

MARCH 11, 1909

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Simple Pigpen Plan.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

families. Princess herself was got by Favourite, and her dam, also. Elvira, again, was by Phenomenon 491, who was a son of Favourite. It will thus be seen to what an extent the early Shorthorns were saturated with the blood of Favourite, for he, along with Comet and Princess, may truly be said to have been the source from whence have come all the finest early specimens of the breed. I may also mention Robert Colting's excellent bull Wellington 679, who was got by Comet; Bates' Belvidere 1706, of the Princess blood, which did so much to improve the Duchesses; and Duke of Northumberland 1940, which Bates thought to be the finest bull he ever bred. Now, the color of both Belvidere and the Duke was of the true Favourite pattern, and so was that of Cleveland Lad and others I am about to mention, viz.: The Marquis of Exeter's Emperor, Belleville, the Baron of Ravensworth, Sir Thomas Fairfax, Buchanan Hero, Satellite 1420, Towneley's Frederick 1149, and Master Butterfly; also Culshaw's favorite cow, Barmpton Rose, Earl Brownlow's Victory, Wilkinson's Will Honeycomb, also his Queen's Roan and Lancaster Comet 11663 (whose blood has regenerated the modern Shorthorns), likewise his finest cow, Queen of Trumps, Arbutnot's long-lived Anthony 1640, etc.

Then, to come later down, we have the Booth bulls, Crown Prince 10087, and Commander-in-Chief 21451, likewise their most famous cows, Bracelet, Bridesmaid, Queen of the May, Vivandiere and Lady Fragrant; Wiley's bull, Van Hunk, Barclay of Ury's best cow Lady Sarah, and her dam, Mason's Portia; also the principal Ury bulls, Mahomed 6170, and The Pacha 7612. At Sittytton, the most important animals and most successful breeders were of this roan color, viz.: Fairfax Royal and Forth, who were the two finest-looking; Lancaster Comet 11663, Champion of England 17526, Roan Gauntlet 35284, Grand Monarque 21867, Scotland's Pride 25100, Pride of the Isles 35072, and Prince Alfred 27107, who were the best getters; also the remarkable breeding matron, Princess Royal (dam of Roan Gauntlet), and the beautiful cow, Violet's Forth, which went to America.

In the old Uppermill herd, I need only mention Marr's finest animal, Heir of Englishman 24122, and the beautiful Seraphina cows from whom he sprang, also his bull, Cherub 4th 33359, of the same blood. I must also not omit to mention the celebrated Bates bull, Duke of Connaught 33604, sold at Dunmore for 4,500 gs. He, too, was of this light-roan color, as may be seen by his portrait in Mr. Sinclair's book, at page 338; and Sir Arthur Ingram 32490. To come down to still later times, I may mention the Sittytton-bred bulls, Clear the Way 47604, Cayhurst 47560, Field Marshal 47870, Scottish Archer 59893, Wanderer 60138, and Roan Robin 57992—all splendid animals, and sires of renown. Also Mr. Duthie's many specimens, such as Mario 51713, Star of the Morning 58189, and Pride of Collynie 75248. This last-mentioned, beautiful animal is just of the real Favourite pattern to a T. (see the portrait in Sinclair's book, page 448). Then we have other such notables as the King's Royal Duke 75509, New Year's Gift 57796, Mr. Willis's Count Victor 66877, Bapton Diamond 78289, Bapton Favourite 76080, and Bapton Champion. The Newton bulls, Cornerstone 68406, Pride of Morning 64546, and Fascinator 88569, the last mentioned bred at Jackston, as were also Choice Goods 76350, and Royal Emblem 82154, of the same roan tint, and so was Sir J. Gilmour's great beast, Royal Archer 82127.

But, not to weary the reader longer with a string of names, I shall conclude with two of the most recent notables, namely, Linksfield Champion 86401, and Chiddingstone Malcolm, both of them still repeating the light-roan pattern of Favourite, with the red about the side of the head, neck and shoulder.

