

The Salem District Ought to Raise More Hogs, and There Should Be Some Hogs on Every Farm Hereabouts, and Thousands More on the Dairy Farms

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK PIG CLUB IS A HUMMER

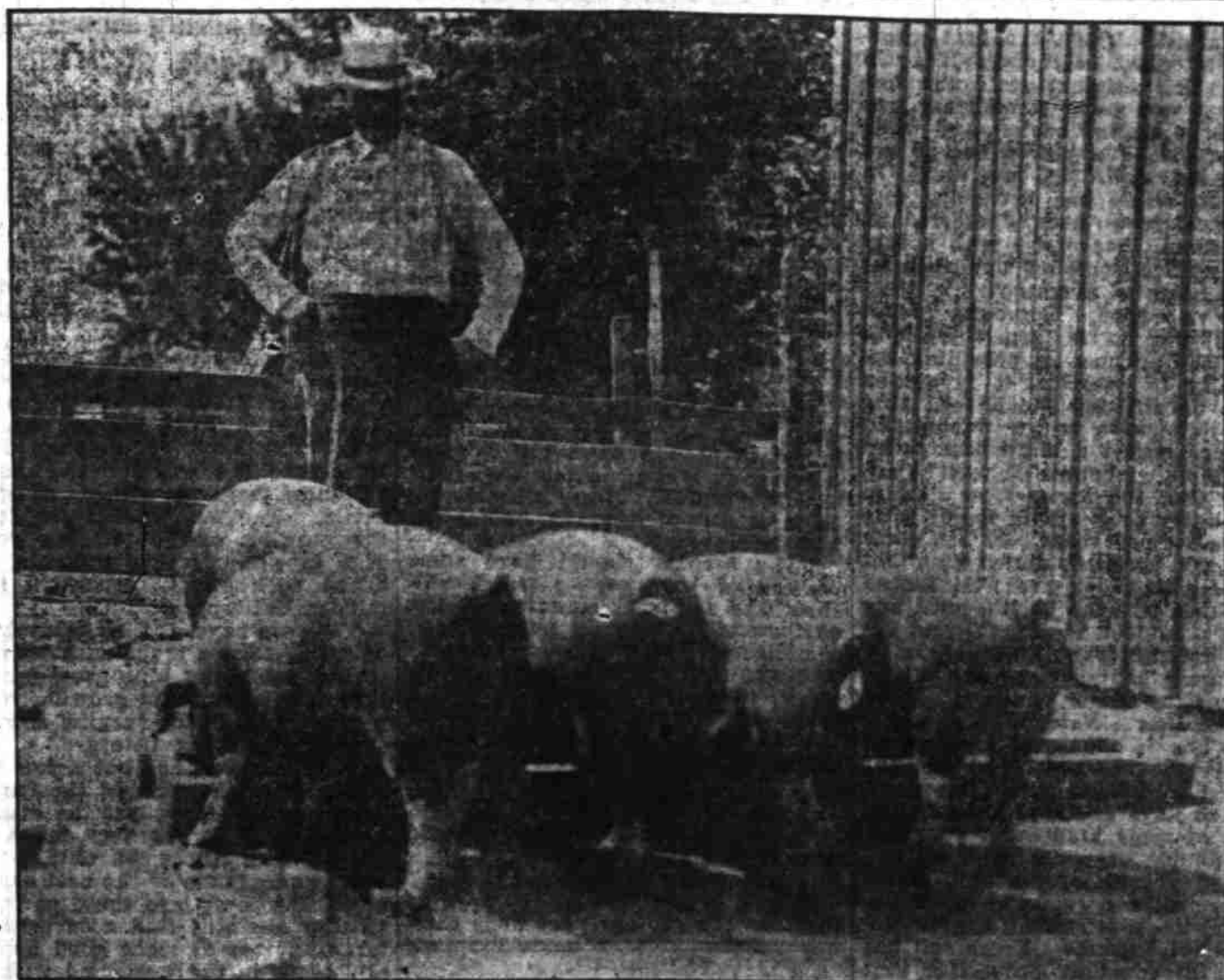
It Gives the Boys and Girls on the Farms Something Worth While to Work for, and Teaches Them Useful Lessons for after Life.

By ELLA MUMFORD

Starting four years ago, when pork began to soar in price, the United States National Bank Pig Club of Salem has now become an institution of considerable importance to the boys and girls who compose it, under the leadership of G. W. Eyre, an officer of the bank and the beloved leader of the club. Indeed, it is to "Daddy" Eyre, as the children affectionately call him, that the whole credit belongs, although Mr. Eyre maintains that the success is due to the fine material he finds in the sons and daughters of the farm. The plan of the club is to help the young people to help themselves, and the bank advances money to any bright youngster to enable him to buy a pig or a calf or sheep, and permits the lad or lassie to repay the bank when the animal is sold. The child has a real bank book, and in the course of the season, has been taught many valuable lessons in financing he could not have learned in any other way.

