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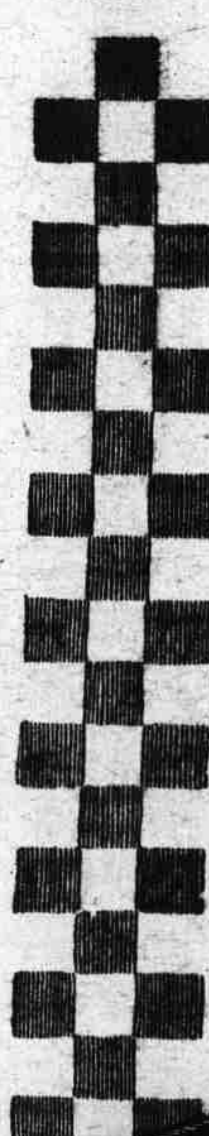
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All ingredients are pure, fresh, tested, correctly balanced, and thoroughly mixed—no sweepings, no hulls or by-products. Compared with the results of the average ration, Purina Pig Chow reduces feeding time 30 days cuts cost of production, and saves your time. You can't buy ingredients of equal quality and mix them as skillfully, at the price Purina Pig Chow sells for. Make a feeding test. If your dealer should be out, write us. Sold in checkered bags only.

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The Breeds of Livestock—Hogs

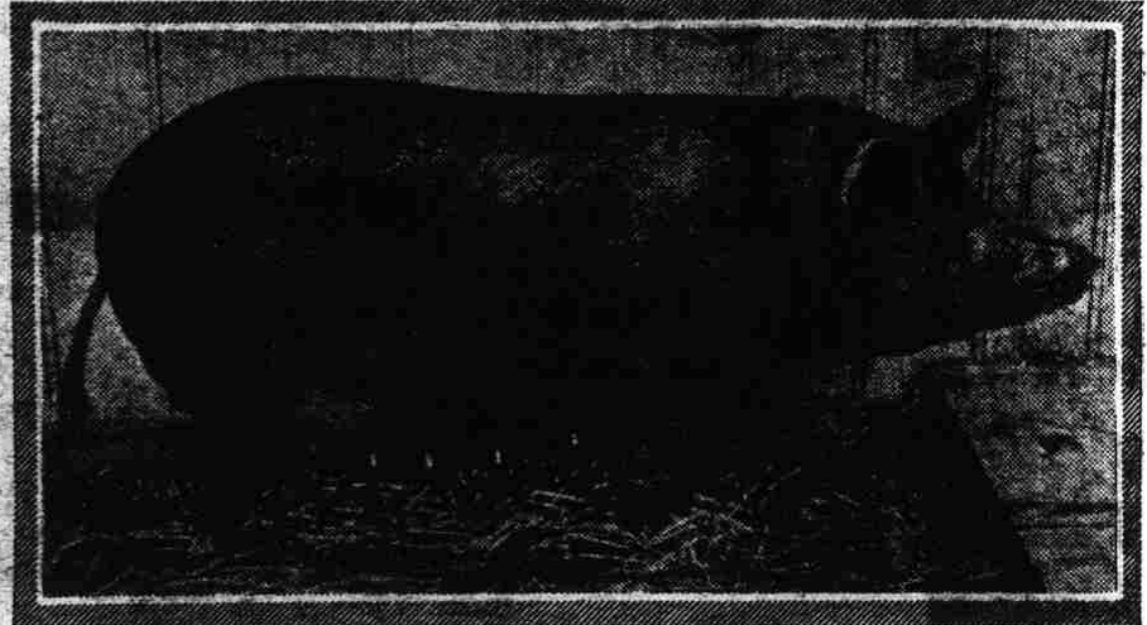
XIX.—Tamworths: Description and Characteristics

THE Tamworth originated in central England. It is one of our oldest breeds of purebred hogs. The general opinion is that the improvement of the breed, which has been marked, has occurred less from the admixture of outside blood than with any other breed, and that this improvement has been almost if not entirely by selection. The origin of the breed or the character of the animals from which it was early developed is consequently not well known.

set high and there is great length of thigh, but the ham lacks fullness. In fact, the lack of fullness in the ham has been one of the criticisms of the breed, but in recent years the Tamworth ham has been much improved, and it is now much less subject to this criticism than formerly. The sides are long and as a bacon type should have depth, but a lack of depth has been common in many individuals. The legs are rather long, but of good quality and the pasterns and feet carry the great weight well.

