Care of Swine Necessary

T IS intelligence that counts in rais- corn, barley, kaffir, milo, etc. The daily ing pigs for market. The success

ful farmer is the one who thinks, fifthe things that go to make up "his make them may and suffices, for pigs, two years, hearly at of an pigships." Naturally if he does this if heavily fed, do little foraging but there is little doubt of his success. The following by Henry is to the point: soon determine the quantity of feed been largely raw potatoes.

grazing on succulent pastures in order to develop bone, muscle and constitution. The grasses do not provide a satisfactory pasture for swine. Far better 250 pounds at one year of age if rightare the rape and the legumes-clover, alfalfa, vetch, etc. While the pig can barely subsist on grass alone, the legumes and rape will somewhat more ly confined in filthy quarters away twice a day. than sustain life and so leave for producing increase all the extra good feed portunity for exercise or for gathering which may be supplied.

"In addition to good legume or rape pasture there should be fed a proper allowance of muscle and bone building simpler and more natural method of feeds such as wheat middlings, bran, soybeans, cowpeas, linseed oil meal, tankage, dairy by products, etc. These need not, however, constitute over one-third of the feed supplied; the rethird of the feed supplied; the re-mainder, carbonhydrate in character makes possible the most economical and cheaper in price, should consist of gains and the healthiest animals."

concentrate allowance should be sufficient to keep the pigs thrifty and gain-He must take into consideration all the ing but in no case so abundant as to little things that go to make up "bis make them lazy and shiftless, for pigs,

"Breed stock should live all summer which will keep pigs gaining normally in the open on uncontaminated soil, while actively foraging to appease their bunger.

"Boars and brood sows of the larger breeds should reach the weight of about ly fed and managed. The feed and care of the boar does not differ from that of the sow. Too often both are closefrom the wholesome earth without opfood on their own account. Such mismanagement weakens the constitution and is far more expensive than the keeping all stock from spring until fall, away from building and feed yards, out in the fields on fresh uncontaminated soil. Here a little extra feed with

Bristles

HERE sows have become thin through the nursing of the litter, care should be exercised when turning them out on grass in the pro-

viding of them with grain along with their grass ration. This will help to pig growing from birth to market. Runt recuperate them rapidly.

Keep the pigs out of the dust.

Clean the troughs these hot days. Keep on friendly terms with the

swine.

Shade and pure water should be prowided.

If you fatten the hogs in summer, keep on the look-out for cholera.

Pigs in clover or alfalfa up to their backs make growth of pork.

Provide a platform for the pigs to feed on. Keep the platform as clean as possible.

Give pigs a good run, and gradually increase the amount of protein food, as it is bone and muscle that you are building up in the youngsters.

Where hogs are being fattened in the summer, try soaking shelled corn in troughs for the hogs.

When feeding rape to swine, a good after birth.

quickly he finds and uses a note in the near all the need as the particular fence, so he can get into a greener pas-ture. Give him a fair chance. Keep the got under water. "As a feed for fattening hogs, I "As a feed for fattening hogs, I

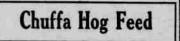
Paralysis in Hogs

definitely determined.

Inbreeding, parasites and an unbalanced ration have each, in turn, been last of November. assigned as the probable cause of this "The land should be plowed twice.

bones and other tissue of pregnant ani- an acre or two it would cut down the mals and in those that are suckling high cost of living, as meat is one of their young. This is especially true of the greatest expenses for a family. the sow. But this condition is not con- Most all have a corner on the farm, fined to pregnant animals. In one in-stance a herd of 44 hogs, of both sexes, ten two to three hogs without hardly and ages ranging from ten months to any expense. It is fine for chickens two years, nearly all of them were af- and turkeys, also good to eat, as it is fected with partial or complete paraly- very sweet and nutritious." sis of the hind legs. The ration had

They appeared to suffer no pain, the appetite was quite normal. A balanced ration would probably have prevented this condition. The following treatment has been recommended and should be helpful in this cases: One tablespoonful of cod liver oil, 15 grains phosphate of lime and three drops of fluid extract of nux vomica mixed with the food



GHUFFA is a very rich green grass about eight to ten inches in length

says: "I do not know whether stock will eat it or not. I planted about one and one half acres last year. As the be provided the sow before and after season was dry and hot, it did not do farrowing. She should have succulent as good as it should, but about one half food. If she be afforded a good grass acre was fairly good. I turned in six pasture, the supply of slops need not plan is to provide hurdles and give the head of hogs, and also gathered a good be so great. Good feed may be provided hogs a small strip at a time to feed on. lot of seed. The crows were very bad by mixing milk or water with bran or

Less waste, and assists in securing a and ate about as much as the hogs till second growth of plants. The pig will use every opportunity to make growth, if offered. See how per pound on foot and averaged about sows and pigs use to run around the

think every farmer should have an acre or so if he has land suitable. The land ket time than those that were confined should be loose and damp such as will grow corn or potatoes, and if of sandy nature can be irrigated. Plant in May in rows so as to cultivate. Plant one DARTIAL or complete paralysis of in a hill 15 to 18 inches apart, as deep the hind legs of hogs is seen so as you would corn. Cultivate once or often in swine herds that a com-twice as you think best and keep the mon cause has been suspected, but not weeds out. One acre will fatten eight head of hogs and give all the seed anyone will want. It is ready to use the

particular form of paralysis, and now Once just before planting. Harrow with it is quite generally attributed to a light harrow, do not use a clod mash-lack of phosphate of lime. This salt in er as it packs the ground around the a form that can be appropriated may hills. Cultivate as soon as possible after be deficient in the ration or not prop- it comes up as it begins to spread soon one and take a bite and this gives the

It is a well-known fact that there is crows a good chance to clean up what a deficiency of phosphate of lime in the is left. If all the farmers would grow

The Brood Sow

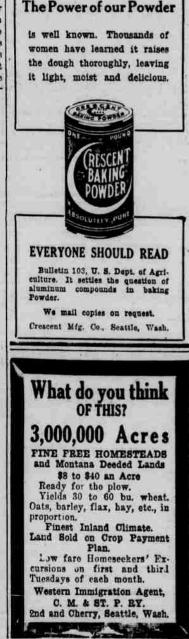
BROOD sow should never be allowed to run with other hogs be-

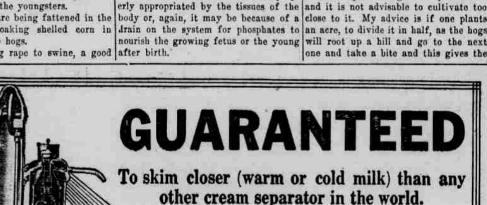
fore farrowing. While she is to be kept in good condition at all times by feeding slops and grain, it is detrimental to her future success as & mother if she is allowed to fatten. It is found that fattening sows at ferrow time are most certain to lie on some of their pigs, and as a general thing the litter will be weakly and fewer in number.

Just before the brood sow farrows she should be separated and put in a and rather coarse. J. D. Cooper pen or lot to herself. A small grass lot is an ideal location for a brood sow.

Sufficient quantity of slops should be provided the sow before and after

barn in the summer time with access to a grass lot nearby. This old sow and her pigs always did well and the young ones looken healthier and came to maturity sooner and weighed more at marin close quarters. The real secret of this case was that a proper range was provided and the sow and her litter had an opportunity to pick up refuse about the barn. Today it is possible to provide ideal conditions such as was provided in the instance above mentioned by providing a clover patch or alfalfs field supplementing with other feeds as can be provided, such as slops made from feed such as bran and different ground grains."





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