

Correspondence.

Telegraph Versus Farmer's.

I have planted maple trees in front of my farm, inside of my fence. The Telegraph Company are preparing to put up a wire. I do not know which has a right to the space on the road, the trees, or the wire, if the company cut the trees they will spoil their appearance and make the trees lop-sided. Please inform me which has the right of way.

Maple Hill P. O. R. B. CLEMENT.

[As the law now reads, we believe the Telegraph Company has the power. We do not consider this right. We have seen beautiful rows of trees very badly damaged by the company. They should be compelled either to purchase the right of way through farms where trees prevent them from using the road without injuring farmer's property, or they should lay the wire under ground, in a proper tube. Farmers are not yet sufficiently united to secure their rights against large companies. We say the farmer's trees have the first claim, although the law may now give it to the wire.

Complaint.

Mr. Ed.—I am vexed because you did not insert the account I sent you regarding the Scott Wheat. I now pay my \$1, but you need not expect another unless you insert my reports, which are as good as any other person's. I have taken your paper from its commencement, and like it still, but I do not like to be slighted, you can insert this now or afterwards as you think best. I purchased 7 lbs. of Scott wheat, from you in 1873 the seven pounds yielded three bushels.

I sowed 20 acres of Tredwell and Soles wheat last year, and had to plow the whole of it up, and resow. I also sowed the Scott wheat; it stood the winter well. It is an excellent wheat, the best I know of. It is the easiest wheat to thresh I ever raised; it wants to be cut when on the green side. The flour is of the best quality.

McGillivray. JOHN SIMPSON.

On Pork Raising.

The following communication only came to hand as we were setting up the paper. However, we put aside other copy that we might give it insertion. The communications of our subscribers are always inserted first:—

SIR,—I was glad to see a statement in the Oct. number of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE on pork raising, by, as I should judge, a very practical man. If there were more of those accounts published, it would lead to better results in feeding pigs. Mr. B. made a clear profit of five dollars a pig, which is certainly very satisfactory, but thinks it might have been otherwise if feed had been higher and pork lower. He says, "He would be glad to hear from any one that has a better way of pork making." Whether there be a better way or not, might be questioned; but one thing is certain, most farmers do not practice as good. I have raised five white pigs this summer, and wish I could give as exact an account of them as Mr. B. does of his. They came, on the 26th of March, from a large white sow; I think a cross between the Yorkshire and Chester white, and sired by a thorough-bred Suffolk boar. They were weaned at five weeks and then fed them on slops, made principally of dish water and pea meal. There was no attempt at forcing—simply to keep them growing what was wanted. Tender weeds, in early summer, were gathered almost daily and thrown in the pen. Then came fallen apples. I think those things serve a purpose aside from the amount of nourishment they contain—on the same principle that a man prefers a variety of diet, rather than be tied to ginger bread and plum pudding at every meal. Here is where I think probably Mr. B. made a mistake in confining his pigs entirely to corn meal. When about four month old, I began to feed heavier with pea meal made into a thick slop, wishing to make them about 200 lbs. of meat at eight months. Since I began to husk corn in the latter half of September, they have been fed principally on corn in the ear. A very good farmer remarked the other day, "It seems a wasteful practice." I answered "That I did not think they wasted the toll." He said, "Perhaps not." I think it better

to feed in the ear than shelled, except it is ground, or peas scattered thinly on the hard ground better than in a trough. While they are shelling or picking up they are also grinding, and the mill does not get clogged by too fast feeding. Well, I killed one of those pigs at six months and twenty-four days, and it dressed 168 lbs. I weighed another at seven months and twenty-three days; it stood 240 lbs. alive, and this is pork of the finest quality. I would here remark that I am highly satisfied with this result, perhaps because I do not know how much they have eaten.

I would conclude by saying a few words on the manure. I think it worth more than the trouble. I cleaned out the pen frequently, and mixed it with the rakings of the yard and lane where the cattle were every day going, sometimes throwing a quantity of dry dust into the pen to absorb the liquid and keep them dry. By this means I collected a large pile of excellent manure, and used it for top-dressing a piece of land seeded with timothy grass. I think Mr. B. values the manure too low. However, it depends on how it is saved. Pens are constructed frequently on a bad principle. I was asked by a very careful German to take a look at his pigs. First I noticed the pen; it was built on a side hill, with the low side or back down hill, the floor inclining the same way, and otherwise constructed with considerable ingenuity. I remarked, "I do not like you pen." "Why?" "You can't help wasting the manure." "Yes," he said, "a good deal was wasted, and I need it bad enough too." "Your hogs work it off the floor with their feet on to the side hill, then the water from the roof washes it down hill in a place where you don't want it." "Yes, that is so; it is not good."

If pigs were fed with the idea of making manure instead of pork they would pay better. It would be like taking care of the pennies, the pounds taking care of themselves. F. MALCOLM.

Innerkip, Ont., Nov. 25, 1874.

To Our Subscribers.

We thank our subscribers for their punctuality in remitting their subscriptions for 1875. There are some on our list who, through neglectfulness, have not yet paid. We wish to hear from them this month, as we intend hereafter to strike off all names far in arrears.

Those who gain one or more of those beautiful Chromos, have them sent at once. Should they not arrive within a week after the subscription is received acquaint us of the fact. The grain for prizes will not be sent out till the last of January, or beginning of February. The names of those gaining prizes have been entered in our books.

