

the nut-bearing trees, I think there will be no difficulty in raising them from the seed; but not being versed in botany, I am at a loss how to propagate the pines. Is there anything about the cone in the shape of seed or germ? In short, how is the pine propagated?

There are plenty of young pines only a few miles off that I can get for the trouble of digging, but as trees of this kind are so ill-fated in transplanting, I think I should despair of ever getting a good green border in this way. There are also plenty of Spruce about thirty miles off, that I can get for digging; but I do not know whether they are the same species as the Norway Spruce; they look so near alike I cannot tell them apart; but these, like the pines, I believe are not very tenacious of life in transplanting.

Had I not better get the Maples from the woods, as there is but little danger of their dying in transplanting?

What time had I better set out the different varieties?

My soil is clay, and clay loam; but I intend to get it in a good friable condition before attempting to set out any trees. If you can give me any information in respect to these enquiries you will much oblige

M. OLIVER COLE.

NEW SARUM, Oct. 11th, 1867.

NOTE BY ED. C. F.—Our correspondent's intention of providing shelter for his orchard trees is highly commendable, and it would be well if the practice were general. To have a certain portion of the trees productive as well as protective seems also desirable. In reference to the various enquiries he makes, we would suggest in the first place, as he contemplates pretty extensive operations and wishes to be his own nurseryman, that besides setting out his trees where he wishes them to stand, he should provide a reserve in case of failures and to fill up gaps, by appropriating apart from the orchard a small piece of ground, where he can raise from seed or sapling a nursery of young trees. This will probably save a considerable amount of trouble, and may obviate the loss of a season's growth or more.

The nut-bearing trees would probably be raised pretty readily from seed, the maples and pines should be transplanted; special care being taken in the process to remove as much earth as practicable with the roots, to disturb these as little as possible, and to guard against their exposure to either light or heat. The mutilation which roots suffer in rude attempts at transplanting, and the exposure of these delicate parts to the drying effects of the sun and air are chief causes of the frequent failures that follow the operation. The fall of the year, if not too far advanced, is the best time for effecting the removal. If that season has passed over, the early spring is probably the most suitable season.

In regard to the natural method of propagating pines and other cone-bearing trees, the seeds are contained at the base of each scale of the cone, and when ripe are easily detached. If buried slightly beneath the soil, they will germinate under favorable circumstances, and produce young plants. The common Spruce of Canada is a different species from the Norway Spruce. The latter is both more ornamental and hardier.

Dressed Hogs.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER:

SIR,—On this subject it seems there is still great need of repeated warnings and plain directions, as the obvious precautions which common sense should dictate are often inexcusably violated. Farmers are now commencing to bring their hogs to market, dressed, and as is natural, are disgusted at having to take four cents to four and a half cents per lb. for them, while peas are selling at eighty cents per bushel. To make the matter worse, some are bringing their pigs to market in such a condition, that they have to ac-

cept three cents per lb., for the reason that the pork is sour and tainted by the time it reaches Toronto. To avoid this we would strongly urge on their attention the following rules:—

1st. Don't kill any hogs until November, and not then unless the weather is cool and clear.

2nd. When killing, whatever the size, have them opened out from tail to snout, and don't spare cold water to cleanse them thoroughly. Then prop them open with a pointed stick six to twelve inches long, according to size of hog.

3rd. Let them hang in a cool, airy place for twelve to twenty-four hours before cutting them down. The greater the distance you have to travel, the longer should they hang.

4th. Don't crowd them into the waggon at this time of the year, and if your journey be long travel in the night. Five or six hours travelling in the sun will ruin them.

If farmers follow the above instructions, and have got hogs of good quality, they will not have to sell them at four cents to four and a half cents. The difficulty of getting hogs when dressed in a good state, is our reason for desiring to have them alive.

W. DAVIES & CO.

Toronto, Oct. 16.

KNITTING MACHINE.—D. B. Stovel, of Mount Pleasant, asks for information respecting knitting machines. The only machine of the kind, so far as we know, is Lamb's Knitting Machine, which is an excellent invention. Mr. H. Bailey, 81 King Street East, Toronto, is the agent for the sale of this valuable machine in Canada.

COMMUNICATIONS POSTPONED.—Several communications are reluctantly postponed for want of space, but will appear in an early issue. We beg our correspondents will never infer, from the delay that sometimes attends the publication of their letters, that we undervalue them. The postponement is in most cases, from one cause or other, unavoidable.

