with a minimum reduction of cereals for human consumption.

An objection in the mind of many may be the fact that in the College experiment roots were used very liberally, whereas on many farms roots are not largely grown owing to the labor involved. This is a perfectly legitimate objection, but judging from experience, silage can be made to take the place of roots to a very large extent at least. In addition to this, the hay fed the College steers was mixed timothy and clover and contained too much timothy to be really satisfactory for cattle feeding. With a good quality of clover hay, or better still alfalfa hay, and a liberal allowance of silage there is every reason to believe that results quite equal to the College results can be obtained. The experiment emphasizes the great importance of clover, alfalfa and silage on the farms of this Province.

Bacon Production

At the present time a strong plea is being made for increased bacon production. There are several reasons why hogs are especially important in times like these, and the following may be noted:

(1) Hogs multiply rapidly, and mature quickly, so that they offer the quickest means of increasing the world's supply of meat.

(2) Hogs produce more meat from a given amount of food than any other domestic animal.

(3) Hogs give a greater weight of dressed carcass in comparison to live weight than any other animal.

(4) The carcass of the hog contains more edible meat in proportion to bone than that of any other animal.

(5) Pork and bacon contain a large proportion of edible fat, which is vitally needed in the rations of soldiers.

(6) Bacon is perhaps the most compact form in which meat can be shipped.

It will be seen, therefore, that the hog is bound to play a very important part in rationing our armies and those of our allies.

A point which counts against the hog in the eyes of the farmer is the fact that in order to finish it, it must be fed considerable quantities of concentrated feed, and when concentrates are high in price, as they are at present, the farmer is inclined to cut down on his hog production. Everything considered, therefore, it would seem that the present is an opportune time to study carefully the possibilities of reducing the amount of concentrates in the ration of the hog and still provide a fattening ration.

Roots are a somewhat expensive crop to handle, but the advisability of growing even a small patch of mangels or sugar beets for winter hog feeding is well worthy of consideration. Experience has demonstrated that roots can be used in such a way as to lessen very greatly the amount of meal necessary to fatten hogs. A plan which has been used successfully both at the College and on farms throughout the Province is to pulp the roots, moisten the pulped roots with hot water and mix them with about an equal bulk of dry meal. The moistened roots moisten the meal and cause it to adhere to the roots and the whole constitutes a palatable and satisfactory ration for winter feeding. Sugar beets are preferred by pigs but mangels are more easily grown and pigs take them quite readily. Turnips are not quite so palatable, but pigs can be taught to eat them if accustomed to them from the start. When practicable, boiling turnips makes them quite palatable and enables one to greatly reduce the consumption of meal. Boiled potatoes have a higher value than roots and when cheap fuel is available small