CANEBRAKE



UNIONTOWN, ALABAMA.

BULLETIN NO. 8. - - APRIL, 1890.

----SUBJECTS -

CATTLE FEEDING, PIG FEEDING.

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# CANEBRAKE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,

UNIONTOWN, ALABAMA.

BULLETIN NO. 8 APRIL, 1890.
BOARD OF CONTROL  R. F. Kolb
SECRETARY OF THE BOARD.
W. H. NEWMANUniontown, Ala.

OFFICERS OF STATION. 

### CATTLE FEEDING.

### [W. H. NEWMAN, Asst. Director.]

This experiment was undertaken to compare the feeding value of some of the products of canebrake soils.

The last of Oct., 1889, four steers were purchased as follows:

Nos. 1 & 2-old work oxen that had run on pasture during the summer. They were from ten to twelve years old. No. 3 was between three and four years old-had run in a fine pasture during summer.

No. 4.—A grade short horn eight years old—a turned-off work steer.

All of the animals were fairly good beef when put up.

The feeding occupied five periods of twenty one days each exclusive of the preparation period.

During the first period steer No. 3 refused the corn meal but gained fifty pounds on pea vine hay. This hay seemed to be relished more than any other "roughness" except cotton seed hulls.

#### FIRST PERIOD.

November 4	th to Nov. 2	25th, 188	39.				
Steer FOOD CONSUMED.							
1. {539 lbs. Pea vine hay average fed per day. 25.66 lbs. 169 lbs. Green cotton seed. average fed per day. 8.08 lbs. 2. {631 lbs. Pea vine hay average fed per day. 30.04 lbs. 29½ lbs. Cotton seed meal. average fed per day. 4.40 lbs. 3. {453 lbs. Pea vine hay average fed per day. 21.57 lbs. 2 3½ lbs. Corn meal. average fed per day. 4.668 lbs. Cotton seed hulls. average fed per day. 31.80 lbs. 115 lbs. Cotton seed meal. average fed per day. 5.47 lbs.							
	RESULTS.						
No. of Steer.	Weight at beginning.	Gain.	Cost of food.	Cost per pound of gross increase.	Gain per day in pounds.		
1	1316 1394 1326 1414 900 950 1350 1470	88 50	4 08 2 28	4.47 et 4.63 et 4.56 et 2.35 et	3.70 lbs. 4.19 lbs. 2.38 " 5.71 "		

### SECOND PERIOD.

#### November 25th to Decembor 16th.

Steer	FOOD CONSUMED.
No.	184% lbs mixed hav
1 {	$184\frac{3}{4}$ lbs mixed hay average fed per day8.79 lbs. $107\frac{1}{4}$ lbs green cotton seedaverage fed per day5.10 lbs.
2	192 lbs mixed hayaverage fed per day 9.14 lbs. 120 cotton seed mealaverage fed per day 5.71 lbs.
3	$526\frac{1}{2}$ lbs pea vine hay
	823 lbs cotton seed hulls average fed per day 39.19 lbs. 180½ lbs cetton seed meal average fed per day 8.59 lbs.

## RETULTS.

Steer No.	eme s—blo emby of	Weight at beginning.	Weight at end.	Gain.	Cost of food.	Cost per pound of gross increase.	Gain per day in pounds.
1 2 3 4		1394 1414 950 1470	1310 1350 1004 1500		\$1 42 2 16 2 77 3 85	5.12 et 12.83 et	10.00 May 10.00

### THIRD PERIOD.

#### December 16th to January 6th.

Steer	FOOD CONSUMED.
No.	everage fed per day
1	373 lbs mixed hay
2	$484\frac{1}{2}$ lbs mixed hay
3	$457\frac{3}{4}$ lbs pea vine hay average fed per day 21.79 lbs. 1223 lbs corn on cob average fed per day 5.84 lbs.
4	$741_3^4$ lbs cotton seed hulls

#### RESULTS.

No. of Steer.	Weight at beginning.	Weight at end.	Gain.	Cost of food.	Cost per pound of gross increase.	Gain per day in pounds.
1	1310 1350 1004 1500	1376 1420 1054 1534	66 70 50 34	2 83	3.63 ets. 5.24 ets. 5.66 ets. 10.38 ets	3 14 3 33 2 38 1 61

### FOURTH PERIOD.

Steer

### January 6th to January 27th. FOOD CONSUMED.

2 { 6 3 } 4	1          {335½ lbs cotton seed hulls							
					-: 1	br	day s.	
No. of Stear		Weight at beginning	Weight at end	Gain,	Cost of food.	Cost per pound of gross increase.	Gain per de in pounds.	
1 2 3 4		1376 1420 1054 1534	1392 1480 1090 1594	60 36	\$2 53 3 02 2 98 3 52	8.27 cts	2.85 1.71	

#### FIFTH PERIOD.

### January 27th to February 17th.

Steer	FOOD CONSUMED.
No.	Torus 1 11-11- everege fed per day 35 lbs
1 }	735 lbs rye hay and hulls
2	639½ lbs hulls
3 {	348 lbs mixed hay
4	747 $_2$ lbs hulls average fed per day35 .59 lbs 168 lbs cotton seed meal average fed per da5 8 lbs
	RESULTS.

