

cow in question was Darlington Cranford 24th, and she gave 10,896 lbs. of milk from October 1st, 1910 to September 20th, 1911. The sum of £232 was paid for the milking Shorthorn bull, Wild Heir, by Salmon's Heir out of Wild Anna, his third grand dam being Wild Queen 2nd. Salmon's Heir was purchased by Ellis Potter, a Lancashire expert, for 100 guineas at the Cranford sale 1911. Wild Anna gave 773 gallons of milk with her last calf. Wild Queen 2nd won second prize in the Shorthorn Dairy Class, and the £15 milking prize at the Oxfordshire Show at Henley-on-Thames, and second at the Bath and West Show 1896. She was afterwards sold to Lord Rothschild and won first prize in the milking trials at the London Dairy Show 1898 and third in 1899; she also won first at the Hertfordshire Show and second at the Royal Counties Show at Windsor 1899. During the three years ending September 29th, 1900 she gave 30,638 lbs. of milk, averaging 10,212 lbs. per annum. London, Eng. G. T. BURROWS.

**Agricultural Legislation in Prince Edward Island.**

The Third Session of the 27th General Assembly of Prince Edward Island closed on April 22nd with the usual interesting ceremonial and impressive military display. It was an ideal Spring day, with plenty of April sunshine and the closing ceremonies were witnessed by large crowds of people.

The Royal Assent was given to sixty-three bills, of which thirty-five were the incorporation of Fox Companies, representing a Capital Stock of about \$8,000,000. At the same time there were incorporated by Letters Patent twenty-five Fox Companies, so that up to the present time there have been incorporated 130 Fox Companies with Capital Stock totalling over \$26,000,000 in Prince Edward Island.

The most important Bills as far as agriculture is concerned were those incorporating the Prince Edward Island Co-Operative Egg and Poultry Association and the Prince Edward Island Sheep Breeders' Association.

The former has for its objects: The encouragement of the production and marketing of eggs and poultry, and all matters connected therewith. The supervision of and encouragement in such commercial enterprise as may be deemed advisable by the Association in order to facilitate the more profitable production and disposal of the produce of the individual circles. The encouraging of the purchasing, breeding and distribution of improved strains of high-producing stock. For all the purposes of the Association the members thereof are to be grouped into separate branches known as Egg Circles. The Association shall have a stamp for its exclusive use which shall be the trade mark of the Association described as follows: A double-lined circle with the letters "P.E.I." printed at the top and in the centre two numbers. Each stamp shall be identically the same, except that the numbers shall be varied. The lower one to designate the

number of the circle and the upper one the number of the individual in the Circle. These stamps are the property of the Association and are only loaned to the Circles for the use of their members. They may call them in at any time from any Circle that refuses to comply with the regulations of the Association or that neglects to enforce its own regulations.

The objects of the Sheep Breeders' Association as set forth in the Act are: (a) By co-operating with the Department of Agriculture of Prince Edward Island and of the Dominion of Canada to interest and instruct the farmers in the breeding and improvement of sheep.

(b) By co-operating with the exhibition Association to improve the judging of sheep at the agricultural and live stock exhibitions.

(c) By keeping a record of pure-bred sheep of the several breeds owned by each of its members.

(d) By encouraging the exclusive use of pure-bred rams.

(e) By taking such steps as may be deemed necessary to enforce the Law in regard to the running at large of rams.

(f) By encouraging the importation of pure-bred sheep.

(g) By co-operating with the government of Prince Edward Island in insuring members of the Association against loss from sheep being killed by dogs and in compensating such members for such losses.

The Association is to receive from the Provincial Treasury annually a sum not to exceed the amount of subscription or membership fees paid in, in any one year to assist in the carrying on of its work.

When a claim has been made that dogs have killed the sheep of any of its members it is the duty of the Association to investigate and determine the loss sustained and the President of the Association has the power of summoning witnesses before him and of taking their evidence under oath.