The Canada Farmer.

TORONTO, CANADA, NOV. 1, 1867.

The Wheat Market.

THE expectations entertained earlier in the season as to a great decline in breadstuffs have not been fulfilled, and are not likely to be, if we may judge from the reports which reach us as to the European harvests and the grain supply. As our readers already know, the wheat yield in England was rather under average, and now it appears that the hopes cherished respecting very heavy crops in Scotland have been to a considerable extent disappointed, so that as a whole the British corn product does not come up to the full standard of an average season. The *Mark Lane Express* of Oct. 7, in its weekly review of the corn trade, gives the following general account of things, not only in reference to Britain, but also as it respects the chief grain fields and wheat markets of the world:

"Seldom have deliveries been so short immediately after harvest, and as there can be no scarcity just now, we must view the fact as an unmistakable indication of a short yield. A rise therefore has been the consequence, the average advance on the week being fully 2s. per qr. Nor is England the only country where the upward movement has been resumed. So early an advance in the necessaries of life looks ominous for the winter, though perhaps in the sequel it may be better for the nation, as a sure preventive of that waste which would have arisen from a false confidence. We have all along been looking anxiously to Germany for her harvest reports, our dependence in former years being chiefly on the ports in the Baltic; but accounts just received from Danzig are not only disappointing but perfectly alarming as to the

produce in the interior. The crops in many districts are reported a perfect failure, and fine wheat, it seems, is to be had for neither love nor money. It is even noted as a possibility that merchants may have to look to Great Britain for fine qualities all through the season. We hope there is great exaggeration in these communications; but after the fine weather we have had for completing the late gatherings, it certainly is very extraordinary that the amount offering, not only in Germany, but in every other country, is unusually small. France has recovered tone, both as respects Paris and many of her country markets. Belgium and Holland show a still more important movement upwards, and we learn that Hungary, the only spot in Europe that has a surplus, has already sold more than half her crop for delivery, and is indifferent about placing the remainder since the last news of a rise in Western Europe. The surplus produce of the Western States in America is now spoken of with "bated breath," and in connection with the heavy charges of transit, we can only say, if the Western States have plenty this season, their abundance will ensure plenty of gold."

Horace Greeley at the Fairs.

HORACE GREELEY has been touring among the State and County Agricultural Fairs this fall, and has given the public a bit of his mind about them in a very sensible article, most of which is as appropriate to the meridian of Canada as to that of the United States. Hence we propose to make what use we can of his opinions and counsels. At the outset he very properly urges the utility of these exhibitions, and says they should be regarded as "farmers' festivals," fitly celebrating the return of the harvest time, and the close of the more arduous labours of the season. He then proceeds to reprove the want of interest, especially as displayed by neglect of sending things for exhibition, in a paragraph so excellent that we quote it entire:—

"Whoever thoughtfully scans one of these exhibitions must be struck with the paucity of contributors and contributions, as compared with what they might and should be. Here is a county comprising five thousand farms—and, of course, five thousand farmers—each of whom, it may be fairly presumed, has grown something that might help to make up an exhibit of the county's products. It seems within reason to estimate that at least one-fifth of those farmers would feel impelled by public spirit and a proper pride to contribute—even though a bill of corn, a peck of potatoes, a basket of apples, a few bunches of grapes, or a basket of beans, were the best he had to offer. One can scarcely conceive that a farmer should have been at work all summer, and not produced at least a cap-full of grains, fruits or vegetables, that he would be willing to send or take as his contribution to the fair. Yet, so far as I may judge from a hasty observation, there have not been so many as one thousand farmers who contributed to any county fair held this fall in our State. Decidedly the best of all that I have visited this year was that of the western townships of Oswego county, held at Fulton, on the 25th ult. Oswego is a large, rich, thrifty county, especially favoured in her adaptation to fruit culture, but well suited also to dairying, which she prosecutes with spirit and success. I judge that five thousand of her farmers, besides their wives and children, attended the late fair at Fulton. And two-thirds of them doubtless said, as they scanned this or that article on exhibition, 'Why, I could have beaten that!' The more shame to you, then, that you did not try. Our fairs can never do the good they should do until every farmer goes home saying, 'I will have something to exhibit next year—at all events, I will exhibit the best I may have.' Whenever the better half of the farmers in any county shall each resolve to exhibit something, our fairs will be richly worth their cost in time and effort. As yet,