



A good type of bacon pig.—Yorkshire.

crimination has not thus far amounted to very much, but this little means a good deal and is probably the entering wedge, as it were, of what the next ten years will bring forth in the evolution of the hog. But while the price is important, it is not everything.

Many people are under an erroneous opinion about the style of hogs most profitable from the feeders' standpoint. I believe it is the general opinion that the "thick fats" are the most profitable feeders, and that the deep sided, rangy hogs are hard feeders. This opinion is on a par with the dairyman's opinion of his most profitable cows—judging from mere observation without using the scales or tester. The fact is, very, very few feeders bring a scale and pencil into requisition in the hog pen and hence entertain very erroneous ideas as to which hog or style of hog is the most profitable feeder.

The short, chunky hog is very deceiving to the feeder. This style of hog grows fat very quickly in the first few months of its life, while the strong boned, rangy hog does not appear to the feeder's eye to grow so fat or look so smooth, but when the chunky hog attains a certain age and

weight he comes to a standstill, while the rangy hog, after he passes 100 to 150 lbs. in weight, begins to forge ahead of his chunky brother and make steady gains.

For the bacon type of hog, then, I claim that the dairyman should breed him, though he has to sell him at the same prices as obtained by the thick fat, three-hundred-pounder, for the reason that he is a more economical feeder. If more proof is wanted on this point let the reader send for the elaborate bulletins on hog feeding experiments conducted for a series of years, by the Guelph station, the Kansas station or the Iowa station.

Now, another very important point in favor of the bacon type is the fact that the weight required for good bacon pigs is 180 to 225 pounds, and this is greatly in the feeder's favor. The fact that the packer requires hogs not much over 200 pounds is a decided advantage to the feeder, for the cost of producing a pound of gain steadily increases as the hog grows heavier. This fact has frequently been demonstrated by the American and Canadian experiment stations.

The following are the results of some fifty hogs, composed of six different breeds