get such compensation as the Land Commission are pleased to think he is entitled to. The worst feature about this scheme is that the Land Commission are to fill the impossible dual offices of being parties to the suit and judges in the cause. Your readers will hardly be surprised to learn that both proprietors and large farmers are kicking against these proposals. No one can blame them. They would be more than human if they acted otherwise. "SCOTLAND YET."

Care of Brood Sow and Pigs in Winter.

The winter months are already here—the season that tries both man and beast. The farmer who intends rearing pigs from sows which will be farrowing during March or April, should prepare for the changeable and severe weather now at hand. Two things especially deserve notice. The first is the sanitary surroundings of our brood sows. When perfect sanitation is secured, much has been done toward insured healthiness of the mothers and the offspring. It is a deplorable condition to see a sow wading about in mud and filth to her knees as she hunts for a pool of stagnant water from which to quench her thirst. Can any thoughtful hog-raiser fail to see the unprofitableness of such a method. The sow buries herself in damp, musty straw, breathes in the foul odors coming therefrom, and is expected to come out in prime condition for motherhood. What else but disappointment can reasonably be expected. This kind of a bed is the louse's paradise, and he is always around ready for business. Surely no farmer will be so shiftless as to allow these enemies to suck life from his hogs and dollars from his pockets, when, by simply sprinkling the sows and their sleeping quarters with crude oil, or, if that is not available, a mixture of common coal oil and skim milk, the vermin may be exterminated, and only a few minutes are required for the operation, while dollars and cents would be put in the owner's pocket. Do away with the old-time method of allowing the sow to sleep in a straw pile; provide clean, dry quarters for her. She will appreciate it, and will give you her best when farrowing time comes. Make her quarters secure from drafts, but still provide good ventilation. These precautions, though they may seem simple, are violated every year by hundreds of farmers, and few ever know why they are so unsuccessful.

Are we feeding our sows a ration that is conducive to the best results? A matter of prime importance is that the food consumed be of a growing nature, rather than fattening. Many farmers throw out one bushel of corn after another to their sows, and this is all they get except the water they drink. It is well known that corn is fattening, and yet hundreds persist in feeding it when they know results exactly contrary from what is desired are the only logical outcome. How often we have read the statements of scientific men telling us a balanced ration must be fed to all animals, if the best results are to be obtained. A sow fed on corn, and nothing but corn, is being, in a sense, starved. It is not fattening material that the unborn pigs need, but bone-and-muscle-producing material. Of course, we cannot condemn the use of corn in its proper place, but something must be fed with it that will balance against it. For this, I know of nothing better than good bran and middlings made into a thick slop, with an occasional mixture of succulent roots. The objection may be raised that it costs a lot to raise young pigs. My experience has been that I can keep a good sow in perfect condition the year round for $15, estimating the meal at one cent a pound, including cost of pasture, and allowing so much for cost of building and everything else, barring the labor, which is not included. From the average sow we may anticipate eight pigs; if she gives only one litter, that reduces the cost of the young pigs below $2 each; if she gives two litters, it costs somewhere around $1 per pig. As soon as the pigs are large enough to drink, which will be at about the age of two weeks, arrange a trough in an enclosure apart from the sow, in which feed warm milk, and, as they get older, a little shelled corn will do no harm. Pigs that are thus treated can be weaned at six weeks of age; but if the sow is keeping up well in flesh, and there is no hurry to breed her again, it is better to leave them with her until eight weeks old. It is almost a necessity to confine the pigs to a small enclosure at this time, to keep them apart from dam and prevent a roving disposition. I prefer to confine them at this time to a pen that can be well ventilated and is a good protection from summer sun and winter cold. If possible, let them have free access to a yard in which is running water. Continue to feed the same as before weaning for a time, increasing the quantity gradually; but be careful not to overfeed at this time. If any food should be left in the trough from one feed to the next, clean it out and give fresh feed. Continue to feed middlings, or some food rich in protein, for that is what makes bone, blood and muscle. If pigs have access to water, bran, middlings, chop, feed and such like can be fed dry in the trough. As the pigs increase in size and age, the corn can be increased, but I would continue the millfeed until the pigs are ready for the butcher, which should be at from six to eight months of age. A pig should make an average gain of at least one pound per day of its entire life. Whenever it ceases to do that, send it to the market. If you would feed profitably, bear in mind that they must be fed regularly and on foods that will promote growth and good health, and that they must be pushed from start to finish. J. P. FLETCHER.

Fulton Co., N. Y.

Dryness and Ventilation vs. Temperature

Does anyone know of an expensive pigpen or henhouse that has proved a success? Are the two-thousand-dollar or three-thousand-dollar barns on hundred-acre farms paying dividends on the investment, fulfilling the expectations of their owners, or bidding fair to recoup them for the cost of construction? While we would certainly not counsel a return to the old-fashioned barns, we question whether the effort to provide stables where water and manure will not freeze is calculated to improve the health or enhance the profits from our herds. A significant incident was related in "The Farmer's Advocate" office a short time since. A farmer, who has been a very successful steer-feeder, had put in his usual bunch of feeders, and then, having a few more than the main barn would accomodate, he penned these off in a rather cold shed, expecting they would probably hold their own. To his surprise, the cattle in the shed did better than the others, and later, when some of the animals in the warm stable got stiff, they were brought around by putting them into the shed—all of which goes to show that if cattle have dry quarters, plenty of fresh air and chance to exercise somewhat, they will stand a good deal of cold, growing long coats of hair that afford necessary protection. While one would not feel like subjecting dairy cows to the same rigorous treatment as he would steers, we believe that even for them dryness and fresh air are more important than high temperature.

