

How to Raise Hogs in the Pacific Northwest

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THE SWINEHERD.
 + Keep the pigs warm. They
 + will grow all winter if conditions
 + are right.
 + With bacon at 25 or 30 cents
 + a pound, it pays to keep pigs
 + and keep them right.
 + If the hogs are warm and
 + comfortable it takes less food
 + to keep them thrifty.
 + The breeding sows should
 + have a combination of foods and
 + very little corn.
 + They must have some suc-
 + culent foods—roots, vegetables,
 + etc., and clover hay.
 + The brood sows must have
 + exercise to be healthy. Bad
 + luck with them can always be
 + traced to ignorant or careless
 + handling by the owner.
 + Separate the breeding sows as
 + they begin to grow heavy.
 + A jam from a boss sow may
 + cause the loss of the pigs and
 + the sow too.
 +++++

one-half to one-fourth digestible
 carbohydrates per one hundred
 pounds live weight of the sow and lit-
 ter. The same amount of nutrients
 is all right per 100 pounds live weight
 of the sow if she is fed separately
 from the pigs. But it may contain
 more coarse feed in the latter case.
 "In terms of the feeds used on our
 farms the ration may be made up as
 follows: For a 250 pound sow with
 seven pigs weighing seven pounds
 each—300 pound live weight in all—
 this ration requires six pounds mid-
 dlings and three pounds skim milk;
 or six pounds barley and 3 pounds
 skim milk; or six pounds barley and
 four pounds tankage; or six pounds
 middlings and .15 pounds tankage."

Swine Buildings Are an Important Factor

THE question of buildings for
 swine is a rather complicated
 and also a very important one.
 Almost every piggery that is built
 possesses certain features peculiar to
 itself, rendered necessary by the cir-
 cumstances it is intended to meet.
 The most important features of a
 piggery are dryness, ventilation, light,
 freedom from drafts, reasonable
 warmth and convenience.

Good results cannot be secured in
 a damp pen, and dripping walls are
 a pretty sure indication of impending
 disaster. Stone and cement walls are
 very cold in winter and chill the air
 of the pen. A hollow cement wall is
 much less objectionable than a solid
 one, but there is little doubt that
 wooden walls constructed by setting
 two by four scantlings on end and
 first boarding inside and out with
 rough timber. This is then covered
 up with matched lumber. If it is
 thought desirable to have a left over
 the pen the ceiling can be made of
 poles, placed a few inches apart, and
 well covered with straw. The floors
 and foundation may be constructed of
 cement concrete, and the foundation
 rise about two feet above the surface
 of the floor.

Thorough ventilation is a great help
 in preserving dryness in the piggery,
 and it is an aid to ventilation to have
 a large air space, or, in other words,
 air can be provided for by construct-
 ing shafts in the walls at intervals of
 15 or 20 feet. These shafts should not
 be more than four or six inches in
 size, and should open outside near the
 ground and inside near the ceiling.
 Provision must be made for closing
 or partially closing these intakes.

Light, especially sunlight, has a
 wonderful influence in promoting
 health. So far as possible the win-
 dows should be on the South side of
 the building, because the South side
 gets the most sun and is least ex-
 posed to cold winds.

While ventilation is necessary,
 drafts are extremely injurious, and
 their prevention should be kept in
 view when building the piggery.

Warmth is a good thing, but it
 should not be secured at the expense
 of ventilation. A somewhat cold pen,
 well ventilated, but free from drafts,
 is preferable to a warm pen where
 the air is damp and foul, and the pigs
 will suffer less discomfort in the
 former. Very young pigs require
 warmer quarters than older ones, and
 when a sow farrows in winter special
 pains should be taken to secure
 warmth and freedom from drafts.

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EYE GRAFTING SUCCEEDS.
 + The success of the operation
 + performed several weeks ago at
 + the Baltimore Eye, Ear and
 + Throat Hospital, in which the
 + cornea of a pig's eye was grafted
 + onto the blind eye of David Kane
 + a six months old infant, is now
 + practically assured. It is learned
 + that the eye on which the pig's
 + cornea was grafted is still clear.
 + There is reason to believe that it
 + will remain clear for the few
 + days left of the time allotted for
 + the test by the surgeon.
 + If the eye has not clouded,
 + the mother of the infant prob-
 + ably will be able to take him from
 + the hospital virtually cured of
 + the blindness in which he was
 + born, and seeing through a pig's
 + eye.
 +++++

PIGS begin to nibble at their
 mother's feed when about four
 weeks old, and should then be
 fed all they will eat of feed that en-
 courages growth and develops the
 digestive system without impairing di-
 gestion. If they are weaned when
 seven weeks old this allows but three
 weeks in which to accustom their
 nutritive organ to the change from
 natural to artificial nourishment. The
 principle involved in making this
 change of feed is explained by Pro-
 fessor G. R. Samson, swine specialist
 of the Oregon Agricultural college,
 animal husbandry department, as fol-
 lows:

"The proportion of water in the
 little pig's body is greatest at birth.
 This water is gradually replaced by
 dry matter as the pig grows older
 and any undue hastening of the trans-
 posing process interferes with the
 pig's entire organism.