The loss is to be paid for from the Treasury and from the funds of the Association in the proportion fixed by the By-Laws of the Association, which By-Laws are to be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The By-Laws also provide for the admission of members and for all other matters concerning the management of the Association's business.

Among other important Acts are the School Supply Act, which authorizes the Education Department to purchase and distribute school supplies of all kinds for all the Public Schools in the Province; the Motor-Truck Act, which allows the Intercolonial Railway to operate motor trucks for the carriage of freight and passengers on public roads, approved of by the Government of this Province; and the Appropriation Act which generally occupies a large place in the public mind.

The Department of Agriculture, for the year ending December 31st, 1914, is to get \$18,397, as compared with \$17,055 for the same period 1913.

There is a slight increase in expenditure in almost every Department. The officials who enjoy the increase in salaries are the Clerk of the Crown, the Deputy Phronothary for Queens County, the Court Stenographer, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Superintendent of Education, the Superintendent of Falcolnwood Hospital for the Insane, the Librarian, the Provincial Auditor, and the Road Masters.

In the Department of Agriculture the appropriations are practically the same as last year except for exhibitions, which this year are receiving \$2,000 more than formerly. It is intended to establish local exhibitions at Souris in Kings County, and at Alberton in Prince County. Each of these receive \$500, and the Provincial an additional \$1,000. The grant from the Agricultural Aid Act will be quite sufficient to carry on and develop the new lines of work that were undertaken last year.

The features of the session were: the number of delegations that waited upon the Government; the large number of fox companies incorporated; and the lack of divisions taken.

**The New Tariff Applies to Corn Binders.**

At the time the budget speech was brought down in the House of Commons by the Hon. W. T. White, the statement of the reduction of 5% in duty on binders, reapers and mowers did not make it clear whether or not corn binders would be admitted at the lower rates. It is now believed that these machines will be considered as binders and that the duty on them will be lowered from 17½ to 12½%.

It is predicted in horse-market centers in the United States that even though war is finally averted between that country and Mexico, the contingency which has already arisen will cause a strengthening of the demand for horses in the country to the south. This applies especially to saddle horses and horses suitable for army work. The largest horse dealers in New York city are expecting much better prices, and believe that the stiffening of the demand for saddle horses will extend to all other types. According to the reports from the Department of Agriculture, the United States has at present 24,000,000 horses, and with this number and other normal conditions of supply and demand prices have been maintained up to a high average. This would seem to indicate that there is no over supply of horses in that country, and experts place the estimates of horses needed by the United States War Department at 10,000, and that this will have the effect of increasing the price about \$10.00 per head.

The Dominion Government have issued circulars emphasizing the fact that parcels may now be mailed by Parcels Post up to eleven pounds in weight. Complete organization was accomplished in shorter time than was expected, thus the six-pound limit has been raised to eleven.

**Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo and Other Leading Markets.**

**Toronto.**

At the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, April 27, receipts numbered 64 cars, comprising 1,181 cattle, 779 hogs, 30 sheep and lambs, and 98 calves. Trade in all classes of live stock was active, the market being cleaned up before the noon hour. Fat cattle sold at an advance of 25c per cwt. Choice steers, \$8 to \$8.25; baby beef, 850 lbs. each, \$8.50; good steers and heifers, \$7.75 to \$8; medium, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common, \$7.25 to \$7.50; choice cows, \$6.75 to \$7.25; common to good, \$3.50 to \$6.75; feeders, \$7.35 to \$7.60 for choice steers; stockers, \$5.75 to \$7; milkers and springers, \$6 to \$9.5; calves, \$6.25 to \$10.50 per cwt. Sheep, \$5 to \$7.50; yearling lambs, \$8.75 to \$9.75; spring lambs, \$7 to \$10. Hogs, \$9 fed and watered; \$8.65 f. o. b., and \$9.25 weighed off cars.

**REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS**

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars .....	5	325	330
Cattle .....	45	4,598	4,643
Hogs .....	92	7,442	7,534
Sheep .....	—	196	196
Calves .....	—	1,041	1,041
Horses .....	56	81	137

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1913 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars .....	18	341	359
Cattle .....	247	4,705	4,952
Hogs .....	330	7,182	7,512
Sheep .....	188	890	1,078
Calves .....	81	978	1,059
Horses .....	2	123	125

The combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week show a decrease of 29 cars, 309 cattle, 332 sheep, and 18 calves; but an increase of 22 hogs, and 12 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1913.

Supplies of cattle were quite equal to the demand; in fact, the receipts were large enough to cause a decline of about 35 cents in all classes of fat cattle during the week. Buyers from outside points took about 300 for beef purposes, and several dealers who were looking for feeders, bought about 500 more of the steers and farrow cows, to take back to the farms, at prices equal, in many instances, to those paid for butchers'. There was a downward tendency all week, and from what we can hear of there being plenty of cattle still in the farmers' hands that have to be marketed, the probability is that prices have not yet reached rock bottom. In small meats, the receipts have not been equal to the demands, and prices have continued very firm, excepting for hogs, which sold a little lower.

Butchers'—Choice heavy steers sold

up to \$8, and only a very few brought that figure. The bulk of the choice cattle sold from \$7.75 to \$8; good, \$7.50 to \$7.75; medium, \$7.25 to \$7.50; common, \$7; choice cows, \$6.75 to \$7; good cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; common to medium cows, \$5 to \$5.50; canners and cutters, \$3.75 to \$4.75; bulls, \$6 to \$7.25.

Stockers.—There was a strong and active demand for stockers and feeders, so great that, when prices began to decline for fat cattle, dealers commenced to buy steers and farrow cows at prices greater, in many instances, than could be obtained for beef purposes. Choice steers, 800 to 900 lbs., sold at \$7.35 to \$7.50; steers, 600 to 700 lbs., \$7 to \$7.15; farrow cows, \$4.50 to \$5.25; rough, Eastern, ill-bred steers, 400 to 500 lbs., sold at \$5 to \$5.50.

Milkers and Springers.—Receipts of milkers and springers were not equal to the demand, and prices were firm. Good to choice milkers and forward springers sold at \$6 to \$100 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts of calves were larger, but the quality, as a rule, was not very good, too many of the common, Eastern class. Choice calves, \$9 to \$10 per cwt.; good, \$8 to \$9; medium, \$7.50 to \$8, and the bulk of the offerings were of this class; common, \$6.25 to \$7.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were light all week, and prices very firm. Sheep, ewes, \$6.50 to \$7.50; rams, \$6 to \$6.50; yearling lambs, \$8.75 to \$9.50; spring

lambs, \$5 to \$10, and \$10.75 each, was paid for some during the week.

Hogs.—Liberal receipts of hogs from the Northwest Provinces has caused the market to be easier. Selects, fed and watered, sold at \$9; \$8.65 f. o. b., and \$9.25 weighed off cars.

**TORONTO HORSE MARKET.**

At the Union Horse Exchange, Union Stock-yards, trade in horses was reported to have been fairly good, about 150 horses having changed hands. Buyers from Quebec and the Maritime Provinces took the bulk of those sold, although quite a few were taken by farmers from various points in Ontario. The local city trade took their usual quota. Drafters sold at \$200 to \$250; general-purpose, \$175 to \$200; expressers, \$160 to \$225; drivers, \$125 to \$175; serviceably sound, \$80 to \$75.

**BREADSTUFFS.**

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, 97c. to 98c., outside; \$1, track, Toronto. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 96½c., track, bay points; No. 2 northern, 94½c.; more at Goderich.

Oats.—Ontario, new, No. 2 white, 37c. to 38c., outside; 40c. to 40½c., track, Toronto. Manitoba, No. 2, 41c.; No. 3, 40½c., lake ports.

Rye.—Outside, 68c. to 64c. Corn.—American, No. 3 yellow, 73c., all rail, track, Toronto.

Barley.—For malting, 57c. to 58c., outside.