From the quality angle the belly region should not only be thick but should also contain a high proportion of lean meat. Since the latter is not shown up by a thickness measurement, the method of evaluation by standard photographs is considered the more satisfactory index of belly or streak quality(1). Detailed results by both methods are set out in Table VIII, which also shows the thickness of bellies measured on the uncut carcass as in commercial grading practice.

Table VIII.—Effect on Thickness and Quality of Streak, and on Belly Measurements.

Series and Group Number.	Supplementing-rate.	Streak Thickness and Quality (London). (Frozen Carcass.)			Belly Measurements (New Zealand). *	
		Thickness.	Marks(1).	Marks(2).	Middle.	Flank..
		SERIES A.				
	Lb.	Millimetres.	Percentage.	Percentage.	Inches.	Inches.
1	Nil	52	94	54	1·5	1·1
2	1	50	95	40	1·4	1·1
3	2	50	93	47	1·5	1·1
		SERIES B.				
1	Nil	45	87	65	1·4	1·1
2	¾	47	94	68	1·3	1·0
3	1½	46	87	63	1·4	1·1
		SERIES C.				
1	Nil	Not taken.		51	1·25	1·2
2	120	Comparison		45	1·20	1·2
3	40	standard photo-		54	1·23	1·2
4	160	graphs more		44	1·25	1·2
5	85	satisfactory.		55	1·20	1·2
		Index.				

(1) Marks on measurement. (2) Marks on eye appraisal—standard photographs.

* Measurements as available for commercial grading—uncut side.

The average measurements both on the loin-cut and on the uncut carcass clearly illustrate the failure to influence the thickness of the streak by increasing the dry-matter content of the ration, even though the rate of supplementing was raised as high as 4 lb. of meal per pig daily during the later stages of fattening in Group 3 (Series A). Factory buttermilk as a sole source of diet not only produced bellies as thick as those from pigs receiving more concentrated diets, but the results recorded reach a high standard of efficiency.

The results throw considerable doubt on the theory that bulky diets are necessarily associated with thin bellies. With types of pigs similar to those used in these experiments, the author has not obtained significantly thicker bellies from pigs fattened on a completely meal diet.*

Neither rate of supplementing nor stage of growth of supplementing produced any effect on measurements.

On the other hand, though the results are not strictly uniform, the evaluation of streak on a basis of the proportion of fat to lean as well as on thickness (Marks 2, Table VIII) suggests that the use of meal

* Unpublished data.