# Project 111GC—Lamb Feeding Investigations

Department of Animal Husbandry and Garden City Branch Agricultural Experiment Station Cooperating. 1948 - 49

EXPERIMENTS WITH SODIUM BICARBONATE FOR THE CONTROL OF FEED LOT DEATH LOSSES.
SORGHUM GRAIN AND ROUGHAGE COMBINATIONS FOR FATTENING LAMBS

### R. F. Cox and A. B. Erhart

Experiments in the use of bicarbonate of soda for the control of death losses in the feedlot were begun last year. Two small scale tests indicated that it was highly beneficial. In this years experiments, four lots of lambs were used to give further tests of the value of sodium bicarbonate in the feed and in the water.

Comparisons were also made of Westland milo grain, Axtell grain, in and a combination of Westland grain and best are selected as a combination of Westland grain and

eet molasses.

Roughage tests included comparisons of Axtell roughage, alfalfa hay and alfalfa straw.

### Lambs:

The lambs in this years experiments were good quality, smooth finewool-type lambs from northern New Mexico. They weighed sixty pounds per head into the experiment.

### Feed Prices:

Westland Milo and Axtell Grain\$	2.00 per cwt
Beet Molasses	
Cottonseed Cake	90.00 per ton
Axtell Roughage	7.50 per ton
Alfalfa Hay	
Alfalfa Straw	
Sodium Bicarbonate	
Ground Limestone	
Salt	.85 per cwt.

### Death Loss:

Twenty-one lambs died out of a total of 525, a loss of 4%. Sixteen of these died from urinary calculi, one from enteritis, one from exposure following burial under snow and three from undetermined causes.

Garden City Branch Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Garden City, Kansas

# GRAIN AND ROUGHAGE COMPARISONS Rufus F. Cox, A. B. Erhart

1 J.ot Number		2	4	α	0	10
TOWNS TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY			-  -			
	Westland	Immature	Axtell	Westland	Westland	Westlar
	Milo	Westland	Grain	& Molasses	Milo	Milo
	က် တ	ر ري ري		S S	C. SS	r) r)
	Cake	Cake	Cake	Cake	Cake	Cake
2—Ration fed	Axtell	Axtell	Axtell	Axtell	Alfalfa	Alfalf
	Roughage	Roughage	Roughage	Roughage	Straw	Hay
	Gr Lime-	Gr Lime-	Gr Lime-	Gr Lime-		
	stone	stone	stone	etone ]		 - 
3-Number of lambs per lot	48	20	50	48	49	20
4-Number of days on feed	117	117	117	117	117	117
5—Initial weight per lamb	01.09	60.76	60.48	60.44	60.52	9.09
6—Final weight per lamb	91.97	97.32	96.00	94.13	105.92	106.5
7—Total gain per lamb	31.27	36.56	35.52	33.69	45.40	45.9
8—Daily gain per lamb	7.6	31	30	56	30	٣

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	9—Feed per lamb daily:	_					
	Grain	1.11	1.14	1.09	.87	1.16	1.16
	Molasses	:==			.24		
	Cotton Seed Cake0	24	.24	.24	24	.25	33
	Roughage	2.07	2.04	2.06	2.10	1.93	2.2
	Limestone	oz25	oz25	oz25	oz25		
	10-Feed per cwt. of gain:						
4	Grain	413.53	363.92	362.08	300.59	299.45	296.15
44	Molasses	-			82.64		
	Cotton Seed Cake	90.57	77.46	79.73	84.06	63.04	62.35
	Roughage	774.86	652.35	678.89	729.47	497.14	559.91
	Limestone	5.53	4.76	4,87	5.14		
	11—Feed cost per cwt. gain	\$15.33	\$13.28	\$13.44	\$14.17	\$11.32	\$14.33
	12—Initial cost per lamb into feedlot	\$17.98	\$17.98	\$17.98	\$17.98	\$17.98	\$17.98
	13—Feed cost per lamb	8 4.79	\$ 4.85	\$ 4.77	\$ 4.77	\$ 5.14	\$ 6.58
	14Lamb cost plus feed cost	\$22.77	\$22.83	\$22.75	\$22.75	\$23.12	\$24.56
	15—Final cost per cwt	\$24.76	\$23.46	\$23.70	\$24.17	\$21.83	\$23.04

Garden City Branch Agri. Expt. Station—Garden City, Kansas BICARBONATE OF SODA TESTS Rufus F. Cox, A. B. Erhart

