FOUNDED 1866

ing the litter to the average weight per pig.

ge of 11.1 pigs was farrowed per erage weight of each pig at birth s. When the average weight of the ounds each, then the average numr litter was only 6.55. From the farrowed until the 50-pound weight he pigs gained at the rate of .53 aily and reached the 50-pound 9 days old.

ge cost of the feed used in producnd pig as here calculated is \$2.11. S FROM YOUNG SOWS.

of an average of 24 young sows for ws. The gilts gained an average each during the winter at a cost ed. The cost of the feed eaten by w, from the time she farrowed unere weaned, and by the pigs, until weight was 50 pounds each, was cost of all feed for sow and litter the average pig wei hed 50 pounds The average increase in weight of the experiment was 101.4 pounds. per 100 pounds reduced the cost et cost of \$10.43 per sow and lit-

e sow farrowed 8.2 pigs weighing ach at birth. When the average ounds was reached, the number had From the date of being far-2 50-pound weight was reached, the ined at the rate of one-half pound ed the 50-pound weight when 99 cording to this record and this ulation, the cost of feed used in average 50-pound pig from the \$1.68.

experiments, which have been over ears and with a large number 'of ts indicate, considering feed costs, to 50 pounds is cheaper produced sow than an older one, the former d the latter \$2.11. This is under here the brood sows received consome grain which might have been vever, this year in Canada the feed ld not enter in quite so strongly arketable grain could be supplied, average differences in the number d, the old sows might show to ntage. The results are more or since it is contrary to the prehat the older brood sows are gen-fitable. The pres n t is experir from these sows, as may be 5 for the older sows while for the The number per litter in comold and young is not as great in ts as one would expect, the older ly a comparatively slight advan-

You Put Your Calves?

DECEMBER 2, 1915

fall when they went in. We are always ready to make a plea for better calves, and to get them they must be wintered under the most favorable circumstances. By all means house the calves well. This does not mean that the stable needs to be over warm. It should be well ventilated and light, and for calves which are to be kept on for breeding purposes we believe that it is advisable that they should get out to exercise each fine

Give the Lambs a Good Start.

With the coming of the cold weather and the snow the lambs will be brought in from the fields, and it is during their first week or two in the pen that the most difficulty is generally found in bringing them to their winter feed. We have seen one or two lambs in a flock of twenty or twenty-five absolutely refuse to eat for several days when first brought in, and in fact most lambs do not take readily to winter feeding at first. They will pick a little at clover hay but they do not seem to understand that roots are good feed, and some of them will actually refuse to eat oats. It is necessary to take some pains with such lambs. We have seen individuals which were adverse to eating pulped turnips, by the way one of the best feeds to start them on, started to eat turnips by catching the lamb and putting a few pieces in its mouth. Once it understands that the turnips are good it will soon take to eating them, but a lamb goes back more in a week or two in which it does not feed than can be made up in several weeks after it starts eating. We would advise a little care in feeding the lambs as they come from the field. Give them some of the choicest clover hay, a few good oats and some pulped turnips or pulped mangels. This is about as good a combination as can be had on the average farm for starting the lambs on winter feeding, and while sometimes lambs will learn to eat more quickly when in the pens with older ewes it is not generally advisable to attempt to winter lambs and ewes in the same Almost invariably the ewes will get more than their share of the feed and the lambs will suffer as a result. Besides do not forget to give the sheep, fresh from the pasture, plenty of water. Sheep will get along without water if they have plenty of roots, but they will do better with water before them at all times, or at least, in winter they should be watered once daily.

FARM.

What Happened to an Old House. Editor ""The Farmer's Advocate":

