

PASTURE FOR HOGS

(Experimental Farms Note)

The feed situation confronting the swine grower during the coming summer is not altogether a bright one. Standard hog feeds are not likely to be plentiful, with high prices ruling. Silage and mid-dlings, while fixed as to price show no likelihood of a surplus. Corn, for some months practically unobtainable and in any case too high in price to be considered, may be available, but whether in reliably constant quantities remains to be seen. Barley will be high priced also and difficultly available in many localities. Oats, under ruling and probable future prices, should be used only for the milking sow and for weaned and growing pigs. Only in small quantities should this feed enter into the fattening ration. It has been shown that with breeding stock, whether during winter or summer maintenance, cheap home-grown feeds may be largely utilized as an economy and that from such feeding practice best results may be obtained in health and production. It has been, further, clearly demonstrated that home grown feeds for summer feeding may economically replace a considerable percentage of meal even at pre-war prices.

At the Experimental Farm, Brandon, it was shown by experiment during the summer of 1916 that oats, barley and wheat all stood pasturing well. These were sown on May 17 and pastured from July 5th until early in August. Rape which was slightly injured by pasturing too early, supplied much needed pasture when the cereal seedlings had been eaten off. Vetches although slow of growth were readily eaten and stood pasturing well. Sweet clover was also late in maturing and eaten only when no other feed was available.

It might be stated that beyond a comparison of these crops from the standpoint of palatability, recuperative power, and ability to withstand trampling and pasturing generally, no data was available to show the cost of production one crop against the other.

With these pasture crops a self-feeder was used to supply a supplemental grain ration. Such practice indicated that no more than where hand-feeding was employed and that economical gains were made at a cost of 5 cents per pound for grain and pasture, employing feed prices then current. The method in general reduced the labor of feeding to the minimum.

At the Experimental Station, Lacombe, where swine feeding enters largely into live stock operations, rape and alfalfa have proved most desirable crops. As a result of the average of three tests, rape has shown a slight superiority over alfalfa requiring 3.8 pounds meal fed supplementally as against 3.83 pounds in the case of alfalfa. Rape carried 1786.1 pounds of pork per acre as against 1518.9 pounds with alfalfa.

The findings at Lacombe would warrant the recommendation of alfalfa for early pasture with a block of rape to supply green food for hogs when they attain considerable size. Where alfalfa may be successfully grown, the swine grower would be well advised in retaining a small block for swine-feeding purposes. Failing alfalfa, clover will give almost equally good results. With neither of the legumes available, results at Lacombe indicate that a cereal pasture second only to the legumes, is to be obtained by the use of a heavy seeding (3 bushels per acre) of oats and barley, or wheat, oats and barley.

Any one of the pastures above mentioned should be followed by rape seeded early in June, preferably in drills 27 inches apart.

At Lacombe the results of the use of self-feeders versus hand-feeding on pasture, while not sufficiently verified by repeated experiment, would indicate that where hogs are fed to a finish the self-feeding method shows most economical gains. It has been proved where corn is the principal grain used, self-feeding is more economical than hand-feeding. That this is also the case where mixed grains, wheat by-products and feeding concentrates are used, is indicated by the results at Ottawa, Lacombe, Brandon and elsewhere on the Experimental Farms System.

At the Experimental Station at Lethbridge excellent results have been obtained from alfalfa and peas, the hogs being allowed access to both crops at the same time. Here of course alfalfa is one of the most dependable crops grown, conditions being in all respects suited to its culture.

While much evidence is, therefore, at hand, to show that alfalfa possibly holds first place as a hog pasture, it must be remembered that in many sections of Canada this crop cannot be grown at all, in many others that it is unreliable in the extreme, and that even under more or less favorable soil and climatic conditions for one reason or another it cannot always be relied upon. For reliability and wide cultural possibilities and from the standpoint of palatability power and resistance to pasturing, red clover should receive emphasis equal to, if not greater than that given alfalfa.

In conclusion, high priced grain and meal for hogs must be replaced, as far as possible, during summer. Pastures, as discussed, form a home grown, palatable, easily available food, that is harvested without labour. The self-feeder combines well with pasturing, and for growing and finishing hogs is peculiarly worthy of attention during present labour scarcity.

