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EFFICIENT FARMING

CORN VS. BARLEY FOR BACON HOGS.

In order to determine the respective values of barley and corn meal for the feeding of bacon hogs a test was conducted at the Central Experimental Farm during last winter, in which two lots of Yorkshires and two lots of Berkshires were fed rations similar in character except that the ration of one lot of the former and one of the latter was corn, while the other two lots were fed barley.

The hogs were about three months of age when placed on the test and averaged about 60 pounds in weight. This feeding test covered a period of ninety days. For the first thirty days the meal ration included one-third barley or corn; for the second thirty days, one-half barley or corn, and for the remaining thirty days, two-thirds barley or corn meal. The other feeds included oats, bran, shorts, 3 per cent. oil meal, 3 per cent. tankage and skim-milk.

During the first 30 days the Yorkshire and Berkshire lots on barley meal failed to make as great gains as the corn-fed lots, this being, in part at least, due to the fact that both lots on barley went off their feed for a few days, it being more noticeable with the Yorkshire lot. No adequate explanation could be given beyond that the quality of the barley meal might have been at fault—and this was not noticeable from an examination of the feed.

The results from the test were as follows:

Period 1.— 30 days:	Average daily gain per hog	Lb. meal eaten per lb. gain.	Lb. milk eaten per lb. gain.
Yorks, corn...	1.07 lb.	2.21 lb.	5.56 lb.
Yorks, barley.	.62 lb.	3.09 lb.	8.58 lb.
Berks, corn...	.93 lb.	2.00 lb.	6.42 lb.
Berks, barley.	.68 lb.	2.33 lb.	4.85 lb.

During this period the hogs on corn made greater gains, and also more economical gains, than the barley-fed hogs.

Period 2— 30 days:	Average daily gain per hog.	Lb. meal eaten per lb. gain.	Lb. milk eaten per lb. gain.
Yorks, corn...	1.14 lb.	2.55 lb.	5.31 lb.
Yorks, barley.	1.27 lb.	2.46 lb.	4.36 lb.
Berks, corn...	1.07 lb.	2.62 lb.	5.60 lb.
Berks, barley.	.97 lb.	2.47 lb.	4.12 lb.

The results for the second period showed barley in a much more favorable light, the Yorkshire lot on this feed making greater as well as more economical gains. While the Berkshires on barley made the lowest gains, they, however, made the most economical gains. At the end of this period it was decided to discontinue the test with the two Berkshire lots as these were rapidly developing into the type of hog commonly known as shop hogs, which were unsuitable for the production of bacon carcasses.

Period 3— 30 days:	Average daily gain per hog.	Lb. meal eaten per lb. gain.	Lb. milk eaten per lb. gain.
Yorks, corn...	1.56 lb.	2.54 lb.	3.83 lb.
Yorks, barley.	1.50 lb.	2.63 lb.	3.98 lb.

A comparison of the Yorkshire lots for the total period of ninety days shows the corn-fed Yorkshires to have made an average daily gain of .12 of a pound greater than the barley-fed Yorkshires, but if the first period of 30 days is eliminated as abnormal, the latter lot shows a slightly greater daily gain—.03 of a pound per hog daily—and this lot made the gain with the same meal consumption per pound of gain and .8 of a pound less skim-milk than the corn-fed lot.

The meal ration did not seem to be suitable for the proper requirements of the Berkshires, as previously stated, but apparently was quite suitable for the Yorkshires. The corn-fed Yorkshires possessed more bloom and were in slightly better flesh than the barley-fed lot at the end of the test. Both these lots produced hogs suitable for the production of bacon carcesses.

In concluding it might be well to add that barley is slightly less palatable to pigs than corn, but when fed in mixtures with other ground feeds this is to a great extent overcome. It has the great advantage of being home-grown, while the greater part of the corn which is fed must be imported and the economy of feeding this latter cereal will depend on the market price.

HOW CAN THE FARMER DETERMINE THE BEST VARIETY TO GROW?

