

HOGS Winter 1959-60 Feeding Trial

Three lots of 48-pound pigs and 3 lots of 62-pound pigs were paired and fed 3 meal-type rations as follows:

	Commercial Supp.	Soybean Meal	Dry B. Milk
Barley	1260	1220	1200
Oats	640	616	600
Soybean Meal	0	120	0
Dry Buttermilk	0	0	160
Steamed Bonemeal	0	36	30
Trace Min. Salt	0	10	10
Commercial Supp.	100	0	0

Table 13. Three rations for fattening pigs, Winter 1959-1960						
	Dry Buttermilk		Soybean Meal		Commercial	
	Lot 1	Lot 4	Lot 2	Lot 5	Lot 3	Lot 6
No. Pigs/lot	11	11	11	11	11	11

Initial Wt.	48	62	48	62	48	62
Final Wt.	185	214	179	205	182	203
Av. Daily Gain	1.30	1.45	1.24	1.36	1.28	1.34
Days on Feed	105	105	105	105	15	105
Feed/100 Lb. Gain	421	443	463	462	458	510
Feed Cost/100 Gain	\$10.53	\$11.08	\$9.58	\$9.56	\$9.89	\$11.02
Feed prices used: Barley, .80 bu., Oats, .56 bu., Soybean Meal, \$4.00 Cwt., Dry Buttermilk, \$9.00 Cwt., Steamed Bonemeal, \$6.00 Cwt., Trace Min. Salt, \$2.75 Cwt., and Commercial Supp., \$8.00 Cwt. A fee of 15 cents per Cwt. was added for grinding and mixing.						

Gains were highest on the ration containing 8% dry buttermilk, but the simple soybean meal supplement was the most economical in producing pork. All top hogs in the six lots sold together for \$13.60 per 100 pounds.

A later experiment with 4 lots of pigs on concrete compared a soybean meal ration similar to that fed lots 2 and 5 above, with a ration containing 3% each of soybean meal and dry buttermilk. Table 14 presents the results obtained with these two rations, both pelleted.

Table 14. Soybean Meal vs. Soybean Meal and Buttermilk Supplements				
	5% Soybean Meal		3% Each, Soybean Meal & Buttermilk	
Initial Wt.	56	27	55	27
Final Wt.	192	165	209	184

Av. Daily Gain	1.23	.95	1.39	1.18
Days on Feed	111	147	111	133
Feed/100 Lbs. Gain	376	379	356	334
Feed Cost/100 Gain	\$8.91	\$8.98	\$9.08	\$8.52

The soybean meal and buttermilk supplement was superior to soybean meal alone for both the 27-pound and the 56-pound pigs; with the greatest difference showing in the light weight pigs. While the soybean meal supplemented ration appeared to give satisfactory results in 56-pound pigs, it was inferior to a ration containing both soybean meal and buttermilk when fed to 27-pound pigs.

Limited-fed vs. Self-fed Fattening Pigs, 2 rations

Experimental evidence presented by workers in the United States Department of Agriculture has shown that pigs on good pasture will make more economical gains when fed only about two-thirds as much feed per day as they would eat if self-fed. Also claimed for limited feeding is the production of leaner pork, which is desirable from the consumer's viewpoint.

An experiment, using 2 rations and 4 lots of pigs on pasture and 2 lots on concrete, was conducted in the summer of 1960 to learn whether limited feeding would pay under our conditions.

The same ration as that used for lots 3 and 6, Table 13, was self-fed and hand-fed both on pasture and on concrete. A second ration containing the same grain mixture, but no supplement other than .5% of trace-mineralized salt was self-fed and hand-fed on pasture. The pastures were spring seeded winter wheat, and all rations were pelleted. Results are summarized in Table 15.

Table 15. Limited-fed and Self-fed Pigs on Pasture and on Concrete		
	Complete Ration	Grain & Salt Only

	Concrete		Pasture		Pasture	
	Lot 1 Hand	Lot 2 Self	Lot 3 Hand	Lot 4 Self	Lot 2-p Hand	Lot 3-p Self
Initial Wt.	40	41	40	40	41	40
Final Wt.	183	202	190	225	200	210
Av. D. Gain	.98	1.10	1.02	1.40	1.09	1.28
Days on Feed	147	147	147	133	147	133
Feed Consumed/day	3.47	4.34	3.41	4.71	3.58	4.59
Feed Consumed/100 Gain	355	395	333	344	331	359
Feed Cost/100 Gain	\$8.66	\$9.64	\$8.13	\$8.39	\$7.25	\$7.86

The hand-fed pigs made more economical but less rapid gains than the self-fed pigs in each of the three comparisons. The hand-fed pigs on concrete were fed an average 80% as much feed as their self-fed mates. The cost of gains was \$.98 per 100 pounds higher for the self-fed pigs than for the hand-fed pigs, but this large difference may be partially due to the fact that several pigs in self-fed lot 2 were poor doers. The hand-fed pigs in lot 3 were fed 72% as much feed per day as the self-fed pigs in lot 4 consumed.

There was a much greater difference in rate of gain between hand-feeding and self-feeding on pasture than on concrete. The most economical gains were made by pigs in Lots 2-p and 3-p, which were fed only grain and salt. The hand-feds consumed 78% as much feed per day as the self-feds, and as in all other comparisons, made more efficient gains than the self-feds. No carcass data were secured on the pigs in these lots.

The relatively good showing made by the pigs on a grain and salt ration in Table 15 is in agreement with the findings of an earlier trial with fall pigs. In that trial, the self-fed complete ration pigs gained 1.28 pounds per day and the grain and salt-fed pigs gained 1.16 pound per day. The latter lot put on weight for \$1.45 per 100 pounds less feed cost than the former.

[Back to 1960 Research Reports Table of Contents](#)

[Back to Research Reports](#)

[Back to Dickinson Research Extension Center \(http://www.ag.ndsu.nodak.edu/dickinso/\)](http://www.ag.ndsu.nodak.edu/dickinso/)

[Email: drec@ndsuent.nodak.edu](mailto:drec@ndsuent.nodak.edu)
