FARM ANIMALS

CHARCOAL OF MUCH BENEFIT

Digestive Apparatus of Hogs Kept in Good Running Order—Make Use of Corn Cobs.

Charcoal is good for hogs. It keeps their digestive apparatus in good running order. Corn cobs make good charcoal when properly charred. On nearly every farm most of the cobs are allowed to collect in around the feed lots until they become a nuisance. Why not gather up these cobs and make charcoal of them for the hogs? It can be done in the following manner:

Dig a pit about 10 feet long, 3 feet wide and 3 or 4 feet deep. A larger hole than this can be made, depending upon the amount of cobs to be burned. With some paper and cobs or kindling start a fire in the center of the pit and as it gets a good start add more cobs. Continue adding cobs until the pit is filled, then lay some old sheet-iron across the top and cover with earth to hold in the fire and smoke. Leave alone for two or three days, then open and if the pit was properly made and filled, the cobs will have turned to charcoal. This can be taken out, sprinkled with salt, lime and copperas and placed where the hogs can get at it.

CARING FOR FARROWING SOW

Exercise Should Be Given and Corn Ration Decreased—Don't Feed Too Rich Ration.

Exercise the sow daily before farrowing. Decrease the corn ration and increase the tankage rather than the middlings. For 24 hours after farrowing do not feed the sow, or feed lightly. Water should be supplied. Care should be taken not to feed the sow too rich a ration. More milk may be available than the pigs can take, and milk fever may result.

After farrowing, the pigs should be given plenty of exercise, to prevent thumps. Rails about the sides of the pen will keep the sow from lying on the pigs. If colony houses are used, a lighted lantern hung inside on very cold nights will help to keep the houses warm.

BABY BEEF SIRE DESIRABLE

Farmer Cannot Afford to Use Any Other Kind in Strictly Beef-Producing Undertaking.

If you are engaged in beef production and raise your steers use a real "dyed in the wool" baby beef sire to make your business a profitable one. You cannot afford to use any other kind of sire in a strictly beef-producing undertaking.

There are just four breeds of cattle common to America from which real baby beef sires can be selected. These are the Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen Angus and Galloway. The market wants meaty, blocky beeves, and sires of these breeds are the kind that produce this type because beef production has been bred into them for generations past.

The way to get a good baby beef sire is to buy one. Own your own bull if you have ten or more cows. It is the

Champion Shorthorn Steer.

only way to be certain of results. Buy from a reliable breeder, and if possible from a man you know. By all means be sure to buy from a man who maintains a disease-free herd.

The better the sire you use the greater is the improvement which he will produce in your herd. Use one that is better than any other animal in your herd and in buying a new sire always get one better, if possible, than the last.

MINERAL MATTER FOR SWINE

Mixture of Charcoal, Slaked Lime and Small Quantity of Salt Is Desirable in Winter.

During the winter, when the ground is frozen, it is very desirable to provide mineral matter to hogs in the form of a mixture of charcoal, slaked lime and a small quantity of salt. This mixture can be placed in a box where the pigs can eat as much as they want. Soft-coal dust can usually be had at a much lower cost than charcoal, and it seems to answer the purpose quite as well.

LOSSES THROUGH SWINE DISEASES

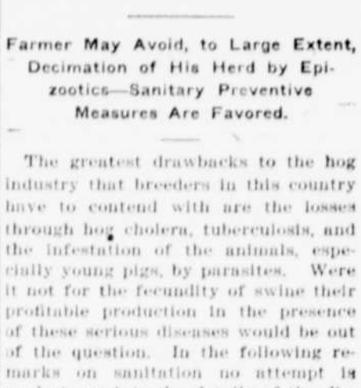
Cholera, Tuberculosis and Parasites Are Drawbacks.

SIMPLE METHODS ARE URGED

Farmer May Avoid, to Large Extent, Decimation of His Herd by Epizootics—Sanitary Preventive Measures Are Favored.

The greatest drawbacks to the hog industry that breeders in this country have to contend with are the losses through hog cholera, tuberculosis, and the infestation of the animals, especially young pigs, by parasites. Were it not for the fecundity of swine their profitable production in the presence of these serious diseases would be out of the question. In the following remarks on sanitation no attempt is made to go into the details of the diseases affecting hogs or their treatment. The object is merely to call attention to the simple measures which may be used by any farmer to avoid, to a large extent, the decimation of his herd by epizootics. Cleanliness and rational methods of management are relied upon by thousands of farmers to keep their herds in health and vigor. They are the marks of the good farmer and successful hog breeder.

