

4. The greatest and most economical gains are made when the swine are able to eat the most feed in proportion to their weight.
5. Frozen wheat may be used as a profitable feed for swine.
6. Skim milk adds most materially to the value of a grain ration, and 100 lbs. mixed grains equal about 700 lbs. skim-milk. The relative value of skim milk in any ration varies with the amount fed, the poorest returns per pound fed being obtained when the proportion of skim-milk to the total food is the greatest.
7. The average dressed weight of swine is about 76.44 per cent of the fasted weight.
8. Skim-milk is a most valuable adjunct to the grain ration when hard flesh is desired.
9. Type of animals fed influences character of meat more than breed, *i. e.*, the fact of an animal being a Yorkshire or a Tamworth will not insure a good bacon carcass, but they must also be of a rangy type and fed in a certain way.
10. Feeding mixed meal (barley, pease and oats) with milk, usually insure firm meat.
11. The greatest gains from a given amount of grain appear to be made when it is ground and soaked for 24 hours. Part of grain fed whole is frequently voided before being digested.
12. Mixed grains are more economical than grains fed pure.
13. Pigs whose rations are limited make, on the whole, more economical gains than pigs that are rushed.
14. Maturity or ripeness of the animal affects the quality of the flesh.

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