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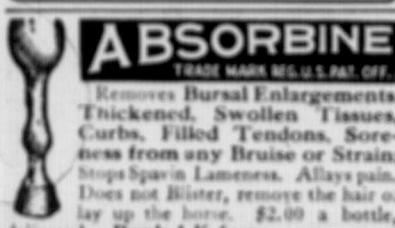
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If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

paid me well. This arrangement has enabled me to keep an extra man to help with the hay, harvest and the fall work in general. I advise all that are dissatisfied with stool threshing to stack their grain another year, and am convinced that there is money saved by doing so.

R.F.B., Man.

THE SECRET OF HEALTHY WINTER PIGS

(Special Mention)

When the litter of pigs come along in April or May and the young pigs have ample green food and exercise, we hear of very few farmers complaining of pigs with rheumatism, the great bane of the winter hog feeder. Many farms have been driven from winter hog raising by the problem of how to keep the young stock growing and thrifty. While being far from encouraging, nothing on the farm is more unprofitable than a stunted hog—a dead one is far preferable if grain is over twenty-five cents per bushel. I have had stunted and crippled pigs, but I am confident that I will not have the trouble again. The secret of keeping fall pigs healthy is to duplicate summer conditions as near as possible. I will give my way of handling a litter of pigs coming in November, planning to have them weigh 180 to 200 pounds in May, when pork is generally high. I like to have pigs eating from the trough in three weeks, feeding oat chaff and shorts or ground wheat mixed with skim milk. The troughs must be kept clean. Scalding out occasionally is beneficial, and the main point is to always feed less than the pig will eat. A really hungry pig is always rustling for something to eat and will seldom get indigestion or rheumatism. If the pen is not large, I get the pigs out for exercise, however cold the weather. In the early stage of rheumatism I believe that half a mile walk each day for a week will cure any case in a full grown pig. The habit of pigs of all lying together on heated manure is conducive to rheumatism. To hinder this condition, either pen on an earth floor with no straw where they will make a healthy bed of dry earth or give the pigs straw in such quantity that it is too dry to heat. After the pigs are weaned there is no better place for them than a straw stack. It will be noticed that a pig makes its bed on a depth of straw too thick to generate heat of itself from contact with the ground, and that pig will never get rheumatism. My experience shows, either provide these conditions in the pen or let the pigs live in the straw stack. In feeding I use barley sparingly except for the last two months, when I use nothing else. For growing pigs a mixed ration of equal parts oats, wheat screenings and barley is best, and a pail of soft coal, a sod of earth, a few raw potatoes, alfalfa, or clover once a week along with lots of exercise and under-feeding rather than overfeeding is the best prevention of unthrifty pigs in winter. After a pig is four months old there is no danger of rheumatism if healthy up to that time. I then feed all the barley chaff they will eat, and believe that a hungry pig is losing its owner money after it is four months old. Last spring when the hog market was very poor I found by actual test I could purchase barley at 65 cents per bushel to feed to hundred pound hogs, and sell them at 200 pounds at 7 cents alive and net 75 cents per bushel for the barley fed. While the selling price made the profit very low, I believe it would have been much lower but for the healthy condition of the hogs, due to strict attention to their feeding and sleeping conditions during winter.

T. W. W.

WHEAT ON TIMOTHY SOD

In 1915, I learned to grow forty-three bushels of wheat per acre on timothy sod. Altho I have grown timothy hay for the last fifteen years, I am still learning, and I hope some reader will be benefited by my experience. I sow the seed with a grass seeder attached to the drill. I find it better than mixing the seed with the grain, for sowing it with the grain sows it too deep and it will not get thru the ground. After

seeding I harrow and pack the land, which puts the seed down deep enough. I find it best to use barley as a nurse crop, altho wheat and oats do fairly well. Any time from April 1 to June 10 is all right, but the early seeding is best. I find that four pounds per acre is about the right amount to sow. I usually cut the hay between July 10 and 25, take off one crop and break up the land as soon as I can get the hay off. Right here is where so many farmers make a mistake; they don't plow their land until August or September and the result is a light crop of wheat the following year. In the summer of 1914 I plowed all my timothy land in July, disced it in September and again late in the fall. The following spring I floated or leveled it. Then sowed it, harrowed it again just before the wheat came up to destroy weeds, and the result was forty-three bushels per acre in 1915—twenty bushels per acre more than I got on land that had corn on it the year before. You can take off two crops of hay. The second crop is usually as good as the first, but I find it more profitable to grow wheat on the land the second year and grow my hay on land that won't grow a good crop of wheat but will grow a good crop of hay. Do not try to grow hay the third year for the crop will be very light. Timothy will do best on medium-and heavy land. It will not do well on high light land and it will not grow at all in low wet places. H. A. M., Man.

It must be remembered that the 1915 season was an exceptional one, and too much faith cannot be put in the above results. One important point brought out, however, is the value of early plowing and subsequent thorough cultivation.—ED.

SUCCESS WITH CORN

For eleven years I have tried corn growing on a small scale, as I have always heard that as soil grows older it is more likely to produce corn. Until this year I have never really succeeded, altho some years I have come nearer success than in other years; but I have stuck to it because I believe that there is no such cattle feed as a combination of corn and alfalfa, and I have settled the alfalfa question satisfactorily by sticking to the Grimm variety. For some reason it never occurred to me to try Squaw corn. I suppose this was because I have always considered it too insignificant to bother with, but last year I tried Squaw corn, and I struck the thing I have been after. Greatly to my surprise it produced fodder and ears of considerably greater size than I expected. I had always supposed that it was not much larger than pop corn. The season was wet and cold, just the worst possible kind of summer for corn, and yet I got ears from six to eight inches long that not only made good roasting ears but got too hard for good eating before frost. The fodder, the small compared to that grown in regular corn districts, yet produced far more feed to the acre than could be produced by any other fodder crop. I understand that there are parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan where Northwestern Dent has been grown successfully, and of course it is a more desirable corn where it will grow, but one need not despair if he cannot grow Northwestern Dent till he has tried Squaw corn, for it will grow in cool, short summers and produce a very profitable feed crop.

W. F. T., Alta.

WINNIPEG OFFICE OF GRAIN COMMISSION CLOSED

The Winnipeg office, which has been maintained by the Board of Grain Commissioners at 701 Union Trust Building, has been closed. Commissioner W. D. Staples has returned to Fort William, the headquarters of the board. All communications, therefore, in future should be addressed to the secretary of the Board of Grain Commissioners, Fort William.

The addresses of the travelling inspectors are: M. Snow, care of Canadian Government Elevator, Saskatoon, Sask.; A. P. Campbell, care of Canadian Government Elevator, Calgary, Alta.; E. G. Jones, Manitou, Man.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 4:00 P.M. on Tuesday, February 15, 1916, for the supply of "Brooms and Brushes", "Chain", "Coal", "Hardware", "Hose", "Oils and Greases", "Painting", "Paint and Paint Oils", "Manilla Rope", "Wire Rope", and "Steam Pipe, Valves and Fittings", for the requirements of the Departmental Dredging Plant in Manitoba during the fiscal year 1916-1917.

Each tender must be sent in a separate envelope and enclosed: "Tender for Hardware, Manitoba"; "Tender for Chain, Manitoba", etc., etc., as the case may be.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. These forms can be obtained at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of Mr. A. J. Stevens, Acting District Engineer, 702 Notre Dame Investment Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for amount stated in form of tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fails to complete the contract. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, January 21, 1916.
Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department—REGINA.