

PLAN OF WORK
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY EXTENSION
NORTH CAROLINA
FOR
1937

H. W. TAYLOR
SWINE SPECIALIST

PLAN OF WORK FOR 1937
OFFICE OF SWINE EXTENSION

I Situation Or Background

Hogs are grown in every county in North Carolina. The January 1, 1937 census gives the total hog population as 1,111,000 of which 131,000 are listed as brood sows. A number of Eastern Counties produce market hogs and a smaller number of Piedmont and Mountain Counties produce some hogs for market. In every county hogs are grown for home consumption. According to the 1937 census the value of all hogs on North Carolina farms is \$11,523,000.00.

Since 1920 considerable progress has been made in teaching farmers improved feeding methods and the "Shay Method" has become nationally known. This feeding plan laid major emphasis on the period of a pig's life from weaning to market age. Stress was laid on hand feeding and a detailed chart was prepared and made available, showing how to mix a properly balanced ration for pigs weighing 35 pounds and over. This chart is known as Extension Circular No. 143, a copy of which is included. Recommendations for dosing pigs infested with internal parasites is included on Form No. 143 together with instructions for eradicating lice. The same recommendations are included in The Pig Club Manual and Record Book for 4-H Club Members and Extension Circular No. 181, Market Hog and Ton Litter Projects For 4-H Club Members. The latter contains brief instructions with reference to self feeding. Extension Circular No. 151, Care of The Brood Sow is instructive.

Blue Prints of Self feeders and individual Farrowing Houses were designed by Mr. Shay and made available to growers.

From 1920 to 1928 cooperative shipments of hogs increased materially. Since 1930 these shipments have decreased and hogs go to market by truck or they are bought at the farm by speculators, causing a less orderly flow of hogs to market. The quality in many cases is not as good as when cooperative shipments were made. A conservative estimate is that 50,000 head of fat hogs are sold to the killers each year. Due to speculation and lack of organization the growers are failing to realize the full market value from their hogs. A comparison of returns on one of our organized markets shows that the advantage in favor of orderly marketing is about fifty cents per 100 pounds or one dollar for a 200 pound hog. This indicates that an apparent loss of about \$50,000 is being taken by our swine growers annually in connection with marketing only.

II Solution of Problem

Losses occurring from internal and external parasites can be prevented by practicing swine sanitation. We propose to use a modified form of the famous McLean County System of Swine Sanitation.

Losses occurring from the feeding of unbalanced rations and lack of shelter can be prevented by feeding properly balanced rations and providing adequate shelter, especially at farrowing time when many pigs are lost from exposure.

Losses occurring from the use of scrubs and undesirable market types can be prevented by the use of purebreds of desirable types.

Losses occurring from the use of improper methods of killing and curing can be prevented by the adoption of the latest methods advocated by the State Experiment Station and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Failure to receive the full market value for hogs sold can be corrected by following an orderly method of marketing hogs, such as cooperative shipments or cooperative F.O.B. Sales.

III Definite Goal for Year

Definite work is planned in 96 counties. Our efforts will be directed toward establishing a few effective demonstrations in each county to be used in teaching all hog growers the value of sanitation, improved methods of feeding and housing, killing and curing, and the use of improved breeding stock.

It is our definite aim to establish between 12 and 20 cooperative sale points where hogs will be assembled, graded and weighed, under the supervision of the County Agents and sold to the buyer who makes the best offer on the whole lot. These cooperative sales will be conducted like the one in Edgecombe County, where The Edgecombe Mutual Livestock Association has followed this method of selling hogs for six or more years. In most cases two or more counties will be grouped to form a coopera-

tive marketing point.

We are listing below the kind and number of demonstrations planned in the 96 counties and there is included herewith copy of a letter to Mr. F. L. Miles, Manager, Eastern Livestock Cooperative Marketing Association, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland, together with Letter No. 2, Cooperative Hog Sales. The letter to Mr. Miles outlines our marketing plan and Letter No. 2 lists those points that we propose to organize.

