

and attention is being given to the subject in the Normal School, and this year there will be a summer school for teachers at Woodstock. He also hopes in time to see technical agricultural schools in every county in the province. The Farming Special Train run last year over the lines of the C. P. R. was so successful that a similar train will this year be run over the I. C. R. In horticulture work will be actively prosecuted. One hundred thousand apple trees have been set out in the province during the last four years, and this rate of planting will, at least, be maintained. He has in view special work for the promotion of dairying and the live-stock industry generally, including poultry and bees.

Referring to the embargo placed on New Brunswick potatoes, he said he would not question the motive of the United States authorities even though they did show samples from New Brunswick affected with the scab and those from Maine free from it. He could only say, that, from the information he had obtained, Maine potatoes were worse affected than our own, steps have been taken to exclude Maine potatoes from the province, and vigorous efforts will be taken to stamp out the pest.

Mr. J. B. Daggett, Deputy Minister of Agriculture gave some facts as to the tremendous importations of foodstuffs into the province. He thought our farmers should be getting the money sent out for these importations, and instanced some of the prices paid; quoting 18½ cents per pound for ribs and loins of beef, in a wholesale way paid by a Fredericton dealer recently.

Referring to the powdery scab on potatoes, to which the United States has kindly called our attention, he thought it was very fortunate that we have been made to realize the seriousness of this disease on its first introduction to the province. The Department has put on a strong force of inspectors and will endeavor to isolate the disease. It is a fact, though somewhat remarkable, that most of the infection found in this province has been traced to seed coming from the State of Maine. Steps are being taken to prevent a recurrence of infection from this source, and he hopes it will be possible, with the co-operation of the farmers in planting only clean seed and on clean ground, to eventually stamp out the disease.

Andrew Elliott, Galt, Ontario, took up the matter of judging, feeding and caring for dairy cattle, with specimens of Shorthorns, Ayrshire, and Holstein cows before the meeting, and followed this with a talk on beef cattle, using some steers from the Dominion Experimental Station for object lessons.

T. O. Clarke, recently appointed to work for the development of sheep raising in the Maritime Provinces by the Dominion Government, gave a short address in which he urged the profits to be made from keeping good sheep. In England where the acreage is about equal to that of the Maritime Provinces, over 40,000,000 sheep are kept, while in all Canada there are only 2,000,000. Our climate here is very similar to that of England for sheep raising purposes, and we import both wool and mutton. Our annual importation of wool of such quality as we can grow here is about 5,000,000 pounds. Sheep are not only useful as a market commodity, but they enrich the soil and destroy weeds.

Alfalfa growing was discussed by Andrew Elliott, J. D. McKenna, Sussex; J. D. Daggett, and others. Mr. Elliott told of the essentials to success in alfalfa growing, and went on to say that for average farm conditions where it is desired to take full advantage of every crop in the rotation; he preferred clover to alfalfa, as it is

more easily grown and after growing a crop of fodder adds lots of fertility to the soil for the following crops. Alfalfa cannot be used so well in this way, as it is difficult and expensive to get it well established. He admitted the best field of alfalfa he had ever seen was in New Brunswick.

J. D. McKenna, Sussex, differed with Mr. Elliott as to the comparative value of clover and alfalfa, maintaining that the latter is incomparably a greater food producer. J. D. Seeley, of Haverlock, whose field Mr. Elliott admitted was the best he had ever seen has been able to produce seven tons of cured alfalfa hay per acre in one year in three cuttings. The hay in comparison with the price of other foods on the market has a feeding value of \$20.00 per ton—equal to \$140.00 per acre; is there any fodder crop that can beat that or even approximate it? He believes it will pay every farmer to learn how to establish and maintain a good stand of alfalfa.

Mr. McKenna deplored Mr. Elliott's opposition to alfalfa for the success of Mr. Seeley, and other growers in New Brunswick shows that the general introduction of this plant on soil adapted to it will mean millions of dollars to the farmers of the province.

