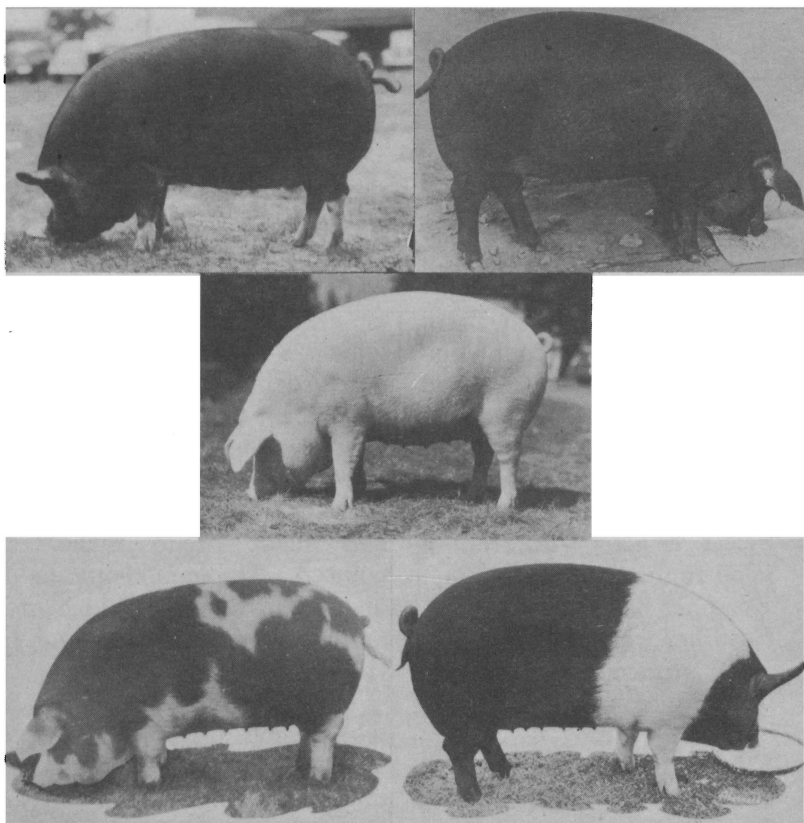


THE PUREBRED GILT

4-H CLUB PROJECT



This circular has been prepared especially for you 4-H boys who are about to start into the hog business with a purebred gilt of your own. We are sure that you are going to try to do a good job in growing out your gilt. We hope that she will make a fine brood sow

for you and that you will continue in the work next year as a member of the sow and litter project.

Some years ago a successful cattle feeder in Pettis County told the writer that he frequently spent an hour out in the pasture visiting with his cattle. He said, "They enjoy it and so do I". That man had something that is very essential to a successful livestock man. He liked livestock; he liked to be with them and enjoyed working with them. Your liking of animals is going to have a lot to do with your success as a livestock producer. After that it is a matter of good practices and good judgment.

It is our purpose to set forth here the things that your Missouri College of Agriculture and the Agricultural Extension Service consider very important in the success of your purebred gilt project. They are:

1. Select a good gilt from a good family.
2. Keep her healthy.
3. Feed her well.
4. Keep an accurate feed record.
5. Train the gilt.
6. Fit her for the show.
7. Learn to judge hogs.
8. Demonstrate good practices.
9. Carry on into sow and litter work.

Select a Good Gilt from a Good Family

A lot depends on your having a good gilt. Choose her with care.

In a few short months she will be a brood sow and you will be using her to produce market hogs. You must be thinking about the kind of sow you want when you select your gilt. Here are some of the things you will want to consider:

Breed.—There are good hogs in all of the breeds commonly used in Missouri. The six leading breeds are: Berkshire, Chester White, Duroc, Hampshire, Big Type Poland and Spotted Chinas. Choose the breed you like.

A Good Individual.—You will want to select a gilt that is growthy with plenty of size and smoothness. The best brood sow is usually one with plenty of length, a strong well arched back, good depth of body, smooth shoulders and neck of medium length. The gilt should be broad between the eyes, the ears should be of medium size, and the face and snout broad rather than pointed. The ham should be deep and broad and the width of the animal should be the same from the shoulder to the ham.

It is very important that a sow has a good set of feet and legs. The legs should be squarely placed under each corner of the body and show plenty of bone development. The sow should stand well on her toes with fairly short, straight pasterns.

You should avoid the short "chuffy" gilt as well as one that is too leggy and shallow bodied. Also avoid a gilt with a weak back,

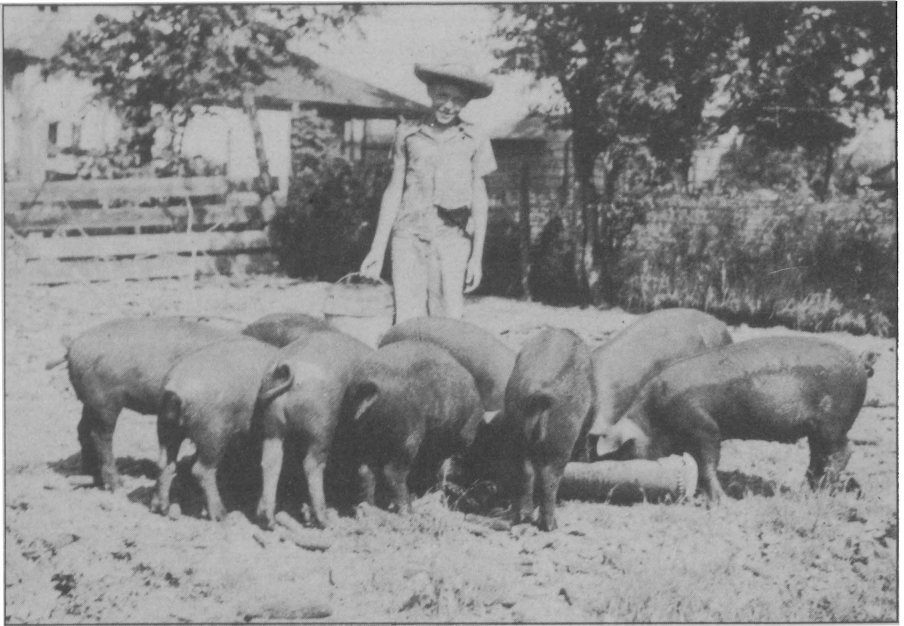


Fig. 2.—This 4-H Club boy's litter weighed 2335 pounds when the pigs were 180 days old.

fine bone and weak pasterns. These defects practically always get worse as the sow grows older.

