

**HOGS, WITH
SUPPLEMENTARY
CHAPTERS ON FEEDING**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649158218

Hogs, with supplementary chapters on feeding by A. J Lovejoy & John M. Evvard

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

A. J LOVEJOY & JOHN M. EVVARD

**HOGS, WITH
SUPPLEMENTARY
CHAPTERS ON FEEDING**

CALIFORNIA

Hogs

By A. J. Lovejoy

With Supplementary
Chapters on Feeding
by
John M. Evvard

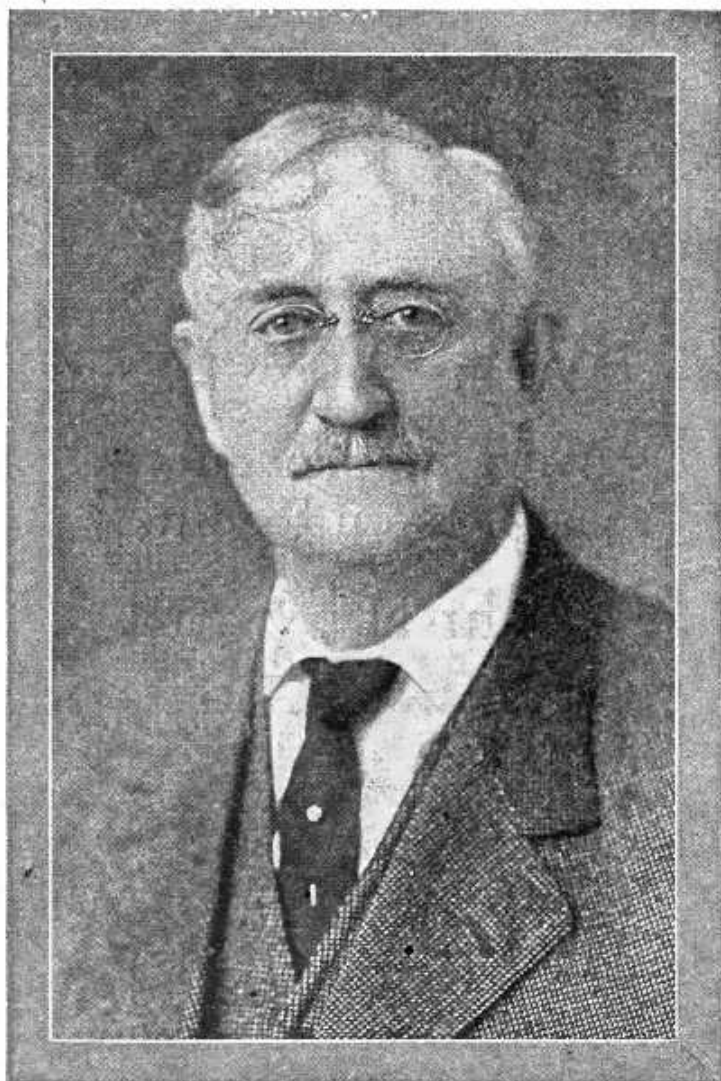
A PRACTICAL BOOK FOR
THE PURE BRED SWINE
BREEDER AND FARMER

Chicago
The Frost Publishing Co.
1919

Dep. of Education
MAIN LIBRARY-AGRICULTURE DEPT.

SF 3411

L6



A. J. LOVEJOY

INTRODUCTION

THE author has not undertaken to write a thesis, but having commenced the business of swine breeding when quite a young man and following it for practically forty years, he has been requested to write this book along practical lines.

Beginning with a pair of young pigs many years ago, the only way anything concerning the subject has been learned has been by actual experience. This experience has been costly, but what is learned at the greatest expense one never forgets.

For many years the writer did all his own work in the business of swine breeding and feeding as well as showing. He gained in knowledge as he gained in experience. I cannot recall any labor or duties connected with the feeding and breeding of swine that I have not carried on personally, and step by step grown in the business from the smallest possible beginning until a trade has been built up that extends throughout the United States and into foreign countries. Being of a temperament that never gives up, and with a determination to stick to the business through thick and thin, I have never wavered from my determination to make it a success and a permanent business.

