

# LIVE STOCK



## TO DEVELOP SWINE INDUSTRY

Use of Good, Purebred Breeding Stock Will Always Make Improvement in Quality.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A better development of the swine industry can be brought about by following the suggestions given below:

Improvement in quality and uniformity through the use of good, purebred breeding stock, especially sires.

Encouragement of swine shows and exhibits, swine judging, pig-club work, community breeding and similar activities.

Proper supervision of feeder and stocker hogs redistributed from market centers for additional feeding.

Effective supervision of the manufacture and distribution in interstate commerce of anti-hog-cholera serum and virus to insure the purity and potency of those products.

Immunization of valuable swine, especially breeding stock, against hog



Good Type of Brood Sow With Her Family.

cholera. Immunization of market hogs at an age depending on local conditions; also the immunization of swine introduced into a herd where all the animals have been vaccinated.

Suppression of tuberculosis in hogs by eradication that disease from cattle which the hogs follow, and also from dairy cows whose milk is fed to hogs as skin milk, whey, or in other form.

Control of internal and external parasites on hogs through use of sanitary precautions, suitable disinfectants, and general care.

Sanitary housing and careful studies of feeding for the purpose of making gains conducive to producing pork at a low net cost.

Improved methods of slaughtering hogs and curing for home use.

Research in animal genetics as a basis for practical breeding.

Farrowing of fall pigs in northern states not later than October 1.

Raising two litters of pigs a year from matured sows in southern states, and also in northern states under favorable conditions of care and housing.

Continuous feeding and breeding experiments, accompanied by prompt announcement and publication of noteworthy results.

Compilation of statistics and meat-inspection data governing number, weight, dressed percentage, and other useful information regarding pork production and consumption.

## PROVIDE WATER FOR HORSES

Four or Five Times Each Day Is Not Too Often for Hard-Working Farm Animals.

A hard-working horse or mule sweating freely requires a large amount of water. A 1,000-pound animal doing hard work on a warm day may require 100 pounds, or 12 gallons.

If twice a day is often enough to water in cool weather when the animals are idle, perhaps four or five times a day is not too often for a hard-working horse or mule on a hot day.

Still this is largely a matter of habit so long as work is regular. It matters little whether watering is done before or after feeding so long as the animal gets his water regularly.

If an animal gets water as often as he should have it, it is not likely that he will take too much, but if he is deprived of it for too long a period he may drink more than is good for him.

## LIVE STOCK NOTES

Better neglect the ram's feed and water than his exercise.

The mule has many points to commend him as a farm work animal.

Soon after beginning to eat, colts will want water and a little salt in their feed.

When foaling, the mare should have a box stall or pasture lot where she can be all to herself.

No man ever succeeds in building up a great herd of cattle without good pastures, without rich grass lands.

## YOUNG PIGS NEED ATTENTION

Special Care Should Be Given to Housing and Bedding—Keep Them Dry and Comfortable.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Ordinarily the fall crop of pigs is farrowed between the middle of August and the 10th of October. It is highly important that sows be well fed and carefully tended during this time, the care and management of the dams being practically the same as that followed when the spring litters are farrowed. Similarly, fall pigs, after they are weaned, should be treated the same as spring pigs, except that in many parts of the country fall pigs do not have access to green forage crops.

In the northern and colder locations, special attention should be devoted to housing and bedding the young pigs, particularly the young pigs. These youngsters should never be allowed to sleep in sheds or pens where they are exposed to rain or snow, nor should they be allowed to lie on damp bedding. Supplying the fall pigs with



Where Possible Let the Pigs Wean Themselves After Ten to Twelve Weeks Old.

plenty of dry, bright, clean bedding frequently—once every two or three days if necessary—to keep the nests and beds dry and comfortable is a prerequisite of successful hog management. This point can not be over-emphasized. The young pigs delight in a warm, dry nest, and the practical hog raiser who caters to this desire is the man who usually is able to make the statement, backed up with actual figures, that there is money in producing pork.

The great danger which results from allowing the pigs to sleep in damp bedding is that the next morning they go out into the cold air, often covered with steam, and consequently are likely to contract pneumonia or other serious ailments. Dry bedding, frequent changes of litter, well-built houses, and plenty of feed of the right character are essential where the producer seeks a 100 per cent pig-raising record. Where these conditions are realized, particularly where the fall pigs are kept dry, sheltered, and well fed, it is as profitable to raise autumn porkers as it is to produce spring pigs, despite the common belief to the contrary.

