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Dehorned steers, fed in box stalls loose, say 8 or 10 together, do better than steers fed tied, on the same food.

With dairy cattle our experience has shown that as regards milk and butter production individuality is a very important factor. Admitting that we have breeds specially adapted to dairy purposes, e.g., Jersey Ayrshire, Holstein, etc., the best individual must be looked for among them rather than a comparison made between the breeds. This entails the constant testing of the milk and a daily record of yield. There is no best breed, all points considered.

The feeding of ensilage or other succulent fodder is essential to cheap milk production, especially in the winter season, and the hays of clover and alfalfa may be used with profit to reduce the meal portion of the ration.

The practice of "soiling" or feeding green forage allows a larger number of cows to be maintained on a given area than if the land is pastured, and is to be considered as essential to intensive dairying. Many "soiling" crops (e.g., peas, oats, rye, corn and clover) have been tried and reported on with special reference to their value for supplementing the pasture during times of drought and as the season advances.

While the total quantities of milk and butter fat in a given period may be influenced by the feeding, it does not appear that the percentage of fat is appreciably affected by the character of the feed.

In the breeding and feeding of swine several thousands of animals have been used. The stock experimented with for the most part has consisted of Yorkshire, Berkshire and Tamworths. Among the more important lines of investigation might be mentioned the breeding of animals specially suited for the production of export bacon. The importance of this work is obvious when we remember the very large proportions to which our trade with England in this commodity has grown.

And in this connection I may briefly refer to an exhaustive examination into the character and causes of "Soft Pork" undertaken by the Division of Chemistry—an investigation that lasted three years and in which more than 300 pigs were put under test. We were able to establish by chemical analysis that certain rations, and especially those containing a large proportion of Indian corn, produced an undesirable bacon by reason of the high percentage of olein in its fat. And among other important findings we learnt that there was no better corrective to this undesirable quality of softness than the by-product skim milk, the addition of which to the grain ration tended also to thriftiness and rapid growth.

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