

News And Views Of And For Canadian Farmers

Farmers' Exchange Department

FOR SALE. FRESH COW, GRADE HOLSTEIN, young, 47 Clarence street, Kingston.

CHOPPED STUFF

Plan to attend conventions this winter. Agriculture must not lag. Gather the eggs several times a day, to prevent freezing in the nests.

TO OUR READERS.

The Whig is pleased to acknowledge many letters and personal words of appreciation of its Agricultural and Market Page.

Dairy Business Is Profitable

With fine prospects for the future of the meat business being so widely published as they are at present, there may be a danger of well-established dairymen switching to the fat-stock game.

There is a great future for the dairy industry as well as in that in animals for meat, and although the dual-purpose cow has been wisely recommended to farmers in certain situations, or to those working under peculiar conditions, the breeding of this type is not suited to the business of the straight milk producer.

The demand for dairy products and for dairy animals is sure to keep pace with that for beef products and animals, because, if one food can be more economically produced than another, it is milk in its manufactured state, either butter or cheese.

The greatest increase in the dairy business in Canada of late years has been in the line of city milk supply; this has been due to the increase in city population brought about by the loss of manufacturing, but a new type of manufacturing has been developed so as to more than supply the demands, a return to butter and cheese making may be expected, and a great benefit to the dairymen and the industry at large will result from such a move.

For the man starting in the dairy business there is a fine choice of breeds of cows, thanks to the determination of those who made their

choice long ago. Jerseys, Ayrshires and Holsteins have each been developed to a high degree, and one of these breeds is well suited to the requirements of the different lines that may be followed in dairying.

However, no matter which is chosen—the Holstein, the Jersey or the Ayrshire—success is pretty sure to come to the man who keeps his breed pure, and has the pluck to discard the poor representatives early.

Dairying is one branch of farming that solves the problem of soil fertility; milk products are sure of a good demand, pure-bred stock will be in great demand, after the war, and the business is now in such good hands that it is to be hoped that no let-up will occur just when an increased interest in this industry is most needed.

MANURE AND WEEDS.

Despite Drawbacks Manure is Good For Strawberries.

As soon as the ground is sufficiently frosted to bear a horse, a strawberry patch should be well covered with clean straw or coarse horse manure. Horse manure that has been badly burned during the summer makes a good covering.

It is a good time now to get out and fix up that telephone line.

Why Not Try It--NOW?

How often have you wished you could find a quick buyer for one or more cows you wanted to sell? A small advt. in the Whig would solve your problem.

10 words or less—10c each insertion. Over 10 words, 1c a word each insertion.

For example, the following advt. would cost only 10c each time:

FOR SALE. PURE BRED HOLSTEIN BULL, TWO years old. Apply John Smith, Oshawa.

This small advt., counting fifteen words, would cost only 15c each insertion.

TO RENT.

200 ACRE FARM, CONVENIENTLY located, will rent on shares. Apply John Smith, Verona.

Advertise anything you like—help wanted, farms for sale or to let, loans wanted, stock or produce for sale, positions wanted, etc.

CORN IN ALBERTA

From Taber, Alberta, a farmer, T. A. Sundal, writes as follows: Corn growing is rapidly developing into a successful crop in southern Alberta, and its opportunities are being realized by the farmer.

Canada's Year Crop Yield. Wheat \$312,569,400. Oats 176,894,700. Barley 24,704,700. Rye 1,899,900. Peas 5,730,700. Beans 2,296,800. Corn (husking) 10,243,000. Potatoes, sugar beets 36,161,900. Fodder crops 192,768,100.

The Latest Market Reports

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—Export cattle, choice, \$7.75 to \$8.15; butcher cattle, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.65, medium, \$6.75 to \$7, common \$5.75 to \$6.50; butcher cows, choice \$6 to \$6.60, medium \$5.50 to \$6, canners \$3.25 to \$4, bulls \$4 to \$4.75; feeding steers, \$6 to \$6.65; stockers, choice \$5.25 to \$5.75, light \$5 to \$5.50; milkers, choice, each, \$60 to \$100; springers, \$50 to \$100; sheep ewes, \$7 to \$8.25; hucks and culls, \$4 to \$6; lambs, \$10.50 to \$11.75; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.50 to \$6.65; calves, \$4.50 to \$10.50.

