

able to return into the lake out of which they come. I will have to haul the manure 1½ miles.—J. R., Sandfield, Ont.

[Fish, like farmyard manure, are a general fertilizer, supplying all the plant food to the soil. They are, however, much more concentrated than the latter. If they are small, they may either be applied to the soil as they are, or decomposed in a compost heap or a manure pile. If large, they should be decomposed in the above manner to insure equal distribution. Fish being more concentrated and containing more phosphates than the average farm-yard manure, are better adapted than the latter, especially for your root crops.]

Sowing Turnips—Destroying the Turnip Fly.—A Nation for Fattening Stock.—Will you please answer the following questions:—1.—What is the best time to sow turnip seed and what is the best application to keep off the little flies eating the leaves? 2.—What are the best varieties of beets or mangels for feeding to stock? Should they be grown in drills and how far apart? I could never grow them satisfactorily on my farm, which is composed partly of heavy clay and partly of light soil. I used farmyard manure freely, but no commercial fertilizers. 3.—I am fattening a thoroughbred Ayrshire bull; am feeding him daily 10 lbs. of peas and oats, ground, 5 lbs. of wheat bran, and all the hay he can eat; have no roots. Will this ration fatten him well in three months, his weight being 1,500 lbs. I have heard considerable about oil-cake, but have no experience with it. Would you recommend me to use it and in what quantities.—A. B., Glen Sandfield, Ont.

[Turnips are generally sown at about 10th of June in order that they may better escape the turnip fly. The fly you have reference to is the turnip fly (*Haltica striolata*). The best remedy is to keep the plants in as vigorous growth as possible, so that they will soon outgrow the stage in which these flies injure them most. Ashes, land-plaster and air slacked shell-lime have been used to good advantage if applied after the young plants appear above ground. Soaking the seeds in turpentine before planting them is claimed to be beneficial, but this remedy has not been thoroughly tested yet. 2.—Mammoth Long Red, White's Tankard and Golden Yellow Mammoth are all good varieties. If the field is weedy they are most conveniently grown on ridges; but if the land is clean, they can be raised as advantageously on the level field. Much, however, depends upon the soil and season. The proper distance between the rows is from 2½ to 3 feet; the richer the soil the further apart. If your soil is rich, a dressing of lime or land-plaster might prove advantageous; if not, a dressing of superphosphate would most likely give good returns, especially on the heavier soils. An important thing is to have your land drained. 3.—Your ration is a good one. If you use a pound of oil cake per day you may largely substitute good straw for the hay; but if you intend to push him very fast, it would be well to add the oil-cake and retain the hay.]

Salting Pastures—Economy in Stable Manure—Destroying the Codling Moth.—1.—I have a field generally in pasture with cold sandy bottom which has some drier sandy knolls in it. In early summer the cattle eat the higher places very close, but refuse the low land. Last summer I sowed salt on the flat land and thought they ate the grass on it better. Now I would ask, do you think it would be still better to liberally sow salt two or even three times every summer? 2.—My cattle in winter are fed daily straw, hay and roots, so that but little straw is left for bedding. I ask would it pay better to keep less cattle and have more straw to mix with droppings of the cattle, as now my manure pile is small, but I suppose good in quality. The cattle are tied up all winter in basement. 3.—In addition to spraying with Paris green, I have seen accounts of kindling fires in orchards at nightfall for the destruction of codling moth. I would ask should this be done when trees are in full bloom or two weeks after blossoms drop, when the spraying is done?—T. R. H. W., Clarke, Ont.

[1.—Salt is not a direct fertilizer, it only makes the plant food more soluble and thus distributes it more evenly through the soil. In doing so, however, it very frequently forms injurious compounds. On low-lying pastures, these compounds do not exhibit their injurious actions so effectually as on higher cultivated lands. Lands to which salt has been applied produce more saline herbage, which is relished more by stock. On poor land it should not be used at all, or at least only very sparingly. If you have sufficient time, it is better to sow it twice a season and less at a time. Read last year's ADVOCATE, page 34, on this subject. 2.—Your feeding ration is too poor to give good returns, and it will be better to add some grain or oil cake. It is

better to feed a few cattle and feed them well. The manure will be better if it receives the straw as it is, for the latter can only lose in plant food by passing through the animal's system. 3.—The difference between spraying with Paris green and kindling fires at night in the orchard is that the former plan is intended to destroy the larvæ as soon as hatched, while the latter can only be successful if it destroys the moths before they have laid their eggs. Therefore the kindling of fires should be done during the time that the moth is flying about, which is usually from the commencement of bloom to the time when the young apples are nearly the size of marbles. The spraying should be done shortly after the fruit has set. One application, especially in a dry season, is generally sufficient, and is more effectual than the kindling of fires.]