The definite goals for 96 counties are:

1. Thrifty Pig Schools 112
2. Thrifty Pig Demonstrations 228
3. Self Feeding Demonstrations 342
4. Building Demonstrations 294
5. Hogging Corn Demonstrations 74
6. Purebred Placement Demonstrations 41
7. Killing and Curing Demonstrations 4
8. Field Meetings 209
9. Circular Letters 339
10. News Articles 439.

IV Extension Procedure or Teaching Methods

At least one Thrifty Pig School is planned for each of the 96 counties between November 6, 1936 and March 10, 1937. Men, women, boys and girls will be invited to these schools by the County Agent. We will attempt to show the importance of sanitation, proper feeding, and care of hogs at each of these schools. The program for each school will consist of an informal discussion on parasite and disease prevention, feeding, housing, management, and marketing, to be followed by two moving pictures from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These pictures are entitled "Control of Worms in Hogs" and "How to Grow Hogs". Doctor A. A. Husman, Inspector in Charge, Bureau of Animal Industry Office for North Carolina, will lead that part of the discussion with reference to parasite and disease prevention and I will lead the remainder of the discussion. The County Agent will be in charge of the meeting and will explain to those attending that one or more demonstrations will be conducted in that county during the year. One copy of Leaflet Number 5, U. S. Department of Agriculture, entitled, "The Prevention of Roundworms in Pigs" will be given to each person in attendance.

A form will be prepared for use in securing records of number of pigs farrowed and weaned by each sow in the demonstration. It will also show, among other things the weight of each litter at weaning time. Form 5 will be used to record the number and

weight of pigs started on self feeder demonstration and Form 8 will be used to record kind, amount, and cost of feed consumed by the pigs during the feeding period, as well as weight and value at end of feeding period. Copies of Forms 5 and 8 are included herein.

Circular letters and news articles will be used in connection with the demonstration to give all growers information with reference to meetings and results obtained. A copy of Form 10 is included. Upon receipt of Form 8 the Office of Swine Extension will prepare two or more copies of Form 10 for the County Agent and the cooperator.

Radio talks will be made by the Extension Swine Specialist and the County Agents. We also plan to have some of the most successful cooperators talk over the radio.

When results are tabulated charts will be made and used to the best possible advantage.

The Extension Agricultural Engineer and his assistants will work with us in preparing and improving blue prints for houses and feeders. They will supervise building demonstrations in a number of counties.

It will be the responsibility of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to furnish the movie films and bulletins. The State Office of Swine Extension will prepare forms and suggestions for the County Agents together with other educational material. The

County Agents will be responsible for the direct supervision of each demonstration. They will call meetings at result demonstrations and request the assistance of the Extension Specialist when necessary.

V Extension Literature and Illustrative Material

The movies mentioned under Section IV will be used with Leaflet Number 5. Copies of Farmers' Bulletins No. 1186, 1437, 1487, 1490, and 1504 will be furnished the County Agents for use in connection with the projects. A new 4-H Club Manual will be prepared and printed during the year.

**COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS**

EXTENSION SERVICE

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF
AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING
NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.

January 21, 1937

LETTER NO. 2

SUBJECT: Cooperative Hog Sales

TO: Certain County Agents:

The spring movement of hogs will soon begin and since I am scheduled for Thrifty Pig Schools until March first Mr. Fred Jones, Live Stock Development Agent, of The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, who has cooperated with us in this project, will be available to assist you in getting your sales points located. He will also give you help in the methods of assembling and grading hogs.

Since it seems to be more practical to have two or more counties sell together we have prepared a tentative list of assembling points for your consideration. A record form could be used that would give each county credit for hogs originating within the county. The County Agent who lived nearest the sales point would be responsible for arranging for loading with the cooperation of the Agents from the other counties in the same group. There is much work to be done but we can handle it together if we want to.

Do you want us to furnish a double card for you to mail to your producers asking them if they want a service of this kind? Write me your reaction and include your suggestions.

