

Table 4

The value of yeast culture and L-Lysine (amino acid) in a sorghum grain ration for finishing fall pigs in drylot.

December 5, 1959, to March 3, 1960—89 days.

	Whole sorghum grain, mixed protein	Whole sorghum grain + 100 lbs. yeast culture in each 500 lbs. protein supplement	Whole sorghum grain + 10 lbs. L-Lysine supplement per ton of protein supplement
Lot number	1	2	3
Number pigs per lot	10	10	10
Av. initial wt. per pig, lbs.	58.50	59.50	58.60
Av. final wt. per pig, lbs.	177.60	185.00	183.00
Av. total gain per pig, lbs.	119.10	125.50	124.40
Av. daily gain per pig, lbs.	1.33	1.41	1.39
Av. daily ration per pig, lbs.:			
Sorghum grain	4.85	4.97	4.80
Protein supplement70	.76	.74
Lbs. feed per cwt. gain per pig:			
Sorghum grain	362.80	352.82	344.05
Protein supplement	52.30	54.34	52.97

The Value of Terramycin (TM-10)¹ and Oleandomycin in the Protein Supplement for Fattening Spring Pigs on Alfalfa Pasture (Project 110-1).

C. E. Abel

The antibiotic, Oleandomycin, is a recent introduction.² This experiment was to test the antibiotic's value.

Three lots of nine pigs each were self-fed shelled corn and a mixed protein supplement on alfalfa pasture. All three lots had the same mixed protein supplement of 4 parts tankage, 4 parts soybean meal, 1 part cottonseed meal, and 1 part alfalfa meal. 4½ pounds of Terramycin TM-10 and 4½ pounds of Oleandomycin were added per ton to the protein mixture of lot 2. Lot 3 pigs had 4½ pounds of Oleandomycin premix added per ton to their protein mixture.

Results are given in Table 5.

1. Registered trademark of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., for Terramycin.
2. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., Terre Haute, Ind., supplied the Terramycin supplement TM-10 and Oleandomycin for this experiment.

Table 5

The value of the antibiotics Terramycin (TM-10) and Oleandomycin in the protein supplement for fattening spring pigs on alfalfa pasture.

June 2, 1959, to September 15, 1959—106 days.

Basal ration fed on alfalfa pasture. Shelled corn, mixed protein supplement	Basal	Basal + 4½ lbs. Terramycin TM-10, 4½ lbs. Oleandomycin per ton of supplement	Basal + 4½ lbs. Oleandomycin per ton of supplement
Lot number	1	2	3
Number of pigs in lot	9	9	9
Av. initial wt. per pig, lbs.	51.77	52.11	51.44
Av. final wt. per pig, lbs.	196.66	189.66	204.77
Av. total gain per pig, lbs.	144.89	137.55	153.33
Av. daily gain per pig, lbs.	1.36	1.29	1.44
Av. daily ration per pig, lbs.:			
Shelled corn	3.38	3.41	3.84
Protein supplement54	.64	.61
Lbs. feed per cwt. gain per pig:			
Shelled corn	247.77	262.93	265.73
Protein supplement	39.57	50.08	42.68

(6)

Observations

The pigs that received both Terramycin (TM-10) and Oleandomycin made the smallest daily gain. The best gain (1.44 pounds a day) was by lot 3 receiving one antibiotic, Oleandomycin. The quantity of grain and protein supplement consumed per 100 pounds gain varied little in the three lots, but was least for those getting no antibiotic.

Kansas Swine Improvement Association Testing Station

The Kansas Swine Testing Station is in its second year of operation and a summary of testing results is presented here. The station, located at the University, was built by private contributions. It is being supervised by personnel of the Department of Animal Husbandry. All expenses involved in testing are paid by the breeders or producers who have pigs on test.

It is now possible for commercial swine men to enter barrows at the station if they are interested in obtaining carcass information on the pigs they are producing. Such barrows are fed in a group with all other barrows on test until they reach a slaughter weight of 200 pounds. All slaughter data is determined in the Department of Animal Husbandry by Professors Mackintosh and Merkel.

Information concerning the testing program can be obtained by contacting the Kansas Swine Improvement Association, the Department of Animal Husbandry, or the Extension Service.

Table 6
Swine Testing Results

	BOARS			BARROWS		
	High	Av.	Low	High	Av.	Low
Winter 1958-1959						
Daily gain, lbs.	2.58	1.98	1.50	2.25	1.77	1.35
Backfat, in.	1.60	1.10	0.70	2.17	1.71	1.42
Efficiency, lbs.	3.46	3.05	2.70			
Loin eye, sq. in.				5.79	3.77	3.17
Total cost (incl. sale)	\$ 51			\$ 38		
Sale price	\$550	\$158	\$ 40	\$ 32		
Summer, 1959						
Daily gain, lbs.	2.19	1.84	1.50	2.18	1.82	1.33
Backfat, in.	1.48	1.20	0.62	2.00	1.54	1.28
Efficiency, lbs.	3.06	2.82	2.52			
Loin eye, sq. in.				4.24	3.39	2.45
Total cost (incl. sale)	\$ 47			\$ 36		
Sale price	\$320	\$123	\$ 35	\$ 28		
Winter, 1959-1960						
Daily gain, lbs.	2.11	1.87	1.65	2.23	1.96	1.48
Backfat, in.	1.37	1.08	0.83	1.93	1.60	1.35
Efficiency, lbs.	3.24	3.00	2.78	4.10	3.45	3.08
Loin eye, sq. in.				4.22	3.95	3.30
Total cost (incl. sale)	\$ 50			\$ 40		
Sale price	\$250	\$166	\$ 55	\$ 24		
Slaughter Data (Summary)						
Number slaughtered	72					
Av. slaughter wt., lbs.	198 (192-208)					
Av. % lean cuts	47.93 (42.10-55.22)					
Av. loin eye area, sq. in.	3.57 (2.50- 5.79)					
Av. backfat, in.	1.65 (1.28- 2.17)					
Av. carcass length, in.	29.09 (27.05-31.75)					
USDA carcass grades:						
No. 1	36					
No. 2	26					
No. 3	10					

(7)