HOG MANAGEMENT AND FEEDING.
By R. E. REYNOLDS.

I. Choosing the Breed.
   (a) No best breed.
   (b) Different breeds differ but little in economy of gains.
   (c) Three principal breeds in this State:
     (A) Berkshire, Poland China, Duroc Jersey.

II. Statistics.
   (a) 1913 Oregon had 268,000.
   (b) 1914 Oregon had 300,000, 12 per cent increase.
   (c) Past 3 yrs. number of hogs marketed in Portland increased
       20 per cent.

III. Management of the Boar.
   (a) Age at which to use: 7 or 8 mo.; better 1 yr.
   (b) Excessive use while young bad practice.
   (c) Allow only 1 service a day and do not let run with herd.
   (d) Give plenty of exercise.
   (e) Remove tusks with crowbar, chisel and hammer.
   (f) Feed variety of foods, plenty of succulence.
   (g) Breeding crates advantage when gilts are bred to heavy boar
       or large sow to small boar.

IV. Management of the Sow.
   (a) 8 months to 1 yr. proper age to breed.
   (b) Objection to breeding too young.
      (A) Unable to raise large litter at first and mammary
          glands not properly developed.
      (B) Not able to nurse pigs and develop properly.
   (c) Have in good condition at time of breeding.
   (d) Period of gestation 112 days.
   (e) March and Sept. usual time of farrowing.
   (f) Two litters a year cuts down birth cost and keep of sow.
   (g) Plenty of exercise during pregnancy essential.
   (h) Pen up and accustom to change of feed 10 days or two weeks
       before farrowing.
   (i) Farrowing pen should be dry, well ventilated, and provided
       with guard rail. Small amount of bedding.
   (j) After farrowing, slop of skim milk and middlings best feed.
      Take 1 wk. or 10 days to bring sow to full feed.
   (k) Usually best to butcher pig-eating sows.

V. Management of Young Pigs.
   (a) Build creep to start them eating.
   (b) Wean at 6 to 10 wks. of age.
   (c) Skim milk and middlings best for young pigs.
   (d) Castrate and mark before weaning.
   (e) Feed young pigs 2 to 3 pounds of grain when on pasture.

The bulletins of the Oregon Agricultural College are sent free to all
residents of Oregon who request them.
VI. Preparation of Feeds.
(a) Saving of 5 to 10 per cent by grinding. Finer the better.
(b) Saving of 2 per cent by soaking. Scarcely enough to pay for extra labor. Has many disadvantages.
(c) No gains from cooking except with potatoes.
(d) Saving of 5 to 7 per cent in feed by feeding in self-feeders instead of by hand.

VII. Finishing for Market.
(a) Start finishing at 100 to 125 lbs. Finish at 175 to 225 lbs.
(b) Usually eat 7 to 8 lbs. grain, and make 1 1/2 to 2 lbs. daily gain.
(c) Use supplements to grain. Skim milk best, small lot alfalfa or clover good. If penned, 5 per cent tankage.
(d) Provide with ashes, charcoal, and salt at all times.

VIII. Ringing Hogs.
(a) Do not ring unless compelled to.
(b) Use as few rings as possible.
(c) Never use rings with joint, in pig's nose.

IX. Hog Houses.
(a) 2 kinds, centralized and colony.
(b) Colony, cheap and sanitary. More labor to care for hogs kept in them.
(c) Centralized, easier to handle hogs in bad weather.
(d) Needed where large numbers are handled.
(e) Harder to control disease in centralized house.

X. Troughs.
(a) Wood most economical; oak most durable, fir least.
(b) Cement lasts longest; harder to clean.

XI. Wallows, Dipping.
(a) Wallows most economical and satisfactory.
(b) Made of lumber or cement. Wood costs around $2; cement, contract price, around $8 to $10.
(c) Dip made of any standard coal tar dip, 1 part dip to 40-to-75 parts water.