Family.—You want a gilt from a good family—one that consistently produces sturdy pigs in good sized litters. Eight to ten pigs is considered a good litter. Pigs that weigh 3 to 4 pounds at birth are more likely to live, gain faster and make better use of their feed than pigs that weigh less than 3 pounds at birth.

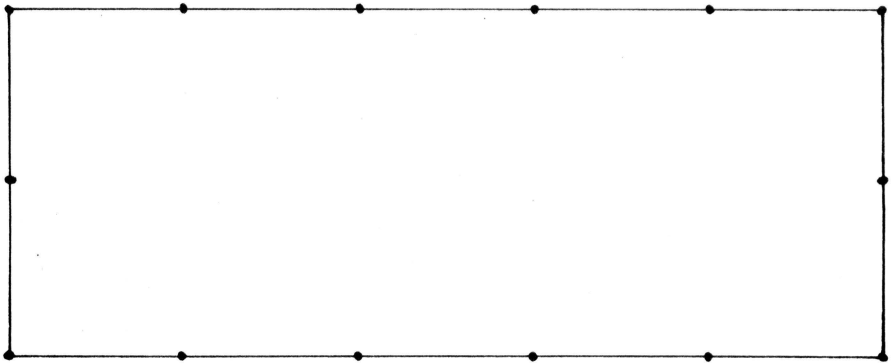
It is not likely that anyone will be able to tell you what a pig weighed at birth. You can inquire about the number of pigs farrowed and the number of pigs saved in the litter, the mother's litter and the sire's litter and you will get a good idea of whether

or not a family runs to sturdy litters.

You can see that it is a good idea to buy breeding stock from a man who knows a lot about his hogs. If you can find a man who earmarks his litters and weighs them at market time to see which litter has done the best, you have probably found a good place to buy a gilt.

Keep Her Healthy

There isn't much point in taking care in the selection of a good gilt unless you keep her healthy after you get her. If she is vaccinated against cholera, kept free of parasites and kept on clean ground, you will be doing your part toward keeping her in good



health. She should never be allowed to be in the old hog lot. If a special pasture has not been provided for her when she first arrives at your farm, put her in a lot where no hogs have been kept during the last two years. Keep her in this clean lot until you have a pasture ready. This will be a good time to give her a worm treatment in order that she may not start an infestation of worms in the new pasture.

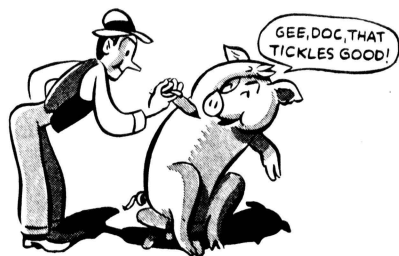
Clean Ground.—It is assumed that you will start with a gilt 10 to 12 weeks old. Provide a special pasture for her 10 square rods or more in size. If you have been foresighted and have seeded a special plot for this purpose, so much the better. A plot two rods wide and 5 rods long will provide ample pasture space for the one gilt for the summer. This will require 14 posts and 14 rods of woven wire or snow fencing.

Shade.—If there is no natural shade in the pasture, you should provide some shade. A framework of posts and poles covered with straw or waste hay to a

depth of a foot makes a good shade. Posts should be set at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the ground so that hogs rubbing against them



will not shake the structure. The pictures of the framework and the completed shade shown were taken on the University Experiment hog farm. Less than one-fourth this size would of course be ample for a single pig or for a single sow and litter. (Figs. 4 & 5).



Vaccination.—Hog cholera is the worst disease common to



Fig. 3.—A 4-H gilt on clean ground



Fig. 4.—A good shade for a growing litter.

swine. One cannot afford to have breeding stock that is not immunized to this disease. Buy a gilt that has been double treated

with hog cholera serum and virus, if possible. This is especially important if the hogs on the home farm have not been properly

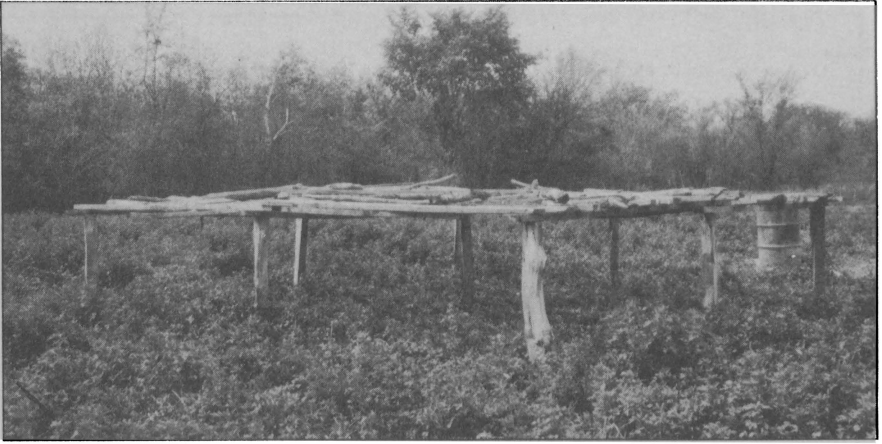


Fig. 5.—Framework for shade shown in Figure 4. Such a shade may be adjusted to the size of the herd.

vaccinated. When this is the case, do not bring your gilt home until twenty-one days have passed after her vaccination. It is possible for a pig to be a carrier of the disease during this 21-day period.

