

middlings. As they become older, the proportion of the peas may be increased until it is doubled. The meal should be stirred in the liquid before being fed.

Now boys, try your hand at raising young pigs. Don't be content to get the "runts" of the herd to experiment with, for runts never pay well, no matter how skillfully managed. If you could weigh your pigs once a month, or oftener, it would add much to the interest of your work. They should gain quite a bit more than a pound a day for the first few months, and when six months old should weigh about 150 to 200 lbs.

I must not forget to mention that you must be particular to feed them only what they will eat clean, and try and feed them as regular as clock-work.

I will probably tell you how to manage them when grass comes plentifully about the first of June.—C. L. S. *Journal*.

What It Costs.

The *Rural New Yorker* gives the result of an experiment by one of its readers. Here is the daily food for 225 hens and eight chickens one-third grown:

12 quarts of skim milk.....	\$.12
9 pounds of meal.....	.09
2½ " scraps.....	.05½
1½ " poultry food.....	.15
5 " oats.....	.07
7 " cracked corn.....	.07
2 " wheat.....	.03½
1 " oyster shells.....	.00½
3 " clover rowen.....	.02
15 " corn.....	.16
6 quarts of small potatoes.....	.04

Cost per day..... .81½

The writer also adds the following as an exultation of the fact that the hens can beat the cows:

"I claim that I can take care of this flock of hens with less labor than two cows require. Drive up your \$94 worth of cows and show up your figures from them!"

The above is very encouraging to those who know how to make poultry pay. Like everything else the poultry business demands work and attention. The hens cannot be neglected any more than the cow. The writer cleared about \$400 from less 200 hens.

It will be seen that the skim milk is figured at one cent a quart, the grain at about what it would cost here, the clover rowen at \$13 a ton, and the small potatoes at about twenty-five cents a bushel. By these liberal estimates the cost is materially increased, but the ration is a profitable one to study. Striking out the poultry food, and fixing the value of the second crop and potatoes at what they are worth here, the cost per day would be about two mills and one-third per head.

A Live Town.

Amherst is admitted to be one of the most enterprising towns in the Maritime Provinces. It supports industries of almost every description and the inhabitants are patriotic in the extreme.

There are many things in and about the town to interest the tourist as well as the general travelling public. The gigantic undertaking of constructing a ship railway across the isthmus of Chignecto is now in progress, and Amherst situated at one end of the works gets the full benefit of the expenditure of capital. Old Fort Cumberland is not far off and is considered a romantic spot to those who are inclined to be antiquarians. But enterprises of this kind and relics of the past are not the only interesting features of the place. To the lovers of a good horse and pure bred stock entire satisfaction can be given. Amos B. Etter, J. R. Lamy, Frank H. Black, Frank Page, C. C. Black, George O'Brien and many others can show to the visitor as fine a lot of horses and well bred cattle as can be found in any part of this country. Hotel accommodation is not wanting. The Lamy House can bear a favorable comparison with what may be found in our cities. Mr. W. B. Ganong is the proprietor. He is a young man, but knows his business and is aware that reasonable rates, an excellent table, first class stables and central situation can do. All these and much more the Lamy Hotel possesses.

The Division of Labor in Agriculture.

It is a matter of common knowledge that in large manufactories the cost of production is lessened by limiting the extent of the work performed by each individual so that each requires to produce more than would otherwise be possible. Thus the man who manufactures nails is employed at nothing else, or it may be that more than one is thus employed, each having his particular part of the work to do. The result is more nails are produced than if each person requiring nails were to occupy himself at their production for an hour and have some other employment for each hour of the day.

Upon attempting to apply this to agriculture it is at once apparent that no such mode can be adopted. The farmer must sow in the seed time and reap in the harvest. He cannot plow all year, neither can he cultivate beyond a certain period. There is a reason for doing everything and everything should be done in season, or it may as well not be done at all.

At this point the application usually drops. I think, however, that a closer consideration of the subject will show that a relationship exists between the producer who is a manufacturer,

and the producer who is a farmer. They appear both to be subject to the same conditions and the remedy would seem in both cases to be the same.

The great consideration with the manufacturer is to secure a market. In order to obtain this he must produce an article equal to those already offered for sale, which he must sell at a price as low. His success in the former will depend upon his inventive genius, that of the latter upon his ability to reduce the cost of production. Whence competition is a "spur to prick the sides of my (his) intent." One mode of securing this end we have already noticed.

The produce of the farmer is also subject to competition. He too must reduce the cost of production. He must acquire a dexterity in some line which will enable him to increase the quantity of his produce. And not only the quantity but the quality as well, for it is the nature of a competition that the best should win. The best always follows the application of the best methods and the greatest care. Then, too, it is necessary in order that the best article may be produced that the natural facilities be favorable for the production of that article.

If this be true the natural conclusion is that the farmer should work on an intensive system, cultivating no more land than he can thoroughly manage, and producing only those articles for which his circumstances are adapted. Should it be necessary to cultivate a less number of acres there will be no loss sustained. Besides the advantages we have indicated there are many of a practical nature which would result from this division of labor. Weeds would be less prevalent than they are, and others which are at once apparent.—W. Russell Bishop in *Ontario Agricultural College Review*.

Provincial Farmers Association.

The semi-annual meeting of this association is to be held at Woodstock on July 3rd and 4th.

The following interesting subjects will be discussed on Thursday:—Sheep Husbandry; Pork Raising and Packing; and Fruit Culture.

Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, dairy commissioner of Canada will attend and on Friday will address the meeting on the following subjects: Morning, Dairy Farming for the Dominion; afternoon, Fodder Corn and the consideration of Silos; evening, Agricultural Education.

A large gathering of prominent farmers is expected. To those who are anxious to see this country take its proper place in agricultural pursuits, the meeting will be of especial interest. Ladies are not excluded, but on the contrary are cordially invited to grace the sessions with their presence.