

THE DUROC JERSEY HOG.

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OUTLINE.

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The written history of this famous breed of hogs does not extend back more than thirty years. At the meeting of the National Swine Breeders Association, at Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1872, when they were first recognized as a distinct breed of hogs, a committee with F. D. Curtis as chairman reported on them somewhat as follows.

The early history of the breed is not positively known. Since they do not possess many of the characteristics of the Tamworth hog, and since there is no record of any importation of Tamworths at as early date as this breed has been known to have been raised, they must have sprung from some other breed. One supposition is that they sprung from the old Berkshire hog because they possess many of the characteristics of this old breed. Another supposition of their origin is, that they sprung from an African hog, because red hogs have been found everywhere that slavery has existed and it is supposed that they were brought over with the slaves.

There is definite history of red hogs, known as Jersey Reds, having been raised in New Jersey for about seventy years.

In New York before 1823, red hogs were raised, but they were known by no other name than Red Hogs, till Mr. Finck, and admirer of them named them Durocs in honor of Duroc, a noted horse of that neighborhood.

In 1830, Mr. Wm. Ensign of Wilbur's Basin, New York, got some red hogs from Connecticut, where they had been known as Red Berkshires.

In Vermont there was a similar family of red hogs but they were known as Red Rocks.

These several families, if such they may be called, were crossed and interbred till in 1872, the Swine Breeders Association recognized them as a distinct breed of hogs and gave them the name of

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Duroc-Jerseys.

The characteristic markings of the breed in 1872, as adopted by the Swine Breeders Association were much the same as they are at present, and were somewhat as follows:- They should be long, quite deep bodied, not round, but broad on the back, keeping the width well out to the hips and hams. The head should be small as compared with the body, with broad, full cheek, and broad between the eyes. The bones should be medium. The neck should be short and thick and the face slightly dished, with nose of medium length, and the ears rather large and lopped over the eyes. The legs should be medium in size and length, set wide apart but still squarely under the body. The hams should be broad and full well down to the hock. The coat of hair should be of medium fineness, but inclining to bristles on the shoulders. The hair is usually straight but it may be slightly wavy. The color is red, but may vary from a dark, glossy cherry red, or even brownish, to a light yellowish red, with occasional small flecks of black on the belly and legs.

What prominent breeders of Duroc-Jersey hogs, say of the breed may be found in the following questions and answers.

1. Why did you choose the Duroc-Jersey breed?

E. F. Addy, Parnell, Missouri. Because there was little competition.

F. Baner & Son, Surreyville, Ohio. They were more prolific than the Poland Chinas, were great foragers, and shippers said that they got to market in better shape than other breeds did.

Wm. Brandow, Humboldt, Nebraska. They were the best breeders, were the most prolific, were better rustlers, and also were more hardy than any other breed.

J. M. Daniels, Saratoga Springs, New York. I liked their color and their quiet disposition. They were easy keepers and very prolific. My neighbors, who had handled them for a long time told me that no other breed would do as well as the Duroc-Jersey.

H. N. Davis, Lexington, Kentucky. Because they were early maturing, very prolific, easily fattened at any age, could be made as large as ^{any} other breed under the same conditions, and were of the quiet disposition. The sows made the best of mothers and were good suckers.

J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kansas. Because black hogs would not make the growth that I wanted them to and were not so thrifty as the red hog.

S. M. Deyoe & Son, Mason City, Iowa. I tried them with other breeds in the feed lot and found them to be the best when given them the same feed and care that the others got.

Jas. T. Dollison, Sac City, Iowa. Because they were hardy, were good breeders and quiet mothers.

H. P. Hoffman, Washta, Iowa. Because I admired her appearance and also because of their prolificness.

I. U. Howe, Wichita, Kansas. Because of their hardiness.

W. A. Johnson, Lancaster, Wisconsin. I was dissatisfied with the Poland Chinas and Chester Whites. The Duroc-Jersey hogs were also less susceptible to cholera.

J. B. Lehman, Macedon, Ohio. Because they were docile and prolific.

I. J. Lorton, Union City, Indiana. Because they were prolific, better mothers, and better feeders than were the Poland Chinas.

Newton Bros., Whiting, Kansas. I was discouraged with Poland Chinas on account of their lack of vitality.

W. B. Niles, Sidney, Iowa. They were hardy and prolific and seemed to be the coming breed.

S. S. Puckett, Yellow Springs, Ohio. Because they were prolific, better mothers, more hardy and less liable to disease.

Wm. Roberts & Son, Payton, Ohio. After breeding and feeding various breeds, we selected the Duroc-Jersey as the best.

