SPECIAL FARMING & LIVESTOCK EDITION

NO INEXHAUSTIBLE SOIL.

The statement has been made that there is no inexhaustible soil. This is true only in part. There is a great deal of plant food tied up in the soil, but before it can be used by the plants it has to become available—that is, in such form that the plant can utilize it. It is very easy to exhaust the soil of all the available plant food by continuously growing one crop year after year. Each particular crop uses a different form of plant food and some add plant food to the soil. In order to make a soil inexhaustible it is necessary to rotate the crops grown on it.

Rotation will make a soil more productive. There are many instances of farms considered worn out which have been taken and by the proper rotation of crops made to produce better than they ever did. Professor Bailey of Cornell University says that the most marked benefit from rotation comes from the incorporation of nitrogen compounds thru the use of leguminous plants. "Since nitrogen is the most expensive and usually the most easily lost of the plant-food elements that the farmer has to buy, this role of the leguminous plant is the most important. It is significant that the most of the early rotations which were developed before a rational explanation could be given comprised some legume."

The farmer must combine good cultivation with rotation to make his soil inexhaustible, and this is the only way that it will go on producing crops without deterioration. Everything wears out by use and must be renewed and the soil is no exception.

SHEEP ARE VALUABLE.

Optimists in the sheep industry only two years ago were looked at askance by farmers in Canada and Britain. Reasonable causes led many farmers at that time to act slowly. Wool buyers the previous season purchased the wool at unremunerative prices to the farmer, and some of the buyers acted as if they were doing a favor to buy the wool at any price. A great change has been wrought each succeeding period of six months. Glancing at the present state of the sheep and lamb trade in Great Britain, it is in the most flourishing condition. Just think of it, a first-prize Lincoln, long-wooled ram sold at public auction in London for $5500, and the first-prize pen of five yearling rams for $7500! The highest price for the champion shorthorn bull at the same auction was $5500. Who ever before heard of a Lincoln ram fetching, at public auction, an equal figure with a perfect specimen of a shorthorn bull? Fully as remarkable is the latest announcement that the combination sale of Lincoln long-wooled sheep that should have been held this month in England is canceled. Fortunately Canada can supply Lincoln long-wooled sheep of pure descent in prime condition. There are several flocks in Ontario that will come into world-wide repute. Argentina flock masters must have recurrence to the best strains of imported sheep. They are lavish with the coin to obtain the desired live stock. Another incident of the trade is that 27 of the 34 Lincoln rams recently sold at Riby, Lincolnshire, were shipped to Argentina. It may be too late this season to have a combination sale. A properly organized sale next year of Lincoln sheep in Toronto would ensure the presence of buyers from different parts of the world. The eager desire to purchase feeding sheep continues on the western markets. At the Chicago market wethers are readily selling at $4.35 per 100 pounds; nearly all the ewes are purchased for breeding purposes at $5, and it looks like a mania for sheep regardless of price. The six leading cattle markets of the Western States report for expired seven months of this year, 4,934,900 sheep, an increase of 654,500 over the same time in 1904; still they are hungry for sheep.

The World for the past few years has consistently urged the farming community to propagate the sheep industry with intelligent zeal. Ontario is the banner province for the sheep. It is well adapted to raise and feed an ever-increasing number of tender and succulent mutton and spring lambs for many years hence.

EARLY FALL PLOWING.

Fall plowing is the next work to occupy the farmer's attention. This should be done as soon as possible after the harvest season is over and before the busy work of the fall begins. There are good reasons for advancing early fall plowing. The main reason is to conserve the soil moisture and prevent its escape from the use of the fall-sown crop. When cultivation ceases there is a crust formed on the soil that aids evaporation and the aim is to prevent the evaporation if the moisture is to be kept where it is needed. Plowing breaks this crust and forms a sort of mulch on the surface which holds the moisture in.

When there are weeds and grass plowed under it gives them a longer time to decay before the fall crop is sown.

Plowing early prevents the growth of weeds after the other crops are taken off. Now the ground is generally in good condition for plowing, and later it may be hard and difficult to plow, as the fall is usually dry. The great amount of rain that has fallen this summer can be stored up in the soil for future use.

Plowing early and then keeping the surface loose and fine by an occasional harrowing will make a better seed bed and crop than to wait until later.

