

BULLETIN LIX.

GREEN FODDER FOR SWINE.

This experiment began on June 7, 1890, and closed October 8, covering a period of 123 days. The after experiment growing out of it lasted 40 days. Its primary object was to ascertain whether green fodder used as a food adjunct in summer along with a suitable meal ration effected a saving in the cost of producing pork, and if so to what extent. A second object was to ascertain whether a large or a small quantity of the green food used in this way furnished the cheaper ration. A third object was to test the correctness of the theory advanced by some scientists, which claims that some bulky food mixed with a meal ration in feeding swine secures a more thorough digestion of the meal, since it prevents impaction of the same in the stomach.

THE ANIMALS SELECTED. The animals selected for the experiment were pure Berkshires and Berkshire grades, all bred upon the farm. There was one of the former in each group. The grades were by a pure Berkshire sire, out of a high grade Berkshire dam, and the pure breds were by the same sire. They were divided into three groups. Each group comprised three animals, two of which were barrows and one a sow. The individual animals in each group were from different litters, and one animal in each group was in every instance from the same litter. These litters were farrowed September 11, November 25 and December 1, 1889, the pure breds being the oldest. They were all in good store condition at the commencement of the experiment.

PERIOD OF PREPARATION. For one week before the experiment commenced, the pigs in the different groups were put upon the ration fed during the experiment. Before that time they had been fed very similarly on meal and refuse from the college.

FOOD AND FEEDING. The pigs in group No. 1 were fed all the meal they would take without waste. Those in group No. 2 were fed about three-fourths as much meal as the pigs in group 1, and also a quantity of green fodder. The pigs in group 3 were fed about one-third as much meal as those in group 1, and about twice as much green fodder as those in group 2. The aim was to make the quantities of meal used in these two instances exactly two-thirds and one-third respectively of the amount fed to the pigs in group 1, but slight variations were caused by the consumption by the latter of quantities of meal not always the same from day to day. When definite changes were made in the quantities of food fed, they were

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