

under the kettle, and by the time it has burned out your corn will be sufficiently tender to be easily mashed between your thumb and finger. Where fuel is cheap I prefer this method to grinding, as the corn is easily handled and gives quite as good results in feeding as meal will, whether the meal is cooked or not. Then you save one-eighth toll that must be given for grinding, besides the trouble saved of going to the mill. This saving will, ordinarily, more than compensate for the cost of cooking.—*Germantown Telegraph*; h.

TIME TO FEED HOGS.

In regard to the number of times per day hogs should be fed, when put up for fattening, my experience in this matter is this: When hogs are as old as they should be, after putting them into the pen and feeding them somewhat plentifully for six or eight days, they will then bear full feeding. And I care not whether it is given in one feed or five. But about one day in each week I like to feed a little sparingly, so as to let them get a little hungry.

Turning hogs into corn-field I consider a wasteful way of feeding. Still, I think I have never seen hogs fatten faster than when they were feeding themselves in this manner. I do not think it best to give full feed to hogs at as early an age as some do. Putting them to pasture and giving them some grain to keep them thrifty, I regard as the best plan until they are twelve to sixteen months old. By this time they have age and constitution to bear being put up and full fed. In this way they will take on flesh and fat very fast. When hogs are penned up to be fatted, they frequently fail I think to get water enough. It is according to my experience that we have to salt and water our stock fat, as well as to feed them fat.—*Cor. Cincinnati Gazette*.

RAISING TURKEYS.

About two years, in the fall, a Toronto sportsman was shooting in the county of Kent, and met with excellent sport. Amongst other birds, he shot at, and broke the wing of, a remarkably fine gobbler turkey. He and his friends managed with considerable difficulty to secure it, amputated the broken wing and brought it home. A farmer in the county of York obtained the bird, and caged it in a rail pen during the winter; it was very wild and knocked

itself about a good deal, so they disturbed it as little as possible, but continued to feed it well. As the spring opened, the bird seemed attracted by the hen turkeys of the farm, and they were introduced to their wild relative. They agreed well, and finally the wild turkey was turned loose on the farm with his domestic mates. The result was that every egg laid by the turkey hens proved fertile, and the farmer raised over one hundred young turkeys. The young were not tender, as the domesticated birds are, but stood all the changes of the weather well. The progeny were very fine, but it has yet to be seen whether these properties are transmitted to the second generation. The farmer in question, however, considers the introduction of wild blood into his flock a great improvement.

It is a fact well known to experienced poultry breeders that if a new gobbler is introduced to the flock of turkeys each year, particularly if he is brought from a great distance, far more fertility is shown than if the old breed is continued. This may have been the cause of the success which attended the introduction of the wild gobbler, and not the wild blood only.

It is still a moot point with many of the best informed people whether the wild turkey can be thoroughly domesticated, or whether the tame turkey ever becomes wild. There are so many tame turkeys so nearly like wild ones that they can hardly be distinguished; the most striking differences is the brassy or metallic sheen on the feathers, which is greater on the wild turkey than on the tame ones. Many breeds of the domesticated turkey have the same red legs that the wild turkey has. The brassy sheen on the feathers of the latter scarcely shows on the birds of the first season.

EXPERIMENTS IN FEEDING SWINE.

Accurate reports of well-conducted agricultural experiments are certainly among the most valuable contributions which can be made to the press. The following from an Iowa farmer, would have been more interesting if he had given us the number of hogs, and more valuable had he given, instead of his own estimate, the precise cost (each separately) of shelling, grinding and cooking the grain:

"They were fed 28 days on dry shelled corn, and consumed 83 bushels; made a net