THE ADVANTAGE OF TILE DRAINAGE

(Experimental Farms Note)

At the Experimental Station, Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que., an experiment on drainage has been conducted, the results of which should be of great interest to farmers, as they teach an eloquent lesson in favor of good soil drainage, a practice which should be encouraged as much as possible in these days when maximum production is the duty of every farmer.

A certain area of level land was taken for the experiment and divided into two fields, A and B, absolutely similar in every way. Field A was under-drained by means of three-inch tile placed at a depth of four feet and thirty feet apart. Field B was not tile drained but had perfect surface drainage. These two fields were cultivated and treated exactly alike rotation, cultural methods, manure, choice and quality of seed, etc., being the same in each case.

Close observation has shown that larger yields were obtained on the tile drained area each year than on that which was only surface drained. The difference was rather small the year following the laying of the tile, was larger the following year, and became quite marked the third year. It was most marked amongst crops like corn which require more warmth. In 1917 the crop of corn on the tile-drained area was more than twice as great as that on the undrained field, the exact difference being 108 per cent, wheat yielding 72 per cent more and hay 20 per cent. It might, however, be noted that the fact that the season of 1917 was exceptionally late and damp gave a special advantage to the drained area, and the results might not be so marked in a normal year.

The difference in crop yields, however, is not the only point in favor of tile drainage, there are other good effects also, drained area has become much more porous and more mellow, than the soil which was only surface drained. It can be cultivated more easily and can be worked and sown earlier in the spring.

It will be readily seen that this is of great importance in Eastern Quebec where the springs are often late and the growing season relatively short. Besides this, while the soil on the undrained area dried and cracked, allowing the crops to make hardly any growth during the dry weather in July, the drained land did not show the least cracking, and the plants continued their development uninterrupted. This difference is easily explained; the drained soil was less permeable to air and moisture, the air circulated freely and the moisture rose by capillary action without difficulty through the subsoil to the roots, while the undrained soil hardened and split, and the roots withered for lack of air and moisture.

PACKING AND SHIPPING APPLES

When labor is as scarce as it is at present, the employment of the inexperienced is unavoidable. Hence "Notes to Beginners," given in Bulletin No. 2 of the Fruit Commissioners Series entitled "Modern Methods of Packing Apples," become of prime importance. These notes run:

1. Learn to size your fruit accurately and the placing in the box is a simple matter.

2. All apples are placed in the box in the same relative position. It cannot be impressed too strongly upon beginners that all sizes and shapes of apples can be properly and conveniently packed in the standard Canadian apple box.

3. Successful packing can only be done with apples of a uniform size in each box. There is no possibility of using an apple larger than the size being packed, and then attempting to straighten the row by using a small apple next to it.

4. Cleanliness cannot be too strongly insisted upon in every feature of box packing. Fingermarks upon boxes, or careless rubbing in of moisture and dust, are all too common. The most scrupulous attention should be given to the fruit, and all specimens rejected that are not absolutely free from contamination of any sort.

5. Should there be any dust or spray material upon the apples when picked, it is much easier to take it off at that time. If the apples are allowed to stand, they acquire a certain gumminess that renders it difficult to make them look clean.

6. Packers should keep their nails well trimmed, otherwise injury is frequently caused by puncturing the fruit handled, resulting in decay. In the Western States packers are required to wear white canvas gloves.

7. Fruit should be uniform in color as in size.

These notes are a small part of a bulletin comprising 62 pages, with many illustrations, that is designed to profit the packer and shipper, help the dealer, and please the consumer, and that can be had free for the mere act of writing to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

"He married the first time for love, and the second time for money!" "And the third?" "I cannot imagine. A chap never marries over once for either money or love!"—*Life*.

"Is that your college diploma you have framed there?" "Well, it's a sort of diploma. It's a worthless stock certificate showing that I've been through the school of experience."—*Boston Transcript*.

