

1. That while (1) pigs fed for 123 days on a suitable meal ration and housed in summer, increase in weight at a rate of 64 per cent., (2) pigs fed on two-thirds the quantity of the same meal ration, the balance of the food being made up of green fodder cut and mixed with the meal, increase at a rate of 50 per cent., and (3) pigs fed on one-third the quantity of the same meal ration, the balance of the food being made up of green fodder cut and mixed with the meal, increase at a rate of only 13.37 per cent., the labor of feeding being also relatively greater where green fodder is given.
 2. That when the prices of food and pork are the same as in this experiment, the gain from feeding pigs, as in group 1 for 123 days in summer will be but 4.56 per cent. on the first cost of the animals, as in group 2 but 2.71 per cent., and when fed as in group 3 the loss will be 27 per cent.
 3. That in pork making the questions of market values and of the best season to market are of great practical importance.
 4. Farmers should study to avoid marketing their pork in the months of October and November when prices are usually lower than at any other season of the year.
 5. That a ration of which the major portion consists of green food, as in the case of that fed to the pigs in group 3, will fail to bring them into a marketable condition.
 6. That of the rations given to the pigs in the three groups in this experiment the meal ration fed to those in group 1 has proved in every way the most satisfactory, hence
 7. If feeding a bulky fodder along with meal to pigs is any aid to digestion, it must be given in a less proportion than that used in feeding the pigs in group 2 in this experiment.
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