If all of the hogs on the farm have been treated, it will be safe to buy an untreated gilt and have your veterinarian vaccinate her at the earliest possible moment after you get her home.

Roundworms.—If you will study the chart (Fig. 6), you will see that the life history of the roundworm starts by the hog taking worm eggs into its digestive system through the mouth. You are going to put your gilt out on clean ground where there are no worm eggs to be taken in this manner. However, you cannot be sure that there are not already some worms and worm eggs in the system of your gilt when she comes into your possession. It is a good idea

to give her a worming before she is put out on the pasture that is to become her home for the summer.

For a number of years hog producers have used the American Worm Seed Oil and castor oil for eliminating worms and have found it reasonably satisfactory. More recently, the use of sodium fluoride has been introduced and is meeting with success although there is danger of giving an over dose that will be harmful to the pig unless extreme care is taken to administer it according to directions.

In treating with American Worm Seed Oil and castor oil, the pigs should not be allowed to have feed for 24 hours before the medicine is given. Water should be given during this period but no slop. Mix one part American Worm Seed Oil and eight parts castor oil and give a fifty pound

pig a half ounce dose or a hundred pound pig an ounce dose. The best way to administer the medicine is with a metal dosage syringe.

When the medicine is being given to a pig by means of a dose syringe, hold the animal up by the fore legs. Inject the medicine well back on the animal's tongue while the mouth is held closed. This will prevent squealing and the attending danger of the medicine being drawn into the lungs.

If you do not have a dose syringe a tablespoon may be used. The pig is handled in the same way as when the syringe is used except that when the mouth is being held it should be allowed to partially open. One tablespoonful is a half ounce.

Place the spoon with the medicine into the mouth well to the back of the tongue. Turn the spoon over and wipe it clean of the medicine on the back part of the tongue. Withhold feed for six hours after treatment.

Keep the gilt in temporary quarters for three days after treatment. Wait a week after the worm treatment before administering hog cholera serum and virus.

The standard formula for treating with sodium fluoride is to use one pound of sodium fluoride to one-hundred pounds of feed. This reduced to a quantity of feed for one day for one pig would mean five drams of sodium fluoride to two pounds of feed. Ask your druggist to weigh out five drams

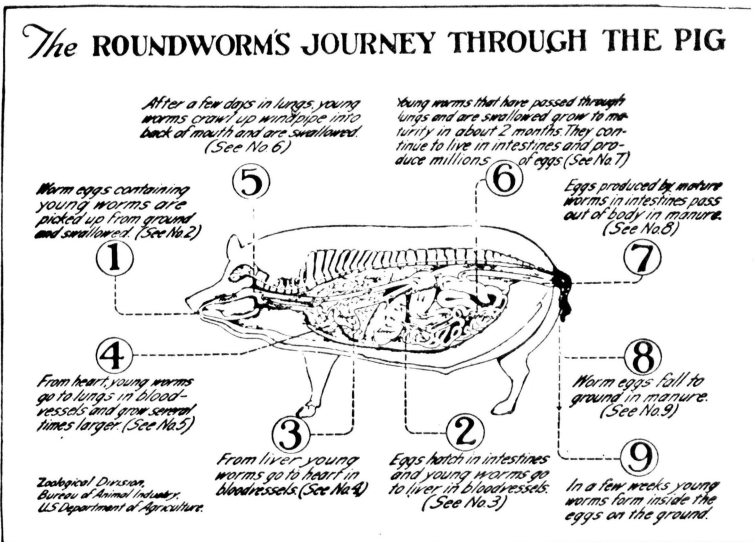


Fig. 6.—The roundworm's journey through the pig. (Diagram by courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

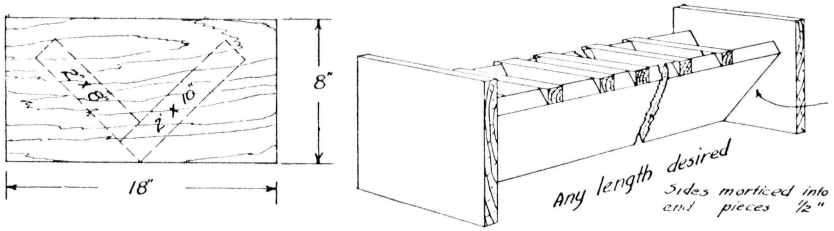


Fig. 7.—Diagram for a good pig trough.

of sodium fluoride and mix it with about two pounds of feed. Feed one pound in the morning and one in the evening.

Lice.—Examine your gilt frequently for lice. Look carefully on the neck, behind the ears, over the shoulder and under both fore and hind flanks.

Use crankcase oil from your automobile to kill lice and mites. See that all parts of the body are entirely covered with this oil.

One very convenient way to treat hogs for lice is to confine them to very close quarters and bed the space with clean straw. Then cover the animal or animals with crankcase oil from a garden sprinkling can. The oil that gets into the straw will be rubbed off on those parts that have not been covered directly by the oil from the sprinkler.

Mange.—To treat for mange use one gallon of ordinary liquid lime-sulphur spray and 12 gallons of lukewarm water. Use a tub, barrel or oil drum for the solution. Hold the animal in the solution for two minutes by the watch. Keep it entirely submerged ex-

cept the head. Repeat the treatment in 12 days.

