

of straw as formerly, and it was observed that the byres were much drier than in the previous winter, and that the animals seemed to rest more easily after being fed than they did after receiving the larger quantity of turnips. This time, too, artificial feeding was withdrawn until the month of April. From 14th November to 12th December the gain shown is: Home-breds, 204 lbs., and Canadians, 413 lbs., giving a large increase in favor of the latter. As winter went on the cattle were weighed at the end of each month, each time showing a gain in favor of the Canadians. For the whole course of winter feeding the gain was: Home-breds, 1,167 lbs.; Canadians, 1,819 lbs. From the time spring feeding commenced till July 13th, the gain was for home-breds, 535 lbs.; Canadian cattle, 596 lbs.—the Canadians still holding the advantage, but not by so much as previously, the daily gain being 1.02 lbs. for the former, as compared with 1.12 by the latter. The total gains for the eight months were:—

	Per Head.	Per Lot.
Home-br. ds.	234	1,705
Canadians.	403	2,415

Gain in favor of the Canadians, per head, 119 lbs. Although the experiment of 1891 appears an extreme case, the experimenter claims that it has been verified by many others; and even much more extreme cases are not at all uncommon.

As the two summers mentioned were of a similar nature, it may be interesting to mention that in the experiment of 1890, the animals increased 54 lb. each in weight from 26th April to 12th July, and that in the experiment in 1891 the animals increased 95 lb each from 16th April to 13th July. In the former case no artificial feeding was allowed on the grass, but in the latter 2½ lb. cotton cake was given. When killed, both lots showed almost the same percentage of dead to live weight, although the cattle in the experiment of 1890 were much fatter when put out to grass than those in the other experiment.

An editorial in the Scottish Farmer, in referring to this experiment, states "that those who are disposed to argue against the importation of Canadian cattle, on the ground that home-grown are more profitable, have clearly some formidable arguments to dispose of in the work which Mr. Ferguson has accomplished. As an advanced agriculturist, Mr. Ferguson holds a high place in the esteem of his fellows in the North. We recognize the value of the experiments recorded, and have no desire whatever to belittle their significance. We heartily commend his findings to the attention of our readers."

Chatty Stock Letter from the States.

Top native cattle, \$6.45, being higher than two weeks ago, and 45c higher than a year ago. The cattle at the top price were Polled-Angus steers, averaging 1,561 lbs. Best hogs sold at \$4.85, against \$5 two weeks ago, and \$6.50 a year ago. Best sheep, \$3.50, against \$3.90 a year ago.

A Kentucky distillery feeder bought one lot of 300 head of 1,200 lb. western ranch cattle, at a cost of \$3.10 per 100 lbs.

Ohio and Pennsylvania farmers have been buying rather freely of western store cattle, and have shown a preference for the heavy sorts suitable for converting into early beefs.

The marketing of live stock in the West has been heavy this year.

Combined receipts at four markets, the first ten months of 1894, with comparisons:—

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,478,638	5,811,250	2,322,709
Kansas City	1,338,941	2,054,331	475,736
Omaha	694,228	1,205,746	207,106
St. Louis	548,227	901,673	248,061
1894	5,120,054	9,973,000	3,433,632
1893	5,287,477	8,372,786	3,545,284
1892	5,208,088	10,386,732	2,604,213
1891	4,757,519	10,316,337	2,657,480

The combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis during October were: 765,946 cattle, 1,027,022 hogs and 522,951 sheep, against 751,201 cattle, 783,566 hogs and 423,111 sheep the corresponding month last year.

Alexander Stevens, of Aberdeen, Scotland, who has been a prominent buyer of coaches and speedy road horses for export at the Union Stock Yards the present season, left recently for home. His shipments average a car load about every ten days, and on his homeward voyage he takes with him an extra choice consignment of trotters.

The horse market, which recently was so badly demoralized with excessive receipts, has improved in tone and somewhat in prices. Of course the common horses have few friends at this season of idleness and dear feed.

That is a pretty tough tale about a Kansas farmer buying 100 head of unbroken plug ponies for \$90—less than \$1 per head,—skinning them and feeding the carcasses to the hogs. We have heard a good deal about substitutes for high priced corn this season, but this surely is a new kind of a hog feed, even for hard times.

Comparative prices for various Board of Trade articles are shown below:—

Articles.	1894.	1893.
Wheat—Nov.	54	61
Dec.	54	61
May	58	70
Corn—Nov.	52	39
Dec.	51	38
May	51	42
Oats—Nov.	28	28
Dec.	28	28
May	32	32
Pork—Jan.	11.65	14.40
Lard—Nov.	6.75	9.30
Jan.	6.75	9.42
S. ribs—Jan.	5.90	7.45

The above prices show a marked reduction in prices all along the line.