The Experimental Farms throughout Canada may be relied upon to give valuable advice with regard to the most promising variety of grain to grow in the district or province in which a given farm is located.

The districts in Canada, however, are so immense that only general information regarding the suitability of a variety for a given district can be given by an experimental farm. This is especially true when a farmer has peculiar conditions on his farm. It then becomes imperative that he make a further test under his own conditions in order to determine the sort which suits these conditions most satisfactorily.

It often happens that some physical peculiarity of the district presents a problem that does not arise in a place 4 or 5 miles away. Rust may be had in a small area; new land may be coming under cultivation; it may be hard to get varieties with sufficient strength of straw on heavy, wet, peaty soil. All these are local problems that the individual can solve for himself in the following way: Write the nearest experimental farm and obtain information as to what varieties are likely to be most suitable; then purchase at least five pounds of each of these. A greater quantity, however, would be better. Five pounds is sufficient to sow one run of seeder about 18 to 25 rods long. If it is intended to seed down grass and clover with the grain, it is best to block the outside spout on each end of the grain drill and drive so that the wheel follows the second drill mark instead of the first as is normally the case. In this way the seeder will cover all the ground with grass seed and leave a 14-inch path between the varieties which are seeded.

During the growing period, observations should be made as to the behaviour of the varieties under test, so that by harvest time a fair idea may be gained as to which variety appears to suit local conditions best. If considered necessary, in order to be surer of the yield, a few strips—from 5 to 10 are recommended—each one rod long, may be cut out of chosen rows in each plot. The heads obtained from these strips may then be threshed by hand and the grain weighed. The weight of grain so obtained from one plot may be compared with that from another as further evidence of the relative standing of the sorts tested. It does not take long to cut the heads from a strip one rod long, nor does it take long to thresh, and for the little trouble involved, one is able to determine what variety is most likely to give greatest returns under the conditions considered.

The experimental farms are always willing to give advice and whenever possible to co-operate in solving local variety problems. Do not hesitate to write to the nearest Dominion Experimental Farm when you need advice on a variety for your district.

The Profitable Capon.

There is one part of the poultry industry that helps to boost the yearly income. I refer to caponizing all surplus cockerels, after selecting those wanted for breeders.

The flesh of a capon remains as tender and sweet as that of the spring chicken. As an experiment I have raised capons from most of the breeds in this country with excellent results from all; even the small Leghorns make nice plump capons, weighing five or six pounds.

I have found just one exception to this statement, namely, the Black Minorca. Like all capons, they grew larger than a cockerel of the same age, but it seems impossible to fatten them—and a capon must be fat to bring top prices. Capons from this same breed were simultaneously tried out on a nearby farm with no better results. Also, I have found by exact comparison, that capons raised on farms, where the birds have free range, develop much faster than those grown in small enclosures. They will roam around very much like turkeys, and like turkeys, pick most of their feed. It is easier to raise capons than it is to raise turkeys.

For best success in the work of caponizing, care must be given the cockerels beforehand by shutting them in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours without food and water; then with good light and the best instruments obtainable, the operation is a simple one.

When well-fattened and dressed (dry picked) capons will bring very close to turkey prices. Around Easter they are often quoted a few cents above turkey prices. A capon, like a cockerel, is not full-grown until a year old, but at the age of ten months, if well-fatted, capons will bring from $2 to $4 apiece, according to their size and where they are marketed. I would like to know, what other chicken of that age will equal that, with exception of the breeders and fancy stock.

A friend of mine on a farm near here, who raises Barred Plymouth Rocks, tells me that last season there was an increase of $60 in her poultry profits, because she sold capons instead of roosters. Any woman can do likewise.

I must also mention the usefulness of capons as foster-mothers; they will take care of little chicks as well as any hen and do not leave the chicks as the hens sometimes do. If the chicks, when two or three weeks old, are given to the capon, the hen will begin to lay in a few days, which also adds to the yearly profits.—T. K.

It is better to show your neighbor how to live than to tell him.

