

charge till C came of age, to be then paid to C. By getting this consent and approval, a valid conveyance can be made now, providing there be no restriction in the will requiring the land to be kept unsold during B's lifetime or otherwise.]

"2. How long must land be held by possession to obtain a title to it?"

[When the legal owners are of age and not under any disability as lunacy, etc., ten years.]

"3. Can a trustee obtain title by possession?"

[A trustee in possession of course holds only for the beneficial owners, not for himself, and he cannot himself obtain title by possession as against the persons whom he represents, but care should be taken that the trustee really holds as trustee, and if there be any doubt, he should be asked to sign a paper admitting the fact.]

Veterinary.

TREATING "LUMP JAW."

GEO. McCAUSLAND, Grey Co., Ont.:—"I have seen several enquiries in the ADVOCATE about how to treat lump jaw in cattle. By experience I have found a method that has proved successful in every case, and I have treated several. I first throw the beast, and with a sharp knife remove or open the lump and clean out the matter. I make a swab of cotton or take a feather and dip in oil of vitriol (using a wide-mouthed bottle), rubbing it on the wound, which crusts over and stops bleeding. The wound heals quicker with that treatment than any other I have tried. The animals suffer more from the knife than from the oil of vitriol, which does not eat into the flesh."

[NOTE.—The standard veterinary treatment for actinomycosis (commonly called "lumpy jaw") is the administration of dram doses of the iodide of potassium morning and evening for two or three weeks, given in a bran mash or in a drench. An abscess arising from a blow is sometimes mistaken for actinomycosis, which is, however, a much more serious matter.]

MANGE.

F. J. B. D., Wakopa:—"I have some young pigs about three and a-half months old, which are everlastingly scratching themselves. They are a cross between a thoroughbred Yorkshire boar and a good grade Berkshire sow. They are all white as regards their hair, but the skin is red, and about the necks and backs scabby. When they were about three weeks old, I noticed cracks on their tails and back of ears, so thought it advisable to shut them up in a cool, dark stable till they healed up, when they were allowed to go out and in as they pleased. For the first two months their food chiefly consisted of skim-milk and boiled oats; this last month, of boiled barley and swill. These pigs have liberty to roam where they please. Kindly state what is wrong with them and what treatment should be followed?"

[Your pigs are evidently suffering from mange. Wash well with strong soapuds; dry off by rubbing well with coarse cloth, and then apply the following ointment by rubbing in with the hand: Sulphur, four ounces; vaseline, eight ounces; mix.

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., Winnipeg.]

RHEUMATISM.

S. P. HUNTER, Crystal City:—"I have a three-year-old mare colt that is affected with swelling in the legs. One leg at a time swells—worse in the hind legs. The swelling is painful to touch. The colt has never done much work and is in good condition generally. Sometimes gets lame in front legs without swelling. Have consulted a V. S., who thought she was affected with rheumatism, she having wintered at a stack on the prairie when two years old. Please advise."

[The symptoms are indicative of a form of rheumatism, often the result of exposure to vicissitudes of weather. Give a purgative ball composed of Barbadoes aloes, six drams; calomel, one dram; treacle or soft soap, a sufficient quantity. After the physic has ceased to operate, give for two weeks, morning and evening, in bran mash and boiled grain, alternately, salicylate of soda, two drams. Apply to swollen limbs, once daily, the following liniment: tincture of opium and soap liniment, equal parts. Keep in clean, warm, and well-ventilated stable. W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.]

Miscellaneous.

MARL IN MIDDLESEX.

We recently received from a resident of Middlesex County, Ont., a sample of marl from a deposit of considerable extent on his farm. We submitted a portion of it to Prof. Shuttleworth, Chemist at the O. A. C., for analysis. He writes as follows:—

"In reply to your note of the 22nd inst., I beg to inform you that the package from Middlesex farmer contains a sample of calcareous marl. We have examined it for manurial constituents, but have found it to have no value as a fertilizer. It is largely composed of carbonate of lime, and its action on soil would be similar to that of lime. This sample of marl, however, is equal in quality to that of Shallow Lake, near Owen Sound, which is utilized in making Portland Cement. Such marl, occurring near suitable clay, would be of value for making cement. A. E. SHUTTLEWORTH, Ontario Agricultural College."

