use the latter, and generally the former, but the pork was usuall hard, and not so saleable. Then we had the maize period; the enormous quantities of Indian corn appeared to be so cheap that pig-feeders used it so largely as to injure the quality of the pork, which was soft, yellow, and oily. At the present time pig-keepers have a great choice of food at a lower price than ever known—barley meal at 7d., wheat meal at 8d., peas and beans at 7d., rice meal at 6d., and shorts and bran at 6d. and 5d. per stone, respectively. Surely pork can be made at a profit even if it realizes only 5s. to 6s. per stone.

We are strongly in favor of a mixed meal; wheat, barley, and rice meal, in the proportion of 3, 2, and 1, is, perhaps, the most economical and best. At the present time five to six pounds of this mixture should make one pound of pork, and as this weight of meal should not cost any more than 3d. a profit must result if the produce is sold for 4½d., leaving the manure to pay for attendance.

There may be many points missed on which information is sought. A book entirely on pigs would scarcely suffice to discuss every point, but we would impress on our readers that the best and most expensive of styes, foods, etc., are as nothing compared to attention; boiling up the little potatoes and giving the food warm to the pigs in cold weather; the frequent and regular feeding on just as much food as the pig will clear up; and the few leaves, bracken, or straw to make a dry bed on which to rest and grow fat may be simple matters, but they often determine the question of loss or profit in connection with pig-keeping.

Pig-Feeding in Denmark.

Several very important experiments have been conducted for some years past in Denmark with a view to elucidating the true relationship between the nutritive values of separated milk-whey and grain. These experiments are of such importance to pig-feeders that Messrs. C. and T. Harris & Co., Limited, the well-known Wiltshire bacon-curers, have issued an exhaustive report of them. The translation is the work of Mr. Beamish, who points out in very concise form one or two of the leading points which have been established. Denmark is competing strongly in the bacon-curing industry, and the important researches conducted in that country are of the utmost importance to us.

These experiments were carried out upon some of the best farms in Denmark, and we are, consequently, able to derive considerable insight into the method adopted in Denmark of feeding pigs; and, as the Danes have proved themselves to be our successful rivals, their manner of feeding pigs ought not to be ignored.

We may observe that the practical results derived from these trials are divided into three parts:

(*a*) 1 lb. of separated milk is equal to 2 lb. of whey.

(*b*) 1 lb. of barley can be substituted for 1 lb. of rye.

(*c*) 1 lb. of barley can be substituted for 6 lb. of separated milk or 12 lb. of whey.

That is to say, that 1 gallon of separated milk is equal to 1¾ lb. of barley or rye. By another form of comparison the same facts may be rendered somewhat more intelligible.

						Per gal.
Barley at 4s.	per cwt.	is	equal to	separated	milk	@ ½d.
" 5s.	5d.	"	"	"	"	1d
" 8s.	1d.	"	"	"	"	1½d.
" 5s.	10d.	"	"	"	"	2d.

At the same time, it must be observed that evidently the Danes do not depend upon the exclusive use of either milk or grain, but feed them in combination. During these experiments the animals were given from 1 to 1½ gallons of separated milk combined with from 2½ to 5 lb. of grain, according to the size of the pigs and the period of fattening.

Barley is the principal form of grain in use, though wheat, corn, and rye are also given.

The average increase of weight from the combination of separated milk and grain has varied between ¾ and 1 lb. per diem.—*Farmer and Stockbreeder.*

[According to the above results barley at 40c. per bushel of 48 lbs. is equivalent to skim-milk (separator) at 16c. per 100 lbs., or whey at 8c. per 100 lbs., but it must be remembered that to get these values both skim-milk and whey must be fresh.—ED. SWINE DEPARTMENT.]

Old Middlesex Pigs in 1850.

The following description of a pen of three of the old Middlesex breed of pigs, winners of first prize and the champion gold medal at the Smithfield Club Show in 1848, appears in the *Farmer's Review* for 1850:

"These pigs were farrowed on the 18th of June, 1848, and were fed from five weeks old on middlings, boiled potatoes, and peas up to eleven weeks old, when they had barley and peameal and boiled potatoes mixed with water. They consumed in thirteen weeks twenty-eight bushels of meal and four bushels of potatoes. They were