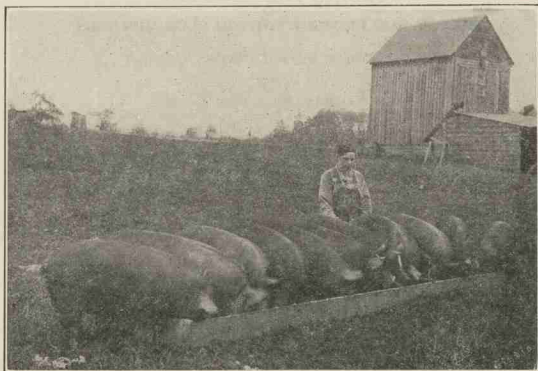


CLUB SERIES No. 4

PIG CLUB MANUAL
and RECORD BOOK
FOR
4-H Club Members



This litter of eleven pigs weighed 2295 pounds at 180 days of age.



NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING
AND U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING
N. C. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
I. O. SCHAUB, *Director*
RALEIGH

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PIG CLUB MANUAL
AND RECORD BOOK

FEEDING THE CLUB PIG

THE FAT HOG PROJECT FOR PIG CLUB MEMBERS

By W. W. SHAY, *Swine Extension Specialist*

AND

L. R. HARRILL, *State Club Leader*

Pig Club Work is conducted for the purpose of giving boys and girls on the farm an opportunity to learn how to feed hogs for a profit. Thousands of young people are making money for themselves by carrying on this work, and you can do it just as well as the best of them. In order to make a profit on your pig, however, you must follow instructions. This booklet gives the information necessary to make a success of the pig club project.

This is your project and your pig, so do the best with it that you can. Your local leader and your County Agent will be glad to assist you in any way that they can. Read all the good literature available on feeding hogs. Visit your "Buddie" and find out how he is getting along with his pig. Don't give up if the other fellow seems to have the best of you because, "It is the boy that sticks who wins."

**"WHATEVER YOU DO, DO WITH YOUR MIGHT;
THINGS DONE BY HALVES ARE NEVER DONE RIGHT."**

PIG CLUB MANUAL AND RECORD BOOK

SELECTING THE PIG

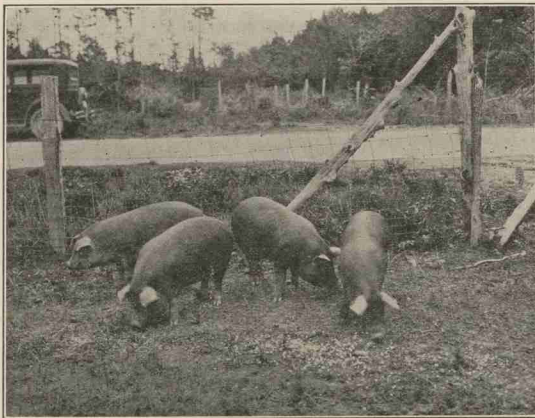
Select a good thrifty pig for your work. He should have a great deal of energy. A poor pig with the best of care will give poor results and a small profit.

A deep, broad chest, a strong, arched back, smooth shoulders, and large bone of good quality, are important factors to consider in selecting the club pig.

Large bone of good quality is an indication of vitality.

Great depth, medium length, and a good width of body are "The Guideposts" to follow in getting a pig which can eat a large amount of feed.

Medium length of body is more desirable than a short or an extremely long body.



Select a good pig. Your final results will be determined to a large extent by the kind of pig you feed.

