

values more than they would otherwise be.

The general conditions affecting the bacon trade, notwithstanding this lowering of values, are not at all discouraging. The supplies of bacon in England have been short as compared with last year. During the past few months the weekly killings in Denmark have been about 5,000 short as compared with corresponding weeks of last year. Then, as we have already stated, the Canadian supply has been short, so that prospects are good for a reaction in trade as soon as the Christmas season is over. And if values do not go any lower than they are at the present time, with the prospects of a rise towards the beginning of the year, the situation is on the whole a very hopeful one.

There has been a great improvement in the finishing of bacon hogs this year. There have been fewer skips and undersized hogs this summer than for some years back, showing that our farmers are learning better to breed and feed hogs for the bacon trade. All signs point to rapid advancement along many lines in connection with the export bacon trade in this country. The quality is improving and there is a growing demand for the Canadian article in Great Britain. If, as we have already pointed out, farmers can adjust their supply more in keeping with the demand, there is no reason why the business cannot be largely increased with better profits for all concerned.—“Farming.”

RAPE FOR HOGS.

June 6th we sowed to rape about three fourths of an acre of land, the plat being a part of an old orchard that had been used for a feed lot more or less for twenty years. One corner of the plat had been fenced off and used two years ago for a feed lot for dairy cows, springers, in which to feed a lot of clover hay. The manure made was not removed till well rotted. Consequently this part of the plat was very rich. Another part of the plat was a clay point, quite thin.

The rape came on quite rapidly. As we

did not need it for the hogs it was allowed to grow till about the second week in August. At the time it ranged in height from a few inches to three feet. We then turned on it a lot of lambs that in the course of two weeks stripped it of everything but stalk and stems. They were then taken off and the rape allowed to come on again. Early in October we put on it two brood sows with litters, one of the sows farrowing after being turned in. Also a third sow in farrow was soon turned in. Now we have on the plat three brood sows, fourteen shoats large enough to wean, an aged boar and two young sows. They have all their other feed, corn and slop, but we notice that they all are hearty feeders on the rape and are thriving first rate.

A neighbor also sowed a plat of about three acres, and we think was rather disgusted with the crop for a time, but now he tells me his hogs are feeding on it at a wonderful rate. We notice that the sharp frosts we have had are lacking it some. The important feature we would call attention to is the length of time it will give green forage. From this plat we will have been green forage four months at least, allowing seven weeks for it to start, which was longer than was necessary. Hogs do better on it than either sheep or cattle, as there is no danger of bloating. We shall probably grow it more extensively in the future. It can be made to play an important part in swine growing on most every farm for the reason that it can be sown any time during the growing season from April 1st to September 1st. It finds a place in small lots rich with manure that are usually allowed to grow up in weeds, and will yield a profit in such places. It revels in soil rich in manure, in fact cannot get too much. It is much more sightly in these small lots than a crop of weeds that furnish seed for the rest of the farm.—John M. Jamison in Stockman and Farmer.