

fresh-forming matter). The following figures are taken from Bulletin 64 of Cornell Experiment Station:

	Digestible protein.	Digestible carbohydrates.	Digestible fat.
Old process.....	28.0%	32.5	7.4
New process.....	29.6	32.3	2.9
Cotton-seed meal..	31.3	12.2	11.9

These figures indicate that cotton-seed meal is a much more concentrated food than oil meal, and, according to its composition, is worth, approximately, from one-seventh to one-sixth more than oil meal. Cotton-seed meal is entirely unsuitable for hog feeding, and when fed heavily causes death. It is much better suited for dairy cows. One difficulty with by-products is that they vary considerably in composition and condition, the latter consideration being a very important one. For hogs I should prefer to have oil meal ground moderately fine. Has not some other subscriber had experience in feeding oil meal to hogs. Trusting this may open the way for discussion, I am,

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OLD OATS FOR SEED—WHITE MUSTARD.

M. M., York County:—“(1) My oats this year are light, but I have a considerable quantity of heavy oats left over from last year. Which would you advise me to sow? (2) Do you know anything about white mustard as a soiling crop for dairy cows?”

[(1) If the old oats have been kept perfectly dry I should have no hesitation in using them in preference to the new, light oats. Experiments at this Station show that better returns are obtained from heavy oats than from light. It would be a simple matter to count two or three hundred grains and plant them in boxes of earth in the house. This would give a good idea of their germinating power.

(2) White mustard has been grown more or less at a great many experiment stations, and I cannot find a single station that recommends it for the purpose stated above. In a bulletin issued by the Oregon Experiment Station it is classed among noxious weeds. With green rye, alfalfa, clover, oats and peas, oats and tares, and corn, we have an excellent list of early and late soiling crops without white mustard, and we had better wait further investigation.

G. E. DAY.]

SILVER WYANDOTTE STANDARD OF PERFECTION—FEEDING GREEN BONES.

T. B., Middlesex (South Co.), Ont.:—“(1. Would you state in next issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE what sort of ground bones are best for hens, and about what quantity should be fed per day? 2. What are the points of the Silver Wyandotte fowl?”

[Green bones as they come from the butcher, cut in a regular bone-cutter, make the best form of cut bones for poultry. These bones always have a quantity of lean meat adhering to them, and, besides, the bones in the green state contain far more nourishment than when dry. Our experience is that poultry will not eat too much of this material, so you are safe in feeding them all they will eat, so long as you give them an allowance of grain, vegetable food, etc. They will require very much less grain.

J. E. MEYER.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

2. Standard weights—Cock, 8½ lbs.; hen, 6½ lbs.

The Male.—Head: Short, crown broad, plumage close, silvery-white, with a black strip extending to a fine point; beak well curved, dark horn-color, shading to yellow at point; eyes clear, bright bay; face bright red.

Comb: Rose, low, bright, and firm upon the head, top oval in shape, conforming to the shape of the skull, and its surface covered with small corrugations, terminating in a small spike at the rear.

Wattles of medium length, fine in texture, pendent, and bright red; ear lobes well developed and smooth, bright red.

Neck: Short, well arched, with abundant and flowing hackle; plumage silvery-white, with a clear black strip through the center of each feather to a point at or near the extremity.

Back: Short, broad, and flat at shoulders; plumage silvery-white; saddle broad full and rising, with a concave sweep to the tail; plumage silvery-white, with markings same as feathers in the hackle, which may have a tapering, diamond-shaped center of white, under color dark slate.

Breast: Broad, deep, and well rounded; plumage, under color slate, web of feathers black with large white centers, which taper to a point near the extremity, the black lacing to be lustrous black and sharply defined.

Body and Fluff: Body short, deep, and well rounded; plumage, under color slate, web of feathers black or black slightly frosted with white; fluff full feathered and well rounded; color dark slate, powdered with gray.

Wings: Of medium size, well folded, and not carried too high or too close; primaries black, with lower or outer web edged with white; secondaries black, with lower or outer half of the lower web white; wing coverts, the upper web black, the lower web white with a narrow black strip along the edge, which widens as it approaches the tip, forming a double spangled bar across the wing; wing bows silvery-white; shoulder coverts, under color slate, web white.

Tail: Well developed, well spread at the base, black; sickles of medium length, gracefully curving over the tail, the ends projecting slightly, glossy

black; tail coverts glossy black, the lesser coverts black with an edging of white, the same as in the saddle.

