

May, 1939

(Reprint) Club Series No. 4

SWINE PRODUCTION MANUAL
and RECORD BOOK
FOR
4-H Club Members



NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING
AND

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATING
N. C. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

I. O. SCHAUB, *Director*
STATE COLLEGE STATION
RALEIGH

Distributed in Furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

PREFACE

When you joined the 4-H Club, you became a member of one of the largest organizations of young people in the world which has taken as its goal to make the best better in all phases of farm and home life. You, as an individual member, are helping to determine what the future of the 4-H Club will be. Your club projects and your activities as a club member are a part of that organization. Your efforts are helping to determine what the local club will be, what your county organization will be, what your state organization will be, and what your national organization will be. Therefore, upon you rests a great responsibility, and you, as a club member, should do everything in your power to make club work bigger and better.

In the beginning, club work was established on the basis of project activity. It is still the basis of any worthwhile program of club work. Through your project you should learn the better methods and approved practices; in it you will find the pride of ownership and if properly conducted a reasonable profit. Pig club work is conducted for the purpose of giving farm boys and girls an opportunity to learn how to feed and manage hogs for a profit. Your success in this respect will be largely determined by your interest, your attention to details, and your willingness to follow the suggestions of your County Agent in conducting and completing the project.

This publication has been prepared in order to give you the necessary information in successfully completing this project. It represents the best thought and the latest information available on the subject of pork production. It is our hope that you will use this information to the best advantage possible. If there is other information which you desire or questions regarding this project, your County Agent will be glad to furnish you with whatever information is available.

L. R. HARRILL,
State 4-H Club Leader.

SWINE PRODUCTION MANUAL AND RECORD BOOK FOR 4-H CLUB MEMBERS

By

H. W. TAYLOR, *Extension Swine Specialist**

The swine project, as outlined herein, is planned for the 4-H Club Boy or Girl who would like to take a gilt at any time from weaning to eight months of age, or a mature sow, and produce a litter of thrifty pigs, by adopting methods used by successful swine growers. This manual also provides for club members who are not in a position to care for a brood sow but who can secure and feed properly one or more pigs from weaning age to market size. This plan does not require that the animals selected be registered. We believe it is advisable to select purebreds. However, if the club member cannot secure purebreds he may use the best hogs available.

It is suggested that this project be selected only by those club members who can secure a good type gilt, sow, or at least one thrifty weaning pig, the necessary pasture, feed and equipment. The club member who selects this project and follows the instructions through to completion, using only thrifty animals, and practices the proper methods of sanitation, feeding, breeding, housing and management should receive a fair return for his labor and develop his knowledge of practical swine production. However, the profits made on this project will depend to a large extent on the following factors:

1. The distance to a reliable market.
2. The type and quality of animals selected and produced.
3. The cost of producing home grown feed.
4. Proper methods of sanitation, feeding, housing and management.
5. The number of pigs farrowed and raised.
6. The thoroughness of the work done by the club member.

OBJECTIVES

1. To teach club members through practical experience the methods used by successful swine growers.
2. To produce a 200 pound hog at six months of age or earlier.
3. To illustrate the value of sanitation in controlling internal parasites.
4. To interest more club members in the production of thrifty pigs of the desired type and quality.

REQUIREMENTS

1. Secure suitable equipment such as portable farrowing houses, self feeders, troughs, etc.
2. Arrange to have an ample supply of feed, water, clean pasture and shelter.
3. Secure a thrifty sow, gilt or sow pig for the brood sow project. Brood sow project to be completed when the litter of pigs is weaned.
4. Secure one or more thrifty pigs of weaning age for the feeder pro-

*The author wishes to acknowledge the valued assistance rendered by J. F. Criswell and John E. Foster in the preparation of this manuscript.