Early I decided to follow the purebred business, selling principally to breeders, and feeding for market hogs that did not come up to a standard of excellence necessary to satisfy customers. I have never had any reason to change my first decision. Of course, in the early days it was a hard matter to find customers, but good care, feeding and advertising and the following of the showing, gradually brought us to the attention of farmers and breeders, and as the years came and went I could see a gradual increase of business and of knowledge regarding it, and each year I went out a little stronger in the showing, did a little more business over the circuit and found a larger correspondence at home; all of which was gratifying and encouraging. It was my good fortune also to believe in system in all things, and to system I attribute much of my success later.

Careful records were kept of all animals—breeding dates, farrowing dates, marking of the litters, and disposition of the same, showing to whom sold and prices received; correct accounts regarding expenses and receipts, making a thorough system of book-keeping. It has always been our custom promptly to answer all correspondence, keeping a carbon copy of the reply to every letter. Before typewriters were used, all letters were written with a pen, and a letter press was used in taking an impression in the copy book. It is no trouble for us today to turn to any year's business, or to find out, if the question is asked, what animal we sold to a certain man years ago.

Nothing has ever been done on this farm in the matter of breeding but is on record; therefore we do not depend on our memory for anything connected with the business.

What I have learned during these many years of close contact with the business is written out in this book. I hope that many a young man, new in the business, or perhaps the older man of experience, may find some fact or view that will interest and help him. It is for the benefit of my fellow-breeders, feeders and farmers that I have attempted to write it, and it was with great diffidence that I undertook it, even after urgent solicitation, and I only trust that it may meet with the approval of those who are striving to make a success of the swine business.

In advising a beginner I can only say: Select the breed that you think you would like best, no matter what color. After fully deciding with which one you will begin, stick to it, and do not let anything cause you to waver. You cannot make a success by using first one breed and then another. Stick to the one you have selected, and by every means possible get all available information regarding it. Be honest, and remember that it takes time to build up a business, and after it is once established one must be as careful to maintain it as he was in building it.



What is there about the farm more interesting than a bunch of good hogs?

PART 1

CHAPTER I

THE IDEAL HOG FARM.

The writer has never seen an ideal hog farm in every respect. While many farms are almost ideal, usually they lack something. My idea of an ideal hog farm is that it should first have a rich soil, full of fertility to grow grasses and other forage, as well as the grains needed for the best feeds for the proper development of hogs. After a good rich soil, the next thing is a slightly rolling well-drained farm. If it is underlaid three or four feet with gravel, as much of our soil in northern Illinois is, it will not require tiling to carry off surplus water. I have often noticed that a farm that lies quite level, and has a rich black soil, gets very muddy after rains and during the coming out of the frost in the spring. This kind of soil is not best for ideal hograising; besides, being extremely muddy at times, this class of soil does not come as near being ideal as a dark sandy loam, well-drained with underground natural drainage. Such soil is also better even during dry weather for the feet of pigs. They are rather more inclined to keep in shape and wear down a little all the time instead of growing long and turning up at the toes, as do many pigs kept on soft, mucky black soil.

If one wishes a central hoghouse for general use, rather than a feedhouse and half-acre lots in which individual houses are placed, he should place his central house where pastures can be easily reached from either side. The kind of house he should use is one of the modern swine houses, described on page 12. It should be situated so that a good pasture of well-set grass or mixture of grasses can be reached from either side. Pastures before being occupied in this manner should be well-set in grass at least a year before being used as hog pasture.

A small pen the same width as those on the inside of the hoghouse should extend outward from the pen 16 or more feet, just for convenience, and gates opening from these to the regular pasture, which may be acre lots, half-acre lots or much larger, according to whether the breeder cares to keep each sow and litter separate after they go on grass. If half-acre lots are used, each should have a sleeping house at the rear end, and artificial shade, if there is not natural shade in each lot, for the comfort of the sow and litter during hot weather. They should come to the general house for feeding.

Forage Crop Mixture.—A mixture of clover, alfalfa, orchard grass and other grasses makes ideal pasture. The lots should be situated on either side of the general hoghouse. Arrangements for

watering should be made so that all can drink from the central house. Small fields of forage should be grown where a large number of sows or young hogs may be placed after weaning time, or those that have already weaned their litters, or animals being fitted for market that would not necessarily be obliged to remain in the central house and lot, but could run in the larger lots and larger numbers together. I quote the following on the value of forage crops for swine from Bulletins Nos. 136 and 143, from the Iowa Experiment Station:

"Probably there is no kind of pasture that becomes green and suitable for hogs as early in the season as a field of winter rye, sown early in the fall previous. This rye often furnishes good grazing through the late fall and early winter, or until it becomes covered with snow, then it is the first thing that will furnish a green bite in the spring, coming on much earlier than either alfalfa or clover.