Counties that could load at the following points are listed below:

Loading Point

Tarboro
New Bern
Four Oaks
Burgaw
Warsaw
Elizabethtown
Whiteville
Payetteville

Participating Counties

Edgecombe - Wilson
Craven - Pamlico - Carteret - Onslow - Jones
Johnston - Sampson - Harnett - Wayne - Wake
Pender - New Hanover - Duplin
Duplin - Sampson - Wayne
Bladen - Robeson - Sampson
Columbus - Brunswick
Cumberland - Harnett - Sampson - Hoke -
Scotland - Moore

Page 2
Letter No. 2

Loading Point

Kinston
Greenville
Washington
Plymouth
Scotland Neck
Weldon
Ahoskie
Pembroke
Shawboro

Participating Counties

Lenoir - Greene - Wayne - Jones
Pitt - Martin
Beaufort - Hyde - Martin - Pitt
Washington - Tyrrell - Martin - Bertie
Halifax - Northampton
Halifax - Northampton - Warren
Hertford - Bertie - Gates
Robeson - Hoke - Scotland
Camden - Currituck

Let me hear from you soon.

Very truly yours,

H. W. Taylor,
Extension Swine Specialist

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

N

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

EXTENSION SERVICE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

December 18, 1936

Mr. F. L. Miles, Manager,
Eastern Livestock Cooperative
Marketing Association, Inc.
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Mr. Miles:

Our conversation of December 14, is hereby referred to, and, in accordance with our understanding, I am setting forth in this letter the things that we would like to do, together with the things we would like for you and your buyers to do, in connection with our proposed method of marketing hogs in North Carolina.

A brief review of marketing methods employed during the last 15 years shows that many changes have taken place. During the years 1920 to 1930 the movement of hogs to market increased, reaching the peak in 1928. During that time prices were good, better feeding practices were carried out and the growers made cooperative shipments of hogs, practically all of which were consigned. Since 1930 the movement of hogs has continued but not in the same well organized way. Rapid delivery by truck has diverted the movement away from the rails and consequently the County Agents have lost the intimate contact that was built up during the third decade of this century. They are unable to exert the proper influence with reference to management and feeding because of the lack of contact. We cannot control in any way the volume of hogs that go to market on a given day because the growers are taking their own hogs to market in their own trucks or in hired conveyances. They are selling their hogs at home to anyone who can pay for them. The soft pork problem can hardly be handled without organization.

I do not want auction marketing established in North Carolina. I do want to see our growers get together and market their hogs in an organized way. I believe this can be done but it will be necessary to attack the problem in a new way. If any plan succeeds it will be because the producers and the buyers work together for the mutual benefit of both. It is my desire to see the producers get every cent their hogs are worth and at the same time give the packers quality pork for their money.

While many of the other counties in this State were becoming disorganized there was one county that continued to sell hogs on a cooperative basis and they are still selling them that way. I refer to Edgecombe County where the producers continued to sell hogs through the Edgecombe Mutual Livestock Association. Edgecombe farmers have sold hogs through their organization since 1930 or 1931 and the arrangement has been mutually satisfactory. My idea is to set up other similar organizations in Eastern North Carolina and conduct the marketing of hogs in the same way through these new organizations. It will probably be more practical for us to set them up gradually, one or two at the time in order to avoid confusion. The railroads have told us that they will cooperate in the matter of schedules in order that the hogs will be delivered at Baltimore within the 36 hour limit.