- ject. Those club members who conduct a brood sow project should conduct a feeder project with the pigs after they are weaned. It is recommended, whenever possible, that at least three, or as many as five pigs, be included in this project. Feeder project to be completed when the hogs are butchered or sold.
5. Follow the instructions in this manual.
 6. Project to be started when animals are secured. This to be determined by the club member, county agent and local leader.
 7. Keep an accurate record, and make a report to your county agent on the forms provided in the back of this manual.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED

1. One portable farrowing house, for each sow, at least 6 x 8 feet with a board floor and guard rails. A house like the one shown on N. C. Extension Service blue print No. 160 is recommended.
2. One trough for drinking water and one for feed.
3. One self feeder. N. C. Extension Service Plan No. 217 or 61 is recommended. Copies may be secured from your county agent.
4. One-half acre of pasture on land where hogs have not ranged since a crop was grown.
5. One hoe, one water bucket, one broom and one shovel for cleaning house.
6. One lantern or flash light to be used in the farrowing house at night.
7. One two-gallon stone jug, one box or basket, and one old quilt to keep the new born pigs warm in cold weather.
8. One pair small side cutting pliers.

Selecting The Sow. A purebred animal is recommended but it is not necessary for her to be registered. Any one of the following breeds may be used: Duroc-Jersey, Poland China, Spotted Poland China, Chester White, Hampshire, Berkshire, Tamworth or Yorkshire. It is suggested that the club member secure a good individual of the breed that he likes best. The purchase of fancy breeding stock is not recommended because beginners should confine their efforts to production for home use or market until they have learned the things that it is necessary to know in order to produce hogs successfully. Select an animal that is anywhere from weaning to eight months of age, or a mature sow. In buying a pig select one from a large litter, farrowed by a good sow and sired by a good boar. The sow that you are going to use should have good length and depth, with a well arched back. Her legs should be strong with good feet and short, strong pasterns. She should have at least 12 teats. The heartgirth should be full and smooth, with no depression showing behind the shoulders.

Pasture. Hogs of all kinds, including the boar, should have access to good pasture, every day in the year, if possible. During the winter in those sections where grazing is not accessible a green leafy legume hay should be put in a rack where the hogs can help themselves. This is especially necessary for pregnant brood sows. Alfalfa, soybean, clover, or lespedeza hays are suitable for this purpose.

Good pasture and the leaves of green colored legume hays contain Vitamin A, which is necessary to keep the hogs in a healthy condition.

Brief mention is made here of pastures in order to avoid repetition. All the rations suggested in this manual are intended for use with green feed. Under sanitation different kinds of pasture will be suggested.

Minerals. These are very important and a supply should be kept in a dry place where every hog in the herd can get to it at any time. Growing pigs need minerals to build bones, pregnant sows need it to build bones for the unborn pigs, and the boar needs it to maintain the bones in his body. The club member should keep a constant supply of minerals available in a separate compartment of the feeder. Do not mix minerals with the feed. The following mineral mixture is suggested: Ground Limestone 10 pounds, Steamed Bone Meal 5 pounds, Common Salt 2 pounds.

Water. A constant supply of pure, fresh water should be furnished. An automatic waterer, and a trough, can be made with a small outlay of money and time. Automatic waterers, similar to those used in dairy



Select a good sow pig. Your final results will be influenced by the kind of pig you select.

barns, can be purchased from a hardware store and attached to the side of a barrel. One end of a flat bottom trough can be pushed through the fence and the entire top of this trough can be covered with a board, except for a 6 inch space at the end for the hogs to drink from. The hogs cannot turn either one of these waterers over and they cannot lie down in the drinking water. Thus it will not be necessary to furnish an extra supply of water to be wasted or contaminated.

Kinds of Feed Required. Corn is the main item of feed required. Other necessary feeds are tankage or fish meal, soybean oil meal, and cottonseed meal.

Feeding The Gilt From Weaning To 100 Pounds. The easiest and most effective way to feed the gilt during this period is by the self feeder method. Keep shelled corn in one compartment of the feeder, mineral mixture in another compartment, and tankage or fish meal in a separate compartment. High grade digester tankage and fish meal are both very satisfactory protein supplements. The cost per unit of protein should determine which to use. Cottonseed meal, and soybean oil meal are good protein supplements and give excellent results when mixed with fish meal or tankage. The feeding of cottonseed meal or soybean oil meal without some protein from animal sources is not recommended.

Fish meal or tankage may be fed as the only protein supplement to corn with good results, but a mixture of either of these protein feeds with cottonseed meal or soybean oil meal gives superior results. If cottonseed meal is available on the farm we suggest that it be used. If it is necessary to buy the cottonseed meal it will pay to buy it when the cost of a ton of cottonseed meal is less than 60 per cent of the cost of a ton of fish meal or tankage. To illustrate: If tankage or fish meal is worth \$70.00 per ton, the use of cottonseed meal will cheapen the cost of gains if it can be bought for \$42.00, or less, per ton. Multiply the cost of a ton of fish meal or tankage by 60 and the result will be the amount you can afford to pay for a ton of cottonseed meal.

