That exercise conduces very little toward taking on flesh, while quiet assists materially to hasten the operation of fattening, is well known, and should ever be taken into account by those who would fit any animal for slaughtering. The following from the American Agriculturalist, is worth the attention of the farmers : "From ob-servation, extending over a dozen years or more, made in villages and rural districts, we have noticed that the fattest and the best pork is made in the former, where The villager has but small room, and one or two pigs are kept in small pens .-crowds his pig into small quarters for the whole year. It is fed on slops for eight whole year. It is fed on slops for eight months, and for the last four months is crammed with scalding Indian meal. He gets pork of decidedly better quality than he can purchase, and gets it cheaper .---The whole energy of the animal is forced by his training into the production of flesh and fat. The pigs of the farmer, on the other hand, run in pasture, or on the common, for six or eight months, and are shut up a dozen or more in a large pen to fatten because he has plenty of room. The energy of the animal has gone very much to the development of snout and feet, and the propensity to run and to root is not circumscribed very much in his roomy pen. By Christmas he is not more than twothirds fattened, and he has consumed quite as much as the village pig, which is ready for the knife. We have two yearling pigs, good four hundred and fifty pounds of pork by Christmas, that have never been out of a pen eight feet by twelve since they were eight weeks old. Small pens, kept dry, and regular feed, is the secret of their thrift."



From the experience of Mr. Mechi, one of the best English farmers, straw should be made more of than it is. He has given his views at length in the English Agricultural papers, and regards it "a vital question for agriculture." He says that the present low estimate of the value of it arises from the fact that unless properly prepared it is unavailable as food. In proof of its value, he gives the result of some experiments he has made. In feeding ten short-horned bullocks, about thirty months old he gave a steamed mixture of cut straw, about six of rape cake, three of malt combs and of bran, moistened with twenty gallons of hot water per day. He also fed three hundred pounds of mangel-wurtzel. The whole cost not including straw and labor, is about one dollar per week. He says : "The animals are in a fattening and grow-



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