

6:30 p.m.—Kansas State Union. Banquet for visiting stockmen and ladies—Block and Bridle Club

Honoring—Grover Poole, Manhattan, Kansas
Joe O'Bryan, Hiattville, Kansas
The late H. G. Reuber, Atwood, Kansas

FOR THE LADIES

Friday, May 6, 1960

6:30 p.m.—Dinner, Gillett Hotel—Kansas Cow Belles and visiting ladies (Make reservations with Mrs. C. W. McCampbell, 1127 Thurston Street)

Saturday, May 7, 1960

9:30 a.m.—Coffee, Justin Hall (New Home Economics Building)—by Animal Husbandry ladies

10:30 a.m.—Tour and Program—Home Economics staff

12:00 n. —Lunch—Arena, Animal Industries Building

6:30 p.m.—Block and Bridle Banquet (See general program)

COVER PHOTOS are of the Brookover Feedlots near Garden City, Kansas. These are symbolic of a rapidly growing commercial feeding industry in this state. These yards have a capacity of 11,000 head of cattle and turn out some 11 to 12 million pounds of beef annually. This beef is produced primarily from such Kansas feeds as grass, hay, silage and sorghum grain. Only protein supplement must be purchased to balance the feeds produced in abundance in Kansas.

Swine

The Value of Soaking Shelled Corn for Finishing Spring Pigs on Alfalfa Pasture (Project 110-2).

C. E. Aubel

Soaking grain for pigs has been revived and an automatic and self-feeder that soaks grain is on the market. This experiment was to test that system of feeding corn.

Two lots of nine pigs each were self-fed, free choice, shelled corn and a mixed protein supplement as a basal ration. The treatment of the two lots varied only in that corn for lot 2 was soaked in water. The protein supplement fed both lots consisted of 4 parts tankage, 4 parts soybean meal, 1 part cottonseed meal, and 1 part alfalfa meal.

Results are given in Table 1.

Observations

Pigs fed soaked shelled corn gained .04 pound per day more than those fed dry shelled corn. The pigs fed the soaked shelled corn ate more each day than those receiving dry shelled corn. It required 33 pounds more of corn for the soaked corn fed pigs to make 100 pounds gain.

Soaking the corn in this experiment was of no particular advantage.

Table 1

The value of soaking corn for finishing spring pigs on alfalfa pasture.¹
June 2, 1959, to September 15, 1959—106 days.

Item	Dry shelled corn	Soaked shelled corn
Lot number	1	2
Number pigs in lot	9	9
Av. initial wt. per pig, lbs.	51.77	51.55
Av. final wt. per pig, lbs.	196.66	201.33
Av. total gain per pig, lbs.	144.89	148.78
Av. daily gain per pig, lbs.	1.36	1.40
Av. daily ration per pig, lbs.:		
Shelled corn	3.38	3.94
Protein supplement54	.51
Lbs. feed per 100 lbs. gain per pig:		
Shelled corn	247.77	280.80
Protein supplement	39.57	36.89

1. Both lots received the same protein supplement.

The Comparative Value of Shelled Corn and Sorghum Grain Prepared by Different Milling Processes for Finishing Fall Pigs in Drylot (Project 110-3).

C. E. Aubel

Grain sorghums are being grown extensively in many parts of the High Plains. Sorghum grain previously has given excellent results compared with corn in feeding tests with swine at this station.

New ways of processing grain may improve the efficiency of the grains for feeding and thus provide more profit in hog raising.

Five lots of pigs were self-fed, free choice, in drylot. All lots received a mixed animal and plant protein supplement of 4 parts tankage, 4 parts soybean meal, 1 part cottonseed meal, and 1 part alfalfa meal. Each ton of mixed protein supplement also contained 27 pounds of Aurofac¹ and one half pound of zinc oxide. The ration for each lot varied only in the method of processing.

1. Registered trademark American Cyanamid Company for Aureomycin.