there was a pretty large family at Wardhead, the strictest economy no doubt had to be observed, and Amos Cruickshank worked a pair of horses on his uncle's farm some time before he went to Sittyton.

The two brothers, Amos and Anthony, were, in many respects, a great contrast to one another, but agreed in having a decided taste for farming and live stock.

Amos, the elder of the two, was painfully silent and reserved, whereas Anthony was bright, and always ready to converse, full of enterprise and speculation. In fact, it was he, I believe, who supplied the capital to start the Shorthorn enterprise, and the steam to keep it going. Compared with him, Amos seemed a dull man, but there was more beneath that silent demeanor than most people would have surmised. He was a soul that would have delighted the heart of

George Fox, being a man of deep piety and earnest feelings. In that modest parlor at Sittyton, where he usually sat, there were no gaudy ornaments, but behind his chair there hung an engraving of the garden of Gethsemane and the Mount of Olives, which showed where his hopes rested.

The kindly nature of the man was manifest, among other things, by his pleasant smile, and the love he had for his pigeons. These latter almost took possession of some of the byres where the Shorthorns were kept, but Amos wouldn't allow them to be driven out. Nevertheless, I don't think it is good for a man to dwell so long and so much alone as he did, for it must tend to blight the affections. It is a noticeable fact, however, that most of our great cattle-breeders have been either unmarried or without family, which shows that the condition has its advantages.

The steadfast character of Amos Cruickshank was evinced by the way in which he refused to follow the fashion when everyone else was running after the Bates blood or that of the Booths. When the Kirklevington herd was sold off, Anthony and his sons were vexed that Amos would have nothing to do with the famous Duchesses, but stuck doggedly to his own Champion of England blood instead. Being hopeless of converting him, they resolved to establish a stock of fashionable