There are 60 members in this year's club, with frequent meetings for the discussion of the best methods of buying, selling, feeding, and more often, just for the fun they get out of it. Moving pictures are often provided, ice cream treats, picnics and auto trips on pig judging expeditions, besides there are always substantial prizes given at the state fair and even if a pig doesn't prove a winner, he is sold for enough to pay a handsome profit to the child after all expenses are paid. The expense of feed is carefully noted by the young farmer, and if nothing else is accomplished, he acquires business methods that promise to be of use to him later in life.

Throughout the country pig clubs have been established, many of them in connection with public school work, but it is perhaps not so well known that a colored man, Booker T. Washington, is responsible for the big idea that has worked out so well.



G. W. Eyre (standing by Nick Brinkley's prize pig at the State Fair).

SELECT THE BREED THAT WILL MAKE PORK AND MAKE IT FAST

That is the Dictum of L. H. Roberts, Once One of the Leading Duroc Jersey Breeders and Feeders of Iowa, and Who Helped to Develop the Duroc Jersey Type in this Country.

L. H. Roberts, who lives at 1337 North Winter street, in Salem, and who developed the next largest, if not the largest loganberry vineyard in Oregon, out on the Gorden road, about five miles from Salem, lived at Paton, Iowa, and he probably did as much as any other man, living or dead, to develop the Duroc Jersey breed of hogs; to build up the Duroc Jersey type as it is now known, and as it is now sworn by in many parts of this country, including numerous prominent Oregon breeders.

Mr. Roberts says the Salem district is a good hog country; as good as any, though probably not as well adapted to breeding and feeding on a large scale as is Iowa and the neighboring states. On a moderate scale, swine breeding here, Mr. Roberts says, has points in its favor over any other section.

He says every farmer here should have some hogs.

Being the kind of a breeder, he has been, he thinks the farmers here should raise good hogs—hogs with good dispositions and good feeding qualities.

Those are the two strong points, in his opinion.

He says every breeder has his likes and dislikes as to breeds. He says the thing to do is to select the breed that will make pork and make it fast.

And to not feed any that will not pay.

He says hogs ought to sell for higher prices than they are now selling for here—that they should sell for at least \$20 a hundred pounds, considering the prices of feed and labor and materials.

He says the farmer must be considered first—that the farmer feeds all the rest of the people; that there is only one farmer for every nine people in the cities and towns; and that there will be less, and the farmers will raise less on the average, unless they have better consideration.

If the farmer is not considered, says Mr. Roberts, the people in the cities and towns of this country will go hungry. He says the consideration for the farmer must cease to be the minimum price; that he must cease to be considered as a clodhopper and a social pariah and a joke on the vaudeville stage and in the funny columns.

Following are some thoughts of Mr. Roberts on swine breeding, written for the Twentieth Century Farmer of February 20, 1907, while he was one of the most successful Hawkeye Duroc Jersey feeders and breeders; and what he said then, for

Iowa, will apply with equal force now to the Salem district:

Anyone who will take time to examine the hogs that come to any of the great hog buying centers will learn that there is a crying need of better hogs on the average farm. If he will then visit a number of the better class herds devoted to the production of pure-bred hogs he will learn that it is possible to improve the quality on the average farm by employing the blood that has been so productive of good results in the pure-bred herds. Good blood must be the foundation upon which any increased returns must be built. Any pure-bred blood is good blood if it is rightly used, and transversely, and pure-blood is bad blood if it is not rightly used. I cannot give any hard and fast rule, the following of which would mean right usage. No man can, I am talking now for the pork producer on the average farm. The pure-bred man must work out his own problems or get out of the business.

I will give a few points I consider essential in getting better returns. Start right. If you admire the bacon type of hog select a foundation of a distinctly bacon breed and then stick to it. If the so-called lard hog is your ideal, then make your start from one of the breeds included in that list and do not depart from it. Do not cross-breed. Do not vary far from the particular type in your herd.

Always a Good Sire. Always use a good boar, and in particular this is essential in the case of young sows bred for the first time. It is a fact that successive litters of pigs from one sow frequently show

the stronger characteristics of the sire of her first litter. This strange circumstance attaches also to other animals. For instance, it is by no means uncommon for a mare whose first colt was by a jack to show certain mulish traits of form in her later progeny, even though the sire be of the same breed and strain as herself.