This constant reproduction of the peculiar roan color of Comet and Favorite in our best Shorthorns seems to me an interesting fact, and one of some importance in regard to the action of heredity. Those I have mentioned are merely a selection from a multitude of similar specimens. Such a predominance of this particular color in our finest animals should surely make breeders pause in their hankering after red, and, I hope, may even induce our foreign customers to reflect, and to see that they are on the wrong track in so persistently running after that color.—[T. F. Jamieson, in English Live-stock Journal.]

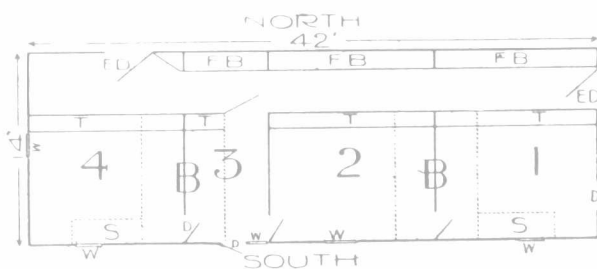
Charred Corn for Crippled Pigs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of February 25th, G. D. S. asks for remedy for crippled pigs. I think, if he would take ear-corn and burn it in the stove until it is well charred, and feed the pigs this for a few days, he would find it beneficial. I have tried it a good many times, and never knew it to fail to bring them on their feet again inside of a week. Stormont Co., Ont. R. H. RAYMOND.

I have noticed your request in "The Farmer's Advocate" for plans for pigpens, and I am sending you a plan of my pen, which was built in 1900. The pen is 42 feet long by 14 feet wide, and 9 feet to eaves. It is built on a stone wall, and the floor and troughs are made of cement. There are four pens. Numbers 1, 2 and 4 are each 12 feet by 9 feet, and number 3 is 6 feet by 9 feet. There are doors between each pair of pens, and also a window on the south side, large enough to let in plenty of light; also used to clean out pens. Numbers 1 and 4 have each a second window. Pens number 1 and 3 have doors going into yard, and the doors are high enough up to admit of loading into a wagon from them. There are two sleeping berths, marked B, in dotted lines. These are 3 feet above the floor level, and are built on the partition dividing the pens, and extend three feet over each pen, and a slide (S) six feet long and 20 inches wide, with slats across, is used for the pigs to go up.

The berth between pens 1 and 2 may be used from either pen when convenient, by simply closing the door at top of slide S, and carrying slide



Mr. Jackson's Pigpen Plan.

around into the other pen, and hooking it on and opening door on that side. This arrangement of berths gives all the floor room for use of hogs, and allows the trough to go the full length of the pen, except where the door from feed alley goes into pen 3. The feed alley is 5 feet wide and has two doors for entrance. A feed box (F B) 30 feet long and 18 inches wide, with partitions, runs along feed alley on side next to wall. The floor has a slant away from the troughs, enough to carry all the drip away, and the sill at the back side is 4½ inches above the

A Profitable Lot of Pigs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In compliance with your invitation to those having kept hog-feeding accounts to favor your paper with them, I submit the following:

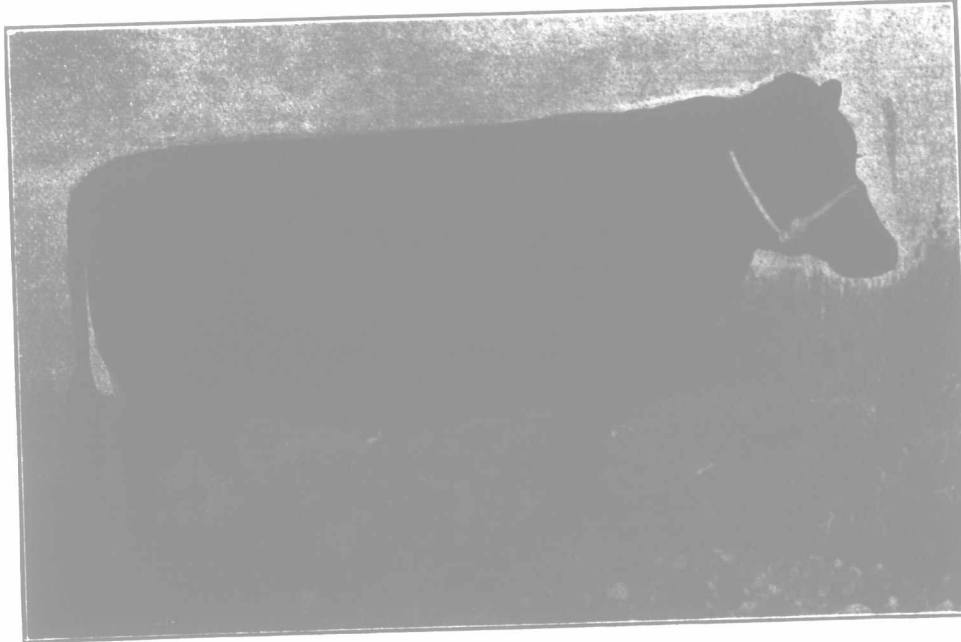
Nov. 15th, seven Yorkshire pigs 6 weeks old, \$1.75	\$12.25	
Nov. 15th, 1,110 lbs. middlings, \$22.00 per ton	12.21	
Jan. 9th, 360 lbs. middlings, \$22.00 per ton	3.96	
Jan. 9th, 500 lbs. corn, 68 cents per bushel	6.07	
Jan. 9th, chopping 500 lbs. corn, 6 cents per cwt.	30	
February 23rd, sold 766 lbs. pork, at \$8.50		\$65.11
Profit	30.32	
		\$65.11 \$65.11

