

Feeding & Management of Swine.

I. Introduction.—

4 copies

- A- The hog as an economical producer.
 - a- 8 to 14 lbs of pork from a bushel of corn.
- B- Swine management chart showing—
 - a- Number of brood sows kept per farm.
 - b- " " pigs raised " " "
 - c- " " " lost " " "
 - t- Causes of losses in pigs.
 - I- Sows too fat. — too much corn.
 - II- Lack of attention at farrowing time.
 - III- Poor shelter and poor feeding, immediately after farrowing.

II. Body. (Take up the production of pork in the order of sequence from the selection of breeding stock until the pigs are marketed.)

- A- Selection of breeding stock.
 - a- Select sows from good sized litters - 6 or over.
 - b- " thrifty vigorous sows with—
 - 1- Good breadth of body throughout.
 - 2- " depth " " , carrying meat well down to the hocks.
 - 3- Good length of body.
 - 4- Full heart girth.
- B- ^{shorter in body than the} ^{somewhat} ^{over} The boar should be strong and masculine, and ^{not} fat at breeding time.
- C- Stand the boar. Allow one or two services a day, depending on the age of the boar.
- D- Keep record of date of service.
 - a- Button, or tag with number on it in the ear
 - b- Notching the ear in different places

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- c. ~~Notes~~ Recording peculiar natural markings.
- d. Clipping hair close on certain parts of body, and recording it.
- E. Winter feeding (The amt. fed will depend ~~some what~~ on the age of the sow. Old sows should be kept from getting fat)
- d. Corn fed in connection with some nitrogenous feed such as —
 - 1. Oil meal
 - 2. Tallow
 - 3. Cato, or bran.
 - 4. Alfalfa or clover. (For old sows; cut alfalfa, or clover ^{mixed} with corn meal and soaked gives excellent results. Young sows growing bone and muscle deserve a rather richer feed.)

F. Exercise. - Brood sows should be required to take exercise this can easily be accomplished by:

- a. Allowing brood sows to follow after stock cattle, ~~and~~
- b. Taking feed to far side of lot.
- c. Having farm fenced hog tight and giving them the run of the farm, or at least a portion of it during the winter.
- d. Feeding light enough so that the sow has a good appetite.

-G. ~~Care~~ Parrowing time.

- d. Shelter. ~~Three~~ ^{Three} essentials to a good hog house.
 - 1. Dry - with plenty of sunlight.
 - 2. Warm
 - 3. Free from draughts.
- a. ~~Types of shelter.~~

-b- Types of Hog houses, (note I do not generally take much time to discuss the house proposition, but rather to emphasize the necessity of having good quarters)

-1- Central House

-I- Advantages

-A- Warm.

-B- Convenient.

-II Disadvantages

-A- Damp

-B- Draughty.

-C- Unsanitary.

-D- Difficult to furnish pigs with room for exercise.

-E- Difficult to furnish green feed

-2- Individual House

-I Advantages & Disadvantages,

-A- Inconvenience. Takes considerable time to feed the sows.

-II Advantages

-A- Dry

-B- Sanitary

-C- Exercise and green feed easily furnished

3- Colony house. Intermediate between the two systems. In this system the breeder has a small house large enough to hold 8 or 12 sows and a stine. A man is kept in attendance day and night, to take care of pigs until they are 4 or 5 days old, when they are taken to other quarters.

-C- Care

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Central, and Ind. house.

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- b. Care of sow at farrowing time.

~~In case it is necessary to have~~

In case of the centralized house it is necessary to have a man in almost constant attendance. For example a sow in one pen may have pigs 3 or 4 days old while the sow in the adjoining pen may have pigs only a few hours old. It is necessary to feed the sow with pigs 3 or 4 days old, and ~~in~~ the sow with a pig a few hours old is irritated and must be watched. There is always more or less confusion at feeding time.

In the case of Individual houses the sows are scattered and do not require constant attention.

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Feeding and Management of Sows (Con)

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In the case of the individual houses the sows are scattered and do not require constant attention.

- C. Feeding the sow at farrowing time.

- 1st day after farrowing give water only.

- 2nd day " " " a little of the

same kind of feed that the sow received before farrowing. Keep a close watch on the pigs. Do not feed the sow without first looking at the pigs.

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- 3. ~~Third day~~. Increase the feed slowly depending on the appearance of the pigs. ^{generally} The feed can be increased on a sow with a large litter faster than on a sow with a small litter. If the pigs are poor it is evidence that the sow should have more feed for milk ~~production~~, while on the other hand if the pigs are fat the feed should be increased slowly.

- 4. In case of a scour in the pigs, do away with all sloppy feed and put a tablespoon full of blood flour in the sows drinking water.

~~Pigs should have an opportunity to take all the exercise they want~~

~~Stomach in pigs is usually caused by miff~~

Feeding and Management of Swine Cont.

- d Feeding the sow and pigs.

The feed for the sow should gradually be increased until she is receiving ~~about~~ ~~all she wishes~~ ~~a fairly~~ about all that she wants. The object being to get ~~a good~~ ^{quick} growth in the pigs, as soon as the pigs are old enough learn to eat they should have a trough by themselves. A pig should be kept growing rapidly until ~~he is~~ it is 50 lbs in weight. ~~then~~ From 50 lbs on the ~~weight~~ gain can ~~large~~ be made largely from ~~the~~ grass with some concentrated feed in addition.

- 1. Shorts slop is excellent for young pigs.

- 2. Pasture.

The cheapest pork is made on alfalfa or clover pasture. A continual supply of green feed should be supplied from early spring till late in the fall. This can be done by judicious planning. Bluegrass, white clover, red clover, alfalfa and rape, are all good. When sown at different intervals during the spring

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and summer, Rape furnishes an excellent adjunct to grass pastures. Especially during the ~~the~~ latter part of the July and first of August ^{when} grass pastures are usually dry and distasteful to hogs.

-2- Finishing-

Corn and some by product such as tankage or oil meal is usually used for putting about hogs in shape for market. ^(If time permits, it well to go into considerable detail concerning the finishing of hogs)

III Summary. (It is always a good plan from the teaching standpoint to group the outstanding points in 1-2-3 fashion, and require each shortcourse student to be ready to answer them the following day)

- A- Select thrifty, vigorous breeding stock.
- B- Stand the Boar.
- C- Keep a record of date of service.
- D- Feed a reasonably well balanced ration.
- E- See that the brood sow gets plenty of exercise.
- F- Give ~~good~~ ^{careful attention to feed and shelter at} farrowing time.
- G- Furnish the growing pig with a continuous supply of green feed.

Note - The above lecture applies especially to spring farrow. Fall farrow would necessitate some modifications.