

potatoes should never be allowed to go to waste. Breeding sows can be maintained throughout the winter with a very light meal ration if they are supplied with roots and some fine quality clover or alfalfa hay, alfalfa being the best. The hay may be fed dry in a rack similar to a sheep rack, and is very much relished by pigs. Even young pigs will take considerable hay of this kind, but they should not be expected to depend upon it to the same extent as older pigs.

For summer feeding, pasture crops seem to offer the most convenient means of reducing the meal ration. Alfalfa makes an ideal pasture when available, but red clover, especially young red clover, is greatly relished by pigs and can be utilized in reducing the meal ration.

A thickly seeded mixture of grains such as oats and barley, or oats, wheat and barley, together with about 8 lbs. of red clover per acre makes a capital pasture quite early in the season. If it is not desired to pasture the mixture during the early part of the season it can be cut for hay and the clover will then come along and form an ideal pasture for any class of pigs. Rape may also be used as a later pasture crop, and by changing the pigs from one field to another, crops such as

rape and clover may be pastured and repastured several times.

Another plan which has been tried in some places, and which is worthy of consideration, is to plant a few acres of corn which will mature in the district in which we live. In this district, and in similar northern localities, a very early maturing variety would need to be used. A crop such as this, however, will supply a large amount of feed for hogs and the corn may be husked, feeding the corn to the pigs and utilizing the stalks for the cattle, or hogs may be turned in to harvest the crop for themselves. If it is intended to pasture the corn, it is a good plan to sow rape between the rows at the last cultivation. A combination of rape and corn such as this will fatten hogs fairly satisfactorily, and in any half favorable season an acre of such pasture should carry ten to twelve hogs at least thirty days.

Pigs weighing 100 lbs. and over are best suited for pasturing.

Any ingenious farmer will be able, in all probability to devise other means of economizing on the meal ration, and the present suggestions are thrown out as merely representative of steps which may be taken to keep down the cost of production.



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*The pleasures of the senses pass quickly; those of the heart become sorrows, but those of the mind are ever with us, even to the end of our journey.*

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