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brought him into prominence, and on the resignation, in 1904, of Mr. F. C. Hare as Chief of the Poultry Division, he was offered and accepted the position. Mr. Elford is a supporter of co-operation amongst poultrymen, and upholds strongly the idea of co-operative poultry circles.

A Good Sale of Holsteins.

The dispersion sale on March 21st of the small but richly-bred and good-producing herd of Holstein cattle, belonging to Mr. Alfred Rice, of Currie's Crossing, Oxford Co., Ont., came on a very stormy day, but the attendance was large and the bidding spirited, the herd of 21 head, including calves, and the horses, hogs and implements on the 100-acre farm, being all sold in three and a half hours, for the handsome sum total of \$4,300. Following is the cattle sale list:

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Victoria Teake; G. W. Clemons, St. George.....	\$205
Victoria Teake 2nd; Jos. Dickout, Salford.....	205
Victoria Teake Iosco, 13 months; Geo. S. Elliott, Tillsonburg.....	120
Sevangeline; T. B. Carlaw, Warkworth.....	150
Sevangeline 2nd; Samuel Lemon, Lynden.....	125
Sevangeline Posch; A. E. Richardson, Aylmer.....	170
Sevangeline Calamity Clay; A. Dedrick, Port Rowan.....	140
Irene May; Mr. Howe, Crampton.....	180
Modest Lady 2nd; Mr. McKenzie.....	135
Modest Lady 2nd Posch; Wm. McQueen, Tillsonburg.....	140
Modest Lady 2nd Jane; Thos. Dent, Woodstock.....	100
Modest Jane Iosco, 12 months; Ed. Starling, St. Williams.....	80
Queen of Oxford; Findlay Malcolm, Springford.....	160
Blossom Daisy; M. P. Crosswaite, Curries.....	100
Queen Iosco of Oxford, 8 months; W. Porter, Port Dover.....	65
Heifer calf, 3 weeks; W. Porter.....	65
Daisy Iosco; A. Temple, Curries.....	55

BULLS.

Brookbank Butter Baron; P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre.....	\$220
Iosco Posch, 10 months; Jos. Dickout.....	55

Ontario to Lose Prof. Sherman.

It is understood that the resignation of Prof. Franklin Sherman, M. S., appointed Professor of Entomology and Botany at the Ontario Agricultural College last summer, is to take effect in June next, and that he will return to North Carolina as State Entomologist, where, it is understood, the emolument will be some \$2,200, compared with \$1,500, according to recent Ontario Agricultural College estimates. Ontario, with greater wealth and greater agricultural interests at stake, relinquishes the services of Prof. Sherman.

Wide Sleigh Runners.

Mr. Jas. Tucker, M.P.P., has introduced in the Ontario Legislature a bill, providing that: "(1) On and after the 1st day of December, 1907, no person shall use on any public highway, except within the limits of any city, any sleigh or other vehicle upon runners (except a cutter) drawn by horses or other animals unless the same is so constructed that the distance from center to center of the runners of such sleigh or vehicle is three feet ten inches. Any By-law passed by any County Council under subsection 2 of section 29 of The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1905, shall, on and after the coming into force of the Act, become inoperative."

Circumstances Alter Cases.

Every nation in the world, says the Toronto Globe, with the exception of Britain, claims to be in "peculiar circumstances." At all events, that is the excuse they give for maintaining the protection system. They attribute Britain's success under free trade to the fact that "Britain's circumstances are peculiar."

Britain's circumstances certainly are peculiar. She is a nation of middlemen in a sense that no other nation is. High protection for her would be mercantile suicide. With us, as pointed out editorially March 8th, moderate

protection is tolerated as the lesser of two evils. In the case of Britain, it would be one of the greatest evils which could befall that country.

Hon. John Dryden for Ireland.

The Hon. John Dryden, of Toronto, formerly Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario, has accepted a position as member of a commission appointed by the new British Government, to make an exhaustive enquiry into, and report upon, the agricultural conditions of Ireland. Notice of his appointment came in the form of a cable from Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada in London, England. Mr. Dryden will leave Canada at an early date, and expects to be ready to join the commission about the middle of April. The Earl of Aberdeen is the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and remembering his familiarity with the long public work of Mr. Dryden in connection with agriculture when the former was Governor-General of Canada, it is not unlikely that the suggestion to enlist the service of another Canadian in the cause of the Emerald Isle might emanate from that quarter. Throughout their varied public career, Lord and Lady Aberdeen have invariably shown an intense personal interest with all movements calculated to further the interests of the industries of the people. It is a graceful compliment to Canada, and rounds out fittingly Mr. Dryden's long tenure of public effort. In this connection, as a coincidence, readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" will have the pleasure of reading in next week's issue a valuable contribution on Irish agricultural affairs by our special correspondent.