Regarding these accounts, I might say no account has been taken of skim milk fed. As we were feeding quite a number of calves at the time, these pigs did not get more than one-half of their drink of skim milk. They were farrowed on October 1st, and when three weeks old they were feeding in a separate trough, set where the sow could not get to it, and when they were ready to wean they were ready to go right on and feed, and I do not think they ever lost a day. The pen was cleaned and bedded regularly, as I think a pig, to do its best, should be kept dry and clean. They also had a yard to run in when it was not stormy. The price of these pigs at six weeks old was taken from what pigs were selling for at that time. Of course, these pigs may be considered too light to be slaughtered, but I am of the opinion that the first one hundred pounds is put on more cheaply than any increase after that. I think that, with an allowance of roots, the cost of feeding could be still further reduced. I do not think you can impress too strongly on the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" the importance of keeping separate farm accounts. Then a person has the satisfaction of knowing which branches of farming are paying him best. Welland Co., Ont. THOMAS MCCREDIE.

Sheep Quarantine Regulations.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your editorial of the 18th of February, regarding that injurious-to-trade restriction imposed by the United States Government, there is room for the uninformed reader to suppose that the sheep-breeders as a whole body were in sympathy with the petition you criticized. Kindly permit me to let your readers know that such was not the case. In fact, it would be scarcely possible for the swine-breeders to more strongly condemn the said petition than many of the sheep-breeders did. The latter body do want the restrictions removed, if it can be done by fair means. But they do not want it badly enough to ask for the removal of a safeguard placed for protection of one of our most valuable



Elm Park Beauty 3rd —1627—, 94697.

Aberdeen-Angus heifer. Grand champion Angus female, Toronto, 1907, and Edmonton, Dominion Exhibition, Calgary, Brandon and Toronto, 1908. Bred and owned by James Bowman, Guelph, Ont.

live-stock industries, in order that our own interests should be advanced at the expense of the other. We know of some who had a copy of the petition sent them for obtaining signatures. Before reading it, the quickly-passing opportunity to obtain a couple of names one evening was seized. Later the document (when read in full) was returned to the sender, and clear-cut language, in full condemnation, was forwarded therewith.

On meeting one another in Toronto, before gathering at the annual meeting and discussing the situation, not half a dozen voices could be heard in approval of the ill-fated document. And the fact of its never being presented to the meeting, and only a passing reference being made to it during the two long sessions, should have been a clear indication to "The Farmer's Advocate" of how the wind blew.

It is a question of honorable citizenship which is at stake; and when it comes to that, the sheep-breeders have no reason, as a body, to lower their heads in shame. We can, with pride,

Best of the Four.

My husband has been taking your paper and three others, but, owing to extra expense in our family, we felt duty-bound to drop all but one, and, having duly considered the matter, we decided on continuing to take "The Farmer's Advocate" and give up the other three papers. Therefore, you may form some idea of how highly we value each number of your paper. MRS. S. T. DOWSON.