The average weight of hogs received at Chicago last month was 232 lbs., against 232 lbs. for September and 267 lbs. for October, 1893, and 230 lbs. for October, 1892.

Average weight of hogs at Kansas City last month, 208 lbs., the lightest October on record; 5 lbs. heavier than last September, and 20 lbs. lighter than October, 1893.

The 113,070 hogs received at Omaha last month averaged only 210 lbs., the lightest October average on record, being 52 lbs. lighter than a year ago, and 40 lbs. lighter than October, 1892. October, 1893, the average was 271 lbs.

The light average weight of the hogs shows very plainly that farmers have been saving their feed; also, as in the case of Nebraska farmers who market largely at Omaha, that the drought forced in many half-starved pigs.

Western range cattle have been coming later this season than usual, and in the main they have shown rather poor quality, but some very good ones were included among the late arrivals. Some large lots of 1,400 and 1,450 lb. Montanas sold at \$4.40 to \$4.50, with one load at \$4.90.

The first ten months of this year Chicago received 320,000 Texas cattle, the smallest receipts since 1886. The first ten months of 1893 arrivals were 565,000, and two years ago 621,400.

The Texas cattle trade is in unusual condition. The demand in that State for feeding cattle, three years old or over, is far in excess of the demand, as feed is plenty and much cheaper than usual. However, not withstanding the good demand, the winter's feeding will fall short.

Rations for Pork Production.

In the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for October 15th an illustrated article was published showing the comparative quality of meat as regards fat and lean, resulting from feeding hogs rations consisting mainly of corn-meal, shorts and skim-milk, respectively, in an experiment conducted at the Wisconsin Experiment Station. On another important point suggested thereby, Prof. Henry writes us as follows: Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

"In regard to the comparative cost of producing pork by different methods, let me say that 100 lbs. of shorts or corn will produce about the same weight of increase. In general, it will take five pounds of corn or five pounds of shorts to make one pound of increase live weight, with hogs. At the same time, a hog cannot be raised on corn from start to finish, while that can be done with shorts. Practically, our farmers should feed half shorts and half corn, in which case about four and a half pounds of the mixture will produce one of gain. In other words, a combination of the two feeds is much better than either singly. In the above I have spoken in a rough way, but it is a fair summary. I have not attempted to use prices, because the price of shorts and corn vary with the locality, and from time to time."

W. A. HENRY, Director.
Madison, Wis., Oct. 30, 1894.

The Late Prof. Stewart.

The announcement of the decease of Prof. E. W. Stewart will be received by many of our readers, as by ourselves, with deep regret, and a sense of the loss of one whose activities the stock-raising world could ill afford to lose. Prof. Stewart served his own day and generation in a faithful and unselfish manner. His work, entitled "Feeding Animals," by which he has become most widely known, will long be used as an authority in feeding stock of any sort. He died at his residence in Erie Co., N. Y., in his 78th year, after many years of suffering from spasmodic asthma.

FARM.

Canadian Bacon in England—Why Packers Should Discriminate.

Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

I have been much interested in the discussion on the hog question, between "INVICTA," Mr. Flavalle, and others, and hope it may provoke further enquiry and remove the evils complained about by both parties, for I believe they both have cause to complain. For some years the Agricultural press has been flooded with letters from bacon curers, informing farmers that they required a certain style of hog, viz.: a long, lean sided hog, not too heavy for the export trade to the Old Country, which must have that sort of unremunerative prices are the result. That part of their statements I can corroborate, but I will ask those gentlemen, are they doing their part towards procuring the breeding of such hogs? My opinion is that they do not. Let them do the same as bacon curers in the Old Country do to encourage farmers to breed the desired hog, and they will be forthcoming. In the London market quotations of the Weekly Times (London, Eng.), Sept., 2nd, 1894, Canadian bacon ranges in price from 53s. to 55s. for lean sizable, to 49s. 51s. for heavy fat, per 112 lbs., which in Canadian money means a range of price from \$11.75 to \$10.50 per hundred. That explains the curers' anxiety for lean, sizable hogs, and justifies us farmers in demanding a better price for such hogs. Messrs. Harris & Co., Calne, Eng., the curers of the famous Wiltshire bacon that always meets the London market quotations by about 1 cent per lb., buy their hogs alive and grade them, as the following quotation taken from a local weekly paper shows the weights given, being dressed meat in scores of 20 lbs.

