

rape was cut and carried to them. This method of feeding gave more economical gains than fattening on pasture, and the bacon was of equally good quality.

For breeding sows, however, pasturing the rape is preferable, owing to the exercise it gives the animals. When on rape pasture, matured sows require little other food.

Young, growing sows, however, require a fairly liberal meal ration in addition to the rape.

Vetches. Hogs eat vetches even more readily than rape, but the vetches do not furnish so much food per acre. The vetches are ready for pasture a little earlier than the rape, and our common practice is to sow half our hog pasture with vetches, and half with rape. The sows are turned on the vetches first; and after this is eaten off, they are turned on the rape, and the vetch ground is sown with rape to furnish pasture late in the season.

Vetches may also be used as a soiling crop, as described under rape.

Hairy Vetch. The seed of this crop is very expensive. There is no doubt, however, that it makes an excellent pasture crop for swine. If not pastured too closely, it grows up quickly when the hogs are removed. For early spring pasture, it should be sown early in the fall, the latter part of August being a suitable time in most seasons. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of seed per acre are required.

It is our intention to modify our arrangements regarding our hog pasture, and to sow about one-third of it with hairy vetch and rye in the fall; and in the spring, sow one-third with common vetches, and one-third with rape. The hogs will then go on the rye and hairy vetches early in the spring, then on the common vetches, and then on the rape. The common vetch ground will be sown with rape as soon as the hogs leave it; and the hairy vetches and rye will make a second growth while the hogs are eating the first plot of rape. By this means we hope to provide pasture earlier in the season than our present plan permits.

Red Clover. This crop is best suited for pasture; and the hogs should be given quite a large range, or the clover will likely be killed out. It is especially useful for breeding sows.

Alfalfa. Where the soil and other conditions are suitable, alfalfa makes an almost ideal pasture for swine. Care must be taken, however, not to pasture too closely, or the crop may be destroyed. On the college farm, where a short rotation is practised and only a small plot is set apart for a hog pasture, we think we get more satisfactory results from annual crops.

Soja Bean. This crop makes a valuable soiling crop for swine, but is not suitable for pasture. It has a high feeding value, and is much relished by swine. The crop is usually sown at the rate of half a bushel per acre in drills two feet apart. The medium green variety is quite satisfactory for this purpose. It is usually sown in the early part of May.

FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE BOAR.

The age at which a young boar may be first used, depends a great deal upon his development. Some boars will serve a few young sows when only six or seven months old, and apparently not be injured by it. As a rule, it is safer not to use a boar before he is eight months old, and to use him as sparingly as possible until he is a year old. No hard and fast rule can be laid down, and the owner must exercise his judgment in the matter.

The quarters for the boar should be roomy, and he should have an outdoor lot in which to take exercise. Some boars are extremely active, and will take plenty of exercise in a comparatively limited space. Some are very