Butter Sausages.

A Minnesota creameryman has invented a new way of packing butter for private customers. He makes special paraffin cloth bags, holding one, two, three and five-pound lots of butter, and has invented a machine which will stuff and seal these bags quickly and inexpensively. These make air-tight packages, keeping the butter pure and proof against moisture and odors. It is said that this scheme has proven quite successful. It was invented something over a year ago, and butter packed in this way went thru the cold storage season last year in fine condition. The first experiment was in the line of packing butter in sausage casings, but these were abandoned.

LOCAL HORSE MARKET GOOD NOW AND PROMISING

Quotations Have Been Well Sustained All the Summer, While the Demand Has Been of a Surprising Nature.

From the intimation in The Chicago Breeders' Gazette that the United States government propose to closely scrutinize the pedigrees of all stock purporting to be imported for breeding purposes it would look as if that government did not propose of necessity to accept our records, even tho they have been nationalized. Our contemporary announces that the agricultural department at Washington intends to enforce strictly its regulations concerning the certification of pedigree records of all sorts, and those which do not comply with the rules laid down may expect to have certification promptly withdrawn. Referring to this intimation The London Live Stock Journal remarks:

"Notice of withdrawal of governmental approval is quickly and widely published and nothing but detriment can follow such a positive announcement. Such withdrawals have already been ordered. It is extremely probable that others will follow, some thru the very nature of things and others thru the laxity of officials in attending to the simple duties imposed on them by the departments of agriculture and the treasury."

A writer in The London Spectator notices that tho horses and cattle are, as a rule, very dainty about their food, and horses especially particular about the water given them in their stables, they are both quite ready to drink the most unpleasant mixture which is contained in village ponds in the summer heat, when springs are running low. The explanation is that domestic animals rather like this dirty pond water because it is rich in salts. But both cattle and horses strongly object to other flavors or scents being imparted to their drinking water. An instance is given of a horse refusing the water in its bucket without apparent reason, but on inquiry being made it was found that the children of the house had washed a guinea pig in the bucket. Some Jersey cows refused to drink the water in a shallow tub that was filled for their benefit after a dog had taken a bath in it. Horses sometimes refuse hay on which a cat has lain. Yet cows will eat "wet silage" which has an abominable smell, in spite of the fact that they select their food by smell, and when disagreeable food is cut with the hay (such as hard nettle-lock stems, nettles, dock, and buttercup stalks) they will toss the hay in the air.

The entries in the breeding classes at the approaching exhibition in this city will be found numerically strong and of special merit, more than the usual number of Clydes, Shires and Hackneys having been imported, particularly for this show. In the saddle and carriage classes there will, it is reported, be a bit of a falling off. Many new names will appear in the catalog, but several of the best exhibitors of former days have disposed of their horses and taken, temporarily at least, to the automobile, among them being George H. Goederham, Dr. W. A. Young and Col. Pellatt, all at one time horse show enthusiasts. Another cause for the decrease is the difficulty dealers have been experiencing in getting the right kind of horse. One big dealer, shipper and exhibitor said the other day that he had been to Paris, Listowel, Woodstock, Biddulph and other places, where in the old days he was sure of picking up some beauties, and he discovered that the local men had not sufficient for their own purposes, and that it was next to impossible to get more. However, we understand that prominent among the names that were absent last year will be that of a city firm, who had some dispute with the management, but who will now form up strong in line. This will, of course, greatly increase the interest in the hunt, saddle and carriage classes by making the competition keener, but even with this firm's return to the fold the number will hardly be up to the average of recent years, altho the quality promises to be exceptional.

Altho at the leading auction marts, the Union Stock Yards at Toronto Junction now being added to the number, sales continue fair, have, in fact, been phenomenal for the season, private transactions in the higher grades have so far during the present month been comparatively few. Some contracts have been filled of work horses for construction purposes, but beyond that there has been little doing. With the coming of the exhibition things will brighten up and local managers are looking forward to a more than ordinarily prosperous season. With three big excellently equipped horse marts going, Toronto has fairly established her claim to be the great horse centre of the Dominion, even as New York is in the east and Chicago is in the west.