To treat dried beef that has become dry, wrap the dried beef up in a big cloth that has been wrung out of fresh water. Dampen the cloth every day or so and the dried beef will become moist again.—Mrs. I. R. L.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE IN YOUNG ANIMALS

BY C. D. McGILVRAY, M.D.V., ONTARIO DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE.

The term Hernia, or Rupture, is applied to designate a condition consisting of the protrusion of a portion of the intestine or bowel from the abdominal cavity through a normal, or abnormal aperture of the abdominal wall, which protrusion shows its presence by a lump or tumor-like mass with the skin remaining intact as an enclosing sac or pouch-like covering.

Two forms of rupture are commonly met with affecting young animals, and are designated by name according to their location. One, being situated at the navel, is termed Umbilical Hernia, or rupture of the navel (popularly known as breach at the navel) while the other is termed Scrotal Hernia, or rupture at the scrotum or bag containing the testicles.

UMBILICAL HERNIA IN YOUNG ANIMALS.

In the case of Umbilical Hernia, or rupture at the navel, the condition generally appears a few weeks after birth. It consists of the protrusion of a portion of the bowel through the navel opening in the floor of the belly, the skin remaining intact, forming a covering sack or pouch. Its presence becomes noticeable by the appearance of a soft, round lump, or tumor-like mass at the navel. Should doubt exist as to whether the condition is actually one of rupture its true nature can be readily determined by placing the animal on its back and pressing and manipulating the lump with the hand. It will be found that the bowel can be returned to the abdomen, leaving a somewhat loose pouch of skin, and the aperture by which the bowel protruded can be felt as an oblong, or ring-like opening, thus distinguishing it from any other swelling. As soon, however, as the animal is allowed to regain its feet, the bowel once more protrudes into the sac of skin and the lump or tumor-like mass again appears at the navel. The size of the rupture varies from that of an egg to as large as a good-sized ball.

There appears to be a predisposition to the condition in some, the navel ring or opening being abnormally large and the tissues weak. When this predisposition is present at the time of birth and subsequently the bowels become distended, or straining takes place as in constipation, a loop of the bowel is liable to be forced by the internal pressure out of the abdominal cavity through the dilated ring or navel opening.

Treatment—As a rule, rupture at the navel in foals and calves is not a serious condition, except when of large size. Those of small size tend to disappear in a large number of cases with growth and development of the animal. The young animal should first be plased on its back and the lump or tumor manipulated with the hand to return the protruding bowel into the abdomen. To prevent the bowel from again escaping, a pad or small cushion is placed over the navel opening and retained in position by a truss, or supporting bandage, such as a leather band or canvas girth encircling the body, fastened up over the back, and prevented from slipping forward or backward by means of a breast band and breach band. The only objection to the use of a truss or bandage is that it may chafe the skin if not properly applied. In the case of small ruptures, a good blister applied to the skin around the navel has a good effect, as the swelling which it causes helps to close the opening and prevents the bowel from again escaping.

If the foal reaches the age of four or five months without showing any improvement, and the rupture tends to enlarge instead of decrease, it may require an operation to overcome it. The most common methods of operation are by means of wooden clamps, skewers, and ligatures. In applying these the foal must be placed on its back and care taken to have the bowel contents of the rupture sac returned to the abdomen. The skin forming the pouch or sack should then be grasped by the hand and drawn out as far as possible from the body, and the clamps, or ligature, fixed tightly and securely over the skin, close up against the navel ring or opening. The clamps or ligatures are then allowed to remain in position until they slough and fall off, together with the imprisoned skin and tissues.

This method of operation is also applicable in the case of calves and pigs and should be done early in life.

SCROTAL HERNIA IN COLTS.

Scrotal Hernia, or rupture of the scrotum, affects male animals only, and may be present at time of birth, or appear within a few weeks thereafter. This form of rupture consists of the protrusion of a portion of the bowel into the scrotum or bag, together with the testacles. Its presence is noticeable by the increased size of the scrotum.

Treatment—While this form of Hernia often disappears with growth and development, and may in many cases not interfere with the health, nevertheless it is a source of danger in sometimes causing fatal colics, owing to the imprisoned bowel becoming strangulated.

