

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, ONTARIO, AND WINDSOR, MARYTOWN.

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on the first and fifteenth of each month.
2. It is impartial and independent of all classes or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
3. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.25 if in arrears; single copy free. European subscription, £1.00. How subscriptions can commence with any month.
4. ADVERTISING RATES—Single insertion, 30 cents per line. Contract rates furnished on application.
5. DISCONTINUANCES—Remember that the publisher must be notified by letter or post-card when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid. Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your Post Office address is given.
6. THE ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
7. THE LAW is, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
8. REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Registered Letter or Money Order, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we cannot be responsible.
9. ALWAYS GIVE THE NAME of the Post Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.
10. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
11. SUBSCRIBERS failing to receive their paper promptly and regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact at once.
12. NO ANONYMOUS communications or enquiries will receive attention.
13. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.
15. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Herbs or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD CO.,
LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

One Copy Worth \$100.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
SIR,—Herein please find amount for subscription enclosed. As you know, I am an old subscriber, and as such must say that I am thoroughly convinced that every farmer in the Dominion should be a grateful recipient of your great ADVOCATE. The knowledge gained by the February number alone, by which I am now over one hundred dollars in pocket, is to me a gratification for past payments and most encouraging reasons for future ones.
Sincerely Yours,
A. F. MACGILLIVRAY.
Cape Breton, Feb. 15th, 1898.

STOCK.

Information on Hog Raising.

S. HURLEY, Dundas Co., Ont.:—"I would like to get some information on hog-raising through your paper. I think these questions would be helpful to the farmers generally. I would like to hear from men who have had experience. 1. Can a farmer who does not keep cows, hence has no milk or whey to feed, keep hogs profitably? If so, how? 2. If roots are fed, what kind, and how fed, raw or cooked? 3. If sugar beets, the kind—orange, sugar or those grown to make sugar from? 4. If the hogs are turned on clover in summer, how high should it be before turning them onto it? Also, how many per acre? 5. How do young vetches compare with clover for pasture? 6. Is shorts or a mixture of oats, barley and peas the better feed? 7. If the grain is fed, is it more profitable to get it ground and give the tenth or a little more for grinding or feed it whole? If fed whole, how—dry, soaked or boiled? 8. When is the best time to have the pigs come—in the fall, winter or spring?"

Roots and Green Feed Liberally Used.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
SIR,—In reply to the enquiries of Mr. Hurley, would state that hogs can be fed profitably without milk or whey. Frequently we have no milk for our young pigs; we use as a substitute boiling water in which is stirred a little chopped grain, middlings and ground flax seed. This is covered over and let stand for an hour, when it is ready to feed. For winter, we feed boiled roots morning and night (pulsed so that one fire will cook sufficiently), mixed with cut clover, chopped grain, and bran. Noon feed consists of raw mangels only.
In summer it is not necessary to cook the roots. As sugar beets keep longer than turnips or mangels, the former are reserved for late spring feeding. During the summer season green feed—clover, vetches, rape, etc.—is carted to the pigs. Fall and spring are the best seasons to have pigs come. If they come in winter, the pen must be made warm by covering over with boards and straw.
WM. RENNIE, Farm Superintendent,
Ontario Experimental Farm.

The Smithfield Block Test.

SHEEP SLAUGHTERED FROM THE SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW OF 1897.

