

In both cases, either in the production of bacon or of salt pork, skim-milk can only form a portion of the food, as given alone the results will be very unsatisfactory, it should always be given in conjunction with grain and roots, and after three months, the hogs should be put out to pasture during the summer.

As to the proportions of skim-milk and grain, they vary with the ages of the hogs. The following rule is given by the experimental station of Massachusetts.

To animals weighing from 20 to 70 lbs, 2 ounces of moulée (mash or crushed grain) to each quart of milk.

To animals weighing from 70 to 130 lbs, 4 ounces of moulée to the pint of milk.

To animals weighing from 130 to 200 lbs, 6 ounces of moulée to the pint of milk.

The hogs should receive as much of these mixtures as they are able to eat at each feed, without anything being left in the trough.

Other foods, such as roots may be used instead of moulée in the following proportions.

One pound of moulée is recognized as equivalent to 5 lbs of skim-milk, to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs of potatoes, to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs of cow beets and to 7 lbs of turnips.

A certain quantity of roots may also be substituted to a portion only of the moulée. Still it must not be forgotten that an excess of roots produces a soft and melting pork, while on the other hand, the greater the quantity of moulée given, the higher will be the cost of the pork produced.

Roots are more suitable for the production of salt pork. The same may be said of indian corn, especially when given during the latter period of fattening, as it produces a softer meat, which is quoted at a lower figure at the abattoirs. Peas on the contrary render the meat more firm; given in small quantities they are useful during the latter periods of fattening. For this purpose they should not be given in large quantities. Skim-milk fed alone gives a fourth class quality of meat.

For making bacon, thin meat is required; hogs should therefore receive a variety of feed. Hogs should be sold when they attain a weight of 200 lbs,

for if the fatter after is too high pound of increase to 116 lbs,  $8\frac{1}{3}$  be required to

The following series of experiments Ottawa :

Skim-milk advantage and

For the fat skim-milk per

In any case appearance than

Skim-milk quantities with

Skim-milk

It increases the firmness of

The feeding

Grain is better dry.

**Skim-milk** employed in the have discovered be obtained. success, in the of thin cheese

**Skim-milk** if compared with