

FIRST CLASS PIGS, RESULT OF BALANCED RATION.



AS GOOD PIGS, BUT RATION NOT BALANCED.

Cut the Feed Bill—Increase the Profits

Some men seem born with this gift. Others, through study or experience, acquire the ability. Compared with some other feeders these experts can do three things: With the same number of livestock they can make equal gains on less feed. With the same amount of feed they can keep more animals and make greater total gains. With each pound of feed thus giving maximum results they make greater profit on feed consumed.

Here is a Practical Example.

One man fed 7 pigs on corn alone for 180 days. They averaged 75 pounds at the end of the feeding period. Another fed 7 pigs corn on alfalfa pasture for 80 days, and corn and alfalfa hay for 100 days. In the same length of time this second lot averaged 185 pounds. Farmer number 2 used his feed to better advantage and made good money by doing so.

There was a Reason, of course, for this great difference. Corn alone makes a one-sided ration—it is high in those materials producing fat, heat and energy, but low in those producing bone and muscle. Corn and alfalfa on the other hand make a fairly well-balanced ration, as the latter is high in those elements producing muscle and bone. Hence the second lot of pigs was kept growing steadily, while the first lot was stunted and could not become profitable feeders.

Now This Successful Feeder happened to know all the scientific aspects of feeding. Many another expert feeder, however, who is not versed in science obtains just as good results. By long experience he knows what combinations of feeds given to different kinds of stock will make largest gains. The chief thing after all is a practical knowledge of how properly to mix feeds—in other words, how to balance rations.

A Little Scientific Knowledge, however, will be of assistance to the beginner or the feeder without long experience, in more quickly mastering the art of most successful feeding, while it will enable anyone to buy feeds which are cheapest according to food values. This latter is a most important point. Great care must be taken to utilize every pound most efficiently. More than the profit of the individual depends upon it—the fate of the nation may very well hang in the balance.

A Few Feeding Facts Worth Remembering.

Protein is the name commonly given to that portion of the food which builds up lean flesh, muscle, brain, heart and other internal organs, blood, skin, hair, wool, horn, etc. Without it the animal cannot grow, or even replace worn-out material. For young growing animals, cows producing milk and horses hard at work, it is especially important.

Fat is a very concentrated form of feed, and produces animal fat, heat and energy. It is especially required by all fattening animals.

Carbohydrates is the name given another part of the feed which has the same action as fat, only is less concentrated.

Crude Fibre is a term applied to such feed as the woody part of hay and straw, oat hulls, etc. It is largely indigestible, especially by horses and pigs.

Balanced Ration. By "ration" we mean the amount of feed consumed by any animal in 24 hours. By "balanced" we mean a ration which supplies these various food elements in the proper proportion to serve our purpose, according to the age and kind of animal. If more protein is fed, for instance, than the animal requires, it is wasted; if too little is fed the animal will not develop properly. To provide enough of each food element without waste constitutes skilful and profitable feeding.

But This Requires Much Calculation. The ration must be calculated according to the requirements of each particular kind of animal, its age, and its purpose. Then the composition of each kind of food must be known as the proportion of these elements varies in each one. Suppose, for example, a man is feeding pigs and has 400 bushels of oats. Since oats do not make first-class pig feed it may pay him to sell them and with the money received to buy middlings. More pounds of pork could then be secured from the middlings than if the oats were fed. Many similar problems occur in calculating the most profitably balanced ration for any kind of live stock.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture Will Do This Figuring For You.

The Department in this year of stress, as in every other year, is desirous of co-operation in as close and practical a manner as possible with each farmer in the Province of Ontario. Experts within the Department will be glad to assist any farmer in calculating his most profitable ration, free of any charge.

The following information will be necessary in making such a calculation: What kind of stock is to be fed and for what purpose, whether stock is mature or immature, just what feed is on hand—whether grown or already purchased—what feeds may be conveniently purchased in the neighborhood, and the local prices of the same.

If any Ontario farmer will send these details a balanced ration will be calculated for him. Full information upon any phase of feeds and feeding will be sent promptly upon request. Write the Office of the Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Parliament Buildings, Toronto

SIR WM. H. HEARST

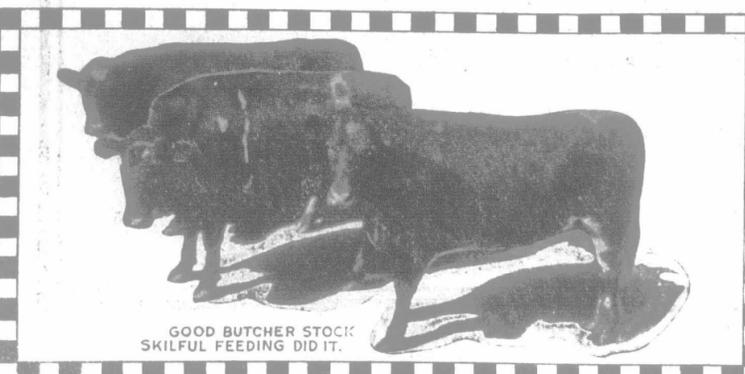
Minister of Agriculture

DR. G. C. CREELMAN

Commissioner of Agriculture.



ONTARIO



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