If you must start with common scrub, then get the very best boar you can find in a pure-bred herd of the breed you have decided upon. Do not let \$10 or \$25 stand in the way of your getting him when you find him. The poorer your sows are the greater is your need of a good boar. Then on his get follow with another of the same breed, type and general form and characteristics. Then keep on with the later generations in the same way.

From your brood sows cull out those that vary from the type of your best ones, also any that fail to produce good litters, or any that are inferior sucklers. When a sow has proven herself, keep her as long as she remains a producer. Ohio Anna, a sow that became famous in our old herd, was kept as a breeder long after she had ceased to be able to raise her own litters. It is always a good plan each year to try out a few young sows to take the place of the aged ones that may cease to be productive. Select these as carefully as you do your boar and from families that have been good at all points. Do not keep an uncertain breeder, a hard feeder or a sow with an ill disposition.

Get Good Advice and Follow It. But, as quick producers as hogs

DATES OF SLOGANS IN DAILY STATESMAN (In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day)

Loganberries, Oct. 9.
Prunes, Oct. 16.
Dairying October 23.
Flax, October 20.
Filberts, Nov. 6.
Walnuts, Nov. 13.
Strawberries, Nov. 20.
Apples, November 27.
Raspberries, December 4.
Mint, December 11.
Great Cows, December 18.
Blackberries, December 25.
Cherries, January 1, 1920.
Pears, January 8, 1920.
Gooseberries, January 15, 1920.
Corn, January 22, 1920.
Celery, January 29.
Spinach, February 5, 1920.
Onions, February 12, 1920.
Potatoes, February 19, 1920.
Bees, February 26, 1920.
Mining, March 4, 1920.
Goats, March 11, 1920.
Beans, March 18, 1920.
Paved highways, March 25, 1920.
Broccoli, April 1, 1920.
Siles, April 8.
Legumes, April 15.

Asparagus, April 22.
Grapes, April 29.
Drug Garden, May 6.
Sugar beets, May 13.
Sorghum, May 20.
Cabbage, May 27.
Poultry and Pet Stock, June 3.
Land, June 10.
Dehydration, June 17.
Hops, June 24.
Wholesaling and Jobbing, July 1.
Cucumbers, July 8.
Hogs, July 15.
City Beautiful, flowers and bulbs, July 22.
Wood Working, July 29.
National Advertising, August 5.
Paper Mill, August 12.
Seeds, August 19.
Sheep, August 26.
Live Stock, September 2.
Schools, September 9.
Manufacturing, September 16.
(Back copies of Salem Slogan editions of the Daily Oregon Statesman are on hand. They are for sale at 5c each, mailed to any address, if A.L.I. are taken; price for first 20 copies, 10c each.)

(It will interest some people to know that these back copies are selling fast—that, nearly every day, orders are received from near and distant points for the whole series. They will be sold out before the fifty-two Slogans are completed, without doubt.—E.L.)

AS AN ADJUNCT TO OTHER LINES IS VERY IMPORTANT

That is What E. A. Rhoten Says of Swine Breeding in Salem District—Two Litters of Pigs a Year Practical Here Dairying and Hog Raising Go Well Together.

(The following very practical article was written for The Statesman by E. A. Rhoten, livestock editor of the Pacific Homestead, published from the Statesman building.)

From the standpoint of making an exclusive business of growing hogs, the Willamette valley does not compare favorably with the middle west.

The principal crop in that section is corn, and hogs are an ideal way through which to market the crop of corn. However, corn alone is not a profitable feed. The Willamette valley can produce many crops that make excellent hog feed. As an adjunct to other lines of farming, it is of great importance.

The open winters permit fall litters to be raised at a profit, and thus two litters per year can be raised from each brood sow. The most desired times of having the sows farrow are February and September.

The pigs require a dry place to stay, but no expensive building is necessary. A roof and some dry straw can be had very cheap.

Every farm can profitably keep from one to several brood sows, depending on the nature of crops grown and the size of the place. The larger general farms where dairying is one of the leading pursuits is the ideal place for a number of brood sows to be kept. The most common practice is to have a hand or small power separator and separate the milk on the farm, selling the cream only. This leaves the skim milk to be used on the farm.

Skim milk makes an excellent basis for feed for the growing pigs and when a small amount of grain is supplemented, this in addition to clover and other pasture, permits the pig to be grown to fattening age at a comparatively small cost.

Not alone can a pig be successfully and cheaply grown on such

feed but it makes better flavored meat than where corn has been the basis of the ration. Then with a feed of corn, barley or some other high grain feed for about 60 days the porker is ready for market. The weight most desired by the packers and butchers is from 200 pounds to 250 pounds live weight. This weight is most profitably reached at the age of from six to nine months, depending on how fast the pig is grown.