The breed has never become largely distributed, being most numerous in England and Canada. It was imported into the United States in 1882, but has never become numerous or secured wide popularity. Herds are to

Size.—The Tamworths are among our largest hogs, being nearly if not quite as large as the Large Yorkshire. Rhumb says: "The average mature boar will probably weigh about 600



A TAMWORTH SOW OF THE BEST TYPE

be found, however, in all parts of the country.

pounds and the sow about 450 pounds. An individual has been reported as reaching the extreme weight of 1,607 pounds."

TYPE.—The Tamworth is strictly a bacon type, and this is probably the reason why the breed has never become very popular in this country. Our packers have never found it necessary to encourage the production of the bacon type of hog, partly because they do not require the quality of bacon demanded by Canada, England and Denmark, and partly because of the fact that owing to the large numbers slaughtered they can select bacon carcasses to fill their demands. The Tamworth and Large Yorkshire are the only two strictly bacon-type breeds generally known in this country. But in countries where bacon-type breeds are prized and kept, the Yorkshire is more numerous than the Tamworth. In the next paragraph, in which the general form of the Tamworth is described, will be seen the chief characteristics of the bacon type as contrasted with the American fat-hog or lard type.

COLOR.—The color is described in the standard, as "golden red hair on a flesh-colored skin, free from black," but the shade varies considerably and in aged animals a dark chestnut is not uncommon. Light shades are also sometimes seen but are not liked. The objections stated by the standard are: "Black hair, very light or ginger hair, curly coat, coarse mane, black spots on skin, slouch or drooping ears, wrinkled skin, imbed knees, hollow-ness back of shoulders."

FORM.—The general form of the Tamworth presents more length of body and leg but less thickness than is seen in Duroc-Jerseys, Poland-Chinas and other popular American fat-hog breeds.

The American hog raiser has regarded the Tamworths as lacking early maturity, but this depends largely on what it is wished to mature them for. If a bacon carcass is wanted they make as rapid growth and mature as early as other breeds, but if the fat hog of the American market is desired they do not mature as early as the fat-hog type or breeds. They make as good use of feed and gain as rapidly as other breeds and are good grazers. They are a strong, active, vigorous breed, but are not of a nervous disposition.

The head is rather long and lacks width in proportion to length. The nose is long and straight and the face only slightly dished or nearly straight. The neck is also longer and has less thickness than in the fat-hog type. The length of nose, head, neck and legs are reasons why the average American hog man has been prejudiced against the breed.

The quality of the meat is excellent, the proportion of lean to fat and its distribution being better than the fat-hog type. The grain of the meat is also fine and in every way the quality is of a high order. For the Southern farmer, who wishes to produce and cure his own meat, the Tamworths are well worth consideration. They are vigorous, good grazers, grow rapidly and the meat is of good quality and has a high proportion of lean.

The ears are medium large and erect, but lean slightly forward. They are strongly attached and do not break over, and are fringed with fine hair.

BREEDING.—The breeding qualities of the Tamworth are of the highest. Owing to the long line of pure breeding without crosses of other blood the boars are very prepotent. The sows produce very large litters and are excellent sucklers.

The shoulders are sloping or well set and have considerable depth, but are not thick. The back is described in the standard as "long and straight," but as a matter of fact there is usually considerable arch. Its chief characteristics are its length and lack of breadth as compared with the Poland-China or Duroc-Jersey. The tail is

A herdbook is maintained for the registering of pedigrees by the American Tamworth Swine Record Association, E. N. Ball, Secretary, Hamburg, Michigan.