Mange is caused by a very small mite that burrows in under the skin and makes the skin rough and scaly.

Clean Equipment.—You will want to keep all of your feeding utensils and equipment clean. The design above is a good kind of feed trough to use. For a single pig this will need to be only a $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 ft. long.

Control Flies.—Those who feed milk will have a lot of flies around the feeding quarters. Flies may be controlled by spraying with a DDT solution. Do not put DDT spray inside the trough. Turn the trough over and spray the bottom and ends.

Use one pound of fifty percent wettable DDT powder to a gallon and a quart of water. Spray the bottom of the trough, fences, shrubbery and buildings close by where the flies are accustomed to roosting. Do not use DDT of this strength on animals. Should you want to spray animals with DDT, take a pint of the solution that you prepare for spraying build-

ings and troughs, put in $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water (one pint of solution to $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water). This is the standard animal spray. Take care that the material is not allowed to settle; that is, stir the mixture well just before using.

Feed Her Well

Pasture.—Pigs do not have a big fourth stomach like cattle and sheep. For this reason hogs must have concentrated feed if they are to grow and gain rapidly.

Just the same, pigs need pasture and good pasture. Good pasture will cut the supplement needed by one-half and reduce the total amount of concentrates required.

Alfalfa or red clover is excellent pasture for pigs. Oats and rape would probably come next. Blue grass and timothy make good pasture when the grass is dark green and tender. After grass loses its dark green color it has little value for pigs. Feeding on poor pasture is the same as dry lot feeding.

One who is able to plan for his hog pasture ahead of the time he needs it, will probably get splendid pasture by seeding a mixture of legumes on fall seeded grain. Add lime if the ground needs lime and fertilize the small grain according to the recommendations of your county agent.

Seed a mixture of alfalfa, red and alsike clover in the winter or early spring. Then look forward to having your "pigs in clover".

Green feed is so important and so necessary that it should be pro-

vided in another form if good pasture is not to be had. Remember that poor pasture is about the same as no pasture for a pig. Green feed may be supplied in bright and leafy legume hay. It should be fed in a rack. If it is necessary to buy some green feed, get alfalfa leaf meal. Just plain alfalfa meal won't do. The leaf meal is what you want. If and when it becomes necessary to feed alfalfa leaf meal, add it to your supplement at the rate of 1 pound to 3 pounds of supplement.



All of the rations given in this circular are intended to be fed to pigs that are getting green feed from good pasture, bright leafy legume hay or alfalfa leaf meal.

Amount of Grain to Feed.—A thrifty gilt will eat between three and four per cent of her weight in concentrated feed each day. It is understood that the grain is usually fed twice a day. The supplement may be fed only once a day.

By concentrated feed we mean corn, oats, ground barley, ground wheat and supplements. Dry supplements commonly fed to hogs

TABLE 1.—AMOUNTS OF GRAIN REQUIRED FOR PIGS RECEIVING 3% OF THEIR BODY WEIGHT DAILY.

Weight of Pig Pounds	Grain Pounds	Shelled Corn Measure	Ground Barley Measure
50	1.50	2 pints	3 pints
75	2.25	3 pints	4 pints
100	3.00	4 pints	6 pints
150	4.5	3 quarts	4 quarts
200	6.0	1 gallon	1½ gallon

TABLE 2.—AMOUNT OF GRAIN REQUIRED FOR PIGS RECEIVING 4% OF THEIR BODY WEIGHT DAILY.

Weight of Pig Pounds	Grain Pounds	Shelled Corn Measure	Ground Barley Measure
50	2.0	1¼ gallons	2 gallons
75	3.0	1 gallon	1½ gallons
100	4.0	5 pints	7 pints
150	6.0	4 pints	5 pints
200	8.0	3 pints	4 pints

are, tankage, soybean meal, linseed meal, cotton seed meal, dried milk, fish meal, liver meal, shorts, bran, alfalfa leaf meal, or some combination of these feeds.

A 50-pound gilt will eat about one pound of concentrated feed twice a day. This will vary up and down according to her appetite. Care should be taken not to feed more than the gilt will clean up in about twenty minutes. She should be full fed but not allowed to get over-fat.

Start the gilt with about 3 per cent of her weight in grain each day. Table 1 above will give you the amount of feed both by weight and measure that pigs of different weights would require at the rate of 3 per cent or 3 pounds of grain per 100 pounds of live weight. The amount of grain may be increased

if the pig's appetite will justify up to 4 per cent of her weight or 4 pounds for every 100 pounds of live weight. Table 2 gives you the amount to feed pigs both by weight and measure on the basis of 4 per cent live weight.

Perhaps you will want to feed corn on the ear. Certainly that is a practical way to feed corn. Shell off enough ears to get a pound of shelled corn. Then figure out how many ears to feed for a pound.

The amount of grain fed will gradually be increased as the pig increases in weight.

Balancing Feed.—It is necessary to add a high protein feed to corn or other home grown grains in order to give a pig a balanced ration. High protein feeds are called supplements.

Ration 1.—Shelled corn 10 parts, Tankage 1 part. The simplest possible ration that you can feed is ten parts shelled corn and one part tankage by weight. You can look at Table 1 or Table 2 and get pretty accurately how much grain you should feed. It will require the use of some arithmetic for you to determine just how much tankage would be fed with a given amount of corn. A pig that is receiving two pounds of corn a day should receive two-tenths of a pound of tankage. You have no scales that will weigh so small an amount as two-tenths of a pound. There is no way for us to tell you accurately how to measure this small quantity of tankage. Here is what you may do: weigh up a pound of tankage then divide it into five equal parts. One of these parts is a day's feed. Measure it with a tablespoon if you like. You will in this way find out how many spoonfuls you feed to a pound of grain. Keep up this relation all the way. When you get your grain feed up to 6 pounds daily, you will use about a pint of tankage each day.