"Following the early rye comes alfalfa, which furnishes green pasture a little earlier than any of the clovers. By May 1 in the northern latitude red clover will furnish a splendid pasture until such time as it begins to dry and burn by the hot weather. By this time a field of rape should be ready; it is probably as good pasture for making growth and gains as any other one kind of green forage. This should be sown in May and the pigs should be kept off of it until it becomes a few inches high, after which it will stand extremely heavy pasturing.

"Where one wishes to hog down corn in the fall by turning in a large number to fatten for market, there is nothing that will combine with this as well as Dwarf Essex rape, drilled in between the rows just after the last cultivation of corn. By the time the corn is ready to turn the hogs on you have an ideal ration in the same field; or rye sown with the rape also makes a good combination."

No greater opportunity exists for cheapening pork production than through the general adoption of a forage crop system for spring pigs. Where alfalfa pasture is used in this climate it should not be pastured earlier than May 1 nor later than November, as it must have enough growth after pasturing to make a cover crop for the winter. Where rape pasture is used it will be found good at any time during the growing season and furnish abundant pasture after the clovers are dry and dead; in fact will furnish good pasture until freezing weather comes. It can be used either for pasturing or for soiling, that is, cutting and carrying to the lot where the pigs are kept if they are not turned into the field.

Young hogs can be pushed very fast by having this good rape pasture and ear corn, plus one-tenth of the corn in meat meal or best quality tankage. This meatmeal or tankage is a great help in furnishing the necessary protein and has a tendency to stop the inclination for rooting that many pigs have when on clover or alfalfa.

In Winter Quarters.—When hogs and pigs are in winter quarters with no succulent feed such as pasture, the other feeds may be supplemented by using a good quality of third cutting alfalfa which is greener and better than that of former cuttings. This may be fed whole in racks made for the purpose to save waste, or it may be run through a cutting machine and chaffed, and then mixed 2 parts chaffed alfalfa, one part shelled corn and one part

oats, thoroughly mixed and ground through a steel burr grinder, which is better than any other for this kind of a mixture. If desired a little middlings may be added and a little tankage to make a balanced ration and a complete one. This may be fed dry in troughs where there would be no waste, or can be steamed a little and thoroughly mixed so that all particles of ground feed and alfalfa are well mixed. This makes an ideal feed in the winter for brood sows or growing sows. A little of it for fall pigs is good but they should also have a feed once or twice a day of a warm slop containing skimmed milk if possible, or enough tankage to balance the other materials.

Location.—Further along the line of the ideal hog farm, I wish to say that this farm should be located as near as possible to a good shipping point or on an Interurban line leading to some city where one or more railroads enter, the more the better. It should also be located on a good hard road rather than on muddy lanes or steep hills, so that pigs could be delivered at any time during the year rain or shine. It should also have some portion of the farm covered with a nice growth of trees where dry sows and young hogs could be carried along on good pasture between breeding seasons. This pasture for best results should have springs or running water of some kind, but springs would be preferable rather than a stream running through the farm. The farm should be large enough to furnish all the grain and feed that would be used in the business, as well as straw to make first-class bedding, and fields should all be rather small, say from 10 to 20 acres each and all fences, both outside and division, should be made of woven wire with steel or cement posts, so that when once built there would be no need of repairing for a generation. Suitable gates made of galvanized piping with woven wire should open into every field and pasture. These gates should not be less than 14 feet wide, so that teams could be driven in and out when necessary. Suitable barns, nicely painted and kept in good repair, should be of sufficient number to contain all the products of the farm, both grain, hay and straw. A small building used as a shop should by all means be on every well regulated breeding farm, where crates, hurdles and anything along these lines could be made as needed. This shop should be furnished with a complete set of tools, including carpenters tools, pump, tongs, various kinds of wrenches and all such tools as are constantly needed on a farm.

Shop Equipment.—If the owner has any knowledge of blacksmithing a portable forge, and a drilling outfit should also be in the shop. Also a good heating stove so that work could be done here in cold or stormy weather. If the business was large enough to justify, a nice small office should be on every breeding farm, so that all comers would have a place where they could go and "talk hog" to their heart's content without being obliged to do this in the dwelling. All buildings should be built of good material, nicely painted and always kept in good condition. The various hog houses, as well as the smaller individual ones should all be nicely