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Valentine Nebraska

Dr. M. T. Meer,
DENTIST
Rooms over Red Front store
Valentine - Nebr.

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40 head of horses, part broken,
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REAL ESTATE DEALER,
Crookston, 12 Nebraska

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We move everything on
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EXPERIMENT STATION BULLETIN

The Nebraska Experiment Station has just issued Bulletin No. 121, entitled, "Growing Hogs in Nebraska." This bulletin is divided into two parts.

Part I gives a summary of the cost of growing young pigs to the weight of 50 pounds. The items of cost taken into consideration include the cost of keeping the sow for an entire year, charging for the pasture and the grain eaten, both by the sow and by the litter, up to the time the litter reaches an average weight of 50 pounds. On this basis the cost is about \$18 to \$20 for keeping old sows, and \$20 to \$22 for gilts or sows farrowing their first litter. This cost is partly repaid by the increase in weight of yearling and two-year-old sows. After deducting the value of the growth of the sows, the net cost to be charged against the pigs is from \$9 to \$12 per litter when they reach the 50-pound average weight.

The average number of pigs farrowed in these experiments was 9.8 pigs for old sows and 8 pigs for young sows. The average number per litter at the close of the experiment was 6.5 pigs for old sows and 6 pigs for young sows. In the test, 44 old sows and 50 young sows were used.

The cost of feed charged up against each pig at 50 pounds weight was \$2.13 as the average of all sows for two years. This makes the cost of producing pigs up to 50 pounds \$4.26 per hundred, which is somewhat higher than the cost of gains after that weight, provided the pigs are economically fed and sold when they reach about 225 pounds net weight.

To reduce the cost to the figures given in this bulletin, the yearling and older sows were kept upon pasture alone during the pasture season after weaning their litters and upon rations of about one-half alfalfa hay and one-half grain during the winter season. In winter, for each 100 pounds weight of the mature sows, one and one-half pounds of grain was fed daily; that is, if ten sows weigh 3,000 pounds they would require 45 pounds of grain daily with an equal amount of alfalfa hay fed either in racks or cut and mixed with the grain. Upon these rations the sows gained 112 pounds each during the winter season up to farrowing time.

The gilts required liberal feeding during the summer on pasture and during the winter following. From 2.5 to 3 pounds of grain generally corn, was fed for each 100 pounds live weight of the pigs while they were on pasture; that is, 10 pigs weighing 1,000 pounds received from 25 to 30 pounds of grain daily. Ten pigs weighing 1,500 pounds received from 38 to 45 pounds daily.

After these gilts were placed in winter quarters they were given the run of a field of rye and were fed a ration of one-quarter chopped alfalfa and three-quarters grain consisting of barley and corn ground and mixed with the alfalfa. Of this ration they were fed three pounds daily for each 100 pounds live weight, which ration had to be decreased in some cases because the pigs were becoming too fat. Upon this ration they gained, during the winter season, November 1 to March 1, about 150 pounds each, weighing over 300 pounds at farrowing time and about 260 pounds when their litters were weaned.

Part II deals with the cost of growing pigs from weaning time, or about 50 pounds weight, to the time they are taken from alfalfa pastures and put into the feed lot. Seven hundred and ninety-two pigs are included in these tests, which cover several years' work. In general, these pigs were fed less than a full ration, most of them receiving two pounds to 2.5 pounds of grain daily for each 100 pounds live weight. The average cost of the grain and pasture in growing these pigs was \$3.30 per 100 pounds. It will be seen that this cost is lower than the cost of producing the 50 pound pig, and it is also lower than the

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE



cost of finishing the pig for market after he is placed in winter quarters. According to figures which will be presented in a subsequent bulletin, the cost of feeds per 100 pounds of gain with pigs in dry lots is \$3.57 per hundred, figured upon the same cost for feed as that used in Bulletin 121.
E. A. Burnett, Director.

In spite of the fact that state sanatoria and hospitals for tuberculosis have been established in 31 states, and 114 municipal or county hospitals in 26 states, vastly more public provision is needed to stamp out consumption, says the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in a bulletin issued to-day.

Every state East of the Mississippi River except Vermont, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, Mississippi, and Illinois have provided state sanatoria. In Vermont, a private sanatorium is partially used as a state institution, and in Florida, an indefinite provision for such a hospital has been made. The states west of the Mississippi River which have established state sanatoria are, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Oregon. There are 39 sanatoria provided by these states, Connecticut having three, Massachusetts four, Pennsylvania three, and Texas two.

New York state leads in municipal and county hospitals for tuberculosis, having 34, while Ohio, the second on the list has 17, and Massachusetts the third, has 9. In these twenty-six states, which are the only ones having any municipal or county care for tuberculosis, there are 114 hospitals, including special pavilions and almshouses. Hardly more than one-tenth of the cities of 30,000 population and over, make any local provision for tuberculosis cases, and not one-twentieth of the less populous districts make such provision.

In addition to the state, municipal, and county hospitals, the federal government provides for certain selected classes in the United States Army Hospital at Fort Bayard, N. Mex., the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service Sanatorium at Ft. Stanton, N. Mex., the United States Navy Hospital at Las Animas, Colo., and in five special hospitals for Indians on different reservations in the West.

Apart from these institutions, and a few special pavilions at prisons, hospitals for the insane, and some other public institutions, a grand total of hardly 200, the institutional care of the consumptive is left to private philanthropy. With 200,000 deaths from consumption every year, and more than that number of living cases, too poor to pay for their care in private institutions, the National Association says that unless the cities, counties and states realize their duty and provide adequate local hospital accommodations for these consumptives, the disease can never be stamped out.

Never leave home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed and cannot be obtained when on board the cars or steamships. For sale by Chapman, the druggist.

St. Nicholas' Church.

Services will be held in the Catholic church as follows:

In Valentine on Sunday, July 9th. 1st mass at 8 a. m.; 2nd at 10 a. m. In Arabia on Saturday, July 15th. In Crookston on Sunday, July 16th at 10 a. m.

LEO M. BLAERE, Rector.

The Chicago House

JIM FELCH, Propr.

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Valentine - Nebraska

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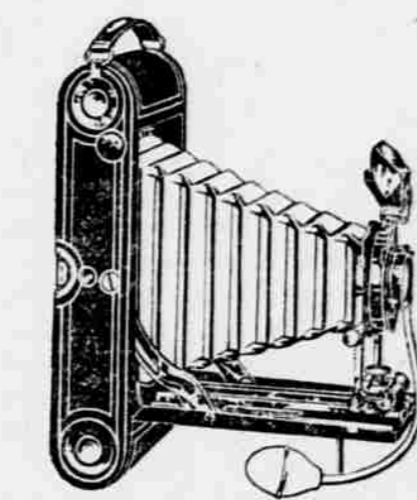
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References: My Many Customers.

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