

carcasses or other food material should not be left exposed to them.

The dog likewise is an infection carrier. Since by nature he is a meat eating animal, he feeds upon the carcasses of dead hogs and when his immediate appetite is satisfied, he almost invariably gathers up pieces of the diseased meat and carries them to his home. It is of utmost importance therefore if cholera is in the immediate neighborhood to confine the dog, and undertake to prevent strange dogs from trespassing on the farm.

Human beings are carriers of infection. The person who understands the possibility of infection on his shoes and clothing will refrain from visiting the hog lots of his neighbors where there are or have been sick hogs. He will also see that persons visiting his farm for any purpose whatsoever stay out of his hog sheds and pens when there is any hog cholera in the community. In exchanging labor with neighbors or in transferring farm implements, farmers sometimes unwittingly carry infections home to their hogs.

FOR WORMS IN HOGS

The popular opinion that soda lye possesses preventive and remedial properties against worms and other intestinal parasites has, by a recent experiment, carried out by the United States Department of Agriculture, been proven false. Hogs were fed soda lye for a period of two-and-a-half months and according to the report the extent of infestations increased during the course of the experiment.

The department further points out that since soda lye has no effect on parasites in the comparatively simple digestive tract of hogs, in the complex alimentary canal of cattle and sheep its opportunity to influence parasites is further lessened.

A safe and effective hog tonic and worm remedy is offered by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture: Sal Soda, 3 pounds; Glauber's Salts, 3 pounds; Copperas, 3 pounds; Sulphur, 1 pound; Charcoal, 4 pounds; and Common Salt, 3 pounds.

Mix thoroughly and keep in a trough in a conveniently dry place. When the herd is seriously infested with worms it is well to use Santonin, 6 grains; Calomel, 4 grains, per 100 pounds weight of hog. Feed in a thin slop after hogs have had no food for a day or two.

In the event that Santonin can not be obtained, satisfactory results may be expected from finely powdered Copper Sulphate, at the rate of a level teaspoonful to the 100 pounds weight of hogs, given in the manner recommended for the use of the Santonin and Calomel.

It is advisable to confine the hogs for a period of two days following the administration of the drug, in rather limited quarters apart from the regular hog lots. After the hogs are released from the pen the live worms and eggs expelled by the treatment may be destroyed by a strong stock dip solution or a coating of freshly-slacked lime to prevent reinfestation.

It is a good practice to plow the hog lots and sow to rape or other forage crops, at least once during the season. An abundance of wholesome forage is thus procured and the fresh soil surface furnishes conditions almost equal in cleanliness to that of a new hog lot.

FOR SWITCHING COWS

Farmers are bothered more or less at times by the cows switching their tails when milking, especially during fly time so I am sending in a little device which we have used for some time and found effective. It consists of a piece of wire bent into a hook and a piece of cord about 18 inches long passed through the eye of the hook and the ends tied together. The single strand of wire from barbed wire fencing is a good size to make the hook from.

To operate: Grasp the string near the middle, allowing end to fall back over the hand, then draw the two strands so as to form a slip noose, place the end or tassel of the cow's tail in the noose and draw tight. Then pass the noose

between the legs from behind and bring around to the outside and hook on to the hook. If the cow is a determined switcher it may be wise to take an extra half hitch on the tail. The apparatus is both light and small and may be carried in the vest pocket to be handy when wanted.—J. L. McKelvy, Man.

HOW TO FEED YOUNG PIGS

Feed, sunshine and exercise are the three essentials for success with young pigs. The fastest and cheapest gains are made on a pig before weaning time, so that ordinarily it will pay to keep the small pig growing as rapidly as possible. The sow should, of course, get some good milk producing feed and she should be fed to her full capacity as soon as the pigs are old enough to take all the milk she will give. It will not pay to limit the feed at this time, since the pigs make the most economical gains from feed fed through the sow. When the pigs are about a month old, they will be able to use more feed than that obtained from the sow, even though the sow is properly fed and a good milker.

As soon as the pigs will eat, which is usually at four or five weeks of age, they should be fed separately from their dam. A creep should be made so that they have access to a small pen where the sow cannot get their feed. Skim milk fed in a shallow pan is very good for them. The pigs may also be

taught to run into the creep for feed by allowing them some crushed oats. As soon as they begin to eat well, a slop made of milk, some shorts, a little bran and some linseed oil meal or tankage fed along with the oats, will make a ration which with proper exercise will not cause thumps or scours.

A good ration for young pigs is composed of skim milk and middlings. Soaking or scalding the middlings will tend to prevent digestive troubles. Scalding the middlings is especially useful where no skim-milk is to be had, as it makes the little pigs like the feed better. To scald the middlings it is best to pour boiling water over them, cover the vessel and allow to stand for several hours or from one feeding to the next. When the pigs are first weaned it is best to feed four times a day, giving only a small quantity of feed each time and taking care to keep the trough clean. When well started they may be changed to three feeds a day.

Perhaps the most common trouble caused by improper feeding and care of young pigs is scours and thumps. Scours are usually caused by changing the feed of the sow, by over-feeding, by dirty pens and troughs, or by exposure of either the sow or pigs to cold rain or to cold weather.

Changing from sweet to sour milk, or feeding too much high protein feeds, such as tankage or linseed oil meal when the animals are not accustomed to it, may cause the trouble. If the sow is fed too much her milk flow will be greatly stimulated and the young

pigs will receive more than they can utilize, thus causing scours.

The first treatment in the case of scours is to cut down the sow's feed and clean her quarters. A tablespoon of sulphur in her feed for two days will also be beneficial. Scalded milk or a good physic, such as Epsom salts, is helpful. A teaspoon of castor oil or Epsom salts should be given to the pigs. Charcoal is sometimes used. White scours, which is contagious, may be treated by cleansing and disinfecting the pens and by giving a good physic.

Lack of sunshine and exercise, together with excess feeding, cause thumps. A remedy is to cut down the mother's feed and force the pigs to take exercise in the sunshine. Thumps in large pigs which have been weaned is usually caused by some affection of the lungs or of the bronchial tubes.

PASTURE CHEAP FEED FOR PIGS

Pasture is a cheap pig feed while grains are high-priced. A pig pasture will mean more than ever this year. Alfalfa is of the very best pasture crops. It starts early and keeps on sending up new tender shoots and keeps green throughout the summer. Sweet clover is also very good. In case neither of these are available then some crop as barley can be sown. Rape is another good plant for this purpose. Peas planted by May 15 will be ripe by August 15 and makes a good hog feed. This will cut down on both the labor and feed cost.

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