

reckoned at double that number, at another 25 per cent larger, and at another 20 per cent larger. At the remaining seven points, the statement was that it was, in general, larger and rather longer. Fourteen points returned about the same number. Fifty-two points returned a less number, stating it in general terms as less. At two points it is stated at one-fifth less; at one point one-fourth less; at nine points one-third less; at five points one-half less, and at one point two-thirds less. It may be remarked here that in the Iowa returns (13 in all) there were no statements of an increase.


To the question as to the amount on hand of old stock of pork, lard and cut meats, 28 points return none; 2 points very little; one 3,000 brls., and one plenty of bacon in the country. From Indiana, 23 points return none; 4 very little; 1, stock light; another, fair, and another, 400,000 lbs. shoulders and sides. From Iowa, 11 places report none, and 4 very little. Returns were received from 28 points in Illinois, 33 in Indiana, and 13 in Iowa—in all 74.

Twenty-one points in Illinois and Iowa and 8 in Indiana return hogs farther advanced than last year, and 16 points less advanced.

The majority (though not a large one) of the number report that farmers will market their hogs late. Sixty-five points out of the 75 report no contracts yet made where the contract price varies from \$8 to \$10 per hundred.

We may be wrong in our advice to hold on to the hogs, and so feed the corn to them, but give our reasons for the position, and leave our intelligent readers to judge for themselves. In the meantime we intend to watch affairs pretty closely, and give our observations from time to time.

THE EXPORTATION OF CANADIAN STOCK.

OR some weeks past, herds of cattle have been making their way to the various railroad depots throughout the country, and freight trains have largely consisted of cattle-trucks. There has been a regular bovine exodus from all parts of the land.

Hogs, too, have been on the tramp. If our American neighbours were a mutton eating people, we should have to record the fact that the sheep also were fast leaving us; but they eat mutton so sparingly that our flocks are not much affected by the present eager

demand for meat in the United States market.

Some people are greatly alarmed at the wholesale exportation of cattle and hogs which is now going on. They think the country is being drained of live stock, and look with gloomy foreboding at the prospect of scarcity, with its attendant high price of meat. But this is a very superficial view of the matter. The live stock which is being sent out of the country, bears a very small proportion to the number of animals owned by our farming population. It requires a large annual sale of stock to work off the natural increase of the herds; and although there has been unusual demand for live produce this fall, there is no lack of young stock left. Our farmers are not so foolish as to leave themselves without breeding and growing animals. The meat market will be rather higher than usual this winter, but our brisk commerce has put a good deal of money in circulation, the consequence of which will naturally be the invigoration of business generally, and consequent ability to pay higher prices for the necessities and luxuries of life.

The state of things just noticed will have a beneficial tendency, by encouraging our farmers to pay more attention to stock raising. Neglect of this is one of the weak points of Canadian agriculture. The plea in defence of neglect has been that it did not pay to raise live stock. Especially has the idea been prevalent that it was a losing game to raise pigs. The peas and corn required to fatten them were more profitable sold in the bag, than sold in the form of meat. Stock must be kept on a farm if there is to be a proper supply of manure. No stock, no manure—no manure, no crops—are axioms that ought to be as familiar as household words to every agricultural community. In weighing the question of stock-raising, we incline to thank our farmers have not been accustomed properly to take into account the value of the manure thereby obtained. This is, however, a most important item in the profit and loss account of cattle-keeping. Another trouble has been the neglect of root culture. It is impossible to keep stock advantageously without roots. This fact, and the fact also, that roots play such an important part in a judicious rotation, ought to induce more attention to them. Turnip culture has been pronounced the sheet anchor of British agriculture. It has wrought little short of a revolution in farming matters in the old