East Buffalo, Jan. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 250 head; active and steady. Veals—Receipts, 50 head; active and steady; \$4 to \$11.50. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; fairly active; heavy and mixed, \$7.75; yorkers, \$7.25 to \$8.25; pigs, \$7 to \$7.25; rough, \$6.60 to \$6.75; stags, \$4.50 to \$5.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 800 head; slow; prices unchanged.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000. Market weak. Native beef steers, \$6.40 to \$7.75; cows and heifers, \$3.20 to \$3.25; calves, \$7.50 to \$10.75. Hogs—Receipts, 70,000. Market weak. Light, \$6.90 to \$7.45; mixed, \$7 to \$7.50; heavy, \$7 to \$7.55; rough, \$7 to \$7.15; pigs, \$5.75 to \$6.90; bulk of sales, \$7.10 to \$7.45. Sheep—Receipts, 16,000. Market weak. Wethers, \$7.40 to \$8; lambs, native, \$8.50 to \$10.90.

GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, new crop, \$1.24 1/2 in store at Fort William; No. 2, \$1.22; No. 3, \$1.20. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 46 1/2 c in store at Fort William; No. 3, 44 c; extra No. 1 feed, 45c; No. 1 feed, 44c. American corn—No. 3, new, \$1 1/2 c. Canadian corn—No. 1 yellow, old, nominal, Toronto, 75c. Ontario oats—No. 2 white, new crop, none offered; No. 3 white, 42c to 43c; commercial oats, 41c to 42c. Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, new, \$1.10 to \$1.11; sprouted or smutty, according to sample, 96c to \$1.02; wheat slightly sprouted, \$1.05 to \$1.09; feed wheat, 80c to 85c. Peas—According to sample, \$1.25 to \$1.75; No. 2, nominal, car lots, \$1.75.

Barley—Good malting, 63c to 65c; feed barley, 57c to 60c. Buckwheat—7c to 7 1/2c. Rye—No. 1 commercial, 90c to 91c; rejected rye, 75c to 85c, according to sample. Manitoba flour—First patents in five bags, \$7; second patents, in five bags, \$6.50; strong bakers, in five bags, \$6.30, Toronto. Ontario flour—Winter, \$4.80 to \$5, according to sample, seaboard or Toronto freights, in bags, prompt shipment. Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights. Bran, per ton, \$21.50; shorts, \$26; good feed, \$29, per bag, \$1.75; middlings, \$27. Hay—Baled, No. 1, track Toronto, \$17.50 to \$18.50; No. 2, \$13 to \$15; straw, \$6.50 to \$7.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—Advancing ocean freight rates that put a stop to export demand resulted today in lower prices for wheat. The market closed heavy at 7 1/2c, with a 1/4c net decline, with May \$1.29 1/2 and July \$1.22 1/2 to \$1.22 3/4. Other leading staples, ton, all showed a loss—corn 3/4 to 1 1/4 to 1 3/4c, oats 1/4 to 3/4c, and provisions 15 to 17 1/2 to 25 to 27 1/2c.

Minneapolis, Jan. 21.—Wheat—May, \$1.28 1/2 to \$1.28 3/4; July, \$1.26 1/2 to \$1.27; No. 1 hard, \$1.34 1/2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.29 1/2 to \$1.31 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.27 1/2 to \$1.29 1/2; No. 3 yellow, corn, \$1.29 1/2. Oats, No. 3 white, 48 1/2 to 49c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, Jan. 21.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, \$1.30; No. 1 Northern, \$1.29; No. 2 Northern, \$1.26; Montana No. 2, \$1.20. Linsed, cash, \$2.37 to \$2.37 1/2; May, \$2.40; July, \$2.39 1/2.

GENERAL TRADE.

