

hausting crop, and then a renovating one. It makes little matter what crop you employ so long as the principle is maintained. You may take roots, barley, clover, wheat, as an example of the four-course system; but it is not altered, except in detail, if you take rape, wheat, clover, oats; neither is it destroyed if you choose to take potatoes instead of roots, and peas instead of clover. It is still a four-course rotation which harmonises well with the more ordinary course of roots, barley, clover, wheat. The four-course is capable of a great number of modifications, each of which readily allows of a return to the original ideal course. The following are some of the modifications of this wonderfully plastic principle of cropping land:—

The original form: (1) Roots, (2) barley, (3) clover, (4) wheat.

First modification: (1) Roots, (2) wheat, (3) clover, (4) wheat.

Second modification: (1) Rape, kale, or cabbage; (2) wheat, (3) beans, (4) wheat.

Third modification: (1) Fodder crop, followed by roots; (2) barley, (3) clover, (4) oats.

“Tobacco-planter.”—M. F. X. Guertin, of St-Théodore d'Acton, wants to buy a tobacco-planter. Would any one of our readers, who knows of a maker of these implements, be good enough to send his address to M. Guertin, as we cannot remember the maker's name?

“Bacon-hogs.”—Mr. Whaley, of Durham centre, Ont., has evidently formed very sound ideas as to the proper way of breeding and treating bacon-hogs.

After laying much stress on the necessity of cleanliness and plenty of light in the “home of the hog,” meaning thereby pens or sties, he goes on to say that, as regards thoroughbreds, Tamworths and Yorkshires are the only two breeds that give satisfaction; but that he has been successful with a cross of Berkshires and Tamworths. What was wanted was a long

straightbacked pig, deep in the sides, short in the ham, and narrow over the shoulders, but why he recommends the food to be “of good bone-producing quality,” we do not understand. To castrate pigs at six weeks old is right enough, and the eight weeks he allows to elapse between farrowing and weaning is correct; but one speaker at the Institute talks of not weaning till the pigs are ten weeks old, which seems to us to be hard on the sow if she is to bear two litters a year.

Mr. Whaley feeds his growing pigs on shorts, some corn, and mangels, cooking the food, in winter, twice a day! As they are advancing, the corn is increased, “and you will have at about seven months old a bacon-hog, weighing from 180 to 200 lbs., according to the breed.” Besides increasing the corn, he adds a good dose of pease to the ration. Nothing like pulse for making lean, firm meat.

The balance sheet of Mr. Whaley's herd of pigs is as follows:

Stock on hand December 31st,	
1898.....	\$ 395 50
Sold 18,905 lb. dork at 4 21-100...	795 89
Sold fat sows.....	57 63
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	\$1,249 02

Food consumed during the year:

Shorts, 20 tons and 1,472 lb. at	
\$16.38 per ton.....	\$ 339 45
Corn, 5 tons and 1,957 lb. at	
\$13.90 per ton.....	82 80
Mixed chop, 4 tons and 40 lb. at	
\$15.25 per ton.....	61 84
Bran, 2 tons and 436 lb. at \$14	
per ton.....	31 68
Peas, 15 bushels.....	7 50
Mangels, 800 bushels at 5c. per	
bushel.....	40 00
Stock on hand December 31st,	
1899.....	347 00
Balance for care of hogs.....	338 75
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	\$1,249 02

I also used the whey from about 87,000 pounds of milk sent to the factory, and as an offset we had 60 loads of first-class manure.