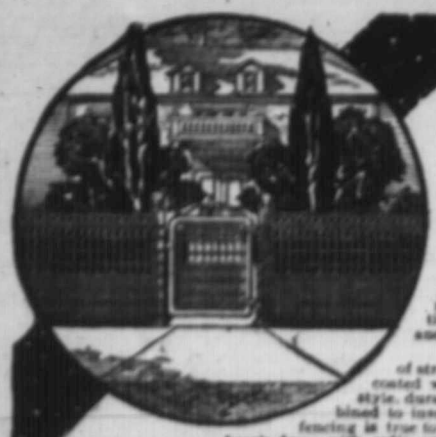

You will say with a feeling of solid satisfaction—
all is now complete.

Peerless Lawn Fencing

is the finish, the last word to beautify, protect and to enhance the value of your property. It safeguards your children, keeps out marauding dogs, animals and destructive chickens, protects the lawn, shrubs and flowers, and prevents trespassing.

Peerless Ornamental Fencing is built of strong, stiff wire, heavily galvanized and coated with zinc enamel to prevent rust. In style, durability, service and every feature combined to insure absolute satisfaction, the Peerless fencing is true to its name. It will not sag and cannot break down with ordinary use.

SEND FOR CATALOG. Shows many beautiful designs of fencing for lawns, parks, schools, cemeteries, conservation, etc. IN USE THROUGHOUT CANADA.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

COMPLETE ITINERARY

Annual Mixed Farming Special Train

Conducted by **Alberta Department of Agriculture,** assisted by **Dominion Department of Agriculture,** the **Canadian Pacific Railway Company** and the **Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company.**

Special Lectures and Demonstrations on all phases of Farm Work. Subjects: Livestock, Field Husbandry, Poultry, Dairying, Game Protection. Special exhibits from Demonstration Farms and Schools of Agriculture, Household Science and Home Nursing. The train will stop for half a day at each of the following places:—

EMPRESS BRANCH, C.P.R.

Empress	Wednesday, June 27	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Pakowki	Wednesday, June 27	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Jenner	Thursday, June 28	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Brooks	Thursday, June 28	2.30 to 6.30 p.m.
Strathmore	Friday, June 29	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Langdon	Friday, June 29	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Shepard	Saturday, June 30	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Calgary	Saturday, June 30	2.00 to 6.00 p.m.

Exhibition Grounds. Also Monday July 2, all day.

LACOMBE BRANCH, C.P.R.

Olds	Tuesday, July 3	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Alix	Tuesday, July 3	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Erskine	Wednesday, July 4	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Stettler	Wednesday, July 4	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Botha	Thursday, July 5	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Gadsby	Thursday, July 5	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Halkirk	Friday, July 6	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Castor	Friday, July 6	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Tind	Saturday, July 7	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Coronation	Saturday, July 7	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Veteran	Monday, July 9	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Loyalist	Monday, July 9	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Consort	Tuesday, July 10	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Wayne	Tuesday, July 10	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Drumheller	Wednesday, July 11	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Compeer	Wednesday, July 11	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.

WETASKIWIN BRANCH, C.P.R.

Provost	Thursday, July 12	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Galahad	Thursday, July 12	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Kitscoty	Friday, July 13	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Lindy	Friday, July 13	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Wainwright	Saturday, July 14	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Edgerton	Saturday, July 14	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Camrose	Monday, July 16	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Leughed	Monday, July 16	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Bittern Lake	Tuesday, July 17	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Millet	Tuesday, July 17	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Strome	Wednesday, July 18	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Duhamel	Wednesday, July 18	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Sedgewick	Thursday, July 19	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Bawlf	Thursday, July 19	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.

Arrive Edmonton 9 o'clock p.m. July 19

DUNVEGAN LINE

High Prairie	Saturday, July 21	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Peace River	Monday, July 23	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Fairview	Tuesday, July 24	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Spirit River	Wednesday, July 25	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Grande Prairie	Thursday, July 26	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.

This **Special Train** will consist of fifteen cars, including three cars of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs to be used for demonstration purposes; other cars will contain exhibits upon which demonstrations and lectures will be given on different phases of Agriculture Work, Livestock and Domestic Science.

Ladies Specially Invited **Everybody Welcome**

Hon. DUNCAN MARSHALL, Minister of Agriculture.
JAMES DOUGALL, Gen. Agric. Agent, C.P.R.
ALEX. GALBRAITH, Supt. Fairs and Institutes.
ALEX CAMPBELL, Traffic Manager, Edmonton, Dunvegan and B.C. Ry.

