

Table 43  
Effects of monosodium glutamate, flance and wood molasses separately and in combination on performance of growing-finishing swine, June 1 to July 28, 1964.

Lot no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	7
Ration	S-68	S-68A	S-68B	S-68C	S-68	S-68-D	S-68F	S-68E
MSG <sup>1</sup>	.....	0.3%	.....	.....	.....	0.3%	.....	0.3%
Flance <sup>2</sup>	.....	.....	0.05%	.....	.....	0.05%	.....	0.05%
Wood molasses	.....	.....	.....	5.0%	.....	.....	5.0%	5.0%
No. of pigs	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Av. initial wt., lbs.	52	50	53	53	53	49	50	50
Av. final wt., lbs.	173	170	173	173	175	153	162	155
Av. daily gain, lbs.:								
First 28 days <sup>3</sup>	1.64	1.46	1.64	1.75	1.71	1.38	1.56	1.30 (1.34) <sup>4</sup>
Last 40 days	1.87	1.90	1.85	1.82	1.85	1.89	1.72	1.72 (1.77)
Total 68 days	1.78	1.72	1.77	1.79	1.79	1.68	1.85	1.55 (1.63)
Av. daily feed, lbs. <sup>5</sup>	4.88	4.68	4.38	5.21	4.96	4.47	4.48	4.49
Feed per lb. of gain, lbs. <sup>5</sup>	2.74	2.72	2.47	2.91	2.77	2.66	2.71	2.90

1. Monosodium glutamate.

2. Flance, flavoring compound.

3. From start to about 95 pounds.

4. Figures in parentheses represent average of 8 pigs, 1 pen-to-dine pig excluded.

5. For the 68-day period.

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## II. Comparison of Feed Additives in Rations for Growing-finishing Swine.<sup>1</sup>

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Seventy-two pigs were used. They averaged about 50 pounds each at the start of the experiment. During the first 28 days the pigs that received a diet containing Aureo S.P.-250 (100 gms. chlortetracycline, 100 gms. sulfamethazine and 50 gms. penicillin per ton of feed) gained about 13% faster than pigs on diets containing either chlortetracycline or tylosin at 10 gms. per ton of feed.

Table 44 shows the results for the 105-day test.

When either chlortetracycline or tylosin at 10 gms. per ton of feed replaced Aureo S.P.-250, the initial advantage in growth rate was not maintained and average performance was similar for all treatments.

Performance of the different breeds is summarized in Table 45.

1. Contribution No. 331, Department of Animal Husbandry, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan.

Table 44  
Response of growing-finishing swine to indicated feed additives, February 25 to June 9, 1964.

Additive	No. of pigs <sup>1</sup>	Av. daily gain	Feed eff.	Age at 200 lbs.	Carcass length	Carcass grade	
						#1	#2
Aureomycin <sup>2</sup>	23	1.69	308	167	29.0	22	1
Tylosin <sup>3</sup>	24	1.73	298	164	29.3	20	4
A.S.P.-250 <sup>4</sup>	20	1.74	306	164	29.5	19	1
+ Aureomycin <sup>4</sup>	10	1.82	314	159	30.3	9	1
+ Tylosin <sup>4</sup>	10	1.65	298	166	28.7	10	0

1. Six pens of 4 pigs each started on each treatment. Five pigs were removed for reasons not related to dietary treatment.

2. Ten grams of chlortetracycline per ton of feed.

3. Ten grams of tylosin per ton of feed.

4. Two hundred fifty grams of Aureo S.P.-250 per ton of feed for the first 28 days; either 10 grams per ton of aureomycin or tylosin for the remainder of the trial.

Table 45  
Durocs, Poland Chinas and Crossbreeds fed under similar conditions on concrete, February 25, 1964, to June 9, 1964.

Breed	No. of pigs	Av. daily gain	Feed eff.	Age at 200 lbs.	Carcass length	Carcass grade	
						#1	#2
Durocs							
Barrows	19	1.83	313	164	29.6	15	4
Gilts	3	1.79	313	166	30.2	3	0
Poland Chinas							
Barrows	9	1.48	299	163	28.9	9	0
Gilts	14	1.55	299	168	28.5	14	0
Crossbreeds							
Barrows	10	1.90	300	158	30.0	8	2
Gilts	8	1.63	300	167	29.3	8	0
Overall average							
Barrows	38	1.81		162	29.5	32	6
Gilts	25	1.60		167	29.0	25	0
Both	63	1.73	305	164	29.2	57	6

1. Barrows and gilts were fed together.

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