Since my suggestion is to set up these other organizations on the same basis as the one at Tarboro a description of their procedure is given here. Hogs are assembled at Tarboro once each month. It is not a heavy producing territory and once a month is often enough to hold a sale. In other places it will probably be practical to ship oftener and at a few points sales may be held each week, especially during the peak of the movement. They buyers are notified from two days to a week in advance of the date of sale and they are given an estimate of the approximate number of hogs that will be offered. As the hogs arrive at the loading pen they are marked with clippers and each lot is tattooed. The largest lot receives no mark or tattoo. The hogs are then graded and weighed under the supervision of the County Agent. After being weighed they are placed in pens where they have access to water and shelter until loading time. The cars are always well bedded, and wet down thoroughly in hot weather. Sealed bids are received from prospective purchasers and the hogs go to the high bidder, provided, he is reliable. The Association reserves the right to reject any and all bids if they consider the price to be too low. When the sale is made all bidders are notified of the amount of each bid. The grading is strict as to weight and quality. After the sale is closed a draft is drawn on the successful bidder, by the Treasurer of the Association, for the full amount of the bid less the maximum penalty for oily hogs. This applies to the whole load. The purchaser is wired the result of the sale and the wire states the number of hogs, the pounds and the amount of the draft. By a previous arrangement the purchaser agrees to pay the draft on presentation. In a letter the buyer is given the total number of head and pounds, the total amount of the bid, the total amount of the draft and the amount due from him if the whole load kills hard. He is also given the following information

for each separate lot. The lot number, number of hogs of each grade, their weight, the hair clip mark, the tattoo mark, and the total due on the lot. When the hogs are killed and cooled the purchaser forwards a report to the Association showing the number of soft or oily hogs, if any, in each individual grower's lot, together with a check for the amount of the total bid less the amount of the draft and deductions for soft or oily hogs, if any. The Treasurer of the Association gives two checks to each grower who had hogs in the shipment, one check the day of shipment and another when the balance due is received from the purchaser.

In starting new organizations of this kind it is necessary to plan all the details first. The Railroads have give us a list of schedules that are satisfactory. The buyer we talked to assured us he would offer bids on our hogs. I have presented the matter to the County Agents who are located where the hogs will originate and they will present it to their farmers in turn. I am hopeful that we will be able to set up a number of Associations within the next 90 days.

We need someone to follow up our Baltimore shipments and as far as I am concerned your Association is acceptable. Please present this to Mr. Hunt and others who are interested and furnish me with copies of any written statements that they may give you relative to the matter.

I prefer that hogs sold in the manner described above be delivered direct to the killing plant without feed cost. You are to collect the regular commission fee for handling the business and making returns. I would like to receive a copy of each report that is sent to each association. If we start these sales they are to be operated separately and you are to deal with each one as a separate unit in order to keep overhead costs down on this end. We will want you to help us in training the boys to grade correctly.

Constructive criticism will always be welcomed and as we go along the kinks can be ironed out. I will keep you informed of developments. I hope you will succeed in getting another bidder.

I discussed the matter of differentials with the Richmond people and it now appears that those suggested by you and Mr. Hunt will be agreeable and give us a standard to start work on. The differentials are as follows:

Page 4
F.L.Niles

100 - 140
140 - 160
160 - 180
180 - 200
200 - 225
225 - 250
250 - 300
Over 300
Sows

Please write me what you think of the proposition along
with any suggestions that you may have.

Very truly yours,

H. W. Taylor,
Extension Swine Specialist

April 1936

Form 5 (Revised)

_____ N. C.

Date _____

Office of Swine Extension
State College Station
Raleigh, N. C.

A swine feeding demonstration was started with

Mr. _____ of _____ N. C.

_____, as follows:
Day _____, Month _____, Date _____

Number of pigs _____. Total Weight _____ Pounds.

The weights as recorded are shown below.

<u>NO. PIGS</u>	<u>NET WEIGHT</u>	<u>NO. PIGS</u>	<u>NET WEIGHT</u>	<u>NO. PIGS</u>	<u>NET WEIGHT</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

REMARKS:*

*Please report in this space sanitation, housing or other demonstrations.

