

The results are shown in the following table :—

TABLE VIII.

Number of Swine in Test.	Skim-milk consumed per head per day.	
	lbs.	
4	2	1 pound corn equal to 1.83 pounds skim-milk.
31	3	1 pound mixed grain equal to 3.23 pounds skim-milk.
4	5.4	1 " " " 5.38 " "
4	13.6	1 " frosted wheat " 7.91 " "
5	15.7	1 " mixed grain " 7.34 " "
2	17.1	1 " " " 8.82 " "
2	23.7	1 " " " 7.76 " "

General Conclusions. From these tests and from our experience in feeding young pigs, it appears that :—

(1.) Skim-milk may form the largest part of the feed of *young and growing pigs* with advantage and economy ;

(2.) For the fattening of swine weighing on the average over 100 pounds each, live weight, it is economical to give an *allowance* of skim-milk *not exceeding* 5 pounds per head per day ;

(3.) In every case the swine fed with part of their ration of skim-milk were *lustier, more vigorous* and of a more healthy appearance than swine fed wholly on a ration of grain.

(4.) Skim-milk gives the best returns for the amount fed when it constitutes a comparatively small part of the total food fed.

(5.) Skim-milk may generally speaking, be considered to be worth from one-sixth to one-fifth as much as mixed grain.

Experiments contrasting the value of whole grain with similar grain when ground, as a pork producer.

It is generally conceded that there is more or less waste when grain is fed whole to swine. Many feeders maintain, however, that the gains are practically equal from equal weights of grain whether fed whole or ground. To get some data on this point a number of experiments have been carried on here.