

There undoubtedly is an extra big yield of wheat predicted the world over, which will be taken every advantage of by speculators and others as an excuse for depressing the market and getting the crop from the producer as cheaply as possible. The farmer is, however, in a better position to hold his wheat than he was a year or two ago. The recent high prices have made him a little more independent of the market. Whether it would be advisable for the farmer to hold his wheat for a while it is hard to say until more is known as to the real situation regarding the world's wheat crop for 1898.

High-Class Horses in Demand.

There is an excellent demand just now for high class coach and draught horses, and the demand seems to be growing. Dealers report a great scarcity of these classes of horses throughout the country, and that it is difficult to secure a decent shipment for sending to Great Britain.

Mr. John Sheridan, a well-known Ontario exporter, shipped from Toronto last week a car-load of twenty high class draught and carriage horses. The animals comprising this lot were purchased at good figures in the district surrounding Toronto, and were good types of the kind of horses required for the export trade. Mr. Sheridan has made several shipments of horses of this class this season, and reports that the right kind of animals are hard to get.

While really first-class horses are getting very scarce, the poorer kinds seem to be getting more plentiful. There seems to be no demand for this latter class, and farmers who continue to go on raising an inferior and common class of horses are only producing a product that for sometime to come will be a "drug" upon the market. The kind of animal wanted for the export trade, and in fact for the American and home markets, is the highest type of animal only of the heavy draught, carriage and roadster classes. It will not pay to raise any other kind. It will cost as much to raise an inferior horse as a superior one, and, while the former will sell for a price that means a serious loss to the producer, the latter will bring enough money to return a handsome profit.

It may take some time for the farmer to adjust existing conditions, and place himself in a position to produce horses of the very best quality; but such should be the aim of every horse breeder. To begin with, only the highest type of animals of their particular class should be used for the dam and sire. Just at this point many farmers make a serious mistake by keeping inferior mares for breeding purposes. No matter how high-class the sire may be, the poorer qualities of the dam will show themselves in some form or other in the offspring. Of course it is better to use a good sire than a poor one in any case; but if both the sire and dam are high-class better results will be obtained. Then the young colt should receive proper nourishment during the growing period. If not, a good, well-developed horse cannot be secured no matter what good points the colt may have inherited. Many horse-breeders fail on this point, and allow the young colt to shift for itself until old enough to be of some use for work, when it receives the care which it should have received during the earlier years of its life. In raising horses more than anything else it pays to breed and feed right, and to give the young colt the very best of care. When these points are well looked after there should be no difficulty in securing a good price. As far as we are able to judge at the present time, the price of really first-class horses will continue high for some time to come.

A Well-known Agriculturist and Live Stock Breeder Passes Away.

Early last month there passed away a noted and well-known Canadian agriculturist in the person of Mr. Wm. Rodden, of Montreal. Ayrshire breeders all over this country will remember with gratitude the excellent services rendered that

branch of the live stock industry by Mr. Rodden. He was always most energetic and persevering in his efforts to bring the good qualities of that breed to the attention of the dairymen and agriculturists of the Dominion, and it is largely due to his untiring efforts that Ayrshires have taken so prominent a place among the live stock interests of the Eastern Townships.

Mr. Rodden was a native of County Caven, Ireland, and was born in 1818. He came with his father's family to the United States in 1821, eventually settling in Montreal, where he remained until his death a few weeks ago after a lingering illness of some three years.

The deceased gentleman was greatly interested in agricultural pursuits, and in 1860 and the following years commenced the importation of Ayrshire and other high-class cattle. He was instrumental in publishing the first and second volumes of the Canadian Ayrshire Herd Record, and for fifteen years was one of the successful exhibitors at the Eastern, Western, and American exhibitions. At the Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, in 1876, and at St. John, N.B., in 1883, he was successful in securing first prize medals and diplomas for his exhibits.

In addition to being President of the Importers and Breeders' Association, Mr. Rodden was prominently associated with many organizations, benevolent and otherwise, in the vicinity of Montreal. He was well known in Montreal municipal circles, having been a member of the City Council from 1857 to 1872. After retiring from municipal life, he took up his residence at Pantagenet Springs, a suburb of Montreal, where he resided at the time of his death. Mr. Rodden was for many years engaged in the hardware business in Montreal, but during the later years of his life his energies were chiefly confined to promoting the breeding of improved stock on the part of farmers in his own province and other portions of the Dominion.

Canada the Place Where Dairy Experts are Produced.