N. B. Sawyer, Cherryvale, Kansas. Because they were healthy and were fine mothers.

Sayler Bros. Watseka, Illinois. Poland Chinas were too small and also failed to raise enough pigs.

O. Trott, Abilene, Kansas. I wanted to experiment to see the difference between them and other breeds.

Ware & Pooke, St. Joseph, Missouri. Because of their superiority in bone, constitution and rustling qualities.

O. S. West, Paulina, Iowa. I had poor success with black hogs and had heard that the Duroc-Jerseys were very prolific.

J. M. Young, Plainville, Kansas. I chose them out of curiosity.

2. How long have you handled them?

E. F. Addy, Ten years.

F. Bauer & Son, Ten years.

Wm. Brandow, Twenty years.

J. M. Daniels, Six years.

H. M. Davis, Seven years.

J. B. Davis, Fifteen years.

S. M. Deyoe & Son, Ten years.

J. T. Dollison, Sixteen years.

H. F. Hoffman, Nineteen years.

I. U. Howe.	Seven years.
W. A. Johnson.	Four years.
J. B. Lehman.	None years.
I. J. Lorton.	Six years.
Newton Bros.	Five years.
W. B. Niles.	Five years.
S. S. Puckett.	Twelve years.
Wm. Roberts. & Son.	Fifteen years.
Saylor Bros.	Six years.
D. Trott.	Seventeen Years.
Ware & Pocke.	Six years.
O. S. West.	Sixteen years.
J. M. Young.	Twenty years.

3. What does it cost to raise them till they are one year old?

W. F. Addy. The cost is very small because of their grazing qualities.

F. Bauer & Son. If fed for breeding purposes, the cost is about three cents per pound.

J. B. Davis. With corn at thirty cents per bushel, they cost about six or eight dollars.

J. T. Dollison. With good pasture in summer, they will cost about one and three-fourths cents per pound.

H. F. Hoffman. No more than any other breed.

I. U. Howe. About the same as other breeds.

W. A. Johnson. Not over four-fifths the cost of Poland Chinas or Chester Whites.

I. J. Lorton. As cheaply as, if not more so than any other breed.

Newton Bros. I judge it to be five or six dollars.

W. B. Niles. About the same as Poland Chinas.

S. S. Puckett. No more than other breeds.

Wm. Roberts & Son. It depends upon the feed used.

N. B. Sawyer. About seventy-five cents per month if on pasture

Sayler Bros. Just as cheaply as, if not more cheaply than other breeds.

Ware & Pocoke. In close quarters and on proper feed (bran, shorts, ground corn, whole corn, milk, cooked potatoes and clover), they cost about \$10. or \$12.50, but on pasture the cost may be reduced about 40 per cent.

O. S. West. On pasture they cost very little.

J. M. Young. Just as cheaply as any, and more cheaply than some other breeds.

4. What is your ideal type as to form?

F. Bauer & Son. Broad head, neat ears, set well back from the eyes, short neck, broad back, deep sides, full hams that come well down to the hock, solid growth in the crotch and legs short in proportion to the length and depth of the body.

Wm. Brandow. Good length, good round hams and shoulders, deep sides, short snout and broad between the eyes and ears.

H. N. Davis. Blocky, compact, small head, thick jowl and neck, straight back, sides well sprung, well developed chest, short legs and hams extending well down to the hock.

J. B. Davis. Medium long body with rather short limbs, short snout, slightly arched back, well sprung ribs, wide and short head with ears drooping but not too large.

S. M. Deyoe & Son. Good length and depth of body, strong bones straight even width, back slightly arched, full deep hams, large heart

girth, full behind the shoulders, medium sized head, ears medium and well tipped and face slightly dished.

J. T. Dollison. Long body, large heart girth, medium ear dropping down at the point, short heavy legs tapering well down to the feet.

H. F. Hoffman. Lengthy body deep, full chest, well sprung ribs, smooth deep sides, full over ham and shoulders, short full neck, head and ears of medium size, full neat jowl, legs of medium length, pasterns short and nearly upright and feet small and firm.

I. U. Howe. Medium size with good strong back, strong legs, small head and ears and good depth of body.

W. A. Johnson. Square, deep, lengthy body, straight back and sides, full hams and shoulders, short broad face with well tipped ears and should stand well upon the toe tips.

J. B. Lehman. Medium length from shoulder to loin and long from loin to base of tail. Back strongly arched. Deep sides and large heart girth. Face slightly dished, eyes large and set well apart, ears not broken at the head but drooping at the tip. Jowl wide and neck high and deep. Legs straight and of medium length and of medium sized bone. Hair should be fairly heavy and straight.