PEAS—THE STOCKMAN'S CROP

(Experimental Farms Note)

The high price at which peas have sold on the market for the last two years has given a decided impetus to their production. Canadian production in 1917 exceeded the previous year by nearly a million bushels. This is as it should be. The production of peas is lower than that of any of the cereals. Insects, pests, diseases, and the low price decreased the production of this important legume previous to the war, but since then, due to the rapidly rising price of the last three years, the acreage has been greatly increased, especially in the provinces of Quebec, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. When we consider the numerous ways in which one can utilize this crop either in the seed or on the vine it is surprising that pea growing has not received an even greater impetus than it did last season.

Split peas and whole peas, especially in Canada, occupy a prominent place in human diet in that delectable food pea soup. Pea meal is a very proteinaceous food, excellent for use in a balanced ration for stockfeeding purposes, furnishing as it does a low priced concentrate. Considering the high price of concentrates the farmer who has a crop of peas, that he can convert into pea meal, is doing much to free himself from danger of exploitation at the hands of feed dealers. Unthreshed peas are of great value for sheep feeding purposes, being an ideal winter roughage for breeding ewes, while they are likewise an excellent feed for young cattle. They can also be successfully grown with oats and ensiled, furnishing, where corn cannot be grown, one of the most valuable silage; foods or again the same mixture can be cured as hay and fed with profit throughout the winter.

As a summer pasture for hogs, they return profitable gains; an acre of peas forming a most valuable adjunct to the summer ration, coming in at a time when the young shoots are able to make the best use of this kind of feed.

The successful culture of peas is largely a matter of climate. Being a legume instead of a cereal, they are classed among those crops known as soil improvers. While they do not do their best on light soils, particularly during a period of dry weather, yet almost any heavy well-drained soil that has not been robbed of its virgin fertility will produce a good crop. The best results are obtained by putting them on soil land which has been ploughed the previous autumn and thoroughly top-worked before seeding.

Peas cannot be sown as early as wheat or oats, owing to the tenderness of the young vines which a late spring frost is apt to damage seriously, also the cold and dampness of the seed bed may cause a rotting of the seed. It is impossible to give an exact date when it is desirable to start pea seeding, but this is a general rule that may be followed: If you have sown your wheat on the earliest date possible, the seeding of peas may be commenced from ten to fourteen days afterward. This rule might be modified in certain localities, depending entirely on the local weather conditions.

We would recommend farmers who are in extreme northern districts, and who are desirous of trying out peas, to start in a small way. As peas are subject to severe injury from frost both in the late spring and early autumn, it would be poor advice to recommend any farmer who is situated north of the 50th parallel in the prairie provinces, to sow acreage until he is certain that they will escape late spring and early fall frosts.

The many ways in which one can utilize a few acres of peas with profit, should tend to make this one of our most popular crops instead of occupying, as it does, a lower place than any of the Canadian cereals. There are no cultural difficulties to discourage the farmer; while the chief insect pest, the weevil, can always be successfully controlled by the sulphide treatment.

There is a large place for peas in our farming and stock-feeding practices, much larger than has been thought by most of our practical agriculturists.

"Who breaks, pays," "That shows you don't know anything about being broke."—*Baltimore American*.

"How do you propose to support my daughter, young man?" "But I'm only proposing to marry her, sir."—*Baltimore American*.

"Too bad about Tom and the girl he's engaged to. Neither one of them is good enough for the other." "Where did you get that idea?" "I've been talking the matter over with both families."—*Boston Transcript*.

Bix—"It said that 'we shall pass away as a tale that is told.'" Dix—"But tales that are told don't pass away; they are forever being told over again."—*Boston Transcript*.

"Sir, I came to ask you to give me your daughter's hand." "All right, young man; if you're looking for it, you can generally find it in my pocket."—*Baltimore American*.

"We must learn to pay no attention to life's annoyances." "That's what I'm doing, I've got so that the alarm clock can ring every morning without my noticing it."—*Washington Star*.

"Poverty," said Uncle Eben, "ain't no disgrace, 'ceptin' when a man would rather put up with it than work."—*Washington Star*.

The New Maid—"In my last place I always took things fairly easy." The Cook—"Ye won't do that here. They keep everything locked up."—*Boston Transcript*.

