GOOLD, SHAPLEY &

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 experiences through these columns.

How Shall We Feed Corn?

How shall we feed Corn ?

How shall we feed corn to swine?

The favorable price at which corn can now be purchased makes this an important question. The grinding of the corn into meal is an expensive operation and it is doubtful if the increased gains from feeding corn meal over corn feed on the ear or as shelled corn make the extra expense profitable. Experiments that have been carried on at many experiment stations in the United States serve to throw light on this question. Ex-MUIR CO., LIMITED BRANTFORD - CANADA WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

periments at the Kentucky Experiment Station show that for 100 lbs. of gain in weight 429 lbs. of shelled corn and 430 lbs. of corn meal were required. This is a hardly appreciable adv.ntage for shelled corn. The average of many trials at three experiment stations, however, show a slight advantage for grinding the grain, 543 lbs. of shelled corn being required and 582 lbs. of corn meal required and 582 lbs. of corn meal required from the statisfactory results for the statisfactory results for the statisfactory results for the statisfactory results for corn it will be seen that the will be statisfactory results for corn it would seem that the additional gain in weight through feeding ccrn meal would not pay for feeding ccrn meal would not pay for feeding ccrn meal would not pay for the statisfactory and the statisfactory results for corn it would seem that the additional gain in weight through feeding ccrn meal would not pay for the statisfactory and the statisfactory results for th

properly be assimilated. rience is strongly in favor grinding the cob with the grain where feeding as meal to farm animals Experiments carried on at the Nev Hampshire and Kansas Stations show Hampehire and Kansas Stations shouthat 100 lbs. of corn and cob mea actually produce larger gains that the same weight of corn meal when fed to hogs. The main difficulty in grinding the cob and grain together is that the cob is hard to grind but a fairly strong mill should obviate this difficulty.

Pigs unlike most other farm ani mals make larger and more economic-al gains when fed on slep rather than at gains when red on step rather than meal. Experiments carried en at four American stations show a difference of seven per cent- in favor of feeding



It Will Pay You to Provide Paddocks for Your Swine

Outside runs like these, seeded to rupe, clover and alfalfa, for your pigs, will able you to produce pork more economically than if you confined them in ose pens and bare yards.—Photo showing swine paddocks at Central Experiment.

Farm, Ottawa.

the expense of grinding the corn.

Where corn meal is fed alone it is apt to form a heavy soggy mass in the digestive organs and can not

soaked meal in preference to dry meal, that is, 483 lbs. of dry meal were required for 100 lbs. of gain while but 451 lbs. of wet meal were necessary. Similar increases have been obtained in the value of shelled corn by soaking.

If these experiments are of value to the practical feeder, and they surely are, they would seem to in-dicate the grinding of corn into meal is not economical but that soak-ing either the corn or meal feed is decidelly profitable.

Alfalfa The Wonderful

W. C. Palmer, North Dakota Exten-

W. O. Palmer, North Dakota Extension Bureau

Alfalfa is the king ameng hay crops, the queen among soil improvers, the prince among fought-resistant plants. It comes nearer to giving something for nothing than anything else on the farm. It will produce more hay per acre, and hay of a higher feeding value than timothy, brown grass or western rye grass. While giving that valuable crop of hay it will at the same time leave the soil richer in nitrogen and humus every year that it occupies the land, and supplies the very things that the grain crops take out the fastest and grain crops take out the fastest and seed the whole story is not told, as weeds cannot grow readily after alfalfa sa good stand and if they should grow a little the alfalfa is out before the weeds are ripe so they cannot go seed. The roots go deep and so open up the soil better than the subsoiler.

While alfalfa will adapt itself to almost all varieties of soil it is better to give it every manner the first time it is sown on a farm face the first time it is sown on a farm field that you intend sowing to cats or barley to the some grass or weeds left. A little grass of weeds left, and well make ground have mixed with the alfalfa, and weeds have no chance in a good erop of alfalfa,—Geo. W. Marsh

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April 27, 191

Alfalfa in l So great is the

aid that the went the habit of d in the habit of d ful merits of the noon teas. It is mers themselves cussing alfalfa is as in some of the acres of alfalfa; every farm, and thods have been without excepti

proclaim the wording qualities of the Mr. J. Lynn township, informed fram and I three years ago acres of alfalfa. low, wet ground success. The higher land did year after takin the field afforded the rest of the se results were obtai and in neither .c seem to be inju Most of the alfa horses, and Mr. alfalfa is a part horse feed.

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