I. J. Lorton. Good size with heavy bone, sides deep, back arched. Ears and eyes wide apart. Flesh mellow to the touch.

Newton Bros. Arched back, nicely sprung ribs, heavy bone, small ears, short snout, slightly dished face, and prominent eyes. Eyes and ears should be set wide apart. Color should be strictly cherry red.

W. B. Niles. Broad back, deep hams and very heavy bones.

M. B. Sawyer. Neck short and thick, deep and slightly arching.

Jowl broad and full to the point of shoulder carrying the thickness well down. Chest full behind the shoulders. Sides deep and full down to the belly. Ribs well sprung in proportion to the width at the shoulder. Legs and feet of medium and length, but the legs should be set wide apart under the body.

Sayler Bros. Head and face small in proportion to the size of the body. Eyes lively, bright and prominent. Ears medium size, moderately thin pointing downwards, outwards and forwards. Neck short, thick, very deep and slightly arching. Shoulders moderately broad and very deep and full. Chest full behind the shoulders. Hams and rump broad and full well down to the hock. Legs of medium size and length, nicely tapering, set wide apart yet squarely under the body. Feet short, firm and tough.

D. Trott. Lengthy body, strong, slightly arched back, deep wide hams, even width from shoulders to hams, straight underline, short wide face, ears medium sized and nicely tipped, short necked, long bone, and rather short legs and strong feet.

Ware & Pocoke. Long round body on short legs, set wide apart, standing straight on feet, slightly arched back, short head, slightly dished face and short heavy necked and jowl.

O. S. West. Neat head and ears, broad level back, good hams. Animals should stand well on the feet and should not be coarse, rough or uncouth.

J. M. Young. Good round body, square ends, good hams and shoulders, small ears and short legs and feet.

5. Do you breed twice each year?

E. F. Addy. I generally breed twice.

F. Bauer & Son. We breed the old sows twice.

Wm. Brandow. Yes. It is better for the sows and also the pigs.

J. M. Daniels. Yes.

H. N. Davis. Yes.

J. B. Davis. I very often breed twice each year.

S. M. Deyoe. & Son. Yes.

Jas. T. Dollison. No.

H. F. Hoffman. I breed a few sows twice a year.

I. U. Howe. Yes.

W. A. Johnson. I do some of the older sows.

J. B. Lehman. Yes.

I. J. Lorton. I breed the old sows twice and the young sows but once a year.

Newton Bros. We do some of the older sows but never any of the younger ones.

W. B. Niles. Sometimes but not usually.

S. S. Puckett. I usually do.

Wm. Roberts & Son. Not always.

N. B. Sawyer. I do some of the largest sows.

Sayler Bros. No. It makes too many runt pigs.

D. Trott. I generally breed twice a year.

Ware & Pocoke. Yes. We have them farrow in March and September.

O. S. West. I do a few sows.

J. M. Young. I always do.

6. How many pigs do you get in a litter?

E. F. Addy. From eight to eighteen.

F. Bauer & Son. From seven to twelve.

Wm. Brandow. From four to eighteen.

J. M. Daniels. I get from twelve to twenty-one. The old sows usually farrow at least twelve.

H. N. Davis. Sows farrow from nine to fourteen and raise from nine to eleven.

J. B. Davis. From eight to twelve.

S. M. Deyoe & Son. Young sows farrow from seven to ten and old sows from ten to fifteen.

Jas. T. Dollison. From ten, twelve or thirteen.

H. F. Hoffman. From ten to twelve.

I. U. Howe. About eight is an average.

W. A. Johnson. From five to thirteen but usually from seven to ten.

J. B. Lehman. Young sows farrow from five to thirteen and old sows from eight to eighteen.

I. J. Lorton. Never less than eight nor more than fifteen.

Newton Bros. From six to eight.

W. B. Niles. Six to ten from young sows and ten to fifteen from old sows.

S. S. Puckett. From six to sixteen but usually eight to thirteen.

Wm. Roberts & Son. From five to twelve. I get an average of seven.

N. B. Sawyer. Young sows from eight to ten. Old sows from nine to fourteen.

Sayler Bros. From six to thirteen.

D. Trott. From six to sixteen or eighteen.

Ware & Pocoke. From eight to fourteen, with an average of twelve.

O. S. West. From seven to nine. From twelve to fifteen from the old sows.

J. M. Young. From eight to twelve from the gilts but always more from the old sows.

7. In what respects do you consider them superior to other breeds?

E. F. Addy. They are more prolific and also have better grazing qualities.

Wm. Brandow. They are better rustlers, better breeders, are easily handled and also make fine mothers.