The treatment of Scrotal Hernia in ordinary colts consists essentially of a surgical operation, the method usually followed being castration by what is known as the covered operation, which should be undertaken only by a veterinary surgeon. As a rule colts intended for work purposes, affected with this form of rupture, should be operated on early in life and, in most cases, before the animal is much over one year old, as the chances of successful results decrease with age, while in the case of foals and yearlings, the operation is invariably successful.

In the case of pure-bred colts valuable for breeding purposes, surgical interference is warranted only when the hernia is a source of danger to health. The best plan in such cases is to allow nature to take its course in the hope that with growth and development of the animal the hernia will become reduced.

For Home and Country

News from the Ontario Women's Institutes.

Oliphant Institute supplied towels for three schools, and seeds for the school gardens. They provided for an Indian family last winter, and sent donations to the Children's Shelter and the Northern fire sufferers.

Colphoy's Bay Institute is buying a lot and fitting it up as a community playground.

Murillo Institute has had a very pleasant "reunion meeting." An invitation was issued to any woman who had ever been an Institute member.

The Murillo Institute in Thunder Bay, feeling that children who had to go to the city to write on their entrance examination, frequently suffered from nervous strain, secured permission from the authorities to have the children of their school and neighboring rural schools try their examinations at Murillo, from where they could all be taken home every night.

O'Connor Institute in Thunder Bay holds a most successful annual fair, which is really an all round agricultural fair. This Institute has provided the neighborhood with a fine new community hall.

McIntyre Institute in Thunder Bay has built a $4,000 community hall on which they have already paid $2,400. Excellent plays and concerts are given in this hall by local talent, and when a dance is held in the hall it is supervised by Institute members.

Hornepayne Institute in Thunder Bay has been giving prizes to the two pupils in each room taking the highest percentage throughout the term. This year medals are to be given as the prizes. This Institute arranged a most successful "Children's Day" on the twenty-fourth of May. They also contributed to the Northern fire fund and to local relief.

Seymour West Institute presented a number of good pictures to the schools of their district.

Warkworth Institute furnished a rest room in their community hall.

Forest Institute showed an exhibit of school lunches at the fall fair.

Aurora Institute has placed first aid kits in the two public schools in the Institute district, also given prizes for girls' baking at the fall fair.

Stella Institute this year added $20 worth of books to the library.

Collin's Bay Institute has bought new blinds for the school windows, had the floors oiled, and influenced the school board to make several repairs. This Institute does considerable sewing for the Kingston hospital.

Westbrook Institute has finished paying for the piano for the community hall, and are now raising money to reshingle the roof.

Westbrook Institute is showing a sample baby's layette in the district Institute's exhibit at the Kingston fair, with the hope that they may receive orders for similar layettes and so raise money for their community work.

Inverary Institute made thirty-three quilts for the fire sufferers of Northern Ontario. In addition to these they bought nearly $100 worth of material which they made up into clothing for the fire relief. This Institute bought drinking fountains for the school, assisted with the school fair, and built a kitchen to their town hall.

Sydenham Institute bought a moving picture machine this year, and the proceeds from their picture shows have already more than half paid for the machine. They gave $10 toward the prizes at the school fair, and a medal to the pupil taking the highest number of points at the fair. They encourage sports among the boys by presenting gold pins to the members of the junior hockey and baseball teams.

The Institute at *Hilton Beach* has taken over the public library and established it in a little cement jail for which there is no further need in Hilton.

Castleford Institute gives prizes to school children for regular attendance and good behavior.

South Renfrew Institute district has an interesting "program contest" for the branches. Points are given for papers, demonstrations, addresses, debates, roll calls, contests, music and membership. Motto pins are given as prizes to the president and secretary of the branch scoring the highest number of points.

Binbrook Institute is organizing a tennis and bowling club.

The Sunday School Lesson

DECEMBER 2

The Power of the Early Church, Acts 2: 1 to 8, 1. Golden Text—Whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved.—Acts 2: 21.