For the information of the club member the following protein supplement mixtures may be used to good advantage, where self-fed with corn:

Number 1		To Make 100 pounds
Fish meal or tankage---	1 part	50 pounds
Cottonseed meal -----	1 part	50 pounds
Number 2		
Fish meal or tankage---	1 part	34 pounds
Cottonseed meal -----	1 part	33 pounds
Soybean oil meal -----	1 part	33 pounds

We do not recommend the grinding of corn for pigs because the cost is usually more than the increase in value from grinding. The increased value from grinding corn is usually not more than 7 per cent and this would equal a toll of about one-fourteenth to one-fifteenth. However, if the club member wishes to feed corn mixed with oats, rye, wheat, or barley it will be almost necessary to grind the corn in order to thoroughly mix it with these grains. According to experiment station records the value of barley is increased about 17 per cent and the value of oats is increased 25 per cent or more by grinding. If the club member wishes to feed a mixture of corn and any of these other grains, through a self feeder, the following mixtures are suggested. (These grain mixtures should be fed with a protein supplement and a mineral mixture):

Number 1		To Make 100 pounds
Ground corn -----	3 parts	75 pounds
Ground oats or rye ----	1 part	25 pounds

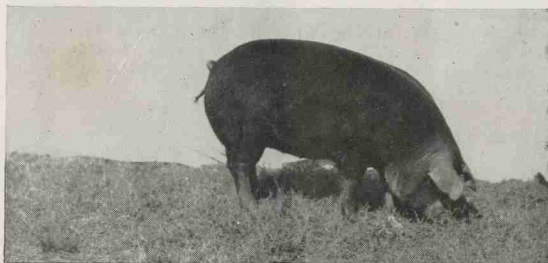
Number 2

Ground corn -----	2 parts	67 pounds
Ground wheat -----	1 part	33 pounds

Number 3

Ground corn -----	1 part	50 pounds
Ground barley -----	1 part	50 pounds

Where skimmilk, or good buttermilk, is available either may be used to replace part or all of the cottonseed meal, tankage or fish meal mixture. With corn, wheat, barley, rye, or either one of the above mixtures, self fed on good pasture a ration of three pounds of milk per head per day will furnish sufficient protein.



The Gilt should be well-grown and developed before she is bred

Feeding The Gilt From 100 Pounds To The Age of 8 or 9 Months. Gilts should not be bred until they are at least 8 months old. Those that develop slowly should not be bred until they are about 9 months old.

When gilts reach a weight of about 100 pounds self-feeding should be discontinued and hand feeding should begin. During this period of growth the gilt should be fed enough to keep her developing in a normal manner. She should not be kept too fat, but she should carry enough flesh to keep her in a normal, thrifty growing condition. Good pasture and minerals should be furnished.

Feed each gilt one-half pound of fish meal or tankage or protein mixture Number 1 or Number 2 daily. Feed this dry, preferably in the morning. Four to six pounds of skimmilk per head daily may be used to replace the protein mixture. In addition feed enough corn, wheat, or barley to keep her in good flesh. Some individuals will require more than others, and this will have to be determined by the club member.

If you wish to feed wheat, oats, rye, or barley we suggest that they be ground and fed according to the schedule shown in the table below. The corn should not be ground and may be fed on the cob or shelled. Oats or rye should not constitute more than one-fourth of the grain ration.

SCHEDULE FOR HAND FEEDING GRAIN

Time of Feeding	Kind of Feed	Amount to Feed
Morning	Ground Oats or Rye	One Part
Night	Corn	Three Parts
Morning	Ground Wheat	One Part
Night	Corn	Two Parts
Morning	Ground Barley	One Part
Night	Corn	One Part

The above schedule is explained as follows. For example: If you are feeding ground oats or rye and corn, feed three pounds of corn at night for each pound of ground oats, or rye, fed in the morning. If you are feeding ground wheat and corn, feed two pounds of corn at night for each pound of ground wheat fed in the morning. If you are feeding barley and corn, for each pound of barley fed in the morning, feed an equal quantity of corn at night. The entire grain ration may consist of ground wheat or ground barley, if corn is not available.