Ration 2.—You can improve your rations somewhat if you will feed a mixed supplement instead of tankage alone. Here is a good mixed supplement given in amounts required to make one hundred pounds of mixture:

Wheat shorts . . .	50 pounds
Tankage	25 pounds
Soybean meal . . .	25 pounds

Feed one pound of this mixture for every 8 pounds of grain the gilt receives. You may arrive at the quantity to feed by the same method suggested in determining the quantity of tankage to feed in the ration above. Divide a pound of this mixture into 4 equal parts. One of these parts will be a daily portion for a pig eating 2 pounds of grain a day. This is as small an amount as you will likely want to feed. One-half of this amount will be added every time you increase the daily feed of grain one pound.

Ration 3.—The above rations can be still further improved by the addition of either dried skimmed milk, dry buttermilk, liver meal, fish meal or any combination of these materials and by adding rolled oats. Mix up 50 pounds of this supplement as follows:

10 pounds of rolled oats
10 pounds of shorts
10 pounds of tankage
10 pounds of soybean meal
10 pounds of one or the other of the following: dried skimmed milk, fish meal or liver meal.

Feed one pound of this mixture to every eight pounds of grain. Again you will have to work out the quantity that you will use when the amounts are too small to be weighed on ordinary scales.

Ration 4.—Yellow corn 1 part, skimmed milk 3 parts. Skimmed milk or buttermilk is a splendid

feed for pigs. It is a good supplement to corn. If you feed shelled corn and skimmed milk, calculate the amount of corn to feed according to Tables 1 and 2 and feed three times as much milk by weight as you feed corn. For every pound of corn, you feed three pints of milk. Milk, of course, should be fed twice daily.

Ground wheat may be substituted pound for pound for corn in any of the above rations with equally good results. Ground barley may also be substituted but gains will be reduced slightly and a little more feed will be required to produce a pound of gain.

Table 3 quoted from Morrison's "Feeds and Feeding" may help you to determine how much a given measure of feed will weigh.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE WEIGHT OF FEEDING STUFF

Feeding Stuff	1 Quart Weight —Pounds
Shelled Corn	1.7
Corn Meal	1.5
Corn and Cob Meal	1.4
Ground Wheat	1.7
Wheat Brand	0.5
Wheat Short	0.8
Whole Oats	1.0
Ground Oats	0.7
Ground Barley	1.1
Linseed Meal	1.1
Cottonseed Meal	1.5
Tankage	1.8
Soybean Meal	1.5

Mineral Feed.—Keep in the dry before your gilt at all times a mineral mixture containing equal parts of finely ground limestone, steamed bone meal and salt.

Keep Accurate Feed Records

Records are of little value unless they are accurate. It is easy

for you to get an accurate feed record.

Here is the way to do it. Get from your county agent a feed record sheet and tack it up inside the barn or crib.

Get a box or barrel and put your name on it. Measure some of your home grown grain—a bushel of shelled corn for instance. Put it in your box. Now put a bag containing, let us say, 50 pounds of the supplement that you will feed into the box. Mark down on the barn record sheet the amount of each kind of feed that you put in your box.

Always feed from this box and do not let anybody else feed from it. When you run out of one kind of grain, measure or weigh out some more and record it on your barn sheet. When you are ready to make your report at the close of the project, total each column. Then subtract the amount of feed left unfed. Transfer these figures to the proper place in your 4-H record book. This will give you an excellent feed record.

Train the Gilt

Frequent brushings of your gilt with a stiff-haired brush will make her gentle and at the same time improve her coat of hair. Always do your brushing when the pig is on her feet. When she starts to lie down quit brushing. Three simple pieces of equipment will be helpful in teaching your gilt to drive and to stand at attention; the stiff-haired brush, a

flapper and a light hurdle. You will urge her on with the flapper, guide her with the hurdle and brush when you want her to stop. You will probably start out to drive a gilt with the hurdle in one hand, the flapper in the other and the brush in your pocket. Then when you want to bring her to a stop, put the hurdle in front of her and take the brush out of your pocket. Pocket the flapper and start brushing.

Discarded binder canvas, heavy ducking, light belting or any similar material of this weight will be good for making a flapper. Shape a handle about the size of a corn knife handle and rivet or tack your canvas to it. Cut your canvas about 4 inches wide and 16 inches long.

Make a hurdle of light wood. A panel two feet by 14 inches will be sufficient. Let the braces extend above the top board to support a hand hold. Paint the hurdle and write your name on it if you

like. Pattern after the design for a herding gate below.

Begin early to drive your gilt, and exercise her in this manner frequently. Try to keep her head down both while moving and standing.

Make it a rule never to strike a hog with anything in the nature of a club. The flapper serves the purpose for driving or loading hogs much better than a club. The noise and the sting urges the animal on without bruising the flesh as you are sure to do with a stick.

The pig should be sufficiently well trained before it goes into a show ring that neither a flapper or a hurdle need be used. So after you have taught your gilt to go and stand at your bidding leave off the flapper and hurdle and use only a light whip or cane for driving. It will speak well for your training if you take nothing into the show ring with you but a cane or whip and a brush.

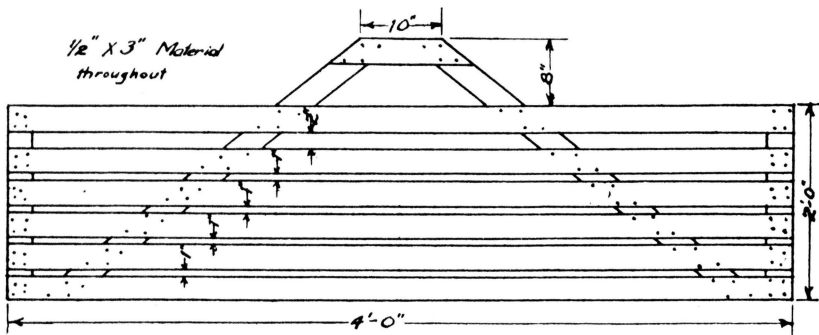


Fig. 8.—A handy herding gate.