At the Repository on Tuesday, the senior partner, C. A. Burns, was as usual in the box and as usual succeeded in eliciting rarely good prices, taking into consideration the season and the extraordinarily inclement weather. About eighty horses were offered, principally heavy draught and general purpose horses, but with a few good carriage and combination horses thrown in. H. S. Conn, Ottawa, was the heaviest buyer, securing a rarely excellent lot of heavy draughters and blocks, for which he paid anywhere from $175 to $225. He also paid $212.50 for a fine quality combination saddle and harness horse that he shortly afterwards disposed of for $270. For another of the same kind he paid $216, picking up another undoubted bargain. Robert Davies bought a capital heavy draught team of chestnut geldings for $445, and a brown gelding of similar calibre for $225. They were three as good as have been in the market for some time, and were worth more money. Archibald & Cudmore of Seaforth consigned fifteen of the best offered and these were some rare 'uns among 'em. Eight choice workers in the lot sold for $1775, an average of nearly $222, and they should have brought quite a bit more. Laid down in Toronto before entering the sales ring, they each cost $210, so that there was not much left to pay for the trouble, the judgment used in selection and the risk. Dr. Rotheringham bought a six-year-old combination horse, 16 hands high, for $270. Mr. Burns considers the market firm and fall prospects good. Horses of class, he says, bring good prices, but farmers make the mistake of thinking everything comes under that category and expect payment accordingly.

The following is Burns & Sheppard's weekly report of prevailing prices: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, $125 to $200; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, $140 to $165; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, $350 to $550; delivery horses, 1100 to 1200 lbs., $125 to $160; general purpose and express horses, 1200 to 1350 lbs., $140 to $180; draught horses, 1350 to 1750 lbs., $150 to $225; serviceable second-hand workers, $60 to $90; serviceable second-hand drivers, $60 to $80.

C. A. Burns of the Repository has probably one of the best Kentucky-bred saddle horses that were ever in this country in Sadie Roe, a mare he bought at Detroit. She is a chestnut, full of quality, a grand actor, a prize winner and carries her tail in a manner that is rarely seen and that would delight the heart of any connoisseur.

At the Canadian Horse Exchange, on Jarvis-street, sales both on Thursday last and Monday were most encouraging. The attendance was good and the bidding brisk, while prices thruout were well sustained. J. Polansbee, Strathroy, took a car-load of general purpose horses at a fair average figure, but the bargain of the two days was a pair of chestnut geldings, carriage horses, that went for something up in the hundreds. A pair of good blocks brought $350. Buyers were mostly local, among them being S. Weeks of Toronto Junction, who landed a bargain in a good-looking pair of black workers.

Chicago advices state that receipts poured into the market like a mountain avalanche all the week, the run for five days being estimated at 1960, against 1644 last week and 1303 for the corresponding dates in 1904. The run for the week will be the largest since the week ending June 17, when 2222 horses were received. With more than normal summer receipts last week, followed by an increase of around 325 head, the supply is proving in excess of trade demand. While the movement has been sluggish thruout the week it became quieter towards the end, as the majority of dealers filled their orders and were out of the market. Small offerings of southern classes have found slow sale, as an embargo has tacitly been placed on shipments for the past two weeks on account of the prevalence of yellow fever in the south. The strongest demand for commercial offerings centred on draughters, big feeders and wagon horses. Prices on all classes ruled $5 to $10 lower, and on inferior offerings $10 to $15 and occasionally $20 lower. Owing to the enormous receipts, trade has been sluggish, with a clearance difficult to consummate.

It is satisfactory to find in the British Agricultural Returns for 1904 an amplification of the tables relating to the imports of horses. Two tables are now presented, one showing the number of stallions, mares and geldings shipped to each country, and the second showing the horses grouped in four classes according to whether they are valued at less than £5, £10 or £20, or over £20. From this it appears that of the total number exported (32,995) those valued at under £5 were 4858, at £5 and under £10, 18,538; at £10 and under £20, 6370; and at £20 and over, 8922. It is interesting to notice that while Belgium took 14492 of the value of £5 and under £10, that country also bought 2513 of the value of £20 and over. France received the largest number, 2738, at the higher rate. New South Wales had the horses of highest value, averaging £315, for thirteen: Austria-Hungary had one at £300; New Zealand four at an average of £215; and Chili one at £230. The average value of the horses exported was £18. Of those that went to foreign countries the average value was £15, and of those that went to British possessions, £89. As regards the imports of horses, Major Craigie calls attention to the fact that the material decrease of the last three years was carried further, the 18,000 horses received last year from abroad comparing with the import of 27,000 in 1903, or about two-fifths of the average arrivals of the five years 1896-1900, prior to which there had been a steady increase for some fifteen years.

