

and 3 feet high with a double pitch-roof, one-half being hinged for filling. In the bottom of the box is a large inverted "V" or deflector running the full length which guides the meal through openings at the bottom to flat troughs 10 to 12 inches wide on either side of the box. The width of opening may be regulated by an adjustable control-board or gate. This gate must be so attached as to have a certain amount of motion or flexibility in order that the hog by nosing against it may cause sufficient motion to break or prevent the formation of the blockades or "bridges" so common in meal bins. *Here is the important point in the self-feeder.* Unless such a device feeds continuously it is worse than useless as a feeder or labour saver. Along the trough running diagonally from the edge of the latter to the side of the feeder and spaced one foot apart, are braces or divisions, to prevent the hogs soiling or wasting meal in the troughs. Write for full plans.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SELF-FEEDER OVER HAND-FEEDING METHODS.

1. Saves over 50 per cent of the labour. 2. Reduces waste of feed to the minimum. 3. Prevents digestive troubles due to overfeeding, the pigs having full access to the meal at all times and therefore eating in small quantities frequently, instead of suddenly overloading the stomach two or three times in the day. 4. Gives the small or timid pig as good an opportunity as the more aggressive individuals. 5. Will produce gains equal to hand-feeding methods at equal or less cost.

CORRECT CONDITION FOR USING THE SELF-FEEDER.

Place the feeder on a platform or floor that will remain clean during wet weather and prove accessible to the pigs at all times. Provide shade of some sort, either trees or a rough shed. While this system of feeding will prove relatively economical in dry lot feeding where green food, skim-milk or water are supplied daily, *the maximum efficiency will be reached where the feeders are placed in a good clover or alfalfa pasture.* In any case, dry lot or pasture, with or without milk products, fresh water should always be supplied, preferably running, or from some self-watering device, regularly and frequently filled.

WHEN TO USE AND WHEN TO AVOID THE SELF-FEEDER.

Young pigs from ten weeks of age onward may be safely and economically fed by this method. Until this age is reached it is generally wise to feed by hand, although experiments have proved that even sucking pigs may be benefited by the feeder. Shoats of all ages, and in fact all classes of pigs to be finished quickly for market may be most profitably "self-fed." Young breeding stock, similarly, is benefited provided the ration is one of bone and muscle-forming nature. In general, avoid self-feeding with aged sows, particularly as farrowing time approaches.

MEALS AND MIXTURES ADAPTED TO USE IN THE SELF-FEEDER.

From a mechanical standpoint practically any mixture of whole or ground grains or other mill-feeds may be successfully fed. Corn, for example, is frequently fed along with clover or alfalfa pasture, for short finishing periods. For young pigs or shoats any of the following rations will be found suitable provided all hulls are fairly finely ground.

1. Shorts, fine ground oats, fine ground barley or corn, equal parts.
2. Shorts 4 parts, any of the above grains 4 parts, ground peas 2 parts.
3. Shorts or wheat 2 parts, barley 2 parts, peas 1 part.

With any of the above rations fed to young pigs skim-milk may be most profitably fed. Where such cannot be obtained the addition of tankage, meat or blood meal is recommended, say at the rate of one pound tankage to six pounds of any of the above mixtures. Where whole corn is used, one pound of tankage could be added to every eight of corn.