J. M. Daniels. They have a quiet disposition, better grazing qualities and are more prolific.

J. B. Davis. They are more prolific, better mothers, better suckers, good rustlers, have a docile disposition and will fatten readily at any age.

S. M. Deyoe & Son. They have a hardy constitution, are very prolific, early maturing, have good feeding and easy keeping qualities.

Jas. T. Dollison. They are more hardy, better breeders, are just as growthy, and are quieter to handle.

H. F. Hoffman. They are quiet and prolific, are good grazers, easily handled and are good milkers.

I. U. Howe. They are more hardy and prolific and are better mothers and are good rustlers.

W. A. Johnson. They are more prolific, good mothers, good foragers, yield a larger per cent of dressed meat per gross weight, and will put on the same amount of gain as any other breed with four-fifths as much food.

J. B. Lehman. They are docile and prolific.

I. J. Horton. They are more prolific, better mothers and good sucklers.

Newton Bros. In every conceivable respect.

W. B. Niles: They are more prolific, better feeders and are more resistant to cholera.

S. S. Puckett. They are better mothers, more prolific and less liable to disease.

Wm. Roberts & Son. They are gentle and good feeders.

N. B. Sawyer. They are more prolific, gentle, better mothers, good feeders, and weigh more than any other breed in proportion to their size.

Sayler Bros. They are good mothers and will raise more pigs, and have a finer quality of meat than any other breed.

D. Trott. Better breeders than some other breeds, raise from one-third to one-half more pigs, are very hardy, and the pigs are very strong at birth.

Ware and Pocoke. They have not been bred so fine at the expense of the bone stamina and constitution. They are more prolific, better mothers, good rustlers on pasture and may be fattened at any age.

O. S. West. They are more prolific, great sucklers, kind and gentle mothers, great grazers and rustlers.

J. M. Young. They are more prolific, better mothers, better feeders, are hardier and stand shipping and handling better than any other breed.

8. Would you advise a young man to raise for the fancy market or for the ordinary market?

E. F. Addy. It depends on the inclination of the man and

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also his surroundings.

F. Bauer & Son. Raise for the general market first till you are able to tell a good hog from a poor one and then raise for the fancy market.

Wm. Brandow. It depends upon the inclination of the man.

J. M. Daniels. It depends upon the circumstances. Not unless the man has sufficient means with which to start.

H. N. Davis. Raise pure bred hogs and be prepared to meet the fancy market if you expect to remain in the hog business any length of time, but if you do not intend to deal with hogs very long, then let the fancy market alone.

J. B. Davis. If the young man is so inclined, the fancy market is to be preferred.

S. M. Deyoe & Son. I would advise raising for the fancy market after one gains some experience.

Jas. T. Dollison. Raise for the fancy market, for then the breeder will give his hogs better care and will also have a better grade of stock.

H. F. Hoffman. If one is not really interested in his work, he will do better in the ordinary market.

I. U. Howe. Don't raise for the fancy market.

W. A. Johnson. Don't raise for the fancy market.

J. B. Lehman. I would not advise one to raise for the fancy market as not one man in twenty-five will make a success of it.

I. J. Lorton. If a man has pluck, it will probable pay him to raise for the fancy market, but he should begin slow and increase his herd as his reputation grows.

Newton Bros. No. Raise for the ordinary market.

W. B. Niles. It depends upon the man and his wants. If he wants a large herd and is energetic, then go into fairs and shows, but if not, then stay out of the fancy market. The ordinary market is much less troublesome.

S. S. Puckett. It depend upon the man. He should never raise anything but good stock.

Wm. Roberts & Son. Don't raise for the fancy market unless you have a taste for that line of work.

N. B. Sawyer. Raise for the fancy market.

Saylor Bros. Sell the best on the fancy market and the rest on the common market.

D. Trott. It depends on the man. I would rather advise breeding for the ordinary market first.

Ware & Pocoke. If you have your work thoroughly at heart, breed for the fancy market.

O. S. West. If one has a liking for the work, it will pay him to work up a fancy herd.

J. M. Young. It depends upon the inclination of the man.

9. What do your hogs weigh at six months, one year, and at two years of age?

E. F. Addy.	6 mos.	150 to 175 lbs.
	12 mos.	200 to 400 lbs.
	24 mos.	400 to 600 lbs.
F. Bauer & Son.	6 mos.	150 lbs.
	12 mos.	300 to 350 lbs.
	24 mos.	500 to 600 lbs.
Wm. Brandow.	6 mos.	150 to 200 lbs.
	12 mos.	350 to 400 lbs.
	24 mos.	700 lbs.

