

- (1) When fed alone, rye is not relished by hogs with the result that gains are comparatively slow.
- (2) When fed as a single grain the grain requirement for 100 pounds of gain is high.
- (3) When fed with oats in proportions of  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , rye makes a satisfactory feed for hogs.
- (4) Rye does not compare favorably with barley when these grains are fed alone, but when mixed with oats in the above proportions the difference is not great.
- (5) A mixture of equal parts of barley, rye and oats proved a satisfactory and economical ration.

### RYE vs. BARLEY FOR FINISHING HOGS

October 30th, 1923, to November 28th and December 12th, 1923.

Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Alberta

	Lot 1 Rye	Lot 2 Rye 2 Oats 1	Lot 3 Rye 1 Oats 1	Lot 4 Rye 1 Oats 2	Lot 5 Barley	Lot 6 Barley 2 Oats 1	Lot 7 Barley 1 Oats 1	Lot 8 Barley 1 Oats 2	Lot 9 Barley 1 Rye 1 Oats 1
No. of pigs in Lot	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
No. of days fed..	43	29	29	43	29	29	29	29	29
Av. initial w'ght	144.62	145.62	151.86	144.29	151.05	148.52	152.62	152.19	149.81
Av. final w'ght..	183.2	184.76	191.38	184.14	190.43	190.14	192.62	186.22	191.28
Av. daily gain....	0.90	1.35	1.36	.93	1.36	1.44	1.38	1.19	1.43
Av. daily feed consumption ....	5.78	6.39	6.35	5.33	5.94	6.58	6.87	7.30	6.59
Feed required for 100 lbs. gain ....	643.91	473.72	466.28	575.27	437.50	458.59	497.86	614.91	460.84

### OPPORTUNITY TO TRY OUT MARQUIS III.

G. H. Cutler, Professor of Field Husbandry,  
University of Alberta.

Some publicity has been given to the fact that a new, superior wheat had been discovered by the Department of Field Husbandry, of the University of Alberta. This wheat has been under trial at the University for four years, and each year during that time it has outyielded common Marquis by several bushels per acre. In addition its milling and baking qualities have proven to be the equal of Marquis. It is longer and stronger in the straw than common Marquis; and, while a day later in maturing, from tests made in parts of Central, Southern and Eastern Alberta, it promises to ripen quite within the required seasonal limits.

This wheat is being multiplied at the University and will be offered to Alberta farmers in the near future. In order, however, that its suitability to local conditions may be determined, it is being offered to members of the Alberta Crop Improvement Association and others interested, in lots of sufficient size to test it in the garden, in comparison with common Marquis. A report of each test will be asked for, in which all points, such as length of straw, strength of straw, number of days required for maturity, and general suitability to local conditions, will be included. With this information available the University will be in a position to determine, with a greater degree of certainty, in what parts of Alberta this new variety is likely to serve best, and can be guided somewhat in the future in making a larger and more extensive distribution.

This new wheat is being offered in ounce lots at the nominal sum of 25c per oz. This carries with it membership also in the Alberta Crop Improvement Association. All those taking advantage of this opportunity will be sent in addition an oz. of the common Marquis to plant under similar conditions for comparison.

Address all communications to the writer.

### IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT IN ALBERTA

By A. S. Dawson, Chief Engineer, Dept. Natural  
Resources, C.P.R., Calgary, Alberta.

From C. P.R. Agricultural and Industrial Bulletin  
of March, 1924.

Agriculture is the basic industry of this country. Agriculture may also be said to be the foundation of industry—the latter including all business, whether manufacturing, merchandizing, railroading, shipping or banking, together with the various trades and professions directly or indirectly necessary to larger enterprises.

The fact is sometimes overlooked that the volume of all business is largely dependent on the volume and value of the products of the land. A large part of all manufactured goods goes to the farming communities either directly, or through the medium of merchandizing and the banking facilities of the adjacent towns. The business done by the transportation companies—both rail and water—consists largely of the agricultural and livestock products from the farms.

Agriculture may also be considered as the trunk