A Large Stock on Small Acreage

(Continued from page 4.)

and alfalfa hay came to them in their seasons, and roots helped out in the fall.

In early fall it is their practice at the Exponential Ferm to bring the dairy cowes into the stable and seep them there. They are put on a ration composed of 25 to 35 poinds ensilage; six to eight pounds of milk. This grain mixture will consist this white of corn bran, distillers' grains, wheat bran and giuten feed. This ration is continued all winter. Cowe entered in the R.O.M. test get 50 to 60 pounds roots in addition. All the roughages fed to dairy cattle 're grown on the farm, as well as some of the grain.

Sheep Management.

The sheep on the Experimental Farm are money makers. It is froquently contended by farmers that sheep are all right for rough land, but that they will not pay profits on the better bottom lands. When questioned on this point Mr. Muir replied: "Under proper management there is no reason why sheep cannot pay a good profit on the most expensive land. We reekon that they pay us well for ther keep at the farm."

When the grass dries in the summer, the sheep are given some peas and oats from the soiling plots in the experimental rotations. The land which had been sown to fall rye is plowed up and sown with rape. This rape furnishes, the lambs with food in the late summer and early fall, when they are getting in shape for market.

In the fall the flock is broken up into a number of breeding flocks, and the ewes are run on the after grass and flushed for breeding. Two breeds of sheep are kept at Ottawa, the Lefectster and Shropshire.

The sheep are closed in in the winter and fed on ensilage, roots (preferably turnips), and clover hay. The breeding ewes are given a light grain ration. With the sheep as well as with the dairy cattle, the ensilage plays an important part in feeding.

Swine Mostly Grain Fed.

I have stated that the stock feeding methods carried on at the Experimental Parm are intensive. In no department have these methods been so intensified, however, as in the swine department. Here from 350 to 400 pigs are kept on three to three and one-half accree of ground. They are, of course, practically all grain fed. The only pasturage the swine get is the clover which is on their plot when the more achy year to a new plot. They get one-hild of a 10-acre threeyear rotation experiment—the field which happens to be sown down to clover. This shifting of the ground each year is of great benefit, under such a close system of confinement.

The pigs are kept in winter in portable cabins, four to five sows in each cabin. These are drawn up into a special piot near the buildings. The pigs are trough fed during the winter, on a meal of bran and shorts, and are given all the clover has and roots hey will eat. Where the sows were quartered last winter, a large crop of mangels has been grown this year.

A Self Feeder Saves Labor.

An experiment is being carried on with a soil feeder for hogs. A twoarce plot of pasture was secured, and from 30 to 60 hogs were kept on this during the summer. Three tons of hay were taken from the pasture before the pigs were put on it. Corn, shoring, oats and tankage are all supplied in different compariments. The

pigs like the corn best, the wheat byproducts and tankage come next and oats appear to be the most unpopular. Plenty of water is always within reach of the pigs.

While the exact results of the experiment are not yet available, it has been found that these hogsbornsums trough fed, but when labor is considered, the self-feder is probably the most economical. It is admirably suited to hog raising where plenty of pasture is available. If skim milk can be obtained, it will greatly increase the gains in connection with a self feeder.

The swine department at the Experimental Parm is now carries for 200 piss. They are always selling of breeding stock at eix to 10 weeks of age, no the number fluctuates. The pens in their piggery are usually occupied by brood sows with their litters. Seventy brood sows are being kept over this year. They average about eicht pigs per sow are year, and about eicht pigs per sow prover the swin average two littles the source rows average two littles cannot be counted on.

Ice Storage on Dairy Farms (Continued from page 5.)

layers of flooring or siding on either side of 2354nch Studding. A water proof paper should be placed between all double thicknesses of lumber and the space between the studding filed with dry mill shavings. Sawdust is not good for this purpose as it is usually from green wood and will mould, imparting a had odor to the building. The doors ought to be well fitted, and provided with a claim so that an air-light joint will be formed when it is closed. The doors also should be insulated with shavings similar to the walls.

Although it is more difficult to construct and more expensive, a combination house where a little room is built to the lice-house for cold storage purposes is a good investment. The idea is to have openings at the bottom and top of the refrigerator, connecting with the ice compariment. These is to have openings at the bottom and top of the refrigerator. Connecting with the ice compariment. The set is the set of the set of the perfigerator passes back through the top opening to be cooled again by the ice. There must be no sawdest around the ice so that the air

may have a free chance to circulate. In constructing such a refrigerator a little ante-room should be left as a vestibule, so that one door is always closed, even when you are passing in and out. This prevents loss of refrigeration.

(21)

A cooling tank may be placed in the cool room to which cold water from the melting ice is conducted through the drain. An overflow is provided, so that at all times there is a tank of water which can be used for cooling milk or cream.

mix mix or cream. The dairy and cold storage branch The dairy and cold storage branch tawa, have complete plans for (D) techouse with milk platform, cooling tank and crane. This is particularly adapted for the use of patrons of cheese factories. No. 2 is an ordinary icehouse with dairy or milk room. No. 6 is an ice house with refrigerator and milk room. Nos. 4 and 5 are combined ice-houses and dairies on a more elaborate scale. It will pay the dairy farmer who has not already an les storage, to write at once for the plans of the house he considers suited to him media, and to make arrangements at this season of the year, when it is so cheao.

