

Meal in each case in the above table means a mixture, equal parts by weight, of barley, rye, wheat (frozen) and bran, the first three being ground.

Preparation of the Feed.

It will be observed from a study of experiments 1 and 2, and 7 and 8, that ground grain gives better returns for the amount fed than whole grain. Soaking, while not equivalent to grinding, still adds materially to the value of the feed. On page 27 will be found an experiment where whole grain dry was compared with ground grain dry. It is highly probable that the extra returns from ground grain will more than pay for the cost of grinding. The work in feeding at the Central Experimental Farm would seem to indicate that the most economical method of feed preparation is that of soaking for 24 hours or longer.

Values of food.—Experiments with oats fed as the sole grain and skim-milk added would indicate that as a feed for pork production they are, unless comparatively low priced, rather expensive, ground or whole.

Barley also seems to be a rather more expensive feed than the farmer would care to use, but when fed in conjunction with milk it would seem to be profitable.

The value of corn also appears to be very materially influenced by the addition of skim-milk to the ration.

Pease seem to be profitable whether ground or whole. The addition of an extra supply of milk in Experiment 8 over Experiment 7, gave an apparently remarkable increase in gain, but it will be observed that the pease were ground in Experiment 8, and whole in Experiment 7.

The mixture of oats and pease in Experiment 9, and the mixture of oats, pease and barley in Experiment 10, both gave most excellent returns, proving these grains when fed in conjunction, to constitute a good ration. This exemplifies and emphasizes a fact familiar to all good feeders that a mixed ration gives better results than a ration consisting of one variety of feed only.

Shorts fed alone has proven to be a rather expensive ration for this part of Canada.

Sunflower seed was fed with meal (barley, rye, wheat and bran) and skim-milk, but it is not possible to draw any conclusions from this experiment as to the value of this seed as a feed for swine.

It will be observed from a study of Experiments 3 and 4, and 5 and 6, that skim-milk is a very valuable adjunct to any grain ration, but for a fuller discussion of the value of this bye product in the feeding of swine see pages 17 and 18.

Potatoes are frequently available for feeding to pigs, especially small potatoes. Experiments 14 and 16 illustrate in some measure the value of this tuber when fed raw. In Experiment 14 the swine were given all they would eat of raw potatoes for some time, when it was found that they were not making any gain. Meal was then given for the rest of the experiment and the potatoes discontinued. In Experiment 16 raw potatoes were fed for a time and later they were cooked as it was found they did not cause any increase in size. All work here with potatoes seems to indicate that fed raw they are of very little nutritive value, but when cooked they are worth about one quarter as much as mixed grain.

Wheat has been fed alone and so has buckwheat, while sugar beets have formed part of the rations in a number of experiments.

Wheat values may be ascertained from Experiments 1 to 6, page 16.

Buckwheat is shown in table XVIII, page 30.

Sugar Beets as part of a fattening ration is illustrated in Experiment 13, page 25.

feed for 1 lb gain.	Per cent dressed weight.
1:21	74.67
3:45	....
3:26	74.87
5:81	....
4:35	74.56
3:64	74.19
2:52	....
1:16	76.89
2:90	81.74
2:31	....
3:33	75.43
2:35	....
2:76	76.07
4:08	....
3:00	75.15
4:51	....
3:20	79.08
2:60	....
4:42	77.73
3:10	77.79
4:35	....
1:02	74.40
5:40	....
2:11	....
1:37	76.58
3:72	....
1:08	....
7:18	....
1:52	....
2:72	....
7:1	76.99
2:41	....
2:28	....
1:52	....
5:63	....
2:05	....
7:4	....
7:29	78.39
98	....
2:96	....
3:76	....
3:60	....
1:20	....