

OXFORDS for SALE

I have for immediate sale a number of high-class-bred Ewes, different ages; also some Ewe Lambs and Shearling Rams. These will be sold at reason-

H.S. CURRIE, Willow Ridge Farm CASTOR, ALBERTA.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

Herd Headed by the Two Great Bulls:—

"OAK BLUFF HERO," by Imp. "Oakland Star," and "WILLOW RIDGE MARQUIS," by Imp. "Gainford Marquia."

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Farm ton miles south-west Calgary, on Priddis' trail. Stock shipped from Calgary, C.P.R., C.N.R., or G.T.P.

NORMAN HARRISON

Priddis, Alta.



Willow Springs Ranch

Canada's Premier Hereford Herd

700 Head of Pure-breds, headed by "Gay Lad 16th," "Gay Led 40th," "Fairfax Perfection." and other noted herd

Special Offering A number of one and two year-old Bulls and Heifers. Come and look them over. Prices Reasonable.

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JOHN BLISS, Hardsman. Ranch at Crossfield, Alta.

40 Head SHORTHORNS for Sale

We have for immediate sale 40 Head of Choice Registered Shorthorns—young cows and heifers, bred to good bulls, and all in splendid condition—mostly due to calve in March. Heason for sale, disposed of my present ranch, moving to new location with less range.

Will be sold in numbers to suit purchaser. Priced right.

W. C. RICHARD, Airdrie, Alta.

PERCHERONS 100

Herd headed by the Champion "LORD NELSON," 118170. Mares and Young Stalls always for sale, many of show-yard calibre. Shorthorns too.

A. H. WHITE, BOTTINEAU, N. Dak., or KRAMER, N. Dak.

VANSTONE & ROGERS

VANSTONE & ROGERS -NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.

J. W. DURNO, Livestock Auctioneer

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Pourteen head of Aberdeen-Angus of the choicest breeding, comprising Cows, Calves, Heifers, and Stock Bull. Write for further par-ticulars or come and see this stock for yourself.



Grandview Farm



Bradwardine, Man.

pounds. Though the percentage of pigs raised fell to 76.92 per cent. it would be considered one of the most successful lots in the experiment when the number farrowed is considered: the two sows raising ten pigs each. The grain requirement of 1.068 pounds per cwt. per day shows that old sows require less feed in proportion to weight.than gilts, though the average gain per sow was less. This ration proved quite economical and insures excellent results.

That barley should be properly supplemented by a protein rich feed was clearly shown by results obtained from Lots 3, 5 and 11. In the former two lots a ration of straight barley was fed, while in the latter, the barley was supplemented by ten per cent. meat meal tankage. In Lot 3 the barley was fed under the very best conditions possible—it was crushed and scalded for the morning feed, scattered on the ground whole in the afternoon to insure exercise, and the amount limited so that the sows were always kept a trifle

Lot 5 was due entirely to a lighter feet ing of barley, or to the mineral mane provided in the form of coal, or to both, we cannot definitely state. In sults obtained in lots fed frozen when sults obtained in jots fed frozen was under identical conditions, seem to dicate that the heavy feeding is su ially dangerous. It is evident that he ley alone, even when fed under very best of conditions, should avoided as a ration for pregnant to he if properly appelemented were avoided as a ration for pregnant new, but if properly supplemented with a protein rich feed, such as meat ment tankage, it can be fed not only make but successfully.

To answer definitely the question as to whether frozen wheat contained on to whether frozen wheat contained on tain poisonous properties which made it responsible for the large number of hairless pigs following seasons of each frosts, three lots were devoted to the part of the work. Lot 4 was far straight frozen wheat under the very best of conditions: erushed and fed as a warm slop in the morning, scattered whole on the ground for the evening



Upper Dinstration—Sow Fed Rarley pine Ten Per cent. Meat-meal-Zankage. Lower Dinstration—Result of adding Ten Per Cent. Meat-meal Tankage to From Wheat Ration.

