

## LESSEN LOSS IN PRODUCING PORK

University of Illinois Gives Expert Advice on Care of Sows and Litters.

### TIMELY REMEDIES OUTLINED

Ten Times as Many Pigs Lost in First Two Months After Farrowing Than From Cholera—Good Management Essential.

(By J. B. RICE.)

While we usually figure the profits and losses in raising hogs from the time of weaning to marketing, there is a chance to make some difference in the cost of production up to the time the pigs are taken from the sow.

Cholera causes a greater financial loss than any other disease, but about ten times as many pigs are lost in the



Sow and Pigs on Rape.

first two months after farrowing than are lost from cholera. Hog cholera gets into the herd when each pig represents a larger investment than is the case with the suckling pig.

It may be fair to ask the question—what is a fair-sized litter for a sow to wean? I have heard of men who weaned on the average eight or nine pigs per sow. We have all, no doubt, heard of such cases. These stories usually are not told in a "nonbragging" way. That is why we hear of such records. The man who raises three pigs per sow seldom remembers much about the record or very firmly establishes the fact in the minds of his neighbors. The normal farrow of a sow is seven to nine pigs. About 10 per cent of these either are dead when they come or die during the first 24 hours. Then, due to various causes during the first week or ten days, as many more die or are killed; and by the time the pigs are two months old, you may say that you have done as well as "common" if you have an average of five pigs to wean from the sow.

This leak in pork production as told by 192 farmers, in 1918, in questionnaires sent to them, is shown below. A few suggestions are given on how it may be stopped.

#### The Loss Before Weaning and How to Stop It.

Overlaid by Sows—23.13%.

1. Do not have the sows too fat.
2. Provide the pen with a good guard rail.
3. Remove pigs from nervous sow as farrowed. Return when sow has finished farrowing and quieted down.
4. Have as little noise and commotion about the pen as possible for the first few days.
5. Give the sow and litter a little care and attention during the first week.
6. Do not use large quantities of bedding.

#### MANURE IS BEST FERTILIZER

Contains Plenty of Humus and All Other Necessary Plant Foods—Add Acid Phosphate.

The home gardener who can get a load of well-rotted stable manure need not worry about fertilizer, anyone who has ever done any gardening is well aware.

Manure contains humus in plenty and all the necessary plant materials, as well as bacteria which put these materials into the most usable shape for crops. To get the full benefit of stable manure, however, it should be balanced with acid phosphate, which is comparatively inexpensive, gardeners at the Iowa state college of agriculture say.

An application of one ton of stable manure, which is about an average two-horse load, is not too much for a garden 30 by 60 feet, and 50 pounds of acid phosphate may be used with it.

Fresh stable manure should not be applied in the spring. It contains too much readily available nitrogen and

#### Farrowed Weak or Dead—22.14%.

1. Have the sow gaining in flesh at breeding time.
2. During the gestation period:
3. Feed the sow a good ration.
4. Keep her in good physical condition.
5. Give her plenty of exercise; make her go some distance for her feed each day.

Chilled—15.88%.

1. Be present at farrowing time to warm the chilled pigs.
2. Keep the beds dry and free from drafts.

Eaten by Sows—4.50%.

1. Feed a balanced ration during the gestation period and while the sow is suckling the litter. Too much corn is often fed.
2. Sell those sows that have the habit of eating their pigs.

Aborted—4.50%.

1. Keep "piggy" sows from other classes of live stock.
2. Do not allow sows heavy in pig to go over obstructions or very rough ground.
3. If contagious abortion, sell the sows.

Scours—3.43%.

1. Feed the sow a light ration for the first week or ten days—increase it gradually.
2. Do not change the feed of the sow too suddenly.
3. Keep the pens and troughs clean.

Thumps—1.79%.

1. Reduce the amount of feed given to the sow.
2. Exercise the pigs.

Necrobacillosis (sore mouth, snuffles, bull nose, etc.)—1.56%.

1. Disinfect pens before the sow farrows.
2. Treat abrasions in the skin about the pig's mouth with solutions of cresol dip, permanganate of potash or other good disinfectant.
3. Clip (not break off) pigs' teeth.

Cholera—1.01%.

1. Have immune sows.
2. Keep place cleaned up and free from the disease.
3. If in danger, vaccinate soon after weaning pigs.

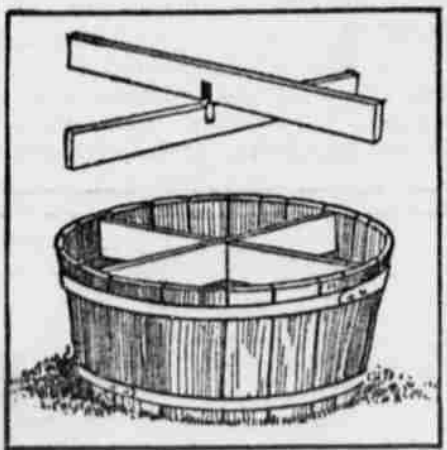
Miscellaneous—5.54%.

