

CARE OF SOW AND PIGS.

How to Manage the Sow and Farrowing Time—What to Do When the Pigs Arrive.

As the time for farrowing approaches, the sow should be watched carefully, in order that assistance may be given if necessary. The sow generally becomes nervous and restless as parturition approaches; she makes a nest for her young; a swollen vagina and milk down in the teats are other visible signs. One can be quite certain that a sow will farrow late in the afternoon or the following night when milk is found in the teats in the morning.

The feed at this time should be sloppy and limited in amount. Nothing but lukewarm water should be given the sow during 24 hours previous to farrowing. If she has already farrowed a litter and has been properly fed and cared for during pregnancy, little difficulty may be expected. With young sows, particularly those bred at an immature age, there is considerable risk at this time, not only to the pigs but to the sow herself.

There is a difference of opinion as to the amount of bedding which should be given to the sow at this time. An active sow in comparatively thin condition can be trusted with a liberal amount of bedding, but sows which are in high condition or which are at all clumsy, had better be given only a moderate amount of bedding. Leaves or short straw are preferred.

The farrowing pen should be dry and well ventilated, but free from drafts. Provide the pen with a guardrail made of 2 by 4 planks with their edges against the sides of the pen about 16 inches above the bed. These prevent the sow from lying against the partition, and lessen the danger of injury to the pigs. The little fellows will soon learn to creep under the guardrail when the sow lies down.

The management of the sow during farrowing depends largely on the animal and on the weather conditions. Assistance should be at hand if needed, but the sow need not be helped if she is getting along nicely.

What to Do When the Pigs Arrive.

When the pigs are born during warm weather, they are less liable to become chilled and will generally find their way to the teats unaided. In extremely cold weather the pigs will be in danger of being chilled, unless the hog house is heated. To remedy this, place a few heated bricks in the bottom of a basket or small box, covering them with chaff or straw, and put a cloth over the top to keep in the heat; unless the sow objects too seriously, the pigs may be rubbed dry with a soft cloth and placed in the receptacle as fast as they arrive. If any of the little pigs appear to be lifeless when they are born, first see that all mucus is removed from the nose, then give the pig a few gentle slaps on the side with the hand. This will start the pig breathing if there is any life in the body. Give it a suck of the sow's milk and place it in the receptacle, as described previously. The pigs will not suffer if they do not suck for a few minutes after farrowing.

Cut Out the Black Teeth.

Before placing the pigs with the sow, cut out the eight small tusk-like teeth. There are four of these on each jaw in the rear of the mouth. These teeth are very sharp, and if left in the pig's mouth they will likely cause tearing of the sow's udder, and the little pigs cut one another's mouths while fighting for a teat. These teeth can be removed with bone forceps, wire nippers, or with a knife. Never pull out the teeth. Always cut or break them off. After this operation is over, place the pigs with the sow, care being taken that each one gets to a teat. When the afterbirth is passed, it should be removed from the pen at once and buried or burned. There is good reason to believe that eating the afterbirth is often the beginning of the habit of eating pigs.

As a rule, the sow should have no food the first 24 hours after farrowing, but should be given a liberal drink of warm water. If, however, she shows signs of hunger, a thin slop of bran and middlings may be given. The feeding for the first 3 or 4 days should be light, and the time consumed in getting the sow on full feed should be from a week to 10 days, depending on the size and thrift of the litter.

The Sow's Feed.

Great care must be taken to feed the sow properly. If she is not being properly fed, the little pigs will show it. If the pigs follow the sow around very much and pull at her teats, it is a good sign that she is not giving enough milk, and more feed should be given to stimulate the milk flow. When a sow is overfed, causing a heavy flow of milk, scouring is generally produced in the pigs. If this happens, cut down the sow's feed immediately. Give the sow 15 to 20 grains of sulphate of iron (copperas) in her slop morning and evening, and if necessary increase the dose until results have been obtained.

Exercise is Necessary.

After the sow has farrowed, it is best for her to be in the open air. Of course, if the pigs are farrowed during the winter months, care will be needed, and it may be necessary to let the pigs reach the age of 2 weeks before turning them out. They can, however, get considerable exercise in the piggery or in the lot with the sow, and there is often a lot adjoining a barn that is sunny and sheltered from the cold winds, where the sow and pigs may be turned for exercise. Do not allow the pigs to run out during a cold rain.