LESSON SETTING—The disciples obeyed the command of Jesus that they should not depart from Jerusalem, and waited prayerfully and expectantly. This time of waiting was not inaction. The impression of the teaching and life, death and resurrection would be deepened as they talked with one another in quietness, and this deepened appreciation of the past and would be a real preparation for the part they were to play and the power they were to receive. We shall see how the disciples, who are now apostles, will be led from their narrow conceptions of the kingdom of God and their place and part in it, to a wider and missionary conception. The outpouring of the spirit will bring an outflowing of their endeavors.

I. THE APOSTLES RECEIVE POWER, ACTS 2: 1-4.

V. 1. *The day of Pentecost.* Pentecost was one of the three great feasts of the Jews. The first was the Passover, and the last the Feast of Tabernacles. Pentecost means "fiftieth," and the feast fell on the fiftieth day after the Passover Sabbath. At this feast the people celebrated the ingathering of the grain harvest, and made a thank offering of the first two loaves made from the first of the ingathered harvest. *With one accord in one place.* This was doubtless the upper room where the apostles abode.

V. 2. *Suddenly there came a sound.* The verb used is the one which describes the coming of the voice from heaven at the Transfiguration. Wind is often used as the symbol of the divine presence.

V. 3. *Cloven tongues . . as of fire:* "tongues like as of fire, parting asunder." Here again fire symbolizes the divine presence.

V. 4. *They were . . filled with the Holy Ghost.* This is the inner result of the miracle. *Began to speak with other tongues;* languages which they had not known before. From the subsequent narrative we would infer that some of the disciples spoke in one, and some in another. The people from all the different parts of the world each heard in his own tongue.

II. THE APOSTLES TRANSMIT POWER, ACTS 2: 37-42.

V. 37. *When they heard this.* They had been listening to the words of Peter. The change that has come over Peter is the best evidence of the reality of the gift of the Spirit that came like a wind and fire. When the multitude heard, every one in his own tongue, they were all amazed, and some said, "These men are full of new wine." In his defence, Peter boldly declared this great hour to be a fulfilment of the prophecy of Joel in which he speaks of the outpouring of God's spirit on all flesh. Then with equal boldness he declares Jesus of Nazareth to be the Mesiah, whom they in their blindness and hardness of heart had crucified. *They were pricked in their heart;* stung with remorse at the greatness of their wickedness in crucifying Jesus. Peter is convincing because he is convinced. He is no longer the fearful disciple who denies his Master. So in the case of the other apostles. They are transformed men. They are empowered men. *Said unto Peter.* The multitude interrupt the address of Peter in their anxiety. *What shall we do;* to escape the result of their great sin against Jesus the Messiah. Theirs sin is the sin against light.

V. 38-42: *Repent, and be baptized.* This is the master command of the great kingdom in a changed world which now dawned, as it came over the hearers. Baptism, baptism, the change of which this outward baptism is a new life. It also symbolizes the burying behind of the guilt of the Master. *The gift of the Holy Ghost.* This is the supreme gift of the gospel. It is not that the spirit was withheld of old but that in Christ souls are prepared for a larger gift of God's spirit. *Unto toward generation, crooked. Continued steadfastly.* The new converts gave themselves wholly to their new faith. They seek the instruction of the apostles and fellowship with them in the breaking of bread, that is the Lord's Supper. The new church is a learning church, a brotherly church, a remembering church, a praying church.

APPLICATIONS.

1. *The Coming of Power, Acts 2: 1-4.* When did it come? On the day of Pentecost, which celebrated the ingathering of the harvest and the outflow of the Law of Sinai. There is something in anniversaries. Our forbears who would have nothing to do with Christmas or Easter Day, were not walking in the path of the Old Testament or of a good psychology.

Where did it come? In old Jerusalem in an upper room, made sacred by the institution of the Lord's Supper, and by at least two appearances of the Lord Jesus. There is something, too, in holy places.

