Rurkes fed during the fattening term of 82 days, from August 28 to November 18:-
Thble XXIX.


Suymaty.


## stock foods for pork production.

In August, 1904, 32 pigs, ranging in weight from 43 to 80 pounds were div...jed into eight groups of four pigs each, and for the next 90 days fed experimentally. In each case the individuals in a group were nearly uniform in size. The groups, however, showed considerable difference in their total weights, the heaviest group weighing 300 pounds, or 75 pousds per pig, while the lightest group we!ched 180 pounds, or 45 pounds per pig. It was not possible to secure a more uniform lot at the time, and it was considerd better to have considerable difference in the total weights of the lots rather than to have so:ne large and some small pigs in each lot.

The experiments lasted 90 dars. During that time pigs were eonfined in pens with small floored yards attached. Lots 7 and 8, however, were outside, lot 7 having a small unfloored yard and a cabin wherein to sleep, while lot 8 had a clover pasture of about one-eighth of an aere and a cabin wherein to sleep.

The results speak for themselves, but it will be noticed that all supplementary foods fed other than skim-milk and pasture, had the effeet of raising the cost of production. Skim-milk, on the contrary, lowered than cot very materially, and pasture had a similar effect in a lesser legree. The meal used was a mixture of half shorts and half mixed grains, oats, pease and barley.

In estimating the cost of proluction, the meal ration is calued at $\$ 1$ per 100 pounds. the skim-milk at 15 cents per 100 pounds, and the supplementary foods or stock fontio at the cost of the same on the Ottawa markets, viz. : Angio-Saxon stock food, 10 cents per pound: International stoek fond, 15 cents per pound; Herbageum 121 cents per pound, and sugar and flax $2 \underline{\text { cent- per pound. Pasture is not : lued, but its value }}$ may be deduced from the data given.

