

and one of the best foods for this purpose is oil meal, which contains about 28 per cent. of albuminoids and 6 to 8 per cent. of fat; but in feeding for the production of choice bacon care must be exercised in feeding any quantity of oil meal, as it will be found somewhat liable to make the bacon soft and greasy, and the best results may be expected from a mixture of oil meal, peameal, oatmeal, bran, and shorts fed with about four times its weight of sweet whey, while if the whey can be fed in connection with a good pasture still smaller quantities of grain will give good results. A well-known English feeder, in writing on the subject of feeding whey, gives the following ration, which strikes us as being a very good one:

"1 lb. linseed meal, 2 lb. oatmeal, 3 lb. bran, and 3 lb. shorts. This mixture represents a nutritive ratio of 1 to 4. Mix carefully together. Add 2 lbs. of this mixture to a gallon of whey. This gives us a nutritive ration of 1 to 5. Phosphate of lime is supplied by the bran, and shorts would, therefore, perform a fair share of work by supplying bone-forming material. It must be left to the feeder's judgment to decide how much his pigs require. If the whey be sour, it should be boiled thoroughly before mixing with other food. This will destroy fermentation and help to sweeten it. If thought necessary, double the quantity of whey may be given to the proportion of food above mentioned, but I have always found my pigs progress most satisfactorily on the ration mentioned. To place the above mixture in parallel columns we have the following result:

	Albu- minoids.	Carbo- hydrates.	Fat.
	lb.	lb.	lb.
8 lb. good whey contains....	.08	.47	.05
2 lb. meal mixture contains...	.25	.90	.06
Total.....	.33	1.37	.11

It is seen that for each gallon of whey $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. albuminoids, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. carbohydrates, and .11 lb. fat is fed to each pig. The average gain on such a ration as this I have found to be about 1 lb. per day."

Value of Purebred Hogs.

Referring to this subject lately, a writer in one of our exchanges makes the following very sensible remarks:

The value of the purebred sow lies in her power to transmit vigor, digestion, and assimilative capacity that will enable her get to make more fat out of a bushel of corn and a given amount of other kinds of grain or grass than the common hogs of the country. This is the ulti-

mate test of her value. Some individuals are rarely gifted in this way, and, in addition, transmit a style and finish that renders every pound more valuable.

Hogs of this kind are worth many times the value of an ordinary thoroughbred. A hog of this kind at the head of a noted herd may be worth what seems a fabulous sum—actually worth it in cold cash. His service fee alone may be well worth the price of a good many ordinary purebred hogs, while in the herds of the common farmer he may be worth only the increased value he may put in the candidates for the pork barrel on that farm.

In this way a hog may be worth many times as much to one man as he is to another. If these facts are borne in mind there is not much danger in going wild in purchasing hogs, provided, of course, they are paid for in cash, and not bought on speculation and on credit.

Young Pigs Coughing.

Cough may come from sore throat or bronchitis in young pigs as in other animals, and may be chargeable to exposure to cold and damp, says Prof. Law. With sore throat the open mouth may show the throat red, inflamed, and swollen. With bronchitis the cough is at first hard and barking, and later soft and gurgling. Both may be treated by a clean, warm, dry, well-littered pen; in the case of weaned pigs by warm, soft food, and by five-grain doses of muriate of ammonia four or five times a day. A woollen rag tied round the throat or chest, as the case may demand, will often do good, and a teaspoonful of strong ammonia inside this cloth will usually prove valuable as a counter irritant. In other cases the cough is due to worms in the bronchial tubes of the lungs, and in such a case the affection is likely to attack successive litters in the same pen, irrespective of weather or exposure. The temperature of the body, too, rarely rises above the normal (103° F.). The cough is wheezing or rattling, and masses of mucus are sometimes expelled by the mouth. These masses should be carefully examined for the worms, one to two inches long and the thickness of a fine white thread, which will give the certainty of their presence in the lungs. These cases should be treated by fumigations with burning sulphur in a close building, the administrator staying with the animals, and letting the air in or the pigs out whenever he finds it too concentrated for his own breathing. This should be done daily for half an.