

Britain and other countries, with the exception of Canada, but it is now considering the advisability of making such a regulation.

Yours respectfully,

D. E. SALMON,  
Chief of Bureau."

Washington, D.C., February 21st, 1899.

It will be noted that the department is now considering the advisability of requiring the test to be used on all cattle imported into the United States and a bill has been introduced into the Senate with that object in view. But as we pointed out a few weeks ago the stockmen in some centres are making a vigorous against such a regulation.

## Some English Pig-Feeding Experiments

In last week's issue we gave a summary of one of the experiments conducted by the Agricultural Department of the University College, Nottingham, England, last year, in feeding hogs. Below we give a summary of the second experiment as given by the *Mark Lane Express*:

The other experiment was taken to ascertain the relative values of barley meal and corn meal as "pig foods" when fed in equal weights, together with equal quantities of whey.

For the experiment two lots of pigs of four in each lot were taken from the same litter.

The rations used, cost of food, etc., will be seen by the following table:

	Rations per Pig per Day.	Total Ration for 4 Pigs per Day.	Total cost of Ration for 4 Pigs per Day.	Cost of Ration per Pig per Day.
			pence.	pence.
Lot 1	Barley meal and whey: Barley meal, 5lb.; whey, 2 gallons.	Barley meal, 20lb.; whey, 8 gallons.	14.24	3.56
Lot 2	Corn meal and whey: Corn meal, 5lb.; whey, 2 gallons.	Corn meal, 20lb.; whey, 8 gallons.	12.64	3.16

NOTE 1.—The value of barley meal at the Institute at the time was £5 8s. per ton, the value per lb. being .58 of a penny.

2.—Value of corn meal at the Institute was £4 13s. 4d. per ton. This is equal to ½d. per lb.

3.—The value of whey for pig feeding is reckoned at one-third of a penny per gallon (being the amount realized had it been sold).

After feeding for twenty days on the above rations the quantities of meals were increased by 1 lb. per pig per day for the remaining forty-three days, bringing the cost of rations up to 4.15d. per pig per day for Lot No. 1, and 3.66d. each for Lot No. 2.

The report of Mr. T. N. Parr, of Nottingham, who purchased the pigs, was to the effect that the barley-fed pigs were leaner in flesh and se. better than those fed on corn. The flesh of the corn fed pigs was fatter than those fed on barley, but set nicely and was of good quality and very suitable for the pork-trade in which he is engaged.

The barley-fed pigs would have been better for the "curing trade," but it is very doubtful whether such an increase in price could have been obtained to compensate for the extra cost of producing the better quality pig.

From the above it will be seen that in fattening pigs some six months old corn meal is a more profitable food for the production of pork than barley meal (when feeding stuff, cost about the prices quoted), and that corn meal produces greater weights of increase than barley meal.

Although the pigs fed on barley meal produced the firmer and better quality of pork, yet, as long as the butcher makes no difference in price for the two differently-fed pigs, it will be noticed that more weight of pork can be produced by the use of corn meal, and that at a cheaper rate, than employing barley meal in the same quantities.

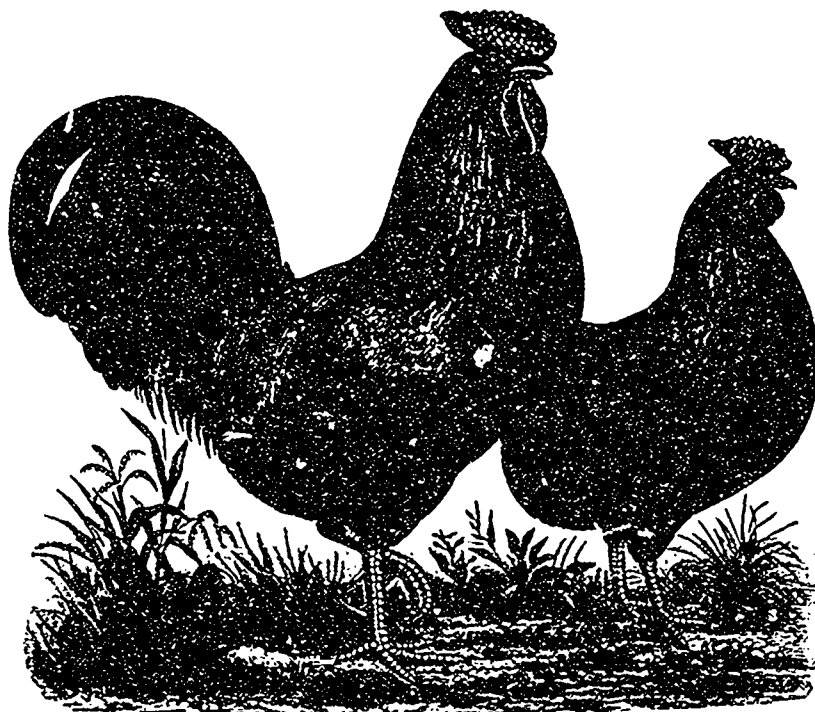
## Thumps in Pigs

This disease is reported to be very common in some parts of the country. It is claimed by some that thumps are due to carelessness, and that the best cure is to thump the man who let his pigs get the thumps. But thumps cannot always be prevented. Even old breeders have thumpy pigs at times. An Indiana farmer, in a recent issue of the *Swine Breeders' Journal*, gives a simple remedy for this which he states will cure 90 cases out of every 100. As soon as the disease is seen, which generally occurs about the second or third week after the birth of the pig, take for a pig of this age about ½ of a teaspoonful of pure carbolic acid, put it in about a half pint of sweet milk and compel the pig to drink it. Then take coal oil and thoroughly soak the pig's neck, shoulders and breast. For pigs five or six weeks old give a half-teaspoonful of the acid. The writer states that one dose is all he ever had to give a pig to cure it and he has cured some bad cases.

## Ducks

By James Anderson, Guelph

My experience in duck-raising has extended over some thirty-eight years, in fact ever since I have farmed for myself, and, as the River Speed runs through the centre of my farm, I have one of the best places for duck culture in the Dominion. After the first six weeks they can find their own living, as the river abounds in crawfish and other molusks on which they delight to feed. They are always fat. There is pasture on both sides of the river, and geese and ducks luxuriate there. I have tried the three different breeds—Pekin, Aylsbury and Rouen. The former is the most popular, as it is the largest, at least to look at, commences to lay the earliest, and, where you have plenty of water, is a profitable duck to raise. The Aylsbury is more tender, although an excellent table bird. I find the Rouen the most profitable of the three breeds. They are hardy, easily fattened, and, if you have the right breed, will weigh just about



RED CAPS, one of the oldest breeds of Poultry in Great Britain.