The house had been built many years, when lumber was plenty and cheap, as the great eightinch posts, sills and beams testified. Were one putting up such a building now he would not use pine for these timbers, either. Nor would he lay, the in the to the ground as they house we bought, particularly on a place where stones for underpinning were as plenty as they were on that farm. It was not more than a foot from the bottom of the lower sill to the surface of the earth on which the house stood. But there it was when we bought the place. Now the question was, how could we make it more modern? Not a single porch adorned the house. On neither side was there a bay window; and yet, we were sure that beautiful sunsets could be seen from the western side. The interior arrangements were just such as you would expect to find in the home of one of the early settlers, with whom utility and not beauty was a desideratum. The first year we were on the farm, we had so many other things to do that we did not get around to the house at all, except that in our odd moments we thought of and drew some plans and gathered material for the house that was to It took me a long time, for instance, to get out the stone for the better wall. As fortune would have it, we found a ledge of fine building stone in a gulf that wound its way down the hill from the upper woods. Some of them were eight or ten feet long and of a uniform thickness, while every layer we took out was of a beautiful blue and as firm and sound as any I ever saw. I worked away quarrying and fitting those rocks many a day and enjoyed it very much. If you ever have had any experience raising an old house like that, built with an upright and a long ell attached to one side, you do not need to be told that it was no easy task to do it and not break the plastered walls badly. Do the best we could, having more than thirty screws, when we had the house up the foot and a half we determined that it ought to be, a good deal of plaster was on the floor, but very little on the walls. It looked as if the masons would have a job after the raising was done. While we were at it we took down the cellar wall to the lowest level and laid it up thicker and stronger. It had been previously very thin and poorly constructed. Now we have a cellar that the tallest man can get around in with a

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

crate of apples or potatoes on his shoulders and not touch anywhere. The bottom can all be swept out and made as clean as the parlor above, and it seems to me this is the way it should always be with a house cellar. Not enough attention 1s paid to the cellar in most houses, with the consequence that much ill health is due to poor air from below.

Before we were done with the old house, the outside had a fine porch along the north side, the west side had a number of larger windows and a bay window on that side added much to the appearance of the building. All the original win-dows had been very small and provided with seven-by-nine panes of glass. These we took out and replaced with large sash two-lights in each; while all the windows were furnished with blinds. You would scarcely know the house now. The yards about the house were graded up, we set out some pretty trees and shrubs, and a hedge of Norway Spruce that we kept trimmed to about three feet in height, borders the yard on every side

But the inside changes were what made the old house most attractive and homelike. A little bed-room was enlarged. By taking out a pantry we enlarged the master's bed-room, while by removing another partition we gave the mistress a kitchen which was the delight of her heart. Still later changes made this room far more desirable, and with the addition of a floor of hard maple we secured a room which we call just about ideal.

One of the best alterations we made was to take a little bed-room which was not really needed and by setting a partition back a few feet and make it over into a study for the man of the house. There was just room to set a roll top desk at one side, while back of the farmer's office chair stands a bookcase that reaches the whole length of the room. This the master made himself of some deep-red cherry lumber that was cut from a tree on the place. And this little cosy corner is the rallying place of everybody when there is a spare moment. A big sunny win-



A Yorkshire Sow.

Champion at Toronto for J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville. Ont.

Some Corn Problems.

Corn growing has not yet been reduced to such science that farmers can agree as to the best varieties on similar soils in the same localities, neither can they agree as to the best practical methods of planting it. Too much has been accepted as gospel truth regarding the production of corn for silo, and this winter will be a very seasonable time to thresh out these problems at Farmer's Clubs and Institute meetings. To some It may appear like threshing old straw, but get the man on his feet who has grown his corn in drills as well as hills and has weighed the product from a part of it so he can estimate the tonnage per acre. He may have some interesting information. Get the man to talk also who has grown flints and dents side by side and has actually weighed a part of his crop so he will not speak from appearances only. We are sometimes prone to judge by the eye, and in many cases the judgment will be correct but too often our minds are already made up and the eye, just to be courteous, will confirm this opinion. A good set A good set of scales are unbiased and very bold in revealing the truth; make the man who has weighed tell what he has discovered.

Authorities have long recommended dent corns for silo purposes and in some districts they are undoubtedly superior to the flints, but as we go north we must eventually come to a dividing line on one side of which flints will do better than dents, and it has been suggested by actual comparative experiments this past season that the line in question is located farther south than has for some years been considered to be the case. In one instance in Ontario south of the 48rd parallel this season flints and dents were grown side by side. The flints outclassed the dents not only in maturity, which was to be expected, but in tonnage as well, much to the surprise of the experimenters. What is lacking in agricultural work to-day is a system of more thorough experimentation by the farmer himself right in his own fields. Let the colleges and institutions which are maintained to advance the interests of the agriculturists suggest these experiments and tests to us, but we should not in every case accept their findings as applicable to our own conditions. Two or three tons more corn per acre each year along with greater maturity is worth going after and no matter who says a thing it is not truth to us so long as we do not find it coreect on our own acres. Farmers should discuss these things in earnest this winter and not go to books for their inspiration but to their own fields, their own grain bin and their own corn crib or silo. Printed matter in such form is usually true but too general. Talk about things as you find them at home.