J. M. Daniels.	6 mos.	150 to 250 lbs.
	12 mos.	350 to 500 lbs.
	24 mos.	600 to 800 lbs.
H. N. Davis.	6 mos.	175 lbs.
	12 mos.	350 lbs.
	24 mos.	550 to 650 lbs.
J. B. Davis.	6 mos.	150 lbs.
	12 mos.	300 to 350 lbs.
	24 mos.	500 to 600 lbs.
S. M. Deyoe & Son.	6 mos.	150 lbs.
	12 mos.	300 to 325 lbs.
	24 lbs.	500 to 600 lbs.
Jas. T. Dollison.	6 mos.	125 lbs.
	12 mos.	300 lbs.
	24 mos.	400 to 500 lbs.
H. F. Hoffman.	6 mos.	130 to 160 lbs.
	12 mos.	250 to 350 lbs.
	24 mos.	350 to 600 lbs.
W. A. Johnson.	6 mos.	200 lbs.
	12 mos.	400 lbs.
	24 mos.	525 to 575 lbs.
J. B. Lehman.	6 mos.	200 lbs.
	12 mos.	350 to 400 lbs.
	24 mos.	450 to 700 lbs.
I. J. Lorton.	6 mos.	175 to 200 lbs.
	12 mos.	350 to 450 lbs.
	24 mos.	500 to 700 lbs.

Newton Bros.	6 mos.	150 lbs.
	12 mos.	300 to 350 lbs.
	24 mos.	500 to 600 lbs.
W. B. Niles.	6 mos.	125 to 150 lbs.
	12 mos.	300 to 400 lbs.
	24 mos.	500 to 600 lbs.
Wm. Roberts & Son.	6 mos.	175 lbs.
	12 mos.	350 lbs.
	24 mos.	600 lbs.
N. B. Sawyer.	6 mos.	175 lbs.
	12 mos.	350 to 400 lbs.
	24 mos.	400 to 600 lbs.
Sayler Bros.	6 mos.	150 lbs.
	12 mos.	300 to 350 lbs.
	24 mos.	500 to 600 lbs.
D. Trott.	6 mos.	200 lbs.
	12 mos.	450 lbs.
	24 mos.	500 to 600 lbs.
Ware & Pooke.	6 mos.	150 mos.
	12 mos.	300 to 350 lbs.
	24 mos.	500 to 600 lbs.
J. M. Young.	6 mos.	200 to 225 lbs.
	12 mos.	350 to 400 lbs.
	24 mos.	500 to 600 lbs.

9. Do you consider them well adapted to Kansas conditions?

J. B. Davis. They are well adapted to Kansas conditions.

I. U. Howe. Yes, they are.

Newton Bros. They are well adapted.

N. B. Sawyer. Yes.

O. Trott. Yes, I do.

J. M. Young. Yes, they are well adapted to Kansas conditions.

In the breed test of the Michigan Agricultural College, which lasted 168 days, and the results of which were published in bulletin No. 60 of that Station, it was shown that the Duroc-Jersey hogs made an average gain of 18.12 lbs. per week during the whole feeding period and at a cost of 4.65 lbs. of grain per pound of gain in live weight.

The Berkshires made an average gain of 14.58 lbs. per week at a cost of 5.22 lbs. of grain per pound of gain in live weight.

The Poland Chinas made an average gain of 12.95 lbs. per week at a cost of 5.87 lbs. of grain per pound of gain in live weight.

The Duroc-Jerseys not only made the best gains at the smallest cost but at the time of slaughtering were still putting on flesh very readily while the Berkshires and the Poland Chinas were increasing in weight very slowly.

The meat too, was cooked and it was the unanimous opinion of those who ate ^{of} it, that the flesh of those hogs that were making the best gains, at the time of slaughtering was the most tender and juicy, the sweetest and best.

The western Kansas farmer, with his alfalfa for summer feed for his growing pigs and his Kafir corn and barley to feed in the feed lot, can easily make Kansas famous for her pork and bacon.

Since it is the opinion of many of the breeders that the Duroc-Jersey swine are equally as good or better feeders than any other breeds, are less liable to disease, are more hardy, are more prolific, are good rustlers and foragers, are, on the scales, equal to any of

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the other breeds and in the slaughter test produce meat equally as good and as much of it per live weight as any other breed, then they are the hogs for the Kansas farmer.