

From this table it will be seen that the Yorkshires had a very distinct advantage in this part of the experiment. The Yorkshire carcasses were characterized by good length of side, uniformity in thickness of fat along the back, a good general development of flesh (lean), thickly fleshed loin, thick, fleshy belly, and a fleshy ham which required little trimming. Their most serious faults ran in the direction of an undue weight of shoulder, coarseness of bone and thickness of skin, though these defects were noticeable in only a small proportion of the carcasses.

The Tamworths generally had a light shoulder and a very uniform layer of fat along the back; but, as a rule, they did not quite equal the Yorkshire in length of side, thickness of loin and belly, and development of ham. In many of them there was a marked lack of flesh over the loin, accompanied by a thinness of belly and a decided lightness of ham.

The strong point of the Berkshire carcasses was their large muscular development, giving a fleshy carcass. The ham was well developed; but, in many cases, it carried too much fat and required considerable trimming. The main faults were the shortness of side and an undue weight of shoulder, with the fat running very thick over the shoulder top. There was, moreover, a marked lack of uniformity in the Berkshire carcasses, some of them making capital Wiltshire sides, while others were entirely unsuitable. The Yorkshire carcasses, on the other hand, were specially noted for their uniformity.

The Chester White, Poland China and Duroc Jersey carcasses were very similar in character. Occasionally a good Wiltshire side was found among them; but it was a noteworthy exception. Shortness of side, a superabundance of fat, and a lack of flesh were generally characteristic of the group.

RELATION BETWEEN BACON TYPE AND ECONOMY OF PRODUCTION.

The results of our experiments are in direct opposition to the theory that it costs more to produce a pound of gain in a hog of the bacon type, than in one of a thick, fat type. It is true that the Berkshire made a better showing in regard to economy of gain than the Yorkshires and Tamworths, which scored highest in the slaughter test; but it is also true that the Berkshires were much superior as bacon hogs to the Duroc Jerseys, Poland Chinas and Chester Whites, and stood higher in point of economy of gain. The last three breeds were the least suitable for export; and they also stood at the bottom of the list in point of economy of gain. If the tables given above prove nothing else, they certainly demonstrate very clearly that a hog of good bacon type can be fed just as cheaply as one of an undesirable type. This also applies to animals of the same breed, but of different types.

SELECTION OF THE BOAR.

It is perhaps unnecessary to say that the boar should be pure bred. The pure bred male will transmit his own qualities to his progeny and produce pigs more uniform in character than will a grade or a cross-bred. Not only should he be pure-bred but he should be well-bred; that is to say, he should belong to a family noted for its general excellence in the qualities which we desire to reproduce. In addition to these things he should himself possess those qualities which we wish to see in his progeny. A boar of this description is likely to give satisfactory results.

BACON TYPE IN BOARS.

In the first place a boar should show male character and give indications of strong constitution. He should have good width between the fore legs and be thick through the heart, or just back of the elbow. He should be