Hon. John Dryden.

The Dominion Exhibition.

The Dominion Exhibition, to be held this year in Halifax, Nova Scotia, is slated for the dates, September 22nd to October 5th. The prize-list is now in the hands of the printer, and will be ready for mailing about April 1st. The names of principal exhibitors at Toronto and Sherbrooke, both in live stock and manufactures, have been obtained, and copies of the prize-list will be mailed to each. Those interested not receiving a copy should write for it to the secretary and manager, Mr. M. McF. Hall, Halifax. The prize-list is said to have been increased in the live-stock department to compare favorably with those offered from the former Dominion Exhibitions. The date is a favorable one for western exhibitors, and it is hoped a large entry will be made.

Incubators and Brooders.

The hatching season is at hand, and those who contemplate raising over two hundred chicks will find incubators and brooders more convenient than the natural method, and at the same time they can hatch their chickens early, which means a better chance of getting eggs next winter. There are a few points that need consideration in artificial incubating and brooding.

The incubator should be operated where the air is pure. If the air in the room where the machine is run has an offensive odor, due to the smell of kerosene, of decaying wood or vegetables, the room is not a good place to run a machine. The machine may hatch fairly well, but to raise the chicks is another question. Thousands of chicks are ruined by being hatched in ill-ventilated rooms, especially if very moist.

The machine, especially a hot-air make, must not be run in a direct draft, as it may heat unevenly. It is well to have four or more thermometers, and place them in different parts of the egg tray before putting the eggs in, to make sure your machine has no "hot spots." Raise or lower the ends of the machine until it heats at least within a degree and one-half at all parts. If a hot spot is found in the center, this can be screened by attaching a cloth or a piece of metal under the top of the egg chamber. This will usually cause the heat to distribute better.

It is wise to follow the manufacturer's directions as to operating the machine. Different makes require different treatment, and the maker usually knows what his machine requires to do good work. Care should always be taken to keep the lamp and burner clean. At times the wire at the base of the burner gets dirty or covered with dust; this should be well cleaned, otherwise the lamp is liable to flicker or smoke.

Chicks, as a rule, are more easily hatched than reared. Mortality in young chicks is frequently due to bad incubating—i.e., machines run in rooms in which the air is foul, or run uneven in temperature; the parent stock being sickly or lacking in vigor—one cannot be too particular about this point when selecting breeding stock; or it may be due to bad brooding and feeding, such as too low and too high temperatures, feeding sloppy feeds, indigestible feeds, or too much at a time, followed by short feeds.

Our method of feeding is usually to remove the chicks from the incubator to the brooder, which has been bedded with cut straw or hay, and warmed to 95 degrees, at the age of 36 to 48 hours. We place on a board some grit, also some bread crumbs or cracked wheat and oatmeal. We keep this well supplied for perhaps two days, until all the chicks know where to look for food. We also keep a constant supply of pure water in easy access. After the second day in the brooder we begin feeding about five or six times daily, just what the chickens eat quickly. It is still somewhat of a debatable point, whether it is wise to feed a young chick all it wants to eat before it is two weeks of age. We try to feed a little less than they would eat. Such feeds as bread and milk are given early in the morning, which is fed on clean boards or troughs. At nine o'clock some cracked wheat or pin-head oatmeal is fed, or if these are not to be had, small wheat screenings. This is buried slightly in the litter on the floor, so as to induce the chicks to exercise. The above feeds are used alternately. Before there is any grass, we feed usually two feeds a day, after the chicks are a week old, of grated or chopped root or onions, sometimes boiled potatoes; enough shorts and bran is added to this to absorb the juices of the root. We try to have the chicks drink some milk, or if this is not at hand, we keep beef scrap in easy access. The feeding of much cooked or raw meat is dangerous—a little is good. Where there is plenty of milk or insects, the animal food is not so essential. After three weeks of age, feed three times daily, plenty of vegetables and grass (and exercise). Have grit, water and broken charcoal within easy access. Reduce heat of brooder 4 degrees per week, until 75 degrees is reached. Chicks five or six weeks old require no artificial heat.

