

Are You Working for the Machine or Is the Machine Working for You?

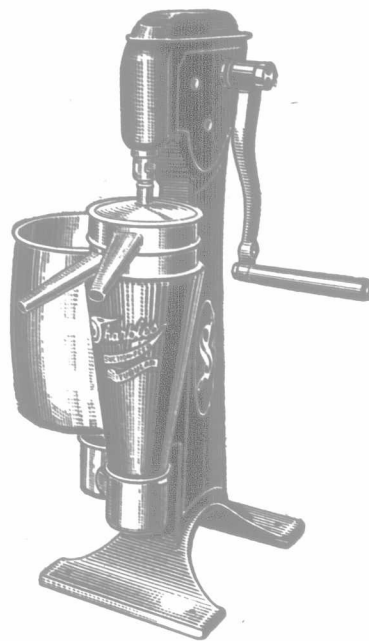
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Three importations in 1918. From the leading prizewinning herds in the U. S. Over 100 April and May pigs, by imported sires. JOHN G. ANNESSER, Tilbury, Ont.

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From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. **H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R. R. 1, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.** Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial

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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Herbs.

Where could I secure a book on when and how to dig herbs, and how long to dry them? A. W.

Ans.—We are unable to give definite information on this subject. We have no books in our library dealing with the question, and we have been unable to find out the name of a firm that would handle herbs. However, we believe that any manufacturing druggist could give you the desired information.

Apoplexy.

I have a litter of pigs which appeared to be all-right when running with the sow, but since I weaned them they seem to go dizzy and fall over when they come to the trough to eat. Another one takes kind of choking spells. I have them in a dry pen and am feeding on shorts and bran mixed with water. What is the cause of the trouble and a remedy for same? E. S.

Ans.—Symptoms are those of apoplexy, caused by high feeding and lack of sufficient exercise. Purge each with one ounce raw linseed oil or Epsom salts. Feed on milk and shorts and a few raw roots, if you have them. Force them to take daily exercise.

Thumps.

I have had a good deal of loss in raising young pigs, so I thought I might gain some knowledge through the Advocate. A year ago I had sows a little too fat that did not get enough exercise. Pigs came very weak. This last winter I had a large manure shed to feed sows in, and also had good place for them to sleep in. I fed them on sliced turnips with dry, mixed chop consisting of oats, barley, shorts and bran mixed. Sows came through in good healthy shape and pigs came healthy and strong, and would continue so till they would reach 3 to 4 weeks, then some litters would seem to get over-fat and start to get drowsy and breathe fast and would go on this way a few days and then die; some of them would take scours, but not many in the litter were so affected. Other litters took the scours, got very thin and died. Sows were fed the same and were in pens side by side. These were in good, dry, comfortable, well-lighted pens with lots of clean straw, also these young pigs of both lots took a kind of skin disease and sores would break out around the head and around the eyes; for this we bathed with creolin and they got better. The strange part is the pens are nearly new and older pigs are all in good healthy condition. Sows were fed, while raising their litters, chiefly on shorts, a little oat chop and bran. F. P.

Ans.—The symptoms are very much like those of pigs suffering from thumps, which is a disease caused by lack of exercise and high feeding. It frequently occurs in young pigs and it is usually the best of the litter which go first. The preventive measures are to give the young pigs plenty of exercise, feed moderately, especially on strong food, and to keep in a pen that is well ventilated and has plenty of sunshine. Treatment consists of giving one-half to two ounces of raw oil or Epsom salts, according to size, and feeding lightly. Extreme heat in summer, or extreme cold in winter, sometimes causes a scaly disease to break out on the skin. If the pigs are fat purge with one to two ounces of Epsom salts and follow up with one-half dram doses of acetate of potash three times daily. Feed on laxative food. Dress the parts affected twice daily with one part carbolic acid to thirty parts sweet oil. Feed of poor quality given to the sow will sometimes cause scours in young pigs. Treatment for this trouble would be to give a dessert spoonful of raw linseed oil, and in eight to ten hours one-half dram subnitrate of bismuth and three drops of laudanum in a teaspoonful of new milk every six or seven hours. To keep the young pigs healthy and thrifty, it is necessary to give the sow a proper ration, and to force the young pigs to take exercise.