Is not the era of more economical and more suitable farm buildings at hand?

Sweet Milk Not Good for Young Pigs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Sweet milk is not a wholesome food for young pigs. We raised three last year, and had a great deal of trouble with them trying to raise them on sweet milk. We tried putting a little copperas in the milk, but it did not do, so I tried sour milk. We found buttermilk best, with a little bread soaked in it, for them; on this they did all right. We raised six this year with little trouble, feeding them nice buttermilk, with a little tallow scraped into it occasionally, and the bread when they were large enough to take it. We also fed a little flaxseed meal, boiled. We have cooked a little third-grade flour and milk. They are three months old, or a little better, and weigh about sixty pounds. J. S. F.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

Another Brood-sow Record.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having noticed an item in your paper asking for records of brood sows, I submit a record of one I bought from D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, in April, 1903. She was farrowed on August 10th, 1902. She farrowed 15 pigs on September 1st, 1963; on March 2nd, 1904, 17; on September 11th, 1904, 16; on March 6th, 1905, 17; on September 8th, 1905, 17; on March 3rd, 1906, 17; on August 29th, 1906, 18. And out of this number she raised 90 pigs, the half of which I sold for breeding purposes. She is a pure-bred Yorkshire sow, and has always been bred to a pure-bred Yorkshire boar. You will see that this sow has had 52 pigs within the last year. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Lambton Co., Ont.

In driving through a certain part of New England where a number of writers have bought farms and made summer homes, writes Miss Jeanette L. Gilder, of Putnam's Monthly, I remarked to a farmer's wife who lived in their midst that there seemed to be a good many literary people in that neighborhood. "Yes," she replied, with a certain air of resignation, "there are quite a few—but we don't mind them." I wish that I could quote the tone of voice in which this remark was made. It was that more than the words—though the words are amusing enough, particularly as Mark Twain was one of the literary people to whom she alluded.

The best and highest thing a man can do in this day is to sow seed, whether it be a seed to eat or an acorn—[John Boyle O'Reilly.

THE FARM.

How is Your Stable Ventilated?

What are the dimensions (including heighth of ceiling) of your basement stable, and how many head of stock does it house?

Have you a system of ventilation? Does it work satisfactorily? If not, why? If it does, describe it briefly, telling us how you get rid of the foul air and secure a fresh supply.

Stockmen and farmers will be aiding in the solution of a serious problem by giving us the benefit of their experience in reply to the above questions.

Ventilation the Great Need.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reference to your editorial of Nov. 29th, "Is the Basement Stable a Success?" would say at the beginning that I agree with most of the arguments you present. There is one point, however, which does not coincide with my observations. In this locality we have quite a number of wooden basements, and I am sure I never saw more hoarfrost upon the walls than was on the walls of one of these same wooden basements. This was due entirely to lack of ventilation. On the other hand, I was in a wooden basement, ventilated with air brought through tile several rods from a ravine, and the walls and atmosphere were dry and comfortable.

Taking the two cases cited, we might say it was a proof of the need of ventilation. But such an important subject needs more proof to enable us to reach a proper conclusion. Last winter I was in a basement with a stone wall 2 feet thick. There was no ventilation, except some broken panes of glass, and the owner told me it was a rare thing to see frost upon the wall or feel the air moist. Now, the secret of this is that the wall is not solid masonry. In the center is a space of 3 or 4 inches, filled with stone chips thrown in loosely.

This brings us to the modern method of building a wall with a dead-air space, such as hollow bricks or hollow concrete blocks. Such a wall, with very little ventilation, maintains the temperature, and with less moisture than any other kind of wall.

I believe, however, that the economical construction of stabling should be considered. For instance, if a man has an old-fashioned barn, with a shed at one corner, he could make comfortable stabling in the shed, with far less expense than to put the barn upon any kind of a wall, and have the stable under the barn. Then, with a silo at the end of shed and hay mow in the barn, feeding can be done very easily. In building a new barn, my idea would be to put it upon a basement enclosed by some kind of hollow wall. If these observations are of any help to readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," I shall feel glad. I hope to see a good discussion of the problem.

Elgin Co., Ont. S. M. PEARCE.

Cement-floor Construction.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of Nov. 29th you ask for experience in laying stable floors. Cement floors are something that I am more or less interested in, so I will try to give you my idea of them, particularly in regard to your correspondent, G. S., of the aforesaid issue. In laying a cement floor for a cow stable—or, in fact, any stable—the first thing is to be sure to have a good foundation. Dig out all clay and debris to about 9 to 11 inches below the level of the floor, then fill in with small stone or brickbats about 4 to 6 inches, then level up with gravel or cinders within about 3½ to 4 inches of the top of your floor; soak this with water and tamp down well, so there will be no settling. After this, mix rough gravel and cement. In mixing, it is not wise to have any stone more than about two inches in diameter, and be sure to have sand enough to bind the gravel and cement together. About one-third sand will do it nicely. Then lay this, and also tamp it down well within about one inch of the top of your floor; then put on a finishing coat, which, of course, will be one inch thick. This is better if about half pea gravel and half sand. After mixing, this should be put down very carefully, and with a straightedge, so as to give it an even surface to finish. After this is on, dust evenly with a mixture of one-third grit sand and two-thirds cement, this to be rubbed in with a wooden float and trowelled. This must also be done carefully or the surface will be rubbed full of hollows. I also think it is much better to groove it behind the cattle in blocks about 8 inches by 4 inches, and also put some grooves straight up and down the [illegible] to gutter. In laying the [illegible] scantling, lay them on [illegible] in between them. This [illegible]. After floor has set so [illegible] and scantlings very