

The following Table shows the quantities of feed consumed per pound of increase in live weight, during six feeding periods in four pens :—

TABLE I.

	PEN 1.	PEN 2.	PEN 5.		PEN 6.	
	4 Swine, fed steamed and warm.	4 Swine, fed raw and cold.	4 Swine, fed steamed and warm, plus Sugar Beets.		4 Swine, fed raw and cold, plus Sugar Beets.	
	Lbs. of Grain.	Lbs. of Grain.	Lbs. of Grain.	Lbs. of Sugar Beets.	Lbs. of Grain.	Lbs. of Sugar Beets.
Dec. 9 to Jan. 5.....	3.31	3.30	4.69	0.61	3.17	0.84
Jan. 5 to Feb. 2.....	3.07	3.07	2.46	2.00	2.76	2.23
Feb. 2 to Mar. 2 ..	3.79	4.43	3.46	2.00	3.81	2.32
Mar. 2 to Mar. 31.....	5.00	7.07	5.40	3.63	3.15	2.13
Mar. 30 to Apr. 27.....	7.06	5.68	4.88	4.08	9.51	8.25
Apr. 27 to May 18.....	8.53	5.71	4.17	3.31	6.58	6.00
Average .....	4.16	4.25	3.86 + 2.46		3.89 + 2.73	

*Conclusions.*—These two sets of experiments indicate that :—

(1.) There is no appreciable difference in the number of pounds of grain required to produce a pound of increase in the live weight of swine, when it is fed steamed and warm, as compared with it when fed raw and cold ;

(2.) On the average there is a gradual and great increase in the quantity of grain consumed for every pound of increase in the live weight of swine, after the second month of the fattening period, and after the average live weight exceeds 100 lbs. ;

(3.) It is economical to market swine to be slaughtered when they weigh from 180 to 200 lbs., live weight ;

(4.) The consumption of feed per day is *greatest* at or near the period of their fattening, when the quantity of feed consumed per pound of increase in weight, is *smallest*.