

as, the demand being much greater than the supply, unscrupulous dealers soon began shipping anything that they could buy in the shape of a white hog as a pure Chester, and so in some, nay, many, cases the interests of the breed received a severe set-back owing to the rascality of unprincipled dealers.

Chester Whites are classed among large breeds of pigs, as they can easily be grown, if desired, to enormous weights, instances being on record of animals weighing as high as 1,100, 1,200, and even 1,300 lbs. They breed very true to color, and are generally very docile and easy to handle. We have not had any experience ourselves in breeding purebred Chesters, but they certainly seem to be prime favorites with those who handle them, and we can add our own testimony in favor of their usefulness for crossing with other breeds, a point in which we notice very many writers claim that they specially excel. We have fed and butchered quite a number of pigs from six to nine months old bred from a Chester White sow and an Improved Large Yorkshire boar, and we have found this a most excellent cross, the produce being both easy to feed and early to mature. We saw the carcase of one barrow pig killed at six months and one week old that dressed 278 lbs. of beautiful pork, and we have seen a number that weighed upwards of 240 lbs. at six months, with ordinary feeding.

The tendency of breeders of late years has been to somewhat reduce the size, and do away with the coarseness that was apparent in many of the specimens to be seen in the showyards of a few years ago, and we think this is a step in the right direction.

The Ohio Improved Chester White is an offshoot of the original breed, and owes its existence largely to the efforts of that well-known breeder, Mr. W. Todd, of Wakeman, Ohio. From what we have seen of both sorts we do not know that there is much difference in them.

The following is the scale of points for Chester Whites as adopted by the Chester White Record Association at their annual meeting January, 1885:

<i>Head.</i>	Small, broad, and slightly dished.	7
<i>Ear.</i>	Thin, fine, and drooping...	2
<i>Jowl.</i>	Neat and full	4
<i>Neck.</i>	Short, full, and well arched.	3
<i>Brisket.</i>	Full and deep	3
<i>Shoulder.</i>	Broad and deep	6
<i>Girth around heart.</i>		9

<i>Back.</i>	Straight and broad.	6
<i>Sides.</i>	Deep and full.	7
<i>Ribs.</i>	Well sprung.	6
<i>Loin.</i>	Broad and strong.	7
<i>Belly.</i>	Wide and straight.	5
<i>Flank.</i>	Well let down.	3
<i>Ham.</i>	Broad, full, and deep.	10
<i>Limbs.</i>	Straight, strong, and neat.	6
<i>Tail.</i>	Tapering, not coarse.	2
<i>Coat.</i>	Fine and thick.	3
<i>Color.</i>	White.	3
<i>Symmetry.</i>		8
Total.		100

FOR FARMING.

Price of Pork.

We hear of a feeling of disappointment among farmers at the low price they have to take for hogs. This is quite natural, but, if they will compare it with the prices current for all other kinds of live stock, they will see that hog raising and feeding compare very favorably with other branches of farming. Thousands of lambs have been sold on Toronto market lately at $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound, and cattle from \$1.75 to \$3.30.

Moreover, farmers should consider the price of feeding stuffs. Potatoes, to begin with, have sold at outside points at 10 cents per bushel. If boiled and fed with some meal no better food can be given to hogs, especially if skim-milk and buttermilk be added.

Many farmers are selling off their sows. This, if these are good breeders, is great folly; in the first place, because it will be hard to replace them; and, secondly, because prices will probably remain as low as they now are but for a short time.

In December, 1878, we bought Canadian hogs as low as $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, our average price for the season being \$3.41. The next year the average price was \$3.98, the following year \$5.02, the next \$6.49, and a year after \$6.70. A similar state of things will occur again, and those farmers who have embarked in this business and are prepared for it will act wisely in continuing at it, especially as, so far as we can see, it shows up favorably by comparison with everything else in which the agriculturist is engaged.

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