

TABLE XXIII.

Lot No. 8 contained 4 swine.

They were fed on a ration composed of *equal parts* by weight of a *mixture*, as fed to lot No. 1 (equal parts by measure of barley, rye, wheat, all ground, and wheat bran), and *ground buckwheat*, soaked in cold water for an average period of 30 hours.

Lot No. 8.	First weight.	Four weeks.	Eight weeks.	Twelve weeks.	Sixteen weeks.	Twenty weeks.	Totals.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Live weight.	220	323	459	551	635	671	
Increase in weight.		103	136	92	84	36	451
Feed consumed.		404	442	411	383	275	1,915
" per lb. of increase in live weight.		3.92	3.25	4.46	4.55	7.63	4.24

Conclusions.—1. From the tests in 1894 referred to at page 29, it is evident that the feeding of wheat alone and of buckwheat alone is **not always a cause** of "soft" hogs and "soft" sides, since some of the swine fed on wheat and buckwheat yielded sides classed as firm;

2.—The report of the buyer and curer on the swine reported on in Tables XIX. XX. XXI. and XXII. was that he could not detect any differences in the quality of the meat; from which it is evident that the feeding of rations composed to the extent of one-half of ground wheat and to the extent of one-half of ground buckwheat is **not a cause** of "soft" sides.

Table XXIV. below is a summary of the more important data gleaned from an experiment recently completed. It was conducted here in the fall of 1898 on the suggestion of Prof. J. W. Robertson, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying. This experiment included 44 hogs of mixed breeding. They were divided into 11 lots of four each and fed as indicated below. The aggregate weights of the lot are given in each case. The hogs were fed for 84 days. They were given all they would eat up clean, until the 28th day before the completion of the experiment, when it appeared as though most of the animals were likely to be too fat by the time the required weight was reached. To prevent this the ration of each lot was reduced 25 per cent.