FEEDING

Let us suppose that it is April 1, and your pig is eight weeks old. Your pig should weigh about 25 pounds at this time. We want to make some money, and in order to be sure that we are making money instead of losing it, we must keep a record of feed cost, and sell the pig when the price is the

highest, which is usually during the last fifteen days of August. At this time the pig should weigh about 200 pounds. For each pig, you will need the following feed:

	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Cost</i>
Fish meal or tankage.....	50	\$3.50	\$1.75
Corn meal (3.7 bu.).....	180	1.00	3.70
Red dog or shorts.....	50	2.00	1.00
Corn (5 bu.)	280	1.00	5.00
Totals.....	560	\$7.50	\$11.45

You should have the above described feeds on hand, and as you need them make up and feed the following four mixtures:

SLOP MIXTURE NUMBER 1

For Weanling Pig Weighing 35 Pounds

	<i>Parts</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Tankage or fish meal.....	1	10
Corn meal.....	1	10
Red Dog or wheat shorts.....	2	20
Slop mixture No. 1.....	4	40
Shelled corn.....	4	40
Total feed for 5 weeks.....	8	80

The above will be eaten by a good pig in five weeks, during which time he will gain 25 pounds, when he will weigh 60 pounds.

On the morning of the first day make a *thick slop*, using a little less than one half ($\frac{1}{2}$) pound dry weight of the slop mixture Number 1. Give him separately and dry an equal amount of shelled corn.

At night feed him exactly the same as in the morning.

The following week, feed a full half pound of the slop mixture and the same of shelled corn both morning and night.

Increase to over one-half pound the third week and still more the fourth week. During the fifth week the pig, if a good one, will eat nearly three-fourths of a pound of the slop mixture and an equal amount of shelled corn twice daily, and at the end of the fifth week he should have eaten all of the 40 pounds of slop mixture and 40 pounds of shelled corn, and weigh 60 pounds.

In this way you do not have to weigh the feed daily, except the first morning, to learn how much feed makes a half pound, as by weighing what remains of the original 80 pounds any time you can easily learn how much has been fed.

When the first 80 pounds is eaten, weigh your pig and make up the next mixture as follows:

SLOP MIXTURE NUMBER 2

For Pig Weighing 60 Pounds

	<i>Parts</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Tankage or fish meal.....	1	13
Corn meal.....	3	39
Red dog or shorts.....	1	13
	—	—
Slop mixture No. 2.....	5	65
Corn (if ear corn 81 pounds).....	5	sh. 65
	—	—
Total feed for 5 weeks.....	10	130



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. When the pig is small it can be weighed in a sack. The important thing is to weigh the pig and put the weight down in your record book.

You should start off just the same as formerly, feeding the slop mixture and corn twice daily, separately.

Your pig should now eat three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) pound of each—the mixture and corn—twice daily. Continue to increase the feed slightly but never allow more than will be cleaned up.

Your success as a feeder will be measured by the amount of properly balanced feed that you can get your pig to eat rather than by how little you can give him to keep him alive.

At the end of another five weeks your pig should have eaten the 65 pounds of slop mixture Number 2 and 65 pounds of shelled corn (if ear corn, 81 pounds), at which time he should weigh 100 pounds.



This 4-H Club boy says that if one club pig will pay a profit two will pay more with about the same amount of work. These pigs show that their keeper knows what to feed and how to feed.

Weigh him and make up the following slop mixture:

SLOP MIXTURE NUMBER 3

For Pig Weighing 100 Pounds

	<i>Parts</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Tankage or fish meal	1	14
Corn meal	4	56
Red dog or wheat shorts.....	1	17
	—	—
Slop mixture No. 3	6	87
Ear corn 106 pounds	6	sh. 87
	—	—
Total feed for 5 weeks	12	174

As your pig is now larger and older, we can save some time and work by feeding his entire slop ration for the day at one time, giving it to him in the morning, and feeding his entire corn ration for the day—same amount by weight at night.

He should have in the morning a little over two (2) pounds dry weight of the slop mixture fed in the form of a rich thick slop.

At night he should have a little over two and one-half (2½) pounds of ear corn. You should continue to increase these amounts slightly, so that at the end of five weeks the entire 174 pounds of feed will be eaten at which time your pig should weigh one hundred and fifty (150) pounds.

