

## THESIS alue of Skim N for fattening Swin

Fattening Swine N.A. McCune 1901 THESIS

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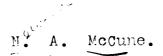
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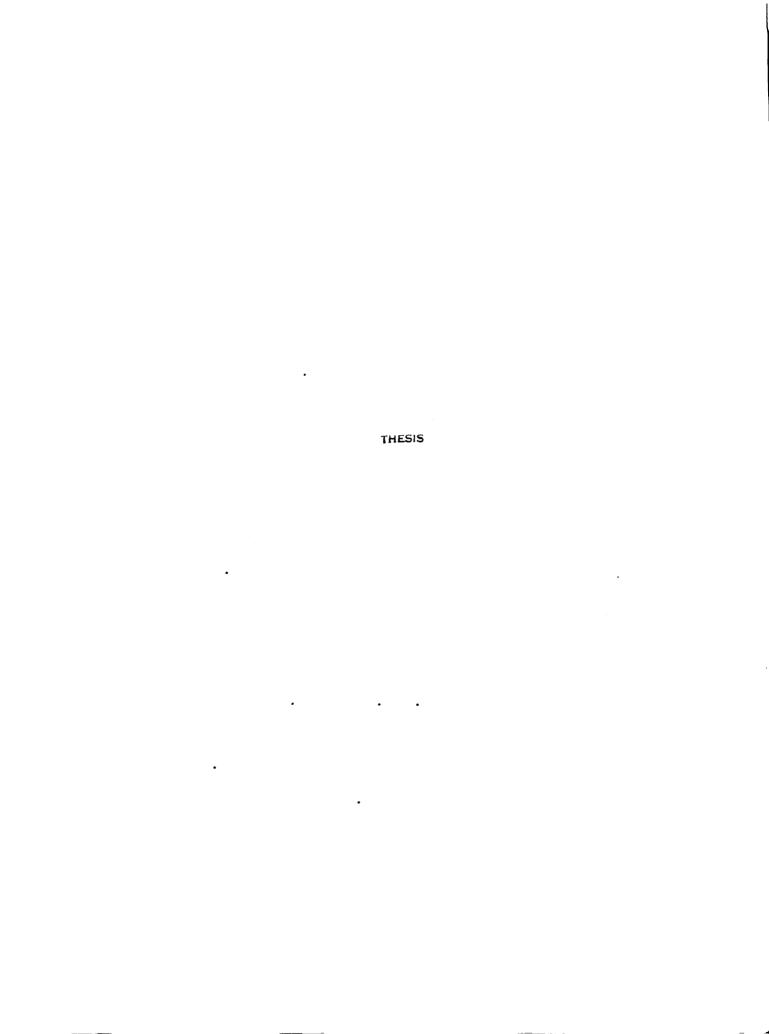
## THESIS.

F O R

FATTENING STINE .



Michigan Agricultural College.
1961.



## THE VALUE OF SKIM-HILK for

## FATTENING SWINE.

abundant on many farms at centain seasons of the year, its most occnomical use becomes a subject of per ament importance. Whether it may be best used as a single feed, or in combination with one or more grains, somes to have be not a topic of controversy among farmers and feeders for some years past. The relative value of gain-milk and shelled corn is as 1:3, approximately, each being fed singly; and the pair's resulting from varied combinations of milk and corn, have be not suidely varied as the rations. Wheth restim-milk will produce the most economic gains when alone or in combination with corn, is the orestion before us.

Under the supervision of Prof. Numford, the writer placed sixty swine in five pens of twelve each, arranged according to size, for a feeding trial with separator milk. The stine had been purchased of reighboring farmers, and ranged in size from 107%-159#. 48 were grade Poland Chinas; 12,

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grade Chester Thites. The pens were located in the basement of a targe grain barn, so ewhat damp and ill-ventilated, but withou very warm quarters and maintaining an even temperature.

The milk was separator-skipped, and when fed was about two days old.

