

up of hay, corn silage, and roots, in the proportion of 1, 2 and 3, respectively. The steers used in this experiment were cheap, common cattle, and the gains they made were not large, being approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per steer, per day, for a period of 165 days. The cattle were not well finished when marketed, and dressed a little less than 57 per cent. of their live weight, but the beef from these cattle was much superior to a great deal of the beef we are forced to consume in these days, and, as has been pointed out, it was produced with the use of a very small quantity of material which was fit for human consumption.

One thing is certain, we cannot produce the maximum amount of highly finished beef and, at the same time, produce the maximum amount of cereals for human consumption. It would seem, therefore, the part of wisdom to economize on the use of cereal grains in the feeding of beef cattle, and to utilize to the fullest extent bulky fodders, even though we have to be content with smaller gains in weight and a poorer quality of beef. As previously stated, these are abnormal times, and methods which would have been severely condemned a few years ago may be the very best and safest methods we can follow at the present time. Our great effort must be to get human food from our bulky fodders by converting it into meat, with a minimum reduction of cereals for human consumption.

An objection in the mind of many may be the fact that in the College experiment roots were used very liberally, whereas on many farms roots are not largely grown, owing to the labor involved. This is a perfectly legitimate objection, but, judging from experience, silage can be made to take the place of roots, to a very large extent at least. In addition to this, the hay fed the College steers was mixed timothy and clover, and contained too much timothy to be really satisfactory for cattle feeding. With a good quality of clover hay, or, better still, alfalfa hay, and a liberal allowance of silage, there is every reason to believe that results quite equal to the College results can be obtained. The experiment emphasizes the great importance of clover, alfalfa and silage on the farms of this Province.

BACON PRODUCTION.—At the present time a strong plea is being made for increased bacon production. There are several reasons why hogs are especially important in times like these, and the following may be noted:

(1) Hogs multiply rapidly, and mature quickly, so that they offer the quickest means of increasing the world's supply of meat.

(2) Hogs produce more meat from a given amount of food than any other domestic animal.

(3) Hogs give a greater weight of dressed carcass in comparison to live weight than any other animal.

(4) The carcass of the hog contains more edible meat in proportion to bone than that of any other animal.

(5) Pork and bacon contain a large proportion of edible fat, which is vitally needed in the rations of soldiers.

(6) Bacon is perhaps the most compact form in which meat can be shipped.

It will be seen, therefore, that the hog is bound to play a very important part in rationing our armies and those of our allies.

A point which counts against the hog in the eyes of the farmer is the fact that in order to finish it it must be fed considerable quantities of concentrated feed, and when concentrates are high in price, as they are at present, the farmer is inclined to cut down on his hog production. Everything considered, therefore, it would seem that the present is an opportune time to study carefully the possibilities of reducing the amount of concentrates in the ration of the hog and still provide a fattening ration.