Fit Her For Show

Fitting for show really starts the day you get your pig. Her health and her condition will have much to do with her appearance at show time. A gilt should not carry as much fat as a barrow, only enough to make her look smooth.

Trimming the Toes.—Work on the pig's feet should be started at least a month before the show. If the pig is to stand well on its pasterns, the toes should be kept trimmed back. Stand the pig on a level floor to observe what trimming is needed. Use a sharp knife to trim back the toes and sides of the feet until the weight is even on the base of the foot when the leg is placed squarely under the corner of the body. Use a rasp on the edge of the hoof to shape the toe and leave the edge smooth.

If the hoof is real long, cut back with nippers and smooth with a rasp just like a blacksmith does a horse's hoof.

Polish the hoof with fine sandpaper until the surface is smooth. Polish the hoof of a pig like you would polish the horn of a calf.

It will be necessary to give attention to the feet at least twice before showing for if too much is taken off at once, the pig will be made lame. For this reason, the last trimming of the feet should be about ten days before the show. If your pig is very gentle, she will allow you to work on her feet while she is lying down. Otherwise a second person will have to

hold her while the work is being done.

Washing.—At least a week before the show, the pig should be thoroughly washed with soap and



water and brushed with a stiff brush. This will loosen up the scurf which another washing may remove. After washing the last time, bed the pig down on clean straw.

Oiling.—It is common practice to use some oil on the hair of all except white hogs before they enter the show ring. A good oil to use is paraffin oil and alcohol, one pint of oil and four ounces of alcohol. Cottonseed oil and alcohol may be used in the same proportions. Oil should be put on sparingly with a soft brush or a cloth. The oil softens the skin and adds luster to the coat. Only enough oil should be used to brighten up the hair. Use the brush freely. Before showing,

rubbing over with a woolen cloth will add to the shine the oil has given to the coat of hair.

White hogs are washed clean and dusted with talcum powder.

Trimming Hair.—It is a good plan to clip the ears and the tail except the hair that makes the brush at the tip.

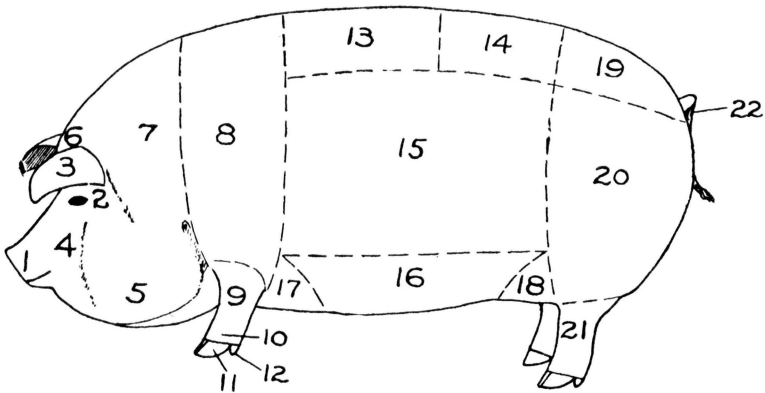
Showing the Pig.—When the time comes for you to show your pig, be ready to show. Be prompt about getting in the ring but always keep the pig under perfect control. Do not try to get the pig on top of the judge, but keep in front of him and 8 or 10 feet away. Keep your pig out of the corners and away from the other pigs as much as possible. Keep the head of the pig down and the back held well up. Keep in good humor as the judge admires a

good sport and dislikes a poor one. Never stop showing the pig as long as you are in the show ring.

Be a Good Judge

You will not become a good judge all at once. It takes time, lots of practice and lots of experience to become a good judge of hogs. You will need to know the 22 parts of a hog. The diagram below will help you to know these points.

Score Card.—A score card carries a lot of information in a very little space. You will want to get acquainted with the breeding hog score card. You will first want to get in mind the values given to the five main divisions of the score card. General appearance, 28 points; head and neck, 8 points; fore quarter, 13 points; body, 29



Points of the Hog.

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Snout | 7. Neck | 13. Back | 18. Hind flank |
| 2. Eye | 8. Shoulder | 14. Lion | 19. Rump |
| 3. Ear | 9. Fore leg | 15. Side | 20. Ham |
| 4. Cheek | 10. Pastern | 16. Belly | 21. Hind leg |
| 5. Jowl | 11. Toes | 17. Fore flank | 22. Tail |
| 6. Poll | 12. Dew claw | | |