In Japan a law has been passed providing for the inspection of all stallions and the castration of all 2-year-olds and older that do not reach an established standard of excellence. A commission has been appointed to supervise the examinations.

The antiquated practice of treading out the grain with horses prevailed on farms in the Southern States as recently as the close of the eighteenth century. A farmer, writing in 1799, describes the mode of proceeding on his farm. In the middle of the treading floor was a barn 60 ft. square, around which the horses traveled on the bed of sheaves, about 25 ft. broad. Twenty-four horses were formed into four ranks at some distance from the floor, and when the floor was in readiness one of the ranks had the order to advance. A boy mounted on one of the horses advanced in a walk, with the whole rank haltered together, and walked the horses upon the tracks laid with wheat. Another rank was ordered to follow as soon as the first had traversed a fourth part of the circumference of the bed, and so on with the other ranks. They were not allowed out of a walk until they had gone round five or six times, when the order was given to move at a slow steady trot. This was continued until the horses had traveled eight or nine miles, when they were led off to be foddered, watered and rested, while the trodden light straw was removed as deep as to where the sheaves lay but partially bruised. This process was repeated three and sometimes four times.

New York advices say that while the horse trade has been unusually good for this season of the year, it is now at its lowest ebb. There is a desultory demand for certain classes of work horses and carriage horses principally, the latter mainly by dealers who are looking forward to the fall horse shows and fall business generally, but prices show a decided tendency to drop, while there are absolutely no high-class buyers around. The many open air horse shows have aided greatly in sustaining the market. The indoor shows in the fall will be more numerous than in any previous year. Philadelphia and Pittsburg promise to be very much to the fore out-of-doors.

UNION STOCK YARDS

TORONTO JUNCTION

WILL HOLD THEIR

Second Sale of Horses

On Wednesday, August 23rd, 1905,

When a number of Ponies, Drivers and Heavy Work Horses will be offered—including a consignment of Heavy Draught Horses from A. McKinnon, Lucknow. These are Heavy Team Horses, 1400 lbs. and upwards. Sale precisely at 11 a.m.

W. W. HODGSON.

COLLIE DOG TRIALS.

Great Benefit From Contests Such as Those at Exhibition.

The advantages, and they are many, of holding sheep dog trials are again brought to the front by the announcement of the managers of the Canadian National Exhibition, that such trials will be held during the holding of the exhibition, and incidently be a part of the dog show, which is always a drawing card. The dog show will be held Sept. 4 to 8. The first trials, held last year, were not such a great success as to warrant definite conclusions concerning their popularity. As time went on, however, collie breeders began to realize the great benefits that would accru from the holding of such trials, and the prospects now are that a most successful event along this line will be held at the great Canadian International Exhibition of Toronto. A number of dogs are already on the way from the old country to take part in these trials, and numerous local collie breeders have offered support in the way of promised entries. As regards number of entries, sheep dog trials are very similar to other classes; that is, no one can tell until the date for closing entries has arrived, just how many will compete. If collie breeders are wise, and wish to increase the public's interest in collies, no better opportunity offers than to make workmen of their dogs and run them in sheep dog trials. Nothing arouses public interest in dogs more than action, and nothing is so conducive to the advancement of dogs as competitive work in trials. Collie breeders have just as much, if not more, opportunity to create a demand for their favorite breed as those who favor setters, pointers, beagles, greyhounds or any other breed of working dogs. Look the world over, and wherever you notice a live public interest in dogs there you will find the working dogs commanding attention by their deeds. Work is the foundation of all virility; idleness begets drones, marplots and mischief-makers generally. It is true that work drives dull care away, and the working dog will always find a market, even if that work is performed only at sheep dog trials. Collie breeders would be astounded, if they once undertook active support of sheep dog trials, at their blindness in not taking it up before. They would not only have much to think and talk about, but they would find a renewed interest in the old country; they would have to get busy training their dogs, and the eagerness and pleasure with which they would watch developments would compensate them for all the time and labor spent. Then, too, that portion of the public that delights in owning a show dog would place a greater value on a collie that can show trial winnings as well as bench winnings. There are many dog fanciers to-day who are compelled to stick to the "fancy" only because there is no other outlet. But sheep dog trials could be held at any country club grounds or fair grounds in connection with dog shows, and it goes without saying that the "fancier" would soon be seen with a working dog as his favorite.

