

No doubt this horse proved himself one of the greatest Hackney sires of all time. All of the three great sires, Denmark, Lord Derby II., and Fireaway, trace directly back to him in the male line. His son, the famous Norfolk Cob, was admitted to be the fastest trotter of his day, as he is reported to have covered 24 miles in the hour, which appears scarcely credible. Norfolk Cob in time found his way into the stud of Mr. Theobald, of Stockwell, who changed his name to Norfolk Phenomenon, though he must not be confused with his son of that name, bred in 1824, out of a mare by Fireaway (Read's). Norfolk Phenomenon, the son of Norfolk Cob, just alluded to, found his way into Yorkshire in 1838. During his career, he travelled in many parts of England, and eventually found his way to Scotland, and died at Edinburgh.

From the middle of the nineteenth century until 1878, when the Hackney Horse Society was established, the fortunes of the breed were at a low ebb, and there was a possibility of the friends of the breed becoming discouraged, but, thanks to the Society and the enterprising spirit of leading breeders, and the growing demand for stylish carriage horses both in Britain and America, the Hackney has become the ideal harness horse, and has been brought to great perfection, commanding the highest prices, and winning the admiration and favor of a very large constituency.—[Selected from "Horses of the Empire."

LIVE STOCK.

Profit from Hogs at Different Weights.

Hog-raisers frequently are puzzled to know whether it pays to sell their pigs when they have reached the weights most desired by packers—that is, from 175 to 225 pounds—or whether the hogs, having attained to that weight, it would not be as well to keep them on for some weeks more, feeding up to 250 or 300 pounds, instead of turning them off and bringing on younger pigs to take their feed. A few hog-raisers still claim that such practice pays, that a farmer is making more money for himself feeding hogs after they cross the 200-pound mark than he would be if working with younger hogs.

In Professor Henry's work, "Feeds and Feeding," the author summarizes experimental work on this point carried out by American and Danish experiment stations, and arranges some interesting tables of results on this point.

The following data, condensed by Professor Henry from over 500 feeding trials with over 2,200 pigs, show the feed consumed daily by pigs of different weights, as well as the rate of gain, and gain given from a quantity of feed. In compiling this table, six pounds of skim milk or twelve pounds of whey were rated as equal to one pound of concentrates.

THE RELATION OF WEIGHT OF PIGS TO FEED CONSUMED, AND RATE OF GAIN.

Weight of pigs.	Actual average weight.	No. of animals fed.	Feed eaten		Feed for	
			Av. feed per day.	per 100 lbs. live weight.	100 lbs. gain.	per 100 lbs. gain.
Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
15 to 50	38	174	2.2	6.0	0.8	293
50 to 100	78	417	3.4	4.3	0.8	400
100 to 150	128	495	4.8	3.8	1.1	437
150 to 200	174	489	5.9	3.5	1.2	482
200 to 250	226	300	6.6	2.9	1.3	498
250 to 300	271	223	7.4	2.7	1.5	511
300 to 350	320	105	7.5	2.4	1.4	535

The table shows that pigs weighing under 50 pounds consumed on the average 2.2 pounds of feed daily, while 300-pound hogs consumed 7.5 pounds daily. Based on weight, the 50-pound pigs consumed 6.0 pounds of feed per 100 pounds of body, while 300-pound pigs consumed only 2.4 pounds per 100 pounds. In other words, young pigs consume far more feed for their weight than do large ones. The average gain per day started at 0.8 pounds for pigs under 50 pounds each, and gradually increased until those weighing 250 pounds showed a daily gain of 1.5 pounds. The last column shows that pigs weighing less than 50 pounds each gained 100 pounds for every 293 pounds of feed or feed equivalent consumed, and that the quantity of feed required for 100 pounds gain steadily increased as the pigs became larger, until, at 300 pounds weight, it required 535 pounds of feed to make 100 pounds of gain. The great economy of young, growing pigs over older and more mature ones for making gain from a given quantity of feed is plainly brought out by the table. It should not be forgotten, however, that the flesh of the young pig contains much more water, and usually less fat, than that of the more mature ones.