## BREEDING FOR BETTER SHEEP

Experiment Being Conducted on Experiment Ranch in Idaho by Department of Agriculture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Corriedale sheep developed in Australia mainly by a Lincoln-Merino cross, are being studied by the United States department of agriculture at the government 28,000-acre sheep-experiment ranch at Dubois, Idaho. There are at present about 1,500 sheep on the project divided into various classes. Australians claim for the Corriedales better mutton form than the Merino, more weight, and yet a good fleece of about three-eighths blood quality. It is expected that the tests now being conducted by the department will eventually result in a better average sheep, as to mutton carcass, than the breeds now on the market. The breed was introduced into this country by the federal department, but since that time many large private importations have been made. Part of the sheep on the Dubois range are being kept as straight Corriedales, while others are being crossed with American cross-breeds.

## GIVE HELP TO FALLEN HORSE

First Unhitch Him and Alay Fears by Talking to Him—Provide Suitable Footing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When a horse falls in harness he almost immediately struggles to regain his feet. A strong, healthy horse will not remain down voluntarily, but in his efforts to rise he may become frightened. If the driver will give the right kind of first aid he can prevent serious injury to the animal.

Held down by the harness the horse seldom has sufficient freedom to rise to his feet, though enough to struggle and injure himself by pounding his head on the ground. Accordingly the driver should calm the horse first by speaking in a reassuring tone and, by placing his knees upon the animal's neck just back of the ears, endeavor to prevent injury from struggling or from bruising his head. An intelligent horse quickly learns to place great confidence in the voice of a good driver.

The traces and breeching straps should be unfastened and the vehicle rolled back from the fallen animal. If the horse is in double hitch, the traces and yoke strap should be unfastened and the pole, vehicle, and working



mate moved a short distance away. An injured horse will then regain his feet readily if he has suitable footing. In case the ground is icy, scatter some fine sand, sawdust, or straw under and in front of him. If nothing of this kind is available, spread a blanket or burlap bagging on the pavement to give him better footing as he attempts to stand.

In case the horse needs more help and encouragement, and especially if he lies broadside, roll him on to his chest, with the hind legs under the belly. Then work both front legs forward until the feet are firmly on the ground and knees flexed. If after repeated efforts and good footing he continues to fall back upon the ground there is possibly some injury to the hind parts, such as a fracture of the hip or leg, which should be examined by a qualified veterinarian.

In all efforts to assist a fallen horse do not forget that in rising to his feet he raises the head and fore



Keep Only the Best Mares and Breed Them to Sound, Pure-Bred Stallions of Same Breed.

parts first. This is directly opposite to the habit of the cow, which elevates the hind parts first.

Injuries to horses are common during the winter months in cities where snow becomes packed and forms an icy coating on the pavement. In most cities above the frost belt there are times when pavements are slippery.

Asphalt is especially troublesome and when covered by a very light sleet or snow makes a very treacherous footing for horses. The milkman or baker, who drove upon a clean pavement the night before, may find the streets at 4 a. m. so nearly impassable from a coat of smooth ice as to delay his deliveries very greatly or even prevent them entirely.

In country districts horses remain sharp or rough shod for a considerable time. But if they are driven much on city streets paved with stone, cement, or asphalt, from which the snow has been removed, their shoes quickly become smooth and it is difficult for the horses to keep their feet.

When the front feet slip backward a horse is likely to fall and injure his knees, while side slipping generally causes him to come down broadside. Slipping with rubber pads, or the use of emergency appliances may lessen the chance of slipping, but as there is always the possibility of a horse falling, even when well shod, careful driving and precautions against overloading are important additional means for reducing these accidents and injuries to a minimum.



Don't neglect the salt box in the pasture.

A field of soy beans may be harvested successfully with lambs.

A young sow like other animals

when young, should not be bred too young.

No one can state definitely the amount to feed a pig. The feeder himself must be the judge.

Silage furnishes a uniform quality of feed and puts bloom and good coats on live stock in winter.

## DIPPING CHICKENS FOR LICE

Likely to Become More General Than Dipping Cattle Because Pest Is More Numerous.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"Dip that chick!" It isn't done just for the sake of making a rhyme for "dip that tick," either. Dipping chickens is likely to become more general than dipping cattle, because the chicken louse is a more widely distributed insect than the cattle tick. The "dip" consists of 1 ounce of sodium fluoride to the gallon of water, which should be at a temperature of 70 to 85 degrees. The dipping should be done on a clear, warm day—never on a cold day. The old way of getting rid of chicken lice was by dusting with dry sodium fluoride. It was effective, but in the case of large flocks it was slow and wasteful, a great deal of the dusting material being inevitably lost. Recent dipping experiments proved successful, and the results promise a sure and speedy means of getting rid of one of the worst pests of poultry.

## UP-TO-DATE SUMMER HOUSES

Colony Plan of Housing Poultry May Be Adopted to Advantage on a Great Number of Farms.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The curtain-front or partial open-front house is conceded to be the best type for most sections. The colony plan of housing poultry may be adopted to advantage on many farms. This system does away with the danger of tainted soil.

The roosts should be built on the same level, 3 feet from the floor, with a dropping board about 6 inches below them. Good roosts may be made of 2 by 2 inch material with the upper edges rounded.