Any person can get up a club in their own vicinity with very little exertion. A commission of 25 cents will be allowed on each dollar to those sending us four or more new subscribers. It requires a little time to talk to farmers, and we do not wish any one to loose while working for us.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the acts of persons who are not duly authorized agents. If any one attempts to take a subscription from you be sure you are right before paying money; if you have doubt, you can enquire of the parties; if they are strangers to you they should show their authority. Persons acting in their own neighborhood do not require any written authority; if they are nor responsible do not pay them the money.

Persons wishing to procure or dispose of land in the western section of Canada, would do well to apply to G. B. Harris & Co., of this city, as they are reliable and responsible, and are doing a larger business in that line than any other firm we are acquainted with. See advertisement in this paper.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.—The Local Flour Market was dull to-day. The only change in quotations were a decline of 5c. on Extra Superfine. The grain market continues dull and nominal in quotations. Provisions are quiet and unchanged. Ashes have fallen off again and First Pots are now at \$6.00 and First Pearls at \$6.90.

Replies to Correspondents.

To J. R., WESTMINSTER.—The best kind of potatoes for a general crop depends partly on the quality of soil in which they are to be planted.—Our correspondent's opinion agrees with our own, that we have no better for an early crop than the Early Rose. They are early, productive and good for table use.

To A SUBSCRIBER, MISSOURI.—That we have not made hops a subject of consideration in the ADVOCATE was owing to the fact that very few farmers were engaged in their cultivation, and that subject would be of interest to few of our readers.—We give elsewhere an estimate of the hop crop of 1874, and the expected prices, from the *Brewer's Guardian*, London. We purpose to give an article on hop culture in an early number.

To A FARMER OF HURON DISTRICT.—In commencing the soiling system, it is necessary to have sown some crop in the fall for feeding in May and early in June. The best that we know for the purpose in this country is fall rye. It stands the winter well, comes in very early and produces heavy crops for soiling. As we judge from your letter, you have not yet made any provision for the early soiling of your stock, we fear you will have some difficulty in providing green food for earlier than June. As soon as the weather permits in the earliest days of spring, sow some rye, even if it be a small quantity. In the February number of the ADVOCATE you will have the subject of soiling fully treated.

To PATRON OF HUSBANDRY.—We hope at all times to have full details of the progress of the Granges. You will see by this issue of the ADVOCATE that there is a continued increase of the members. You are right when you say that by discussing agricultural subjects at their meetings they will serve all the purposes of Farmers' Clubs, besides forming a bond of union to the farmers.—If in Grange—there be such discussions or essays, a report of them from you will be taken as a favor.

Cattle Fairs in Britain.

The feeding of stock for beef and dairy products is certainly one of great importance to the farmer; and we may add to all classes of society, and it commands the attention of every agriculturist. The best grasses for the pasture, the food for winter, the most profitable cattle to feed are the subjects of anxious thought and careful consideration of farmers and agricultural writers; but the subject of stock fairs as known in Great Britain has been strangely overlooked. These have been of the greatest good to persons having to sell or buy stock. It would be almost impossible for the great feeders of cattle or sheep, especially the latter to carry on their business to the same extent or with equal success, had he not the opportunity offered by these fairs of purchasing on so large a scale, laying it out it may be in our day from \$500 to \$2,000 on those cattle or sheep. The *New York Tribune* gives the following account of the stock fairs—no less than in Ireland—the great annual fair of Ballinasloe:

On the first Tuesday in October begins each year the great Stock Fair at Ballinasloe, in the west of Ireland, and it continues during the week. The first and second days are devoted to sheep, and the day before the opening thousands of animals from every direction are headed toward Garbally Park, where they are placed on exhibition. Here the shepherds pitch their camps, and at night the blazing of hundreds of fires, the tall trees casting deep shadows over hundreds of flocks quietly grazing or uneasily bleating, the barking of hundreds of "colley dogs," which, with their owners, are variously employed in gathering stragglers,

making new combinations, in daylight the animated. It is a regular attendant place year after year broken in upon, entered beneath the wordy war, a fight

But by noon of change hands and at the custom gate not without the national "buckthorn" crooks of the Irish sheep are dispersed for sale. In 1871 over \$33 brought to the P horses are coming culmination of the famous stone wall the hapless riders mud upon the other stone and four feet

There are horses The streets of the as the Park, and in their stalls at owners here this and whiskey flow the crowd, which scrimmages, and horse, the sole prod and killed by the himself, so that the question.

Friday comes, Horned cattle are and horses which ses clear their way Park, and as each from without, and charge of its new dened bulls and neither are equa many times more in the thick of f parody of Pander the day is over; and \$1,000,000 of Fair. Saturday "the colors of the improve upon the display of hats, a dresses of the co fun, fast and fur is the sole occup for the aristocrat in the tents for t and night, and t rather than its revelers.

The Inve

To Americans peoples of all c strange to listen country of disti Ireland they hav McCormick and per and mower, rican. An Irish to the bottom labor, triumpha gentlemen were age." "They chunists, howeve Press.

In this issue v of which will essay on soiling

Two prizes a best article on the other is offer subject to be, "ers." The arti half in length, of January.