During the past week these prices prevailed on Ontario markets: Butter, Belleville, 33c to 35c per pound; Berlin, 33c to 35c; Brantford, 32c to 34c; Port Hope, 28c to 30c; St. Thomas, 34c to 35c; Stratford, 30c to 32c; and Woodstock, 32c to 35c. Eggs—Belleville, 37c to 40c per dozen; Berlin, 42c to 45c; Brantford, 45c; Port Hope, 35c to 37c; St. Thomas, 38c to 40c; Stratford, 40c to 43c; and Woodstock, 38c to 40c per dozen. Poultry—Belleville, 15c to 17c per pound; Berlin, 17c to 20c; Brantford, 15c to 16c; Port Hope, 20c to 22c; St. Thomas, 16c to 19c; Stratford, 16c to 18c; and Woodstock, 15c per pound. Port Hope advanced 6c per pound in the week. Wheat—Belleville, 55c to \$1 per bushel; Berlin, \$1 to \$1.05; Brantford, 95c; Port Hope, \$1 to \$1.03; St. Thomas, \$1; Stratford, \$1; and Woodstock, \$1. Berlin and Port Hope report advances of 5c and 3c per bushel respectively in the last week. Coarse Grains—Belleville, 34c to 36c per bushel; Berlin, 42c to 45c; Brantford, 37c; Port Hope, 36c to 40c; St. Thomas, 38c; Stratford, 37c; and Woodstock, 50c per bushel. Barley—Belleville, 55c per bushel; Berlin, 53c to 55c; Brantford, 50c; Port Hope, 55c to 60; St. Thomas, 55c; Stratford, 40c to 50c; and Woodstock, 50c to 55c.

Woodstock, 48c to 50c per bushel. Hay—Belleville—baled, \$17.50 to \$18, loose \$17 to \$18; Berlin—baled \$17.50 to \$18.50, loose \$17 to \$17.50; Brantford—baled \$15 to \$16, loose \$13 to \$15; Port Hope—baled \$18, loose \$18 to \$20; St. Thomas, baled \$18 to \$20, loose \$16.50 to \$17; Stratford—loose \$12 to \$15; and Woodstock—baled \$16 to \$17, and loose \$13.

Apples At Montreal. Apples are quoted as follows: No. 1 Spy, Fameuse and McIntosh, \$5.50 to \$6; No. 1 Baldwin and Greening, \$4.50 to \$5; No. 2's, 50c to \$1 less per barrel; No. 3's, \$2 to \$3.

Cheese At Montreal. Cheese at Montreal is holding firm at last week's advance. Finest Western Ontario colored cheese is still selling at 18 1/2c to 18 3/4c with white at 18c to 18 1/2c; while fine Eastern Township cheese is unchanged at 17 1/2 to 17 3/4c per pound.

A good demand for Canadian cheese is reported from London, Liverpool and Bristol at very firm prices. The Imperial Government is said to be still buying on the other side.

Cheese At New York.

Cheese is still strong at New York this week, with a top of 18c for New York held specials, and 17 1/2c to 17 3/4c for average. Prices run down to 14c to 16c for all styles of undergrades. Domestic demand is not at all excessive, but an advance in Liverpool prices put a little ginger into the trade.

Honey At Montreal.

Honey at Montreal is still unchanged in price. Quotations are: White extracted, 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c per lb.; brown extracted, 10c to 10 1/2c; buckwheat honey, 8c to 8 1/2c.

Beans At Montreal.

The Montreal market for beans keeps firm, the sale of a car of Michigan beans being reported at \$4.10 for 3 lb. pickers. Five to seven pound pickers are quoted at \$3.80 to \$3.90. A fair volume of business is reported.

Toronto Horse Trade.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—This week opened with French army officials at the Repository inspecting horses. It is expected that within a short time Imperial officials will recommence purchasing at the Union Stock Yards also, although no more than indefinite statements have been forthcoming as yet. Meanwhile plenty of horses are coming through Toronto from Missouri, en route for Britain and France. The ordinary horse has an improved tone, and in this department a

steadier market is promised than hitherto. Official quotations are as follows: Heavy draughts, 5 to 8 years, and pound, 1,350 pounds and upwards, \$165 to \$215. Lighter draughts, 5 to 7 years, and pound, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds, \$130 to \$170. Expressers and wagon horses, young and sound, \$140 to \$200. Drivers, young and sound, \$110 to \$170. Serviceably sound blocks, \$80 to \$125.

