

FARMING

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More Orders Than He Could Fill

To the Editor of FARMING:

I advertised M. B. turkeys in FARMING some-time ago, with the best results. I had enquiries from ocean to ocean, and more orders than I could fill.

ARTHUR FISHER.

Chatham, Ont., March 29th, 1899.

Agricultural News and Comments

Formalin made by heating wood alcohol vapor in a current of air is a powerful disinfectant and preservative.

Exporters are finding Eastern States buyers strong competitors for the heavy draft horses in the West. An extensive American shipper says we will never see horses as low again.

In 1896 Manitoba exported to Great Britain 9,729,000 bushels of wheat, valued at \$5,677,000, in 1897, 7,717,000 bushels, valued at \$5,477,000, and in 1898, 18,091,000 bushels, valued at \$16,477,000.

Figuring on the basis of the census of 1890, the value in 1896 of all the gold, silver, wool and sheep in the United States was \$220,000,000, while the earnings of the poultry for the same year were \$290,000,000.

A well-known American writer and farmer says. "I believe life on the farm to be the ideal, and that if the farmer lives up to his privileges he can enjoy more comforts and luxuries than any other man of the same means." And is this not a fact that many people living on farms fail to realize?

The export of cattle from Argentina to all countries in 1898 numbered 238,121, of which 89,368 were received in the United Kingdom. These animals are valued at barely £6 in Argentina, while those sent to England are valued there at £15 a head. The exports of sheep numbered 585,358, of which 430,075 were sent to Great Britain.

Cases frequently occur in the United States where packers pay more per cwt. for a beef animal, freight, shrinkage, etc. included, than what the carcass of the animal is sold for, and it often is a matter of wonder how they can do this. The reason for this is that they utilize every particle of the by-products. These little things are where the profit comes in.

British wagon horses consist of but three kinds really of importance, viz., Shires and Suffolks of England and Clydesdales of Scotland. Shires seem to be becoming more popular every year. The reasons for this increased popularity are said to be the improvement brought about by the establishment of the stud book, the interest gentlemen and wealthy people have taken in breeding these Shires and the fact that such horses are much in demand for work both at home and abroad.

The exports of flour from Manitoba in 1896 were 186,716 bbls., valued at \$718,400; in 1897, 421,758 bbls., valued at \$1,540,000, and in 1898, 1,250,000 bbls., valued at \$5,425,000. The largest increase of these sales was to Great Britain. This marked increase in flour exports indicates what may be done in this line. If the bulk of the wheat grown in Canada could be converted

into flour at home and the bran and shorts left here for feeding purposes the country would be much more benefited than in shipping the whole wheat.

Inter-Provincial Trade

Considerable attention has been given in these columns of late to this important subject. Recently, however, a new phase of the subject was brought to our notice in a very forcible way. One of our subscribers in Prince Edward Island, wishing to take advantage of our seed grain premium offer for new subscribers, ordered a bushel of New Zealand oats which was sent him through Messrs. Jno. S. Pearce & Co., London, Ont. The actual freight charge paid for sending this bushel of oats from London, Ont., to Breadalbane, P.E.I., was \$1.18, a charge that seems to us to be a very exorbitant one. The oats referred to are of special quality and bring a special price, but the rate charged was in no way affected by the price of the oats. If only thirty cents, which is about the regular price, had been paid for this bushel of oats the freight charge would have been the same and would have made the cost of the bushel of oats when it arrived in P.E.I. from Ontario \$1.48 per bushel.

This is a condition of affairs that seems somewhat absurd when we consider the distance which this bushel of oats had to travel. There is surely room for good work, not only on the part of our live stock associations, but of the other agricultural organizations of the Dominion, in endeavoring to secure better transportation rates on all products interchanged between the various provinces of this country.

Canadian Poultry in Great Britain

Last fall Messrs. Joseph Yuill & Sons, Carleton Place, Ont., fattened a number of chickens, under the directions of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, for shipment to Great Britain, an account of which was given by Messrs. Yuill in FARMING for December 6th last. These chickens were shipped to Mr. James Ruddin, Liverpool, and proved so satisfactory that he has written Messrs. Yuill & Sons in very complimentary terms regarding the consignment. The latter have very kindly sent us a copy of the letter, which is dated March 2nd, 1898, for publication and from which we take the following:

The whole transaction was so completely successful and satisfactory in every particular that I am loth to let time pass without venturing to enquire as to your intentions in regard to the export to England of your fattened poultry. Being the first to handle your stock I would hope to continue to do so; being sure that no one in England could offer you the same facilities, service and interest that I can command.

Anticipating, therefore, that you will be inclined to favor me with your consignments, I take this early opportunity of encouraging you to extensive operations in poultry for the coming season. You need have no fear as to the ultimate results. Only turn your poultry out in the same order and condition as you did the experimental lot and I will see that profits will accrue.

I am confident that I can create a large trade for Canadian poultry if I am able to secure responsible and reliable feeders and packers like yourselves. The business will need co-operation of a willing and intelligent order. The trade will then be readily established, and it will only be the packer's fault if he does not maintain his position and hold the business.

I might say that the English market receives poultry from every country in Europe as well as from Australia and New Zealand. I can state, however, without the slightest fear of contradiction, that the Canadian poultry has no competitor, and, therefore, no competitor on equal terms. For not only is the Canadian poultry superior as to