

GETTING FEEDER CATTLE *ON* FEED



Success in getting cattle on feed smoothly means a lot when profit is figured at market time. Sickness and poor gains in the early part of the feeding period may set the stage for unsatisfactory feed conversion later on.

Feeding profits begin with healthy, fast gaining feeder cattle. If you can't see the cattle yourself have them purchased by someone with a reputation for supplying good animals.

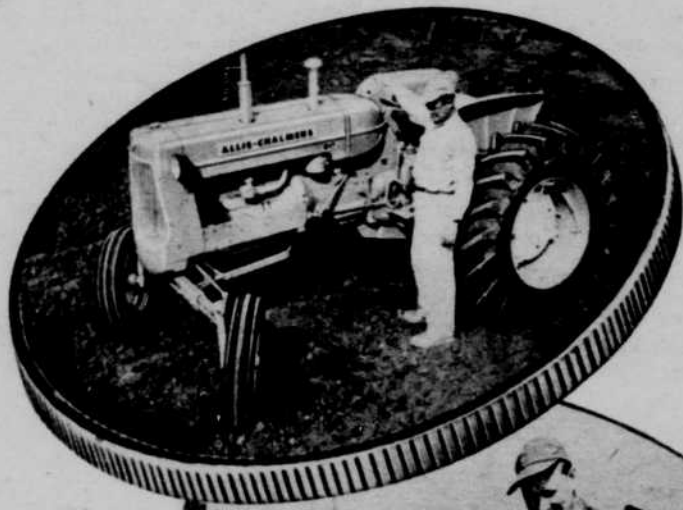
The best protection from shipping fever is to have the cattle vaccinated at least ten days before they are shipped from the producer's ranch. Then, with the proper handling by the trucker or the railroad, they will arrive in the best possible condition.

If you are not an old hand at handling cattle, it may be wise to hire the veterinarian to give the cattle a thorough looking over as soon as you get them unloaded. Any cattle that need treatment can then be taken care of and isolated from the rest of the herd. Whether the cattle are going to pasture, to stalk fields or right on feed, they should be kept under observation in a sheltered lot for at least a week. Newest recommendations from Iowa State University call for some grain and fortified supplement along with all the high quality hay the cattle will eat.

Roughage feeding with either silage or hay is safer than bringing cattle onto heavy grain feed right away. After the initial observation period, corn stalk fields or pasture can provide economical gains. When it is time to start feeding, aim for a 20 to 30 day adjustment period. Roughage should be decreased as the grain ration is increased. A really skilled feeder can gradually increase the feed each day but most feeders prefer to increase by steps of one to two pounds per head per day each five to seven days until the cattle are getting about two pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of body weight. This is approximately a full feed of grain.

Feeding high moisture grain and the use of low roughage rations have changed some long accepted ideas on cattle feeding. Ensiled shelled corn and ground ear corn are very palatable but can be incorporated with a small amount of dry feed to get cattle started. Many herds now have no dry feed once they are on full feed. Rolled barley and other bulky grains, properly supplemented, have become standard feeds in many small grain producing areas.

How to squeeze more out of each tractor dollar



Get-ready time — minutes quick. Space tractor wheels with ease for the day's work. Roll-shift front axle — as well as power-shift rear wheels — saves time, temper and muscle. Then latch on to the implement as quickly as saying "SNAP-COUPLER hitch" — with either single-point or 3-point implements. Less get-ready time means more dollar-earning field time.

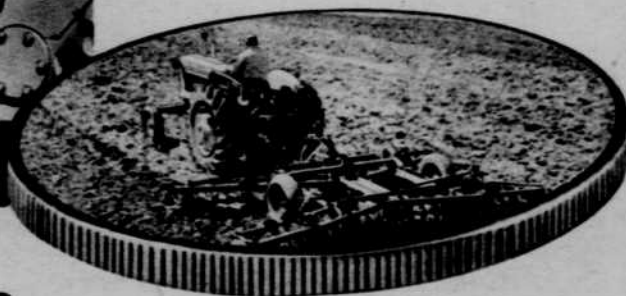


Traction that's always on tap as you need it. Simply set the lever and, as the load changes, the gauge tells you what your TRACTION BOOSTER system is doing. TRACTION BOOSTER system transfers weight of implements (mounted or pull-type) to tractor drive wheels automatically. You get the continuous ground grip that keeps tractor earnings piling up, not slipping away.



Power control that makes most of both horsepower and time. With Power Director lever, the tractor ground speed can be matched to the load or condition with on-the-go shifting between high and low range — stepping up pull power as much as 42 percent in low range, increasing speed up to 42 percent in high range. Power Director also provides live PTO.

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