_____ County Agent

April 1936

Form 8 (Revised)

Serial No. _____

REPORT ON DEMONSTRATION FED HOGS

Weight of Hogs and Feed Consumed

SELF FEEDING				RECORD OF FEED CONSUMED		
Name of Producer _____				Kind	Pounds	Bushels
Address _____ N. C.				Shelled Corn		
County _____				Corn On Ear		
WEIGHT WHEN DEMONSTRATION STARTED				Corn		
				In Shuck		
No. Pigs	Weight		Date	Fish Meal		
_____	_____ Lbs.	_____	_____	Tankage		
_____	_____ Lbs.	_____	_____	Wheat Shorts		
_____	_____ Lbs.	_____	_____	Cottonseed		
_____	_____ Lbs.	_____	_____	Meal		
				Soybean Meal		
PIGS THAT DIED DURING DEMONSTRATION				Peanut Meal		
No. Died	Weight		Date			
_____	_____ Lbs.	_____	_____	Local Prices	Per 100#	Per Bu.
_____	_____ Lbs.	_____	_____	Corn	\$	\$
_____	_____ Lbs.	_____	_____	Fish Meal		
PIGS SOLD OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF				Tankage		
Number	Weight	Net Price	Date	Wheat Shorts		
_____	_____ #	Per Pound	_____	Cottonseed		
_____	_____ #	_____ ¢	_____	Meal		
_____	_____ #	_____ ¢	_____	Soybean Meal		
_____	_____ #	_____ ¢	_____	Peanut Meal		
_____	_____ #	_____ ¢	_____			
_____	_____ #	_____ ¢	_____			
_____	_____ #	_____ ¢	_____			
_____	_____ #	_____ ¢	_____			

April 1936

RESULTS OF HOG FEEDING DEMONSTRATIONS

Form 10 (Revised)

No. of Hogs _____

County _____

County Agent _____

Serial No. _____

Head _____

From _____ To _____

No. Hogs	Average Initial Weight	Average Final Weight	Owner _____					Period of _____ days				
	Initial Weight	Final Weight	Address _____									
	Initial Weight	Final Weight	Total gain for Period	No. days fed	Gain per pig	Ave. daily gain per pig	Total feed consumed	Total cost of feed consumed	Feed per 100# gain	Feed cost 100# gain	Profit per pig	Value of gains over feed cost Pork
								\$		\$	\$	\$

LOCAL PRICES
FEED CONSUMED AND PRICES CHARGED

Feed	Pounds	Price	Cost
Fish Meal	_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Cet. S. Meal	_____	_____	_____
Soybean Meal	_____	_____	_____
Minerals	_____	_____	_____
Corn	(_____ Bu.)	_____	_____

CreditDebit

<u>TOTALS</u>	(_____ Bu.)	\$ _____	Returns above feed cost	\$ _____
---------------	--------------	----------	-------------------------	----------

Deducting the actual cost of purchased feeds (except corn) \$ _____ from \$ _____, the value of the gains at _____ cents per pound, there remains \$ _____ as return for the _____ bushels of corn fed, or \$ _____ per bushel.

How much does it cost you to produce a bushel? At 75 cents, the profit would be \$ _____.

The fertilizer, or plant food value of the above feeds, which remains on the farm is \$ _____.

OFFICE OF SWINE EXTENSION, STATE COLLEGE STATION, RALEIGH, N. C.

A SWINE FEEDER'S GUIDE

By W. W. SHAY

OFFICE OF SWINE EXTENSION ANIMAL INDUSTRY DIVISION STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Approximate Time, Variety, and Amount of Feed Required to Carry Pigs from Different Weights to Ideal Market Size and Finish

Count the number of weeks from now to April 1st or September 1st; find that number or the next highest in the left-hand column under weight corresponding with that of your pigs and follow the line through to the right.

"Oily" hogs weighing 100 pounds and upward will not finish 100 per cent "hard" at the weights shown on the right.

FOR 35-POUND PIGS

Number of Weeks	FEED REQUIRED					Approximate Gain During Period	Approximate Final Weight
	Fish Meal or Tankage	Corn Meal	Wheat Shorts	Corn	Total		
10-----	23 lbs.	49 lbs.	33 lbs.	105 lbs.	210 lbs.	65 lbs.	100 lbs.
13-----	31 lbs.	81 lbs.	41 lbs.	153 lbs.	306 lbs.	95 lbs.	130 lbs.
15-----	37 lbs.	107 lbs.	48 lbs.	192 lbs.	384 lbs.	115 lbs.	150 lbs.
17-----	43 lbs.	143 lbs.	50 lbs.	236 lbs.	472 lbs.	137 lbs.	172 lbs.
19-----	50 lbs.	185 lbs.	50 lbs.	285 lbs.	570 lbs.	160 lbs.	195 lbs.

