lbs. skim-milk gave 1 lb. increase in weight. According to these data skim-milk may be said to bear the relation of 8·82 lbs. to one of meal.

3. In Exps. 7 and 8 the use of skim milk with corn is exemplified. It will be observed that in the one case the corn was whole while it was ground in the other. The longer period for which the whole corn was soaked in the one case may be expected, however, to exert as great an influence as the grinding in the other, upon the proportion of nutrients available. The data obtained from these experiments would indicate that 1·83 lbs. skim milk were equivalent to 1 lb. corn. While this is not exactly in accordance with the results of other experiments here, it serves to emphasize the great value of skim-milk as a supplementary food, and as a supplement to no other grain does its effect seem so marked as when used with corn.

4. In Experiments 10 and 11 with barley and milk the same conditions obtain as are discussed in the preceding paragraph. It will be observed that while of barley fed alone 4·35 lbs. were required to produce 1 lb. of pork, only 3·64 lbs. were required for the same effect when fed with 2·52 lbs. of milk. Here also the feeding value of skim-milk seems very much greater than most work along this line would indicate.

5. In Experiments 12 and 13 the use of milk with a mixture of pease, barley and rye fed whole as compared with the same mixture fed alone, is illustrated. The mixture seems to bear the relation of 1 to 6·99 of milk.

6. In Experiments 14 and 15 a meal composed of equal parts of ground pease, barley and rye was fed in the one case without milk when 4·36 lbs. were required to produce 1 lb. of pork and in the other case with all the skim-milk the pigs would consume in addition to the grain ration when 3·46 lbs. meal and 4·81 lbs. skim-milk produced 1 lb pork. Skim-milk according to this experiment would be worth about one-fifth ($\frac{1}{5.34}$) as much as an equal weight of the meal.

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7. In addition to the above work a summary of some other work is submitted below.

From tests made in 1892, 1893 and 1894 with 48 swine it appears that when a small quantity (about 3 pounds per head per day) of skim-milk was fed, *a less quantity* of it was equal to 1 pound of the grain in the feed consumed per pound of increase in live weight, than when a large quantity (about 15 pounds per head per day) was fed.