flock, though he bred from 250 to 300 each year.

His plan of keeping was as follows:—As soon as the sows littered they were kept on kibbled oats, scalded, with raw swedes or cabbage; and when the pigs got to the age of three weeks or a month, he turned the sows out from them for a short time every day, and gave the pigs a few peas or a little Indian corn while the sow was away. When the weather was fine and warm the pigs went out with the mother into a grassy field for a short time. He found that young pigs, from the age of three weeks, required dirt or grit, and therefore, if the weather was bad, and they could not be turned out, it was necessary to put some grit into the sty. This was very important, as he believed it was quite necessary for the proper digestion of their food. At seven or eight weeks old all the pigs he did not require for breeding he had cut, and began to wean them a fortnight afterwards. He then turned them out into a grass field, with a hovel for them to run into, and allowed each pig a quart per day of peas, Egyptian beans, or Indian corn. English beans did not answer for young pigs, being too heating. He gave them one pint of corn in the morning, and the other in the evening, with regularity as to time and quantity, and found it better to give to them on the grass, in a clean place each time, than in a trough, as it prevented quarrelling, and each pig got his share. With this quart of corn per day, and what grass they got during the seven months of the year, with nothing but water to drink, the pigs would, on an average, make five pounds of pork each per week. After eight months, he allowed an extra half pint of corn per day. One man attended well to from 200 to 250 pigs; he must like the job sufficiently well to take an interest in the pig, as carelessness on the part of the man materially decreased the profit. He kept the store sows when in pig the same as the other stores. They ran about in a field till a fortnight before pigging, when he placed them in a covered shed, so constructed as to admit as much sun as possible. Young pigs kept in the manner described were always nearly fat enough for porkers, and did not require more than two or three weeks feeding on meal. It was time enough to begin to feed pigs for bacon at eight or ten months old. It was desirable in breeding animals to have as little bone as possible in proportion to flesh. He had tested a cut sow of his breed, about thirty months old, which weighed thirty-two score, (640 pounds,) and the whole of the bones, after the flesh had been boiled from them, only weighed twenty pounds; so that for every pound of bone there were thirty-two pounds of meat, which he believed to be a fair average of his breed. His pigs made two pounds of flesh for every four pound of Indian corn, barley, or pea meal; as a rule, he preferred the Indian corn. He considered it always to be more profitable to feed upon good food than upon inferior. As a rule, pigs would thrive better for being turned out once a day, except in wet weather, and they will also be healthier, more active, have a cleaner appearance, and would possess a great advantage in the show-yard over heavy, ungainly pigs, which could not move about to show themselves.

### Dry food for Hogs.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: "Many hogs are kept comparatively poor by the high dilution of their food. Take in so much water that there is not room for a good supply of nutriment. Hence the reason that those farmers who carefully feed *undiluted* sour milk to their hogs have so much finer animals than those who give them *slop*. The hog has not room for so much water; and if food which contains much is fed, to him, it makes him big-bellied, but poor." Hogs, as well as all other animals, should be allowed all the water they will drink, but it should not be mixed with their food in excessive quantity.

### HENS VERSUS HOGS.

I commenced the year with 15 hens and one turkey, and raised during the year 40 chickens and 28 turkeys. I kept an exact account of expenditure and income as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr.—To 15 hens and one turkey, Jan. 1, 1861,..... | $8.50 |
| Corn, 37 bushels at 68 cts., average price,..... | 23.31 |
| Oats 35 cts., barley $1.45,..... | 1.80 |
| Meal $1.50, shorts 25c., potatoes 62c., | 1.37 |
| | $34.98 |
| Cr.—My poultry sold, 351 lbs. at 13c.,. | $45.63 |
| Eggs 166 doz. at 15½c.,..... | 25.90 |
| Hens alive 24 lbs. at 10c.,..... | 2.40 |
| On hand Jan. 1, 1862,..... | 11.75 |
| | $85.68 |
| Deduct expense,..... | 34.98 |
| Profit,..... | $50.70 |

During the spring several of the hens were engaged in hatching eggs and taking care of young, and during the summer several were killed, so that the average number of laying hens during the year, was about eleven. Then 165 dozen eggs divided by 11 hens gives 15 dozen to each hen, and 15 multiplied by 15¾ cents (average price) gives $2.35 as the produce of one hen. As to the cost of keeping hens, I gave during the winter one quart of corn per day to each eight hens; or for one hen 1½ bushel per year. This at 63 cents per bushel is 94 cents. This gives $1.41 as the profit on one laying hen.

During the year I had two hogs, and kept an account with them as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr.—To estimate value, Jan. 1, 1861,.. | $8.00 |
| Corn 42 bushels at 63c., average price, | 26.46 |
| Barley 3 bushels at 76c., average price, | 2.28 |
| Turnips 20 bushels at 15c. per bushel, | 3.00 |
| Skim milk of two cows, 60 gal. at 4c., | 16.00 |
| | $55.74 |
| Cr.—By 810 pounds pork at 7c. per lb. | $56.70 |
| Deduct expense,..... | 55.74 |
| Profit,..... | .96 |

It will be seen that with corn at 63 cents per bushel and skim milk at 4 cents per gal-