"The rate of substituting dry mat-
 ter for water may be retarded by di-
 luting the solid part of the feed with
 water which is incorporated into the
 pig.

Possible to Overfeed.

"The digestive tract of the small
 pig is larger in proportion to his body
 than that of the older pig. While
 the more common mistake is under-
 feeding at this time, it is also pos-
 sible to overfeed. At this time the
 pig may eat and digest more food
 than he can take care of in his body
 and in such cases much of the value
 of the feed is wasted. Another ill
 which may result from overfeeding
 is the impairment of digestion ef-
 ficiency so that the gains in later
 life are secured at greater cost than
 would otherwise be necessary.

"When the little pigs begin to nib-
 ble at the feed they should be provid-
 ed with a trough inside a creep,
 where they may have feed especially
 suited to them. To start with there
 is nothing better than skim milk into
 which about one-tenth by weight of
 middlings or oatmeal is stirred. If
 oats are used the coarser hulls should
 be sifted out. The proportion of the
 middlings or ground oats may be in-
 creased until at weaning time the
 pigs are getting about one part of
 solid feed to two parts of skim milk.

Leave No Food in Trough.

"When the little pigs are first be-
 ing started on artificial feed, care
 must be taken that no feed be left
 in their trough to become sour, for
 scours almost surely will result if
 they eat this left-over feed. Therefore
 give them but little and remove what
 is left and give it to their dams. Then
 thoroughly clean their trough and if
 possible scald it and set it up to dry.
 At any rate make sure the trough is
 left clean and is clean when feed is
 put into it again. A good start makes
 success possible; a bad one makes
 success very uncertain. The advant-
 ages of the creep are that cleanli-
 ness is more easily secured and a
 smaller amount of higher priced feed
 is necessary as the sow does not re-
 quire such expensive feed.

"If it is considered too much
 trouble to provide a creep for the lit-
 tle ones, they may be allowed to con-
 tinue eating with their dam, and her
 ration may be made suitable to the
 pigs. Milk production is stimulated
 by sloppy feed and the sow requires
 concentrated feed which is easily di-
 gestible. For this method of feeding
 Dietrich suggests one-fourth to one-
 fifth pound digestible protein and

90 Per Cent of Deaths of Hogs From Cholera

IT is estimated at least 90 per cent
 of all deaths of hogs from disease
 in the United States are caused
 by hog cholera, says the department
 of agriculture at Washington. There-
 fore, in the case of any fatal out-
 break, the chances are about nine to
 one the cause is hog cholera. It is
 true other infections may and do fre-
 quently complicate outbreaks of hog
 cholera, but in such cases the germ
 of hog cholera is primary cause of
 the disease.

The symptoms exhibited by hogs
 sick or hog cholera are not really dis-
 tinct from those produced by other
 maladies. From a practical stand-
 point the important thing is to recog-
 nize hog cholera as soon as possible
 after its appearance in a herd in order
 that anti-hog cholera serum may be
 applied before the disease progresses
 too far. Good serum may be depend-
 ed upon to protect well hogs, and
 even to cure a large percentage of
 those in the earliest stages of the
 disease, but it will not avail much
 when used upon hogs already visibly
 sick.

Watch Your Neighbor's Hogs.

Keep posted concerning the con-
 dition and health of hogs on other
 farms in your neighborhood. Sick
 hogs on a neighboring farm are a po-
 sitive menace, for the germs of hog
 cholera are easily carried on the feet
 of men or animals.

Look over your herd regularly that
 any sick hogs may be promptly dis-
 covered.

If any hogs in the herd are found to
 be "off feed" or appear in anywise
 sick, separate them immediately from
 the remainder of the herd, and keep
 them and the main herd under close
 observation daily. If there is a ten-
 dency for the disease to spread in the
 herd the trouble is probably hog
 cholera.

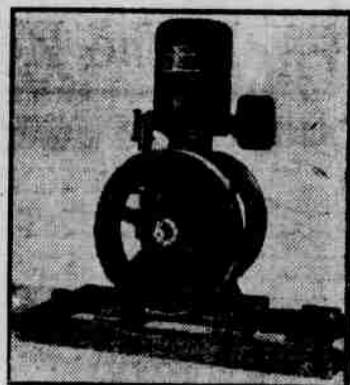
Fancy Names for Fake Diseases.

When the first symptoms of sick-
 ness are observed an immediate
 change of feed sometimes corrects the
 trouble. This is particularly true of
 swill fed hogs.

If there is a tendency for the disease
 to spread in the herd, do not tempo-
 rize, but immediately treat the herd
 with serum from the state college or
 state livestock sanitary board. Prompt
 administration of the serum is essen-
 tial to success.

Remember that hog cholera kills
 millions of hogs where other diseases
 kill thousands. Dismiss from your
 mind all thought of such diseases as
 "lung typhoid," etc., for these are gen-
 erally merely fanciful designations
 given to hog cholera by uninformed
 men.

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