DANISH STUDIES OF FEED AND GAIN.

The following table shows the grain or its equivalent required for 100 pounds of gain, as found in studies with 355 animals in 16 experi-



First-prize Harness Pair, London, England, Hackney Show, 1911.

ments by the Copenhagen (Denmark) Experiment Station. These trials were with pigs ranging from 35 to 315 pounds, live weight.

GRAIN OR EQUIVALENT REQUIRED TO PRODUCE 100 POUNDS GAIN WITH PIGS.

Av. Wt. of Pigs.	35-75 lbs.	75-115 lbs.	115-155 lbs.	155-195 lbs.	195-235 lbs.	235-275 lbs.	275-315 lbs.
No. of experiments.....	3	10	13	15	14	11	3
Average feed required to produce 100 lbs. gain.....	376	435	466	513	540	614	639

We notice a steady increase in the feed required to produce 100 pounds of gain as the weight of the animals increased. Pigs weighing over 275 pounds required nearly twice as much



Cricklade (imp.) 363 E.S.B., 368 A.S.B.

Thoroughbred stallion; bay; foaled 1902, 16.1 hands, weight 1,250 pounds. Winner of first in Toronto twice. First at New York State Fair, Syracuse. First and champion Western Fair, London. Exhibited by W. H. Shore, Glanworth, Ont. See Gossip.

feed for 100 pounds of increase as those weighing from 35 to 75 pounds.

These data substantially bear out conclusions reached from feeding experiments at Canadian farms and colleges, and bear out the experiences of practical feeders who have followed closely the quantities of feed consumed by hogs at different ages. The younger the animal, the better able are its organs to utilize the materials of growth in the food it receives, and the less quantity of feed is required to produce a given gain. The longer hogs are kept, the less return they make for the food consumed, and it pays better to get rid of pigs after they have reached a weight of 200 pounds or so than to feed them on. Sell them. Younger pigs will grow themselves into money faster.

Scours in Calves.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Two years ago we had twelve cases of contagious scours, the first we had ever seen. The first six we treated in various ways, (one with formaldehyde treatment), all of which died in from one to two days. We then tried giving one cupful of boiled new milk every three hours, fed as warm as was safe to feed it, and to every and were successful in saving the six calves. We had a recurrence of the trouble this year, and tried treatment recommended in "The Farmer's Advocate" of April 8th, 1909, on three cases, one of which recovered, and two died. This treatment is what was used at the University Farm, Wisconsin, and consists in giving 2 to 4 tablespoonfuls of castor oil in one-half pint of milk, followed in four to six hours by one teaspoonful of a mixture of one part salol and two parts sub-nitrate of bismuth, administered in a similar way.

Our next case was that of a calf which was taken down when scarcely twenty-four hours old, and, on account of its extreme weakness, we were afraid to trust to either of the above remedies, so tried some drops of some cholera cure, a preparation put up by druggists for diarrhea in persons, in a cupful of boiled milk every three hours, the second dose in one and one-half hours after the first one, and to every other cupful we added five drops of carbolic acid and a teaspoonful of sub-nitrate of bismuth, first dissolved in cold water. At the end of twenty-four hours this calf had recovered as completely as any of the others had in forty-eight hours. We afterwards treated three more cases in the same way, and with equally good results. Any person who should find a case of this fatal malady among his calves should

watch all calves afterwards very closely for the first three days, and, upon seeing the first symptom of scours, go right after it, without delay. After the diarrhea was checked, and the calves began to regain their appetite, we fed two cupfuls of the milk to each every four or five hours, until fully recovered. A. DUNN.

Oxford Co., Ont.

[Note.—The above article is not in accordance with modern ideas of infectious diarrhea or scours in calves. It is generally considered as being caused by a germ, and, in my opinion, the formaldehyde treatment recommended is the better treatment. At the same time, the article is well written, and the treatment might be used in some cases.—Vet. Editor.]