

sey will meet with your approval, while your neighbor across the road will say that the Berkshire is the only breed for him. This is because he has had better success with the Berkshire, and is probably better temperamentally adapted to that breed. Therefore select the breed you like best, barring the white ones.

GRADING-UP.

The disappearance of unimproved blood by the continuous use of pure-bred sires is shown in the customary way in the following table:

Generations	Sires Pct. of Pure breed	Dams Pct. of Pure breed	Offspring Pct. of Pure breed
1-----	100	0	50
2-----	100	50	75
3-----	100	75	87.5
4-----	100	87.5	93.75
5-----	100	93.75	96.87
6-----	100	96.87	98.44

Hypothetically the offspring from the sixth generation will have retained on the average 1.55 per cent of unimproved blood from the original dam or the dam of no breeding. (This applies only to the average of large numbers, and does not apply to individuals.)

The breeder must be reminded that to produce the high grade no other sire than a pure-bred one of the breed selected can be used. No progress will be accomplished by using a grade, scrub, or crossbred sire. Nor can progress toward eventual purity of blood be made by using pure-bred sires of different breeds for each cross or occasional cross. Grading-up means using a pure-bred sire for the first cross and continuously crossing the female offspring with purebred sires of the breed first selected, until all impure blood has been practically bred out.

It is not necessary for the farmer who is producing pork for the market to keep a breeding herd of registered sows. A herd of high grades will answer the purpose nearly as well and they can be purchased at a much cheaper rate. The one important thing is that the breeder use a pure-bred sire. If he must start with a herd of inferior sows, by using a pure-bred sire it will only be a question of two or three years until he will have a herd of good grades.

LOCATION AND GREEN CROPS.

The ideal farm for raising hogs is one that will afford an abundance of shade, with enough fresh running water, and in addition a liberal amount of grazing. It may not be possible to find all of these conditions naturally in one field, but they can be supplied at a comparatively small outlay. Shade can be furnished in a short time by planting some quickly-growing trees or shrubbery. If necessary, some annuals may be grown for the first year until the permanent plantings become large enough to