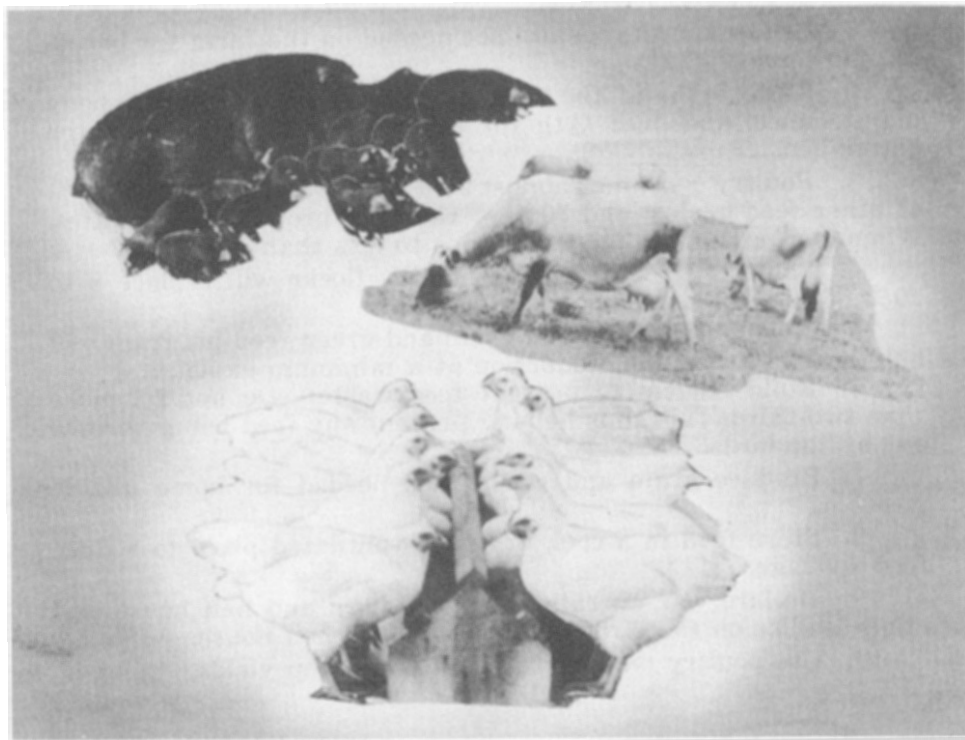


Keep Up Production and Save Grain!

CIRCULAR 467



EXTENSION SERVICE

OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE

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STILLWATER, OKLA.

Keep Up Production and Save Grain!

By *Committee on Saving Grain* of the
Oklahoma Extension Service *

Our Country needs grain to help bring about a full and lasting peace. It is our duty to help feed starving peoples abroad so that famine will not further destroy countries devastated by war. Farmers can keep up production and save grain by using good sound feeding practices. Here are a few suggestions:



POULTRY

1. Sell or eat all roosters not needed on the farm for breeding purposes.
2. Since $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the feed eaten by hens is used for body maintenance, and over $\frac{1}{4}$ th for egg production, keep only the better hens.
3. Poultry consumes almost 20% of the corn produced, 26% of other feed grains, and 39% of the high protein concentrates. When egg production stops or drops to less than 50%, **cull!**
4. Planting green feed for poultry flocks will replace 8 to 10% of the grain ration.
5. A well-balanced mash grain and green feed program will help obtain maximum production at a minimum expense.
6. Build feeders to prevent feed waste. Do not fill more than two-thirds full, thus helping prevent any feed being thrown out by the birds.
7. Produce grain and green feed needed for home use, if possible.
8. Store feed in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place to reduce feed spoilage.
9. Declare war on rats about the barn and hen house and eradicate lice on the birds and mites in the hen house.
10. Use poultry manure for increasing crop yields.



SWINE

1. Feed proteins and minerals with grain. They save many times their cost.
2. Use green pasture. It will save one-fourth of the grain.

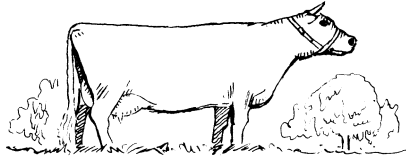
**Committee composed of Grady Ware, poultryman; J. W. Boehr, dairyman; W. J. Beck, Associate animal husbandryman; Stirling Kyd, associate entomologist; Dr. W. C. Banks, veterinarian.*

3. If green pasture is not available, feed alfalfa leaf meal for Vitamin A.
4. Control round worms. Worm all growing pigs.
5. Use feeders or feeding floors. Do not feed grain in the dirt.
6. Eliminate lice and mange.
7. Have the new pigs vaccinated against hog cholera before the fall outbreaks of cholera begin.
8. Avoid death losses at farrowing time. Each dead pig at farrowing time is a loss of 140 pounds of grain.
9. If any evidence of disease is noticed, consult your veterinarian immediately.
10. Grind barley, sorghums, wheat, and other hard grains.
11. Make full use of milk by-products and kitchen waste.
12. Market hogs as soon as they reach market topping weight and finish.



BEEF CATTLE

1. Continue to cull and market for slaughter old or undesirable animals from the breeding herd and unthrifty animals among the stockers and feeders that are in excess of the numbers that can be handled with feed supplies in sight.
2. Use legume hays and protein cake or meal in place of grain for wintering breeding or stock cattle.
3. Make full use of roughage and pasture.
4. If young stocker or feeder cattle cannot be finished with a short feed of grain, winter on roughages and pasture and finish next year on grass or next crop of grain.
5. Feed adequate minerals and salt. Use powdered form instead of hard blocks.
6. Grind corn on the cob for cattle feeding. Cobs make the corn go farther.
7. Use sprays or dips for control of grubs, lice, ticks and flies.
8. Make sure your cattle are free of internal parasites, particularly stomach worms.
9. Use pigs to follow cattle that are fed grain.
10. Dehorn, castrate and vaccinate calves while they are young to avoid losses.
11. In cases of unthrifty cattle or unexplained death losses, consult your veterinarian.



DAIRY CATTLE

A farmer can feed ten to fifteen percent less grain and still obtain a heavy production of milk. This is how:

1. Feed mostly fodder, hay, silage and pasture—plenty of it.
2. Use mineral mixture; equal parts of steamed bone meal, ground limestone and salt, or a good ready-mixed mineral feed.
3. Feed heavier producing cows a small amount of ground grain and all cows according to production.
4. Sell herd bulls and use artificial breeding services. Ninety percent of bulls could be sold for beef and feed saved.
5. Move cows which do not pay for feed into slaughter pens.
6. A shed or barn to keep cows warm and comfortable saves from 10 to 20 percent of the feed bill which cows usually eat.
7. Feed at regular hours; and save up to five percent of the feed.
8. Select good quality hay, high in protein.
9. High protein feeds, like cottonseed meal, stimulate milk production and helps maintain health and breeding efficiency of cows.
10. Provide fresh, clean water of proper temperature for proper feed digestion and produce to advantage.
11. Feed heifers and growing dairy animals on roughages and pasture.

DAIRY CATTLE HEALTH

Unless a dairy herd is kept in good health, proper utilization of the grain fed will not be realized.

Two diseases causing greatest economic loss are Brucellosis (Bang's Disease) and mastitis in either the acute or chronic form.

Prompt recognition of these diseases, with a good program to eliminate the condition from the herd, will be most valuable to the owner.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and
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