

and were excellent examples of the class of hogs required for the foreign trade. The second cross mentioned, that between the Large Yorkshire and the Berkshire, has also found well-deserved favor in the eyes of both feeders and butchers. Here we find the Berkshire giving the Large Yorkshire a finer bone and a tendency to earlier maturity, perhaps, than the latter possesses when purebred, while the Yorkshire furnishes the long, lean sides and the rapid growth necessary to produce a satisfactory weight at an early age, along with abundance of lean meat. In both these crosses the quality of the meat produced, whether for home use or export, cannot be surpassed. The sides are deep and long, and full of lean meat, while the backs show an absence of the heavy fat that is found so objectionable in the markets of to-day.

Another cross that we have found very satisfactory is that of the Large Yorkshire and the Chester White. We have found the pigs resulting from this cross easy feeders and early maturers, it being no trouble to make them weigh 200 lbs. to 225 lbs. of pork at six months, while when cut up they were all that could be desired, showing a fine quality of meat with a very small percentage of offal, whole litters, in several cases, dressing out an average of 81 to 82 per cent. of pork at six months.

These are the principal crosses of which we have had practical experience, but we shall be glad to hear from some of our readers as to the results obtained by them in this line. We would more especially ask any who have tried the Tamworth and Large Yorkshire cross to give us their opinion of it, as, while we have had no experience with it ourselves, we have heard it highly spoken of in Great Britain.

Sows Eating their Pigs.

A correspondent asks if we can give any reason or explanation why a sow will sometimes destroy and eat her young pigs.

Our reply is that there may be several different causes for this trouble. In some cases we have seen a sow evidently suffering from a form of hysteria, similar to what is known as puerperal mania in the medical profession, and in such cases the trouble has generally been very much aggravated by injudicious handling. If a sow is inclined to be wild and nervous as the time for parturition approaches, the best plan is to leave her alone. Do not go into her pen at all; it will only aggravate her. Handle your sows as much as possible while young, and nine times out of

ten you will have no trouble at farrowing time; but if you have, make it a rule not to interfere unless absolutely obliged to, and on no account allow strangers to go near the pen.

In other cases we have been satisfied that in the first place the sow was induced to eat her pigs by an unnatural craving produced by an unhealthy condition of the body. Once acquired, the practice soon becomes habitual, and under these circumstances the best place for the sow is the fattening pen. We think, however, that careful handling, no harsh treatment, and a moderate amount of food of a cooling and slightly laxative description, with a regular allowance of salt and ashes, and, perhaps, in some cases, a dose of salts shortly before farrowing time, will be the best safeguard against such trouble.

We notice a statement by a writer in one of our exchanges attributing the cause of this trouble to thirst, and recommending a plentiful supply of cold water to be provided for the sow after farrowing. We quite agree with the advisability of this, and will only add that every sow, whether inclined to destroy her pigs or not, should have plenty of fresh cold water left within her reach after farrowing.

Tamworth Pigs.

Tamworth pigs have justly obtained a good reputation both in Great Britain and in other countries for their excellence as a bacon-curer's hog. For this purpose they are not only suitable when purebred, but also when crossed on other breeds, more especially on the Berkshire. With their long and deep sides, light jowl, and backs not too wide, but covered with the right depth of good meat, not too fat, they are greatly sought after by the bacon-curers in the old country and elsewhere. There are now a great many breeders of Tamworths on this continent, especially in Canada, where these pigs seem to have taken a firm hold in the affections of their breeders and of those who have tried them. Our illustration is one of a boar owned by the Aylesbury Dairy Company, England, and is taken from a cut that appeared in the English *Live Stock Journal* some time ago.

Diseases of Pigs.

COUGH.

Cough in the pig is very often the cause of a good deal of trouble, and if not attended to promptly may become the progenitor of more