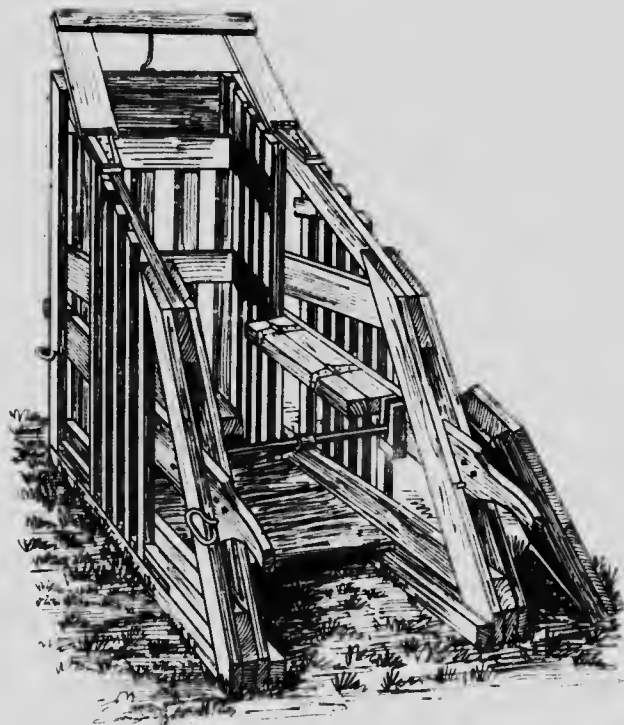


zle, broad forehead and large eyes set well apart, ears of medium thickness, firm, springy and covered with fine hair. The neck should be of medium length, fairly fine and should show no tendency to arch. The shoulders should be nicely rounded from side to side but a slight tendency to openness here is not so objectionable as in the case of the boar. The chest should be broad and deep and the heart girth very large. The back should be long, broad and arching toward and at the loin rather than straight. Good chest and hind flank are particularly important in the brood sow. They indicate strength and fertility or prolificacy. A good spring of rib and a deep body are also important as indicating fecundity and the likelihood of there being milk for the young when needed.



BREEDING CRATE FOR USE WHERE PIGS TO BE MATED ARE UNEQUAL IN SIZE OR WHERE SOWS ARE DIFFICULT TO SERVE.

The hams or hind quarters should be broad and well fleshed down to the hocks. The hocks should be wide apart but squarely set. This peculiarity together with a broad rump indicates ease in farrowing, which is a quite important consideration. The sow should stand on good, strong, clean boned, upright pasterned legs. Coarseness is not desired in bone or conformation, but any tendency toward what might be correctly described as fineness of bone cannot be too strongly condemned. It means sterility or small litters, weak pigs, and unprofitable operations.

No sow possessing less than twelve teats should ever be retained as a breeding animal. If she show fourteen or fifteen good teats starting well forward near the fore legs so much the better.

The teats should be evenly distributed and each should have a well defined udder for itself. A careful examination of teats should be made to see that all are milk giving and not blind, nor small secondary teats situated close to large useful ones.