

Self-feeders are handy but there is a knack to getting cattle on full feed. A full feed of hay or silage is kept before the cattle at all times. Roughage in the form of hay or cobs is ground with the grain to make the ration bulky enough to limit the amount cattle will eat. Each successive batch contains a little less roughage and a little more concentrate. Top feeders seldom fill a self-feeder full until the cattle are on full feed. They then have a chance to change and adjust the ration for the condition of the cattle.

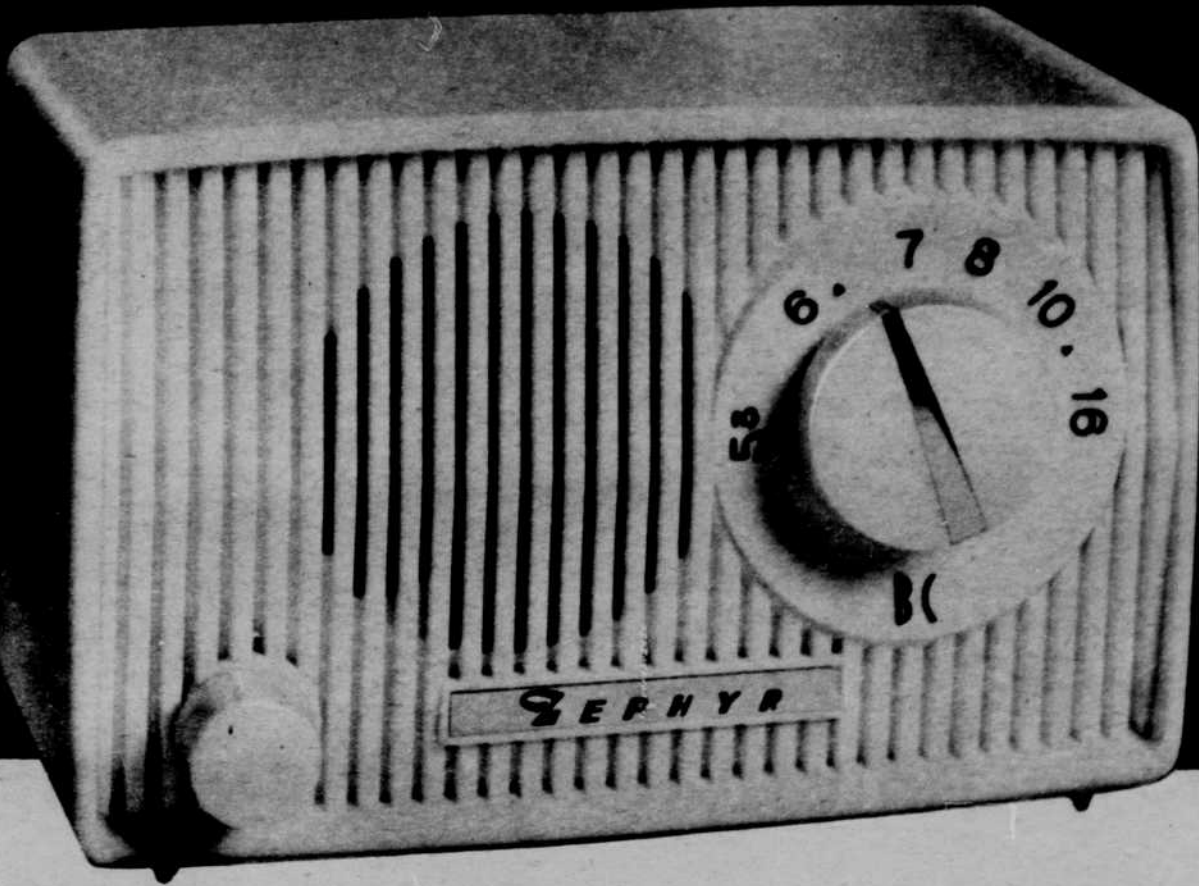


Fully mechanical feeding is rapidly increasing in all farm feeding areas. When teamed up with silos, unloaders and bulk storage of supplement, electric powered "hired hands" make cattle feeding as nearly push-button as it can get. Although the manual labor is gone, it takes complete knowledge of the feeding system to get and keep cattle on feed and doing their best. The total amount of feed fed in this feeder is determined by the height of the auger above the floor of the bunk. The proportional amounts of corn, silage and supplement must be regulated at the silo.

All incoming animals should be held in a shaded, protected lot for one to three weeks after arriving on the farm. Plenty of the best kind of hay and fresh water helps the cattle adjust to the new surroundings. After the second day on the farm, a light grain feed—half corn and half oats—at one-half pound for each 100 pounds of body weight should be fed. A 30% to 40% conditioner supplement containing 30,000 units of vitamin A and, in case of stress, antibiotics should be fed at the rate of one pound per head per day.

Successful cattle feeders study their cattle every day and spot trouble early when it can be easily treated. Any animal in questionable health should be isolated and observed very closely. A handy place to cut out and treat will pay off in lower death losses and fewer "tail enders." A squeeze chute can usually be worked into the sorting and loading facilities.

# FREE! TABLE RADIO



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BRAND OF OXYTETRACYCLINE  
**A/D Fortified Crumbles, or for one bag and \$7.65**

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This sturdy, compact AM model has 5 tubes plus rectifier, good station separation and a built-in antenna—pulls in stations loud and clear. AC or DC.

### Use Terramycin Crumbles— fast, easy way to fight shipping fever

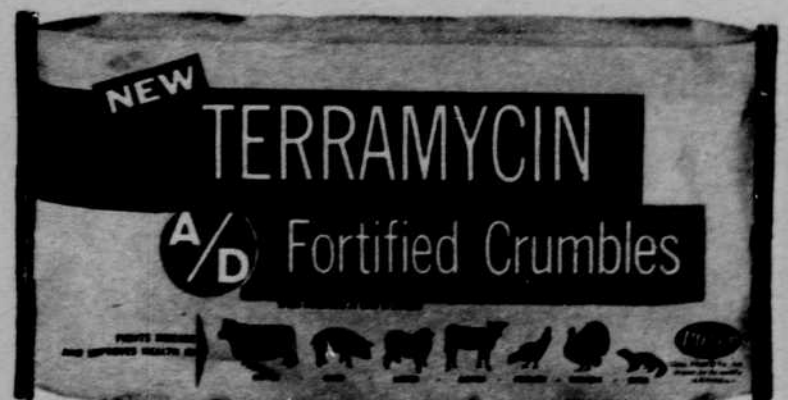
Use Crumbles when cattle arrive . . . whenever disease threatens or hits . . . for extra gains and savings in feed. They're economical, too—if you save just 2 lbs. of shrink or lost gain per head, you've paid the entire cost of a 5-day treatment.

One to two cupfuls are all it takes per head per day for 4-5 days to help prevent shipping fever.

### With vitamins A and D added

Each pound of Crumbles contains the potent, disease-fighting ability of Terramycin, plus 160,000 units of vitamin A, and 16,000 units of vitamin D.

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