

do. It is certainly the best food, except, perhaps, potatoes, for producing pork. Never sell barley of moderate quality to buy Indian meal. Grind your barley, feed it to your hogs, and their weight when dead will astonish you.

"The secret of making money by pigs is not to rush into them, nor out of them. Never keep too many; never keep too few. The fault in the past has been that feeders ran in to buy when hogs were dear, and stayed at home when they were cheap. You will not get well-shaped pigs from a badly-shaped boar; neither will you get thrifty pigs from an unthrifty sow. If you do not keep your pigs clean and dry they will not pay you. A pig, any more than a human being, will not thrive on a foul, damp bed. The best thriving pigs we have ever seen were those produced from an ordinary well-shaped country sow and a thoroughbred York boar. The services of this latter class of animal can easily be had nowadays. A long legged, ungainly boar will get a leggy, flat-ribbed, cat-hammered, herring-gutted, miserable class of pig, which will pay nobody, and deceive nobody as to their quality, except, perhaps, the man who feeds them. The tall, leggy hog was ignorantly thought to deceive the buyer who purchases by "guess," but does not deceive the factory weighmaster.

"No matter how low prices may be, if it does not pay to feed pigs, it certainly does not pay to starve them. The way to have cheap stores is to breed them yourself. If you cannot afford to keep a breeding sow yourself, get two or three of your neighbors to join you, and divide the expense and the progeny. A good sow is easily fed, and is the best savings' bank you can have. The day you buy is the day you sell. If you pay too much for the store you will want (but will not get) too much for the bacon pig. Where a proper sow is kept, young pigs can be produced for 1s. a week of their age, that is to say, eight weeks, 8s.; 10s., and so on, up to twelve weeks. Why should the feeder pay practically double this for them? One great secret of pig-raising is, when the pigs are high in price don't lose your head and throw your money away; when pigs are low don't lose your head and throw your pigs away."

CORRESPONDENCE

Locked-Wire Fence Com- mended

To the Editor of FARMING:

In regard to what kinds of fences are used mostly around here I might say that straight rail and barb wire have been used in great quantities till this year. The Frost locked-wire is gradually taking the place of those mentioned. Where wire has been used on the roadsides snow blockades are not as great. As to people herding their stock it would not be a success. Farmers must have an outside fence along the road at least and they cannot do better than use a wire fence.

JAS. W. KENNEDY.

Agincourt, Ont., Aug. 3rd.

Butter Tubs: Shorthorn Bulls Wanted

To the Editor of FARMING:

Some years ago I got some tin-lined butter tubs from a firm down here. I sold them to the farmers here, and they gave universal satisfaction. One member of the firm has since died, and the others don't know where they came from. Can any of your readers tell me where they are manufactured?

I also want a carload of Durham bulls, six months to one year old. I am not particular about their being purebred; good grades will do, providing they are good animals. I would take them this fall or early next spring. Perhaps

the car could be made up during the summer in some section where a number of the farmers could contribute.

B. W. RALSTON.

Amherst, N.S. Aug. 16th, 1899.

Eastern Ontario Cheese Much Improved

To the Editor of FARMING:

In reply to your favor of the 26th inst. I might say that I have used ice in three factories this season with good results. We find we can keep the temperature from five to seven degrees lower quite easily and the air very moist in dry, warm weather by keeping ice in the curing-room. The only sub earth duct I know of in this section is one that we put in in one factory with cold storage facilities, where our Dairy Commissioner, Prof. Robertson, is making some investigations in regard to the curing of cheese and the use of Formalin, but we have nothing definite to report as yet. We find, however, that by the use of the sub-earth duct we can keep the temperature very low and that a liberal use of Formalin will keep off the mould, but we are troubled very little with it.

In my opinion the cheese in Eastern Ontario is a great deal better than in previous years. Of course we have not had the dry, warm weather to contend against that we have had some seasons, and I do think that a great many of our cheese are shipped out of the factories before they are properly cured.

E. KIDD.

North Gower, Ont., August 10th. 1899.

Liming Soils

To the Editor of FARMING:

In your issue of July 25th, in a letter written by G.F., of Milton, Ont., he says that he has been experimenting with fertilizers for years; if he so desires that his results of the experiments with manures would be any benefit to his brother farmers, would it not be well for him to publish them in detail.

Lime applied to sour soils will sweeten them, or applied to heavy lands will loosen them. Lime applied as a manure will act like a sharp stroke of the whip to the horse or a glass of spirits to a weak man; it will exert a false energy for a time at the expense of the future.

I would suggest that Mr. G.F. would take a five acre field, and apply lime to one half and a good manure to the other half, crop and work the whole field for five or ten years alike, and give the readers of your paper the full detail results.

I will venture to predict that the experiment will be as follows: That the half where lime was applied will decrease in productiveness from time to time until nothing can be grown, and the half where manure was applied will increase from time to time until the maximum crop is reached.

W. A. FREEMAN.

Hamilton, Ont., August 9th, 1899.

NOTE—About all agricultural authorities and teachers agree that the liming of soils is necessary on lands that have been under cultivation and cropping for a number of years. The grain and bones of animals sold off the farm are constantly depleting the soil of a certain amount of lime which if not replaced will leave the land deficient in that mineral.

Then there is a certain amount of dissolving of the lime in soils, due to the action of rains and which is carried off by drainage, etc. This dissolving of lime is seen in water in wells in calcareous soils which contains a more or less quantities of lime. Of course there is a danger of overdoing the thing, and the formation of chloride of