peat: "An excess of food leads to disease of blood, liver and bowels. Only a certain amount can be absorbed by an animal, and all over and above this lies in the intestinal canal to undergo the process of putrefaction, attended with elimination of gases, which of themselves becoming absorbed, may produce serious changes in the blood, in addition to excess of feed already in the tissues. The undigested food produces diarrhœa, intestinal irritation, the evacuations would appear to be more marked with some grain than others."

This ought to solve the hidden mystery to some man that writes a postal card, "What ails my pigs? They are lame in the back, have lost the use of the hind legs, or they are dizzy, stiff, foam at the mouth. Write to me by return mail, and give cause and remedy." The above repetition, and others similar, if heeded, would solve and prevent those sudden mysteries.

Many farmers have no place to keep their milk or swill warm, or from freezing. The writer learned from a Swede, in the Red River Valley, where the winds have sweep from the North Pole. He enclosed the barrels in a frame of boards, leaving eighteen inches space. This, and underneath the barrels, he filled with the droppings of horses without straw, stamped firm and hard. He patronized a creamery, and when I tested the milk on a morning of 23 degrees below zero, it tested 67 degrees.

Some one may have non-breeding sows that will not become impregnated when served. Give them daily a gill of fine ground hemp seed, in dry meal of corn and shorts, or ground feed. The late D. L. Thomas reported, in his day, good results, and we have tried it with equally good results.

Sometimes, and pretty often, too, one sees one fattening hogs on ear corn, and that alone, and all the feeder seems to think about, is, to give plenty, don't seem to think about if they are cold or warm, have clean, dry sleeping places. Never takes notice that their voidings are filled with unmasticated and undigested corn, that the power of assimilation and digestion is lessening with the advanced stage of fattening, that grinding, and a change to variety, would add materially to his profits. If he were the possessor of a pair of scales, and passed certain of the animals over them once a week, he would be astonished at the small results that were deceptive to the eye.

I do not mean that they should be pampered, and valuable time spent without compensation, but to receive full return for labor and material. I so often notice that shoats spend days and weeks, when the inclemency of winter weather arrives, when their nights and days are misery, and that in such instances they not only give no return for food, but virtually lose weight, when a day or two spent, with some cheap material, would erect shelter to obviate all this for several years. There seem to be an impression that in swine feeding systematic work thought are not essential.

There is another item of great importance in swine husbandry on the farm. That is manure saved and lost. And I want to impress on every beginner its importance. The fact is, that once the conviction takes hold of one that there is not much in it and of it, he will feed thousands of bushels of grain from which he will have no return whatever, and never in his days the loss will occur to him, and seldom ever on such a farm a system of saving the manure of hogs will be established.

When we look over our sandy farm, now under cultivation forty years, which had heen reduced by cropping and selling of grain in the early years, or what I call selling the farm in half bushel measure, when it took heroic efforts to produce a clover blossom where are now blooming fields of clover, and produced last year 100 bushels of ear corn to the acre, by actual measure, from the several fields, and say that these great achievements have been made by systematical saving of manure indirect from yards and stys, and direct by pasturing, I do not blush to advise the careless, unthinking. But facts and figures, such as Director C. A. Goessman, of the Amherst Experiment Station, Mass., produces, of the manurial value connected with swine feeding, ought to stimulate the most careless and unconcerned. When six pigs, from the average weight of 30 pounds to the weight of 182 pounds live weight, produced $10 worth of manure by actual chemical test, will it not make some one think and blush?

Some of our readers may ask what is meant by "$10 worth of manure by chemical test?" It is this: Those six pigs in feeding from 30 pounds to 182 pounds, produced as much nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in their manure, by "chemical test," as would have cost $10 in any of the fertilizer markets in the country. One man, in this county, said to us not long ago, that there