Feeding Bred Sows and Gilts. It is suggested that the bred sow or gilt be fed in the same way as outlined for the gilt from 100 pounds to eight or nine months of age. Feed enough grain to keep her gaining gradually in weight. Pasture is especially important at this time and in the winter Vitamin A should be supplied in the form of good quality, leafy legume hay, if pasture is not available.

Shelter. In cold weather a warm, well ventilated shelter should be provided for the gilt. The bedding should be kept dry and changed frequently.

DO THESE THINGS BEFORE THE BABY PIGS ARRIVE

It is important that the club member realize that there are certain things to do before the baby pigs arrive and those who make these preparations before the arrival of the pigs are usually rewarded with increased returns.

Establish a Supply of Green Feed On a Clean Field. Green feed is essential for the sow, to enable her to properly nourish the new pigs. In the early spring we suggest rye, oats, wheat, barley or crimson clover. Crimson clover can be grown alone or in combination with rye, etc. The clover is very good and will furnish grazing until sometime in May. Soybeans, of the Tokyo or Biloxi varieties, planted in rows and cultivated twice will furnish excellent grazing during the summer. Plant the beans as soon as danger of frost is over. When they are 12 to 15 inches high they are ready to be grazed. The pigs will eat the leaves off and new ones will grow.

Prepare a Good Farrowing House. A good farrowing house will pay for itself in number of pigs saved. Ask your county agent for a copy of blue print No. 160. If the house has been used before, give it a thorough

cleaning with scalding water and lye, and vigorous use of shovel, hoe and broom. Use 1 pound of lye to 30 gallons of water. When the house is dry, bed it with clean, dry bedding. Use short bedding, even if it has to be cut or chopped. Little pigs will get tangled up in long straw. Wheat or rye straw make good bedding. Short stemmed hay and shredded corn stover are good. Oat hay is objectionable as it retains moisture and becomes foul very easily. Use enough bedding to make the sow comfortable. A few days before farrowing time put the clean sow in the clean field where the green feed is growing, and give her a chance to get accustomed to the house and new surroundings.

Give the Sow or Gilt a Bath. A few days before farrowing scrub the sow thoroughly with a brush or rough cloth, using soap and warm water to remove dirt and worm eggs, paying special attention to the udder. Do not neglect her feet. Then put the clean sow into the clean pasture. After the sow has dried off give her a thorough application of old cylinder oil in order to control lice and mange.

How to Feed the Sow Before Farrowing. Continue the usual ration until about 24 hours before farrowing time, when the feed of the sow should be reduced at least one-half. At this time give the sow a thin slop made of shorts or middlings.

Do These Things at Farrowing Time. This is a critical time, and if the sow is nervous or excitable, it is much better to leave her strictly alone. If she is quiet and gentle, and does not resent your presence, it is possible to save some pigs which otherwise might be lost. In cold weather, the pigs should be kept from freezing until they are dry and warm. Line a box or basket with an old quilt or other cloth material, and place in the center a jug of hot water wrapped in cloth to protect the young pigs. The box or basket should be covered lightly to hold the heat. As the pigs arrive, dry them thoroughly and place them around the jug of hot water. If the farrowing period lasts more than two or three hours, the first pigs farrowed should be allowed to nurse the sow, after which they should be returned to the receptacle containing the jug of water. When all are farrowed, place the pigs to the sow and let them nurse, then put them back in the box or basket. In about an hour put the pigs with the sow again and if she accepts them, they will probably need no further attention. Do not leave the pigs with the sow until farrowing is complete and she indicates she is ready to accept them.

The farrowing house should have a feeding pen in front as wide as the building and extending in front for six or eight feet. The sow should be fed and watered outside, and she will go out to deposit her droppings. This will help to keep the bedding from becoming foul and there will be less danger of mashing the pigs.

A pig is born with four sharp teeth in each jaw. Sometimes the pigs puncture the udders of the sow when nursing, causing her to jump and probably injure the pigs. In some cases a sow will even refuse to let the pigs nurse after the udders have been punctured. The pigs may cut each other around the face, making an opening for infection.

