

commonly done, all danger and trouble from leakage caused by expansion and contraction, is totally avoided, and a more rapid generation of steam effected from a given amount of fuel. This little engine is a perfect model of its kind, and so simple in its construction, and requires so little skill in its management, that a mere lad can run it as effectively and as safely as an experienced adult. We commend it particularly to those who require but a comparatively small power. The cost of an engine of this kind, of from six to eight horse power, is only about \$550 to \$600. The character of Messrs. Ganson, Waterous & Co., as men of honour, integrity, and as thoroughly reliable business men, stands so high in the community, that they need no commendation from us. As an evidence of this we may state, that during the many years they have been engaged in this town as Manufacturers, they have never had a law suit or a dispute relative to one single piece of Machinery they have turned out, notwithstanding that during the last twelve years they cannot have turned out less than \$1,000,000 worth of work. We look upon Messrs. Ganson, Waterous & Co., and all other Manufacturers in the town as its benefactors; for to its manufactories is Brantford chiefly indebted for its growth and prosperity. Let manufactories increase, and just in proportion to that increase will Brantford grow in wealth and population.

HOW TO KEEP A PIG.

As the sty is the first thing to be provided, let this be built of any rough materials, say six feet square, with a raised floor, sloping in a trifling degree towards the corner next the opening. The roof must be of tiles or slates; the whole, sides and front, weather tight. The opening should be about two feet wide, but no door. Outside this, rail a space off as large as you can afford (the more room a pig has, the better he thrives); to this outer place theremust be a door to enter for the purpose of cleaning, as well as for the accommodation of the tenants. Let the outer space be paved or concreted in a solid, substantial manner. If twenty sties were required, this should be something like the plan of all: the only improvement that could be made would be in the size, which might be increased. However, we are providing for only one sow, or a couple of store pigs. The outer place should slope a little towards the door, for the facility of cleaning. A substantial vessel to hold wash, and occasionally water, should be one piece of furniture, and the trough for the food another; and, with a good litter of straw inside, the pig-house may be said to be furnished. Of the various breeds and cross breeds of pigs,

it would be useless to say much; they have been crossed in every direction, till every feeder calls his pigs a breed of his own; and we are as wise after looking at fifty alleged sorts, as if we had only seen the last half dozen. In one little treatise on the pig, there are nearly thirty breeds and crosses mentioned; and if every cross were recognised, there would be as many to record as there are feeders. In selecting a pig look for a good square body and short legs and head, and there will not be much amiss; for unless the pedigrees are regularly handed down like those of horses, and grunTERS are named like racers, none will know Tom Nokes' improved Essex from Jem Styles' improved Sussex; and so of the rest. A well formed pig cannot be a bad sort; judge for yourself, therefore, and select one that can be recommended by a vendor whom you know. If you are going to keep them for killing, buy two—the sty is large enough to accommodate them unless they fight. Once place them in possession of their mansion, and a few good feeds will soon reconcile them to their situation. As pigs are not over dainty in their food, all you have to care for is that, however coarse, it is wholesome. Save for them the water that anything, even greens, are boiled in; but the food should not be given sloppy, whether it be meal of any kind, middlings, bran, or otherwise. Let what moisture you put to it be scalding hot, and do not make it thin; let it be of the consistence of very thick hasty-pudding, such as the spoon will almost stand upright in. Let the animal go to his wash or water-trough for his drink. Grains from home brewing are good for them; but the ordinary brewers' grains have little nourishment.

If pigs can have a run on a common, give them a good meal the first thing in the morning, and when they come at night; they will forage during the day, and thereby amuse, if they do not satisfy, themselves. They will never require to be fetched home, for the comfortable meal and a good bed will do all that. While they are thus treated they will grow, but not fatten much: when you resolve to do this, keep them in and give them the mid-day meal. We are advocates for changes of food, that is, changes from peas to barleymeal or oatmeal, and *vice versa*; but, when fattening, all their food should be substantial; wheatmeal is excellent, that is, with all the bran, husk, &c., in it, just as it leaves the mill. Potatoes boiled are good; but not more than one meal a day should be given, when getting ready for the knife. In fact, some who are in straitened circumstances make the pig live on the waste of the garden, and the run of a common or roadside, and give them but one solid meal in the twenty-four hours, and that is on their return in the evening. Where there is a good farm-yard and plenty of dung, and all the vegetable waste is thrown, pigs will thrive greatly—what with the unthrashed corn left in the straw, and the numerous pickings among all kinds of collected waste, they want but little other feeding; water they require, or drink from the wash-tub, and little else.

The most profitable mode of keeping is to grow your own provender. The ordinary vegetable waste of the garden will do a good deal