When the pig can be kept growing nicely on cheap feed the "growing" process can be prolonged longer. An experiment was recently carried on to show the disadvantage of feeding a single food.

A pig was given absolutely nothing but corn and water until it was 180 days old. It then weighed 75 pounds. It was then a fat little runt without sufficient bone or frame. Another pig was given alfalfa pasture, some corn and other feed, and in 180 days weighed 185 pounds and had sufficient bone and frame to have allowed it to have been continued on until it would have been a large hog.

The marketing of hogs in the Willamette valley presents no difficulty. Many are shipped to the Portland market alive in car lots. Others are slaughtered on the farm and shipped to the commission houses or markets, or sold to the local butchers.

Now the Valley Packing company furnishes an unlimited market for live hogs right here in Salem at a price equal, or practically so, to any market in the United States.

If every farm would raise all the pigs that they could profitably and every fruit grower even on the small tracts could profitably raise a few pigs each year, the total income from hogs alone would amount to almost unbelievable figures.

SUGGESTIONS TO BEGINNERS BY ONE OF BEST AUTHORITIES

Caution to Avoid Being too Ambitious in Starting—Cheap Buildings Will Do in Making a Start—The Big Thing is to Utilize Cheap Feeds.

("Productive Swine Husbandry" is the title of a book written by George E. Day, professor of animal husbandry, and farm superintendent, Ontario Agricultural college, Guelph, Ontario, Canada, and published by J. P. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. This is one of the standard books on swine breeding, so held in the United States and other countries. In this book there is a chapter entitled "Suggestions to Beginners", from which the following excerpts are taken.)

"One of the most common mistakes for a beginner is to be too

ambitious, and to make his start on too large a scale.

"Perhaps the safest way to start is to buy one or two young sows safely in pig to a good boar.

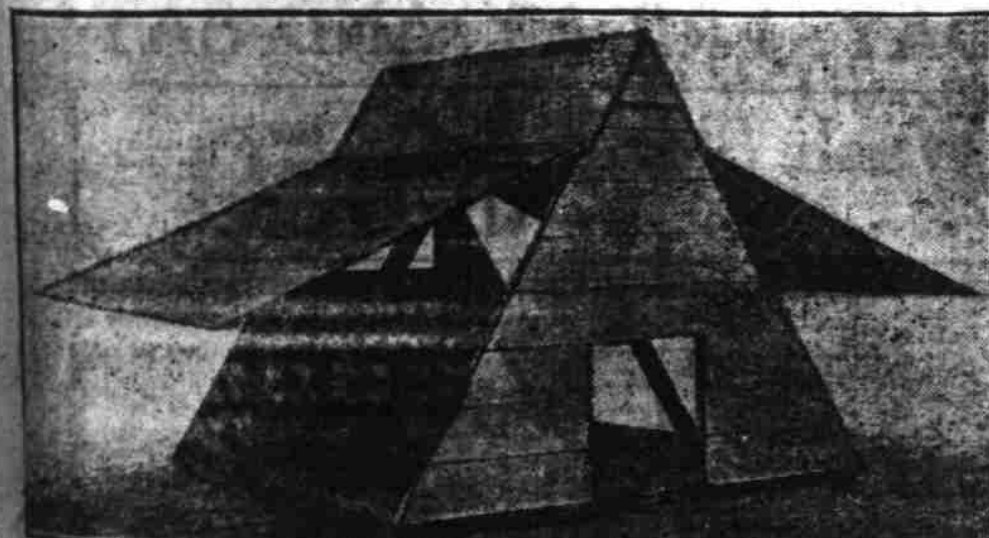
"As to the breed to select, each man must be his own judge. Nearly any of our well known breeds will give good results if intelligently handled. Generally speaking, however, it is safer for a beginner to select a breed which is popular in his own neighborhood. This paragraph applies only to the man who wishes



Big Type Poland China brood sows on the farm of O. T. Murphy and son, Hubbard, Oregon.



The grand champion herd of Big Type Poland Chinas on the northwest circuit, 1919, winning at Salem, Portland, Spokane, Yakima and Lewiston. Exhibited by Ray J. Fox, Lyons, Oregon.



A familiar type of an A hog house. These are cheaply constructed, and easily portable. They have the advantage as a farrowing shed, in that they allow the brood sow to be entirely removed from all disturbing influences that may be present when the sow is allowed to farrow in the large hog house, surrounded by other hogs. Note the sides are raised for ventilation in warm weather. One or both of the sides may be closed as the weather demands.