bility of dehulled soybean meal (DSM). In Experiment 1, feed was removed from 12 White Leghorn roosters, and excreta were collected for 6, 18, 24, 30, 42, and 48 hr. Results indicated that between 18 and 24 hr were required for complete clearance of dietary residues from roosters previously consuming feed \textit{ad libitum}. In Experiments 2 and 3, roosters were force-fed 25 or 50 and 20 or 40 g of DSM, respectively, and in Experiment 4, adult turkeys were force-fed 100, 200, or 300 g of DSM. Excreta were collected for 48 hr after feeding. Lower dry matter digestibility and TME values were obtained for 48-hr collection periods as compared to 24-hr collection periods. Average dry matter digestibility (%) and TME (kcal/g) of DSM were 46.5 ± 1.6 and 3.003 ± 0.110 for chickens and 56.8 ± 2.8 and 3.278 ± 0.016 for turkeys, respectively. Average digestibility of amino acids in DSM was 90% for both chickens and turkeys. As the length of the acid hydrolysis period during amino acid analysis of DSM and excreta samples was increased from 24 to 48 and 72 hr, threonine, serine, and tyrosine levels decreased and glycine levels increased.

Amino acid composition of microbial cells harvested from chicken excreta was similar to amino acid composition of excreta (endogenous and/or feed residues) collected from fasted birds or birds force-fed DSM.

**EFFECT OF DIFFERENT LEVELS AND COMBINATIONS OF LASALOCID AND MONENSIN ON BROILER PERFORMANCE, WATER CONSUMPTION, AND PREVENTION OF TOXICOSIS**

M. B. Patel, C. W. Nam, K. O. Bishawi, and J. McGinnis, Department of Animal Sciences, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164

The effects of feeding different levels and combinations of lasalocid (LA) and monensin (MO) (15 drug treatments) on chick growth and water consumption were studied in a 2-week battery trial and in a 7-week floor trial. In the floor pen trial, all chicks were given at 4 weeks of age a mixture of oocysts of \textit{E. acervulina/mivati, E. maxima, E. necatrix}, and \textit{E. tenella} mixed in the feed. In both trials increasing the level of MO alone or in combination with LA depressed growth. The MO decreased water intake. The LA alone or in combination with MO gave only a slight or no increase in water intake and did not affect growth. Sixteen chicks from each treatment in the floor pen trial were posted at 6 days postinfection to 24-hr collection periods. Average dry matter digestibility (%) and TME (kcal/g) of DSM were 46.5 ± 1.6 and 3.003 ± 0.110 for chickens and 56.8 ± 2.8 and 3.278 ± 0.016 for turkeys, respectively. Average digestibility of amino acids in DSM was 90% for both chickens and turkeys. As the length of the acid hydrolysis period during amino acid analysis of DSM and excreta samples was increased from 24 to 48 and 72 hr, threonine, serine, and tyrosine levels decreased and glycine levels increased.

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**THE POULTRY ENTERPRISE SYSTEM—A “HANDS-ON” APPROACH TO TEACHING**

R. K. Pautz and R. A. Voitle, Poultry Industry Department, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA 93407

Poultry production enterprise projects have been an integral part of the instructional program in agriculture at California State Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo, for 50 years. Students majoring in poultry industry and interested students in other majors are encouraged to become operators of enterprises involving the production of eggs, replacement pullets, broilers, turkeys, and gamebirds on a voluntary basis. Participation enables students to gain experience in production techniques, processing methods, budget preparation, and maintaining records. Equipment and facilities in support of the program are provided by the University. The necessary poultry flocks are maintained by the University Foundation which also provides financial support. Student operators and the Foundation share in profits resulting from the enterprise. In the event of a loss, the operator’s share is limited to time and effort.

Students participating in the enterprise program have the opportunity to gain practical skills which potentially improves employment opportunities upon graduation. In addition, those students preparing to become vocational agriculture teachers gain poultry production knowledge and skills that potentially enhance their abilities as teachers of poultry related subjects at the high school level.

**THE AVAILABILITY OF CHOLINE IN SOYBEAN OIL MEAL**

G. M. Pesti, N. J. Benevenga, A. E. Harper, and M. L. Sunde, Poultry Science and Nutritional Sciences, University of Wisconsin, 1675 Observatory Dr., Madison, WI 53706

A bioassay was used to determine the availability