Hog cholera and swine plague, both highly fatal diseases characterized by fever and heavy mortality, are so very similar that the breeder may regard them as identical so far as his practical management of the herd is concerned. Positive differentiation between the two diseases can only be made by the most careful bacteriolog-



Cholera Thrives in Surroundings Such as These.

ical tests, and by employing the assistance offered by a fully equipped laboratory. However, sanitary preventive methods which are found beneficial with one of these diseases will prove equally efficacious with the other.

There are a few fundamental facts which the breeder must remember if he is to avoid losses through hog cholera or swine plague. The first is that they are specific diseases caused by germs, and the contagion cannot be spread from one animal to another or from one herd to another except through the agency of these minute organisms. They may be carried in a multitude of ways—by the hogs themselves, on the clothing of persons, on vehicles, in feed, by birds, dogs, and other animals, or by streams. The breeding or feed of a hog cannot cause either disease, although bad methods may so weaken the constitution and vitality that the animal becomes more susceptible to them than would otherwise be the case. Since these diseases can only arise from the presence of these specific causative agents, it can readily be seen that dentition and the presence of supernumerary teeth or black tusks cannot, as has been suggested by many, play any part in their development. A second fact to be borne in mind is that diseases caused by germs may be best prevented or controlled by thorough disinfection and scrupulous cleanliness.

Tuberculosis Increasing.

Tuberculosis is rapidly increasing among hogs in the United States, and every owner of swine should be on his guard against the introduction of this serious malady upon his premises. Unlike hog cholera this disease is insidious in its attack and slow in its development, so that it may be present for months in a herd without exciting the least suspicion of the owner, and will be revealed to him only at the time of slaughter. Until recent years tuberculosis has been looked upon as of uncommon occurrence and only of importance from a meat-inspection standpoint; but today it must be recognized as a serious menace to the owner of hogs, and especially to the one who allows his hogs to run with cattle that have not been proved to be free of tuberculosis, or who feeds them upon nonsterilized products as part of their ration. As tuberculosis of hogs is chiefly contracted through eating infected feed, the importance of this statement is obvious.

Tuberculosis of hogs is closely associated with the same disease in cattle, the reason being apparent when one considers the close relations of these two species of animals upon nearly every farm. Tuberculous cattle may scatter great numbers of tubercle bacilli with their excrement; cows that are tuberculous may produce contaminated milk that is subsequently fed to pigs; and carcasses of cattle that have died from tuberculosis are sometimes eaten by hogs. Any of these conditions make the infection with tuberculosis of the hogs concerned a very easy matter.

Sources of Infection.

The feeding of hogs upon creamery refuse is also a very frequent source of infection. In this way the milk of a single cow with a tuberculous udder, if sent to a public creamery, may spread the disease to a number of hogs, and may also infect many farms that have never previously been contaminated with tuberculosis.

An equally dangerous source of infection is likewise observed in the methods which obtain among some of the small country slaughter houses. It is not unusual for these houses to get rid of their blood, intestines, viscera, and other inedible parts by feeding them to hogs, a herd of which is usually kept on the premises. This custom is pregnant with danger and serves to perpetuate the infection principle of various contagious and parasitic diseases, particularly tuberculosis.

Hogs are also susceptible to tuberculous infection from affected persons and poultry, but these sources are undoubtedly of far less moment to the hog owner than those existing in a herd of tuberculous cattle.

Intestinal worms, lung worms, and skin parasites also levy a burdensome tax upon the profits of hog raising. Absolute cleanliness will be found valuable in preventing and controlling these parasitic troubles, as well as the more serious diseases—hog cholera and tuberculosis.

Prevention of Disease.

In dealing with the diseases of hogs, preventive measures must be most relied upon. The animals must be given dry and well-ventilated quarters, which must be kept clean. Contrary to common belief, hogs have some habits which raise them above other domestic animals from the standpoint of cleanliness. For example, unless compelled to do so, a hog will not sleep in its own filth. If a part of the floor of the pen is raised and kept well bedded with straw, while the rest is not, all excrement will be left on the unbedded portion of the floor and the bed itself will be always clean.

In addition to cleanliness close attention should be given to the feed, so that nothing may be fed that will convey the germs of disease, especially tuberculosis, to the herd. If the hogs are fed milk in any form obtained from cows kept upon the same farm, the cows should be subjected to the tuberculin test. If they run with the dairy cattle of the farm a tuberculin test of all the cattle is none the less desirable. Animals dead from any disease should not be fed to the hogs until the meat has been made safe by cooking. Skim milk or refuse from a public creamery should not be fed to hogs until it has been thoroughly sterilized.

