

the rape they would eat, and part were fed equal parts by weight of peas, barley and shorts. All these hogs produced firm bacon except one in the peas, barley and shorts group, which was somewhat tender. There seems to be little danger, therefore, of spoiling hogs of this class with either corn or rape.

Twelve more grades were confined in pens from time of weaning to slaughtering. They were fed skim-milk and wheat middlings (except during about three weeks, when they were fed skim-milk with barley and shorts), until they reached an average live weight of about 100 pounds. The skim-milk was then discontinued, and during the next six weeks some of them were fed cornmeal, others were fed equal parts by weight of peas, barley and shorts and the remainder was fed a two-thirds ration of the peas, barley and shorts mixture, together with all the rape they would eat. All of these hogs produced firm bacon, excepting one in the group receiving peas, barley and shorts with rape. The only practical difference between the feeding and treatment of these hogs until they reached 100 pounds and the group of pure breeds, which gave such very bad results, consisted in feeding the grades skim-milk with their meal ration. From this it would appear that skim-milk has a very beneficial influence on the firmness of the bacon.

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### FEEDING OF PIGS

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Some experiments in the feeding of pigs have been carried out by the Agricultural Department of the University College, Nottingham, during the past season. The first was undertaken to ascertain the relative feeding value of separated milk and whey respectively, when used with maize meal. Three lots of pigs, six months old, and six in each, were fed for sixty days, the first lot getting 32 lbs lb. of maize meal to the six pigs per day, the second lot 20 lb. of meal and 6 gallons of separated milk, and the third 24 lb. of meal and 12 gallons of whey. The maize meal cost  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a pound, the separated milk being reckoned at 1d. a gallon, and the whey at one-third of a penny a gallon. The maize meal was scalded and allowed to soak for a few hours before being given to the pigs. The three rations all cost the same, 1s. 4d. a day for six pigs. At the end of twenty days each lot had 6 lb. (1 lb. per pig) more meal daily ;

but this did not interfere with the equality in the cost of the three rations. At the end of sixty days the six pigs which had meal alone showed an increase of 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lb, in live weight for the whole lot; those which had separated milk also had gained 4 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lb., and those which had whey had increased by 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 22 lb. It will be seen that the last lot paid best, taking the valuation of the food as given, and they also proved to have made the firmest pork. The prices charged for the separated milk and whey were those at which they were sold at the Midland Dairy Institute (connected with the college) when not wanted. The pigs were sold well, and they showed a profit of 12s. 9d. per pig for the first lot, 15s. 3d. for the second, and 19s. 9d. for the third. The cost of putting on 1 lb. of carcass weight per day was 3.12d. for the first lot, 2.84d. for the second, and 2.48d. for the third. If the separated milk had been charged at  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon, and the whey at  $\frac{3}{4}$ d., these foods would have paid as well as the maize meal alone. The other pig feeding experiment was carried out for the purpose of comparing the relative advantages of feeding on maize and barley meal respectively. The maize-fed pigs made a greater gain than the animals which had an equal quantity of barley meal, and as the former was the cheaper, it was the more remunerative, though the meat was less firm.

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### A NOBLE PURPOSE AND PUBLICATION.

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There is not a paper that comes to our exchange table that receives a more hearty welcome than that little harbinger of mercy, "*Our Dumb Animals*," edited by the eminent philanthropist, Geo. T. Angell, of Boston. For the sake of the gentle cow and her mission of prosperity and comfort to man, we wish a copy of this paper went to every farm home in America.

More than this, we wish every farm boy and girl had the opportunity of reading therein the beautiful little stories about our domestic animals and that kindness that is profitable to both heart, pocket and manhood.

"*Our Dumb Animals*" is published on the first Tuesday of every month at 50 cents a year, 19 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

We append below a few of the extracts found in the last number :