Some people make a practice of cutting these teeth at farrowing time. If you wish to cut these tusklike teeth do it right, or else leave them alone. The correct method is to cut them smooth with a pair of small, sharp side cutting pliers. Make a smooth cut about half way between the point of the tooth and the gum, being careful not to injure the gum. Do not attempt to pull or break the teeth as this will cause injury to the gum. If you decide to cut these teeth do it before the pigs are put with the sow to nurse.

How To Care For The Sow and Pigs For The First Two Weeks. During the first twenty-four hours after farrowing give the sow plenty of luke-warm water, but no feed. After twenty-four hours feed a small amount of slop made from middlings. Increase the feed gradually by mixing the slop thicker, and about the third or fourth day she may have some corn. Then it is possible to start feeding the sow the same feed she had during the gestation period, increasing the amount gradually. When the pigs are about ten days to two weeks old the sow should be on full feed.

During the first ten days examine the pigs closely before each feeding for the appearance of white scours or diarrhea. If this trouble appears, reduce the feed of the sow, and if whole oats are available feed her some of them. Prepare some lime water, by adding a large handful of hydrated lime to one gallon of water. Stir this lime water thoroughly. When the lime settles to the bottom drain off the water and give it to the sow to drink. Also bathe the sow's udder and teats with some of the lime water.

Do These Things After The Sow Is On Full Feed. When the sow is on full feed put corn and the protein supplement in a self-feeder and allow her to eat all she wants. Keep the bedding changed and give her access to the mineral mixture and plenty of clean water.

When The Pigs Are Between Four and Five Weeks Old Castrate The Boars.

Wean The Pigs When They Are Between Eight and Nine Weeks Old. Do this by building a fence around the self-feeder, leaving an opening large enough for the pigs but too small for the sow. In a few days the milk flow will cease, when the sow may be put in another pasture. If the sow's udders fill up after she has been taken away return her to the pigs and allow them to nurse. When the pigs have finished nursing take the sow away again.

How To Handle The Pigs After Weaning. After the pigs are weaned, continue them on the self-feeder. If you wish to save any gilts for brood sows take them off the feeder when they weigh 100 pounds and handle them as suggested in the first part of this manual. Those that are to be marketed, or kept for home use, should be continued on the self-feeder until disposed of.

How To Handle The Sow After The Pigs Are Weaned. When the milk flow has completely stopped put the sow on full feed. When she comes in heat, breed her for the next litter, and handle her as suggested in the first part of this manual.

Management Of The Boar. It is assumed that very few 4-H Club members will keep a boar in connection with a project, however, the following suggestions regarding the care of the boar are offered.

The boar should not be confined in a small pen. Give him the run of a good-sized pasture or lot. Put his house at one end of the lot and feed him in the opposite end, in order to make him take exercises. Feed him corn and a small quantity of tankage or fish meal daily, enough to keep him in a thrifty condition. A small quantity of oats is good for the boar. Keep a mineral mixture before him at all times. Keep his bed dry and clean and provide a comfortable, well ventilated house for him.

Never allow him to run with the sows during the breeding season. His pasture or lot should not adjoin the lots where the breeding sows or other hogs are kept. One service to a sow is sufficient. A young boar should not be allowed to serve more than one sow a day, but a vigorous aged boar may be permitted to serve two sows a day, one in the morning and one in the evening.

If possible, it is a good idea to feed the boar a liberal amount of a thick slop of middlings, all he will clean up night and morning, during the breeding season. In addition feed some corn, or oats, and a small quantity of tankage or fish meal. Cottonseed meal may be mixed with the tankage or fish meal, in equal parts.

If the boar is too heavy for the sows, a breeding crate should be used. Ask your county agent to show you how to build a breeding crate, if one is needed.

Sanitation. The pig enjoys clean surroundings. He lives in filthy places because we force him to do so. Pigs should never be farrowed in an old hog lot. Provide a clean field, on which no hogs have ranged since it was cultivated, and have the pigs farrowed there. Never allow them to go to an old hog lot. Keep them on clean land until they weigh 100 pounds, or until they are at least four months old. Round worms and other internal parasites will do less damage where sanitation is practiced.

Make your plans ahead of time and have a green crop growing on the clean lot, for the sows and pigs to graze. Arrange for the pigs to have a supply of grazing until they are finished and ready for the market.