Description of Animal.	Honors.	Age.	Average			
			live weight.	daily gain of live weight.	weight of dressed carcass.	percentage to gross live weight.
WETHER LAMBS UNDER TWELVE MONTHS OLD.						
J. Douglas Fletcher's Leicester lambs.....	Second.	254	149	0.58	88	59.06
Frederick Craddock's Cotswold lambs.....	r. and h. c.	270	183	0.68	113	61.75
T. R. Hulbert's Cotswold lambs.....	1st and Breed Cup.	284	208	0.80	144	69.23
Lord Hothfield's Kent lambs.....	Second.	257	151	0.59	80	52.98
Alfred de Moray's Hampshire lambs.....	—	257	161	0.63	83	51.55
J. Bonham Carter's Hampshire lambs.....	—	307	206	0.67	128	63.14
Philo L. Mills' Shropshire lambs.....	—	314	193	0.61	112	58.08
G. Warren Lamb's Oxfordshire lambs.....	First and Breed Cup.	270	172	0.64	91	52.91
H. Hilton Green's cross-bred lambs.....	Second.	300	207	0.69	133	64.25
WETHER SHEEP ABOVE TWELVE AND UNDER TWENTY-FOUR MONTHS OLD.						
Mrs. Perry-Herrick's Leicester wethers.....	Second.	614	262	0.43	165	62.98
H. Rigden's Kent wethers.....	h. c.	600	260	0.43	160	61.54
E. R. Barry-Torr's Devon wethers.....	r.	621	265	0.43	181	68.30
John McDowall's Cheviot wethers.....	Second.	584	215	0.37	135	62.73
John McDowall's Cheviot wethers.....	Breed Cup and r. for champion Long-wooled.	584	223	0.38	139	62.38
G. Russell Tress's Cheviot wethers.....	—	660	177	0.27	110	62.15
Sir John Gilmour's Mountain wethers.....	Second.	584	179	0.31	112	62.57
Duke of Richmond and Gordon's Southdown wethers.....	—	630	198	0.31	120	60.61
Lord Rothschild's Hampshire wethers.....	Third.	637	269	0.42	221	62.15
Capt. H. L. Townshend's Shropshire wethers.....	h. c.	630	239	0.38	158	66.11
Howard P. Ryland's Shropshire wethers.....	h. c.	630	253	0.40	160	65.24
W. J. Horn's Dorset wethers.....	First and Breed Cup.	690	283	0.41	181	63.38
W. Robinson's cross-bred wethers.....	r. and h. c.	600	262	0.47	178	62.12
Thomas Mile's cross-bred wethers.....	h. c.	614	193	0.31	124	64.25
John McDowall's cross-bred wethers.....	First.	584	295	0.51	198	67.12
Alexander Guild's cross-bred wethers.....	Second.	630	213	0.34	134	63.42
EWES ABOVE THREE YEARS OLD.						
H. Rigden's Kent ewes.....	Third.	—	311	—	202	64.95
T. Fowell Burton's Hampshire ewes.....	Second.	—	275	—	169	61.45
Philo L. Mills' Shropshire ewes.....	—	—	237	—	161	67.98

Pointers from Iowa.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
SIR,—The methods employed in hog-raising in the States are of necessity quite different from those prevailing in Canada, although there are many principles common to both countries. A great many farmers in the Western agricultural States grow hogs successfully without keeping more milk cows than barely enough to supply the needs of their own family. This is accomplished by having sows farrow about the time grass comes in the spring and feeding liberally of good, rich slops, and giving both sow and litter the range of clover or other pasture during the summer.
Roots are only fed to a very limited extent in this locality, and mangels, sugar beets, and potatoes are most generally used. Potatoes are generally cooked, while the others are fed raw. The sugar beets grown are the sugar-making varieties. In practice it is found to be a good policy to give the hogs the range of large areas of pasture, and turn them on as soon as the weather is favorable for them to be outside. An acre of pasture to each five or ten hogs will not be too much, although it may be necessary to use other stock to consume a part of the grass. The vetch is not a satisfactory forage plant in this locality. The clover is altogether more desirable in every way.
Peas are not extensively grown here, and shorts, oats, barley, and corn constitute the principal grain feeds. Corn is used almost exclusively for fattening, while the brood sows are fed largely on the other grains in addition to corn. It is not generally considered profitable to grind corn for hogs unless the market price is below twenty-five cents per bushel, nor is cooking feed regarded as profitable. By far the greater part of the corn crop is fed to hogs dry, although considerable of it is soaked with good results during the summer months.
Litters are generally farrowed in April and May, although a few breeders who have good quarters arrange to have their pigs come earlier, mostly in March. Not many fall pigs are grown, and hardly any are raised in the winter.
C. F. CURTISS, Director.
Iowa Experiment Station.