Produce at Montreal. Montreal, Jan. 21.—Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$20.00 to \$26.50. Oats, finest westerns, 18 to 18 1/4c. Butter, choicest creamery, 34 1/2 to 35c; seconds, 32 1/2 to 33c. Eggs, fresh, 40 to 42; selected, 33c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2 stock, 28c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.75 to \$1.80. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, 11 to 14 1/2c; country, 12 to 13c. Pork, heavy Canada short mess, bbis., 25 to 45 pieces, 39 to 40 1/2c; Canada short cut back, 45 to 55 pieces, 29 to 29 1/2c. Lard, compound, tierces, 37 1/2c; 11 3/4c; wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 12 1/2c; pure, tierces, 37 1/2c; 14 1/2c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 15c.

Kingston Markets

Kingston, Jan. 22nd. Meats. Beef, local carcasses, 08 09. Beef, hinds, lb., 10 11. Beef, cuts, lb., 15 23. Beef, western, by carcass, lb., 11 12. Hogs, live, cwt., 9 25. Hogs, dressed, cwt., 13 50. Lamb, spring, by carcass, lb., 14. Mutton, carcasses, lb., 10. Veal, by carcass, lb., 10. Veal by qtr., lb., 08 14.

Fish. Bloaters, doz., 50. Clacoes, lb., 15. Cod, steak, lb., 12 1/2. Fillets, lb., 15. Flinnan haddie, lb., 12 1/2. Eels, lb., 10. Haddock, fresh, lb., 12 1/2. Halibut, fresh, lb., 15. Haddock, frozen, lb., 08 12. Herring, fresh salt water, doz., 50. Kippers, doz., 15. Mackerel, doz., 15. Oysters, qt., 50. Oysters, shell, doz., 30. Pickeral, lb., 15.

Poultry. Ducks, lb., 20. Chickens, live, lb., 15. Chickens, lb., 20. Hens, dressed, lb., 15. Hens, live, lb., 10. Turkeys, lb., 22 25.

Dairy Products. Butter, rolls, lb., 32. Butter, lb., 33 35. Butter, creamery, 35. Cheese, lb., 22. Eggs, cooking, doz., 35. Eggs, fresh, doz., 45 50.

Vegetables. Potatoes, bag, 1 50 1 65. Beets, bush, 40 50. Cabbage, doz., 40 50. Celery, bunch, 05 10. Potatoes, bush, 1 15. Parsnips, bush, 75. Onions, bush, 60 75. Turnips, bag, 50.

Grain. Barley, bush, 80. Bran, ton, 24 00. Buckwheat, bush, 85. Corn, yellow feed, 90. Corn, cracked, cwt., 1 70. Corn, meal, cwt., 2 45. Flour, cwt., 3 50. Hay, baled, ton, 19 00 20 00. Hay, loose, 18 00 20 00. Oats, local, bush, 40. Oats, Man., bush, 40. Straw, baled, ton, 9 00. Straw, loose, ton, 8 35. Wheat, local, bush, 1 00 1 10.

Hides. Beef, hides, cured, per lb., \$ 17. Beef, hides, green, lb., 16. Heavy bull, lb., 13. Veals, given, lb., 13. Deacons, each, 1 00. Kips or grassers, lb., 1 40. Lamb and sheep skins up to, 1 40. Horse hides, No. 1, each, 4 00. Talow rendered in cakes, 8 35. Sheep skins, fresh, each, \$1 50 2 25. Hides, No. 1, trimmed, lb., 25.

Next Year's Potato Crop

Although the acreage in potatoes in Ontario last year was above the average the total crop was 5,000,000 bushels below the average of the last 34 years. Part of the shortage was due to excessive leaf growth owing to the wet weather, but most of it was the result of late blight and rot. Not only did this fungus attack reduce the crop of 1915, but it adversely affected the value of seed available for 1916, said Prof. F. E. Howitt, in an address dealing with this subject. It will, he said, be a very difficult matter this coming season to secure seed potatoes which are not infected with the potato rot fungus. This does not necessarily mean that we will have an epidemic of potato rot in 1916. This will depend upon climatic conditions; if we have a comparatively dry summer, there will be, it is safe to say, little or no potato rot; if, however, we have another wet summer, the potato rot will in all probability be worse than it was in 1915. It is thus seen that epidemics of potato rot are brought about by a combination of infected seed potatoes and wet seasons.

