

trouble, temporary and often permanent stunting, ensues. Have natural shade if possible and supply clean, fresh water.

OTHER GOOD GROWING RATIONS.

1. Ground barley, 4 parts; shorts, 4 parts; gluten feed, 2 parts; skim-milk, 3 pounds.
2. Ground oats or barley, 4 parts; shorts, 4 parts; ground peas, 2 parts; skim-milk, 3 pounds.
3. Ground wheat or shorts, 2 parts; barley, 2 parts; ground peas, 1 part; skim-milk, 3 pounds.

Numbers 1 and 2 would be applicable to Central and Maritime conditions, while No. 3 would be more adapted to Western needs.

PASTURES.

Compared to pen feeding, the pasture affords 5 to 25 per cent cheaper gains. For growing breeding stock, pasture feeding provides for growth of bone and muscle and general vigorous health. For fattening and finishing pigs, firmer, better quality pork will result. With the latter class of stock, however, the range must, of necessity, be more limited. Alfalfa forms the best pasture, with clover next. With both, however, avoid too close grazing. Rape and artichokes are best pastured in conjunction with clover or grass.

GREEN FEEDS.

For dry-lot or pen-feeding fresh-cut alfalfa or clover are best. Rape is largely employed but is much lower in value than the two first mentioned and must be used before it becomes coarse and fibrous.

ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION AND HEALTH.

General Rules for Feeding.—(1) Never feed more than the pigs will clean up. (2) Make all changes in rations slowly. (3) Realize that the breeding pig is an out-of-doors animal. (4) Approximate outdoor conditions in the farrowing and feeding pen, i.e., supply fresh air, light, drainage, and above all avoid draughts and dampness. (5) Make exercise a prime factor with every class and age of breeding pig. (6) For economy and health see that green feed, pasture, roots, and well-cured roughage are part of the ration. (7) Remember that the pig is a poor patient and particularly difficult to treat. Strive to eliminate the cause of disease—prevent rather than cure it.

MINIMIZING LABOUR BY THE USE OF THE SELF-FEEDER.

To obtain maximum results and at the same time reduce labour to the minimum is the constant aim of the manufacturer. It has been proven that the hog may feed himself practically throughout life, and give a profit at least equal to that of hand-feeding methods, labour considered. This point is worthy of every farmer's careful consideration when labour conditions in the next few years are anticipated. The self-feeder makes possible the feeding of hogs, where labour for hand feeding is not to be had, or the doubling or trebling the extent of the operation as it might otherwise be carried out, and with less labour.

REQUIREMENTS OF A GOOD SELF-FEEDER FOR SWINE.

Such a device to be successful must be cheap, strong, capacious, portable, easy to construct, weather-tight, easy of regulation for different textured meals, and most important of all, so arranged that the contents will feed into the troughs without any stoppage caused by the blocking of the meal in the hopper. Further, the troughs must be constructed to ensure the minimum amount of waste such as might be caused by the animals nosing the meal over the sides or soiling it by standing in the troughs.

A HOME-MADE SELF-FEEDER.

Write for full plans and specifications if interested. Briefly, a self-feeder is a large box, in length dependent on the number of pigs to be fed—2 feet 8 inches wide