Reference Material. We suggest that you ask your County Agent for one copy of each of the following bulletins and leaflets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. If the supply in the County Agent's Office is not large enough for each club member to have a copy, we suggest that you write your Congressman or Senator and ask him to send you copies of these bulletins and leaflets. Ask your County Agent and the Principal of your school to keep several copies of these bulletins in your school library, where they can be studied by all the club members. The bulletins are:

- Farmers' Bulletin No. 1186—Pork on the Farm, Killing, Curing and Canning.
- Farmers' Bulletin No. 1357—Castration of Hogs.
- Farmers' Bulletin No. 1263—Breeds of Hogs.
- Farmers' Bulletin No. 1437—Swine Production.
- Farmers' Bulletin No. 1455—Fitting, Showing, and Judging Hogs.
- Farmers' Bulletin No. 1490—Hog-Lot Equipment.
- Farmers' Bulletin No. 1504—Self-feeding Versus Hand-feeding Sows and Litters.

The Leaflets are:

Leaflet No. 5—Prevention of Round Worms in Pigs.

Leaflet No. 108—Controlling Kidney Worms in Swine in the Southern States.

Ask your County Agent for a copy of N. C. Extension Folder No. 34—Killing and Curing Meat on the Farm.

RECORDS

Remember that an accurate record will tell a true story. Do not guess and do not depend on your memory. When you buy feed, equipment, a pig, or when you dispose of any pigs for home use or by sale, make the proper entry while it is fresh in your mind. When your project is complete, deliver this record book to your County Agent. He will mail it to State College, for analysis of your record. The book will be returned to you. Your County Agent will also make suggestions for improving your feeding and management practices. It is our aim to help you adopt methods that will enable you to grow hogs profitably; therefore, we urge you to give us an accurate record. If you will do your part, we believe we can help you.

You will not be asked to keep a record of the time that you work in connection with your project. If you start with a gilt and permit her to eat from a self feeder until she weighs 100 pounds you will not be required to keep a record of the feed she eats, if there are other pigs eating from the same self feeder. If your pig is the only one on the self feeder or, if you are hand feeding, you should keep a record of all feed that she consumes.

When your gilt reaches a weight of 100 pounds and you start hand feeding it is suggested that you provide a pen where she may be fed separate from the other hogs. At feeding time put your pig in this pen and feed her. When she has finished eating you may turn her out with the other hogs. Keep a record of all the feed consumed by the gilt from the time she weighs 100 pounds until she farrows her first litter of pigs. When you buy tankage, or any other feed, record the number of pounds and the cost. When you weigh 50 or more pounds of corn, or any other grain and set it aside, record the weight and the market value. Indicate on the record whether the corn is **shelled, on the ear, or in the shuck**. Do not feed any other hogs from the feed so weighed and recorded. When the quantity so provided has been consumed, weigh another batch and record it in the same way. This will simplify the work of keeping a record and will make it unnecessary for you to weigh the feed each day.

You should keep a record of all feed eaten by the sow and pigs from farrowing to weaning time. When the self feeder is used, record the quantity of each kind of feed when it is put in the feeder. All feed should be charged at actual cost or at local market price.

After the pigs are weaned, and on the self feeder, keep a record of the quantity, and cost or market value, of each kind of feed consumed by the pigs during the fattening period. If the pigs are already on the self feeder at weaning time, close the brood sow record, and start a new one

for the fattening project. In such cases, weigh all feed in the feeder, deduct it from the brood sow record and enter it on the fattening record.

WHEN THE HOGS SHOULD BE WEIGHED

It is not required in this project that the gilt or sow be weighed at any time, because of the danger of injury to the animal, in cases where it would be necessary to catch her during the weighing process.

WHEN TO WEIGH THE PIGS

The Club Member should weigh the entire litter on the day the pigs are weaned. If two or more sows, and litters, are kept in the same pasture,



Weighing the club pig is an easy job, even if you have to use a pole and a fence post as shown in this picture.

the pigs in each litter should be ear marked at farrowing time. This will make it possible to weigh each litter separately at weaning time. The weights, at weaning time, should be entered in RECORD C.

HOW TO RECORD FEED, EQUIPMENT, AND HOGS

Record A

Inventory: When the project begins make a record of all feed, equipment, and hogs on hand. When the project is completed make a record of all feed, equipment, and hogs on hand. This is called an inventory and should be entered in Record A. When project begins, fill in items

1, 2, 3 and 4, in the column designated "Beginning of year". When project is complete, fill in items 1, 2, 3 and 4, in the column designated "End of year".

