Professor Henry cites an experiment which is very conclusif, because ih has been made in the different experiment stations of U. S. with 2,200 hogs.

The following table proves very evidently, that the younger the hog the less feed it takes for 1 lb. of gain.

Weight of hogs	Feed eaten per day	Gain per day	Feed eaten per 100 lbs of gain
From 15 to 50lbs	2.2	0.8	293
From 50 to 100lbs	3.4	0.8	400
From 100 to 150lbs	4.8	1.1	437
From 150 to 200lbs	5.9	1.2	482
From 200 to 250lbs	6.6	1.3	498
From 250 to 300lbs	7.4	1.5	511
From 300 to 3.50lbs	7.5	1.4	535

The Denmark-experiments at Copenhogen gave similar results.

Weight of hogs	Grain per 100 lbs gain
From 35 to 75lbs	376lbs
From 115 to 155lbs	466lbs
From 155 to 195lbs	513lbs
From 195 to 235lbs	540lbs
From 235 to 275lbs	614lbs
From 275 to 315lbs	639lbs

Grisdale of the Ottawa experimental farm, obtained similar results and says: "There is economy in selling hogs when their live weight is between 180 and 200lbs". The hog which Mr. Grisdale finds economical is just the type demanded by the market.

There is no room for hesitation. The Americans who can dispose of immense corn fields will produce the lard hog and here in Quebec, we will produce the bacon hog, which sells at the top-notch price.

Now, how is this type of hog produced ?

We can produce this hog, by selecting parents having the desired conformation and giving the young hog abundant food, chosen in such a way as to produce firm fat.

The parents must be of following conformation.

Long, as long as possible.

Deep, very deep.