

brick building, the eye discovers a winding track, leading from the hog yard to the upper part of the building. Up this inclined plane a stream of live hogs are lazily groping their way. Arriving at the top they enter the slaughter house—a pen ten or fifteen feet square. In this stands a man swinging with his muscular arms a ponderous sledge-hammer. At each blow a hog falls senseless. Two men armed with hog knives follow him and finish the work of butchery by severing the arteries of the neck. This done, the poor hog is slid through a trap door into a vat of scalding water, kept constantly at almost boiling heat by steam pipes passing through the bottom.

The hog is floated along to the opposite end of the tank, where a pair of tongs, (what else shall I call them) operated by a lever, picks him up and deposits him upon a table, upon each side of which is arranged a long row of men, (scrapers), who turn out the hog at the far end of the table in a state of nudity. There are not far from 25 of these scrapers, not one of whom is idle for a single moment. As soon as a hog emerges from the vat, the one that preceded him is passed to the next scraper, continuing his journey from one end to another as each successive porker follows after.

At the end of the table he is suspended up in a revolving crane. A pailfull of water vigorously applied, gives his carcass a sleek and cleanly appearance. Meanwhile he swings around in front of a savage looking man, armed with a terrible knife, sleeves rolled up to his shoulders, and besmared with blood from head to foot. At one sweep of that knife the hog is opened and the inwards removed. Another pailful of water prepares the carcass for the cutting block. A truck, having projecting arms, is then trundled up to the crane, and by simply raising the hands, the person in charge receives the carcass upon the extreme end of the arms, and it is then easily transferred to the hooks, where it is left to cool.

This entire operation is so simple and yet so complete, that not a hand touches his porkship during the operation of being transferred. The hogs are usually allowed to cool off during the night, when they are taken to the cutting block, where two men with cleavers proceed to prepare them for salting down. Fourteen blows generally suffice for each hog, when the several parts are thrown into a hopper, and passed through the floor to the next story below, where the packers and salters put the pork in barrels, and the coopers finish the job by heading them up. After the pork has had time to settle and dry, the brine is poured in from a vat in which it is manufactured.

The packing season usually lasts about three months. Since the commencement of the present season, about the middle of November, Messrs. Flint & Searns have killed and packed

about 13,000 hogs. The average net weight of these have been 230 lbs., an increase of 100 lbs. per head upon the average of last year.

About 75 men are employed in this establishment at from one to three dollars per day.—*Chicago Times*, Dec 1860.

THE EASTERN PROLIFIC CORN.—The seed of the "Eastern Prolific Corn," a name which I gave it, originated, I believe, in Maine, and was first known to me about two years since, although some farmers in this vicinity claimed to have raised the same kind a number of years, and obtained much larger crops than I have been able to do, thus far. Last season I raised on Elm farm, Berkley, Mass., a little more than eighty bushels of good sound corn per acre. My corn land is what would be termed plain, level, and of a light, sandy loam. I plowed thoroughly ten or twelve inches deep with "Birch's Patent Iron Beam Plow," used five loads of rich compost, and twelve bushels of ashes per acre—the ashes being used at weeding time. Planted in hills about three and a half feet apart each way, in May, 16th and 18th, putting two cords of manure in the hill. I allowed five stalks to each hill, perhaps four would have done better, cultivated both ways, and hoed about the middle of last June, and subsequently a third time, without plowing. Cut and stacked the corn the first part of September, and allowed it to remain in the field for some five weeks. The value of the crop per acre was:

Corn.....	\$3.58
Corn fodder and improvement of land.....	30.00—\$112.58
The expense of cultivation was for	
5 cords of manure on land.....	\$40.00
12 bushels of ashes.....	2.00
Plowing, planting and hoeing.....	14.00
Harvesting.....	7.00
Interest on land, taxes and seed, about.....	7.00—\$70.00

Net profit per acre.....\$44.58

Taunton, 1861.

D. S. DICKERMAN.

—*New England Farmer*.

Artificial Guano.

A desire to obtain an artificial guano, equal to that of Peru, and at a moderate cost, has long been manifested. We take the following article from a recent number of the *Scientific American*. It is from the pen of Dr. G. J. Gesner, F. G. S., of Nova Scotia, who is well known for his scientific researches in chemistry and geology as applied to the agricultural resources of our Eastern Provinces. Mr. Bruce of Montreal, has manufactured a manure from the fish-offal of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and