

able to try some experiments at the Government Experimental Farm. They had tried several kinds of experiments, especially feeding and exercise. They had recently killed some pigs and had sent a portion of the carcasses to England for analysis. The work would not be complete for three or four months. It was a valuable work that they were engaged in and one that will be of immense value to pork packers. The speaker then referred to the tuberculin test. He said the impression had gone abroad that it might disseminate disease, but owing to the great care exercised in the production of the germs it was utterly impossible. The only way in which the disease could spread in connection with the test was by the careless use of the syringe by the veterinary surgeon. Speaking of barnyard manure, the Professor illustrated by charts that manure under cover brought the best results to the farmer and emphasized the fact that liquid manure was much more valuable than the solid, and estimated the loss to manure in barnyards where the material was kept under the eaves of the building, amounted to \$1.50 a ton, through the draining away of the dark liquid.

In the discussion, which followed, Mr. G. W. Stephens explained that spruce sawdust could be used to absorb this liquid and then placed on the soil with the best results.

THE ADVANCE IN HOG MARKET.

The advance in the price of hogs and the bright outlook that now seems to characterize the market, will no doubt be most welcome to the farmer who has been bending his energies in the direction of breeding and feeding the kind of hogs required for the English bacon trade. There can be no question that for the past six months prices have been low, and in many cases not sufficient to pay for the cost of production. But a change for the better has come, and it is to be hoped it will continue, or at least no repetition of the

depressions we have had lately will follow.

One thing the depression of the past six months has shown is that if our packers wish the farmer to produce a hog suitable for the export bacon trade they must be in a position to pay a price that will enable him to produce the hog required at a profit. There are many evidences to show that the prices paid the last half of the year did not enable the farmer to do so. In our correspondence column this week appears a letter from Bruce E. Johnston, in which he shows that the production of the bacon hog at last fall's prices was far from being a profitable undertaking. However this may be, the export bacon trade has, no doubt, come to stay, and it is for the farmer and the packer to so adjust matters that there may be a fair share of profit in the business for all concerned. Periods of depression are bound to come in nearly every line of trade, and if they are not too long continued may have the effect of bringing about better and more economical methods of production.

"Farming."

PROTECTING AGAINST STORMS.

Storms show that a great amount of work is necessary in keeping a large number of fowls. It is useless to turn the fowls out at any time during the winter, because there is nothing to gain by it if they have a large space for scratching.

It is better to keep them busy inside of the poultry-house than to permit them to be exposed to the winds and storms in the effort to give them fresh air outside. Fresh air in winter is plentiful without seeking it. By giving fowls a variety they can be induced to lay; and as a large number of persons may give the hens care on account of severely cold weather that they never received before, it is possible that some may learn the advantages arising from the care of fowls. There is always some good that may grow out of adversity, and it is hoped that the cold weather just experienced may result in better precautions in the future.