1. Get pigs to eating well before time of weaning. Make a creep for them.
2. Take extra good care of the pigs during the first few weeks following their removal from the sow, for they will miss her if you do not.

#### HANDY FEED BOX FOR STOCK

Barrel Cut in Two and Strengthened by Boards Placed Inside is Quite Convenient.

A handy feed box for use in open lots or where cattle are fed upon grass is shown in this sketch, writes Claude Dieckman of Nebraska in Farm Journal. Cut a barrel in two and strengthen the halves by placing a frame of two boards across the inside, as shown. This will prevent the tub from



Handy Feed Box.

being smashed and will allow four animals to eat out of the box without bothering each other. A strong barrel must be selected, and the hoops must be nailed to each stave.

#### TEST—DON'T GUESS

1. Plant fewer acres of corn but raise more bushels per acre.
2. A dead ear planted means 900 missing stalks.
3. Missing stalks mean lost land and labor.
4. Testing is not expensive and its advantages are certain.
5. By testing there is everything to gain and nothing to lose.

may cause in some plants a growth of stems and leaves at the expense of fruits. This is especially true of tomatoes.

#### Plan for Vigorous Chicks.

If you want your eggs to hatch and your chicks to live and develop properly, you should set eggs laid only by strong, healthy hens. A puny mother never produces a vigorous offspring.

#### Start With Purebreds.

Now is a good time to start in purebreds. Prices have not been as low for many years—and they are not likely to come again for many years more.

#### Clover Sown With Oats.

Sweet clover is commonly sown with oats. It is advisable to use from 10 to 12 pounds of seed per acre, using a seed attachment or wheelbarrow seeder after the oats are drilled.

The most dangerous and deadly disease that afflicts turkeys is known as blackhead.



#### MR. FOX AND THE STOATS

IT WAS winter time in the woods, and the Four-Footed club sat around the fire talking over their affairs, for they had cooked the last turkey and the last of the wood was now burning.

"In all my long experience," said Mr. Fox, "I have never known food to be so scarce, and what there is of it is so poor I doubt sometimes if Mr. Man can be feeding his fowl as he should."

"I think Mr. Dog gets more than his share," said Mr. Coon, "for he seems strong enough. He can run just as far as ever I can see."

"No, it isn't Mr. Dog who is to blame if I am a guesser," said Mr. Fox, set-



ting back in his chair and taking from his mouth his corn-cob pipe, "but I think I can tell you who is to blame for our not having anything in our pantry."

But Mr. Fox wished to be asked, and did not stop smoking until Mr. Coon could stand it no longer, and asked: "Who is taking our food? Tell us, if you know!"

"Well, perhaps I should not say he is taking it right away from us, but certainly if he and his family were not around we would have no trouble in getting plenty to eat."

"But who is it?" asked Mr. Possum, sitting on the very edge of his chair, with impatience. "Who is it, Mr. Fox? Tell us that!"

When Mr. Fox had begun to fill his pipe, he said: "It is Mr. Stoat and family. Yes, that whole stuck-up family are to blame, and when I think of that miserable, sneaking lot I think I should do something desperate!"

"But I do not see how they take away our supply," said Mr. Coon. "I have never seen them around here."

"No, of course not," said Mr. Fox. "But don't you know that the whole Stoat family has new white coats, and that it can get around in the snow without being seen much easier than I can, or either of you fellows?"

"That Stoat family," said Mr. Fox,

"when I was a youngster, used to be called the weasel family, and when they are not dressed in those fine white coats of theirs they wear a very homely brown one, and are a very common-looking family; so they need not put on airs with me."

"I thought of a plan to drive away that Stoat family," said Mr. Fox, "but I must have some help, and there is no chasing in it; so you two need not get uneasy."

"I want you to go with me up to Mr. Man's barn. There are plenty of rats in there, and there is also a big pail of black paint, and that is where we put it over Mr. Stoat and family."

Just what happened inside the barn Mr. Fox and his friends never knew. But when the Stoat family came out they could be plainly seen against the white snow, for every one of that family was black.

Whether the farmer tracked them by the paint or whether they felt so disgraced by having their fine white coats spoiled Mr. Fox and his friends never knew; but they disappeared from around those parts and the farmyard was not so carefully guarded after that.

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## The Right Thing at the Right Time

By MARY MARSHALL DUFFEE

#### STATION ETIQUETTE

Powerful indeed is the empire of habit.—Publius Syrus.