Note thrifty condition of Sow an hungry. They were given constant access to water, coal and salt. Lot 4 was allowed just about what they would clean up of straight, whole barley without preparation. Furthermore, coal was withheld from this group of sows. Lot 11 was fed under exactly the same conditions as Lot 3 with the exception that ten per cent. meat meal tankage was added. This tankage was fed with the barley slop in the morning and in the afternoon fed separately in a little warm water. Results are striking. Sows in Lot 3 made an average gain in 111 days of 82.83 pounds; in Lot 5, 70.33 pounds; and in Lot 11, the remarkably high gain of 105.66 pounds. A point worthy of note in this connection is that the gain in weight in Lot 3 was to a large extent due to fat rather than body growth, while the sows in the latter lot developed strong, rugged frames along with reasonable condition. These gains were made on an average daily grain consumption per 100 pounds live weight of 1.461 pounds in Lot 3, 1.788 pounds in Lot 3 farrowed 27 pigs, weighing at birth an average of 2.37 pounds and raised 23 or 85.18 per cent. These litters were uneven and a trifle undersized, showing that sufficient protein was lacking to properly develop strong, vigorous pigs? Lot 5 farrowed 28 pigs and raised but 16 or 57.14 per cent., average birth weight being 1.723 pounds. In this lot two pigs were born totally hairless, five with scanty covering, while others were decidedly lacking in vitality. The hairless condition of these pigs, low average birth weight, and unthrifty condition of the sows, gives every evidence that whole barley is unsuffed to the proper nourishment of either the young growing sow or her unborn litter. The barley tankage Lot 11 farrowed 23 strong, vigorous pigs, weighing the high average of 2.587 pounds, and raised the entire number or 100 per cent. This proved to be the highest percentage of pigs raised of any lot in the experiment. These figures are all worth a little consideration. Whether the advantage of Lot 3 o

meal, and in addition, salt, coal and water were available at all times. The three sows in this lot made an average gain of 81.66 pounds, but their coal was harsh and wirey, showing that the feed was lacking in certain constituents for proper nourishment. Of the the feed was lacking in certain consti-uents for proper nourishment. Of the 29 pigs farrowed, but 14 were raised, or 48.27 per cent. Their average birth weight was 2.086 pounds. These pip-lacked vitality; one was practically hairless and several others were scantily clothed.

latifess and several others were scanny clothed.

Lot 6 was fed whole frozen whest, without preparation and without the addition of mineral matter in the ferm of coal. The amount fled was regulated entirely by the appetite of the sows, they were allowed just what they could clean up handily. These gilts made the lowest average gain of any in the speriment, with but 58.66 pounds to their credit. They lacked thrift throughout pregnancy and farrowed a large number of hairless pigs, one litter being entirely hairless. Of the 30 pigs farrowed, with the low average birth weight of 1.7% pounds but 15 were raised, or 50 per cent.

Lot 10 was fed frozen wheat under the same conditions as Lot 4, with the

Lot 10 was fed frozen wheat under the same conditions as Lot 4, with the additions of ten per cent. meat meat tankage. These gilts made an average gain of 87.33 pounds and were sleek and thrifty at all times. Twenty-two pigs were farrowed, averaging 25 pounds at birth, and 21 or 95.45 per cent. were raised. All pigs were strong and active and gave every evidence of sufficient pre-natal nourishment.

The grain requirement per 100 pounds live weight throughout the experiment was 1.508 pounds for Lot 4, 1.86 pounds for Lot 6, and 1.866 pounds for Lot 10. With weak hairless pigs in both Lots 4 and 6 it seems that the difficulty is due more to a lack of proper constituents in the frozen wheat itself, than to the lack of added miseral matter in the form of coal. At any rate hairless pigs appeared in Lot where the frozen wheat was fed under the best of conditions, the amount listed, and the sows given free access.

November (

to coal. Results frazen wheat do properties results if fed as a are to be expedediciency in professional tankage, f with every assects.

Lot 9 was fed the ground for ing feeds and real, salt and v a rather low bounds and thrifty appears tankage, and I



the gain in growth rather large and stree of 2.56 poundarrowed, 21 v In this case hundred poun the period wa more feed we and larger gr feed had beer in a warm ale animals, of animals, Oats prove to for pregnant a large part so well adapt

uted hairless sufficient exc es follow the sows sper time in the protection. T frame house 4 ft. x 14 ft. fed the sam fed the sam same amoun with the ex-feed of oats form of slop eral hog me the experim results from very little excessively excessively age gains pounds per all, 26 pig weight of in this lot, raised. All normal in e borne in me borne in me come excess tend to cru young, whi test and h from this confined in subject to the important control of the important cont The important humps and we insist or all breedin however, le lack of en hairlessnes

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