Sugar Cane.—I have read a good deal about sugar cane, but I was of opinion that it could not be grown to advantage or profit in the northern parts of Ontario; but this last year I got one pound of seed from J. S. Pearce & Co., of London, to try an experiment with it, to see if it would grow to satisfaction, and was much pleased with it, and am satisfied that it can be cultivated to profit if it would not be too expensive to manufacture it into syrup. Can you tell me how to make it into syrup, or what a mill for pressing it would cost, or how the juice is extracted from it? From the one pound of seed that I planted I had four wagon loads of stalks.—J. R., Stony Lake, Ont.

[We know of no cane mills manufactured in Canada, and the American manufacturers do not advertise here, there being little or no demand. You can make a mill of your own for work on a small scale. Go to your nearest machine shop, get two iron rollers cast, also three or four cogged wheels, and by means of a horse attached to an arm, you make the rollers revolve in such a manner that they will tightly squeeze the canes and draw them through the rollers. The rollers are generally 12 to 15 inches long, and will take through about half a dozen canes at once. The rollers and gear are fixed firmly into a frame high enough from the ground to allow the arm to which the horse is attached to pass over the head of the person who is feeding the mill in a sitting attitude. The juice pressed out of the cane flows into a receptacle of any kind. The juice is then boiled down into syrup, just as in maple-sugar making, except that the scum which rises to the surface in boiling should be frequently removed by a skimmer. We have seen the above process in the Southern States, and a farmer who has such a mill often receives cane from his neighbors and makes juice, and sometimes also syrup, for them.]

Indigestion Resulting from Feeding Boiled Foods.—I should be much obliged if you would kindly inform me through your valuable paper how to treat a yearling colt, which keeps poor notwithstanding that I feed him well on boiled turnips and potatoes, mixed with shorts. He has a sort of eruption all round his legs, small lumps that come and go. He does not seem to eat his hay, which is of good quality, as he should. His dung seems to be too hard.—L. M., Woodville, N. S.

[Your colt is suffering from indigestion. This disease is very frequently the result of feeding boiled and sloppy foods, which is no doubt the cause in your case. Therefore, stop the feeding of such foods. Give once or twice a week, depending upon the looseness of the bowels, one pint of raw linseed oil, and every evening, for each alternate week, one drachm of saltpetre; in the evenings of the intermediate weeks give two drachms of sulphur, until cured.]

Condition of the Nova Scotia Farmer.—I have taken your valuable paper for at least 12 years and like its practical teaching very much, but regret that its teachings are not reduced to practice more than they are; but we live so near to Brother Jonathan, that fast going and rich people, our young people nearly all go there as they arrive at maturity or working age; they bring the habits of our more wealthy neighbors amongst us, as they keep going and coming, which is a heavy tax upon us with the markets we have, and nearly all our energies are used in keeping up to the style of the country. The making a rich field, the keeping of a good herd, or flock, or planting and keeping in order a good orchard, are things that are very much overlooked by our young men. The consequence, in the part of the country where I reside, many of our best farms are running down for want of labor and attention. In many cases when the first settlers cleared the forest and made comfortable and happy homes, when the second generation got hold, it was either sold or let run down so much in a few years that it was not worth cultivating. This is the condition of large districts in Nova Scotia. We want a change very much, but cannot tell at present how that change can be effected.—J. M. G., West New Annan, N. S.

I would not like to do without the ADVOCATE. It is one of the very best papers that comes to me.—E. N. MILLEN, Agricultural Editor Philadelphia Press, Feb. 8, 1888.

Commercial.

(Farmer's Advocate Office.)

Farm Produce.

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGONS.