Table—November 20, 1948 to March 17, 1949—117 Days								
1—lot Number	1	2	3	4	5			
	West-	West-	West-	West-	West-			
	land	land	land	land	land			
	Milo	Milo	Milo	Milo	Milo			
	C. S.	C. S.	c. s.	C. S.	C. S.			
	Cake	Cake	Cake	Cake	Cake			
	Axtell	Axtell	Axtell		Axtell			
2—Ration fed			Rough-					
	age	age	age	age	age			
	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.			
	Lime-	Lime-	Lime-	Lime-	Lime-			
	stone	stone	stone	stone	stone			
	Į.		Soda	Soda in				
	1	!	<u> </u>	Water				
3 —Number lambs per lot	48	44	41	40	44			
4—Number of days on feed	117	117	117	117	117			
5—Initial weight per lamb	60.70	60.56	60.50	60.64	60.50			
6—Final weight per lamb	91.97	99.43	95.73	96.38	92.25			
7—Total gain per lamb	31.27	38.87	35.23	35.74	31.75			
8—Daily gain per lamb	.27	.33	.30	31	.27			
9—Feed per lamb daily:			1	l				
Grain	1.11	1.47	1.37	1.39	1.41			
Cotton Seed Cake	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24			
Roughage	2.07	1.24	1.25	1.25	1.18			
Limestone	oz25	oz25	oz25		oz25			
Soda		1	oz21	oz22	oz21			
10—Feed per cwt. of gain:	1		1	1				
Grain	413.53	443.58	456.14	456.63	518.74			
Cotton Seed Cake	90.57	72.86	80.39	79.24	89.19			
Roughage	774.86	374.43	413.51	409.29	433.32			
Limestone	5.53	4.45	4.91	4.84	5.45			
Soda	[		4.40	4.42	4.88			
11—Feed cost per cwt. gain	\$15.33	\$13.60	\$14.50	\$14.45 <sup>-</sup>	\$16.24			
12—Initial cost per lamb into		I						
feedlot	\$17.98	\$17.98	\$17.98	\$17.98	\$17.98			
13—Feed cost per lamb		\$ 5.27	\$ 5.10	\$ 5.16	\$ 5.15			
14—Lamb cost plus feed cost		\$23.26	\$23.08	\$23.14	\$23.13			
15—Final cost per cwt	\$24.76	\$23.39	\$24.11	\$24.01	\$25.07			

### SUMMARY

### Table I

- 1. Both immature Westland milo grain and Axtell grain produced larger and more economical gains than mature Westland mile in these tests. Compare lots 1, 6 and 7 and see chemical analysis in table below.
- 2. Beet molasses fed as approximately 20 percent of the concentrate allowance increased the rate and efficiency of gains on fattening lambs. This confirms results of several previous tests. Compare lots 1 and 8.

- Alfalfa straw and alfalfa hay both proved much superior to Axtell roughage in the efficiency and rate of gains produced. See lots
   9 and 10.
- Axtell roughage had approximately 70 percent the value of alfalfa hay or alfalfa straw in these tests, agreeing closely with tests of last year.

CHEMICAL	ANALYSTS	OF	ज्ञान्य व	TTOTAL

Protein   Ether   Crude   Mois   Ash   Nit. Free		" 1 TT T T [ D]	יא יאנו כטו	H.H.I IV	TICITI		
Axtell Grain       11.38       Extract Fiber 3.95       ture   Extract 10.09   1.59       Extract 10.09   1.59       T1.38         Immature Westland Milo       8.81       3.29       1.73       31.00   1.64       73.56         Axtell Roughage       3.06       2.75       2.56       10.45       1.74       71.81         Alfalfa Straw       11.25       1.30       41.27       7.18       6.57       32.43	FEED	Protein	Ether	Crude	Mois-	Ach	Nit Theo
	Axtell Grain Westland Milo Immature Westland Milo Axtell Roughage Alfalfa Straw Alfalfa Hay	11.38 8.81 10.69 3.06 11.25	3.95 3.29 2.75 1.34 1.30	1.61 1.73 2.56 22.97 41.27	ture 10.09 11.00 10.45 7.36 7.18	1.59 1.64 1.74 9.85 6.57	Extract 71.38 73.56 71.81 55.42 32.43

