

Kohl Rabi.—This plant has been fed here to a limited extent only, but has proven a fairly welcome feed to swine of all classes.

Mangels.—For sows and general feeding Long Red or Gate Post mangels are difficult to improve upon. They are exceedingly palatable, may be fed in large quantities, do not need to be pulped, and are better suited for the requirements of sows carrying young, and for growing pigs than are sugar beets or any other sort of green feed we have tried. They should not be cooked. Other varieties of mangels are also useful, but apparently not so welcome to the pigs as are the Long Reds. We have fed as high as 25 pounds a day of these roots to dry sows or to sows not far advanced in pregnancy. As the period of pregnancy advances, however, it will be found advisable to decrease the roots and slightly increase the meal ration.

Potatoes.—These tubers fed alone raw scarcely suffice to sustain life in pigs, but cooked and a moderate amount of meal, 20 pounds of meal to 100 pounds of potatoes, mixed with them, they make a most excellent feed for fattening pigs, and produce a very fair quality of bacon. Potatoes in small quantities fed raw, help to keep pigs in health where other succulent feed is lacking.

Pumpkins.—To get the greatest returns from this fruit it must be cooked. Boiled in double its weight of water and half as great a weight of meal as of pumpkin added it will be found to furnish a most appetizing and fattening feed. The quality of meat so produced here has been very good. Rapid gains may be anticipated with a slight tendency to over development of fat.

Sugar Beets.—Sugar beets are easily the most palatable of the different sorts of roots that have been fed here. They may be fed to greatest advantage by pulping them. From 3 to 6 pounds a day per 100 pounds live weight according to rate of gain desired has been found to give best results. The meat produced on this feed has always proven of a superior quality. They do not need to be cooked. They are not so suitable for young pigs, brood sows and breeding stock generally as are some of the other roots, mangels and turnips for instance.

The Sugar Mangel, a root half way between the sugar beet and the mangel, has been fed extensively here with very good results. It has, however, not proven quite so good as mangels for breeding pigs. If only one kind of root can be grown it is possibly the best that could be chosen.

Thousand Headed Kale.—This plant, which resembles rape, has, like the latter, proven valuable as a feed for swine, but is not likely to be found quite so useful. It should not be sown quite so thickly as rape, as it makes a somewhat stronger growth.

Turnips.—Where other roots have not been fed, turnips will prove quite palatable and give very satisfactory returns. They do not seem at all to the liking of pigs that have been getting sugar beets or mangels. They may be fed cooked, when they seem to give somewhat better returns and are much more welcome to the pigs. If for sows, they may be pulped and mixed with the dry meal in the proportion of about 10 of meal to 100 of roots. Fed in this way they are a very valuable food.

PREPARATION OF FEED.

Much will be said incidentally in discussing the various feeds as to the best method of preparing each. A few general remarks re our findings in this matter will, however, probably be of some value.

Into the preparation of grains for feeding to swine, various considerations enter. Briefly expressed they are:—cooked *versus* raw; warm *versus* cold; ground *versus* whole; wet *versus* dry; soaked *versus* dry; thin *versus* thick slop.