

good pedigrees of pure-bred in the second volume of the Canadian Ayrshire Herd Book, let Ayrshire breeders conduct their own business, and save the large expenditure about to be incurred in wages, printing, &c., by the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario? Would it not be better for that Association (if they saw fit) to contribute a certain sum, and thus be rid of a grave responsibility, bringing trouble and much loss? The work of the second volume of the Canada Ayrshire Herd Record is progressing here, entries receiving and copying for the printer. Thanking you for the space afforded while ending this controversy. I am yours, Wm. Rodden, President A. B. Ass. of C., Plantagenet, Ont.

Large and Small Breeds of Pigs—Dose of Sulphur for Cattle—1. What breeds of swine constitute the large and what the small breeds? 2. Would it be proper to show pigs from a sow in the large class and then show a later litter from the same sow as small breed? 3. Regarding lice on cattle, how long should cattle be fed sulphur to take effect?—H. D., Belgrave, Ont.

[1. Pigs that when full grown and fattened weigh over 450 lbs. dressed, belong to the large breeds, while those not reaching this weight belong to the small breeds. This classification is not strictly adhered to, and nearly all the larger breeds are shown as belonging to the class of small breeds when young. 2. It certainly should not be allowed, but it is done nevertheless very extensively and openly. These two divisions seem to be for the convenience of the exhibitor that intends to make use of them, for it has been known that exhibitors were showing the same pigs in both classes. 3. A dose of 1 oz. of sulphur may be given for a week or two.]

Turnip Fly—In your last issue I noticed an inquiry on how to destroy the turnip fly. In '86 we moistened our seed with coal oil with good effects. In '87 we omitted to do so, and all our plants were destroyed. On re-seeding them we again used the coal oil, and had a good crop from them.—W. C. A., Crawford, Ont.

EXTENSIVE SHOW-ROOMS AND WAREHOUSE.

One of the most desirable features in connection with the Farm Machinery trade is that the purchaser has easy access to what repairs and extra parts are required from time to time. If this be thoroughly and efficiently accomplished, the farmer need have no hesitation in buying machinery made at some distance from his nearest market. We note with pleasure the announcement that the Massey Manufacturing Co., of Toronto, who are always known to be alive in their efforts to supply the wants of the farmer, have opened extensive show-rooms for the display of their goods at 143 King street, in this city (London), where a full line of repairs is kept constantly on hand ready for prompt delivery and shipment, and where smaller implements are also sold. They also have some time since purchased the warehouse on Bathurst street, near the old Grand Trunk Station, formerly occupied by the Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co., where transshipment is made to all points in the western part of the province. This, our readers will readily see, is about the best arrangement that could be made to provide customers promptly and rapidly with the celebrated goods of the Massey Manufacturing Co. Farmers need not delay in placing their orders while such a provision exists for the ready supply of their wants. On page No. 158 will be found a cut of the Toronto Mower, whose fame is so national and world-wide that it is idle for us to enlarge upon its merits.

THE TORONTO INDUSTRIAL FAIR.—The prize list for the Industrial Fair, to be held at Toronto from the 10th to the 22nd of September next, has been revised. The prizes in the horse department will stand the same as last year, with the addition of three new classes, one for Clydesdales, one for Shire horses, and one for agricultural horses, making an addition to the list over that of last year of about \$1,500, the total amount offered in prizes in the horse department now being \$6,500. The other classes in the live stock department remain about the same as last year, except that the special herd prizes for cattle exhibited the first week have been dropped, so as not to interfere with the exhibit of cattle at the Provincial, which is to be held during the first week of the Industrial.

Commercial.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OFFICE,
May 1st, 1888.

CHEESE.

The first of May will see the most of our cheese factories again in operation. From the reports of new factories starting up and the usual increase of capacity in those already established, we are left to conclude that should the coming season prove at all favorable we shall see a very large make of cheese this summer, much larger than any preceding year.

As all who are in any way familiar with the cheese trade know that a large make means low prices. But low prices mean a heavy consumption, and these factors are the redeeming features of a heavy make of summer cheese. We cannot refrain from again expressing our oft repeated advice, sell your cheese as fast as they are fit to move, take the market price for them and let them go forward and into consumption.

While the wind-up of the past season's trade may not be what holders would have wished, still, those who pursued a conservative policy the past season will have come out, if not anything ahead, at least nothing much behind.

The following from the London, Eng., "Grocers' Gazette" will give our readers some idea of the situation on the other side:—From what we can glean stocks are very light, and may possibly be sufficient to see the demand for last season's make through, but there is no certainty on that score. There has been too much 'personal' introduced into the trade, and we hope for a better and more consistent *modus operandi* in the coming season. Our readers may be sure that importers and dealers will be compelled by the force of circumstances and competition to sell their goods at their value, apart from posing before them as benefactors, etc. In conclusion, we would just suggest that the market has not been subjected to the excessive misfortune predicted and desired by disappointed operators."

THE EGG COMBINE.

There has been a good deal of discussion lately concerning the Egg Combine and its efforts to control the Toronto market in order to reduce the price of eggs in Ontario. This cannot be carried out, if our farmers and country dealers will study the question, remembering that the price in New York will govern the price in America, except in rare occasions. The express rates of eggs from London to New York is about 3½c per dozen; from London to Toronto 1c per dozen. Sixty-six dozen, when properly packed, will weigh about 100 lbs. Let each farmer or country dealer learn what the price of eggs are in the large centres, add to the price of his eggs the freight and five per cent. commission for selling; by this he will know whether or no he is getting a just price.

