

quiet and inclined to become too fat. It will be found beneficial with such a boar to force him to gather part of his living from pasture.

The boar should not be permitted to serve a sow more than once, and under no circumstances should he be allowed to run with the sows to which he is to be bred. This practice exhausts the boar, and is likely to result in small, weak litters. The best plan is to turn the sow into the boar's pen when she comes in heat, and to remove her immediately after she is served.

Boars frequently become lousy from serving lousy sows. Almost any of the standard sheep dips will kill lice if faithfully used. They should be mixed somewhat stronger than the directions call for. Coal oil is a very effective insecticide; but its tendency to blister the skin renders it objectionable. An excellent wash may be made as follows: Thoroughly mix 4 oz. of soft soap with 6 quarts of soft water; then add 8 oz. of naphtha and mix again. This wash makes a good insecticide, and is also beneficial to the skin. The remarks on remedies for lice apply to all classes of pigs.

The food for the boar should be varied, nutritious, and moderate. Succulent foods, such as roots in winter, and green food of some kind in summer, should always be fed with his meal ration. Succulent food is necessary to keep him in good health. Finely ground oats are very good for the main part of his meal ration. An equal weight of middling linseed oilings and bran, added to the oats, makes a good combination. Small portions of other kinds of meal may be added, if desired. He should eat only what he will eat up clean; and if he is inclined to become fat on his food should be reduced.

FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE SOW.

A sow should not be bred before she is eight months old, and in many cases it is better to delay breeding two or three months longer. The development of the sow will influence the breeder in this matter.

During the period of gestation, sows of all ages should have abundant exercise. In summer, pasture should be provided for them. The winter quarters may vary with conditions; but the matter of exercise should never be neglected. Where only a few sows are kept, they can frequently be given a run of the barnyard, where they will take exercise rooting over the manure. They should have dry, well bedded sleeping quarters, that will free them from draughts. When it is impossible to use the barnyard, it is more convenient to use a pen. Perhaps one of the best methods is to make use of the portable pens described in another place. These should be placed at least 50 yards from the feeding troughs. The door should face the south, and the pen should be kept well bedded. If the pen is banked about the outside with horse manure draughts will be excluded, and the pen will be comfortable and well ventilated. This plan forces the sows to take exercise in going to and from the troughs, and exercise is absolutely essential to the production of strong, healthy litters. A large number of sows can be run together in this way. Care should be taken to provide plenty of trough room; and the troughs should be located on high, dry ground, or a platform should be arranged on which to place them.

A record should be kept of the date of service of each sow, so that the date of farrowing will be known in advance. Sixteen weeks from date of service to date of farrowing, is a sufficiently close calculation. A week or ten days before she farrows, the sow should be placed in the farrowing pen, so as to become accustomed to her changed conditions before farrowing. She should still be encouraged to take a reasonable amount of exercise, however.

The pen should be provided with guard rails, made of 2 x 8-inch planks placed with the edges against the sides of the pen about ten inches from the floor. These prevent the sow from lying against the partition and lessen the