Saving Corn Without a Silo.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

Before I built my silo three years ago I was, like many other farmers to-day, at a loss to know the most convenient and sible way to store my corn for winter use. Gen-erally growing from 5 to 8 acres of corn each year, it was entirely impossible to get it all in the barn in such a manner as to be sure it would The remainder either had to be not heat. stacked or left in the field to freeze down. | Stacking proved very satisfactory. This was done by standing a rail perpendicular, slanting the corn up against it for about six feet away from it at the bottom. It was gradually drawn in at the top and tied securely to the top of the rail. These stacks would hold from ten to twelve medium-sized shocks. The corn in these shocks kept splendidly and the cattle would eat it up cleaner than that which was put in the barn, although it required much more handling. During my experience I found the stacking a great deal more satisfactory than leaving it in shocks in the field where it would freeze to the ground so it would almost be impossible to get it loose at all. It also prevented the ground from being plowed in the fall. For two years previous to the year I erected my silo I employed a cutting box and blower and had it cut with straw and blown into a mow. This method gave better satisfaction than any previously mentioned. The corn was let stand in shock till it was perfectly seasoned and entirely dry. The box was set at the corner of the straw stack, which made it handy to get the straw, and three teams will draw the corn a rea-It was mixed evenly, a sheaf sonable distance. of corn and a small forkful of straw being kept well levelled and a pail of salt sprinkled over it about every foot deep. I might say it never heated or moulded, and the cattle ate it better than in any other form, never lea ing any of the straw either. This practice requires a number of hands but it is all over in a day and your corn is in the barn in small space and is handy and easy to feed, and if plenty of straw is evenly mixed in there is practically no danger of heating or spoiling in the mow. I have also fed it to idle horces in the winter feeding them two feeds a day, an ordinary bushel basketful to a horse each feeding. They would

stabling the cattle has arrived arge stock is kept it sometimes ole re-arrangement of stables in the cattle, from the best cow to f, are comfortably housed and ready to do their

best during the winter. Too often it happens that under such conditions of heavy stocking, or we might call it overstocking of the farm, the calves are forced to take what is left when the other cattle are sabled. Very often t'e calves are huddled together in a small, dark boxstall and expected to make rapid growth on a rather scant supply of feed. Better would

Oshawa

it be, in many cases, if short rations must go to any of the stock, that some of the older animals get them and the calves get a full feed, and it would advisable if the calves got They are at the the stables. during the'r first year or year are either made or ruined as ng and feeding animals. are put in in the fall, and are t again until string, and when

from their darkened box they where to go and are very often e bigger than they were in the

dow looks down the southern road, for the house stands at the crossing of two highways. A door opens out into the dining-room and another into the parlor. Here the master does his writing, and here the young folks come when in search of information on any subject.

The books in this little den at the farm are a source of attraction for all the young folks of the neighborhood. More books than a few have been horrowed from this nook in the old farm house. When a boy the farmer never had any books of his own, but as soon as he began to earn money for himself, he laid the foundation of his library. adding to it until now few men of any profession for miles around have anything like the number of books he has. How many young people have been given their start in that bit of a library we may never know. The mistress has done her part, and it has been a big one, too, by giving the boys and girls who came lessons in many With her as their teacher they have subjects. mastered higher mathematics, French, higher English, Latin aad many other studies about which they never had known anything before.

To do all these things would have cost a good deal had it not been that we were able to do so much ourselves. With a good set of tools and ingenuity to handle them, the farmer may do many things from time to time to make the home comfortable and beautiful.

N. Y.

EDGAR L. VINCENT.

One bushel of wheat contains about two pounds of plant food made up of nitrogen phosphoric acid and potash, worth in the vicinity of 20 cents. Canada's wheat crop this past seasom has been officially estimated at 336,258,000 bushels. This would contain 336,258 tons of these three plant food constituents and would be worth approximately \$67,251,600. These figures are enough to indicate the enormous resources Imagine all the other hidden in Canadian soil. farm crops that dig up this plant food year after year to establish or maintain Canada's credit. This Dominion may not be able to jingle as many gold coins as some of the older nations, but she has good security.