SCORE CARD FOR LARD HOGS—BREEDING ANIMALS

SCALE OF POINTS	Possible Score	Points Deficient	
		Student's Score	Corrected
Age, estimated..... yrs., actual..... yrs.			
GENERAL APPEARANCE—28 Points			
Weight, estimated..... lbs., actual..... lbs. score according to age.....	5		
Form, arched back, straight underline, deep, broad, low, medium length, symmetrical, compact, standing square- ly on legs.....	7		
Quality, bone of firm texture, fine skin, silky hair, clearly defined features and joints, mellow touch.....	6		
Condition, healthy, naturally, thickly, evenly and firmly fleshed, especially in regions of valuable cuts.....	3		
Style, active, graceful carriage.....	1		
Temperament, male, aggressive but not vicious; female, quiet, docile.....	1		
Sexuality.....	5		
HEAD AND NECK—8 Points			
Snout, short, broad, not coarse.....	1		
Face, short, broad, cheeks full.....	1		
Eyes, large, full clear, bright, wide apart, not obscured by wrinkles.....	1		
Forehead, broad.....	1		
Ears, well carried, fine, medium size.....	1		
Jowl, full, firm, broad, neat.....	1		
Neck, thick, medium length, somewhat arched, neatly joined to shoulders.....	2		
FOREQUARTERS—13 Points			
Shoulders, broad, deep, full, compact, smoothly covered with firm flesh.....	6		
Breast, wide, deep, breast bone advanced.....	2		
Legs, straight, short, strong, wide apart, shank strong and smooth; feet sound.....	5		
BODY—29 Points			
Chest, deep, broad, girth large, foreflank full.....	6		
Back, broad, slightly arched, medium length, thickly, evenly and firmly fleshed.....	6		
Sides, deep, medium length, closely ribbed, thickly, evenly and firmly fleshed.....	6		
Loin, broad, strong, thickly, evenly and firmly fleshed.....	6		
Belly, straight, proportionate width, firmly fleshed.....	3		
Flank, medium full, low.....	2		
HINDQUARTERS—22 Points			
Hips, smoothly covered, proportionate width.....	3		
Rump, long, rounding slightly from loin to root of tail; width well carried back, thickly, evenly and firmly fleshed.....	6		
Hams, deep, wide, thickly, evenly and firmly fleshed.....	8		
Legs, straight, short, strong, shank strong, feet sound.....	5		
Total.....	100		

Disqualifications.....

.....

points; hind quarter, 22 points. You will note then that there are certain parts of the animal that are scored, 6, 7 and 8 points. The ham, for instance, is the most important single item on the score card and a good ham you note is deep, wide, thickly and evenly fleshed.

If you are interested in judging you will continue from time to time to refer to the score card. Get from it the descriptive terms that define the desirable qualities of the different parts of the animal.

Judge by Comparison.—You will need to know what is meant by judging by comparison. Most judging classes will have four animals. When you judge by comparison you select the one that you think is the best of the four, then next best and so on until you have all four placed according to their nearness to a perfect animal that is described on the score card.

Hogs are usually numbered with chalk. When you have made up your mind as to the order you will place the hogs you merely write it down in this fashion, 4-2-3-1. The judge will know that your placing is in the order of the number given.

Try to get a good head view of breeding animals, a good side view and a good rear view. Your judgment on the general appearance of hogs will be much better if you compare them at a distance of 20 or 30 feet from you.

Giving Reasons.—In giving reasons on a class, oral or written, you will usually follow a pattern something like this:

I placed this class of breeding gilts four, two, three, one. I placed four at the head of the class and over number two because I considered her the outstanding gilt of the four. She has a well arched back, straight underlines, she is symmetrical throughout and stands squarely on her legs. She has a stronger and thicker loin than the number two gilt and decidedly deeper and thicker hams.

I considered number two and number three a fairly close pair. I placed number two over number three today because she is not quite so heavy in the jowl, stands a trifle straighter on her front legs and is not quite so sloping in the rump. Number three, however, is equally good if not better in depth and thickness of chest and in the way that she carries her width evenly from front to rear.

I placed number three over number one because I think number one is easily the bottom gilt in the class. She is slightly undersized, low in the shoulders, the roughest gilt in the class and shows the least femininity of any of the gilts. The number three gilt is smoother and more symmetrical throughout and may easily be placed over the number one gilt today.

For these reasons, I placed this class of breeding gilts, 4, 2, 3, 1.

Be A Good Demonstrator

Many of the things that you have learned and experienced in your purebred gilt project may be demonstrated. That is, you not only know how to do them yourself but you will be able to show other people how to do these things. Some of them are very simple, some of them are rather difficult. Here is a list of some things you may demonstrate:

1. How to mix feed.
2. How to make a hog trough.
3. How to make a hog flapper.
4. How to make a hurdle.
5. How to use DDT for fly control around the feed quarters.
6. How to treat for lice.
7. How to dip for mange.
8. How to give a treatment for worms.
9. How to keep accurate feed records.
10. How to teach a gilt to drive and to stand.
11. How to fit a gilt for show.
12. How to trim a pig's feet.

A good club member knows how to do all these things and he also knows how to demonstrate them to other people.

Carry On

As you close your Purebred Gilt Project you need to do some very important things to get ready for your Sow and Litter Project that should follow.

If possible, seed in the early fall a half acre of small grain pasture. This may be wheat, or rye if you

live in north Missouri and wheat, rye or barley if you live in the southern half of the state. This plot should be fenced and made ready for your spring litter of pigs. Seed this plot to alfalfa or an alfalfa and clover mixture in the spring, according to the recommendation of your county agent. Perhaps you should lime and fertilize this half acre. Your county agent will advise you about that, too.

If you are unable to get your plot seeded to grain in the fall, you may plan to seed to oats and rape, or oats and lespedeza in the spring.

You will want to begin rather early to make plans for breeding your gilt to a good boar. Since you are likely going to produce hogs for market it doesn't matter particularly whether the boar is of the same breed as the gilt provided he is a good individual. Breed as soon after the 10th of November as you can.

During the fall and winter you will want to be thinking about a good hog house for your sow and litter next spring. If one is not available to you on the farm you should plan to build one. Get plans for a good farrowing house from your county agent.

If your farrowing house will be located where you can get electricity to it you will probably want to make a pig brooder during the winter. The county agent can provide you with plans for constructing a good electric pig brooder.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE UNITED
STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING
J. W. BURCH, Director, Agricultural Extension Service
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PUREBRED GILT 4-H RECORD

To be used with 4-H Circular 79

Name _____ Age _____

Address _____ County _____

Date Project Started _____

Name of 4-H Club _____

Project Leader _____

Club Activities

Club meetings attended during year _____.