Canada has evidently made an enviable name for herself abroad as the place where the most reliable and up-to-date dairy experts can be secured. Some years ago the dairymen of Scotland imported two Canadian dairy experts to instruct them in the best methods of making cheese. A few years later the dairymen of New Zealand followed suit, and secured the services of Mr. J. B. McEwan, a Canadian, as Dairy Commissioner for the Island, a position which he filled with credit to himself and to his native land until his resignation two years ago. Within the last week or two the New Zealand people have made another effort to secure one of our well known dairy experts, in the person of Mr. J. A. Ruddick, to whom a tempting offer was made if he would go out to the Island to take the responsible position of Dairy Commissioner. Mr. Ruddick, who was for several years on the Dominion Dairy Commissioners' staff, and is now Supt. of the Kingston Dairy School, has decided not to accept the offer. Had he done so, our competitors on the other side of the globe would have secured a reliable authority on practical dairy matters and Canada would have lost one of her best dairy teachers.

The Chair of Biology and Entomology at the Ontario Agricultural College Filled.

The chair of biology and entomology at the Ontario Agricultural College, made vacant by the death of Prof. J. H. Panton last December, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Wm. Lochhead, B.A., M.S., of London. Mr. Lochhead comes to the college well fitted to undertake the responsible work connected with this important department. He is an honor graduate of the first rank from McGill University, and a successful science teacher of eleven years' standing. In addition to these qualifications he was fellow in the Science Department of Cornell University for a

time, and in 1895, after thorough preparation, he received the degree of Master of Science from the same institution. With this wide course of training and a number of years' experience in teaching, we are safe in stating that Professor Lochhead will prove himself a worthy successor of the late Professor Panton.

The Minister of Agriculture, recognizing the importance and greatness of the work in the Department of Biology and Entomology, has appointed Mr. M.W. Doherty, B.S.A., M.A., Toronto, as assistant to Professor Lochhead. Heretofore a fellow has been appointed each year to assist in this department. Mr. Doherty is a graduate of the college who has given some special attention to the study of the natural sciences since he was graduated in 1895, and should be able to render excellent service to the college as Professor Lochhead's assistant.

The Brandon Fair.

The success which attended the Winnipeg Exhibition seems to have been duplicated in the Brandon Fair, which took place a week later. The aggregate attendance was, of course, not so large as at Winnipeg, but the relative increase in the attendance as compared with last year was great. Visitors were not disappointed in the character and quality of the exhibits. The number of entries in nearly all classes greatly exceeded that of last year. The exhibits of horses and cattle were exceptionally good, and the sheep and swine comparatively large. The splendid results which have attended the Western exhibitions this year is another striking evidence of the growth and development of Western Canada.

Raspberry Pulp.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has recently received advices in regard to the exportation of raspberry pulp to Great Britain. There appears to be a considerable market for this article there, which has previously been largely supplied by Australia. It is usually packed in crates containing two tins, each containing 45 pounds, or ten square tins of eleven pounds each, gross weight. The process of preparing this substance consists chiefly of cooking the fruit in the tin without the addition of water, sugar or any preservative. The fruit seems to be only sufficiently cooked to complete the necessary vacuum in the tin. The estimated value of the product at present, if placed on the London market, would be about £30 per ton gross in tin, ex-wharf London.

A New System of Preserving Eggs.

A new system of preserving eggs is being investigated at Leith, Scotland, and which is known as the "British egg storage patent." Mr. T. Christainson, the inventor of the system, in explaining its working, states that at a certain season of the year there is always a surplus of eggs produced in all countries. Hitherto, the eggs had been kept by a method known as water pickling. He had found out after a trial of seven years that eggs must not be enclosed in any substance, but allowed to be apart in a perpendicular position, the narrow points downwards, so that the air in the warehouse enclosed each individual egg. The position of the egg must be altered every second day or daily if desired. The eggs are stored in sections with about 16,000 eggs in each section, in trays of 120 each. By the simple turning of a lever the eggs were moved from the upright position to the one side or the other.

The principal objects attained by this invention over all other methods for the preservation of fresh eggs are as follows: It allows free access of the atmosphere to surround the eggs in every possible way; it keeps the egg in an upright isolated position which is the correct and proved position in which eggs should be kept when stored as an article of food; it turns the eggs in such a manner that the yolk of the egg is constantly embedded in the albumen, and practically keeps the yolk in its correct and natural position. This last point has been proven after experimenting for six months.