Steer.	Weight at be- ginning.	Weight at end.	Gain.	Cost of food.	Cost per lb. of gross increase.	Gain per day in pounds.
1	1392 1480 1090 1590	1340 1518 1080 1620	52 38 10 30	\$3 19 1 59 2 74 3 54	4.18 cts	

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AFRA TOTA	VIVIA R.V	

Tab red disksbanoq	)	00	79.	1.82	1.71	2.57
Cost of food.	,	13 09	7	14 52	13 60	17 26
Gain.		9.4		192	180	270
Weight at end.		1340	1510	0101	1080	1620
Weigh tat be-		1316	1396	000	900	1350
Food Constants.		1 21674 pounds mixed hay 753 pounds cotton seed	2618½ pounds mixed hay and hulls	1904 pounds pea vines, 348 pounds mixed hav.	3716# nounds antton sond build	Founds Cotton Seed Hulls 7993 pounds C. S. Meal
Steer.		_	62	60	4	

There are some remarkable features in the results of this feeding experiment.

The four bullocks consumed in one hundred and five days  $14,354\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of hay and cotton seed hulls and 2,285 lbs. of cotton seed, cotton seed meal and corn and corn meal, or a total of  $16,639\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of food. This enormous quantity of food produced only 666 lbs. of gross increase at an aggregate cost of only \$58.41. It required twenty five lbs. of the mixed food to produce one pound of gross increase, and this cost 8.8 cents per lb.

At  $3\frac{3}{4}$  cents per lb., the increase was worth \$24.97; the total cost of the food was \$58.41. This leaves a balance of \$33.43 for which the manure is the only asset.

The changes rendered necessary in the rations of some of the steers on account of refusal to eat portions of them caused some unprofitable consumption.

The results indicate that stall-feeding at present price of beef-cattle is not profitable.

#### PIG FEEDING.

In order to compare the nutritive effects of whole corn and corn meal four pigs, all of the same litter—thoroughbred essex—were selected and a pair put in each of two pens. One pair was fed what whole corn they would eat and the other fed a full ration of meal.

The feeding was divided into two periods with an intermission of fourteen days between, during which all were fed alike upon corn in an open lot.

It will be seen by examining the accompanying statement of results, that the pair fed upon meal gained  $58\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. more than those fed upon whole corn. When butchered, the meat of those fed upon meal was whiter and firmer than that of the corn fed pigs. The difference in favor of feeding meal is sufficient to more than pay for the trouble of grinding the corn.

# FIRST PERIOD.

November 12th to December 9th.

Preparation period 7 days-Feeding continued 21 days.

Pig.	Rotation.	Weight at be- ning.	Weight at end.	Gain.	Amount eaten in pounds.	Ration per day Libs. of food to make one of flesh.  Cost of food.  Cost to make one lb. of meat.
$\frac{1}{2}$	Corn meal	85.50 71.	116,25 95,25	$30\frac{3}{4}$ $24\frac{1}{2}$ $\}$	181½	8.64 3.30 \$1 45 2 64 cts.
$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1\\2 \end{array} \right\}$	Whole corn	83. 76.50	98.75 88.50	$ \begin{array}{c} 55\frac{1}{4} \\ 15\frac{3}{4} \\ 12 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 15\frac{3}{4} \\ 27\frac{3}{4} \end{array} $	154½	7.35 5.36 0.96½ 3.46 cts.

A preparation period of seven days preceded the commencement of the experiment. Pigs were nine months old at the beginning of the feeding—were in good store condition—gleaned the mule lot with very little additional food until put up for this experiment.

#### SECOND PERIOD.

December 31st to January 20th.

Pig.	ROTATION.	Weight at be-	Weight at end.	Gain.	Amount eaten. Lbs.	Ration per day Libs. of food to make one of flesh.  Cost of food.  Cost to make one lb. of meat.
$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1\\2 \end{array} \right\}$	Corn meal	134 75 210.	177.50 134.	$\frac{42\frac{3}{4}}{24}$	216	10.28 3.23\$1 72 2.58 cts.
1)25	Whole corn	114.50 93.75	135.50 108.50	$ \begin{array}{c c} 66\frac{3}{4} \\ 21 \\ 14\frac{3}{4} \\ \hline 35\frac{3}{4} \end{array} $	1373	6 54 3.84 0 85 2.39 cts.

All ran together in a lot for fourteen days between the periods, and were fed together on whole corn. Preparation period of seven days before commencing the second period.

ERRATA.

In Bulletin No. 7, page 7, the whole paragraph at bottom of page commencing, "The increased cotton, &c.," should be omitted.