Weigh him, and mix the remaining feed as follows:

SLOP MIXTURE NUMBER 4
For Pig Weighing 150 Pounds

	<i>Parts</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Tankage or fish meal.....	1	13
Corn meal	6	75
—		
Slop mixture No. 4.....	7	88
Ear corn 114 lbs. (7 pt. sh.).....	7	88
—		
Feed for 4 weeks	14	176

Feed same as last period, but your pig should now eat about three (3) pounds of the slop mixture in the morning and three and one-half (3½) pounds of ear corn at night. At this rate the last 176 pounds of feed will be eaten in four weeks at which time your pig should weigh between 180 and 200 pounds and be ready to sell. As this is the best time of the year and the best weight at which to sell, see your local butcher and learn the price per pound he will pay you.

If your pig is needed for home use, after learning the butcher's price, sell at that price to your father. If you care to continue feeding, make a bargain with your father that he is to pay you for the number of pounds which your pig then weighs at the butcher's price and for all additional gains at the market price when he takes the pig.

Should you continue feeding, use slop mixture No. 4 with an equal amount of corn, same as last period and continue to increase the amount of feed slightly. Should you turn him in the soy bean field feed three per cent (3%) of his live weight of corn, and one-fourth pound of fish meal or tankage daily and later finish with the No. 4 mixture and corn.

standpoint of both time and money. On some farms it is easier to supply one kind of pasture and on others another.

In many cases he can run with the cattle. A small pen can be easily arranged so that he can go and eat where they can not follow.

The Pigs' Preference

Permanent pasture: Red clover, alfalfa, alsike clover, white Dutch clover, blue grass, orchard grass, lespedeza, Bermuda grass.

Temporary pasture: Dwarf Essex rape, crimson clover, barley, oats, rye, wheat.

House

Your pig should have a house with a tight roof and tight walls on three sides.

Shade

There should be a nice shady place for him to lie during the hottest part of the day.

Water

Keep a constant supply of pure water before him at all times—a pig likes to drink frequently.

For Lice

Grease your pig thoroughly with Ford Cylinder oil, being careful to get it all over him—not simply on his back.

Bedding

Keep his bed fresh, dry and free from dust.

Minerals

Keep before your pig at all times in a dry place the following mineral mixture:

Acid phosphate	10 parts
Hard wood ashes	10 parts
Common salt	1 part
To make	21 parts

Worms

If your pig is thrifty when you get it, and you feed and care for him as described above, it is not likely that worms will trouble him much.

Should his appearance indicate that he needs treatment, proceed as follows: Withhold all feed eighteen (18) hours and give the following remedy which may be bought at most drug stores:

Santonin	2½ grains
Calomel	2½ grains

The above dose is for a 50-pound pig.

Double the dose for a 100-pound pig.

Treble for a 200-pound pig.

Dissolve the tablets in warm water and give in a thin slop.

Withhold further feed for another six hours.

A SUGGESTION TO FATHERS. Even if you think that you can improve on the information given in this booklet, help the boy to follow *these* instructions. Should he continue to live on the farm, a knowledge of how to feed hogs profitably for market will be worth hundreds of dollars to him.

RECORDS

Fill out carefully these two pages. They tell the story of your work and also how much money you have made. When you have completed this record mail it to your local leader or your County Agent. It will be returned to you after it has been graded.

1. Is your pig a grade or purebred?.....
 2. Weight of pig at start.....
 3. Cost or value at start.....
 4. Amount of feed used.....
 5. Number of days fed.....
 6. Cost of feed.....
 7. Other costs
- Total cost.....

DO NOT ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS UNTIL YOU HAVE FINISHED YOUR RECORD

1. Weight of pig at end of contest.....
 2. Gain in weight.....
 3. Daily gain
 4. Value of pig at end of contest.....
 5. Total profit
- To find answer to question five add:
- Cost of pig.....
- Cost of feed
- Other cost
- Total Cost.....

Subtract your total cost from the total value of your pig (4) and enter (5) for your profit.

Name Age

Address

Name of Club.....

Name of Leader or County Agent.....

(PASTE A PICTURE OF YOU AND YOUR PIG HERE)

THE PIG BREEDER

1911

The first of the breed
was born in 1911
and was named
"The Pig Breeder"
and was the first
of the breed.

THE PIG BREEDER

1911

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."