

young visitors are hard-working students, and are making excellent progress in their work at Guelph. They were in residence in the college during the summer, but as the regulations give Ontario students the preference, they were compelled to take quarters in the city when college opened.

The college opened in September, with 150 registered students, 83 of whom are in the first year. The dairy courses for 1900 and 1901, the first session of which begins Dec. 3rd, will, it is expected, be attended by at least 165 students.

Pointers in Fattening Lambs.

Self-feeders.—For several seasons considerable money has been made in fattening lambs until mid-winter or spring, and doubtless many will be fed this coming winter. In the "West," where grain is cheap, labor dear, and flocks and herds larger, the self-feeder is very generally used for cattle, hogs and sheep, but its use in this country is of doubtful advantage. A self-feeder is a box so arranged as to hold quantities of grain sufficient to last a week or more. The box is so constructed that the grain passes down into the feed trough as rapidly as the sheep consume the supply below. Trials with self-feeders, with lambs, were made both at Michigan and Minnesota Stations. At the Michigan Station, 20 lambs were used in the test, 10 being fed with the self-feeder and 10 fed in the regular way. The grains used were corn and bran. The lambs fed with the self-feeder required 776 pounds of grain and 400 pounds of hay for 100 pounds of gain, whereas the other lot consumed 639 pounds of grain and 421 pounds of hay for 100 pounds of gain. At Minnesota Station, 8 lambs were used in either lot, and wheat screenings were fed. Those fed with the self-feeder consumed 908 pounds of screenings and 130 pounds of hay for 100 pounds gain, and the others, fed in the regular way, ate 742 pounds of screenings and 251 pounds of hay for every 100 pounds of gain made. The conclusions are therefore arrived at, that fattening lambs by means of a self-feeder is an expensive practice, and that economy of production requires more attention to the variation in the appetites of the animals than can be given to the self-feed method.

Fattening Shorn Lambs.—Lambs has some advocates, and in order to test the efficacy of this treatment, the Michigan Station divided a bunch of 20 lambs into two lots of 10 each. One lot was shorn and the other lot was left unshorn, both receiving similar treatment as to care and feeding. The grain consisted of corn and wheat, equal parts by weight, fed with good clean hay. The trial lasted 13 weeks, beginning in November. Both lots were kept in a barn, the shorn lot being more closely housed—that is, the windows and doors were kept closed in order to keep the place warm. The result of the test was the shorn lambs ate more food, drank less water, and made 30 per cent. less gain than the unshorn lambs.

At the Wisconsin Station, Prof. Craig studied the subject during four years, and in each case the results were unfavorable to shearing in the fall for winter fattening. It was found, however, that lambs six months old in October are better shorn in that month when they are to be fattened for the early winter market. When done under such circumstances, the removal of the fleece hastens the fattening, and the gain is made at a slightly cheaper rate.

Outdoor versus Confinement.—Prof. Shaw fed four lots of sheep at the Minnesota Station. Lot I. was kept out of doors continuously, in a yard sheltered from the wind by a low building on one side. Lots II. and III. were confined in yards, with an open shed for shelter. Lot IV. was kept in a compartment of the barn, having one large window facing the east for light and ventilation. The feed for all lots was the same. Lot I., out of doors, consumed for each 100 pounds of gain, 874 pounds of wheat screenings, 90 pounds of oil meal, and 316 pounds of hay. Lot II., in lot with shed, consumed for 100 pounds of gain, 817 pounds of screenings, 91 pounds of oil meal, and 127 pounds of hay. Lot III., in lot with shed, ate 668 pounds of screenings, 74 pounds of oil meal, and 251 pounds of hay; and lot IV., in stable, consumed 722 pounds of screenings, 80 pounds of oil meal, and 283 pounds of hay for each 100 pounds of gain put on. Lot I. made an

average daily gain per head of .28 pound; lot II., .36; lot III., .32, and lot IV., .28 pound. It will be seen that lots II. and III. made the greatest gain, and lot IV. the cheapest, but the difference between outdoor and indoor feeding is far less than would be supposed by many. The results of the trial show that indoor confinement may be as damaging as outdoor exposure.

Our Own Method.—While the lambs can get clover, grass or rape pasture they are left out during the day and brought to the sheds at night. They are not confined closely, but allowed the freedom of a yard, with liberty to go into the pens if they so desire. A little clover hay is shaken into the racks before they come in, and in the mornings they are given more clean hay, and a quart to each three lambs of oats and peas or oats and corn, oats forming two-thirds of the mixture. As soon as they can get no more feed in the fields they are given roots: at noons about a bushel for twelve head, and a little good pea straw or clover hay to pick over. As the season advances, the grain ration is increased to two feeds per day. A little bran mixed with the grain gives good results. A box of salt and a vessel of fresh water should always be within reach of the lambs, that they may help themselves. In fattening lambs, as well as all other stock, no more feed should be given at a time than is eaten cleanly, and troughs and racks should be thoroughly cleaned each time before feeding. The lambs should all have been dipped in one or other of the recognized good dips, such as are advertised in our columns, while the weather was warm, but if that was not done, they should be examined now, and if

giving me good results, but I find it best to have them pure-bred on both sides.