FOR 50-POUND PIGS

10-----	25 lbs.	75 lbs.	30 lbs.	130 lbs.	260 lbs.	80 lbs.	130 lbs.
12-----	30 lbs.	100 lbs.	40 lbs.	170 lbs.	340 lbs.	100 lbs.	150 lbs.
14-----	36 lbs.	136 lbs.	40 lbs.	212 lbs.	424 lbs.	122 lbs.	172 lbs.
16-----	43 lbs.	180 lbs.	40 lbs.	263 lbs.	526 lbs.	145 lbs.	195 lbs.

FOR 75-POUND PIGS

10-----	30 lbs.	120 lbs.	20 lbs.	170 lbs.	340 lbs.	100 lbs.	175 lbs.
12-----	35 lbs.	160 lbs.	22 lbs.	220 lbs.	440 lbs.	120 lbs.	195 lbs.

FOR 100-POUND PIGS

9-10-----	30 lbs.	135 lbs.	15 lbs.	180 lbs.	360 lbs.	95 lbs.	195 lbs.
-----------	---------	----------	---------	----------	----------	---------	----------

FOR 125-POUND PIGS

7-8-----	25 lbs.	115 lbs.	10 lbs.	150 lbs.	300 lbs.	75 lbs.	200 lbs.
----------	---------	----------	---------	----------	----------	---------	----------

FOR 150-POUND PIGS

4-5-----	15 lbs.	75 lbs.	0 lbs.	90 lbs.	180 lbs.	45 lbs.	195 lbs.
----------	---------	---------	--------	---------	----------	---------	----------

BALANCING THE RATION

To obtain the above results, feeds must be balanced to meet the requirements of the animal *according to its age and weight as shown on the opposite side of this circular*. This is done by mixing the feeds specified in the first three columns and feeding an amount of corn equal to their combined dry weight.

TO SELL WHEN PRICES ARE BEST—Sows should be bred during the last 15 days of April and October.

WHEN TO SELL—Sell hogs about April 1st and September 1st.

Never mix all feeds in a self-feeder. Keep corn and supplements in separate compartments. Keep pure water and minerals before them.

(Balanced Ration on Opposite Side)

North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service of the State College and U. S. Department of Agriculture co-operating. I. O. Schaub, Director, Raleigh. Distributed in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 20, 1914.

BALANCED RATIONS FOR SWINE

FOR WEANLING PIGS

Compounded to carry ten 25-pound 8-weeks old pigs 5 weeks

SLOP MIXTURE NUMBER 1

Mix Thoroughly—Dry

	Parts	Pounds	Price	Cost
Fish meal or tankage.....	1	100	\$0.03	\$ 3.00
Corn meal	1	100	.02	2.00
Red dog or wheat shorts.....	2	200	.02	4.00
Total, slop mixture No. 1....	4	400		\$ 9.00
Shelled Corn (fed separately)....	4	400	(7.2 bu. @ \$1.00)	7.20
Total fed for five weeks.....	8	800		\$16.20

FEEDING SCHEDULE

	1st Week	2d Week	3d Week	4th Week	5th Week	Total Estimated Gain and Weight
Weight.....	350 lbs.	387 lbs.	430 lbs.	479 lbs.	535 lbs.	600 lbs.
Estimated gain.....	37 lbs.	43 lbs.	49 lbs.	56 lbs.	65 lbs.	250 lbs.
Slop mixture.....	4.5 lbs. (Morning)	5.0 lbs.	5.5 lbs.	6.0 lbs.	6.5 lbs.	
(Night).....	4.5 lbs.	5.0 lbs.	5.5 lbs.	6.0 lbs.	6.5 lbs.	
Corn, shelled.....	4.5 lbs. (Morning)	5.0 lbs.	5.5 lbs.	6.0 lbs.	6.5 lbs.	
(Night).....	4.5 lbs.	5.0 lbs.	5.5 lbs.	6.0 lbs.	6.5 lbs.	
Feed for week.....	133 lbs.	147 lbs.	161 lbs.	175 lbs.	184 lbs.	800 lbs.