GEN. FRENCH IN WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Aug. 15.—Major-General Sir George Arthur French, at one time inspector of artillery and commissioner of the Northwest Mounted Police, is in Winnipeg.

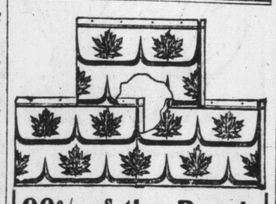
Value of Artichokes.

Writing regarding the value of artichokes as a food for swine, Mr. Jos. Brethor, of the County of Oxford, who judged dairy cattle and swine at the Eastern Ontario fairs two years ago, and one of the best breeders of Yorkshires in Canada, says:

"I have given this matter some attention, and am pleased to say that this root forms a very desirable vegetable food for hogs. It is a richer food than the potato, and gives better results. One great advantage with this crop is that it may be planted at a leisure season in the fall. It will then come up early in the spring, and can be fed the following fall. What roots are left in the fall will not spoil, but may be fed in the spring. There is, therefore, no trouble with storage, which entails a great deal of work. They are also valuable in keeping animals healthy, as they get exercise in searching for the roots. Some grain food should be fed in conjunction with them. The system of growing is similar to growing potatoes. They are planted in drills fourteen to eighteen inches apart, and cultivated on the flat. If they are not fed too closely, it is not necessary to plant a second time. The second season we plow the ground and work it on top, then leave it till the roots sprout, and as soon as we can see them in the field we cultivate them out in rows. It is an economical way of furnishing a bulky food. I am informed by people who have tested them that they will yield from one thousand to twelve hundred per acre, and if that is the case, I am sure there is no more valuable food."

Jersey Cattle.

Jersey cattle, according to a writer in Blooded Stock, originated in Normandy, of which the Island of Jersey once formed a part. The people on the island have the same customs and language of 800 years ago. Surrounded by the sea, they have been able to keep their breed of cattle pure. In 1789 a law was passed prohibiting the landing of any live animal from the outside world. This law is still strictly enforced.



90% of the People

use wooden shingles because their fathers did, and it is only when their buildings are struck with lightning or catch fire from adjoining buildings that they realize they are to blame. Why not ease your conscience and secure a feeling of protection by covering your buildings with

"SAFE LOCK" SHINGLES?

They protect from lightning, fire and weather, and are ornamental and durable.

GALVANIZED "SAFE LOCK" SHINGLES

easily last fifty years without attention. They are easily put on and are not expensive. Send description of your roof with accurate dimensions, and we will make you an interesting proposition. Catalogues mailed free and samples sent by express for examination.

METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO.
PRESTON, ONTARIO

CATTLE MARKETS.

Cables Unchanged—Cattle and Hogs Easier in U. S. Markets.

New York, Aug. 15.—Beeves—Receipts, 740; no trading; feeling steady; exports today were 1030 cattle, 1008 sheep and 3400 quarters of beef; to-morrow, 81 cattle and 80 sheep.

Calves—Receipts, 255; very little trading; feeling steady; veals, $5 to $7.25; buttermilks and gressers, $3.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3074; sheep steady; lambs, 15c to 25c higher; sheep, $3.50 to $4.50; culls, $2; lambs, $5 to $8; culls, $4.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 2067; steady; prime state and Penn. hogs, $6.60 to $6.80.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Aug. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 600 head; steady to 10c lower; prime steers, $5.25 to $5.60; shipping steers, $4.50 to $5.25; butchers', $4 to $4.25; heifers, $3.25 to $4.65; cows, $2.75 to $4.25; bulls, $2.50 to $3.75; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $4; stock heifers, $2.50 to $3.50.

Veals—Receipts, 100 head; steady; $5 to $7.

