

breeds. The school herd at Chemawa is headed by a pure blood Chester White boar and a pure blood Poland-China boar. The main herd is composed of high grade Chester-White and Poland-China sows. The following view will give the reader some idea of the hog industry at Chemawa:

On Hand	Sold	Died	Cash Received	(Record of hogs and pigs.)
45	none	5	no sales	Office record fiscal year 1908
84	35		\$634.20	" " " " 1909
73	25	3	\$456.19	" " " " 1910
60	20		\$347.77	" " " " 1911
181	68	4	\$684.52	" " " " 1912
242	186	1	\$1216.15	Office record to present, yr 1913

Hogs do best when not too many are confined in the same lot. When the writer took charge of the work in agriculture at Chemawa, in September, of the fiscal year, 1911, forty-five of these animals were herded together in an enclosure of about three acres. The herd was made up of thirteen boars, four barrows, one stag, four pigs and twenty-three sows. Not a very good arrangement for profit. The average sales for the fiscal year 1908-1911 were \$359.54 annually, while the average for 1912 and to the present of 1913 is \$950.31. The June sales will bring the average above the salary of the teacher of agriculture.

Do not think for a minute that success in hog raising can be attained without constant oversight and daily supervision. Without care, from two to three fifths of the pigs farrowed would not survive. The pigs should be put in a box as fast as farrowed and kept there until the sow is able to give them her attention. They are then allowed to eat at the same time. The greatest time of danger to the life of the pig is in the first twenty-four hours of its existence. Have had sows lose their whole litter at farrowing time when not attended. On two occasions I have in mind two sows that saved their whole litters of twelve each without being attended. The weather was warm and the surroundings favorable. One of the same sows farrowed during a cold night last March and lost her whole litter of thirteen pigs. The sow was turned in with another sow that had a large litter. The pigs soon liked their adopted mother as well as their own mother. The ten pigs take milk from both sows and are certainly a fine bunch. By so doing the sow has paid for her care and a loss in the business has been prevented.

Record of service is kept and the one-hundred and twelfth day is marked in the calendar. The sow should be put in a farrowing pen a few days before the sixteen weeks have expired that she may become accustomed to her surroundings.

All the pens are fixed so that they can be used for farrowing purposes as well as shelter. Fenders are placed around the walls eight