Toronto, March 1, 1888.	
Wheat, fall, per bushel.	\$0 80 0 83
Wheat, red winter, per bushel.	0 80 0 83
Wheat, spring, do.	0 77 0 80
Wheat, goose, do.	0 72 0 73
Barley, do.	0 70 0 73
Oats, do.	0 48 0 50
Peas, do.	0 67 0 70
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.	7 00 7 25
Chickens, per pair.	0 55 0 75
Butter, pound rolls.	0 20 0 25
Eggs, fresh, per dozen.	0 30 0 34
Potatoes, per bag.	1 00 1 05
Apples, per barrel.	1 75 2 75
Onions, per doz.	0 15 0 20
Do. per bag.	0 00 2 00
Turnips, white, per bag.	0 40 0 50
Rhubarb, do.	0 00 0 25
Cabbage, per doz.	0 50 1 00
Celery, do.	0 40 0 75
Beets, per bag.	0 00 1 00
Parsley, per doz.	0 00 0 20
Hay, per ton.	12 00 17 00
Straw.	8 00 12 00

ENGLISH LIVE STOCK TRADE.

We have nothing of a very encouraging character to report this week in reference to the condition of the live stock trade in any portion of the British islands, says the *Mail's* Liverpool correspondent of Feb. 28. Our imports have been heavier this week from your side, from Ireland, and especially from all Continental ports, and our markets have been glutted; and this in addition to all sorts of weather—that is to say, weather of all sorts except good—has affected the trade detrimentally. Last week there was what had the appearance of an improvement, but at the present time of writing everything is very dull and the outlook is bad. Prices have given way a little, and even at the reduction trade is very quiet, the demand is unaccountably light and the markets depressed. Prices are varying and practically useless for quoting as a guide to your readers.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1888.
CATTLE.—Receipts, 12,553 against 8,500 the previous week. The market opened up on Monday with 155 car loads on sale. The demand was inactive from all parts, Boston buyers being entirely out of the market and New York buyers taking only a very few, while all grades were 10¢ to 15¢ lower than on Monday week. Good 1,300 to 1,600 lb. steers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; good 1,400 to 1,500 lb. do., \$4.75 to \$5.00; good 1,300 to 1,400 lb. do., \$4.50 to \$4.75; good 1,200 to 1,300 lb. do., \$4.25 to \$4.50; good 1,100 to 1,200 lb. do., \$3.85 to \$4.35; good 1,000 to 1,100 lb. do., \$3.40 to \$3.90; cows and heifers and mixed butchers', @ \$3 to \$5.75 if choice. There were no fresh receipts on Tuesday, and 12 loads of common stuff left over sold out at weak prices. On Wednesday and Thursday the supply was light. The market ruled steady at about Monday's rates. On Friday the receipts were light, the market dull and weak, closing at the following:

QUOTATIONS:	
Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs.	\$5 00 @ 5 25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 lbs.	4 50 @ 4 75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs.	4 25 @ 4 50
Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	3 85 @ 4 35
Light Butchers'—Steers averaging 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. of fair to good quality.	3 40 @ 3 90
Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,600 lbs.	2 75 @ 3 50
Michigan stock cattle, common to choice.	2 25 @ 3 00
Michigan feeders, fair to choice.	2 90 @ 3 10
Fat bulls, fair to extra.	2 75 @ 3 50

TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

There has been no outside demand of any account, and trade has been more than ordinarily quiet during the past week, owing very much to the severe weather. The indications are, however, very favorable for a fair amount of business as soon as a break occurs in the weather. On Tuesday, at Messrs. Grand's repository, twenty-one horses were sold at auction, but the range in prices was a low one. The following were among the chief sales on the list:—

Ch. m., 5 yrs., 15.1 hds.	\$100
Ch. g., 4 yrs., 16 hds.	125
B. g., 10 yrs., 15.3 hds.	95
Bm. g., 8 yrs., 16 hds.	124
Bm. g., 9 yrs., 16 hds.	116
Bm. g., 8 yrs., 15.3 hds.	131
B. g., 15.2 hds.	78
B. g., 6 yrs., 16 hds.	145
Br. g., 8 yrs., 16 hds.	120
B. m. g., 9 yrs., 15.2 hds.	105
B. g., 7 yrs., 15.3 hds.	129
Bm. g., 5 yrs., 15 hds.	88
Crn. m., 5 yrs., 14 hds.	130