MANGOLDS VS. TURNIPS.

W. McK., Victoria Co., Ont.:—"1. Are mangolds better food than turnips for pigs:—wherein do they differ? 2. Are mangolds as good as turnips for beef cattle? 3. Are mangolds better for milch cows than turnips? 4. What kind of soil is best suited for mangolds?"

[1. We prefer mangolds to turnips as pig-feed for the reason that they are much more relished by hogs, while they contain almost the same amount of nutrition. The quality of palatability is worthy of more consideration in stock feeding than is usually given it. 2. Turnips seem to get the preference on most beef-feeding farms, which we think is warranted for the reason that mangolds contain a higher percentage of starchy food, which is already in excess in the ordinary diet of cattle, viz.: straw, hay, and corn fodder. Turnips have a nutritive ratio of 1:5.8, while mangolds have 1:9.3. The extra starch diet is not lost in pig feeding. 3. Mangolds are to be preferred for milch-cow feed because they never impart an objectionable flavor to the milk, which is likely to occur when turnips are fed. Except for that reason turnips give better results. Mangolds are greatly relished by cattle. 4. Well-drained and enriched, but moist, loamy soil.]

LARGE LITTERS OF SWINE.

F. J. BARBER, Halton Co., Ont.:—"What is the largest number of pigs farrowed at one time that has come under your notice? I have a year-old sow (which farrowed on Nov. 7) that had a litter of 18. She is a Duroc-Jersey, and I understand that one of the claims made for this breed is its prolificacy. Is this more noticeable in this breed than in any other?"

[From our observations it would seem that the Duroc-Jersey breed of swine can justly claim the quality of being very prolific. During a visit to the herd of Tape Bros., Ridgeway, we were shown a sow that had a few days previous farrowed a litter of seventeen live pigs; this is one of the largest litters that has come beneath our notice. We have also known a few instances of Yorkshire sows each farrowing eighteen at a litter.]

ASHES.

ANCASTER FARMER:—"Having read your valuable paper with considerable interest in the past, I thought you could, perhaps, give me an idea or two in your next issue regarding the following: We have quite a lot of ashes at our disposal and would like to know the most profitable place to put them. We have a large apple orchard, grow wheat, barley, peas, oats, and corn; also roots, and meadow. Our land is a loam in good condition. Please explain the use and need of ashes to the different soils, crops, trees, etc."

[A favorite way of applying wood ashes is as a top dressing to grass-land and to pasture, thereby encouraging the growth of clover and some of the better kind of grasses, which do good service in crowding out inferior grasses and weeds. They are also highly esteemed for potatoes, corn and roots. Leguminous crops, too, are much benefited by applications of any potassic manure. They are especially valuable to an apple orchard, where, perhaps, "Ancaster Farmer" will receive most benefit from an application of ashes. Wood ashes are valuable as a manure because of the ingredients contained in them. The most valuable constituent is potash, which every plant must have in order to grow. They are least valuable on heavy clay land, because in most cases such soil has already an abundance of potash. Ashes also contain a small amount of phosphoric acid, without which no plant can exist. Carbonate of lime makes up a large proportion of ashes, which answer a good purpose on soils poor in lime. Not only does lime feed plants, but it also tends to liberate plant food of other sorts which may be in the soil in an unavailable condition.]

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto Markets.

The trade during October was very quiet, and prices all along the line were bad. There was no sign of speculation or profit in anything; drovers complained that in every market that they attended they lost money; when beef cattle sold the down to 1c. per lb., someone must have been losing. The depression has been caused by a plethora of poor stock. Offerings were heavy and the market was not so firm; though prices were not altered, trade was quiet in every line except stockers and hogs.

Export Cattle.—Very little doing in shipping cattle, heavy receipts and poor cattle keeping the prices down to last week's rates; 3c. per lb. was the top price for the day.

