

remain in the butter-milk and be wasted. It is quite certain that there is loss of butter from mixing the cream of different breeds, the cream of each having different churning qualities. At all events, the cream should be of uniform condition throughout, in order to secure perfect churning.

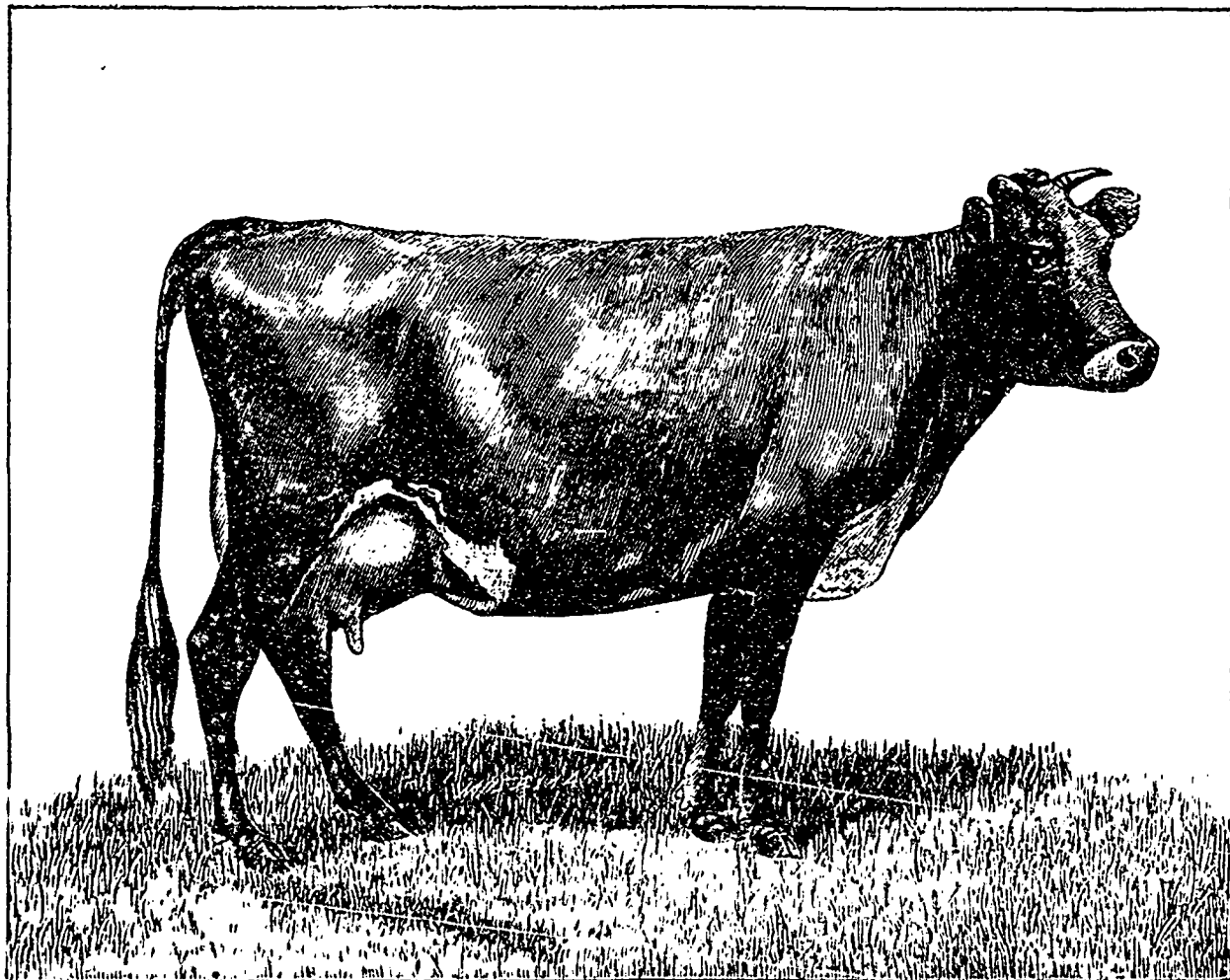
Concentrated Misrepresentation about Pigs.

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The American Cultivator says that the Poland-China pigs are perhaps the very best to cross with the smaller breeds. The sows are always kind, have large litters, and rear them with less difficulty and

than those of the smaller breeds, for the reason that there is more growth. The Chester-White ranks next to the Duroc-Jersey for crossing. Now for the reasons:—

The Poland-China hogs are the weakest breed in bone and muscle of any of the large or medium breeds. The cause of this condition is found in the close in-breeding and the universal system among the breeders to crowd the pigs with corn from birth. This is the fancy breed of the West, and breeders have tried to outdo each other in piling on fat, and in pushing the hogs until they have gone to the front in numbers and in "perfection," according to the fashionable and deluded



FAITH OF OAKLANDS.

loss than any other breed the writer has tried. The Chester-White and Jersey-Red sows become cross and unmanageable after rearing one or two litters, and it is at this age that a good sow should be worth more to the breeder than she is at any other. The Poland-Chinas are of the large breeds, and are well adapted to furnish the sow in crosses with the smaller kinds.

A more preposterous pig paragraph was never written. The man who wrote it was a Poland-China crank. There is no large breed of hogs which has smaller litters and raises a smaller per cent. of pigs than the Poland-China. The Chester-White and Duroc-Jersey breeds average one-third more pigs born and raised. The best breed of hogs to cross with the smaller breeds is the Duroc-Jersey; although all are good, and the pigs of such crosses will be more profitable

notion of perfection. They get their best qualities from the Berkshire, and are, in fact, three-fourths of that good blood. The excessive condition of fatness which these hogs have been kept in, for years, has begun to tell on them, just as it would on any other breed.

Another thing—they want fresh blood, which the Berkshires get from England, and which keeps up their stamina. The Duroc-Jersey hogs, on the contrary, are full of fresh blood, as they have been bred scarcely long enough in a direct line to have become thoroughly established in all respects. There is no mistake about one thing—they have more vigor, better appetites and growth on coarse food than any other breed, and this is just what the small, fine breeds lack, and the Poland-China hogs are rapidly reaching the same