

The young pigs should be early taught to eat. This may be done by placing a small trough in the above-mentioned enclosure. For a few days a small supply of warm new milk might be placed in it, and later skim-milk warmed to blood heat. In two or three weeks or even less some shorts or oatmeal might be added to the milk. Great care must be taken to keep the trough scrupulously clean. It should be washed thoroughly every day.

If the young are dropped in winter, it is well to give them a few sods to tear up in their pen. The roots and earth appear to serve the important ends of supplying vegetable and mineral matter so necessary to the health and development of young animals.

By pursuing this or some similar method of feeding the young they will, at from seven to nine weeks, be weaned. Care should be taken at this time to reduce the sow's ration, especially the bran, shorts, oats or milk.

Much of the trouble experienced in raising pigs arises from the feed and care given the sow. If these are what they should be, no sickness is likely to occur in the young. Do not feed the same mixture for long to either sow or young. Variety in feed aids digestion.

#### FATTENING SWINE.

Experiments have been conducted with all the common cereals fed in different ways and in different mixtures to ascertain the amount of each required to make a pound of pork, when fed separately and when fed with other cereals. Extensive experiments with skim-milk have also been conducted and a number of tests have been made of feeds not commonly used by farmers. Below will be found a summary of the various experiments with a few comments by the compiler.

The work summarized was conducted from 1890 to 1895, inclusive, by Prof. J. W. Robertson, who during that time was agriculturist of the Central Farm; from 1896 to 1898, inclusive, by Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director, and this year's work has been conducted under my supervision. No further reference will be made to the experiments, but where quotations are made from the reports the year will be mentioned. Most of the data submitted have been collected from different years and classified under subjects rather than according to the date when obtained.

Below is a diagram of the piggery on the Central Experimental Farm. This piggery was planned by Prof. J. W. Robertson in 1890. On another page will be found an engraving showing the building and part of the yard as they now appear.