

Cost of Grain Fed to Pigs without Pasture.

231 pounds of barley at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound.	\$ 1 15
231 pounds of wheat screenings at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound.	1 15
462 pounds of oats at $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound.	3 46
425 pounds of peas at 1 cent per pound.	4 25
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	\$10 01

SUMMARY.

Pastured pigs—

	Dr.	Cr.
First cost of pigs, 117 pounds at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	\$ 5 26	
Cost of feed.	7 15	
Sold 510 pounds at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents.		\$22 95
Profit on four pigs.	10 54	
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	\$22 95	\$22 95

Without Pasture—

	Dr.	Cr.
First cost of pigs, 115 pounds at 4 cents.	\$ 5 17	
Cost of feed.	10 01	
Sold 481 pounds at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents.		\$21 64
Profit on pigs.	6 46	
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	\$21 64	\$21 64

POTATOES AND TURNIPS AS PIG FEED.

Experiment at Brandon, 1902.

Potatoes and turnips give large returns in this country, and if found profitable for pig feed, this quantity grown could be greatly increased.

Four pigs were used for this test—two pure-bred Yorkshires and two Yorkshire Tamworth crosses. In the test each pair consisted of one pure-bred and one cross-bred animal.

The grain mixture used was composed of one-half barley and one quarter each of oats and wheat screenings, valued at 75 cents per hundred pounds. With this was fed a mixture of two-thirds small potatoes and one-third turnips, which are valued at 20 cents per bushel. These were boiled, mashed and mixed with the ground grain.

It would appear from this test that potatoes and turnips can be used to replace a portion of the grain ration, but they are worth less than 20 cents per bushel for that purpose.