Hogs—Receipts, 3400 head; active in good, common slow; heavy, $6.55 to $7.50; Yorkers, $6.60 to $7; pigs, $6.50 to $6.70; roughs, $5.50 to $5.75.

British Cattle Market.

London, Aug. 15.—Cattle are quoted at 11c to 11¾c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9¾c to 8½c per lb.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Aug. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 8000, including 1700 westerns and 100 Texans; good to prime steers, $5.40 to $6; poor to medium, $4 to $5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.25 to $4.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; mixed and butchers', $5.75 to $6.40; good to choice heavy, $6.20 to $6.32½; rough heavy, $5.65 to $6.10; light, $5.80 to $6.42½; bulk of sales, $5.90 to $6.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; sheep 10c higher; lambs, 15c higher; good to choice wethers, $4.90 to $5.40; fair to choice mixed, $4.35 to $4.80; native lambs, $5.25 to $5.45.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the city market, as reported by the railways, were 52 cars, composed of 622 cattle, 842 hogs, 1219 sheep and lambs, 79 calves and 3 horses.

The quality of fat cattle was not as good as usual.

Trade for the best classes was moderately good, but the poorer grades were slow of sale.

Exporters.

Few export cattle were offered and few were wanted. Quotations were unchanged.

Butchers.

Best butcher cattle sold at $4 to $4.25 per cwt.; medium at $3.70 to $3.85; cows at $3 to $3.50; rough and inferior at $2.50 to $2.75 per cwt.

Milch Cows.

About 15 milch cows and springers sold at $20 to $50 each.

Veal Calves.

Prices for veal calves were unchanged at $3.50 to $5.50 per cwt., with an odd calf of prime quality at a little more money.

Sheep and Lambs.

Export sheep sold at $4 to $4.15 for ewes and $3 to $3.40 for bucks, with lambs at $5 to $5.75 per cwt.

Hogs.

Mr. Harris reports hogs firm at $7.25 for selects and $7 for lights and fats.

Representative Sales.

McDonald & Maybee sold: 28 butcher cattle, 1240 lbs. each, at $4.40 per cwt.; 3 butcher, 1030 lbs., at $4.25; 25 butcher, 980 lbs., at $4; 2 butcher, 900 lbs., at $4.10; 5 butcher, 980 lbs., at $4.10; 4 butcher, 1060 lbs., at $3.65; 5 butcher cows, 920 lbs., at $3.25; 8 butcher cows, 900 lbs., at $2.75; 13 stockers, 720 lbs., at $3.20; 16 stockers, 910 lbs., at $3.25, less $5; 2 milch cows, $40 each; 2 milch cows, $73 pair; 6 veal calves, 165 lbs., at $6.25 cwt.; 5 veal calves, 170 lbs., at $5.75; 18 lambs, 80 lbs., at $5.75; 60 lambs, $4.60 each; 22 sheep, 160 lbs., at $4.15 cwt. Shipped: 1 load butcher cattle to Sudbury.

Maybee, Wilson & Hall sold: 5 exporters, 1320 lbs., at $4.70 cwt.; 10 exporters, 1340 lbs., at $4.50; 8 butcher, 1000 lbs., at $4.20; 19 butcher, 1010 lbs., at $3.90; 17 butcher, 980 lbs., at $3.75; 4 butcher, 1000 lbs., at $3.20; 3 butcher, 1140 lbs., at $3.20; 4 butcher, 1080 lbs., at $3; 4 butcher, 1100 lbs., at $2.75; 16 stockers, 575 lbs., at $2.35; 1 milch cow, $40.

Corbett & Henderson sold: 21 butcher, 1020 lbs., at $4.10 cwt.; 16 butcher, 980 lbs., at $3.85; 7 butcher, 950 lbs., at $3.75; 12 butcher, 1030 lbs., at $3.95; 2 cows, 1100 lbs., at $3.50; 1 cow, 1590 lbs., at $3.50; 8 cows, 1120 lbs., at $3.20.

George T. Porter sold 1 load short-keeps, 1200 lbs. each, at $4.05 per cwt.

George Rountree bought for the Harris Abattoir: 120 fat cattle at $4 to $4.25 for the best, $3.70 to $3.85 for medium and $3 to $3.50 for cows and $2.50 to $2.75 for rough and inferior.

