

**Having Nonpareil 2nd.**

Our illustration this month portrays a celebrated prize winner on two continents—Having Nonpareil 2nd, one of the breeding cows in the Bow Park Herd. In 1884 she was 1st prize yearling at the Shrewsbury Royal Show; 1885, 1st prize two-year-old at the Preston Royal Show; 1886, 1st and sweepstakes three-year-old throughout Canada; 1887, 1st and sweepstakes at the Iowa State Fair, and one of the herd that won the grand herd prize for beef breeds; 1888, 1st prize cow throughout Canada. Nonpareil has never been beaten except by Lady Isabel, also in this herd. She has produced three calves—first, October 7th, 1886, the last, November 5th, 1888.

ers to cross the native breed with the improved large Yorkshire. This produces exactly what is wanted, that is a long lean pig, light in the head and shoulders, deep body and having good hams.

Denmark, as is well known, owing to the great increase in dairying, has largely increased the number of swine fed, which are converted into bacon for the London market, and as the price of this commodity depends quite as much upon its being lean as upon excellence of cure, and as the bacon curers discriminate in buying hogs, paying much less for thick fat ones, scores of Yorkshire boars have been imported into Denmark, Sweden and Germany, where the native hog is very inferior, but the infusion of this new blood has in a very short time produced an animal

that the sows should be bred to a pure bred boar. We would further recommend that sows should not be bred till they are at least eight months old, and to any farmer who has a large sow, that gives large litters, we would say keep her and take care of her till she ceases to be of value. She is of greater value, and will make you more money than any ordinary cow you have on your farm.

Now, having got a litter of pigs, we would say anything that is worth doing is worth doing well, hence, if it is worth while to breed them, it is worth while to take care of them, that is give them comfortable quarters, keep them clean, feed the sow well with suitable food, and continue the same course with the pigs when



HAVERING NONPAREIL 2ND., ONE OF THE FAMOUS BOW PARK HERD, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.

**Leaner Hogs Wanted.**

BY WM. DAVIES.

In our last we promised to give our views as to the sort of hogs that will be most profitable to the farmer and the pork packer. The taste of consumers has completely changed within the last few years. Formerly everyone wanted fat pork, bacon and hams; but now the cry is "We must have lean meat," and this is the case everywhere.

The old fashioned improved breeds, that is Suffolk, Essex, Berkshires and some others have a tendency to lay on fat, while the Yorkshires and Tamworths are longer and carry more bone, consequently have more muscle, or in other words lean flesh. In Ireland, which is the greatest hog producing and bacon curing country in Europe, the bacon curers have induced the farm-

that fills the bill exactly. In Wiltshire, England, which county is famous for its bacon curing establishments, the hogs are all received alive, and killed at the factories, but paid for dressed weight, the farmers and dealers going there to see them weighed and receive payment.

In the largest of these establishments they have recently offered a bonus of 2s. 6d., say sixty cents, per hog for each carcass where the fat on the back does not exceed above one and a-half inches, and this firm have been the means of distributing among the farmers and dairymen of that district boars of the Tamworth breed.

To sum up, our advice is, raise long, lean pigs, light at the front end where the meat is of little value, with good ribs and hams. It is not necessary that the pigs for fattening should be pure bred, but it is desirable in the highest sense

weaned; then at from six to eight months old you will have a crop that will bring you a lot of money.

One word more. Don't run away with the idea that by lean pigs we mean thin, with sides like inch boards. No, we mean well fed, thick, fleshy animals. With your permission we will in your next issue say something more on feeding, treatment and marketing.

It is cheaper in the end to keep the flesh on the stock through the winter than to put it on again in the spring.

The team that is most steadily worked during the winter, will be in the best shape for hard and steady spring work.

Train the colt to walk for its first lesson. Do not spoil this by making it trot till it gets out of breath and then whip it because it does not keep up with the strong horse by its side. Use horse sense.