There is no immediate danger for the egg production being overdone. The Americans took 13,700,000 dozen from us last year, 130,800 dozen from Belgium, and 107,275 dozen from China.

Let it be remembered that the egg dealers, as well as some country merchants, need close watching. And should the price of eggs in your respective neighborhood be lower than the conditions of the city markets would warrant, an honest commission man can be obtained who will forward the goods to the proper markets. As soon as the farmers in any section show

signs of self protection, the dealers, in order to preserve their trade, will adjust matters immediately. Joint action on the part of our farmers is an imperative necessity, and with that they can control instead of being controlled.

LIVE STOCK.

Montreal, April 28th.

At the Montreal Stock yards at Point St. Charles the offerings of cattle were large, there being 450 head on the market, but business was quiet, although there were a large number of buyers present, but, owing to the high prices asked, buyers held off and few sales were made. There was some enquiry from exporters, but, on account of the scarcity of prime cattle, buyers could not fill their wants, and only one or two sales were made, being small lots at 5c. It is said that choice cattle through the country are scarce, which is owing to the poor pastures of last season and the scarcity of feed, consequently there is an opinion among exporters that the exports of cattle this season will be light. In ocean freights we have not heard of any space being taken for May shipment yet, and it was stated that steamship agents do not know what rate to ask, but the opinion prevails that rates will open much lower than last year, as exporters are acting more cautiously this year. A number of cattle were sent from the Point to the East End abattoir.

BRITISH MARKETS.

There has been no change in the actual condition of the British cattle markets, says the Montreal Gazette, but according to our cables to-day the break of last week has brought out a more active demand, which, however, has not manifested sufficient spirit to affect values. Receipts from Canada and the States have been large for the season. Trade at Liverpool to-day was somewhat better, but prices were quoted unchanged. Prime Canadian steers were at 11½c, good to choice at 11c, poor to medium at 10c, and inferior and bulls at 7½c to 9c. These quotations are calculated at 450 in the c. Refrigerated beef in Liverpool is quoted at 5d for hindquarters and 3d for forequarters per lb. In London it is at 3s for hindquarters and 1s 10d for forequarters per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

AMERICAN DAIRY AND EGG MARKETS.

NEW YORK.—BUTTER.—The market has undergone no decided change since last week, ruling steady and quiet. Western Creamery, 20@25c; Elgin, 20@27c; Pennsylvania, 20@27c; State half firkin tubs, 21@25c; do. creamery, 25@27c; Welsh tubs, 21@24c; dairy tubs, 20@21c; Western factory, 16@21c; Western dairy, 18@21c; Western Imitation Creamery, 18@22c; Old Stock—dairy and factory, 16@18c.

CHEESE.—Rather weak on old stock, but now is scarce; fancy steady. State factory, 9½@12½c; latter for fancy white; Ohio flats, 11½@12c; skims, 1½@9c.

EGGS.—Are again lower on liberal receipts. State and Pennsylvania, 14c; Western, 13½@15c; southern, 13@14c; duck eggs, 23c.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—BUTTER.—Pennsylvania creamery, extra, 27c; western do. do., 25c; B. C. and N. Y. creamery, extra, 25c; western factory, 20@23c; packing butter, 12@14c. Eggs—Penn. firsts, 13½c; western firsts, 13½c. Cheese—Fair demand. N. Y. full cream, 12½@13c; Ohio flats, choice, 11½@12c; do. fair to prime, 11@11½c.

BOSTON.—Butter in fair demand, but prices still depressed; western extra creamery, 26@27c; eastern extra, fresh made, 26c; cheese steady; best northern, 18c. Eggs—Market well supplied and trade slow; eastern extras, 15@15½c; western firsts, 15c.

CHICAGO, Ill.—BUTTER.—Creamery, 20@25c; dairy, 15@24c. Eggs.—Easy, at 12½@13c per doz.

Farm Produce.

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGONS.

Toronto, May 1, 1888.	
Wheat, fall, per bushel.....	\$0 82 0 84
Wheat, red, per bushel.....	0 82 0 81
Wheat, spring, do.....	0 80 0 81
Wheat, goose, do.....	0 73 0 75
Barley, do.....	0 65 0 75
Oats, do.....	0 50 0 51
Peas, do.....	0 67 0 70
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.....	7 75 8 00
Chickens, per pair.....	0 60 0 75
Butter, pound rolls.....	0 20 0 23
Eggs, fresh, per dozen.....	0 12 0 13
Potatoes, per bag.....	1 05 1 10
Apples.....	3 50 4 00
Onions, per doz.....	0 15 0 20
Do. per bag.....	0 00 2 00
Turnips, white, per bag.....	0 40 0 50
Rhubarb.....	0 00 0 15
Cabbage, per doz.....	0 50 1 50
Celery.....	0 40 0 75
Beets, per peck.....	0 20 0 25
Parsley, per doz.....	0 00 0 20
Radish, per doz.....	0 00 0 75
Hay.....	11 00 17 00
Straw.....	7 00 12 00

About one thousand horses of an aggregate value of \$150,000 have been imported into Manitoba this year, mainly from Ontario.

Woodstock has organized a Poultry and Pet Stock Association, and expect to hold a show next winter.