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320-340 Lougheed Building, Calgary

Experiments with Self-feeders

Satisfactory Results obtained in 1916 at Brandon and Lacombe

The use of the self-feeder for hogs is becoming more and more common throughout the great hog raising states. The high prices of all kinds of feed have not checked the use of these labor saving devices for it has been found that a hog is not a wasteful consumer of grain when he is allowed to eat all he wants of it. The experience of the hog raisers of the south has been corroborated in Western Canada. In 1916 experiments were conducted at the Brandon and Lacombe stations with self-feeders for hogs running at pasture with satisfactory results. Speaking of his experimental work along this line, Superintendent McKillican, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, whose remarks on hog pastures appeared in last week's issue of The Guide, has this to say:

"A pig will live on good pasture, but will not grow. He must therefore have some grain. In the test conducted at Brandon last year a self-feeder was used with satisfactory results. The old idea that the pigs would waste grain has been proven to be incorrect. When it is before them all the time they will use only what they require, eating, in fact, a smaller quantity than if heavily fed by hand. That grain was not wasted in our feeding operations is shown by the fact that 100 pounds of gain was made from 340 pounds of grain, whereas it usually takes about 500 in pen feeding. The self-feeder is a great labor saver, requiring to be filled only once in a week or ten days according to its size and the number of pigs on it. The pigs are always regularly fed, which is not always the case in busy seasons on a grain farm. A self-feeder can very easily be made by any person. Mature sows should not be allowed to feed from a self-feeder, as they will get too fat."

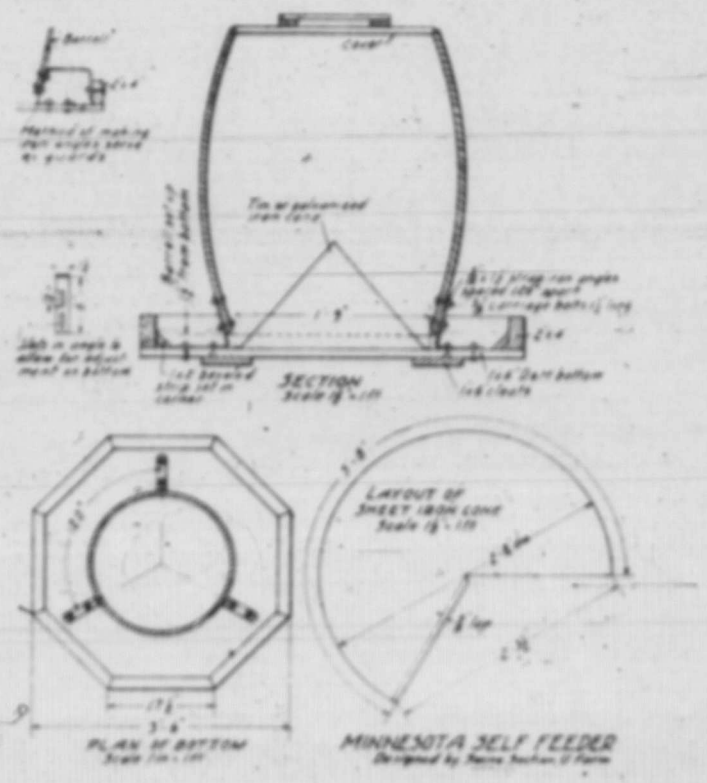
Results at Lacombe

The results at the Lacombe Experimental Farm, as given by the superintendent, Geo. H. Hutton, are as follows:

"Experiments with the self-feeder were carried on in 1916 for the first time. Groups of hogs used in both the self-feeder test and the check group were not as uniform as they should have been to secure the best results. The group on the self-feeder was started at the time the pigs were weaned, while the group used as a check were fed a three per cent. ration until the 5th of September and were put on the self-feeder for 30 days or until the 5th of October, when there was a difference in weight in favor of the group which had been on the self-feeder for the entire season of 19 pounds. This difference would have been much greater in favor of those on the self-feeder had the self-feeder group been as uniform as to age as the pigs used in the check group. Owing to the fact that the pigs on the self-feeder did not consume as much pasture per head as those in the check group, which received only a three per cent. ration, it was impossible to estimate correctly the number of pigs required at the beginning and more pigs were added to the self-feeder from time to time as the growth of the pasture appeared to warrant. From the average figures available it is safe to state that the self-feeder group would have been ready for market at least 40 days earlier than those fed on the three per cent. ration, particularly if this ration had been continued until the group receiving it were ready for market. Such a shortening of the feeding period indicates a considerable saving of time, interest on money invested and a reduction of risk as well as labor. The self-feeder also has this advantage, that the pigs are forced while pasture is available and go on to market before cold weather sets in. The grain cost of one pound of pork on the self-feeder was 4.156 pounds, the grain used being oats and barley in equal parts with five per cent. diamster tankage added. The grain cost under similar conditions on the check group for one pound of gain was 3.312 pounds. The relative saving of labor are considerable, particularly under those circumstances where water is available for the hogs without being pumped, in which case it would only be necessary to be sure that feed was supplied to the feeder and the hogs would do the rest.

A Barrel Self-Feeder

A cheap self-feeder has been designed at the University Farm, Minnesota. The plan of this device is shown in the illustration. An inverted barrel serves as the hopper. The platform is constructed of sound boards and the rim is made of ordinary scantling. A metal cone distributes the grain to the outside and the supply is regulated by raising or lowering the barrel, slots being provided for that purpose in the iron angles which support it. About nine inches are left between the barrel and the nearest inner face of the scantling. The cost of material, including the barrel, for the feeder would not exceed $4.00. The only question in connection with the barrel feeders is the possibility when used outside that the barrel may dry out so much as to loosen the staves and possibly fall to pieces. If the user will give it a heavy coat of paint or attach each stave to hoops or a couple of heavy wire rings, this difficulty can be avoided.



Hogs at pasture should be provided with shade. This need not be expensive. A few boards on cross pieces supported by posts will suffice.