Wesley Dunn bought: 220 sheep at $4.15 per cwt.; 425 lambs at $5.65 per cwt.; 75 calves at $7 each.

George Dunn bought 21 heifers, 1050 lbs. each, at $4.12½ per cwt.

Junction Live Stock.

Mr. Kennedy reported having bought 300 hogs at $7.35 per cwt.

VEGETABLE GROWERS ORGANIZE.

Branches to Be Established Thruout the Province.

The officers of the recently formed Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association purpose organizing branches of the association in connection with the leading cities and towns of the province. Organizers will be sent out during this month to towns and cities with the object og forming such associations. These organizers will be members of the association, who are leading market gardeners in the vicinity of Toronto and Hamilton.

The association will receive a government grant this year of $800. It purposes using this money to hold a large convention for vegetable growers at the time of the horticultural exhibition in Toronto next November, and also offering prizes for a large vegetable exhibit at this show. The prize list for the show has been already completed.

The constitution of the association provides for the formation of branch associations. The vegetable growers in the vicinity of any town or city may organize a branch association, for which the membership fee is $1. The presidents of these branch associations become directors of the provincial association and have their expenses paid while attending meetings of its executive. The branch associations are expected to pay the provincial association 40 cents for each of their members, which makes all members of the local association members of the provincial association. The provincial association sends all its members copies of the annual report of its convention, a monthly magazine, which is the official organ of the association, and other printed matter. Vegetable growers who would like to see one of these branch associations formed in their vicinity are invited to write H. B. Cowan, department of agriculture, Toronto, who is the secretary of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association.

Milk Pail.

To have your cows milk long, milk them clean.

Uneven salting and working makes streaky butter.

Keep the farm separator clean, inside and outside.

When the butter sticks to the worker, the latter was not scalded properly, rub it with salt and scald again.

It don't pay to keep cows for a side issue. Get the best and make dairying a business just like any branch of farm work.

In order to make a success of raising the calf on skim milk, the condition of the milk must be uniformly sweet. Nothing, perhaps, will contribute more to produce scours in calves than to feed sweet milk one day and sour milk the next.

Doukhobors for Asylum.

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—Comptroller White of the Northwest Mounted Police, was notified that sixteen of the Doukhobor pilgrims who after divesting themselves of all clothing and abandoning their property had set out on a march in search of Christ, have now been committed at Yorkton as insane.

Delays Are Costly!

The longer you put off repairing and replacing that defective roofing of yours the more it will cost you in damage by rain and increased expenditure for repair. **Russill's Ready Roofing** is just what you need. It is the very best roofing material on the market, being weatherproof, waterproof, fireproof and wearproof, is very easily and quickly put on, and the cost for all materials supplied is only **Two Dollars**. Sold only by

THE RUSSILL HARDWARE CO.
126 East King St., Toronto.

POTATO CROP PROMISING.

Except on Low Lands, the Crop is Expected to Be Large.

The outlook for the potato crop thruout the Province of Ontario at present gives evidence of being one of the best of recent years. This is the situation judged as a whole, but from this condition there are of course many exceptions. Locally the condition in the immediate vicinity of Toronto is not of the most encouraging nature.

Out in Scarboro Township the condition is looked upon as likely to be seriously endangered owing to the presence already of rot in many localities. Harry Taylor of Scarboro, speaking yesterday, said that out of 30 bushels dug on Saturday six bushels were found to be unfit for market and were left on the field.

W. J. Fennell, commission man of Yonge-street, was optimistic regarding the outlook. In the northern portions of York County, notably in Whitchurch and Uxbridge Townships, the outlook is excellent. The stalks, said Mr. Fennell, give every indication of a prolific crop, being green and luxuriant, the wet season being admirably adapted to the lighter soils of the north.

Up in King the crop is said to be especially promising. Wherever the soil is of a loamy or sandy nature little damage will ensue from the heavy rainfall, but the effect of Tuesday's storm may be disastrous to low lands.

In the counties from Whitby east reports are generally of an encouraging nature. In a few places the crop is entirely ruined by water standing on the land. But in the west, more especially up thru Perth and Huron Counties, the feeling with respect to the potato crop is most hopeful. Little damage has been caused thru excessive moisture and the acreage is thought to be considerably increased over last year. With the widespread effects of last year's blight fresh in the minds of the general public and the fact that prices never attained any especial altitude, a local failure is not looked upon with the same concern that formerly prevailed.

