

and shorts. The feed was then changed, allowing one week for the animals to get accustomed to the new ration. During the second period lot No. 1 received cassava and shorts, and lot No. 2 received sweet potatoes and shorts.

TABLE I.

Showing results of first and second periods of feeding.

FIRST PERIOD							
Lot	Days Fed	Initial Weight of Lot	Gain in Pounds	Average Gain per Head per Day	Feed Consumed		
					Shorts Pounds	Cassava Pounds	Sweet Potatoes Pounds
No. 1	28	442	159	1.89	191	1127
No. 2	28	425	102	1.21	191	572
SECOND PERIOD							
No. 1	28	624	107	1.27	224	795
No. 2	28	569	148	1.76	224	1214

The shorts used cost \$20.00 per ton. If we value the gain at 5 cents per pound, which is a reasonable valuation, then the gain of lot No. 1 would be worth \$7.95. Subtracting the value of the shorts fed, we would have \$6.04 for the 1127 pounds of sweet potatoes, which is equal to \$10.70 per ton. The gain of lot No. 2 would be worth \$5.10. Subtracting the value of the shorts used, there would be left \$3.99 for 672 pounds of cassava, which is equal to \$11.86 per ton. This seems to show that cassava has a higher feeding value than sweet potatoes; but it should also be noticed that the pigs consumed little more than half as much cassava as sweet potatoes. The pigs fed on cassava gained rapidly at first, but toward the end of the four weeks the gain was very slow. This was noticeable, not only in the first period, but also in the second. The daily records would be of little interest, since they only state in detail the above summary. Cassava in the raw state does not seem to be palatable even to the hog, as will be seen by the gains made by the lots during the second period. The gain of lot No. 1 during the second period would be worth \$5.35, and subtracting the value of the shorts would leave \$3.11 for 795 pounds of cassava, which is equal to \$7.82 per ton. The gain of lot No. 2 during the second period would be worth \$7.40. Subtracting the value