

Answers to Live Stock Questions.

I

1. Size
2. Soundness
3. Form
4. Quality
5. Action
6. Constitution
7. Sex Characteristics

II.

a. EYES—Different kinds of blindness.

TEETH—Parrot mouth, upper teeth extending out over lower teeth,
Reversed parrot, lower teeth extending past upper teeth.

SIDEBONE—An abnormal bony growth (ossified cartilage) found on either the inner or outer hind quarter of the front foot at the juncture of the foot to the pastern.

RINGBONE—A bony growth on the pastern bone, usually appearing just above the hoof (may appear higher up on pastern.) Found on all four pasterns.

BOG SPAVIN—Found in the natural depression that occurs on the inner and front side of the hock joint. It is an accumulation of joint oil or water which bulges out and causes a soft swelling.

BONE SPAVIN—A bony growth on the inner side of hind leg on the lower part of, or just below the hock joint.

CURB—A thickening of the ligament behind and below the hock joint, resulting in a curved conformation.

SPLINT—Found either on the inside or the outside of the cannon bone below the knee. Can be called an unsoundness only when it lames the horse.

UNSOUND WIND—A disease or obstruction either in the throat or lungs. Heaves may also be classed as unsoundness.

THOROUGHPIN—A soft swelling of joint oil or water found above the joint in what is termed the "web" of the hock, between the tendon and the bone.

III.

- a. Width and depth of chest, large barrel, bright full eyes, mossy coat and general appearance of vigor.
- b. An animal which is broad, deep, massive, and well proportioned, straight, strong and short in the back, and coupling, heavily muscled in the croup, thighs and forearms, and standing on broad, flat, cordy legs with large, tough well formed feet.
- c. Like produces like, or the likeness of some ancestor.

IV.

a. 1. Loin.

2. Ribs.

3. Rump and round.

The muscles of the loin and ribs are the least used hence are tender and juicy, and more in demand.

b. Natural flesh is the lean meat.

c. A deep, broad, low set, blocky, heavily fleshed, well proportioned animal with good size; straight and strong in top and bottom lines with short, wide head and neck; and also showing a strong, bold masculine appearance.

V

1. Utilize feeds which are now going to waste, e. g., corn, fodder, silage, and straw.

2. Improve the pastures by

a. Applying manure.

b. Discing or drilling clover and grass seed.

c. Allowing the grass to get a good start in the spring and not pasture too close in the fall.

3. Shorten the feeding period for all but the best grade of cattle.

4. Feed and grow clover.

5. Save the manure.

VI.

1. Be regular in milking and feeding.

2. Feed a succulent balanced ration.

3. Milk the cows dry.

4. Treat the cows kindly.

5. Provide good shelter.

6. Warm the drinking water in winter.

7. Keep salt where the cow can get it.

8. Weigh and test the milk from each cow at least one day out of each month.

9. Test the cows for tuberculosis.

10. You must like your cows and strive to do a little better by them tomorrow than you did today. This is the golden rule of the dairy business.

VII.

1. Keep the best old sows over.
2. Select young sows from large litters.
3. Mark the sow and record the date of breeding.
4. Give her plenty of exercise.
5. Feed less corn and more muscle and bone producing feeds.
6. Provide a clean, warm place for farrowing.
7. Feed sparingly the first three days after farrowing, give nothing but water the first day. Provide green feed, or succulent feed for the growing pig.

VIII.

- a.
 1. They clean up weeds, fence corners, and eat what would otherwise go to waste.
 2. They enrich the soil.
- b. On account of disease and parasites, especially the stomach worm.

IX.

- a. Protein is the muscle building material.
- b. Carbohydrates and fats are heat, energy and fat producing materials.
- c. A narrow ration is one containing a large proportion of protein, e. g., clover, oil meal, cottonseed meal.
- d. A wide ration is one containing a large proportion of carbohydrates, e. g., corn, timothy hay, straw.

X.

- a. A balanced ration is one which meets the requirements of the animal body with the least waste.
- b. Multiply the fat by $2\frac{1}{2}$, add to the carbohydrates and divide by the protein, the result is the nutritive ratio.

XI.

- a.
 1. They are muscle and producing feeds.
 2. They are bone producing feeds.
 3. They are soil builders.
 4. They are cheap.
- b.
 1. It supplies a green succulent feed thus taking the place of pasture.
 2. It is palatable.