Explanation—Find the column in which the average weight of hogs is nearest the same as yours. Multiply the amount of feed shown below by the number of hogs you are going to feed, point off two places, and feed accordingly.

Feed consumed per 100 pounds gain, 320 pounds.

Cost of feed per 100 pounds gain, \$6.48.

Average daily gain per pig, 0.71 pounds.

Slop—Mix as thick as convenient to stir.

Water—Pure and supply constant.

Sleeping Quarters—Dry, but free from dust.

Minerals—Hardwood ashes, salt, and flowers of sulphur constantly accessible, in a dry place—not necessarily mixed.

Castrate and vaccinate before weaning, a week apart.

FOR 60-POUND SHOATS

Compounded to carry ten 60-pound shoats 5 weeks

SLOP MIXTURE NUMBER 2

Mix Thoroughly—Dry

	Parts	Pounds	Price	Cost
Fish meal or tankage.....	1	130	\$0.03	\$ 3.90
Corn meal	3	390	.02	7.80
Red dog or wheat shorts.....	1	130	.02	2.60
Total, slop mixture No. 2....	5	650		\$14.30
Shelled corn (fed separately)....	5	650	(11.6 bu. @ \$1.00)	11.60
Total feed for five weeks.....	10	1300		\$25.90

FEEDING SCHEDULE

	6th Week	7th Week	8th Week	9th Week	10th Week	Total Estimated Gain and Weight
Weight.....	600 lbs.	670 lbs.	745 lbs.	825 lbs.	910 lbs.	1000 lbs.
Estimated gain.....	70 lbs.	75 lbs.	80 lbs.	85 lbs.	90 lbs.	400 lbs.
Slop mixture.....	7.5 lbs. (Morning)	8.5 lbs.	9.0 lbs.	9.5 lbs.	10.0 lbs.	
(Night).....	7.5 lbs.	8.5 lbs.	9.0 lbs.	9.5 lbs.	10.0 lbs.	
Corn, shelled.....	7.5 lbs. (Morning)	8.5 lbs.	9.0 lbs.	9.5 lbs.	10.0 lbs.	
(Night).....	7.5 lbs.	8.5 lbs.	9.0 lbs.	9.5 lbs.	10.0 lbs.	
If ear corn.....	9.5 lbs.	11.0 lbs.	11.5 lbs.	12.0 lbs.	12.5 lbs.	
Feed for week.....	224 lbs.	245 lbs.	259 lbs.	273 lbs.	287 lbs.	1288 lbs.

Feed consumed per 100 pounds gain, 322 pounds.

Cost of feed per 100 pounds gain, \$6.43.

Average daily gain per pig, 1.14 pounds.

Lice—Eradicate through the use of crude oil.

Worms—Withhold all feed for 18 hours; dissolve nantonin in warm water and stir thoroughly in a thin slop only enough to treat 5 to 8 pigs at a time, to make certain that each pig gets its share. 25-lb. pig, 2 grains; 50-lb. pig, 3 grains; 75-lb. pig, 4 grains; 100-lb. pig, 5 grains.

FOR 100-POUND SHOATS

Compounded to carry ten 100-pound hogs 5 weeks

SLOP MIXTURE NUMBER 3

Mix Thoroughly—Dry

	Parts	Pounds	Price	Cost
Fish meal or tankage.....	1	144	\$0.03	\$ 4.32
Corn meal	4	576	.02	11.52
Red dog or wheat shorts.....	1	144	.02	2.88
Total, slop mixture No. 3....	6	864		\$18.72
Corn (fed separately).....	6	864	(15.35 bu. @ \$1.00)	15.35
Total feed for five weeks.....	12	1730		\$34.07