### Table II

- 5. Feeding of highly concentrated rations reaching 2.4 pounds of corn per lamb daily at intervals, in this year's experiments failed to produce enterotoxemia or any other form of serious digestive disturbance. Because of this, the tests of the value of bicarbonate of soda for reducing digestive disorders were inconclusive.
- 6. There was evidence that soda feeding resulted in decreasing total feed consumption and gains in this year's tests. This is directly perimental work on this subject.
- 7. No difference in response was noted where soda was fed to lambs mixed dry with the feed compared with supplying it in the drinking water.
- 8. Moderately heavy losses from urinary calculi resulted in the experimental lambs fed highly concentrated rations, lending support to the belief that forcing lambs for rapid gains predisposes them to losses from apparently unrelated maladies.
- 9. The level of soda feeding in these tests was approximately 1/5 ounce per lamb daily. Expressed otherwise this averaged about 1.3 pounds per 100 lambs daily, or slightly less than 1 percent of the concentrates or ½ percent of the total feed.

# Project 236: The Relationship of Physical Balance and Energy Value in Sheep Rations.

Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station—Manhattan, Kansas 1947-48

# THE RELATIONSHIP OF PHYSICAL BALANCE OF THE RATION TO ENERGY VALUE AND TISSUE FORMATION IN FAT LAMBS Rufus F. Cox, D. L. Mackintosh, Ed F. Smith, J. S. Hughes

Many tests have been completed at this station bearing on some phase of physical balance in sheep rations. Differences in gains consistently have favored a medium proportion of concentrates to roughage over either more concentrated or more bulky rations. It was deemed advisable to determine whether this difference in gains would be expressed in the distribution of fat throughout the carcass.

Sixty Wyoming lambs of the long-wool crossbred type used for this study, were divided into six lots. Lots 1, 2 and 3 were fed corn and alfalfa hay in amounts such that the ratios of crude fiber to digestible nutrients were 1 to 3; 1 to 4; and 1 to 5 respectively. Lots

4, 5 and 6 received oat groast (hulled oats) and alfalfa with the crude fiber: digestible nutrient ratios corresponding to those of lots 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

At the end of the feeding period all the lambs were slaughtered, carcasses graded and physical and chemical studies made on certain tissues. The hotel rack which is considered the most representative cut of the lamb carcass, was taken from the carcasses of three representative lambs from each lot. Manual separation of fat, muscle and bone was made on these cuts and a chemical analysis of the ribeye muscle made to determine the amount of fat present.

The tables and summary on the following pages give detailed results of these tests.

Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station—Manhattan, Kansas

## Crude Fiber: Total Digestible Nutrient Ratios in Lamb Fattening Rations

Rufus F. Cox, D. L. Mackintosh, Ed F. Smith, J. S. Hughes
Table—March 17, 1948 to May 31, 1948—75 Days

Lot Number	1	2	3_	4	55	6
	Corn	Corn	Corn	Oats	Oats	Oats
Ration Fed				Groats	Groats	Groats
	Hay	Hay	Hay		Alfalfa	Aflalis
	11	<u> </u>		Hay	Hay	Hay
(Crude fiber	1	1	1	1	] 1	1
Ratio ( to	1			_	1	_
(T. D. N.	3	4	5	3	4	5
No. Lambs per lot	10	9	10	10	10	10
Number days on feed	75	75	75	75	75	75
Initial weight per lamb	75.50	77.51	75.60	76.00	77.80	75.70
Final weight per lamb	96.10	100.22	95.30	96.60	95.50	94.10
Total gain per lamb	20.60	22.71	19.70	20.60	17.70	18.40
Daily gain per lamb	.27	.30	.26	.27	.24	.25
Feed per lamb daily:		T				
Grain	1.04	1.29	1.44	.86	1.09	1.23
Hay	1.70	1.20	.93	2.01	1.41	1.09
Feed per cwt. gain:						
Grain	380.10	426.51	546.90	313.30	460.51	502.93
Hay	620.97	398.06	352.64	732.57	598.81	444.78
Dry matter per lamb daily	2.51	2.27	2.16	2.65	2.31	2.15
T.D.N. per lamb daily	1.76	1.71	1.70	1.85	1.76	1.72
Gain per 100 lbs. T.D.N.	15.34	17.54	15.29	14.59	13.64	14.53
Carcass grades:				1	Ī	1
Choice	1	!	1	1		
Good	4	7	6	3	8	5
Commercial	4	2	2	7	1	5
Utility	1		2	!	1	1
Coordinated carcass grade	25	28	24	23	27	25
Dressing percent	49.3	50.0	49.6	48.1	49.8	50.4