

FATTENING

WHEN TO STOP.

The English and Allied market does not call for too fat a meat. The bacon most in demand is that from an animal of about 200 lbs. live weight.

American, Canadian and Danish tests, prove without doubt, that a pound of meat increases in cost proportionately to the increase of the animal in weight. The following table places the fact in evidence.

Weight of the hog :	Quantity of grain consumed per one pound of meat :
15 to 50 lbs.	2.93 lbs.
50 to 100 lbs.	4 lbs.
100 to 150 lbs.	4.37 lbs.
150 to 200 lbs.	4.82 lbs.
200 to 250 lbs.	4.98 lbs.
250 to 300 lbs.	5.11 lbs.
300 to 350 lbs.	5.35 lbs.

The fattening must commence when the hog weighs between 120 and 130 lbs.

When the animal is kept in a pen or small enclosure it must be given as much feed as it can consume without waste. Meal must then constitute the main portion of the ration. Two things not to be neglected in order to keep the animal in good appetite to the end, are : regular meals and the removal of the feed left uneaten.

A LITTER IN THE AUTUMN

CULTIVATE ROOT-CROPS.

We urge breeders with comfortable piggeries to breed their sows that have farrowed in the early Spring for a second litter in the Fall ; end of September or beginning of October.

This will permit them to place on the Spring market a lot of hogs which should sell for very good prices.

For winter feeding roots are almost indispensable. Good breeders should not neglect to put one arpent or more in root-crops or $\frac{1}{2}$ arpent in beets.

The roots fed in moderate quantities have a great feed value. 500 or 600 lbs. have a feed value equal to 100 lbs. of grain. One arpent in roots will save several tons of meal.