

FOOD FOR VICTORY

North Carolina Extension Service
Animal Industry Food Production Series — No. 5
Subject: Baby Beef Production For 4-H Club Members Designed For War Time

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Importance of Beef Production in the War Effort: Our Government is calling for a large increase in cattle and calves for slaughter in 1943. 4-H Club members can do much toward reaching our goal by feeding steer calves for 6 to 8 months thus getting them ready for market a year or more earlier than the same animals when handled in the usual way.

SECURING CALVES TO FEED: Home grown steer calves are best to feed. Next best are thrifty animals purchased as near home as possible at commercial prices. Show yard standards are of less importance than economy of production. Calves from 2 to 10 months old and in reasonably good flesh are best. Start calves on feed in February or March for fall sale and in August or September for spring sale. Feed two or more calves where possible. Local banks and other credit organizations will gladly finance the purchase of calves.

FEEDING: It will take about 50 bushels of corn or its equivalent in concentrated feed to get a calf ready for the market which means a gain of from 400 to 500 pounds. In addition it will require from 1000 to 1200 pounds of roughage to feed a calf 6 to 8 months. When possible start calf on grain before weaning. On account of need for milk in war effort and economy of gains, wean calf at about 500 pounds.

Suggested Ration

Start calves on 2 or 3 pounds per day of the following mixture:

*Corn (shelled or coarsely cracked)	4 parts by weight
**Oats (whole or coarsely ground)	2 " " "
Protein Meal	1 " " "
Hay	At will

Increase gradually the amount of feed and the proportion of corn so at the end of three months the steer will be getting about all he will clean up of the following:

*Corn (shelled or coarsely cracked)	8 parts by weight
	(over)

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, and U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperating.

**Oats (whole or coarsely ground) 2 parts by weight
Protein meal 1 " " "
Hay At will

*Barley or wheat may replace half the corn. Either should be coarsely ground.
**Oats not absolutely necessary for fattening steers.

Things to remember: Feed 2 times a day at first, 3 times the last of feeding period. Feed at regular times each day. Avoid sudden changes in both kind and amount of feed. Don't feed more than calf will clean up. Provide clean, fresh water and salt at all times.

PASTURE: Grazing calves on small areas of good permanent or annual pastures, will save some feed and reduce the cost of gains.

CARE AND MANAGEMENT: Housing. Baby calves should have access to a shed, barn or shelter of some kind at all times. It should be dry and free from drafts in cold weather and darkened to cut down fly bother in summer. A dry clean bed is necessary for calves to do their best. Remove wet bedding and manure daily. Feed Boxes should be on, or reasonably close to ground. They should be kept clean at all times. Castrate and Dehorn calves at an early age. Halter Break calves early. Then train them to lead and stand properly. Groom frequently. Wash and Curl a few times before show. Control lice and other external parasites.

RECORDS: A neat, accurate record should be kept. Be sure to record the initial weight, cost or value. Also keep a complete record of weights and values of all feeds fed. If scales are available weigh and record weight of each calf every 28 days. This will show gains in comparison with other 4-H Club calves. USE BABY BEEF RECORD BOOK.

WHAT BABY BEEF CLUB WORK ACCOMPLISHES:

1. A Baby Beef Club member learns judging, feeding, care and management of beef cattle.
2. It is a valuable forerunner to the successful handling of a breeding herd.
3. It offers good opportunity for profit where a reasonably good job of feeding is done. Over 90 percent of the boys and girls who fed steers last year made money. The average profit was \$37.18 per steer not including prizes won. When premiums were included the average profit was \$46.03. Of the reports sent in last year 51 boys made \$50.00 or more on individual steers. It should be remembered, however, that a boy or girl must do a good job of feeding to assure a profit.

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North Carolina Extension Service

Animal Industry Food Production Series — No. 4

Subject: 4-H PIG CLUB PROJECTS FOR 1943

Importance of Pork in the War Effort: 4-H Club Members have an excellent opportunity to contribute to the 15% increase in pork production that is so badly needed in 1943 for the feeding of our Armed Forces, our Allies and our folks on the Home Front. We must not only feed more hogs than we fed in 1942, but we must feed them to a heavier market weight. We are assured a fair market price for pork as the Government is guaranteeing us a price of at least \$13.25, Chicago basis, per 100 pounds, liveweight, for top hogs.

Our 1943 Objective: The object of 4-H Pig Club projects for 1943 is to feed one or more hogs to a market weight of 230 to 250 lbs., or to produce pigs for others to feed to market weights.

Securing Pigs to Feed: Thrifty pigs of good breeding are necessary if economical pork is to be produced. Club members who are in a position to feed hogs should contact their local banks, Production Credit Associations, or others, if money is needed to purchase either feeder pigs or to purchase a part of the necessary feed.

Feeds Required: Any club member who has about 12 bushels of corn or other grain and can get about 100 lbs. of a good high-protein supplement should be able to make a 30 lb. feeder pig grow into a 230 to 250 lb. hog in less than 5 months. If enough grain is available, 3 or 4 pigs will make a nice size profit for the time required, and lessen the cost of marketing. However, every club member that has enough grain, should feed out at least one pig.

Feeding: The pigs should have all the grain they will eat at all times. Plenty of water to drink, and from 1 pint to 1 quart of a good protein supplement per head, each day. A good protein supplement can be one of the following:

1. A mixture of 45 lbs. of Cottonseed meal
45 lbs. of Soybean or Peanut oil meal
8 lbs. of ground limestone
2 lbs. of salt
2. A good commercial hog ration analyzing 34 to 40% protein.
3. 1 quart to 1 gallon of surplus milk per pig per day.

Parasite Control and Care: A small lot, built of boards, poles or saw-mill slabs, located on land where no hogs have been for at least 12 months, will prevent worm infestation. Occasional use of old cylinder oil will prevent lice and mange. A simple shelter should be provided as protection from the weather.

Marketing: The fat hogs can be killed for home use, sold to a local butcher or sold to a regular livestock market. County Agents should be able to help with group marketing in order to save transportation costs.

Reference Material: War Series Bulletin No. 6, Producing Pork for Home Use.
The 4-H Pig Club Record Book.