

more milk was obtained by hand than by the machine. In one case more was obtained by the machine. Three cows gave eighty pounds more milk with machine than with hand milking, but with three of the oldest cows in the herd Prof. Dean estimated that 10,000 pounds of milk, or \$100, had been lost by the use of the machine. One two-year-old heifer, on the other hand, gave 8,000 pounds, with her first calf, with machine milking. He was inclined to think from this that with young cows, with the milking machine used from the beginning, possibly as good results would be obtained as with hand milking. In the average herd, however, it would not give as good results in yield as hand milking. Moreover, to keep the machine clean, boiling once a week was absolutely necessary and boiling once a day desirable. With a large herd the machine would be a time-saver; with a small herd it would not. In any case, further improvement is necessary before it will be what it ought to be.

Mr. R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, Ont., in discussing the selection of the dairy sire, stated that the only test of value is found in the record of his milking ancestry and in the milking quality of his progeny. The showing is wholly useless as a means of determining the value of a dairy sire. Mr. Stevenson deprecated the practice that many farmers have of

discarding their dairy bulls too young. A good bull, if treated properly, can be kept for a number of years and render good service to the herd.

SWINE

Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, opened the swine session by a discussion of the mutual interests of the hog producers and the packers. Their interests should be identical. A low cost of production and the productions of uniform quality was of prime importance to both the producer and packer. Bad feeding was the chief cause of soft pork.

The interesting topic of the afternoon was, however, Prof. Day's report on the co-operative feeding tests conducted during the past few months in practical hog feeders in different parts of the province. The liberality of the Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, in paying 50¢ per cwt. more than the market price for all hogs reported upon made this work possible and induced farmers to take it up. The accompanying table gives in a condensed form the results of this work. Two more experiments than those in the chart were reported upon, but too late to be included. We have added two columns, giving the date when sold and the market price, in order that the exact profits may be noted. The values given are not those given by the experimenters, as they were not uniform. Why was

valued at 4¢ per cwt., roots at \$2 per ton, skim milk at 15¢ per cwt. and green food at \$2 per ton. Young pigs were valued at \$1.50 each. Pasture is hard to value and the experimenters' figures are given in each case. Some used very expensive foods, but the hog should not be blamed for that. No stipulation was made as to the kind of hog or the kind of feeding, the farmer doing as he thought best. The average weight when sold was about 200 lbs. Group No. 10 was not included when making up the general averages, as the results obtained are very extreme. The average cost of production of the remainder, when meal is valued at \$20 per ton, is \$4.07 per cwt.; \$31 per ton, \$4.21; \$22 per ton, \$4.35, and \$23 per ton, \$4.49. To buy young pigs it would cost say \$2.50 each. The average cost of production, with this additional value for young pigs, would be: Meal \$20 per ton, \$4.55; \$21 per ton, \$4.71; \$22 per ton, \$4.85, and \$23 per ton, \$4.99 per cwt. They sold at an average of \$6.09 per cwt. No charge was made for labor, as this would be offset by the value of the manure.

ABOUT THE CARCASSES

The session devoted to a discussion on the carcasses was held on Friday morning, when most of the farmers had returned. If it were at all possible to have the killing earlier, the carcass room opened and the

CO-OPERATIVE TESTS IN HOG FEEDING

No.	No. of Pigs	How Bred	Cost at Weaning	Age when Sold	Weight when Sold	Food Consumed	Cost per cwt. when meal is worth per ton				When Sold	Market Price per cwt.
							\$20	\$21	\$22	\$23		
1	9	York. boar grade Chester. white sows	\$13.50	217	1,800	{ Barley 3552 lbs., shorts 905, Mangels 740, green clover 2,850, milk 1,020 lbs.	\$3.56	\$3.68	\$3.80	\$3.93	Sept. 12	\$6.00
2	12	York-shire	18.00	224	2,425	{ Barley 5,374, shorts 1,169, mangels 815, green clover 3,000, milk 2,160 lbs.	3.77	3.90	4.04	4.17	Sept. 19	6.00
3	12	York.	18.00	247	2,360	{ Meal (barley, oats, peas and shorts) 7,333 lbs, mangels 5451, milk 2,520.	4.05	4.21	4.36	4.52	Nov. 12	5.35
4	10	York.	15.00	238	2,050	{ Meal (barley, peas and oats) 5,171, shorts 1,038, mangels 3,200, milk 2,050.	4.06	4.21	4.36	4.52	Nov. 6	5.35
5	7	Berk-shire boar and York. Sow	10.50	233	1,525	{ Barley 1,960, wheat 1,300, oats 800, mangels 6,000, milk 8,800.	4.58	4.71	4.84	4.97	Aug. 22	6.15
6	10	York. boar and Tam. Sow	15.00	177	2,060	{ Meal (barley, wheat, oats and peas) 4,215, shorts 816, whey 15,000, different foods valued at \$5.00.	3.70	3.82	3.94	4.07	Oct. 17	6.25
7	14	York.	21.00	213	2,740	{ Barley 1,243, shorts 4,600, corn 1,585, milk 9,350, small potatoes 3 bags, 90¢., and pasture valued at \$5.00.	4.20	4.33	4.47	4.61	Aug. 14	7.00
8	7	York. grades	10.50	193	1,300	{ Meal (barley and oats) 2,230, shorts 274, milk 3,060, pasture and green feeds valued at \$5.00.	3.57	3.67	3.79	3.86	Aug. 14	7.00
9	14	Berk. boar and grade York. sow	21.00	179	2,740	{ Meal (barley and peas) 10,016, mangels 3,300, milk 4,020.	4.76	4.94	5.12	5.31	Aug. 23	6.50
10	8	Tam. boar grade York. & Tam. sow	12.00	200	1,740	{ Barley 3,115, shorts 390, mangels 600, milk 1,200, 51 days on stubble without other food.	2.84	2.94	3.04	3.14	Nov. 14	5.35