My walls are stone, floors cement, sleeping-places elevated about 3 feet above floor; my pens are 12x13 feet. I have had no trouble with rheumatism. I let pigs run in yards every day.

I feed plenty of ashes, some sulphur, and believe them to be good. WM. J. WHALEY. Oxford Co., Ont.

Mr. John I. Hobson's Death.

One familiar face and figure will be missed from the approaching Ontario Provincial Winter Fair and its gatherings at Guelph—one well-remembered voice will be silent, a commanding personality will no more be seen. In the death on Nov. 23rd, after but a few days' illness, of Mr. John I. Hobson, of that city, the Province of Ontario loses a man long and prominently identified with her agricultural and live-stock interests, and well-known also in the other Provinces of Canada, where as a judge at exhibitions and in other public capacities he often travelled. Mr. Hobson had reached the age of 65 years, being a native of Wellington County, born in what is known as "the Paisley Block," in 1835, and a son of the late Joseph Hobson, who came to Canada from England in 1833 and took up land. For many, many years he was more familiarly known as "Mr. Hobson of Mosboro," where he so long and successfully carried on his operations as a farmer and breeder. As an agriculturist he was progressive and thorough-going, his knowledge, judgment and standing in

the community having resulted in his being chosen as judge of prize farms under the old Provincial Agriculture and Arts Association, acting in that capacity for some ten years. He also did exceedingly useful work as a speaker at Farmers' Institutes, both in Ontario and other provinces. He was also for a long period Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Ontario Agricultural College, was a director of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, and took an active part in organizing and promoting the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, and was President of the Provincial Winter Fair Association. He was one of the directors of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and at the annual meeting last winter was honored with the presidency. He took an active part in municipal affairs, retiring after filling the Warden's chair, and interested himself in promoting Guelph business enterprises. A constant reader of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, he advised its reading in every farm home in the country, and frequently contributed practical articles to our columns prior to his leaving the farm. The

latter event was hastened by the early death, five years ago, of his only son, a young man of great promise who was just beginning life, following his father's footsteps as a farmer and breeder. He was a brother of Mr. Joseph Hobson, of Montreal, Chief Engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway, and leaves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. A. F. H. Jones, of Guelph. He was a life-long Presbyterian, and for years a member of the Board of Managers of Knox Church, Guelph.

Gasoline for Stomach Worms.

The dose of gasoline for a lamb is half a tablespoonful, administered in four ounces of sweet milk; for a sheep, use one tablespoonful of gasoline. Let the sheep fast for sixteen hours before dosing. Be very careful that they do not strangle and get the medicine into the lungs. Do not guess at the dose: measure it. Repeat the dose three times, at intervals of twenty-four hours. When stomach worms are found in a flock, dose every sheep on the farm, sick or well, three times, at intervals of twenty-four hours. Change the sheep to pasture where no sheep have grazed, if possible, or put them in the barn. This remedy will not remove other kinds of worms. Use a good worm powder in addition.

Delighted with the Fountain Pen.

DEAR SIR,—The fountain pen came to hand recently, and it is all you claim for it. I have used two other styles of fountain pens, but this one, for cleanliness, ease of filling, appearance and value, surpasses them both.

I am delighted with it, and thank you for the premium. A. B. ARMSTRONG. Northumberland Co., Ont.



GROUP OF ARGENTINE REPUBLIC STUDENTS ATTENDING THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

they have ticks they should be dipped the first mild day, or treated by pouring the sheep-dip solution, opening the wool at intervals of a few inches. They should then be housed for a few nights and cold days until they dry, when they will thrive much better for the insecticidal bath.

Bacon Pigs from Birth to Block.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I winter my sows on mangels, with a little corn, and swill made of pulp mangels and shorts, cooked and fed warm if weather is very cold. After farrowing, I feed light feed, such as bran or oat chop; after a few days, increase food, and use shorts, with mangels for noon feed, giving plenty of exercise before farrowing; after farrowing, keep very warm and dry.

Wean at seven or eight weeks. Feed shorts, not too much at a time, with a few pulped mangels once a day. It is very important to keep clean and dry.

I have had no experience with clover hay, ensilage or potatoes, but find mangels or sugar beets excellent food for winter. I have no use for turnips for pigs.

I feed principally shorts. I like peas or barley, but they are too expensive to feed with profit, but have found it good mixed with shorts for a change. For finishing pigs, I like a little corn at least once a day. I prefer it twice.

Tamworths make the best hog to satisfy the packer, and I believe feed with nearly as much profit.

I never buy any pigs except for breeding purposes. Have had good success with Berkshire cross; have some now nearly ready for shipping; cross, Tamworth sow, Yorkshire boar, and they are