Legs and Toes: Thighs short, stout, well spread, and well covered with soft feathers; color black or powdered with gray; shanks rather short and stout, free from stubs or feathers, and in color bright yellow; toes straight, well spread, and in color the same as shanks.

Female.—Head: Short, crown broad, plumage silver-gray; beak, eyes and face same as that of male; comb same as that of male, but smaller; wattles and ear lobes same as those of male, except less pendent.

Neck a trifle shorter, and more compact than that of male; color same.

Back: Short, broad, and flat at shoulders, slightly cushioned; plumage abundant, under color dark slate; web black with medium white centers, the black to be free from outside white lacing; the white must be free from black or brown penciling; the black lacing to be sharply defined.

Breast: Same as that of male down to web of feather, which is white, each feather distinctly and evenly laced with black; the white centers to be large and free from black or brown penciling; the black lacing to be free from white edging.

Body and fluff same as that of male.

Wings: Same as those of male, except that the wing and shoulder coverts have under color slate; web white, heavily laced with black, the black lacing growing wider over the wing bow.

Tail: Well defined, well spread at the base, solid black; greater coverts black, lesser coverts black or black with narrow white centers.

Legs and toes same as those of male.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.—Any feathers on shanks or feet; solid white ear lobes; combs other than rose or falling over to one side, or so large as to obstruct the sight; wry tails; deformed beaks; crooked backs; shanks other than yellow in color; solid white breasts.]

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto Markets.

The number of animals on the market for the week ending Nov. 21st:—Cattle, 1,906; sheep, 2,304; hogs, 3,445; about 56 loads to-day—26 cows.

Export Cattle.—A day winds up the season's export business, with few regrets. A more unprofitable year has never been experienced. Most of the exporters say they have lost money, and express an opinion anything but flattering of the trade in the future; but there is no doubt next year they will try again. Top price for the day was 3½c. per lb.

Butchers' Cattle.—The demand was a little more active and prices a trifle better. The exceptionally mild weather, the abundance and cheapness of poultry affects the demand for butchers' meat. Mr. Wertheimer, of Buffalo, was on the market to arrange for a dead m-at trade. He proposes to buy cattle on this market, slaughter and export to Buffalo in refrigerators or cars, but finds a difficulty in obtaining the accommodation he requires for slaughter. For pickled loads 3½c. per lb. was paid in one case; 3½c. per lb. was paid for extra choice beef. The range may be said to be from 2½c. to 3½c. per lb. A good clearance was made. Quite a few deals in good cattle were made at 2½c. per lb. About twelve loads were taken for Montreal at 3c. per lb. A load of 26 cattle, weighing 24,190 lbs., average 930 lbs., at 2½c. per lb.

Stocks and Feeders.—A few good feeders changed hands; quite a number of farmers in for the purpose. One carload of two-year-olds sold for \$2.85 per cwt.; several odd lots of two-year-olds sold at \$2.90 per cwt.; very little demand. Stock bulls sold at about \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.

Calves.—The season is over and they are not enquired for. Only really good calves sell at from \$3 to \$6 per head. A few choice veals for butchers wanted.

Sheep and Lambs.—Good supply, of better quality, and sold at 2½c. to 3c. per lb. Lambs are worth from 3½c. to 3½c. per lb. Good grain-fed lambs always sell.

Milk Cows.—Quite a run on milk cows; all sold; market steady; \$15 to \$40 per head. We heard of one deal at \$45. A few springers wanted.

Hogs are steady; unchanged at 3½c. per lb. for lean bacon hogs. Thick fat not in much demand—3½c. The offering very light. One load of hogs from Pelee Island, brought in by Mr. Wylie, of Essex. Unfortunately, nearly a dozen were lost in transit. Drovers are not eager to bring hogs with the present uncertainty of the market. Better prices expected next week. For best singers, 3½c.; 3½c. for thick fat; sows, 3c.; and stags, 2c. per pound.

Dressed Hogs.—Deliveries of dressed hogs were free. Four dollars a half to \$5 for choice farmers' loads; \$5.15 was paid in one instance.

Hay.—Twenty loads of hay on the market. Thirteen dollars to \$15 per ton. One load of straw—\$11.

Eggs.—Demand keeps up well; market steady. Export shipments have been large this season and still continue. One prominent dealer of this city sold all of his season's pack to the Old Country.

Cheese.—Demand fair for export. Market steady. Fall make, 10½c. to 11c. per lb.

Poultry.—Demand fair; supplies moderate. Market pretty well cleared up towards noon. Turkeys sold at 6c. to 9c. per lb.; geese sold at 6c. to 7c. per lb.; chickens, 20c. to 60c. per pair.

