

The following table gives a summary of the results with ten lots fed at different times and with different feeds.

TABLE IX.

Experiment.	Feed.	How Prepared.	No. of Swine.	Average weight to start.	Average weight at finish.	Average net gain.	No. of days fed.	Average daily gain.	Average amount feed eaten.	Average amount feed for 1 lb. gain.
				lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	p. c.	lbs.	p. c.	
1	Pease, barley and rye	Whole, soaked 48 hours	48	69	156	87	119	73	386	4.45
2	Pease, barley and rye	Ground, soaked 12 hours	12	69	173	104	119	87	455	4.36
3	Pease, barley and rye	Whole, soaked 48 hrs.	48	69	201	135	119	113	330	2.46
	Skim-milk								1869	13.92
4	Pease, barley and rye	Ground soaked 12 hrs	12	76	210	131	119	112	461	3.46
	Skim-milk								645	4.81
5	Oats, barley, pease and part bran	Whole, dry		67	175	108	119	90	111	4.08
6	Oats, barley, pease and part bran	Ground, dry		69	195	126	119	106	430	3.56
7	Oats, barley, pease and part bran	Whole, soaked 30 hours	30	66	171	105	119	88	109	3.88
8	Oats, barley, pease and part bran	Ground, soaked 30 hours	30	66	190	124	119	104	167	3.76
9	Oats, pease and barley	Whole, dry		103	185	82	76	108	307	3.60
10	Oats, pease and barley	Ground, dry		101	190	89	76	117	307	3.43

A study of the above table would seem to show that:—

1. When pease, barley and rye were fed whole, 0.09 lbs. more of the mixture was required to produce a pound of pork than when fed ground. This is a gain of 2 per cent.

2. Lots 3 and 4 were given in each case all the skim-milk they would drink. While no *exact* feeding value can be attached to the skim-milk, yet a considerably greater gain is indicated from grinding the feed than in lots 1 and 2.

3. In lots 5 and 6, where a ration of oats, barley and straw was fed, first with the grain part unground and second with the grain part ground, a large gain is indicated, viz., 20 per cent.

4. In lots 7 and 8, where a similar ration to that in lots 5 and 6 was fed with the difference that in lots 5 and 6 it was fed dry, and in lots 7 and 8 it was fed soaked, a smaller gain of about 3 per cent is shown in favour of the ground feed.

5. In lots 9 and 10 a mixture of oats, pease and barley is fed whole and contrasted with a similar mixture when fed ground. A gain of almost 4 per cent is shown in favour of the ground feed.

6. While the results vary considerably it will be observed that in every case a gain is noticeable where ground feed is used rather than whole feed. It is quite safe to say that a gain of from 5 to 10 per cent may be looked for when ground grain rather than unground is fed.

In some experiments conducted here with whole grain an effort was made to ascertain the per cent of grain that escaped digestion when it was fed whole. The excrement was collected for 24 hours after the animals had been