WHILE the attention of stock-breeder is being justly attracted to the wonderful possibilities offered for the successful production of sheep for mutton and wool upon the fertile, virgin, soils of the cheap, "cut-over" lands skirting the lines of the Wisconsin Central Railroad in Northern Wisconsin it should be borne in mind that the same region offers essentially practical inducements to the swine raiser.

The corn belt, with its magnificent yields of golden grain—corn that by reason of its treasures of starch and oil furnishes the best possible material for the production of animal fat—has given rise to a breed of swine noted the world over as "the lard hog." This, surely, is a fitting name for the Poland China, which, with the trotting horse, lays claim to American origination and has brought credit and cash galore to its producers. But even corn, like other kings, has its failings and the lard hog is not the criterion of conformation, constitution, or quality. Corn is an incomplete food—superlatively rich in fat formers but correspondingly poor in bone and muscle-making materials—hence animals produced generation after generation upon corn as a well-nigh exclusive diet become similarly incomplete. Like corn they abound in fat; like corn they lack the corresponding constituents of protein—they are deficient in vim, vigor, bone and muscle. To these hogs cholera has proved a scourge. Their debilitated constitutions and sluggish blood have offered the germ of the disease its most suitable habitat and proliferating place; thus the annual ravages of the fell disease have sadly offset the profits of marketing corn in the shape of the lard hog. In Canada the lard hog has not been extensively bred; nor could it originate in that colder, higher land where corn is not the cheapest, most prolific grain. Where legumes luxuriate there the bacon hog thrives best. His frame is strong in bone; his muscle well developed; his constitution rugged and hardy; his blood pure and his whole system healthy, hence cholera and kindred diseases rarely find in him a breeding place. Nowhere do legumes flourish better than in Northern Wisconsin. Clover springs up wherever sown, drowning unsightly stumps in billows of succulent green forage. One seeding is enough, for clover here neither winter kills nor throws out with frost. Crimson, red, white and alike clover, cowpeas and beans—these are the legumes, while supplementary nitrogenous food is near at hand in the cheap wheat screenings to be had from the great flour mills of Minnesota and used with profit for hog feeding.

When to high altitude, pure water, invigorating atmosphere and abundance of oats and other protein-rich feeding material cheaply produced and procured is added the fact that swine disease has never invaded this region, it surely becomes apparent that here is to be found Nature's sanitarium for the production of healthy swine.