

often a whole day and sometimes a night as well together. This is a great wrong, more especially to the male; one single service — a long one generally — is quite sufficient.

3rd: There should be no near relationship between the male and female if you wish to have good success with the young ones. Pigs, in this respect, are somewhat like sheep and run out very soon by close in and in breeding.

4th: Do not keep them too fat, though in good condition and in warm, dry quarters. Do not feed the mother too heavy for a day or two before she farrows, and arrange a plank round her sleeping quarters about 6 inches from the floor so that the young ones may get under it, in case of the mother lying down and crushing them. For the first day or so after the birth, do not feed the mother too heavy, rather a light ration. After the young ones are accustomed to suck, in a few days increase the food, and feed well; for in order to provide the natural food for say a litter of 10 pigs she requires to be well fed. The mother should be from a good milking strain, as a sow should give as much milk in a day as a good milch cow. To show how much milk a good sow should give per day, you have to imagine the amount of increase in a litter of say 10 pigs for the first 30 days of their life. A litter at birth of, say, 10 pigs will weigh between 20 and 25 lbs, at the end of a month they will weigh all the way from 150 to 200 lbs. In order to give this almost miraculous increase they should get good nourishing food. Many wean their pigs too young; the usual custom is 4 weeks old, in some cases only 3 weeks. Those who have tried it, say that they should not taken from their mothers before 8 weeks; they have tried many experiments, by weighing, say, one lot of 10 at 4 weeks old. Keep track of what was given to the mother and they kept the young ones, for the next 4 weeks after separation, and took another lot treating them likewise, only leaving them with their mother; and the upshot was that those which were separated at 4 weeks ate more and weighed less than the other lot which where not separated.

Choose the best of the young ones for future pig raising, although if your sow proves a good mother and had a large litter, keep her for 2 or more years. You are now at the period in which you should change your process, from the old way, that is if you have a piece of clover, you should ring them and put them on the clover; if you have no clover, the next best thing is oats and vetches. Sow also clover and timothy, one acre of such oats and vetches should be quite enough for say 20 or 25 young pigs. Feed them on skim milk, an average of about 10 lbs a day; but if whey, about 16 lbs a day. This will keep them up to September, then boil some roots, such as potatoes, pumpkins, apples, mangel's or turnips, and with about 2 lbs of grain per day for each pig, you will soon have them up to the required standard: 180 to 200 lbs when dressed. Thus counting all at a fair rate, your pork should cost only about 3 cts per lb. Last fall, bacon hogs brought \$6 p.c. a good fair profit. We have only two manufacturers of bacon in this Province and they had to send thousands of dollars to Ontario to buy pigs, as they could not get them here fit for bacon. Here, Farmers, is a chance of a 100 per cent profit on your cost, go at it: there may be some few failures, but often we get as much good from our failures as from our successes.

Yours truly,

Chateauguay
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PETER MACFARLANE.

A very good practical article. Notice the board to prevent the sow smothering her pigs. In England we weaned at 7 to 8 weeks. Please make lean, firm pig meat. A sow goes 16 weeks, and farrows to the day, almost to the hour. When a very young farmer, we had a capital breed of Suffolk pigs, and in and in breeding reduced the litters by steps to 3, then to 2, and, at last, to 1. EDITOR.