Feeding and drinking places should be clean and the water supply pure. Unless the origin is known to be uncontaminated and there has been no possibility of infection during its course, hogs should not be allowed access to any stream. Wallows should be drained out and kept filled up as much as possible. At least once a month the quarters should be disinfected with air-slaked lime or a five per cent solution of crude carbolic acid. These precautions will be found valuable aids in the destruction of the various animal parasites, as well as a protection from some more serious troubles.

Advantage of Isolated Hog Houses.

The advantage of isolated hog houses, each accommodating a few hogs, rather than one large piggery for the entire herd, has been referred to previously. In districts where cholera is prevalent these are undoubtedly the best shelters. They make it more difficult to carry contagion to all animals in the herd, and the destruction of one of them in case of an outbreak does not entail a great expense. An added advantage is that they may be moved from place to place as needed. While more work is necessary in feeding, the convenience and safety from their use more than offset this disadvantage.

Danger in Inbreeding.

While inbreeding is the surest and quickest means to fix type, it should be resorted to with the greatest care. The value of the system is that it enables the breeder to intensify desirable characteristics in a herd and makes improvement possible in a shorter time than where selection alone is used. It stands to reason that if desirable characteristics can be intensified, the same will be true of undesirable ones. Much of the disaster which seems to have followed inbreeding has probably been due to the fact that this point was overlooked or given only slight importance, and thus loss of vitality and constitution and susceptibility to disease have followed. Therefore if the young breeder contemplates inbreeding, he should avoid matings that tend to unite similar defects. Not only should care be taken to prevent this in the animals mated, but there should be no chance of bad effects due to the inheritance of undesirable characteristics, from parents and other ancestors. Some of the greatest work ever done in hog breeding has been based on these principles.

LIVE STOCK

HOGS UTILIZE WASTE GRAINS

Modern Farm "Cafeteria" Gives Pig Chance to Make Hog of Himself in Short Space of Time.

In these days when labor is high and also scarce on many farms, the hog may afford "a way out." Hogs utilize refuse and waste grains, damaged grains, and garbage; garnering grain behind cattle or shattered grain in harvest fields; and utilizing slaughterhouse by-products and dairy by-products. They are also largely self-feeders. The modern farm "cafeteria" gives a pig a chance to make a hog of himself more quickly than he can by the hand-fed route, and it has the added merit of being the cheapest

Healthy and Vigorous Porkers.

way of producing pork. A sow when she is not developing a litter or nursing pigs, can in summer time be placed in a pasture and given very little grain. In winter, possibly the cheapest maintenance ration is a combination of grain and hay, such as corn, wheat, rye or barley, and alfalfa, clover, cowpeas or soy bean hay. The grain should be limited to one or two pounds per hundred pounds live weight per day. Sows should be given all the hay they will clean up.

MARKETING OF BROOD SOWS

Good Animals Sometimes Sacrificed When Little Forethought Would Cause Retention.

At this time the marketing of a sow that can be or has been bred is fairly comparable to "killing the goose that laid the golden egg." Although the fecundity of swine is well appreciated by farmers, at times sows are sacrificed when a little forethought would cause them to be retained. Breeding sows multiply five or six times as rapidly as other meat animals. They have an average litter of five or six pigs and may be bred twice a year, although three times in two years accords more with current farm practice. The litters increase in size, on the average, until sows are five or six years old. However, a large proportion of the sows are sold after producing one or two litters and before they have reached the period of greatest productivity.

VALUE OF SILAGE FOR SHEEP

Reduces Cost of Raising Animal and Supplies Succulence, Palatability and Variety.

The addition of silage to rations for all classes of sheep reduces their cost and supplies succulence, palatability and variety. Likewise, rotten, moldy, sour or frozen silage should not be used. Pregnant ewes should receive from three to four pounds per head daily during the winter. This should be supplemented with two or three ounces per head daily of cottonseed cake and some hay. After the lambs are born silage increases the milk flow of the ewes. In the fattening of lambs and yearlings for market the cheapest gains have usually been made when silage constituted a part of the ration. Rams winter well on silage as a part of their feed.

HIGH QUALITY ALFALFA HAY

Very Necessary to Lower Cost of Carrying Brood Sow Through Winter; Feed in Rack.

