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Average amount of feed eaten.		Average amount fed for 1 lb. gain.	
lbs.	lbs.		
479	5.30		
570	6.59		
557	6.07		
441	4.23		
233	2.65		
1011	12.51		
442	5.26		
326	4.45		
53	0.85		
207	3.85		
268	3.23		
250	3.00		

All wheat fed was more or less injured by frost. It will be observed that the wheat when fed whole and soaked gave rather poorer results than when fed ground and soaked. The comparatively large amount of wheat required for a pound of increase in Experiments 1, 2 and 3 exemplifies very clearly the disadvantage of feeding swine after a weight of 175 to 200 pounds has been attained. This is seen very clearly when we compare lots 2 and 3 with lots 4 and 8. In lot 2, where swine weighing 186 pounds to begin with were fed, an average of 6.59 lbs. was required to produce one pound of pork, while in lot 4, where the pigs weighed 61 lbs. to begin with, only 4.23 lbs. feed was required for the same increase. Of course it will be observed that in lot 2 the wheat was fed whole while it was ground in lot 4, the difference in the amounts of grain required, however, (2.36 lbs.) is much too great to be accounted for in this way.

A comparison of Experiments 4 and 5 shows the value of skim-milk to be about $\frac{1}{7}$ of the frozen wheat, pound for pound.

In comparing Experiments 8 and 9 however, it will be seen that skim-milk is apparently worth $\frac{1}{3}$ as much as the mixture of barley, rye, wheat and bran. This is explained by the smaller proportion of skim-milk in the ration. (See page 20.)

Experiments 8 and 9 exemplify the importance of feeding a mixed ration as a means of economizing feed.

Experiments in feeding Skim-milk.

The value of skim-milk as a feed for pork production has always been well known and the following experiments were devised for the purpose of giving some exact data which might be used as a guide to the feeder rather than for the purpose of settling some disputed question or establishing some doubtful feed on better grounds. Some of the experiments summarized in the following table were conducted with the sole purpose of determining the value of this bye product, while others have been introduced as illustrating to a greater or less extent the value of this feed. The very great value of this substance must not be measured by its chemical composition solely; but its peculiar, apparently stimulating action upon the growth of animals must be considered. The following data are accordingly submitted.