Fall Poultry Work.

The most important of the fall work, and on it depends the supply of eggs all winter thru, is the proper maturing of the pullets. If they are small and their summer and spring care was not good they may not be expected to lay any great number of eggs, for they will be busy trying to gain the needed size. The poultryman who has the knack of getting out the early pullets is the successful one in all things about the poultry yard, for this is the test by which he may be judged.

If the pullets are doing fairly well in their growth and yet some size is needed on them it is at this time of the fall when they will put it on the easiest.

When the pullets are out on the range they get a lot of bugs and worms which are not found elsewhere. They also get strength that makes them vigorous and well able to stand the strain of heavy egg production when they are called on.

Give them all they will eat twice daily. In the morning they should have wheat and at night feed all the cracked corn that they will eat. Feed this in troughs if the ground is too foul. Hulled oats are good growing feed, too.

Orchard or field range will supply the rest of the diet and if you think that the supply of bugs and worms is scarce, then get some ground beef scraps, for they take the place admirably. On the average farm the scraps are not needed. If the pullets are far behind in their growth feed a mash in the morning or at noon. Noon suits very well, as then the fowls are ready for it and it is all digested by the time they come up for their night feed.

The roosts should be made of boards about two inches wide, for those any narrower than this will make crooked breasts on them, and these are defects that cannot be overcome.

Beef, Wholesale and Retail.

Chicago Live Stock World: The average price of dressed beef sold by Swift & Company in Chicago last week was 6.66 cents per pound. This is reasonable and right in line with the cost of beef on the hoof.

But compare the wholesale price with retail figures. Isn't the discrepancy appalling? And isn't it fair to presume that this extortion on the part of the retailer is largely responsible for decreased consumption of beef?

The writer knows whereof he speaks. Only a few days since he paid 17 cents a pound for an inferior round steak. Other cuts are similarly high priced, and, what is singular, the so-called coarse meats are made the medium of larger profits than sirloins and porterhouses.

One of the principal curses of the live stock industry to-day is the repressive capacity of the retailer of meats. There is no reason why London prices should be the rule in Chicago.

A Hog Tonic.

Wallace's Farmer: Not a week passes but this office is in receipt of one or more letters from subscribers who are suffering loss because of the unthrifty condition of their spring pigs. In a great many cases the trouble seems to be of the nature of paralysis, to which we have made frequent reference during the last year. As a rule, however, the symptoms described are so incomplete or obscure that it is impossible for our veterinarian to correctly diagnose the trouble, and in a great many cases we fear our suggestions are of little benefit.

We are quite sure that if more attention was paid to keeping up the general thrift of the pigs there would be less trouble with these diseases. As an aid to this we urge our readers to keep constantly before their pigs charcoal, wood ashes and salt, and also use the preparation recommended by the government as a preventive for hog cholera and swine plague. This is made as follows:

	Pounds.
Wood charcoal	1
Sulphur	1
Sodium chloride	2
Sodium bicarbonate	2
Sodium hyposulphite	2
Sodium sulphate	1
Antimony sulphide (black antimony)	1

Mix these drugs thoroly and give a tablespoonful at a dose for each two hundred pounds of weight once a day. Also keep a box containing charcoal, which may be made of corn cobs as we have frequently described, salt, and if possible wood ashes, where the pigs can have access to it at all times.

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It is a good deal easier and more satisfactory to prevent disease among hogs than to undertake to cure it after it has made its appearance. The hog is about as unsatisfactory an animal to treat as we know of, but if it is kept under proper sanitary conditions and fed the right kind of feed it is not likely to become diseased.

Madame Calve Planning Her Canadian Tour.

Madame Calve, whose fame as a musical artist is world-wide, is busy completing plans for her coming Canadian tour. These plans include the exclusive use of a Concert Grand Piano of the old firm of Heintzman & Co.

CATTLE MARKET RECEIPTS.

—City and Junction.—

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Aug. 5, 1905	4007	3228	3782
Corresponding week last year	4496	2863	5793
Increase	*488	*365	*2011

*Decrease.