Chas. W. Bell, St. John, N. B., led the discussion and demonstration on horses. A Clydesdale stallion and a Percheron stallion owned by H. C. Jewett, Fredericton, were brought before the convention, and a pure-bred Clydesdale mare, five Clydesdale grade mares and two Percheron grade mares, as well as some heavy geldings, were shown from the Dominion Experimental Station. Only heavy horses were discussed, and Mr. Bell strongly urged the farmers instead of aiming to produce a general-purpose horse to produce a heavy draft. There need be little fear of getting horses too heavy for the market or for farm work. There will always be enough undersized ones to fill the demand for the smaller horse. Quality, of course, must not be overlooked, size with quality is wanted and the market will pay the man who has it to sell, a profitable price.

Hon. J. A. Murray, Minister of Agriculture, held a conference with the Agricultural Society delegates to discuss the matter of live stock improvement. Nearly every delegate who spoke urged that there should be some restriction placed upon the running at large of scrub bulls. A few urged the encouragement of community breeding, i. e., that all the farmers in a community agree to use only one breed of cattle, sheep and swine, and co-operate in the use of the best males procurable. Some suggested the appointment of special officers by the Department to assist agricultural societies and all who wanted such assistance in the selection and purchase of good breeding animals. A few urged importations by the Department. Mr. Daggett for the Department announced that a live-stock expert, W. D. Ford, of Macdonald College, has been engaged to assist in the purchase, distribution and exchange of breeding stock, and will shortly take up his duties.

H. B. Durost, of the Provincial Agricultural Department gave an interesting address on bees and bee-keeping. W. W. Baird, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Nappan, N. S., and Andrew Elliott discussed the question of soil cultivation. Mr. Baird took up the composition and peculiarities of different soils, and outlined methods of handling to get the best results. He urged more intensive work in crop growing, and less skimming over large areas for meagre returns.

Artificial fertilizer came in for vigorous dis-

cussion. A. R. Wetmore, Secretary of the Clifton Agricultural Society, opened the subject and told of the work done by his society for the last twenty years in importing chemical ingredients and assisting in home mixing these. Members of the society are well satisfied with the results obtained from this method, as they saved from 25 to 35 per cent. of the cost and got uniformly better results than from using ready-mixed fertilizers. This year his society will be able to supply chemicals to make a ton of 4-8-10 mixture for approximately \$27.00. This ton will contain 80 lbs. of ammonia, 160 lbs. phosphoric acid, and 200 lbs. of potash.

The place of corn and ensilage on New Brunswick farms was discussed by W. W. Hubbard, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station. Where soil and climate are adapted to corn, which would be on at least 25 per cent. of the agricultural land of Central and Southern New Brunswick, he stated that the most profit from live stock is not possible without the corn crop and the silo, but in no case will he advise any farmer to abandon the turnip crop for corn to secure succulent material. On the Experimental Station farm at Fredericton the past season there were 12½ acres of corn and 5 acres of turnips. The former gave 9 tons to the acre, the latter 20 tons. Valuing their food constituents at similar prices on the German valuation, the corn was worth \$36.00 per acre against the turnips \$52.00. In neither case was a maximum crop obtained. Under favorable conditions from 12 to 14 tons of well-matured corn can usually be obtained, and from 24 to 28 tons of turnips. He exhibited the sweet, sound ensilage from the farm crop last season, though on account of the very late, cold season the corn was not nearly so mature as was desired or possible in good years.

The value of field crop competitions was discussed by N. W. Eveleigh, Donald Innes, and W. H. Moore. Short address were also given on this subject and seed selection by S. M. Flake, and S. L. Peters, and these questions as well as the eradication of weeds were generally discussed by the meeting. All growers were strongly urged to use only government inspected No. 1 seed when buying, and to take every pain to select their own best seed and thoroughly cleanse it. Mr. Peters was especially emphatic as to the better results that can be obtained by selecting home-grown seed of all kinds rather than buying from elsewhere.

T. C. Nunnick, Ottawa, Agriculturist of the Conservation Commission, gave an interesting address illustrated by lantern slides. He showed wasteful and economical practices, handy contrivance, and many matters affecting rural life.

The officers elected are as follows: President, Thomas Strong, Lindsay; Vice-Pres., J. F. Roach, Sussex; Recording Secretary, A. R. Wetmore, Clifton; Corresponding Secretary, M. A. Scovil, Gagetown; Treasurer, H. H. Smith, Hoyt Station.

A joint deputation of the Waterways Union and the Radial Railways Unions will be heard by the Dominion Government, on Thursday, March 26th. A monster deputation is going to Ottawa on the 24th and 25th, with a view to laying the facts concerning the deepening of Canada's natural waterways and the importance of Hydro radials before the Government. This movement was decided upon at a large meeting of those interested in Hydro Electric radials held in London and reported in our last week's issue.