Project meetings attended _____.

Number of demonstrations given at club or project meetings _____,
county meetings _____, district or state meetings _____.

Number of times judging work was done in local club _____,
county _____, district _____, state _____,
interstate _____.

Number of exhibits made in community _____, county _____,
district _____, state _____, interstate _____.

Work done on supplementary activities: _____

Work done on community service activities: _____

Goal

My goal is to make my gilt weigh _____ pounds when she is six months old.

Selection

I Expect To

I Did

- | | | |
|-------|--|-------|
| _____ | 1. Buy 10 to 12 weeks old gilt of _____
breed | _____ |
| _____ | 2. Select a good individual | _____ |
| _____ | 3. Check up on the number of pigs farrowed
and the number saved of the litter from
which she came. | _____ |
| _____ | 4. Check on pigs farrowed and saved in litter
from which dam came | _____ |
| _____ | 5. Check on same on sire's litter. | _____ |

Health

- | | | |
|-------|--|-------|
| _____ | 1. Buy a gilt that has been immunized against
cholera | _____ |
| | or | |
| _____ | 2. Buy an untreated gilt and vaccinate her . . | _____ |
| _____ | 3. Examine my gilt frequently for lice and
treat her for lice control if any are found. . | _____ |
| _____ | 4. Treat for mange immediately if any
appears. | _____ |
| _____ | 5. Give gilt a worm treatment shortly after
I get her home | _____ |
| _____ | 6. Keep my gilt entirely away from old hog
lots | _____ |
| _____ | 7. Provide good clean pasture for my gilt . . | _____ |
| _____ | 8. Provide shade for my gilt | _____ |
| _____ | 9. Keep my feeding utensils and trough clean . | _____ |
| _____ | 10. Control flies around the feeding place . . . | _____ |

Feed

- | | | |
|-------|--|-------|
| _____ | 1. Feed my gilt grain morning and evening. . | _____ |
| _____ | 2. Feed her 3% of her body weight in grain
each day at the start | _____ |
| _____ | 3. Increase the grain up to 4% of her body
weight if she has a keen appetite. | _____ |
| _____ | 4. Reduce the grain feed if she has a ten-
dency to get too fat. | _____ |
| _____ | 5. Feed one pound of tankage for every 10
pounds of grain fed. | _____ |
| | or | |
| _____ | Feed one pound of mixed supplement for
every eight pounds of grain fed | _____ |
| _____ | 6. Feed skim milk for supplement twice each
day | _____ |
| _____ | 7. Feed three times as much milk by weight
as the gilt is getting grain | _____ |

- _____ 8. Keep a good mineral before her all the time. _____
- _____ 9. Keep my gilt on _____ pasture during the summer. _____
- _____ 10. Provide plenty of clean water at all times . _____
- _____ 11. Ring the gilt if necessary to keep her from rooting up the pasture _____

Feed Record

- _____ 1. Set aside a barrel or box for my gilt's feed and write on it "This feed reserved for 4-H gilt". _____
- _____ 2. Weigh or measure out a bushel or more of grain feed and put it in my special box _____
- _____ 3. Weigh out 25 or 50 pounds of tankage and put in my feed box _____
- _____ or _____
- _____ Mix 25 or 50 pounds of supplement and put it in box. _____
- _____ 4. Tack up a feed record sheet in a dry convenient place and set down amount and value of feed put in box _____
- _____ 5. Replenish feed supply when any part of it is exhausted; taking care to record it each time _____
- _____ 6. Total each column when the project is finished and subtract from totals any feed remaining in box _____
- _____ 7. Transfer record to the financial summary in this book. _____
- _____ 8. Have record ready for my leader when he asks for it _____

Train

- _____ 1. Brush my gilt occasionally with a stiff hair brush _____
- _____ 2. Make a flapper to use in teaching my gilt to drive. _____
- _____ 3. Make a light hurdle to guide my gilt when driving her _____
- _____ 4. Begin early to teach my gilt to drive _____
- _____ 5. Practice driving her frequently _____
- _____ 6. Trim feet when necessary so she stands straight on all four feet _____

Fit Gilt for Show

- _____ 1. Wash thoroughly with soap and water a week before the show. _____
- _____ 2. Trim feet at least ten days before gilt is to be shown. _____
- _____ 3. Wash gilt again before she is to be shown. _____
- _____ 4. Oil pig before she is shown _____
- _____ 5. Trim hair on ears and tail. _____

Judge

- _____ 1. Learn to know the parts of a live hog . . . _____
- _____ 2. Learn to know good type, femininity, breed character and the like _____
- _____ 3. Learn to judge by comparison _____
- _____ 4. Learn to give reasons on a class of hogs . _____

Demonstrate

- _____ 1. Practice demonstrating some of the things I have learned to do in my project such as making a hog trough, hurdle or flapper, mixing feed, fitting for show, treating for lice and the like _____
- _____ 2. Respond to requests to demonstrate at project meetings, club meetings, achievement day and the like _____

Carry On

- _____ 1. Enroll in a sow and litter project as soon as I complete my purebred gilt project . . _____
- _____ 2. Seed a half acre with small grain for next spring's litter and fence it with hog tight fence _____
- _____ 3. Provide myself with a good individual farrowing house _____
- _____ 4. Breed my gilt to a good boar as soon after November 10th as possible. _____

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Value of gilt at close of project	_____
Original cost of gilt	_____
Value of grain fed.	_____
Value of supplement fed	_____
Value of mineral fed	_____
Cost of veterinary supplies and service . .	_____
Cost of equipment	_____
Total	_____
Profit or loss	_____

Date _____

Signature of Member _____