Pigs Run with Sow till Two Months Old.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
SIR,—In reply to Mr. Hurley's questions about raising pigs profitably without keeping cows, I would say yes. I suppose Mr. Hurley intends raising his own pigs if he goes into the pig business; if so, and he has no milk, he should let his pigs run with sow till two months old, or if longer than that it would be all the better; and if he only wants to raise one litter in a year from his sows I would advise letting them run with sow as long as she has any milk, as by that time they will eat well if they have been fed shorts made into slop at first; then I would add a little meal of some kind—I prefer barley—and if the weather is not too cold would let them run out as much as possible every fine day.
I feed roots pulped and mixed with meal of some kind. I have fed sugar beets, mangels, and turnips. I do not think there is very much difference which, although they like mangels or sugar beets better than turnips, but they will eat turnips all right when they get accustomed to them.
I would advise turning them on clover before it gets very high, as it is more tender than it is when it gets stalky; and as to how many per acre would depend very much on the quality of the soil, the size of the pigs, or how much other feed is used, as one would not expect small pigs to grow very fast

on nothing but clover. Brood sows that are not suckling pigs will do all right on clover. I would advise having both vetches and clover, as a change of feed is advisable. Would prefer shorts till about two months old, then would mix some kind of meal, and as to what kind would depend on the price of the different kinds of grain; but for young pigs would not advise giving pea meal, and would advise having grain ground.
If I were raising only one litter a year from sows would have them come in the spring, as most people succeed better with spring pigs than with fall pigs.
THOMAS TRASDALE.
York Co., Ont.

Can Get Along Nicely Without Dairy Products.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
SIR,—I would say a farmer cannot go astray in feeding hogs at the prices of feed and the value of hogs fit for market, as during the past twelve months there has been a wide margin to work on. I have no milk for hogs, as we do no dairying worth mentioning over and above what keeps the house running. Although I value by-products of the dairy highly, I think that when we cannot get them we can get along nicely without. I feed the sow while suckling considerable boiled peas; after weaning, add shorts for the youngsters and gradually work into meal, a mixture of oats, peas and barley meal and shorts, wet with warm water and let stand a few hours. When they are able to eat clover, say three months old, let them have their will of it and feed a few peas. Just throw the peas on the ground and let the hogs pick them up. If late in the fall or winter I prefer boiling pulped turnips. Mix with meal of mixed grain while the turnips are hot and let stand until cool enough for feeding. By letting them have all the exercise possible I experience no trouble in getting nice marketable hogs of 200 pounds at seven months old. I prefer not forcing them too rapidly. I think a hog fed as I have stated above will not cost as much at seven months as others at six were they fed a more concentrated food and at far more risk.
I have had no experience in feeding sugar beets, but have fed mangels extensively to sows when safe in pig. I just fed them raw and whole. I think clover should be six inches high before turning into it. I cannot say how many per acre, it would all depend on the season and size of hogs, etc. As grain I prefer shorts mixed with a meal from mixed grain to shorts alone. We get our grinding done for about a fifteenth, and I think if it cost a fifth to get it ground fine with stones it would be more profitable than to feed it whole, soaked or boiled. Peas is the only grain you can boil and feed with profit to hogs.
I never find pigs come wrong. I try to have them come so that not more than two sows will be farrowing near the same time. If I was only keeping one or two sows I would prefer having them farrow in March and September. I fed four pigs last year without milk for show purposes, and the judges at Toronto threw one of them out for being too large.
JOHN BELL.
"Clydesdale Farm," York Co., Ont.

Use Grass, Clover and Roots Liberally.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
SIR,—Pigs can be profitably raised without dairy by-products. If possible give the brood sow and pigs a grass run. Before the little ones are weaned have them learned to eat, by giving boiled roots (carrots or mangels preferred) mixed with shorts and fed in form of porridge. When the pigs are two to

three months three months grains, such as Pigs seem to to turnips, be than turnips, young growing the meal mixed the pigs are w to what kind ever the land individual far The clover high when the ber of pigs to size of the p what extra fe six to ten or is advisable t ing on the g Clover is pre become very go to seed an I prefer to pigs are two that, oats, ba best results, to grind th whole, it sho or soaked a pass through will swallow tion. Where in the year, as the pigs s ter where th grass plot. is better to h say one in M September. marketed al litter could April or May ally brings t

Central Ex

Mr. J

Owing to the farm of Ont., during structure w The new ba under the ground. Th is plainly i Fig. 1. Its posts 28 feet ing a great inch pine, driveway in lock. The The granar double hem It will be hay, straw, venience in house are handling r The bar clearly sh are 22 inc plenty of l windows o floor of th of the cattl is secured end walls ous chutes passages a any waste good size a doors for o On his another b sions, wit large and pure his exten of Cotsw and health season.

W

To the Edi SIR,— keeping c tom of m floor of t The othe water. system o stable w 30 below many of in their c threed to North

H. R. paper s you ever