By what physical accompaniments was this great power given? There was a sound of a mighty wind appealing to the ear. There was a vision of burning light appealing to the eye. This is often God's way. We are body, as well as spirit, and God approaches man at his centre, through the circumference of his body. The great sights and sounds of nature, which delight and awe the heart of man, are intended to pave the way of the Lord as he moves to the goal of the soul.

Whence came this power? From heaven, like the sound of the wind and the flash of the flame. The uplift of mankind depends upon an invasion from without, of something sweeter and stronger than himself. It is not in man to elevate himself by pulling at his boot-straps. A power from on high must make him an upward looking and upward climbing man.

What is this power? The power of the Holy Spirit gives to man himself, a new spirit or disposition. It is the Holy Spirit that quickeneth, enlightneth, strengtheneth. It is the life of God himself coming into the soul of the believer and imparting divine energy.

2. *The effect, the power,* Acts 2: 37-42. It gave point and purpose to the preaching of Peter. He had such an unction of God that his preaching pricked the heart of the people to the quick. A cry went up: "Men and brethren, what shall we do?" All preaching and hearing unaccompanied by the aid of the Holy Spirit is hopelessly futile. "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord."

Through the aid of the Holy Spirit, that day, three thousand souls were added to the church. Our Lord, though an infinitely better preacher, never had such success. The reason is not far to seek. The Holy Spirit was able to take the things of Christ, especially his death, resurrection and ascension, and show them, through the apostles, to the people.

Marketing the Potato Crop.

The potato grower should cater to the wishes of the most particular and exacting customers. He should furnish a choice product in a most attractive form and should carefully study the demands of the market he wishes to serve. For the best prices the potatoes should be uniform, sound, smooth and of good table quality, whether selected by the pound, the basket, the bushel, the bag, the barrel or the car load. The commercial potato grower should not be confined to the local market, but should be in a position to put his potatoes on the best market available either through his own efforts or through the medium of a co-operative association. It sometimes occurs that of the price paid by the consumer for a bushel of potatoes about two-thirds are required to defray the cost of transportation and of distribution, and one-third is left for the grower. This is not as it should be. Undoubtedly one of the best remedies for such a condition of affairs is co-operation on the part of the growers themselves.

I always was curious to know how the thermometer stood. That usually meant a trip that required lighting a lantern at night. On my own house I selected a north window and placed the thermometer where it would not get the sun and where it could be seen either from the inside or outside. It is screwed on the edge of the window casing and is far enough away to prevent heat from the house affecting it. —E. R.

A small chopping block with a bail like a bucket is my idea of a handy device. It can be carried about and placed where it is most needed when gathering kindling around a new building, or when trimming brush that has been pruned from the fruit trees. It is about as easy to make as anything you can imagine. Only things needed are the block, a piece of heavy wire for the bail, and two large staples.—R. S.

Morning Callers.

First Fido came and sat upon
The end of Eric's bed,
Without his usual bark of joy,
But with a growl instead;
"I never had that meaty bone,
You promised me," he said.

Next Spot, the rabbit, scrambled up
And sat by Fido's side;
He rubbed his whiskers, shook his head,
And sorrowfully sighed:
"I haven't had that cabbage leaf
You spoke about," he cried.

Then Fluff, the kitten, jumped up, too,
And it was sad to see
The looks of sympathy that passed
Between the doleful three:
"I haven't had a drop of milk
For two whole days," said she.

The parrot flew across the bed
And sat upon the rail;
He was the sort with feathers gray
And with a scarlet tail,
And to describe what Polly said—
Well, words completely fail!

But anyhow, when he had done,
Poor Eric gave a scream,
And started up, with staring eyes,
In agony supreme.
And then he gazed about, and gasped,
"It must have been a dream!"

Altho' 'twas very early still,
He sprang out of his bed,
And dressed himself at presto speed,
Then down the stairs he sped;
And ere the breakfast bell had rung
His pets had all been fed!

—Our Four-Footed Friends.

What this country needs is more girls with the courage to tell lover to go when the clock strikes two.