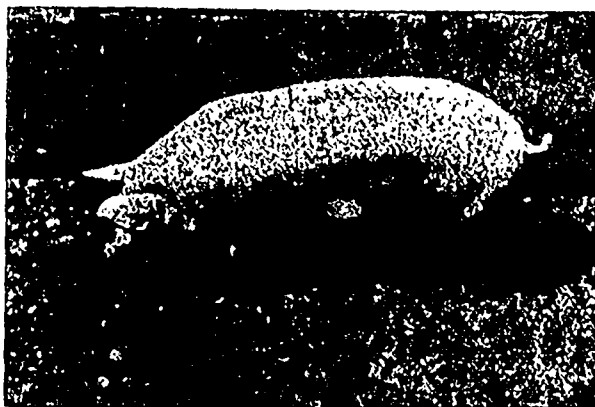


results in every case, for in the same litter we find a marked variation, especially in length. Now, the right plan is to make the best of things as we find them, and when we find that we have several pigs that are short and with a disposition to put on fat, it would be well to see to it that they be fed lighter if possible than the longer ones, and market them when they weigh from 140 to 160 pounds. It is not essential that every pig should be a "singer," but this is confidential, as we do not seek to encourage the marketing of small pigs. Generally the markets are quite overdone with them, but we do think the above is the best disposition that can be made of the short, light-boned pigs. The packer calls for the long, lean pigs, as they are the ones that suit best and are most difficult to procure: this is the only kind that will furnish the desired "Wiltshire side," and it will also make any of the other cuts the market calls for. A good type of pig is shown in the cuts 1, 2, 3 and 4. This lean Singer has the back even in width, and the sides of good depth and even, and when

dressed it shows up a good side, the belly is thick and fleshy, the fat over the shoulder is a trifle thick, but on the whole the side will go into the first

is not produced in five months by any means, and while it is quite true that different feeders will get different results we believe it to be a great mis

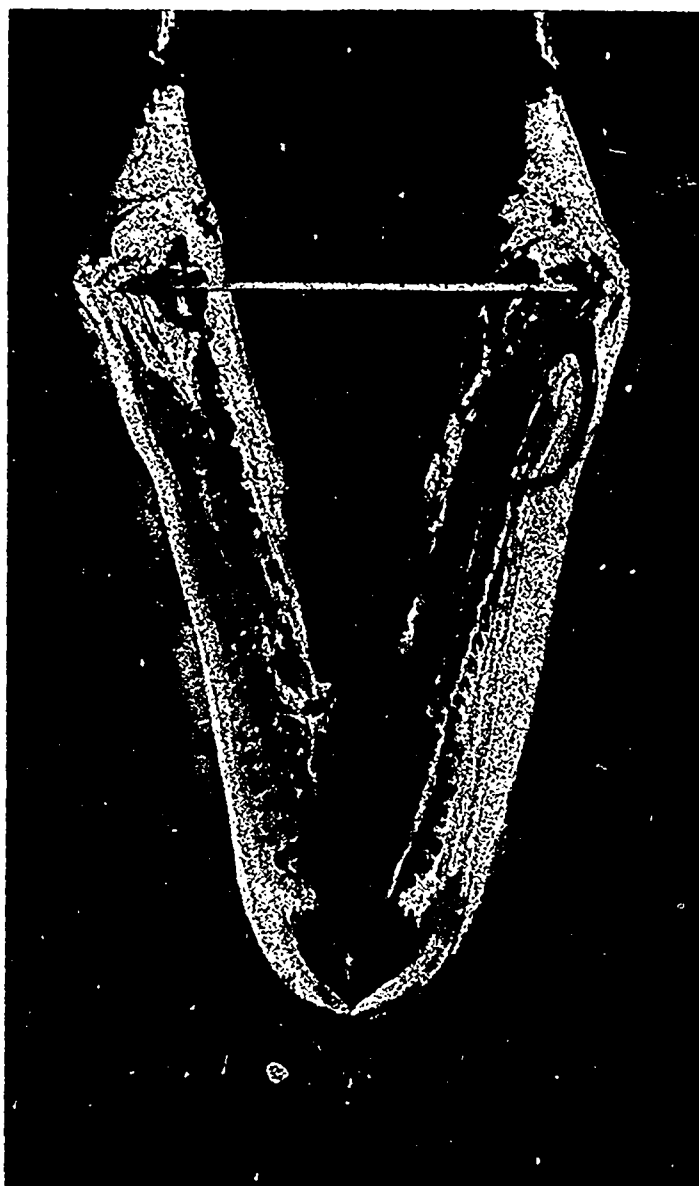


CUT 8.—One of the class of "stouts." Owing to the shadow its real depth is not sufficiently shown in the cut.

class in any market. The fat is white and firm, and it will be quite evident that the animal was honestly fed, and by that we mean, fed with a view to making good meat. This kind of pig

take to crowd the young pigs too much, as it is sure to produce an excess of fat. It requires time to produce lean, and eight or nine months is a fair age for pigs that will top the market.

Next, we have a quartette; two of these are fine Singers, Nos. 1 and 3, while No. 2 is fat, and No. 4, we call bad, which means that it is good only for the cheapest domestic cuts. The export trade will have none of it,—every part of it being too fat; even the spare ribs are too fat. The head (see cut 6) denotes the Poland China breed, which is in ill odor with Canadian packers, but its character comes out the best after it is killed (see cut No. 7). There is then no room for argument. Such a side, if put into a box with others of better style for export, would condemn the others. There is another party, known, doubtless, to some of you that will very rarely buy such meat; we refer to the Canadian farmer himself. Time and again we have heard him call for leaner meats, as his folks could not eat so much fat. It is a little inconsistent to be sure, but it is a case of "murder will out," and lends force to our advice to sell pigs when they are ready. Even the lard market does not want so many fat hogs, for that article has sometimes to be sold at less than the live weight price of the hog. The protest against fat is well nigh universal, and further it is reasonable, for those not engaged in hard physical labor cannot eat much fat without suffering in consequence. Someone may suggest that there may be a change to the old order of things, so many and unlooked-for changes are being experienced, but in our opinion such a chance is too remote for consideration. The next illustration (No. 8) shows a style of pig very commonly seen. Its pedigree is unknown to us. Its ears are rather long and legs short for a typical Singer. Photographing hogs does not always produce desirable results. It is so very hard to get



CUT 9.—Carcase of a "Stout."

This pig was fed too long, and, in consequence, fetched 1¼c. per lb. less than lean singers of first quality.