If they do not get exercise, they will get fat and lazy and the usual result is the "thumps." This is caused by the fat getting so thick around the heart and lungs that the pigs find it difficult to breathe. The best way to prevent this is to avoid overfeeding and make the young pigs take plenty of exercise.—Weekly News Letter.

PASTURE MIXTURES

While it is true that sweet clover is fast taking the place of all other plants for pasture purposes in eastern Nebraska, it is nevertheless sometimes desirable to set certain acres to permanent grasses.

In a very large measure, the location of a field will determine the mixture to use; but in all cases there are certain rules to observe. Both grasses and legumes, such as the clovers and alfalfa, should be used. The reason for this is that the two make a better balanced ration and that there is less danger from bloats than where the legumes are fed alone. Red clover and timothy do well together and should go in most mixtures. It is considered better to mix your own seed instead of buying them ready mixed, as you get the exact amount of each desired.

Both deep and shallow rooted plants should be sown, as better use of the soil's fertility is made, and the deep rooted plants will furnish more feed during the dry summer months. Select such plants as together make use of the full growing season.

Use at least one plant with a heavy root system, such as blue grass, red top, brome grass, or white clover. This will assure you a good sod and tend to build up the organic matter of the soil. At least one early rapid starter should be used. This will give earlier spring feed and help to keep down the weeds. Timothy, red clover, or meadow fescue serves this purpose very well.

In deciding the amount of seed of each variety to use, sow sparingly of such plants as blue grass and white clover, as they spread over the entire area and the seed are expensive.

For upland pastures the following mixture will be found very satisfactory:

- Timothy, 6 lbs.
 - Red clover, 4 lbs.
 - Meadow fescue, 4 lbs.
 - Brome grass, 4 lbs.
 - Blue grass, 2 lbs.
 - White clover, 1 lb.
- For low, wet lands, the following mixture may be used advantageously:
- Timothy, 3 lbs.
 - Red top (re-cleaned) 10 lbs.
 - Orchard grass, 4 lbs.
 - Alsike clover, 4 lbs.
 - Kentucky blue grass, 2 lbs.
 - White clover, 1 lb.
- Other mixtures may be made by using some modifications of these two.

WHY CREAM TESTS VARY.

The farmer who sells cream is some times surprised at the variation in the test reported by the creamery. In the early part of the summer the tests tend downward. The farmer should not assume that a variation in the tests means either carelessness or dishonesty on the part of the cream buyer. L. W. Morley of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture mentions several factors which affect the richness of cream, and which make a variation in the test from time to time.

First of all, the richness of the cream varies with the richness of the milk. In early spring and summer there are more fresh cows which results in a lower testing of milk, and as a result of this the cream goes down in proportion. A herd of cows may produce milk averaging 4 per cent in the fall and in the early spring and summer the average will run as low as 3.6 per cent. This much difference in the richness of the milk will cause a variation from 5 to 8 per cent in the cream test.

The next most important cause for variation is the speed of the separator. The faster the separator is run the larger the proportion of skim-milk and the smaller the proportion of cream. Consequently the high speed yields a richer cream. If a machine that is supposed to be turned 60 revolutions a minute is reduced to 40 the cream will be considerably lower in test.

Another important cause of variation is cream tests, and sometimes the most important is the amount of water or skim-milk used in flushing out the bowl. The difference of a pint used will make a noticeable difference in the test of the cream. A difference in the temperature of the milk separated will also have some effect. Some separators are more sensitive to temperature than others. With some a difference of 20 degrees in the temperature of the milk when separated will make a difference of several per cent in the test without affecting the thoroughness of the separation to any marked extent. It should be understood that these variations occur not as a result of more or less loss of fat in the skim-milk, but as a result of a larger proportion being taken out in the form of cream.

BREEDERS MEET.

On March 7th the pure-bred breeders of the county met at the court room to complete the forming of their organization.

The committee on constitution and by-laws made their report which was followed by a brief discussion and its adoption.