Butter.—A very large quantity of poor samples of butter was on the market to-day. Best dairy rolls declined, 18c. to 14c. per lb.; tub, pail, and crock, 11c. to 14c. per lb. Demand for creameries and best dairy good.

Wool.—The market is unchanged, steady, and prices are advancing slowly. Dealers are paying 20c. to 21c. for fleeces. Offerings very limited. Pulled supers are 20c. to 21c.

Hides.—As foretold in my last, beef hides advanced. Dealers are now paying: No. 1, 7c.; No. 2, 6c.; No. 3, 5c. per lb.

Calfskins.—Market dull. No. 1, 6c.; No. 2, 4c. Sheep and lamb skins, 6c. to 70c. each.

Wheat.—On the street market to-day wheat sold at 88½c. 500 bushels at 89c. for white, 87c. to 88c. for red, and 65c. to 65½c. for spelt.

Barley.—Most unexpected was the drop in barley. Six thousand bushels at 28c. to 34c. per bushel.

Oats.—Twelve thousand bushels of oats at 21c. to 23c. per bushel.

TORONTO STOCKS IN STORE OF GRAIN.

	Bushels	Nov. 21, 1896	Nov. 14, 1896	Nov. 23, 1895
Hard Wheat.....	221,332	211,110	63,200	
Soft Wheat.....	10,916	10,016	5,635	
Fall Wheat.....	3,500	7,000	17,543	
Spring Wheat.....	565	1,690	4,813	
Große Wheat.....	106,786	77,347	29,411	
Barley.....	2,920	2,920	300	
Peas.....	60,590	60,470	26,411	

Horse Market.

The most important sale of Thoroughbred horses ever held in Canada was conducted in Toronto on Nov. 18th. A large proportion of the animals contributed were consigned by Mr. J. E. Seagram, M. P., Waterloo. A very large company of prominent horsemen were present. Most of the horses are entered for future events at Toronto and Hamilton. Nine yearlings were offered, seven two-year-olds, two three-year-olds, twelve brood mares, and ten horses in training, including such well-known names as Vicar of Wakefield, sold to Mr. Gates, of Toronto, for \$210; Millbrook, to Mr. Sebert, Port Perry, for \$90; Bonfield, to Robt. Bond, for \$165. Throughout the sale very little competition ensued.

The combination sales on the following days were well attended. Mr. Harrison, of Owen Sound, consigned six Thoroughbreds. The best of these realized \$105.

A large consignment of heavy drafts by Mr. Sheridan left the Clyde stables for the Old Country market, and we predict for them a favorable reception. They are of the class that is always needed—heavy-weight. Three carriage horses for Sir Francis Lockwood and two cobs for Mr. L. R. Hartley were also dispatched. Motor power for the heavier class of traffic is not just yet going to supersede the Shire, Clydesdale, and Suffolk horses, according to the authoritative opinion of Mr. W. Worby Beaumont, of Liverpool, England. Let those who breed heavy draft horses continue in well-doing, and those who have good mares stick to them.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Following are the current and comparative prices for the various grades of live stock:—

	Present Prices.	Top prices two weeks ago.	1895.	1894.
CATTLE.				
1500 lbs. up.....	\$ 4 25 to 5 25	\$ 5 20	\$ 5 00	\$ 6 45
1350 @ 1500.....	3 80 to 5 15	5 25	4 90	6 15
1200 @ 1350.....	3 60 to 5 10	5 25	4 85	6 05
1050 @ 1200.....	3 40 to 5 10	5 25	5 00	5 40
900 @ 1050.....	3 20 to 4 90	4 80	4 65	4 80
Stks. and F.....	2 50 to 4 10	3 75	3 85	3 60
Fat cows and heifers.....	3 00 to 4 50	3 85	4 00	3 70
Canning cows.....	1 50 to 2 10	2 10	2 30	2 00
Bulls.....	2 00 to 4 00	3 80	3 60	3 90
Calves.....	2 50 to 5 85	6 00	6 00	4 50
Texas steers.....	2 65 to 4 50	3 75	3 40	3 25
Texas C. & B.....	2 50 to 2 75	3 25	2 55	2 60
Western steers.....	3 00 to 4 20	4 05	4 15	4 00
Western cows & bulls.....	2 50 to 3 65	3 50	3 30	3 50
HOGS.				
Mixed.....	3 10 to 3 50	3 65	3 80	4 92
Heavy.....	2 95 to 3 50	3 60	3 85	5 05
Light.....	3 15 to 3 45	3 60	3 70	4 65
Pigs.....	2 50 to 3 45	3 55	3 65	4 45
SHEEP.				
Natives.....	2 00 to 3 50	3 35	3 50	3 25
Western.....	2 25 to 3 35	3 35	3 10	2 95
Lambs.....	2 50 to 5 10	4 50	4 60	4 00

There is a better demand for cattle, and the choice grades are scarce in all parts of the country. The range of prices between good and poor cattle seems to be widening. Country men are rushing in a good many half-fat cattle, and there is no good reason for it.

