

trough. The purpose of the false upper trough is to allow the feeder to pour the feed into the trough even though the pigs are struggling to get at the food.

Such a trough is easily kept clean, easily filled in spite of crowding pigs, strong and durable.

PASTURE CROPS.

Rape.—As a green feed for soiling that is cutting and feeding green, or for pasture, rape stands unequalled, among crops suitable for swine. It should be sown in rows two feet apart on stubble, fallow or well rotted sod at the rate of three pounds per acre. It may be sown any time as long as there remains six weeks of growing weather before severe frosts are to be expected. If intended to be pastured the pigs should be turned in before the rape comes up to the top of their shoulders. No greater area should be given than they are likely to keep down to that height or lower. If not pastured or cut too close to the ground it will keep on growing as long as the growing season lasts. Greater returns may be expected from soiling than from pasturing a given area. Feeding pigs will generally make more rapid gains when it is being fed to them in moderate quantities in pens than when at pasture on it. Breeding stock are likely to do better when they are allowed to use it as pasture. Feeding pigs receiving all the rape they will eat or on rape pasture should receive somewhat less meal than they would if in their pens. From one-third to five-sixths of the regular meal ration should be fed, the more rapid the gains desired of course the heavier the meal ration.

Mature sows not in young require very little other food when on rape pasture. Young sows and sows in young need to receive at least half the normal meal ration.

Vetches.—A crop remarkably palatable to pigs and one that gives a fairly good return per acre is the common black vetch. It is very little if any superior to pease, however, and the seed is usually more expensive.

Hairy Vetches make a very good green feed for swine but the seed is exceedingly expensive and a large amount is required per acre. It has, however, not infrequently stood through the winter here and so might be utilized for an early spring pasture. Like rape it will grow up again if not too closely pastured or clipped.

Oats and Pease.—These two sorts of grain mixed in equal parts by weight and sown at the rate of three bushels per acre furnish a pasture or soiling crop that gives very good returns per acre. Either sown alone is fairly satisfactory but not nearly so valuable as the combination.

Soja Beans.—A fairly palatable soiling crop high in feeding value has been produced by sowing Soja beans at the rate of 40 pounds per acre in rows about 20 inches apart. They have never been pastured here and would most likely not prove very satisfactory for feeding in that way. The green varieties are the best and should be sown in the latter part of May.

Red Clover.—Sown with grain and allowed to get a good start in the fall, red clover may be expected to yield a palatable and abundant supply of forage or pasture for pigs in May and June. If pastured off it will be found necessary to ring the pigs. Sows on clover require but very little other food.

Alfalfa.—On well drained soil in good heart and tilth in almost all parts of Canada, alfalfa may be expected to grow well and to furnish a most excellent and abundant supply of pasturage. It seems peculiarly well fitted for swine but should not be pastured too severely for fear of damaging the roots. The superiority of this crop over most other forage crops for swine or other stock is such as to much more than make up for the slightly greater cost of seeding down. If cut early and well cured pigs eat it freely in the form of hay.