Directors for the various breeds were selected as follows:

- Cattle**
- Shorthorns: L. S. Gliven, G. A. Herrick, M. G. Leamer.
- Hercules: T. J. Hartnett, T. J. O'Connor, Geo. Hayes.
- Holsteins: E. M. Blessing, Herman Ebel, J. P. Beacom.
- Ayrshires: Joe Barnett.
- Swine**
- Duroc Jerseys: J. P. Beacom, C. C. Huling, Jos. Ebel.
- Chester Whites: Ray Heikes.
- Hampshires: M. M. Hileman, Orville Legg.
- Poultry**
- All Breeds: Ray Heikes, Mrs. J. Thos. Graham, Raymond Voss.

Following the business session Mr. D. H. Propps of the State Extension Service made a very helpful talk on the points to be observed in the pedigree when buying pure-breds.

PRUNING AND SPRAYING THE ORCHARD.

Demonstration work in orchard pruning and spraying in Seward county in which a large orchard was divided into five plots, one of which was untreated, showed the picked apples in treated plots to have 84.69 percent sound fruit, while the untreated had only 10.94 percent. Although the data on this work shows no figures to bear out the statement, affected apples always have a higher percent of windfalls.

Last year the county agent assisted four men in starting to spray their orchards. This year we hope to help others. The cost of spray pumps and materials is but little, and but a small amount of time is required to do the work. One of the most important sprayings comes just after the petals fall.

Plenty of Beans For All

Information has reached the University that a large part of the bean crop grown in this and other states for army purposes is still to be marketed. The army demands have been filled and the warehouses are bulging as the result of the response of bean growers last year. On account of the high prices in the last year or two, beans ceased to be a staple and became a luxury. They lost much of their popularity, and demand for them fell much below par. Nebraska growers are now receiving about 5 cents a pound for pintos and 7 cents for whites. Indications point to even lower prices.

The Herald—1 year, \$1.25.

LEGAL NOTICES

First Pub. March 13, '19—4w.

Probate Notice to Creditors.

In the County Court of Dakota County, Nebraska.

In the matter of the Estate of

Mary Winkhaus Voss, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that the creditors of the said deceased will meet the executor of said estate, before me, County Judge of Dakota County, Nebraska, at the County Court Room in said county, on the 19th day of April, 1919, and on the 26th day of May, 1919, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Three months are allowed for creditors to present their claims and one year for the executor to settle said estate, from the 24th day of February, 1919. This notice will be published in the Dakota County Herald for four weeks successively prior to the 19th day of April, 1919.

Witness my hand, and seal of said court, this 24th day of February, A. D. 1919.

S. W. MCKINLEY,
County Judge.

First Pub. 2-27-19—4w

NOTICE OF ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1919.

Notice is hereby given that the estimate of expense on the various funds in Dakota County, Nebraska, for the year 1919 are as follows:

County general fund	\$40000.00
County bridge fund	13000.00
County road fund	4000.00
Emergency bridge fund	18000.00
Road dragging fund	4000.00

Witness my hand and seal of office at Dakota City, Nebraska, this 14th day of January, 1919.

J. S. BACON, County Clerk.
(Court of Commissioners Seal)
(Dakota County, Nebraska.)

First Pub. March 13, '19—5w.

Notice of Sale on Execution

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of Dakota County, Nebraska, by J. S. Bacon, clerk thereof, in a case in which the State of Nebraska is plaintiff, and the "I Don't Know Club" is defendant, wherein

the said plaintiff recovered of the said defendant a judgment, in the way of a fine, assessed against said defendant, in the sum of \$169.70, upon which has accrued the further sum of \$2.00 in costs, I have levied upon the following described real estate situated in Dakota County, Nebraska, to-wit:

The following described parcel of land in the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter (SE 1/4 SW 1/4) of section thirty-two (32), township twenty-nine (29), range nine (9), east of the sixth principal meridian, in Dakota County, Nebraska, beginning at a point on the section line seven hundred twenty-five and three-tenths (725.3) feet west of the southeast corner of said SE 1/4 SW 1/4, thence running north on a line parallel with the east line of said SE 1/4 SW 1/4 to a point one hundred fifty (150) feet north of the line of the high bank of Crystal Lake, thence running in a westerly direction on a straight line as nearly as may be parallel with the line of the high bank of said Crystal Lake a distance of seventy-five (75) feet, thence running south on a line parallel with the east line of said SE 1/4 SW 1/4 to point of intersection thereof with the south line of said SE 1/4 SW 1/4, thence east on said south line to the point of beginning.

