

the man who is desirous of improving his breed of Swine, need never leave his own county in quest of others, for in every one excellent stock is to be found. Reverse the observation and it becomes too truly applicable to the condition of ours. Until of late I have not given much attention to this species of stock, but every day has brought additional proofs before me of their importance to a country, I shall, therefore, I trust, be excused if I here insert the remarks of one of the most extensive and intelligent breeders in Great-Britain respecting it. He says,

"The *in-pig* sow should be in full strength and heart, but not too fat. The grand article of provision is Pollard, (are generally known here as Cannails,) which in cold raw weather is very comfortable to the animal to receive scalded or boiled. Pollard may be amended with Oat, Barley, Pea, or Buck-meal, or any of these may be substituted. Skimmed milk, house wash, grains, &c. are in course. It is in vain to think of dispensing with corn in pig breeding or rearing, until the pigs be full three months old. Some of the teats are frequently obstructed, it is therefore deemed advisable in such cases to suffer a numerous first litter to suck the sow which may render them productive. It is beneficial to feed a growing store three times a day, unless they have too much food to pick up. Young stores should be kept dry and comfortably lodged; at three months old they become saleable, and thence forward are more hardy and better able to shift.

Winter store-keep—Roots of all kinds, if boiled the better, excepting carrots, parsnip, and ruta baga which agree well in a raw state, cabbage, beans and other corn with the use of the Barn-Yard and wash.

During summer and autumn (where circumstances permit) it is preferable to have green meat cut for them, instead of turning them abroad, when house wash may be added to counteract the effects of the grasses, which from their loosening properties are apt to affect young stores unfavourably.

Pigs are fattened with the greatest advantage for pork at six to nine months, at which latter age, the meat is thought most nutritious. Milk and meal are superior food for Pork, and Pollard with the articles before stated for Bacon. It is a mistaken notion to overload the stomachs of Pigs; they are apt to gorge themselves and before they can be recovered from the effects will lose many pounds of Pork.

In fattening, it is therefore advisable to keep their appetites keen and regularly supplied. To feed with profit, it is recommended "to begin with inferior food, if any difference is proposed in that respect," to feed moderately during the first fortnight, or longer, if the animal be weak or low in condition, and never throughout the whole period to overburden their stomachs, but rather to keep the appetites keen and

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