Record B

Enter in Record B, all feed and equipment purchased after the brood sow project is begun and until the pigs are weaned. Enter in Record B, any hogs bought during this same period. Enter in Record B, all home grown feed weighed and set aside for feeding the gilt or sow. If all, or part, of the pigs are sold at weaning time, and the project is completed at this point, enter equipment, number of hogs, pounds of feed, left on hand, and value of each in Record A. If all, or part of the pigs are to



Get the self-feeder habit. Weigh the pigs at beginning and end of demonstration. Keep record of all feed consumed. Note the wooden platform, on the ground, beside the feeder.

be included in a self-feeder demonstration project, see instructions for Records D and E. In any case be sure to read instructions for Record C.

Record C

Enter the breeding and farrowing dates for each sow. At farrowing time enter the total number of pigs farrowed by each sow, and the ear-mark given to the pigs of each litter. At weaning time enter, for each litter, the number of pigs weaned, the total weight of the litter, together with the date. Please answer questions 1 and 2 at bottom of the page.

Record D

How to proceed in cases where all, or part of the pigs raised in the brood sow project are to be fattened by the self-feeder method. The initial

inventory has already been made in Record A. If the sow and pigs are selecting their ration from a self-feeder weigh the amount of each kind of feed left in the feeder on the same day the pigs are weaned and weighed. When the feed left from the brood sow project has been weighed, make a note in Record B, showing the number of pounds of each kind of feed left over. Enter in Record D the number of pounds, and cost, of each kind of feed put in the feeder from the time the fattening project starts, until the last pig is butchered, sold, or otherwise disposed of. When the fattening period is completed, weigh the feed that is left and show the amount of each kind in Record D.

Record E

On the day the fattening demonstration begins, enter the total number of pigs, total weight, and the date, in item 1, Record E.

You may add as many pigs as you like. Be sure to make an accurate record, in item 2, of all pigs added after the starting date.

If you lose a pig, a record is necessary. Any pigs that die should be weighed and proper record should be made in item 3.

All records called for in this paragraph should be entered in item 4.

When a pig is taken out of the feeding demonstration to be sold to others as breeding stock, make the proper entries in columns 1, 2, 4, and 7. If you take out a pig for your own use as breeding stock, make the proper entries in columns 1, 2, 6, and 7. When any live hogs are sold for market, make the proper entries in columns 1, 2, 3, and 7. When any are butchered at home, and sold as dressed hogs, make the proper entries in columns 1, 2, 3, and 7. When any of the hogs are butchered for home use, make the proper entries in columns, 1, 2, 5, and 7. In both cases, when hogs are butchered for sale or home use, either weigh the hog alive or immediately after sticking.

Record F

Please answer all of the questions that apply to your project. This sheet will be torn out in the State Office, to be used in analyzing your record.

Record G

Please write a complete story of your project, telling the things that you did. Use an extra sheet of paper if you need more space. This sheet will also be kept in the State Office.

RECORD A

Swine Project Inventory

ITEM 1

BEGINNING OF YEAR		END OF YEAR	
No. Sows -----	Value \$ -----	No. Sows -----	Value \$ -----
No. Gilts -----	Value \$ -----	No. Gilts -----	Value \$ -----
No. Feeder Pigs ---	Value \$ -----	No. Feeder Pigs ---	Value \$ -----

Equipment Inventory

ITEM 2

No. Farrowing		No. Farrowing	
Houses -----	Value \$ -----	Houses -----	Value \$ -----
No. Self-Feeders -----	Value \$ -----	No. Self-Feeders -----	Value \$ -----
No. Troughs -----	Value \$ -----	No. Troughs -----	Value \$ -----
Misc. Equipment -----	Value \$ -----	Misc. Equipment -----	Value \$ -----

