

rowers' Guide

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Experiment

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re-bred; the agel chased from less , while the glb University fara d sows were half were the dams of

Barley plus 10% tankage	No runlight Freed mane as Lo
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Duroe G. Duroe G. Tam. G.	Durse 8. Berk. G. Tam. 8.
6 9 8	11 10
- 23	29
0	14
28	25
100.00%	56.27%
2.587 lbs.	2.62 hs.
Excellent	Very god
Excellent	Good
105.66 lbs.	96,33 ls.
1.724 lbs.	.775 Ba

the gilts in question, all pigs of the same breed farrowed during this experiment carried similar blood lines.

Disposition of the Sows

Disposition of the Sows

Table I. shows the disposition of the sws and gilts in the various lots. In this discussion all the females will be referred to simply as sows; ages can be obtained from the table. The 36 sws were divided into 12 lots of three such, with one bacon sow and one of the lard type in each lot. In the five lats containing Berkshires, the bacon, medium thick and lard types were represented. This division was made so that results would be applicable to all breeds and types of, awine.

Another point given consideration was whether early or late farrowing had anything to do with weak or hair-less pigs. One sow in each lot was bred to farrow late in March or early April, another to farrow late in April or early May, and the last one to come in the latter part of May or early June.

To secure accurate data on the effect of the different feeds on the sows themselves—each sow was weighed on the date of service and re-weighed in 111 days or the day before she was expected to farrow. All gains in weights will refer to the gain made during this period of pregnancy.

Foods

Frozen wheat—all frozen wheat used in this experiment was secured from a grain dealer at Rocky Mountain House, Alberta, a district where hairless pigs have long been the bane of the swine breeder.

breeder.
Osts and barley—grown on the university farm and of good quality.
Wheat bran—ordinary wheat bran secured through local grain dealers.
Tankage—meat meal tankage, commonly called tankage, a by-product of the packing plants, and containing 60 per cent. protein.
Garbage—collected from the universality bell the second process.

Garbage—collected from the university dining hall, thoroughly cooked from four to six hours before feeding: weights taken in the wet sloppy condition as

fed.

Coal—in all lots except 5 and 6 fine coal was available at all times.

Water—provided each group except sows in Lot 8.

Salt—free access to common stock

sows in Lot 8.

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Sows in Lot 1 were fed and handled under what was considered ideal conditions and served as a check on the limited exercise Lot 7, the snow fed Lot 8, and the no-sunlight Lot 12. The morning meal fed at 8 a.m., consisted of a mixture of equal parts crushed oats, crushed barley and bran, with six per cent. meat meal tankage, fed at the rate of one pound per sow. Boiling water was poured over this mixture before being placed before the sows. At noon they were fed seven pounds per head of thoroughly cooked garbage; at 2.30, one and one-third pounds per head of whole oats were scattered on the ground to force exercise and water, fine coal and salt were available at all times. Sleeping quarters were kept clean and comfortable and placed a considerable distance from the feed trough to insure added exercise. These sows made an average gain of 87 pounds during pregnancy, were vigorous and thrifty and relished their feed at all times. They farrowed 22 strong pigs, weighing an average of 2.579 pounds at birth, and raised 19 or 86,36 per cent. During the entire pregnancy period these sows consumed an average of .971 pounds grain and 2.63 pounds garbage per ewt. per day. This system of feed and management insured good results.

In Lot 2 the object was to utilize such feeds as are commonly available on most farms, hence the meat meal tankage and garbage were omitted. The morning feed consisted of slightly over two pounds per head of a mixture of crushed oats five parts, crushed barley two parts and wheat bran three parts, scalded and fed in the form of slop. At 3-20 p.m., whole oats at the rate of one and two-thirds pounds per head per day were scattered on the ground to give ample exercise; water, coal and salt being available at all times. One sow in this lot proved to be not in pig, but the two remaining farrowed 12 and 14 pigs respectively. They made an average gain of 66 pounds and came through in good condition with the pigs weighing at birth an average of 2.288

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Patented cut-off feature increases capacity 60 per cent. over other machines not having any such arrangement.

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WILD OAT American and Barley Separator and Grader

This machine is not a fanning mill or a cleaner, but is the only real Wild Oat Separator that absolutely takes wild oats out of tame oats and barley. In the same operation this machine grades the oats or barley to a uniform size for seed.

A long, slotted zine sieve, perforated absolutely uniform, is used. With our patented slats working over this sieve, keeping it clean at all times, a thin layer of grain is distributed over the full surface of the sieve, compelling every kernel to come in contact with the sieve, so that no kernel is allowed to go over that is smaller than the perforation. We have a folder fully describing what this separator does. Ask for it. Well-made of seasoned hardwood and thoroughly braced with steel rods and bolts. This separator will last a fetime. The simplicity of design permits nothing to get out of order.

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Grain Grader and Separator

This machine is built to clean any kind of grain and do perfect work. What the "New Superior" cannot do, no other fanning mill can do. Exceptionally easy to operate, and is absolutely reliable. Made in sizes: 24, 32 and 42 inches wide, with or without bagger, and with power attachment for gasoline engine if desired.

With the patented open and blank sieves it positively separates very wild oat seed, causing them to lie flat and not up on end. The Lincoln "New Superior" is strong, well-built and bolted

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Separators, Light-weight Engines,



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