4. That in this ration (half corn meal, half oats, pease and barley in equal parts) the feeding of it boiled gave a slightly higher olein content, but this is only apparent when the average from the four pens is taken into consideration.

5. That considering the effect of feeding the ration of oats, pease and barley during the first period (to a live weight of 100 pounds) and corn meal during the finishing period, compared with the reverse of this plan—that is, corn first, followed with oats, pease and barley—we may conclude that the former gives a firmer pork.

6. That in both methods mentioned in the preceding paragraph, no marked difference was to be observed from the ration fed dry or previously soaked, though taking an average of the two groups on each ration the 'dry' feed gave a some-

what higher olein content.

7. That when as in rations I and H, corn meal formed half the first period ration, and the whole of the second period ration, the resulting pork was somewhat softer than from that of any of the rations already discussed. We conclude that the longer the period during which the corn is fed as a large proportion of the ration, the softer will be the pork.

8. That beans produce a soft and inferior pork. The growth of the pigs so fed was poor and miserable and the deposition of the fat meagre. (See illus-

tration.)

9. That corn meal fed exclusively as the grain ration, either dry or previously soaked, results in an extremely soft fat, the percentage of olein being considerably higher than from any other ration tested. The pork was of an inferior quality. Here also we noted the miserable growth of the animals, the ration in no sense being an economical one.\*

## GENERAL RESULTS FROM IMMATURE PIGS, 1899.

Similar data for the immature (100 pounds live weight) pigs are presented in Table VI. It will be noticed that save in the case of the oats, pease and barley ration, the percentages of olein are very high, denoting an extremely soft pork.

TABLE VI .- AVERAGE PERCENTAGE of Olein in Fat of Immature Pigs.

Ration.	East.	West.	Mean.
Ration A.—½ corn meal; ½ oats, pease and barley, ⅓ each, boiled, unlimited  B.—½ corn meal; ½ oats, pease and barley, ⅓ each, dry, unlimited  C.—Corn meal, dry, unlimited  D.—Oats, pease and barley, ⅓ each, dry, unlimited  E.—Corn meal, soaked, unlimited  F.—Oats, pease and barley, ⅓ each, dry, unlimited  G.—Beans I part, shorts ⅙ part.	†77 · 1 79 · 2 83 · 0 75 · 0 87 · 2 80 · 9 85 · 7 71 · 9 †83 · 9	*87·1 83·5 85·6 83·6 88·4 77·0	84·3 85·6 79·3 86·4 82·1 87·6 74·4

These results are confirmatory of those already quoted from our experiments made at the outset of the inquiry (see page 10), and furnish, in our opinion, un-

<sup>\*</sup>In any consideration of the foregoing conclusions, it should be borne in mind that they are based upon averages obtained from a large number of determinations, each figure of Table V. being the mean of estimations from twelve to sixteen examinations. As will be seen as we proceed in the inquiry, considerable differences exist between individuals under the same conditions and on the same food, differences that are probably due in part to what we may term lack of thrift, in part to immaturity or unripeness, and in part to causes yet undiscovered. It is advisable for the reader, therefore, to study the tables that follow and the explanatory text that accompanies them. In this way only can a correct impression be gained as to the varying results obtained in this investigation and their practical bearing on pig feeding.

<sup>†</sup> One pig only.