

he could compete with the retailer in London who sold milk at 1s. 8d. If the Dutchman could send milk to London 7d. per gallon cheaper than the retailers could sell it, the English farmer had something to fear from this new movement. He had ascertained that the Dutch farmer would be delighted to sell the whole of his milk at 6d. the imperial gallon; it was thus a question of 6d. plus the cost of carriage from Holland to London, and he believed it had been stated with some authority that the Great Eastern Railway Company had acceded to the request to deliver Dutch milk at something like 1d. per imperial gallon. Mr. Long advocated the extension of the factory system, and referred to the efforts of Lord Vernon and Mr. Allender. A discussion followed, and a resolution to the following effect was adopted:—"That the committee of the Framlingham Farmers' Club be requested to take such action as may appear to them desirable, with a view to the formation of a dairy factory in Framlingham."

POULTRY KEEPING.

From Bell's Messenger.

From an eight-year balance-sheet that has been issued, we gather, in spite of the advantages of "plenty of field room," the profits from each fowl diminish almost in the same ratio as the numbers increase. The largest profit was 5s. per hen per annum, the market value of each egg being taken at the high estimate of one penny and a third for each egg; but then only 16 hens were kept. When the number was raised to 23, the profit fell to 4s. 5½d. per hen; and for the three years in which 46 were kept, the profit was 1s. 8d., 10½d and 8½d. per hen respectively. The steady decrease in profit depends on the diminished average of eggs; when 16 hens were kept, each averaged 126 eggs per year; with 23 hens, 124 were produced; with 46 hens, kept for three years in succession, the numbers fell to 92, 89, and 76 eggs per hen per annum.

The kind of fowls kept were principally Black Hamburgs, crossed sometimes with Brahma, Houdan, or Langshan breed. They had plenty of field room, and a superabundance of food.

The cost of feeding the hens is about 2d. per week each, which is a fair average when the fowls have a free range, and provide themselves with green food and worms. In the case of a small number of hens kept by a private individual, the cost of labour need not be taken into account; but in a large establishment it becomes a serious item to be placed on the debit side of the balance-sheet.

OPEN SHEDS.

A correspondent of the Chicago Breeders Gazette says:—

"I do not think farmers pay close enough attention to the comfort of their farm stock. The care that is bestowed upon farm animals is too often not an intelligent care. Warm stables and an abundance of food and water may be all quite insufficient to insure the comfort of farm stock. The stables may be too warm, or badly lighted and ventilated, and these conditions are sources of discomfort to stock and causes of unthriftiness. The abundance of food may be of inferior quality and given in such a manner that the appetite is cloyed. In many ways it is seen that the most lavish care of farm stock is not really the best. The one particular item in which I see a lack of care for the comfort of farm stock is in the mat-

ter of open sheds. I can remember when there was a large open shed upon nearly every stock farm. This was just as common as the stable itself or the hay barn, and thought to be just as necessary. It was not deemed wise to turn cattle out in the morning of a winter day subject to the inclemency of the weather without some protection, and in order that stock might have the benefit of regular exercise in the open air and protection at the same time these large sheds were erected, and I fancy few of these old-time farmers really knew how to get along without them. They are made to cover a considerable area, with extensive feed racks, and very often with an extensive loft for storing hay and straw. These sheds furnished shelter for all the stock on the farm where such stock was not in the stable, and I think were not only useful but profitable."

Live Stock Notes.

Col. C. F. Mills has been elected secretary of the Illinois Department of Agriculture.

J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill., won a good share of premiums at New Orleans, and sold all the cattle and sheep they took to the exhibition.

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture gives Hon. D. W. Smith a handsome vote of recommendation for Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Illinois Senate does the same.

About 15 inches of snow covered the ground in Central Illinois for two weeks ending with the month of January, and the weather during the time was unusually severe.

Dairy.

HOW MUCH MILK FOR A POUND OF BUTTER.

From the (St. Louis) National Stock-Breeder.

