

for if the fattening is forced beyond this, the cost of the meat obtained thereafter is too high. For example if an allowance of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs of nutriment, for each pound of increase in weight, is required to raise the weight of a hog from 85 to 116 lbs,  $8\frac{1}{3}$  lbs of extra nutriment for each pound in weight gained will be required to raise the weight of the same hog from 148 lbs to 173 lbs.

The following conclusions have been arrived at by Mr Grisdale after a series of experiments carried on for several years at the experimental farm at Ottawa :

Skim-milk may constitute the principal feed of young pigs with advantage and economy.

For the fattening of hogs of 100 lbs weight, no more than five pounds of skim-milk per head per day, besides other feed, can be given with advantage.

In any case, hogs fed partly on skim-milk are stronger and of better appearance than those fed upon grain alone.

Skim-milk gives a greater return per 100 lbs when mixed in small quantities with each feed, than when a larger proportion is used.

Skim-milk is generally equal to  $\frac{1}{5}$  or  $\frac{1}{6}$  of its own weight of mixed grain.

It increases the effectiveness of grain in the feed and facilitates the formation of a firm meat.

The feeding of mixed grain is preferable to that of only one kind.

Grain is better after having been steeped for 24 hours than when fed dry.

**Skim-milk for other animals.**— Skim-milk is further advantageously employed in the feeding of poultry, and some breeders of poultry and turkeys have discovered that, used in this way, a return of 50 cts. per 100 lbs may be obtained. Its employment has been attempted, and in many cases with success, in the feeding of lambs, fowls, horses and cows ; finally certain kinds of thin cheese have been made from it, which have found remunerative sale.

**Skim-milk employed as a fertilizer.**— Its composition is such that if compared with manure and other commercial fertilizers, its value would