O. A. C., Guelph.

W. R. GRAHAM.

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Prices ruled higher last week. Export inquiry brisk; offering light. Good trade anticipated. Exporters ranged, \$5 to \$5.25 for choice; \$4.60 to \$4.90 for medium; \$4.50 to \$4.75 for common. Butchers' cattle, \$4.75 to \$5 for choice; \$4.40 to \$4.60 for good; \$4 to \$4.25 for fair, and \$3.50 to \$3.75 for common; cows, \$3 to \$4; bulls, \$3.25 to \$4; canners, \$1.75 to \$2.25. Active demand last week for stockers and feeders, and 200 head changed hands. We quote short-keep feeders, \$4.50 to \$4.75; heavy feeders, \$4 to \$4.25; medium, \$3.50 to \$3.75; bulls, \$2.75 to \$3; good stockers scarce at about \$3.50 to \$3.60; light, \$3.25 to \$3.40; rough to common, \$2.75 to \$3, and bulls, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Calves, \$3.50 to \$7 per cwt. Sheep and Lambs—Market still strong,

with moderate receipts. Export ewes, \$5 to \$5.25 per cwt.; bucks, \$4 to \$4.50. Lambs, \$6.75 to \$7.35 for grain-fed, and \$5.50 to \$6.50 for mixed. Hogs—Keen inquiry by packers. Selects, \$7 per cwt.; lights and fats, \$6.75.

HORSES.

The Toronto horse market is reported as very active. Private dealers and prospective exhibitors are endeavoring to secure purchasers for the spring show. High-class stock is, however, held at prohibitive prices, and but few sales of this class are reported. A shortage of carriage and saddle horses of the right type is noticed. Heavy horses are in good demand and at high prices. Ordinary draft and work horses are ready of sale at good prices. The prevailing quotations are as follows: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$175; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$125 to \$180; matched pairs, carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$500; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, \$150 to \$175; general

purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds, \$160 to \$190; draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 pounds, \$175 to \$225; serviceable second-hand workers, \$60 to \$80; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$65 to \$90.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Stocks getting low, but new milk commencing to arrive. Good demand for creamery prints at 27c. to 28c.; tubs, 22c. to 23c. Dairy lb. rolls, 23c. to 24c. for good to choice; 20c. for large rolls, and 21c. for medium. Cheese—Quiet, but firm; 14c. for large, and twins, 14c.

Eggs—Plentiful; 16c. to 17c. for new-laid, and 14c. for storage.

Poultry—Choice, dry-plucked range: 15c. to 16c. for fat chickens; 12c. to 13c. for thin. Fat hens, 10c. to 11c.; thin, 8c. to 9c. Ducks, 14c. to 15c. Turkeys, 17c. to 18c. Geese, 11c. to 12c.

Potatoes—Ontario being purchased at 65c. to 75c. per bag.

Hay—Slow sale. Baled, \$8 to \$8.59

per ton for pure timothy; \$6 to \$7 for No. 2, and \$6 for clover-mixed. Beans—Hand-picked, \$1.80 to \$1.85; prime, \$1.70 to \$1.75; undergrades, \$1.40 to \$1.50.

Honey—White clover, combs, per doz., \$1.90 to \$2; strained, 8c. to 8½c.; buckwheat combs, 10c. to 11c.; strained, 8c. to 8½c.

Vegetables—Turnips, 25c. per bag; onions, \$1 to \$1.25 per bag; cabbage, 40c. to 50c. per doz.; carrots, 40c. per bag.

BREADSTUFFS.

Grain—Wheat unsteady of late, Ontario ranging at 75c. to 76c. for No. 2 white; Goose, 71c. to 72c. Manitoba—No. 1 northern has held about 84c. Stocks of oats heavy; No. 1, 38c.; No. 2, 34½c. to 35c. Barley—Malting, 47c. to 49c.; feeding, 45c. to 46c.; peas, 76c. per bushel. Buckwheat, 55c. per bushel. Rye, 70c. per bushel.

Feedstuffs—Ontario bran, \$18.50 per ton; shorts, \$19. Manitoba bran, in bags, \$19.50; shorts, \$20.