At the late meeting of the New York State Dairymen's Association, held at Oswego, Dec. 16, a call was made for information as to the quantity of milk required for a pound of butter. A creamery manager from Bradford, Pa., responded to this call with the following figures:—A mixed herd of 21 cows in the eight months from April to November inclusive, 1882, averaged a pound of butter to 23 pounds of milk and averaged 202 pounds of butter per cow. Fourteen grade Shorthorns in the same time averaged a pound of butter to 20½ pounds of milk, and averaged 241 pounds of butter per cow. Fourteen Holsteins in the same time averaged a pound of butter from 24½ pounds of milk, and averaged 235 pounds of butter per cow, and eleven grade Jerseys in the same time averaged a pound of butter from 16 pounds of milk, and in ten months averaged 289 pounds per cow. The record for the eight months having been lost, he could not give it in comparison with the other herds for the same length of time. The gentleman said he had been in charge of the creamery since 1882, and had endeavored to impress upon its patrons the importance of improving their stock, with what results the following statements will show:—In 1882, with an average of 750 cows, it required 23 pounds of milk for a pound of butter; in 1883, with 1,100 cows, 21 pounds of milk made a pound of butter, and in the season of 1884, 20½ pounds of milk made a pound of butter, and he expected to still further lessen the quantity required.

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER
AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW,

TORONTO, Feb. 8th, 1885.

This week's cables indicate that the semi-demoralized condition of the British cattle trade which was cabled a week ago has become more pronounced, which has produced a further break of half a cent per pound in values, and the market has lost all of the improvement it made since the opening of the year. The principal reason for the renewed depression is the continued large offerings. Not only have the supplies from Ireland and the Continent been heavy, but the receipts of Canadians and Americans have been heavy as well, all of which have glutted the markets, the offerings of Monday being excessive. Even at the decline buyers are slow to operate, and the tendency of values is still in their favor. At Liverpool on Monday the demand was very weak and uncertain, large quantities being left unsold that afternoon. Dressed beef in Liverpool is cabled lower at 5d., against 5½d. last week. Mutton is again lower at 4½d., against 4¾d. last week.

Quotations at Liverpool are as follows, being calculated at \$4.80 in the £:—

Cattle—	\$	c.	\$	c.
Prime Canadian steers.....	0	13½	0	00
Fair to choice.....	0	13	10	00
Poor to medium.....	0	12	10	00
Inferior and bulls.....	0	09	10	0 10½

TORONTO.

Trade is fair this week, and judging from last Friday's market, much better than was to be expected. The supplies were too heavy at the latter part of last week. Prices were in consequence much easier. This week, however, the offerings have been light and more in keeping with the demand. Prices have recovered, and the business transacted yesterday was at the figures which ruled a week ago. Somewhat larger supplies this week would have broken the market.

CATTLE.—Trade was a little slow Monday and the early part of Tuesday. Buyers had laid in pretty good supplies last week, and not being anxious hoped to have the market in their favor. The supplies were light, and later in the day business improved and everything was sold at fair prices excepting one load of butcher's which was taken to Buffalo. The offerings were not of as good a quality as those of a week ago, but at the same time there were no inferior animals. The majority came under the head of good and sold at 3½ to 4c. per lb. Exporters are in pretty good demand but there are not many offering. Dealers are not in a position to pay a very large figure in consequence of the depressed state of, and the low prices now prevailing in, the British markets. Only one load was bought on the market this week, being at \$4.30 per hundred for fair animals averaging 1,275 lbs. A few milchers and springers have changed hands, but the demand is light.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The supply is fair and equal to the demand. Prices are unchanged. Sales have been made this week at \$4.50, \$4.75, and \$5.00 per head for secondary to choice animals.

HOGS.—Are in very good demand, but the weather has been so cold that dealers have not brought many out. Prices are unchanged at 4½ to 4¾c. per lb.

The receipts of live stock at the western market here for the week ending Jan. 31st were 876 cattle, 421 sheep and lambs, and 36 hogs, against 746 cattle, 307 sheep and lambs, and 28 hogs the week before, 833 cattle, 219 sheep and lambs, and 98 hogs the corresponding week last year; and 366 cattle, 491 sheep and lambs, and 139 hogs the corresponding week of 1883.

We quote as follows:—

Cattle, export, 1,200 lbs. and upwards.....	4	to	5	per lb.
Cattle, butchers', choice.....	0	to	4½	"
" good.....	3½	to	4	"
" common.....	3	to	3½	"