

from good cows, yet this is pretty generally done, because the excellent cows bring excellent fat calves for the market. Their good or bad qualities are undoubtedly, as well as their color and size—at least in a very considerable degree. Why should we scruple this, any more than the improvement of the breed of horses? The bull is to be chosen with no less care than the cow. The best cows for milk may be reared as certainly as horses for race or draught—and in a dairy country, the total neglect of this important care is shameful and unaccountable.

### *Fattening of Hogs.*

The disuse into which the cultivation of Maize or Indian Corn is rapidly falling, may be considered very advantageous to the agricultural prosperity of this Country. The very great expence of labor bestowed upon this culture, the neglect of wheat, rye, barley and oats, in consequence of an attention to it, the uncertainty of the crop, arising from the sudden transitions of its climate—and above all, a mistaken estimate of its value, are circumstances which contribute to render the raising of Indian Corn, the very worst sort of husbandry for the northern climates. An idea is entertained among the common farmers, that swine cannot be fattened without it: this we apprehend is an error. One would suppose there never was any good pork or bacon in Great-Britain or France, where Indian Corn is seldom or never seen.

Let us inquire how hogs are fattened in England. It may be beneficial to us, if it only eradicates our prejudices in favor of Indian corn.

Coarsely ground oats, barley meal, pea meal or peas unground, beans either whole or broken, are commonly used. Beans contain a greater quantity of nutrition in the same bulk, than almost any sort of grain.—A Winchester bushel of peas may add about nine or ten pounds to the weight of a good hog of twenty score, or perhaps something more upon a large or considerable less upon one of smaller size. A hog, when put up to fatten in good condition, (and they should never be put up in a contrary state) which, when fat will weigh twenty score, will consume in the proportion of six or seven bushels of peas or other similar materials.

A practice has recently found its way into Essex and the other parts of England, of fattening swine, which has been found extremely beneficial, viz. that of feeding large hogs in separate stalls, so constructed that the animal can at his pleasure conveniently get up, or lay down, but cannot turn round. The stalls are upon an inclined plane, from the head to the tail of the animal, and are cleaned out every day. Barley meal mixed with water is the food; and a pig forward in flesh, weighing seventy pounds, shall in twenty-three days increase its weight to an hundred and forty pounds: the gain of seventy pounds live weight may be called forty five pounds dead, which at 8d per pound is 7s. 6d sterling per week.—The quietness of these styes causes them to fatten more quickly, as they have only to eat and sleep.

The most profitable method of converting grain of any kind into food for hogs, is to grind it into meal and mix this with water in the proportion of five bushels to one hundred gallons, stirring it thoroughly several

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