Mr. J. Ekins was the principal buyer, taking seven carloads for shipment at prices ruling from 3c. to 3c. per lb. Really choice shipper, will bring 4c., but there are none on offer. He purchased 9 bulls from D. Macdonald, of Lucknow, County Bruce, paying 3c. per lb., averaging 1,500 lbs. each.

Butchers' Cattle.—Demand very poor and offerings small. A few picked lots sold at 3c. per lb. Common cattle were hard to sell, and went as low as 1c. per lb. for very poor stuff taken for the Montreal market at 3c. per lb. Nothing went

higher than 3c. per lb. One carload 1,000-lb. cattle went at 2c. per lb. Ten cattle, 850 lbs. average, \$15 each. One carload cattle, 1,000 lbs. average, 3c. per lb. Ten cattle, 900 lbs. average, \$22 each. One carload, 1,000 lbs. average, \$31 each.

Stockers.—Most of the feeding byres are filled, and very few wanted; 2c. to 3c. per lb. for choice; 2c. to 2c. per lb. for inferior. Those being bought are for farmers' use, some of them being sent to the Northwest to feed on ranches.

Feeders.—There was a better feeling in this line and prices stiffened up a little. One or two extra fancy lots sold for \$3.15 per cwt.; those weighing from 1,000 lbs. upwards wanted.

Bulls.—Mr. Macdonald is still buying bulls, and Mr. Wilson was taking a few at prices from 3c. per lb. for really good ones. One bull, weighing 1,640 lbs., sold for 2c. per lb.; there were about 30 on the market.

Sheep are weaker in tone; receipts large; 2,322 head on market. Exporters sell at 3c. per lb., and butchers' at 2c.; a few 140 lb. sheep brought about 3c. per lb.

Lambs.—Limited supply, and selling at \$2 to \$3 each; a bunch of 77, 30 lbs. average, sold for \$2.35 each. Sixty lambs, 90 lbs. average, 3c. per lb., less \$5 on the deal.

Cable dispatches state that Canadian sheep are to be scheduled in Great Britain as well as cattle, it being alleged that scab was discovered in recent shipments.

Calves.—Offerings were light but sufficient for the demand. Good ones were fetching from \$4 to \$6 per head, according to quality; one was sold for \$7.

Milk Cows were shown in about the same number as the last few weeks, and met a decidedly better trade. Fresh calved Holstein grades fetched \$40; the range was from \$20 to \$40. Good cows wanted; poor ones hard to sell.

Hogs.—The hastening of stock to market in an unfinished condition has brought down weights and prices. Best sold at \$4 per cwt., thick fat at \$3.75, stores at \$3.50, sows at \$3.00, stags at \$2 to \$2.50.

Hides and Skins.—The long-expected drop in hides has at last taken place. In this market, dealers are now paying 6c. for green hides, and asking 7c. for No. 1. The market is dull and rather easier; two carloads of cured sold at 7c. per lb.; green are quoted at 7c. Sheep skins are unchanged at 70c. to 75c. each; lamb skins at 55c.

Pulled Wools.—There is some enquiry from the home mills, but the market is not active, and prices are steady at previous quotations.

Wheat.—The strength of the Ontario wheat market is a puzzle to millers and dealers. Wheat sold on this market during the week at 73c. to 74c. per bushel in spite of the fact of the great Northwest crop and low prices in the United States and Great Britain. U. S. prices for wheat to-day range from 58c. to 68c.

Oats.—Steady; 500 bushels selling at 28c.

Barley.—There is some enquiry from the United States, and the market is firmer. Choice extra at 46c.; No. 2, 37c. to 43c. per bushel.

Feeds.—Bran scarce, at \$11 to \$12; shorts, \$14 to \$15.50.

Hay and Straw.—There were unusually heavy supplies of hay on the street market, and many farmers are holding out for \$20 per ton, with a few sales at \$17.50 to \$19.50 the highest. On track, a few loads quoted at \$13.50, and No. 2, \$12.50. It has been suggested that the grade No. 1 timothy be changed, throwing out the present quantity of clover allowed and permitting nothing but timothy, and at least no dark clover. Quebec No. 1 grades on this market No. 2.