DIFFICULT FOR GOLFER TO MASTER THE CLEEK

If it may be said that a golf club has a gender, the cleek must belong to the feminine portion of the golf weapon family. There are no halfway measures where this Scottish creation is concerned; it masters or is mastered, as the case may be, and golfers find it either the most docile of servants or a hard task-master. To the average player, this club is just about the most useless ever invented. Unlike the other instruments, which he becomes sufficiently well acquainted with to play the proper stroke once in a while, the cleek remains a mystery and it is foolish for such a golfer to carry it in his bag.

On the other hand, all the great golfers of the world swear by it. Chick Evans, James Braid, Harry Vardon, and Edward Bay have great confidence in the cleek and use it every time the occasion offers and in their cases they are well repaid for the confidence which they repose in it. A 200-yard cleek shot to the green was the turning point in Evans' match with Ned Sawyer during the western amateur championship at the Kent Country Club a few years ago, and this weapon has figured thousands of times in tournaments which have made golfing history.

A club possessed of such striking individual characteristics is certainly worth considering. In the first place, the cleek should be used for a long shot, and more distance can be secured with it than with any other iron club. There are three styles of weapons used for this purpose—namely, the driving mashie, the driving iron, and the cleek. Some golfers swear by one and some by another but the fact remains that many yards more can be got from the proper manipulation of the cleek than from either of the contemporaries.

SHAPE OF THE BLADES

There is cause for everything in the world, and the reason for this greater distance is to be found in the shape of the blade. A clubhead must not exceed a certain weight, or it becomes too clumsy for a player to handle, and consequently the factor lies in how this weight is distributed. The driving mashie has a short, deep blade; some weight has been saved by shortening the blade, but this is not sufficient to make up for its depth, and thickness of the blade where the ball is struck has to be reduced. The driving iron is really a midiron with less loft on the face. The blade is long and fairly wide, and to secure this width it is again necessary to reduce the thickness of the blade. The cleek blade is about the length of the driving iron, or in some

instances it is a wee bit shorter and much narrower; this enables the maker to concentrate his weight back of the hitting face of the club.

This concentration of the weight back of the point of contact gives a solidity to the stroke not found in the other clubs. The greater distance is due partly to this fact and partly to the fact that by concentrating the weight the maker has been able to make the head slightly lighter. The player can swing the lighter club faster, and as a golf stroke is a speed, not a pound, hit, a longer ball is bound to result.

Although it is practically the aim of every golfer one day to be placed at scratch, it is by no means the man who attains this ambition who receives the most pleasure from the game. It's the player of average ability who is popular with his club members. There is, of course, no thrill equal to that which creeps over the class man when he has finished a round in better than par figures. But as the scratch man is the odd one, it behooves the dub to make up for this brilliant ability by arriving at a handicap that will give him an equal chance to win.

Possibly one of the enjoyable things about golf is the sport the members have in arranging regular week-end matches, either twosome or four-ball matches, with opponents so handicapped as to make the result of the round uncertain until the last putt. Many men, after arriving at success and prosperity, turn to golf for recreation. Being out for health and a good time, they pick up a rough knowledge of the game, buy elaborate outfits, a plentiful supply of clubs, and they sally forth to conquer.

THE "DUBS" IN GOLF

Do they enjoy themselves? Of course they do. And right here it might be stated that they are the backbone of club life. There are a million golfers in this country, and only about a hundred and fifty can enter the amateur championship! But to return to the dubs, while they worship at the shrine of the club champion and greater lights, they realize the futility of aspiring to such heights and proceed to plan their golf, both from a personal and tournament standpoint, in a way that will cause the most genuine enjoyment.

Comparing the star golfers' value to the club and that of the dub is almost a ticklish question as the amateur problem. But thought out carefully, it would appear that both are quite necessary to the success of the club. The latest record, style of play, state of health of the local champion is an endless subject for conversation. Every man in the club has a secret hope that some day he will step into his shoes.

