

It will be remembered that he came up to Islington year after year, looking fit and well, and won every time, and now at ten years old he is a sire with a great and growing reputation.

These instances prove that there are horses which can stand the stress and strain of modern life, but on the other hand there are many—very many—which break down under it, and breeders should have an eye to these things when the mating season comes round.

The law of the "survival of the fittest" seems to hold good in this matter, so it remains for horse owners to patronize the horses which survive, the strains which are remarkable for robustness and longevity, which have sufficient strength and stamina to throw off and overcome the baneful effects of the artificial life under which they are too frequently kept.—*English Live Stock Journal*.

CORRESPONDENCE

Prince Edward Island Notes

To the Editor of FARMING:

Pork-packing.—M. M. C. Delaney, of North Tryon, has made arrangements for the establishment of a pork-packing business at Summerside, and expects to have it in operation in a few days. This will make two establishments of the kind in Prince Edward Island, and, as competition is the life of trade, it is expected that better prices will be received for hog products than heretofore. At present the Charlottetown concern is paying \$4 to \$4.25.

Lambs.—S. H. Jones, of Sabrious Flats, shipped from this Island, from the 12th to 19th October, 2,500 lambs to Boston. The weekly shipments for the past month average 1,000 a week. Better prices are being paid this fall than formerly.

Two chickens-fattening stations are in operation on the Island, one at Summerside and the other at Charlottetown. Mr. A. W. Woodward, of Ottawa, is the superintendent. Some 600 of their fattened chickens were killed and dressed last week for shipment to England in cold storage by the new trans-Atlantic steamer, *Lake Huron*, from Charlottetown direct to Liverpool. The results of this first shipment of fattened chickens from this province will be watched with much interest. Proving a success, as it no doubt will, the business of raising and fattening chickens for the English market will soon reach large proportions.

Direct Steamer.—The Dominion Government has placed on the Charlottetown-Liverpool route the S.S. *Lake Huron*, of the Elder-Dempster line, provided with cold storage facilities. Butter, which for the want of cold storage shipping facilities could not be handled to advantage during the summer, may now be shipped, as may also other perishable products. Her first trip last week was made from Charlottetown. She carried a valuable cargo, comprising 1,600 sheep; 100 head of cattle; 2,000 boxes cheese; 1,000 packages butter; 3 tons poultry; 1,800 cases eggs; 1,000 bags oats; 1,200 cases canned meats; 50 tons hay; 100 bbls. oysters; 60 bbls. apples; 3 tons dry fish; 60 cases cranberries. Total value, \$58,330.

Large Cattle Shipments.—Mr. A. W. McCallum, of Minburne, Iowa, came to Prince Edward Island about five weeks ago for the purpose of buying a number of cattle. He succeeded in buying up 197 head, mostly young stock, some of which were fair and some inferior, though Mr. McCallum appeared to be satisfied with his purchases, and thought that they would turn out all right. This gentleman has about ten thousand bushels of corn to feed this winter, and will use much of it to fatten these cattle. On Wednesday of last week Mr. McCallum shipped these cattle from Summerside. Mr. McCallum speaks in very high terms of the treatment he received from the farmers during his stay among them. He found them exceedingly

hospitable and friendly. If the gentleman can make a profit out of these cattle after paying freight from here to Iowa, some 2,500 miles, then what are our own farmers doing?

Markets.—On 3rd inst., prices were: Potatoes, 16c. a bushel; demand at that price fair, but farmers holding back, as those any distance from market will hardly pay for the hauling. Oats, 28c.; demand moderate. Hogs, \$4 to \$4.25. Buyers for the St. Pierre market were paying, last week, \$4.50 for nice shotes, not fat, and \$3.75 for sows and stags. Cheese-making ended for the season on October 31st, and has changed to butter-making. A large quantity of the latter will be made during the winter. Cheese now sells at 11¼ to 11½c., and butter 22c. Lambs fetch \$1.50 to \$1.75; a few fetching \$2. Wheat and barley is in good demand at Montreal prices. The supply, however, is limited.

J. A. MACDONALD.

Hermanville, P.E.I., November 3rd.

Mrs. Jos. Yuill's Experience in Improving Chickens

To the Editor of FARMING:

Having had considerable trouble trying to raise chickens from eggs laid by hens which had laid all winter, and having had my attention drawn to it occasionally at Farmers' Institute meetings, I came to the conclusion that if a hen laid well all winter she was so much exhausted that she could not produce fertile eggs in the spring, the chick will form in the shell but when the time comes for it to hatch out it has not strength enough to separate itself from the shell, and, therefore, becomes exhausted with vain efforts and dies.

I thought I would try if something could be done to produce live chickens. In the spring of 1897 I set more than two hundred eggs (my hens laid extra well that winter) and only raised about fifty chickens, the remainder all died in the shell or shortly after being hatched.

In October, 1898, I selected twenty of my best pullets which were hatched in May (I prefer the pullets hatched in May as the earlier ones would lay before the time of year I would want their eggs (for hatching) and put these with two male birds in a division of the sheep barn. The temperature was so low as to freeze water, but not low enough to freeze their combs. I allowed them the freedom of the barnyard every day. The hen house was supplied with dust-bath, grit, and a muslin bag of sulphur was hung in the hole through which they went out and in, their heads touched the bag every time they went through the hole and shook a small quantity of sulphur on their backs, to prevent vermin.

We feed them half a gallon oats per day until the first of February, when I gave them a little better food, as I wished to have them laying by the first of March. I then gave them for breakfast one pound of clover, cut fine, put in a pot with one pint of water brought to a scalding heat, then set off to steam for ten minutes; put two pounds shorts and one ounce ground meat in a pail, pour the clover over and mix thoroughly. Just have the mixture damp, but not wet. For dinner I gave them a mangel with a strip of peel off each side hung to the ceiling by a wire, and also hung up a head of cabbage and a sheaf of oats. When this supply becomes exhausted I remove them and put up fresh ones. For supper they got half a gallon oats. These pullets commenced laying the last week of February and laid until they began to moult in August, only one of the twenty pullets became broody during the summer.

I commenced setting their eggs during the second week in March, under hens which had laid during the winter and had become broody. In March and April I set fourteen hens and sold a number of settings of eggs. The poorest