

mistake in objecting to an inch or two of extra length in the nose of a hog, since it is a well-known fact that length of nose and length of body usually go together. He has also made a mistake in assuming that a hog with a comparatively long nose is necessarily an expensive hog to feed. We have fed long-nosed hogs in comparative tests which made very much more economical gains than many of the short-nosed hogs.

There is a common and ill-founded prejudice among breeders against moderately long noses in hogs, and I would like every farmer who doubts the truth of what has been stated in this letter to make some careful tests in feeding and weighing hogs of different types. He will find that there are surprises in store for him.

Trusting that "Manitoban" will take this in the spirit in which it is offered, I am very truly yours,

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Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph,  
Ont., Aug. 3, 1900.

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**FEEDING OF THE SWEEPSTAKE YORK-  
SHIRES AT THE PROVINCIAL  
WINTER FAIR.**

By *J. E. Brethour, Burford.*

In making a report of the system of feeding and care given to the pen of hogs which won the sweepstake at the Provincial Winter Show at London, 1899, I would say first that I took special care in the selection of these pigs that they should have the required length and form necessary to produce carcasses suitable for the English trade. The pigs having been selected carefully, were treated in the following manner: They were allowed to suckle the sow until two months old, then weaned and fed upon wheat middlings and a small quantity of skim milk, given four times daily until three months old, a small quantity of barley and cornmeal being added as

they grew older and were able to stand stronger feed; but after they were three months old their feed was composed largely of green clover, and, later in the season, green corn and rape. For six weeks previous to the commencement of the finishing period, they were allowed the run of a small field of artichokes which they dug and ate at their own free will, being given a small quantity of whole corn scattered broadcast. This system of feeding was inexpensive and promoted a good development of muscle and a healthy condition. The finishing period lasted about a month, when they were confined to the pen and fed upon a mixture of chopped wheat, oats and corn, which was fed to them in liberal quantities during the finishing period. One danger to guard against in the production of high-class bacon is, to avoid over-feeding while the pigs are young and during the growing period. Such food should be given as will develop bone and muscle, and sufficient exercise should be allowed to induce good healthy digestion. One cause of soft pork is too high feeding when young, and sufficient attention not being given to the development of a healthy, vigorous condition of the pig. Soft pork is not so much a matter of what you feed as how it is fed, and the form or condition the pig is in to properly utilize the food given. It is useless to try and make a bacon hog from a pig that is inclined to be short and thick. This class of pig must be underfed to induce a growth of bone and muscle, and, when finished, it will have a hard, coarse quality of lean meat, with the fat soft and oily. A hog having good length and depth of side, when well fed from birth, will furnish a carcass full of lean juicy meat, with an even distribution of fat throughout the entire carcass. I would say in conclusion that, to produce an ideal "Wiltshire side," the form of the pig is of as great importance as the food given. Food is only wasted in trying to produce bacon hogs from short, thick pigs.

From "Farming."