Prices of Pigs at Calne.—Present prices for prime pigs, in lots of not less than 10, on rail within 100 miles of Calne:—

Prime Stores.	Thickness of Fat in any part of the back.	Price per score.
6 sc. 10 lbs. to 9 sc. 10 lbs.	2½ inches and under.	8s.
Under 10 sc. 10 lbs.	Not exceeding 2½ inches	7s. 6d.
Under 11 sc. 10 lbs.	Not exceeding 2½ inches	6s. 9d.
Under 12 sc.	Not exceeding 3 inches	

Any Pigs outside these limits at their value.

Half-truck—12 pigs. Whole truck—25.

Charles & Thomas Harris & Co., Limited, Calne, Wilts.

For many years the Harris's struggled to convince the farmers in their district that the public taste demanded lean bacon and would have it. Eventually they adopted the above system of grading, which has succeeded very well. In Ireland, I believe, the curers have done something similar, and have succeeded in getting the right hog; so can the Canadian curers, if they adopt the right plan and pay the farmer a better price for a better hog, irrespective of breed. To farmers I will say this: "Try and meet the curers in a business-like way, by producing the hog to suit the market, for undoubtedly you cannot produce the market to suit your hog. John Bull is our best buyer, and you must let him have what he is willing to pay for or some other fellow will push you out and take your place on the British market, which is a very good one, as the prices quoted prove: in fact, the having of a Canadian quotation reflects great credit on our curers and also on the farmers, for it places our produce amongst the first-class, nearly \$2 per hundred ahead of Chicago bacon, a position well worth retaining. Times are very hard on the farmer; competition is very keen all over the world; we have the bottom knocked out of beef trade, ditto the mutton trade, and now we hear of the creamery butter trade getting a set-back by the buyers knowing what suits John Bull better than himself."

L. ROBERTSON, Guelph.

Gleanings from Institute Reports.

"THE CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF A FLOCK OF SHEEP TO MAKE IT PROFITABLE."

BY JOHN JACKSON, ABINGDON.

"There can be no cast-iron rules laid down. We must be governed more or less by our surroundings whether it is best to raise early or late lambs to sell in the summer or feed in the winter and sell later. The time to breed a flock of sheep must depend on whether buildings, feed and other things are suitable for early lambs or not. In establishing a flock of sheep, the first thing to do is to select a good even flock of ewes, uniform in character and of good size of their kind. The next step is to select a good, well-bred sire. The ram when in use should be separated from the ewes, either by day or night, and fed regularly with a little bran, oats and cake. Sheep should be housed when the cold weather comes and the pasture becomes bare. A frost-proof building is not necessary, but one free from draughts, dry and well bedded, having a good wide door to hinder any danger of injury to the pregnant ewes from crowding. Fresh salt and pure water should be in constant supply, and plenty of room for exercise is very important. For winter food, green cut, well-cured clover hay and pea straw is all that breeding ewes require. Young sheep should have a small ration of grain and roots through the winter to keep them growing. If lambs are to come early a specially warm place will have to be provided; the ewes should have a light feed of grain daily for a couple of weeks before dropping their lambs. Lambs at four weeks old should have an apartment of their own into which they can go and feed on crushed oats, pulped roots and cake and a nice bit of savory clover hay. Dock and wether the lambs at from two to four weeks old. Shear the ewes and dip the whole flock before going to grass. In summer very little attention is needed. A constant supply of salt, free access to pure water and an occasional change of pasture is about all that is necessary. Provide for bare pasture by sowing a piece of vetches to mow and feed green. Wean the lambs by the beginning of July or August, according to age, and have a supply of green corn ready to feed as early as possible. Rape sown among oats in the spring will furnish a good lot of cheap feed when the crop has been taken off. After weaning time cull out "old cronies" and unsatisfactory breeders, put them by themselves or with the lambs to be put in shape for market; also select those to be kept on the farm, and those for sale to breeders. Trim them all up nicely and give buyers their choice."

THOUGHTS WORTH REPEATING.

"To be a successful farmer, three things must be observed, namely, economy, industry and contentment. . . . Now, one of the greatest evils in existence, and that annually destroys the prosperity of thousands of the farmers of this Province, is the credit system, which has been and is brought about from the lack of economy. . . . You may pick out any man who adopts this system, and in nine cases out of ten, you will find him a hewer of wood and a hauler of water for the term of his natural existence. . . . Ask the manager of any loan company, or any money broker, how many farmers, who borrow from them, make calculations to meet their obligations, and they will tell you, not one in twenty. Instead of that, their next application is for an increased loan: their money, the proceeds of their farm products, having gone to pay current accounts. . . . As regards industry, I believe there is no class of people who work harder physically than our farmers, but time is bringing changes of condition that require the