Straw.—Very firm and scarce; \$12 per ton.

Eggs.—The receipts of fresh laid are smaller and the demand good; the market steady at 20c. to 25c. per dozen.

Butter.—Good dairy table creamery, 22c. to 25c. per lb.

Poultry.—Fowls, 35c. to 50c. per pair; ducks, 60c. to 80c. for choice; turkeys, 8c. per pound, 50c. to 70c. each.

Montreal Markets.

Cattle.—The change to milder weather which has taken place this week has had a depressing effect on the market, butchers showing little inclination to buy, evidently wishing to work off any surplus stock they have on hand; and owing to the extremely low prices at which cattle have been sold of late, they have, no doubt, considerable laid in. Sales were few to-day (Thursday), none of the usual heavy buyers (that is, from one load upwards) taking anything. Offerings, with few exceptions, were of very poor quality and made little money, quite an amount of stock changing hands around 1c. per lb., and even as low as 1c. in some cases. A fairly good animal, not too thin, can be had from 2c. to 2c. per lb., and with the exception of half-a-dozen head or so which made 3c. per lb., anything on the market can be had from 3c. to 3c. per lb. There are no cattle fit for export offering.

Sheep.—Quite an improvement was felt in good shipping sheep and heavy lambs, and all offerings were promptly picked up at from 3c. to 3c. per lb. A quantity of space available suitable only for sheep we understand was the reason.

Calves.—Very few calves are brought into the market, all offerings meeting ready sale at from \$3 to \$5 for the poorer grades; \$6 to \$12 for medium and choice.

Hogs.—With the exception of a few lots which were picked up at \$4.25 per cwt., off cars, and about 600 which were rushed in to the market on Monday week last and sold at \$4.50 per cwt. in the yards, the trade is fairly steady at \$4.40 to \$4.50, off cars, for nice bacon hogs—any contracts made from western points being on this basis. In most cases the larger packers have all they will require to keep them going, till the weather settles, contracted for.

Dressed Hogs have been coming in rather more heavily since last writing, owing to the favorable weather. Receipts this week were 383 head, against 300 for the preceding week, making a total of 1,357 for the two weeks. Quite a drop has also taken place, car lots being offered at western points at \$5.15 per cwt., or about \$5.50 here. This is considered high by dealers who are only paying from \$5 to \$5.25 per cwt., on spot. Small lots and single carcasses are making 25c. to 35c. advance on these prices. The present mild weather will no doubt have a tendency to limit shipments.

The Cow market is very quiet—very few offering and very few apparently wanted. A few sales have been put through at from \$20 to \$35 per head.

Shipments of live stock show considerable falling off from the previous two weeks; due to the scarcity of space. They were: 4,620 cattle, against 5,999; 21,520 sheep, against 26,831; and 800 horses, against the previous fortnight's 987. Allowing for about 3,000 head of cattle billed to arrive from the Northwest in the next two weeks, receipts from that country will amount to 50,000 head of cattle and 10,000 sheep, in round numbers; an increase of 20,000 head over last season. The total shipments to date are: 91,290 cattle, 181,451 sheep, and 12,251 horses; an increase over last year of 9,070 cattle, 51,911 sheep, and 6,801 horses.

A FEW REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

Cattle—			
3 head, average	1,050 lbs.,	at 3c. per lb.	
2 "	" " 1,150 "	" 2c. "	
2 "	" " 1,140 "	" 2c. "	
21 "	" " 800 "	" \$1.30 per cwt.	
22 "	" " 850 "	" \$1.50 "	
28 "	" " 1,050 "	" 2c. per lb.	
Sheep and Lambs—			
500 head, average	77 lbs.,	at 3c. per lb.	
350 "	" (sheep) " 100 "	" 3c. "	
280 "	" (lambs) " 80 "	" 3c. "	
1 load lambs	81 "	" 3c. "	

It is claimed that a woven-wire fence twenty inches high will keep hens from getting out, as they cannot jump over and it is so low they do not think of flying. Has any reader noticed this?