

tried on milk, but did not thrive so well on it as on water. In consequence of their great propensity to fatten they were blind with fat at sixteen weeks old, and when exhibited their eyes were buried two inches in fat which came over their forehead and lay on the top of their noses full three inches.

"The following is a statement of their weight and age while fattening :

DATE.	Weeks Old.	Stones Weight of Each. (8 lbs. to the Stone.)		
		First.	Second.	Third.
July 23.....	5	3	5	2½
Aug. 13.....	8	6½	5½	5
Sept. 3.....	11	10	9	11
" 24.....	14	13	12	17
Oct. 15.....	17	19	18	24
Nov. 5.....	20	25	24	28
" 26.....	23	29	28	28
Dec. 6.....	{ 24 and } 3 days	28	28	28

"This breed of pig has been very much improved by Mr. Barker (the exhibitor) in the last seven years. They are of a pure white color, of great substance and propensity to fatten. They keep in excellent condition, while stores, on grass, turnips, offal from the barns or garden, and when put up to fat in two or three weeks make excellent porkers.

"They are fine in the bone and head and have small upright ears which point a little forward.

"They are of a small size, have good litters, varying from seven to fourteen in number, being very fat while sucking and thus making very good roasters."

[There being no record of a distinct white breed known as Middlesex, we fancy these pigs belonged to what is now known in England as the Small White breed.—ED. SWINE DEPARTMENT.]

How They Do in England.

CALNE.—Present prices for prime pigs, in lots of not less than 10, on rail within 100 miles of Calne:

Prime stores.	Thickness of fat in any part of the back.	Price per sc.
6 sc. 10 lbs. to 9 sc. 10 lbs.	2½ in. and under	7s. od.
Under 10 sc. 10 lbs.	Not over 2½ inches	6s. 6d.
Under 11 sc. 10 lbs.	Not over 2½ inches	6s. od.
Under 12 sc.	Not over 3 inches	

Any pigs outside these limits at their value. Half truck—12 pigs. Whole truck—25.—C. & T. HARRIS & CO., LIMITED, Calne, Wilts.

The above quotation, taken from the *Farmer and Stockbreeder*, of London, England, shows the practice pursued in buying hogs at the famous bacon-curing establishment of Messrs. Harris & Co., Calne, Wiltshire, and the following extract from an article in one of our American exchanges bears so pertinently on the subject that we feel

justified in drawing the attention of all hog buyers, as well as breeders and feeders, to it:

"The *Drover's Journal* states that, while the cellars and storehouses are crowded with fat pork, the result of our big corn crop, the packers cannot supply the demand for bacon and cuts of pork made from light hogs, and at considerably higher prices than the Board of Trade quotations. We are not surprised at this, because it is to be expected. Now, let the packers pay a sufficient premium for light hogs over heavy ones, and they will get them. We have no tears to shed over their stores of fat bacon. They have forced the farmer to furnish them with hogs overfat by making too little difference between the prices of bacon hogs and lard hogs. It is a heap cheaper for the farmer to produce fat pork than lean because his carbohydrates are cheaper than albuminoids. If they will but pay the difference in cost, the farmers of the West will soon give them all the bacon hogs they need."

Bravo! Brother Wallace. The very same applies to our trade here in Canada. The packers have been preaching *lean* and *light* hogs to our feeders for the past ten years, but when a mixed car lot comes in everything goes at the same figure, and generally about the figure the heavy hogs should fetch. We have been loyally backing up the packers in their endeavor to get hogs to suit the trade, but we have over and over again remonstrated with them on their not discriminating, on a fair basis, between the hogs they need and the hogs they don't need.

From the above market quotations it can be seen that where 130 to 190-lb. hogs, with not over 2¼ inches of fat on the back, fetch \$8.50 per 100 lbs., 190 to 210-lb. hogs, with 2½ inches and under of fat, sell for \$7.90 per 100 lbs., and 210 to 230-lb. hogs, with 2¾ inches or under of fat, only fetch \$7.30 per 100 lbs.

Why cannot we have a similar scale in Canada? We venture to say it would do more towards producing a full supply of bacon hogs than all the newspaper articles that ever were written.

Extra Feed for Young Pigs.

Under this heading a writer in a contemporary makes the following remarks:

"There are comparatively few large milkers among sows, though there is considerable difference in this respect. The sows that were set to breeding early, and in the intervals of breeding were kept growing and not fattened, gave much more milk than those that were already fat when set to breeding. It is, however, hardly worth