

SWINE DEPARTMENT

Our readers are invited to ask questions in regard to swine. These will be answered in this department. You are also invited to offer helpful suggestions or relate experience through these columns.

Points For Pig Men

It must be a good farm workman to whom the exclusive care of the hogs can be given. The master's eye should be upon them every day.

Second crop alfalfa is fine for the pig, but if pastured very closely it will soon run out.

The pig can eat more than he can digest; and digest more than he can use. So it is not a fact that a pig can take care of all he can eat.

There is no feed better for young pigs and calves than sweet skim milk right from the separator.

Pigs, sows and fattening hogs should be kept in separate enclosures. They will be healthier and derive more benefit from their feeds by such handling.

The most profitable pork is produced by using as largely as possible other feeds than corn.

Sows that come from prolific families are more certain to inherit those qualities and become good mothers than those that descend from families that are less prolific.

Where it is possible, it is best to defer selection of sow pigs for the breeding herd until they have made considerable growth.

Give the sow a movable house in the pasture just before farrowing time as the youngsters will thrive on the grass. If she farrows in the fall the quiet of the pasture is just what she needs.

Care of Breeding Sows

R. H. Harding, *Middlesex Co., Ont.*
If, in order to have the first litter farrowed by a certain time, it is necessary to breed early, it is best to

SEED GRAIN

Have You Any For Sale?

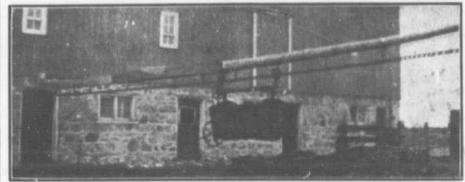
If it is good seed and you are prepared to stand back of it with your guarantee, it will pay you well to advertise it in Farm and Dairy.

Good Seed is very scarce this year. Many of our readers will want your seed and will pay a good price for it. Your advertisement in Farm and Dairy will be read by over 12,000 farmers. It will cost you just an inch; \$1.00 for two inches.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

necessary to breed the sow younger than we think wise; it is advisable to keep her farrow a few months before breeding for her second litter to allow her to more fully develop.

CARE AT FARROWING TIME.
As the young sow approaches farrowing time she should be given a roomy pen (all her own), where there is nothing to excite her. Here she should be fed laxative foods, such as a few sugar mashes, house slops or milk and middlings. We avoid food of a heating nature that is likely to set up indigestion or constipation which, I believe, is largely the cause of sows eating their young. Salt, sulphur and charcoal, or hardwood



Why use a Waeelbarrow?

The advantages of the overhead litter carrier are self evident. All who have struggled up the side of a manure pile with a barrow load of manure will appreciate the advantages that is likely to therefore a money saver as well. The carrier here illustrated is in use on the farm of Chas. Watson, York Co., Ont.

ashes, is a good mixture to have within reach of the sow at this time.

It is a good plan to spike a pole or scantling around the inside of herpen, about six inches from the wall, and about the same distance from the floor to allow the youngsters a place of protection from the danger of being squeezed by their mother.

PREPARE FOR WEANING

As soon as the pigs begin to run around they should have a creep where they can go unmolested, in which they will soon learn to eat, thereby removing a large part of the drain from their dam. They will thus gradually fit themselves for weaning time, which should be at not less than eight weeks old. They should then be in good shape to grow into money-makers.

I received my fountain pen for securing a new subscription for Farm and Dairy, and think it is a beauty. I did not expect such a nice one, and such a fine writer.—Maimie Geddes, Huntingdon Co., Que.

Red Polls—A Dual Purpose Cattle

Geo. Sueda, *Llano Dist., Man.*
Many people will ask the question, what are the advantages of the dual purpose breed—Red Polls—over the special dairy or beef breeds? And I wish to say right here that if these highly specialized breeds are given the requisite feed, shelter and care they will give better returns than the dual purpose breed. The average farmer, however, has neither the time or the inclination to give these higher specialized animals the proper care they require, and prefers an animal which from a standpoint of

Polls are both milkers and Lutter makers. Last year at the Smithfield Show in the slaughter tent the Red Polls showed as much daily gain in live weight as any of the beef breeds, and the per cent more of the total to the live weight was about the same.

We know that some strains of Shorthorns as they exist in England are good dual purpose cattle, but where can they be had in this country in a sufficient number to satisfy the needs of the farmers who require them? Some herds of Red Polls are being bred in Canada, and more recently more attention is being given to breeding for the dual purpose type.

Dual purpose cattle are suitable for those farmers who do not think they can give as much time and attention to their stock as either the higher specialized dairy or beef breeds require.

About Plans for Next Year

A. D. Wilson

During the winter considerable spare time can be very profitably spent in planning the work for next year and years to follow. We know of two farms of equal size and character; one of which is so planned that men and teams travel an average distance of but 23 rods from the farm buildings to the fields. The other is so planned that an average distance of 33 rods must be traveled from the farm buildings to the fields. The second farmer is handicapped by a good many miles of unnecessary travel for himself, his teams and his machines. Planning ahead will often avoid this handicap.

That one should keep accounts with his various enterprises is as important a thing as crops as it is with his various customers. While a farmer does not, as a rule, do business with as many people as does a merchant, any of his live stock enterprises, such as crops as it is with his various customers. While a farmer does not, as a rule, do business with as many people as does a merchant, any of his live stock enterprises, such as crops as it is with his various customers. While a farmer does not, as a rule, do business with as many people as does a merchant, any of his live stock enterprises, such as crops as it is with his various customers.

Agriculture is being taught in a large number of rural schools. Many teachers are striving hard to overcome the difficulties encountered, and to give some valuable instruction along this line. We believe these teachers deserve the hearty cooperation, assistance and support of parents. With such support, any teacher who takes an interest in farm boys and girls, and in country life, can study with them many of the simple farm problems, to the great advantage of the school and community.

While planning the work for next year, do not forget about the home. It is now possible and practical to have in many country homes modern conveniences, such as a hot water, hot and cold, and sewage-disposal facilities. A septic tank can be constructed for from \$15 to \$25, suitable to take care of the sewage from an ordinary farm family. On farms equipped with windmills and force-pumps, hot and cold water can be run into the kitchen sink, and the sink connected with a cesspool, at the additional cost of not to exceed \$50, such improvements usually prove excellent investments.

Seed and the preparation of soil are the two important factors determining the yields of crops. Rental value of the land, harvesting and threshing usually have very little to do with the yield of the crop. In grain crop, the preparation of the soil and the seed usually amounts to between \$2 and \$3 per acre. Oftentimes a little additional effort and care in seed-selection or in the preparation of the soil, or costing perhaps \$1 to \$2, will increase the yield a great deal more than that amount.

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Winnipeg, Man.,

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These figures show that the Red