

NEED ANOTHER MARKET DAY.

The importance of the live stock interests in Ontario should lead to the early establishment of a Wednesday market. When it is taken into consideration that Wednesday is a prominent market at Chicago, Montreal, Liverpool and London, it is all the more singular that Toronto has remained so long without a Wednesday market. Live stock dealers are favorable to a Wednesday market at Toronto. They could have delivery of live stock through the Monday from the farmers, and at nearby points to Toronto on the Tuesday; the live stock that was shipped from long distances would arrive on the Tuesday morning, enabling the stock to be rested, fed, and watered before offering on the Wednesday market. The persistent efforts of the live stock commission firms, large live stock shippers, and most of the packing houses at Chicago, are beginning to effect a change at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. The market is normally held six days a week, until recently the bulk of the live stock arrived for Monday's and Wednesday's market. This is detrimental to the best interests of the live stock trade; an over-supply on either of these days lowered the prices, and a pronounced shortage of any class of live stock often stimulated the price to an undue extent. The sellers often contended that the buyers on the Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday markets were difficult to bargain with. The three past weeks the offerings of live stock have been far more evenly distributed over the five days of the week; the shippers have certainly benefited in the new experience, and the fluctuations in price were of small amount. Ontario is now feeding sufficient live stock to permit of a five-day market, per week at Toronto.

DUAL-PURPOSE COW. The dual-purpose cow frequently is advocated as the best general utility animal for the farmer. The dual-purpose cow is expected to be an average milk producer and also to raise calves that will make good beef steers. Evidently the farmer, if he is operating a dairy, wants a cow that will yield a handsome profit over the cost of her maintenance in commercial dairy products.

Specialization is to-day a distinguishing feature of nearly every department of agriculture. Farmers do not attempt to blend colors or plant fields with vegetables with the expectation that if the crop is not marketable for the table it can be utilized as stock food. There is no attempt at hybridizing or effort to produce a dual product with one operation.

Incapable breeders have devoted years to evolving specific breeds, and their achievements are ready for adoption by progressive farmers.

The dairyman is looking for a cow that will return a maximum profit over the feed consumed and the labor devoted to her management. The farmer does not need to wait to raise such a cow, as she has already been developed in the several dairy breeds. The Jersey, Holstein, Ayrshire, Devon, Guernsey and some branches of the Shorthorn breed are distinguished for milk and butter production.

There have been good producing dual-purpose cattle, that have been the result of perpetuating the good qualities of either as milk producers or beef animals. There are no recorded experiments extending over a series of years that furnish evidence that dual-purpose cows reproduce themselves in their male offspring. Dual-purpose cattle are an anomaly in the science of breeding. It is only through the operations of many consecutive generations of breeding that fixed characteristics were established to comprise a distinct breed.

When the husbandman requires of an animal to perform the two functions of being a great milk producer and to drop calves that will develop into choice beef stock he is certain of disappointment. The result will be mediocre in both specifications. The beef breeds have been bred for generations for a specific purpose and have acquired fixed characteristics, which have been passed on with uniformity. The dairy breeds also duplicate their established functions in their progeny. It is prodigality of time and capital to attempt to produce in a dual-purpose animal the qualities that are distinctly predominant features of established breeds. The farmer will therefore achieve better results by selecting his cows from dairy breeds that attempt to secure dual-purpose cattle which will excel both in milk and beef production.

CARE OF EWES. After the ewe has borne the young she is likely to be in rather feeble condition and requires nourishing food, clean, comfortable quarters, and, above all, freedom from wet. After the lamb is taken away from the ewe the latter should be milked for a few days to relieve the strain on the udder and to avoid fever or something worse. When it is time to turn them out where grass is abundant but where the soil is not wet. Then, too, there should be on every sheep pasture some protection against rain especially when the rains are cold and the sheep have been in the pasture.

Try to have the pasture for the sheep abundant and on several small areas rather than scattered over considerable ground for the sheep will be better if they do not have to walk several miles to get the salt and an abundance of clean drinking water.

Speaking of Troublers. From The Detroit Tribune. "I have a great mind to get married after all," said the old bachelor. "It is so nice to have a woman to look after your clothes."

"Yes," replied the benighted, "but if you would only take as much interest in the clothes as they in the pockets it would be much better."

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HORSE MARKET QUIET

BUT PRICES ARE STEADY

The Week in the Local Horse Market—Draft Filly Sells for a Round Sum.

Farmers do not follow husbandry for sentiment, but for business. They exploit the live stock industry as a commercial enterprise and try to follow those branches of agriculture which give the largest returns on the cost of production. The farmer, like other commercial investors, is trying not only to make operating expenses and family maintenance, but to have an accumulating surplus as a reserve against the time when he shall be disqualifying from the activities of life by the infirmity of years.

Raising horses for personal use and commercial profit is one of the branches of husbandry in which nearly every farmer experiments. Farmers theorize and frequently spend years of experimentation before they are fully convinced that one class of horse is better for one purpose than another.

The commercial horse is practically the heavy draught animal or the horse of the lightest class. The draught horse is subdivided into trotting, heavy delivery, general purpose, wagon horse, harness horse, and vanner, and the harness horse is represented with coach, carriage, trotter, runner, driver and saddle class.

While we have included the general purpose animal, which comprises a cross of the light and heavy classes, a matter of fact there is no general purpose horse, such offerings being the result of a cross between a light horse of weight as workers with fair action and speed for road purposes.

As to the light horse, which is the dual purpose horse for commercial use, there is no such class. The light draught horse, representing a cross of a trotting horse and a heavy horse, may have sufficient weight for ordinary farm work, combined with speed for road use. The large percentage of such crosses lack quality, and when offered at wholesale markets are classed as middle class, rather than as light horses.

They are too light for draught purposes and are too ugly and clumsy for carriage use.

If the farmer aims to reach the highest range of profit with his initial effort it will be necessary to restrict his breeding operations to the standard commercial classes of heavy draught or light horse. The light horse, however, is always attended with failure. If the farmer breeds a good draught animal, he will find that the animal as soon as they are of age for service.

It is which is the better class for the farmer to breed depends on environment, natural inclination and the particular demand in his locality.

A dispatch from New York states that the Jersey market has been in the hands of the Jersey breeders for the past few weeks, making the Jersey the dominant breed in the Jersey market. The Jersey breeders have completed their work. They shipped on Saturday two carloads of Jersey cows to New York, and on Sunday they shipped a third carload to New York. The Jersey breeders have completed their work.

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HARVESTING THE HAY CROP.

Danger in Allowing the Crop to Be

Come Over-Ripe.

Hay is one of the leading agricultural crops and the operation of securing it in commercial condition is one of great importance at this time of year. There is not the progressive increase in the volume of hay proportionate to the expansion of allied agricultural products.

Farmers are solicitous to secure the hay crop in prime condition, when it is harvested. It would be impossible to secure the entire crop ready to harvest. At that period, when the operations were performed with the scythe, but a small area was devoted to mowing and the harvest was soon completed. Today vast areas are devoted to hay and to secure the crop the grass necessarily has to be cut at different stages of maturity. It would be impossible to secure the entire crop ready to harvest. At that period, when the operations were performed with the scythe, but a small area was devoted to mowing and the harvest was soon completed. Today vast areas are devoted to hay and to secure the crop the grass necessarily has to be cut at different stages of maturity. It would be impossible to secure the entire crop ready to harvest. At that period, when the operations were performed with the scythe, but a small area was devoted to mowing and the harvest was soon completed. 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