Then again the comparative ability of the champion of this and that club tends

to keep up interest. As to the dub, he rarely outnumbers the crack player and is therefore much more in evidence. But aside from this, the poor player goes in for golf with a mild hope that his game will improve, but determined at all times to get the maximum of health and pleasure out of the game for himself and his associates. As an asset to the professional he is invaluable, for he loses, beats out of shape, and gashes more golf balls in a month than the class player loses in a year. Clubs he is ever buying and changing, lessons he also takes with feverish haste to get back into real action. His appetite is good and he is a particular friend of the steward, ordering lavishly and eating rapidly.

Caddies detest looking for his ball in all of the out-of-the-way places on the course, but love him for his bigness of heart, and for the regularity with which he comes out to play. So take it all in all, when it comes to public spiritedness, fellowship, generosity, and general usefulness, it is hard to beat the fellow who, is burdened down with a handicap allowance of two figures.

—New York Evening Post.



Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS SUCCEEDED

Where Travel and Change of Climate Failed to Restore Health

Hamilton, Ont., Apr. 10th, 1917.
"About four years ago I wrote you of my condition from Muscular and Kidney trouble and the efforts through travel and change of climate to rid myself of these unwelcome guests, and how I only found relief in Gin Pills after spending a lot of time and money in foreign lands."

"Since then Gin Pills have been my sheet anchor. I find in advancing years a kind of anchor to the shore, and I feel that I owe my health and freedom from these wretched ailments to the Gin Pills. I feel it not only a duty but a pleasure to recommend Gin Pills to my friends and acquaintances who are suffering from these ailments. I have known many of my friends throughout Canada to whom I have recommended Gin Pills, and who have found relief in a few days' active service."

(Signed) W. G. REID.

Gin Pills sell for 50c a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50 at all good dealers. Sample free if you write to National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto; or to United States address, N. D. Co., Inc., 205 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

We Carry in Stock

THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF

Light and Heavy HARDWARE

Paints and Varnishes
Mill, Plumbers' and
Contractors' Supplies
in the Maritime Provinces—Some
Say in Canada.

§ All orders by mail or telephone will receive the same prompt attention as though you came in person. § If you are a customer you know what our delivery service is; if you are not, become one and see how well we can serve you. § Our prices are no higher than good quality goods ought to cost. § § § § §

T. McAvity & Sons

LIMITED

Saint John, N. B.

CORN

In spite of the high price of corn it is an economy to have more nourishment in other staple food. Fifty-cents' worth of corn yields as much nourishment as wheat bread.

CORN-MEAL

1 egg
2 cups milk
3 teaspoons salt
3 cups corn-meal
4 teaspoons baking powder
4 tablespoons fat

Add the milk and mix the baking-powder meal, and add this to Beat for one minute melted fat. Bake in

CORN-MEAL

2 cups corn-meal
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup flour
2 cups sour milk
4 tablespoons fat
1 egg

Mix together the corn-meal and flour, and stir into the milk, and the melted fat, and mix hot greased griddle.

CORN-MEAL

1 cup corn-meal
1½ teaspoons salt
5 cups milk
1 cup dates

Cook the milk, corn-meal and dates in a double boiler for six hours in a double boiler and serve with

POLE

1 cup corn meal
1 cup milk
2½ cups water
2 teaspoons salt
1 egg
1 tablespoon fat
1 cup grated cheese

Mix the corn-meal, salt, and cook together for five hours. Beat the melted fat and the mixture to the cooked into a shallow pan cubes and reheat. Cheese or tomato sauce.

APPLE CORN-MEAL

2 cups corn-meal
1 teaspoon salt
6 apples
Boiling water

Four enough boiling corn-meal and salt to flatten to one inch in the paste round the been pared, cored and a pudding cloth and water. Cut open and saute.

OLD-FASHIONED

1 cup corn-meal
1 cup graham or rye
1 teaspoon salt
2½ teaspoons soda
1 cup molasses
1 cup sour milk
1 cup raisins

Mix all the ingredients if desired add a cup of three hours and set in fifteen minutes. This half pound cans.

CORN-MEAL

3 cups corn-meal
1 tablespoon salt
2 quarts water
1 cup grated cheese

Cook the corn-meal in a double boiler until thoroughly cooked, and all melted. Pour into When cold cut into slices. Serve with tomato