TO SAY that the well-bred person is on time when he takes a train might be unfair. But it is a fact the well-bred person shows his consideration for others in his actions, and the person who comes into the station behind time, pushes by other people, runs into them with his traveling bag, summons a porter curtly and tries to push ahead of others at the ticket window, is acting in an inconsiderate manner. He is also making himself conspicuous, and the well-bred person does not attract undue attention to himself in public places.

It is nothing to be ashamed of if one has traveled but little, and some excellent folk have perhaps never been in a railroad train more than once or twice in their lives. Still it is but natural that we should all want to appear to be at ease when we travel, and not to proclaim by our manners that we have never been about before. Your conduct in the railroad station should therefore be composed and unruffled. If you have time to idle away before train time it is quite all right to go to the newsstand and purchase a paper or magazine and read it; but there is no reason why you should have to invest in chewing gum,

salted nuts and gum drops, weigh yourself, and have your fortune told by one of the penny-in-the-slot machines, pace back and forth in the station, delve in your traveling bag to see whether you remembered to bring your slippers, or ask the station attendants innumerable unnecessary questions about why the train is late. If you have been unable to get any lunch and really feel the need of nourishment, then you may be excused for eating a little milk chocolate while you wait, but remember that well-bred people do not eat in any public places save restaurants and other places, especially intended for that.

And the consensus of opinion seems to be that the very well-bred people do not kiss in the station. At any rate, they do it without attracting any undue attention, and save such signs of devotion till they have reached home. To be sure, when we travel in continental Europe we see much kissing and embracing in the railroad stations—fathers embracing their grown sons and brothers with tears in their eyes kissing brothers, though they may not have been separated for many weeks. But we Anglo-Saxons avoid such over demonstrativeness and the American way as well as the British way is to reveal as little as possible of our own personal affairs to others in the railway station. We can excuse the woman who weeps audibly in the station when she sees her dear ones departing if she is old or very much overwrought, but the young woman should do her utmost to avoid such demonstration of her feelings in the station. It makes it very much harder for those who leave her, and sometimes is painfully embarrassing.

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## "What's in a Name?"

Facts about your name; its history; meaning; whence it was derived; significance; your lucky day and lucky jewel.

By MILDRED MARSHALL

#### ELAINE

A SOUTHERN favorite is Elaine, that most poetical and harmonious of feminine names. Before the Civil war, every proud family of southern blood had an Elaine among its daughters, the Elaine Fitzhughs and Elaine Dulany were legion, each a "belle of three counties" and the despair of many a lovelorn southern gallant.

But Elaine was not born in the South by any matter of means. Her origin dates back to the days of beautiful Helen of Troy, when the name Helen, coming from the Greek helios, meaning light, was permitted to drop its initial "h" and become Ellen. In Cambria, however, this was too lacking in poetry to be popular and it was called Elaine. It occurred under that spelling in the registers of early times and thus explains the gentle Lady Elaine, mother of Sir Galahad, whom Tennyson makes his Lady of Shalott.

The name came to prominence again as Lady Elaine of the Round Table, Elaine the fair, Elaine the lovable, Elaine the lily maid of Astolat, whose tragic fate is the source of song and story in the "Idylls of the King." Her Irish prototype was Eilayne or Eileen O'Brien, who likewise met with a tragic end, taking her own life after being carried away to Castle Knock by Rog-

er Tyrrel, one of the fierce Anglo-Normans.

Tennyson's description of Elaine is exquisite:

Where could be found face daintier? Than her shape,  
From forehead down to foot perfect—again  
From foot to forehead exquisitely turned.  
Fair she was, my king,  
Pure, as you ever wish your knights to be  
To doubt her fairness were to want an eye,  
To doubt her pureness were to want a heart.

Elaine's talismanic gem is the pearl, giver of charm and love and purity—fitting jewel for so lovely a name. The lily is her flower, a fact which Tennyson uses with such touching pathos in describing the funeral bier of the dead Elaine. Monday is her lucky day and 2 her lucky number.

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#### Kindling the Fire.

Cheap candles, cut into small bits and placed in the kindling in the kitchen stove, make an even better method of quickly starting the fire in the morning than using kerosene. And it is just as economical.

#### New Form of Pumice Stone.

A form of pumice stone has been discovered in Japan which can be used in concrete for boat building, making a concrete as strong, but 60 per cent lighter, than the ordinary kind.

#### Mrs. Lydig Hoyt



Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, formerly Miss Julia Robbins, the famous New York society beauty, is one of the latest arrivals in "movie" stardom. She has consented to co-star with Norma Tallmadge. Mrs. Hoyt has long been interested in affairs dramatic and has played leads.