Purchased Feed Inventory

ITEM 3

Lbs. Tankage -----	Value \$ -----	Lbs. Tankage -----	Value \$ -----
Lbs. Fish Meal -----	Value \$ -----	Lbs. Fish Meal -----	Value \$ -----
Lbs. Cotton Seed		Lbs. Cotton Seed	
Meal -----	Value \$ -----	Meal -----	Value \$ -----
Soybean Oil Meal -----	Value \$ -----	Soybean Oil Meal -----	Value \$ -----
Peanut Oil Meal -----	Value \$ -----	Peanut Oil Meal -----	Value \$ -----
Wheat Middlings -----	Value \$ -----	Wheat Middlings -----	Value \$ -----
Minerals (lbs.) -----	Value \$ -----	Minerals (lbs.) -----	Value \$ -----
Other Feeds -----	Value \$ -----	Other Feeds -----	Value \$ -----
-----	Value \$ -----	-----	Value \$ -----
-----	Value \$ -----	-----	Value \$ -----
-----	Value \$ -----	-----	Value \$ -----
-----	Value \$ -----	-----	Value \$ -----
-----	Value \$ -----	-----	Value \$ -----
-----	Value \$ -----	-----	Value \$ -----
-----	Value \$ -----	-----	Value \$ -----

Total Value

ITEM 4

Equipment -----	Value \$ -----	Equipment -----	Value \$ -----
Hogs -----	Value \$ -----	Hogs -----	Value \$ -----
Purchased Feed -----	Value \$ -----	Purchased Feed -----	Value \$ -----
Total -----	Total \$ -----	Total -----	Total \$ -----

RECORD C

BREEDING, FARROWING, AND WEANING RECORD

Sow No.	Date Bred	Date Farrowed	No. Pigs Farrowed	Pigs Weaned		
				Number	Total Weight	Date
1						
2						
3						
4						

EARMARK RECORD

Sow No.	Description of Earmark Given All Pigs in This Litter
1	
2	
3	
4	

Please answer the following questions:

1. When did you start your brood sow project?

.....

2. If any pigs were lost between farrowing and weaning time, what caused the losses? (Please explain fully).....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

RECORD E

RECORD OF NUMBER, WEIGHT, AND DISPOSITION OF PIGS, AT BEGINNING, DURING, AND AT END OF FATTENING PERIOD.

1. Beginning of Fattening Period

Number of Pigs	Weight (Pounds)	Date

2. Pigs Added After Feeding Period Started

Number of Pigs	Weight (Pounds)	Date

3. Pigs That Died During Fattening Period

Number of Pigs	Weight (Pounds)	Date

4. Pigs Sold as Breeding Stock or Fat Hogs, Butchered at Home or Taken Out For Your Own Use as Breeders, Should be Recorded Here.

No. Head	Live Weight Lbs.	Total Money Value if Sold or Used at Home				Date
		Sold as Fat Hogs	Sold as Breeding Stock	Butchered for Home Use	Kept for Breeders	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	

RECORD F

PLEASE ANSWER ALL OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS THAT
APPLY TO YOUR PROJECT

1. a. Is your gilt registered?-----
b. If so give her name and registration number-----

c. Did you breed her to a registered boar?-----
d. If so give his breed, name and registration number-----

2. Of what breed is your gilt or sow?-----
3. If of mixed breeding, what breeds made up the mixture?-----

4. If you conducted a brood sow project, were your pigs farrowed on a field that had been in cultivation since hogs ranged on it?-----
5. How many months since hogs ranged on the field?-----
6. How many weeks did you keep the pigs on the clean field?-----
7. Did you keep the pigs away from old hog lots?-----
8. If you moved them from the clean field, where did you put them?-----

9. What grazing crops did you plant on this field?-----
10. How old were the pigs when you weaned them?-----
11. What method did you use in weaning your pigs?-----
12. What did you do with the sow after pigs were weaned?-----

13. If your pigs were farrowed on clean land and kept there until they weighed 100 pounds or until they were four months old did you notice any difference in the thriftiness of yours and any other pigs that were farrowed in an old hog lot and fed there?-----

14. If you did not keep a brood sow, but conducted a feeding demonstration, what breed of pigs did you use?-----
15. Did they come from a registered sow and boar?-----
16. If of mixed breeding, what breeds made up the mixture?-----

17. Were they farrowed in an old hog lot or in a clean field?-----

18. Did they show any signs of worms?-----

RECORD G

Write complete story of project here.

THE CLUB PLEDGE

I PLEDGE:

*My Head to clearer thinking;
My Heart to greater loyalty;
My Hands to larger service; and
My Health to better living for
My Club, my community, and my Country.*

THE CLUB MOTTO:

"To Make the Best Better."

NAME -----

ADDRESS -----

COUNTY -----

CLUB -----

34
2 1/2

68
17

85
30

55 80