Alfalfa hay of a high quality, which may be supplied in a rack, for brood sows is very necessary to lower the cost of carrying her through the winter. In the alfalfa hay we not only get a large amount of calcium which is so essential and which is deficient in wheat, bran, shorts and barley, but we get a large amount of protein of the right kind. She must not be expected, however, to live on alfalfa alone, as that is too bulky. It should be supplemented with a small allowance of concentrates daily. This may be in the form of barley, wheat, shorts, etc., or better than those alone is a mixture of barley and shorts, for instance in equal parts.

POULTRY

CULL SURPLUS YOUNG STOCK

Don't Hold Poultry Until Christmas Thinking Higher Prices Can Be Obtained.

Now is the time to dispose of surplus young stock. Don't be fooled into waiting until Christmas and then get about the same price for a six-pound bird as you can now get for a four-pound fry. Hold only the promising breeders of the males and sell the remainder. Pullets showing low vitality by maturing slowly never make winter layers and usually are first to contract disease. Cull the old flock to half and fill their places with the best of the pullets. Determine the number of birds your house will hold by allowing four square feet of floor space for each hen.

CORRECT CARE AND FEEDING

Finest of Fowls With Improper Attention Will Not Produce Eggs—Water Is Needed.

Breeding may be one-half of poultry keeping but the other half is surely care and feeding. The finest of fowls with improper care will not produce. The production of an egg needs an abundance of warm water along with the necessary food elements, in winter. The main components of poultry feeds are protein, fats, and carbohydrates. The fats and carbohydrates form the yolk and protein and water are largely required to produce the white of an egg.

MAKE WINTER LAYERS WORK

Best Accomplished by Scattering Part of Their Grain in Litter—Exercise Is Desired.

You should make every winter layer work for part of her living, which may be best accomplished by scattering a part of her feed in litter. The exercise they get from scratching for the grain is very important. The exercise serves to keep up the bodily health, stimulates the organs of digestion and reproduction and invigorates the entire system. Feeding is one of the most important items in winter egg production.

FEEDING FOWLS FRESH MEAT

Rabbits, Horses and Other Animals Are Safely Used for This Purpose on Many Farms.

It is common practice on many farms to feed fowls fresh meat throughout the winter. Rabbits, horses and farm animals of one kind or another are safely used for this purpose during freezing weather. There is great danger from ptomaine poisoning occurring where this practice is continued under careless methods and the meat allowed to rot.

BRONZE TURKEY BEST KNOWN

Male Bird Sometimes Reaches Enormous Proportions—Smaller Fowls More in Demand.

The largest and perhaps the best known of the domesticated turkey is the bronze, sometimes called the mammoth bronze. The male bird of this breed reaches an enormous size sometimes. The standard weight for the tom is 36 pounds and for the hen 20 pounds.

Generally the heavier weights are found among the breeding birds, and are not for sale. As a matter of experience breeders find that the great-

Bronze Turkey Tom.

est demand for the holiday trade is for the smaller birds suitable for a dinner for an ordinary family.

The plumage of the bronze is very attractive. The feathers are bronze or dull black with bands of white across. The bronze tint gives pleasing color effects.

One common objection has been that the bronze hen is not a very good layer. But it is generally found that laying is largely an individual characteristic. Many prefer the bronze and generally this breed by far outnumbers the others on the holiday market.

The bronze turkeys are close descendants of the American wild turkey, which is still found in some parts of our country. The young of the domesticated birds soon show a tendency to wander in search of food. They can fly to an astonishing height when it becomes necessary.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, November 8, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Marion Lewis, of Oakridge, Oregon, who, on March 21, 1913, made homestead entry serial No. 08627 for the NE¼ of NE¼ of NW¼ and N½ of NW¼ of NE¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 9, Tp. 21 S. R. 3 E., and on June 13, 1913, made additional homestead entry, serial No. 08900, for the S½ of NE¼ of NW¼, and the S½ of NW¼ of NE¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 9, Tp. 21 S. Range 3 E. Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before E. O. Immel, U. S. commissioner, at his office at Eugene, Oregon, on the 22nd day of December, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses J. H. McClane, of Oakridge, Oregon; J. E. Flock, of Oakridge, Oregon; A. F. DeSautel, of Oakridge, Oregon; J. H. Chenoweth, of Oakridge, Oregon.

W. H. CANON,
Register.

nv15-de13

SOUTHERN PACIFIC TIME TABLE

North Bound	South Bound
No. 18—9:50 a. m.	No. 13—2:05 a. m.
No. 14—4:35 p. m.	No. 53—6:54 a. m.
No. 16—2:33 a. m.	No. 15—2:42 p. m.
	No. 17—7:40 p. m.

No. 53 carries coaches only as far south as Ashland.