A table, shering the amounts of feed given each pen, the quantity of rilk fed in proportion to the corn, the respective gains of the various pens, and the cost per pound, is as follows:

	Peed				nost		Size	
hilk		corn Milk		Pen	i.og	Cost		3
Amount  Hen I 4384.57	55.2614	Amt. Cost	Por % corn 64 4.71%	day 14.1	5 1.046	81Por# \ 0 # .088 26 .088	7 132	156
Pen III3095.5 Ten IV 4298.	$\frac{3.7146}{5.1576}$	748 5. 885.5 5.	38 4.13 15 4.80 .08 4.48	7 / /	8 7 90 -	ふしせ / 40つま	. ( 」」しいすー	1 2.10

This shows that for the entire lot the cost of feed was \$81.59,- producing a gain of 1639%, or an average cost of \$.0316 per pound gain, and answerage gain of 1.0993% per animal per day, resulting in a total average gain of 25.45% per animal.

In noting the goins of the several pens, we will, observe that the greatest total gain was attained by a lot of medium large swine averaging 159#; whereas the smallest pen of the lot made the second smallest gains. This indicates that neither the size of the animal, nor his age, necessarily stamp him as a good feeder:— a smooth, moderately active pig, of good length, is usually a better feeder than a younger, though lets "growthy" one.

receiving precisely the same amounts of feed, the larger swine, which were the Obester Whites, made the matter gains. Doubtless this pen would have made much motter gains had it not been for two of their number which rather lost in weight than gained, because they were so termented by the others. One was nearly killed by his persecutors, and his colleague only escaped dare punishment by a vocif-

erous and repeated use of his legs. Finally, the two were separated from the others, and the trouble chased.

Pen V, which made the lewest gains, was one-what of a disa pointment to the writer. They were a very even lot, rather shall, yet not scrubs, with predeminating blood of the Pola & Chica. Fowever, many of the arimals seemed victims of a poculiar balady, for which there as no definite name. A pig would suddenly lose control of his posterior extrebities, and rould remain so paralysed for some days, eating little the while, but finally recovering and resuring his feed. The disorder has been ascribed to a too liberal feeding of cern. However correct this theory may be, it may be said that these swine received as little grain in proportion to their weight as any pen in the lot.

A synopsis of the cout and profit of these swine is a en in the following table.

		Cost	Sale		Profit	
	11	Por Hog "	Of Feedwher Animal	11	Per Animal	
	11	at 05.10"	per Hogmat 🖟5.45	11		
		ner cut."	"par out.	11		
Pen I			31.05 "\$11.34	11	\1.18	
Pwn II			8 .746 "8 3.Cl	11	31.13	
Fen III			है .7 : है 7.085	11		
iren IV			31.03 "310.34	11	.84	
			0 .634 48 7.92	11	÷ .84	

By this means we note that the pen making the poorest gains made the most clean profit, so that their repeated heartiness and convalescency was not usterly in vain, after all.

The second pen in arount of profit was Pen I. Those were the largest swine in the lot, ate the most, and were the quietest. No pig in this pen, throughout the experiment, missed a single feed.

With sorn worth 0.49 per leashel, the chimnilk assumed a value of about 0.19 per cwt., fed as it was, about 4.5% per 1.4 of sorn. By this we sign

- I. That ship-milk is a valueble food stuff for swine, and that its value increases in proportion to the increase in the value of corn.
- II. That it should not be red alone recause it produces flesh too slowly, and the height of the artest may arrive before the animals are in price condition. However, skim-milk makes the best quality of pork, when fed judiciously, with perhaps the exception of rye.
- III. That skim-milk hould be fed carefully when rices of grain are high, as a substitute for a portion of the grain, or, it may be considered as displacing a part of the grain, and thereby assuming

a value proportional to the value of the grain, and in accordance with its own worth, of reducing one-third as much flesh in a given time, as corn.