Said property also being known as Lot Seven, (7), Island Beach, platted on southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, section 32, township 29, range 9, east.

And I will, on the 16th day of April, 1919, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the south front door of the Court House, in Dakota City, Dakota County, Nebraska, proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the above described real estate, or so much thereof, as may be necessary to make the amount of said fine and judgment, and costs and accruing costs, the said amount due thereon being \$169.70, and \$2.00 costs, and accu-

ring costs, with interest on said principal judgment at 7 per cent from the 20th day of December, 1917. Dated this 5th day of March, 1919.

GEORGE CAIN, Sheriff.
By J. P. Rockwell, Deputy.

NOTICE OF HEARING

Estate of Katie Clark, also known as Katherine Clark, deceased, in the County Court of Dakota County, Nebraska.

The State of Nebraska, To all persons interested in said estate, creditors and heirs take notice, that Victor Nelson has filed his petition alleging that said Katie Clark, also known as Katherine Clark, died about January 10th, 1896, being a resident and inhabitant of Dakota County, Nebraska, and the owner of the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot five (5), in block one (1), in Hedges Addition to the Village of Jackson, (and other property), in Dakota County, Nebraska, leaving her sole and only heirs at law the following named persons to-wit: John P. Clark, also known as John Clark; Mary C. Clark, also known as Mary Clark; Zita M. Clark, also known as Zita Clark; Genevieve Clark, and Annie Clark, children, and Thomas J. Clark, also known as T. J. Clark, her husband, and praying for a decree barring claims; that said decedent died intestate; that no application for administration has been made and the estate of said decedent has not been administered in the State of Nebraska, and that the heirs at law of said decedent as herein set forth shall be decreed to have been the owners by descent in fee simple of the above described real estate, which has been set for hearing on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1919, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Witness my hand and seal of office at Dakota City, Nebraska, this 27th day of February, A. D. 1919.

S. W. MCKINLEY,
County Judge.

AUCTION SALE!

HAVING SOLD MY FARM, AND AM GOING TO MOVE TO JACKSON AND OPEN A GARAGE, I WILL SELL THE FOLLOWING PERSONAL PROPERTY AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT MY PLACE, KNOWN AS THE JAMES HENDRICKSON FARM, 3 1/2 MILES SOUTHEAST OF HUBBARD, NEBRASKA, AND 6 1/2 MILES NORTHWEST OF HOMER, NEBRASKA, ON—

Monday, Mar. 24, '19

SALE BEGINS AT 10 O'CLOCK. FREE LUNCH AT NOON.

4 Head of Horses 4

1 brown Horse, 8 years old, weight 1300 lbs. 1 black Horse, 6 years old, weight 1150 lbs.
1 brown Horse, 5 years old, weight 1250 lbs. 1 black Mare, 5 years old, weight 1100 lbs.

5 head of Cattle 5

3 fresh Cows. 1 giving milk about 2 months. 1 small Calf. These cows are extra good Milkers.

Farm Machinery, Etc.

1 3-section Harrow and Cart. 1 Hay Stacker. 1 Sweep. 1 new Century Cultivator. 1 walking Plow. 1 Good Enough Sulky Plow, 16 inch. 1 Sterling Corn Planter, with 80 rods of wire. 1 Drag Saw, with trucks. 1 Cord Wood Saw. 1 International Gas Engine, 4-horse. 1 Marsells Corn Sheller, 2-hole. 1 single Buggy. 1 Wagon. 1 light Sled. 1 nearly new Saddle. 1 single Harness. 2 sets of Work Harness. All Harness is in good repair. All Farm Machinery is new. 1 Scraper. And many other articles not mentioned. 1 thoroughbred Scotch Collie Dog, 1 year old, and a good one.

Terms All Sums of \$10.00 and under, CASH. Over that amount, 10 months time will be given on approved notes bearing 10 per cent interest. No property removed from place until settled for.

Victor Nelsen, Owner

KELLEY & RASDAL, Auctioneers. R. B. SMALL, Clerk.