

time the people think the cattle fat. They have then made their growth and are what some call "slippery," and up to this time there is little need of the balanced ration, and, roughly guessing, it would be about two months of corn feeding on good pasture. This is just the time we want to begin to feed, and we think the most profitable time to display the feeder's art, because from then till a finished beef is made it requires judgment, care, and attentive feeding, and probably four or five months' time.

(4) We regret we cannot answer this question, but will say that our friend cannot fail to find a ready market for strictly prime, corn-fed cattle at any time before June 1st, 1899. The only requirement is that they be well finished.

If for any reason he should desire to sell before they are finished probably as good a time as any is early in January.

(5) Our cattle were fed in a straw shed, closed on the west and north, and had a yard of less than half an acre, with a straw-stack and trough of running water.

D.W. says: "Give any other information you can, as I have never fed any cattle before, and it seems to be man's misfortune to do what he should not." We will give a few "don't's." Don't feed over six bushels of corn to twenty cattle per day to start with. Don't increase the feed too fast; make haste slowly. Don't fail to sweep the troughs clean twice a day. Don't feed at irregular hours; 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. were our hours. Don't neglect having salt, either rock or common, constantly within their reach. Don't neglect abundance of clean water. Don't have too few pigs following the cattle; generally they represent the greater portion of the profits. Don't neglect a good bed, because eating and lying down is their business—getting fat. Don't expect to get rich feeding cattle one year.



## An English View of the Wheat Situation

From the *Liverpool Corn Trade News* we take the following summary of the world's wheat crop for 1898, the general trend of which is not in the direction of lower prices:

"Rightly or wrongly, buyers throughout the world have got it into their heads that the crop of wheat recently harvested is more than equal to any requirements that can be placed upon it in the current season. The following estimate of the crop, after making allowance for the ascertained abundance of our own yield, and the somewhat theoretical amplitude of the Russian and the deficiency in the Roumanian Bulgarian, may prove about correct:

| WORLD'S CROP.     |              |              |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                   | 1898<br>Qrs. | 1897<br>Qrs. |
| Europe .....      | 188,000,000  | 144,000,000  |
| America .....     | 103,000,000  | 91,000,000   |
| Asia .....        | 40,000,000   | 41,000,000   |
| Africa .....      | 5,000,000    | 4,000,000    |
| Australia .....   | 5,000,000    | 4,000,000    |
| Grand total ..... | 341,000,000  | 284,000,000  |

The comparison with former seasons, on the same basis, is as follows:



SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTES.

|                    | Qrs.        |          | Qrs.        |          | Qrs.        |
|--------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| 1896..             | 296,000,000 | 1893..   | 310,000,000 | 1890...  | 284,000,000 |
| 1897....           | 284,000,000 | 1894.... | 324,000,000 | 1891.... | 298,000,000 |
| 1898               | 341,000,000 | 1895     | 403,000,000 | 1892...  | 313,000,000 |
| <hr/>              |             | <hr/>    |             | <hr/>    |             |
| Triennial average— |             |          |             |          |             |
|                    | 307,000,000 |          | 314,000,000 |          | 298,000,000 |

Perhaps this arrangement of these figures supplies the true key to the apparent mystery why prices of wheat this season do not fall so readily as they did in 1894-1895; for we see that, with eight to ten million more mouths to feed in America and Europe, the average production of wheat in the present triennium is 7,000,000 qrs. less than in the preceding period of three years, and this notwithstanding the fact that the yield of the present season exceeds that of 1894 by 17,000,000 qrs."



## Some Valuable Hints on Sheep-Raising

Sheep-raising is one of the leading industries in Australia, and thousands of sheep are kept there where only one is kept in Canada. The following advice to farmers, given by one of our Australian exchanges, will be of benefit to sheep-raisers in this country:

"Every farmer should keep sheep. They help to clean the land of weeds, fertilize it, and give a profit besides, if the right sort are selected. The best sheep are those that will produce the most wool of good quality, and give the largest carcase. Where sheep are bred and kept extensively, size is not of so much importance. The smaller sheep, with a heavy fleece of superior wool, will pay better than a large animal with a light fleece, as these are shorn three or four times, and sold but once; and 1 lb of wool each time extra, at 6d. per lb., would leave the farmer a gainer in the end. It will pay well to buy good sheep, even to sell again, as good sheep will always bring a good price. Great care must be taken not to overstock, because if the sheep get poor the ewes will give less wool, and the lambs never grow to the same size as those that are well fed from first to last. Ewes with lambs require more food than dry sheep. In buying for breeding, old ewes should be selected, if the buyer is not a good judge of sheep—full mouth, or even older—as the young sheep are generally culls, with differing classes of wool and other defects. The buyer of wool does not want four or five classes of wool in each bale, as he must sort it and resell the kinds not required in his business; therefore, he can give more for wool that is all of one class. Then suitable rams must be procured, and these can be hired from any well-known breeder if the farmer cannot buy. Small owners would do better to hire, as they get a change more frequently, and