Canadian shippers are said to have engaged space for 7,000 sheep from Boston. A Boston man is said to have bought 1,000 sheep recently in Canada at prices about 75c. per 100 lbs. lower than current figures on this side of the line. There is quite a movement now in the export sheep business. Prices are low, but it is hard to get good sheep. A man bought 122 head of 138-lb. fed Western sheep for export at \$3.30. Good head of sheep are selling largely at \$3.00 to \$3.50. Choice fat lambs are selling at about \$5.00 per 100 lbs., and the quality is very common.

J. & C. Coughlin, the Canadian exporters, bought some choice fat cattle at \$4.50 to \$5.00; fat stags at \$1.00 to \$1.25; and 1,382-lb. still-fed bulls at \$3.50. These cattle are being exported by way of Boston.

The Boston and Maine railroad is to build yards to accommodate 4,000 cattle at Woburn, near Boston, in accordance with an agreement with Nelson Morris. Mr. Morris thinks Canada and the United States ought to come to some better understanding about reciprocal live stock trade relations. There seems to be quite a general disposition, even among Canadian stockmen, to have a little better trade relations in live stock. Stockmen sometimes have a sheep-like tendency to all go in the same direction.

Only a few weeks ago dealers were predicting 4-cent hogs, but now that it is about a 3-cent market for heavy packers some of the same dealers are betting that "droves" of heavy packers will be bought before Jan. 1 at \$2.75. The packers have sold future contracts at low prices, and of course are trying to buy the raw material at correspondingly low figures.

A horseman who has just returned from England says: "The best demand over there is for good brougham and carriage horses. Number one's are now selling at about \$300 to \$500 per head. Dark bays are preferred, and they and the strawberry-roses bring a good deal more than the choicest blacks. There is quite an improvement in the horse market here, and there is a fine business at the following prices:

	Poor to fair.	Good to choice.
Draft horses.....	\$ 55 @ 80	\$110 @ 150
Draft horses.....	45 @ 60	75 @ 100
Chunks—1,100 to 1,400.....	40 @ 50	75 @ 85
Streeters.....	40 @ 75	100 @ 200
General use.....	20 @ 46	45 @ 60
Carriage teams.....	200 @ 250	300 @ 350
Saddlers.....	30 @ 70	125 @ 200
Plugs and rangers.....	4 @ 10	15 @ 40

Receipts at Chicago thus far this month, 152,800 cattle, 450,100 hogs, and 197,700 sheep, against 162,836 cattle, 630,372 hogs, and 199,300 sheep a year ago. Receipts for 1896 to date, 2,338,200 cattle, 6,730,221 hogs, and 3,271,708 sheep, against 2,304,115 cattle, 6,847,210 hogs, and 3,086,850 sheep a year ago. The following shows the receipts of Western range cattle, by weeks, for the year to date, with comparisons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
July 11.....	1,300	373	400
July 18.....	1,600	3,200	
July 25.....	5,300	9,500	
August 1.....	5,300	9,500	3,400
August 8.....	12,400	17,000	5,500
August 15.....	11,600	26,000	12,000
August 22.....	17,500	32,500	19,000
August 29.....	25,000	17,100	23,000
September 5.....	23,200	33,000	16,000
September 12.....	17,300	30,500	22,500
September 19.....	29,000	30,500	30,000
September 26.....	15,000	33,000	22,500
October 3.....	17,000	31,500	33,000
October 10.....	21,300	26,000	34,500
October 17.....	22,100	26,000	30,500
October 24.....	16,800	24,000	33,500
October 31.....	12,100	19,000	28,500
November 7.....	4,500	14,000	15,500
November 14.....	5,500	13,500	9,500
November 21.....	4,100	7,000	5,000
Total.....	305,063	334,129	354,256

WANTED.—Good reliable agents in every township, to obtain new subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Send for sample copy and terms to agents.