"The question is," he went on, "how are we going to avoid using infected seed? At first thought, one would be inclined to answer, by securing seed from localities where the rot was not serious the previous year. Those who are familiar, however, with the potato rot fungus know that it may be present in a field year after year without causing any epidemic of rot, and, therefore, that seed from fields which were almost entirely free from rot the previous year may to some extent be infected, and that the use of such seed may give rise to an epidemic of rot if weather conditions are favorable.

"There is, however, one way by means of which seed potatoes comparatively free from infection can be secured. It is by growing varieties of potatoes which are not subject to late blight and rot. Varieties of potatoes differ very much in regard to their susceptibility to this disease. Many excellent and extensively grown varieties, such as Empire State and Rural New Yorker No. 2, are decidedly susceptible to rot, while others are markedly rot resistant. Taking the average experiments for five years, it has been ascertained that those varieties which were freed from rot were the Davies' Warrior, the Extra Early Eureka, Stray Beauty and Hubbard's Abundance; and those most subject to rot were Early Rose and Beauty of Hebron. I strongly advise those who are anxious to avoid loss from potato rot to select varieties which experiments have shown to be the least susceptible to the disease, and in addition to this to spray thoroughly every year. Potatoes should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture (4-4-40 formula), to prevent the blight and rot, and to

this Paris green (1 lb. to each 40 gallons liquid spray) or arsenate of lead (3 1-2 lbs. to each 40 gallons liquid spray) should be added to destroy potato beetles. Spraying should be commenced when the plants are from 6 to 8 inches high, and care taken to keep the foliage covered with Bordeaux mixture throughout the season until danger from rot is past. Special care should be taken to see that the spraying is very thoroughly done if the weather is at all wet about the middle of July, as it is at that time that epidemic of blight and rot usually begin."

WATER ALWAYS NEEDED.

During the winter season of the year many farm animals do not receive as much water as they really need, to give the best results, says the Kansas Farmer. This is especially true of hogs. In cold weather, when all water left in troughs or other receptacles is likely to freeze, the animals do not have the opportunity to drink as much as they otherwise would.

Professor Deitrich, formerly of the Illinois Agricultural College, found in conducting a series of experiments in feeding swine that a sufficient amount of water is a very important consideration in securing the largest returns from the feed consumed by hogs. He found that often times in securing the best results in the feeding of hogs it was necessary to encourage the consumption of the proper amount of water by supplying some of the food in liquid form. Those who are feeding hogs through the winter season should bear in mind that the supplying of a source of pure, clean water at the proper temperature of the great importance. Perhaps in many cases it will be desirable to supply a part of the water in the form of warm water. A feed cooker for the cooking of feeds has little economic importance, but such a device may be very useful in supplying warm liquid feeds during the cold season of the year.

It is wise to take special care with the stallion during winter months; a light grain ration and plenty of exercise prevents him from getting over-fat. Several years ago an effort was made to place this food before Ontario dairymen, and an extensive advertising campaign was carried on. It was without result, however, in sufficient quality to make its distribution profitable. The result of this lack of response is that instead of Ontario dairy herds having access to this valuable food, it is exported. Perhaps it would be appreciated if offered for sale to-day, but established channels of trade are hard to change.

The product is shipped across the line to where U.S. feeders are wise to its value. Several years ago an effort was made to place this food before Ontario dairymen, and an extensive advertising campaign was carried on. It was without result, however, in sufficient quality to make its distribution profitable. The result of this lack of response is that instead of Ontario dairy herds having access to this valuable food, it is exported. Perhaps it would be appreciated if offered for sale to-day, but established channels of trade are hard to change.

With cheese from nineteen to nineteen and a quarter, factories have poor excuses for closing down for the winter. It is an easy matter to keep a herd of cattle clean, with an old curdy comb, if the animals are never allowed to get really dirty. The heavy winter milk is usually the best and most persistent cow; give her an opportunity to make greatest profits. More milk will require either more feed or more judicious use of the feed fed. Study rations. In about a month's time pruning may be commenced. Get the saws and clippers in shape.

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