

same time be solid enough to put up to fat-ten at that age. Breeding sows should be kept nearly fat all the time. We know the reverse is too generally the case, and, as a consequence, most farmers find it necessary to destroy many of the young pigs soon after birth, if the sow does not take it upon her- self to do so, otherwise she cannot raise them all in good condition. This is an unneces- sary loss that could be avoided by keeping the breeding sows always in good condition, and giving them an abundance of food while suckling their young. When the young pigs are three or four weeks old, they will soon learn to drink warm skim milk, or water in which shorts or boiled corn meal has been dissolved. To do this to advantage, they should be separated from the mother during the day, and fed while she is absent, or a small yard can be made adjoining the sty, into which they can have access by a door too small for the sow to pass through, and they can then be fed separately. The great profit in raising hogs is to keep them grow- ing rapidly while young, and they then soon attain sufficient size to be fattened into mar- ketable pork. As soon as the summer sets in the young pigs are weaned, and they should have rings put in their noses and be turned loose into a small paddock well seeded with clover, which they will soon learn to eat in addition to the food given them from the dairy or house. Milk is the proper food for young growing animals, and contains all the elements that go to form flesh and bone.

Working Horses in Winter.

To the Editor.

SIR.—Many of our farmers think it econo- my to allow their working horses the privi- lege of running in the barn-yard during the winter months, but it is "peevy wise" econo- my, for if horses earn their board during the winter at reasonable hard work, it will be better for them than if they are allowed to chase each other around the straw-stack, when but poorly fed and never groomed. A horse that has been well fed, cared for and worked during the winter, is nearly as good for spring work as two poorly kept horses; he is harder, does more work and is less likely to take certain diseases, which a poor horse is apt to after heavy feeding.

Farmers should look at what pays indi- rectly as well as directly in this matter: because they cannot make so much per day as in summer they will keep their horses idle, although by taking jobs of teaming during winter, even at a low rate, it will be found to pay indirectly. We should consider how profitable it is to have a team in spring that is able to do a day's work, without any danger of sickness brought about by high feeding and hard work.

CULTIVATEUR.

Profitable Pigs.

(To the Editor.)

SIR.—Will you allow me space for a few remarks about raising pigs. As an example I will give the history of five which were pig- ged on the 15th of September, 1867. I kept them on through the winter, summer and fall, and two of them up to the latter end of November, the other three were slaughtered about a month earlier. My method of feed- ing through the winter, was to give a little chopped grain (peas and oats mixed) along with the spare milk of the dairy, and the re- fuse of the house, allowing just enough to keep them growing nicely. Through the sum- mer the treatment was much the same, but without chopping the grain, which I scatter- ed on a board floor, in small quantities only, and much less than they would eat. They were however attended to with regularity all the time; and about the latter end of Octo- ber I sold three for the Montreal market. Their live weight was twelve hundred and fifty pounds. The purchaser told me that they were the finest quality of pork that had been sold in the Montreal market during the season. The price was \$72, the buyer taking them from the barn. The other two I slaugh- tered on the last of November for my own use. Their dressed weight was nine hundred and fifty-four pounds; estimating them at \$7.50 per hundred, they would be worth \$71.56. The value of the five would thus amount to \$145.50, which I think paid me as well as any stock or crop I could have raised. It is a common opinion amongst farmers that feeding pork does not pay since the price of grain has become so high; whereas not long since, when pork was \$5 and peas sold at 50c they were satisfied that it did pay; I think it will pay now at \$7.50, though the price of feed is a little higher; and I believe a great quantity of pork this fall has been brought to market not half fed, just because farmers thought it would not pay to keep the pigs longer or feed better. But my belief is that if anything is worth doing at all it is worth doing well. Many farmers let their pigs run along the roads or anywhere, without taking the least care of them, until a few weeks before they think of killing them. Then they will enclose them with a few fence rails, with not so much as a bit of straw over them to shelter them from the wind and rain, and at the same time will have them nearly over head and ears in every sort of filth. Surely no reasonable man can expect any animal will thrive and be profitable under such treatment. In my opinion, the porker, pig though he be, likes a cool, dry, warm bed, shel- ter and cleanliness, and will thrive all the better for these comforts.

A CONSTANT READER.

Pickering.

The total wool clip of the United States during the past year is estimated at 177,000,000 lbs.,

Hints on Winter Feeding.

To the Editor.

SIR.—IN THE CANADA FARMER of December 15 1868, your correspondent H. C., of Plan- tagenet, wishes you or some of your sub- scribers would give a few more practical hints on the management of stock in winter. He also gives you an outline of the treat- ment they too often receive in that part of the country where he resides. In compliance with the request, allow me to offer a few practical hints on the subject. In the first place, sell part of the stock, if you have more than you can properly winter. It is poor policy to keep more stock around us than we can keep thriving, but judicious manage- ment will largely increase the number that we can profitably retain. When the stock are brought from the fields in autumn to the barn-yard, they should immediately be separated, not only the different kinds from each other, but young and feeble ones should be placed by themselves and receive special care. If there is not enough room in the sheds and yards which ought to be already provided, the rails that your correspon- dent speaks about, if taken before the cattle have finished them entirely, will help to make very good lodging for winter. They may be made into very comfortable sheds by taking two upright posts and placing a pole across them, then laying the said rails on end against the cross pole while the other rest on the ground (or something else for the purpose). To this structure apply as much straw as you think proper. But to all this I prefer good stables, especially for milk cows. They should be stabled if there is one to be had. The stock now properly cared for as regards shelter, we come to notice the feed box. There should be proper places made for the stock to feed from instead of the ground. In feeding from boxes and racks, you save enough feed to pay your expenses and support an agricultural paper besides, which I think is good pay. The old style was to throw a fork-full of feed on the ground, here and there, to a lot of hungry, starved creatures. The first lucky one has a few mouthfuls clean, but his superior coming for a share drives him away; and instead of going round his feed, he takes the short cut and goes straight across. Thus, in a very short time, not one of the beasts will touch it. Milk cows should have their fodder cut fine mixed with bran and wet with water. Roots in addition to this will be very good, not only for the cows, but also for the dairy maid's or somebody else's pocket.

D. B.

REMIC.—A paragraph has appeared in sev- eral of the papers announcing the sale of this fine blood horse, and his removal to Ken- tucky. We are glad to be able to correct this statement, as far as the destination of the horse is concerned, for he is still in Can- ada, and we believe is now the property of Mr. St. George, of Oak Ridge.