FEEDING SCHEDULE

	11th Week	12th Week	13th Week	14th Week	15th Week	Total Estimated Gain and Weight
Weight.....	1000 lbs.	1095 lbs.	1192 lbs.	1292 lbs.	1395 lbs.	1500 lbs.
Estimated gain.....	95 lbs.	97 lbs.	100 lbs.	103 lbs.	105 lbs.	500 lbs.
Slop mixture—morning.....	21 lbs.	22 lbs.	24 lbs.	26 lbs.	27 lbs.	
Shelled corn—night.....	21 lbs.	22 lbs.	24 lbs.	26 lbs.	27 lbs.	
If ear corn.....	26 lbs.	28 lbs.	30 lbs.	33 lbs.	34 lbs.	
Feed for week.....	201 lbs.	222 lbs.	250 lbs.	271 lbs.	286 lbs.	1370 lbs.

Feed consumed per 100 pounds gain, 346 pounds.

Cost of feed per 100 pounds gain, \$6.80.

Average daily gain per pig, 1.43 pounds.

Pasture—Good pasture will materially cheapen gains, and among the best are alfalfa, medium red, alsike and white Dutch clovers. The last of these should be included in all pasture mixtures intended for permanent pastures for hogs.

Winter Pasture—Rye, preferably Abuzzi, early sown crimson clover, or any of the small grains do nicely.

Dwarf Essex rape is satisfactory on rich land during the cool months.

FOR 150-POUND HOGS

Compounded to carry ten 150-pound hogs 4 weeks

SLOP MIXTURE NUMBER 4

Mix Thoroughly—Dry

	Parts	Pounds	Price	Cost
Fish meal or tankage.....	1	130	\$0.03	\$ 3.90
Corn meal	6	783	.02	15.66
Total, slop mixture No. 4....	7	913		\$19.56
Corn (fed separately).....	7	914	(16.3 bu. @ \$1.00)	16.30
Total feed for four weeks.....	14	1827		\$35.86

FEEDING SCHEDULE

	16th Week	17th Week	18th Week	19th Week	Total Estimated Gain and Weight
Weight.....	1500 lbs.	1608 lbs.	1719 lbs.	1833 lbs.	1950 lbs.
Estimated gain.....	108 lbs.	111 lbs.	114 lbs.	117 lbs.	450 lbs.
Slop mixture—morning.....	28 lbs.	30 lbs.	33 lbs.	35 lbs.	
Shelled corn—night.....	28 lbs.	30 lbs.	33 lbs.	35 lbs.	
If ear corn.....	35 lbs.	38 lbs.	41 lbs.	44 lbs.	
Feed for week.....	406 lbs.	441 lbs.	476 lbs.	504 lbs.	1827 lbs.

Feed consumed per 100 pounds gain, 406 pounds.

Cost of feed per 100 pounds, \$7.87.

Average daily gain per pig, 1.61 pounds.

Peanut and Soybean Fields—Should be gleaned by shoats which should then be carried on full feed to March or April before marketing.

THERE IS NO MONEY TO BE MADE BY SELLING OILY HOGS

Co-operative Car Lot Shipments Are Easy. Ask About Them

VI Calendar of Work

Activity	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
<u>Thrifty Pig Schools</u>	✓	✓	✓	✓								
<u>Thrifty Pig Demonstrations</u>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
<u>Self Feeding Demonstrations</u>						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<u>Building Demonstrations</u>		✓	✓	✓	✓							
<u>Hogging Corn Demonstrations</u>									✓	✓	✓	
<u>Purebred Placement</u>												
<u>Killing and Curing</u>	✓	✓	✓									
<u>Marketing</u>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<u>Circular Letters</u>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<u>News Articles</u>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<u>Meetings at Demonstrations</u>						✓	✓	✓	✓			
<u>Securing Records</u>						✓						✓
<u>Writing A-H Club Manual</u>						✓	✓	✓				

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. Taylor

H. W. Taylor,
Extension Swine Specialist

APPROVED:

Date

State Director of Extension

Date

Regional Agent in Charge of Southern Section

Date

Chief, Division of Cooperative Extension,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.