The nests may be placed on the side walls or under the dropping boards. It is best to have them darkened, as the hens prefer a secluded place in which to lay.

## BIG EGG LOSS PREVENTABLE

Consumer Compelled to Pay Higher Price for That Portion Which Finally Reaches Him.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In marketing poultry and eggs there is an enormous preventable loss in quality and value between the producer and the consumer. It has been conservatively estimated that this loss amounts annually to \$75,000,000 to poultry and \$45,000,000 in eggs. While this loss falls upon all who handle poultry and eggs it is borne chiefly by the producers and the consumers. The producers' loss, caused by a decrease in price, under present conditions represents that due to spoilage or poor quality. The consumers' loss is due to a curtailed supply because of the pounds of poultry and dozens of eggs that are either of poor quality or a total loss; hence the consumer has to pay a higher price for that portion which finally reaches him.

## STOCK MAINTENANCE RATION

Silage, Corn Stover, Straw and Unmarketable Hay Should Be Given Cattle to Be Grazed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The greatest obstacle in developing the grazing industry in many eastern and central sections is the cost of wintering the stock. It is impossible to buy young cattle or sheep in the spring in sufficient quantities and at a price to yield a satisfactory profit from the summer grazing.

One of two plans must be followed. A breeding herd may be kept to produce the stock, as is practiced on the ranges of the West, or young stock

may be purchased in the fall—the plan followed by the grazers in the bluegrass region of the Virginias and Kentucky. Either method necessitates the wintering of animals.

Right here should be laid down a hard-and-fast rule. Cattle which are to be grazed the following summer

should be carried through the winter on a strictly maintenance ration. Silage, corn stover, straw, and unmarketable hay should form its basis. The silo is almost indispensable for economical feeding of such stock. No grain should be fed if it can be avoided. It has been the experience of grazers in the bluegrass region that steers which have lost 50 pounds in weight during the winter finish the grazing period weighing the same as those which made a gain of that amount.



Cattle Feeding on Pasture.

KEEP LARGER SHEEP FLOCKS  
High Prices of Wool and Mutton Induce Western Growers to Increase Number of Animals.  
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
As a result of high prices of wool and mutton and the value of sheep as weed and waste utilizers, western irrigation farmers are keeping more and larger flocks. As a rule these farm flocks are of good breeding, many consisting of purebred animals, their owners making a specialty of selling purebred ram lambs to range-country stockmen, who do not reserve breeding stock from year to year. Several projects are now operating wool pools, the main function of which is to concentrate the wool in large quantities and develop keener competition among buyers. Combination also favors grading and better classifying of wool and allows a small producer to realize greater profits from his sheep-farming operations.

## CALCULATIONS OF HOG FEEDS

Light Thrown on Proper Combinations for Different Purposes—Big Aid to Grower.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The calculation of rations with the aid of feeding standards and tables will prove both interesting and profitable, for it will throw much light on the proper combinations of food for different purposes. At the same time it promotes a spirit of inquiry and close observation on the part of the farmer, which is one of the first requisites of a successful feeder.

## LIVE STOCK NOTES

Lambs feeding in corn should never be short on roughage.

Salt placed where the sheep may have it when they want it is essential.

For wintering cows or stock steers, stover silage seems to be of decided value.

Stock hogs can be kept thrifty largely on pastures; however, they will grow slowly without some grain.

When it is necessary to have the mare do harvest work the colt should be weaned, even if he is not more than three months old.

## FEEDING DISEASED CARCASSES DANGEROUS

Warning against the feeding of diseased carcasses to hogs is sounded by the United States Department of Agriculture. A conference of State and Federal officials, held early in October to deal with matters of tuberculosis eradication, brought to light numerous instances where hogs contracted tuberculosis after feeding on carcasses of tuberculosis cattle. In one case nearly an entire drove of hogs showed lesions of tuberculosis which at first the owner could not account for. Later he admitted to the veterinarian investigating the case that several months before he had fed to the hogs the carcass of a cow that "never did very well."

The Bureau of Animal Industry urges live-stock owners to have a careful autopsy made of animals on the farm or killed because of sickness in order that the definite cause of trouble may be learned. Carcasses that show lesions of infectious diseases should not be fed. Instead, such carcasses should be cared for so that no part can be eaten by hogs. Thorough destruction of the carcass by burning, or by deep burial under a liberal application of quicklime, is the proper procedure in such cases. Attention is called also to the danger of feeding offal from slaughtered animals to swine, as such a practice is another source of infection.

## Importance of Good Health.

Good health of itself, to be sure, does not sum up the whole secret of personality. But it is a most important element, as you will presently appreciate when you adopt rules of living that result in a distinct bettering of your health. You will begin to feel more self-confident. You will attack business problems more masterfully. You will find it far easier to sway others by your personal influence.—H. Addington Bruce, in Chicago News.

Put it in The Bulletin.

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