

to get... one... out a heaped... used to clean... and your... dured some of

enlightening... on the... not yet... say... described... works out... and... prices... The... remarks... kept a year... first... ne by selling... At... keep... about \$4 per... the... while... housing... and... need... they... through... twelve... in all \$15... weighing... should... of the first... would... should... as the most... digestive... would... take... in this... mills, and... pigs than... to not... where, and... into a... should... be fed... the... was... with... 1919

the spring... given... output... ready... At... had... labor... \$1.00 per pig.

The Significance of High Fitting
This is one of the first questions a human in stock raising asks. Excessively high and thin is always supposed to be associated with lack of energy and vigor, and to a certain extent, this is true especially if fat is put on at the expense of high feeding.

It is one of the first questions a human in stock raising asks. Excessively high and thin is always supposed to be associated with lack of energy and vigor, and to a certain extent, this is true especially if fat is put on at the expense of high feeding. Some cattle have been naturally carrying great quantities of flesh on their backs, and this is a valuable characteristic which has been inherited from their ancestors. The number of ribs is a good index of the amount of fat which can be laid on the back. The number of ribs is a good index of the amount of fat which can be laid on the back. The number of ribs is a good index of the amount of fat which can be laid on the back.

As to the other half of the animal, the fleshiness of calves possessing horns which are not as natural as those of the other half of the animal, the fleshiness of calves possessing horns which are not as natural as those of the other half of the animal, the fleshiness of calves possessing horns which are not as natural as those of the other half of the animal.

Origin of Breeds of Swine

The origin of swine breeds is traced chiefly in Western and Eastern Canada, in the Ottawa Valley, in the State of Ohio. For many years the names were applied to the breeds of the Ottawa Valley, Poland, Poland and China. At the National Swine Breeding Convention held at Indianapolis in 1917, the following breeds were recognized: Poland, Poland and China, Poland and China, Poland and China.

The Irish Grazier cross, introduced in 1839, has improved grazing qualities and in-

creased hardiness. A Negro cross is claimed, have been made since 1845, though the color markings of the breed being so nearly like those of the Berkshire would seem to suggest a cross of that blood, as our early recollection of the breed is that many of them carried nearly as much white as black to red in a more or less proportion.

Formerly the Poland Chinas were larger and less refined than at the present time, but though reduced in size and improved in form, they are still among the largest of the medium breeds. They possess in a high degree early-maturing qualities, but the inclination of the breed as found in the United States was to put on fat too early, and to produce a carcass of no great value. Attention has been given to producing what is known as the bacon type, and where corn is the principal food, the only good used, the Poland Chinas may be said to have been improved to such a degree that they are now producing a carcass of great value. The new Poland Chinas are of a more refined quality, but the inclination of the breed as found in the United States was to put on fat too early, and to produce a carcass of no great value.

Poland Chinas are widely distributed in the United States, being found in practically every State in the Union. They have been introduced into several of the Provinces of Canada through the same means as those of the United States. They are popular in this country for their early maturity and good feeding qualities. They are popular in this country for their early maturity and good feeding qualities. They are popular in this country for their early maturity and good feeding qualities.

less of the appearance of store bill in its details. up an auditors' report more business-like, and than 60 pounds, purchaser to pay difference as established by seller.

Wheat delivered showing a lower clean test than... A standard price to be established for... FARM

Calculating the Value of Grades

Editor FARMER'S REVIEW: I have been... present grading system, when the difference between two grades is calculated upon an actual value. One hard call for 75 percent Red life wheat, the remaining 25 per cent... could be composed of White, Fine White, Russian, or any other sound wheat weighing 60 lbs. per bushel. One Northern call for 60 percent of Red life wheat and 40 per cent of any other mentioned. White, Russian, and sound weighing 60 lbs. per bushel used in grade Northern wheat but the grain exchanges made a difference in price between a hard call and Northern of 10 to 15 cents. Now what is the real difference in value according to the grades. The only difference is the percentage of value on the 15 per cent of softness in the grade. Northern to be worth 10 cents less than its equivalent in the hard call. The 100 bushels of a hard call would be worth 15 cents more than the same amount of Northern of 10 cents less than its equivalent in the hard call.

Mechanical Grading of Wheat

We publish by special request the first of a paper on the mechanical grading of wheat by means of machinery by the use of the "Grading Machine" recently invented and patented by the inventor. The author expresses his satisfaction with the grading system now in vogue and states that a certain amount of mechanical methods of grading wheat is a machine of which we shall have more to say anon. We have not considered it a duty to publish this article, but we are glad to do so.

To begin with, it might be said that a new method of grading wheat is not a satisfactory one for many reasons, one or two of which will be mentioned. First, there is a difference in quality between the grades, and lowest of each grade, that is, a good No. 2 is far superior wheat to a scratch No. 2. Second, there is too much latitude allowed in the mixing of wheat by the elevator. Third, because a No. 2 soft red wheat in one market is not necessarily graded the same in other markets. Fourth, because the selection in different markets varies according to the quality and quantity of the crop.

If the present method of grading wheat is, therefore, unsatisfactory, in what manner can it be changed so as to give more satisfactory results to all concerned? This would mean a new set of inspection rules, and a new method of inspection.

As to what would constitute a new method of buying and inspecting wheat, Mr. Anderson believed these things should be accomplished:

- Uniform inspection in all markets.
- Discontinuing the inspection of wheat by grades.
- Inspecting wheat by weight and soundness only.
- All sound milling wheat deliverable on contract.
- An official inspection to state the actual amount of clean wheat and the test weight of the clean wheat per bushel, also the amount of bran and waste matter, and state whether the wheat is sound or not.
- All wheat to be sold by its clean test.
- A standard price to be established between the buyer and the seller on a percentage basis.
- 60 pound clean test basis in all cases.
- Test