Markets

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, March 16th, numbered 69 cars, comprising 1,251 cattle, 1,155 hogs, 70 sheep, and 65 calves. Trade in cattle early in the day opened up brisk, but prices were about the same as at the close of last week. Choice steers sold at \$8 to \$8.25; good steers and heifers, \$7.40 to \$7.80; medium, \$7 to \$7.25; common, \$6.50 to \$6.75; cows, \$3.75 to \$7; bulls, \$6 to \$7.25; feeders, \$6.25 to \$7.15; stockers, \$5.50 to \$6; milkers, \$60 to \$100, two selling at the latter price; calves, \$7.50 to \$11.50; sheep, \$6.50 to \$7; rams, \$4.50 to \$6.25; lambs, \$8 to \$9.50. There were 942 Alberta hogs on the market. Selects, fed and watered, \$9.25; \$8.90 f. o. b. cars, and \$9.50 weighed off cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	2	243	245
Cattle	20	2,000	2,020
Hogs	81	8,837	8,918
Sheep	—	359	359
Calves	—	448	448
Horses	—	165	165

The total receipts of live stock at the two yards for the corresponding week of 1913 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	10	342	352
Cattle	105	4,747	4,852
Hogs	80	6,977	7,057
Sheep	100	835	935
Calves	46	458	504
Horses	—	145	145

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show a decrease of 107 carloads, 2,832 cattle, 576 sheep and lambs, and 56 calves; but an increase of 1,861 hogs and 20 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1913.

Receipts of all classes of live stock during the past week were light, and as a rule there was little change in the quotations. In fact, if you printed the previous week's report, you would find there was little difference in the infor-

mation given. Receipts, commencing with Monday last, were light, and each succeeding day was the same, but in the cattle classes the supply was quite equal to the demand. Receipts of sheep, lambs and calves, were light, and prices firm, but unchanged. Hogs were a little more plentiful, as there have been several large consignments from Manitoba. One firm, The Fowler's Canadian, of Hamilton, received ten carloads at one shipment.

Butchers'.—Choice steers, 1,250 to 1,350 lbs., sold at \$8 to \$9.35, but only about four carloads during the week brought these figures; good steers and heifers, \$7.75 to \$8; medium, \$7.30 to \$7.60; common, \$6.75 to \$7.10; choice cows, \$6.75 to \$7; good cows, \$6 to \$7.50; medium cows, \$5.75 to \$6; canners and cutters, \$3.75 to \$4.75; choice bulls, \$6.75 to \$7.25; medium bulls, \$6 to \$6.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Receipts in these two classes were exceedingly quiet, but equal to the demand. Prices for the best class of feeders, weighing from 800 to 900 lbs., held firm, but the commoner grades were easier in price. Best steers sold at \$7 to \$7.25; good at \$6.50 to \$6.75; stockers ranged from \$4.50 to \$6.

Milkers and Springers.—The demand was not nearly as strong for milkers and springers, excepting for the choice quality. Prices ranged from \$50 to \$95 each, the bulk going at \$60 to \$75.

Veal Calves.—Receipts of veal calves coming forward were light, and prices were unchanged. Choice veal calves were strong, at \$10 to \$11 each; good at \$9 to \$10; medium, \$7.50 to \$8.50; common, \$5.60 to \$7.

Sheep and Lambs.—Market firm and unchanged. Sheep, ewes, \$6.50 to \$7; heavy ewes \$5.75 to \$6.25; rams, \$5.25 to \$6.25; heavy lambs, \$8 to \$8.75; light, handy lambs, \$9 to \$9.75.

Hogs.—Selected hogs, fed and watered, sold at \$9.25 to \$9.35; and \$8.90 to \$9 f. o. b. cars, and \$9.50 to \$9.60 weighed off cars.

TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

Receipts of horses at the Union yards were fairly liberal, 165, or an increase of 20 for the same week of 1913. Trade was better than for some weeks, four carloads being sold and shipped to Ottawa, Montreal, St. John's, Newfoundland, and Saskatchewan, besides several other small lots in different parts of Ontario. The local city trade was also quite active. Prices ranged as follows:

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