

No of Swine in the Test	Skim Milk consumed per head per day.	GRAIN EQUIVALENT.
4	2	1 lb. corn equals 1.83 lbs. skim milk.
31	3	1 lb. mixed grains=3.82 lbs. skim milk
4	5.4	1 lb. mixed grains=5.38 lbs. skim milk
4	13.8	1 lb. frosted wheat=7.91 lbs. skim milk
5	15.7	1 lb. mixed grains=7.34 lbs. skim milk
2	17.1	1 lb. mixed grains=8.82 lbs. skim milk
2	23.7	1 lb. mixed grains=7.76 lbs. skim milk

“Generally speaking, skim-milk may be said to be worth one-sixth to one-fifth as much as an equal weight of mixed meal.”

It will be seen that in four experiments where only 2 lbs. of skim-milk was fed to each hog per day the highest results were obtained, 1.83 lbs. of skim-milk having a feeding value of 1 pound of corn, while when 3 pounds of skim-milk were fed along with mixed grains it took 3.82 lbs. of the milk to equal 1 pound of the grain ration. As a gallon of milk weighs 10 lbs., a little less than a quart of milk for each pig each day gave the best results. Prof. Henry's experiments show the same thing, only he puts it in a different way. His results are as follows :

WHEN CORN IS WORTH.	Value of 100 lbs. of Skim Milk.		
	When feeding 1 to 3 lbs. of milk for 1 lb. corn meal.	When feeding 7 to 9 lbs. of milk for 1 lb. corn meal.	Average of all trials.
\$10 per ton (28.0c per bu h l) .....	15c	9c	11c
\$12 " (33.6c " " ) .....	18	11	13
\$14 " (39.2c " " ) .....	21	13	15
\$16 " (44.8c " " ) .....	24	15	17
\$18 " (50.4c " " ) .....	28	18	19
\$20 " (56.0c " " ) .....	31	18	21
\$30 " (84.0c " " ) .....	36	27	32

All experiments thus tend to show the high feeding value of a limited amount of skim milk

**PIGS.**

*The Modern Bacon Pig.*

It is perhaps too much to expect that there will ever be entire unanimity of opinion among judges as to what constitutes

the perfect type of bacon pig, yet it is something greatly to be desired, and an effort should be made to come as near to this desired end as possible. The main difficulty in judging seems to arise from the fact that judges differ regarding the relative importance of the various parts of an animal. They may be in entire accord as to what constitutes a perfect bacon pig, but unfortunately, perfect animals are scarce, and it is in the attempt to balance one defect against another that differences in judgment frequently occur. It would seem reasonable, therefore, to assume that some authoritative standard of excellence and scale of points would be helpful in bringing about greater uniformity in judging.

There exists in the mind of some people a very strong prejudice against a scale of points, yet no judge, worthy of the name, ever makes awards in a show ring without a standard of excellence and scale of points in his mind. That is, he has his own ideas as to what constitutes perfection in the various parts of an animal, and he also has his own ideas as to the relative importance of these various parts. Without these things he cannot judge, for he has no basis upon which to make awards. The actual use of a score card in a show ring is to be condemned. Scoring animals is a useful practice for the student, training him to notice all points of the animal, forcing him to make up his mind whether defects are serious or otherwise, and guiding him as to the relative importance of parts; but all this should be learned before a man attempts to act as judge. The scale of points, then, is merely a means towards an end. It is an aid to judgment, but cannot take the place of judgment. It can serve merely as a general guide to judges, and, properly used, will aid in securing uniformity.

The preparation of a scale of points is no easy matter, and the scale presented here is not claimed to be perfection. It represents an effort to put the question in a tangible form, in the hope that something authoritative may result. In the