improved, and perhaps increased in size, while reducing the offal, by using large Yorkshire boars of the very finest quality of bone that can be had.

The demand for very large hogs, however, is not now such as it was. Pork packers and bacon curers find it more profitable to encourage the raising of hogs of a medium size, say 250 to 350 pounds dressed weight, rather than larger ones. These very large hogs require more food in proportion to weight, to carry them through, than smaller and finer-bred ones do.

Cattle Feeding.

Mr. M'Combie, of Aberdeen, Scotland, one of the most eminent and successful of British feeders, in his recently published work, entitled "Cattle and Cattle Feeding," tells much that is valuable and interesting. Speaking of buying store cattle to be prepared for feeding, Mr. McCombie claims that animals that have been brought up on anything of a forcing system, to induce a large development at an early age, contrary to the general impression are not the ones that can be most profitably used to be fed for the butcher. He says "an animal well bought is half sold," by which he does not mean that a low priced one is to be preferred, nor yet one already half fat, but one that possesses the best points necessary to ensure the making

of a moderate amount of first-class beef on a small amount of food-in other words, an animal that has a kindly disposition to take on flesh and produce meat of a uniform good quality throughout the carcass. He gives the preference to those that have been raised in the poorer districts, kept through the win ter in straw yards, with the addition of a few roots, having the run of common pasture during summer, with abundance of exercise, till they are fully grown, say four to five years old. He buys these in spring, takes them to where they can have a good range of richer pasture for the summer, just enough to fill them out with flesh, and as soon as the pastures are done and the time for housing comes, at the approach of cold weather he puts them in the byres, and commences the process of feeding by giving hay, roots and meal, gradually at first, for months together. As soon as they reach the point where no more flesh can be profitably put on them, they are crowded up on oil cake till they be come "ripe," when they are sent to Smithfield market. The object aimed at is to make beef that is termed "marbled," i. e. the fat and lean thoroughly blended together throughout the carcass. This is the kind of beef that is most valued, and brings the top price in British markets, and gives the rich, juicy sirloins, ribs and steaks, that make the roast beef of Old England so justly famous the world over.

Americans have not yet reached a nice point of discriminating in judging of the quality of the meat they consume, and so our butchers are not able to offer the same inducements to feeders to undertake and continue the process of feeding in the same way as is done in Britain. Here the idea seems to be to put the fat all on the outside, and into the form of tallow, which can be cheaply and quickly done by feeding Indian corn. either whole or ground. By the time the animals have been fed on corn from two to four months, they will, even though thin in flesh, have quite a layer of fat between their ribs and hides, and sell readily as first-class beef, though the meat when cooked too often proves stringy, tough and oily. Time will doubtless work a change in our manner of feeding cattle for winter beef, but not until by the introduction of a really first-class article into the great city markets, the consumer will discriminate sufficiently to enable the butcher to pay such prices as will encourage feeders to take more time and pains to carry out the art of producing beef that will reach the standard of excellence attained in Britain.-Country Gentleman.

A correspondent informs us that in the County of Brant an application of one part of carbolic acid to five parts of linseed oil has been found efficacious in the treatment of the cattle fly ailment.

THE CATTLE-KEEPER'S TABLE,

FORTY WEEKS will expire from any day throughout the year, saving much trouble to all persons

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