

FARM SURGERY

Practiccal Notes By a Practical Man in Toronto Weekly Sun.

and then either placed in a gelatine not so timid; and once she finds have time, but we go in our work three-quarters of an inch in diameter A crooked neck at the time of dren- with a real sunset, the scent of the and two inches long and wrapped in ching is the most usual cause of fields, the whip-poor-will's calls and is well to get an assistant to steady ty which accompanies the dribbling bodies and refreshes our jaded spirthe horse's head and prevent him method recommended for horses. Not its. We always stop somewhere for from holding it too high. The ball | knowing when the drench is coming an exchange of news with our friends should be moistened with oil of oth- the animal involuntarily opens the and the dishwashing seems light

The operator takes the tongue cine. with the left hand and holds it out The drenching of sheep compares man's point of view toward the pracof the mouth on the right side. He with that of the ox, and the dog with tical utility of the automobile for a grasps the ball with the points of the the horse, in the matter of fast or farmer. "Suppose, when I have a fingers and thumb of the right hand, slow administration. Lambs are often big crew of men here harvesting or passes the hand back in the centre suffocated when being drenched with thrashing, some vital part of the maof the mouth (being careful that the turpentine and other substances. In chinery suddenly gives out: Work workings of the tongue do not carry drenching lambs the best plan is to stops until the damage can be reit between the molar teeth), and sit on a stool with the lamb between paired. I can telephone the impledrops it into the pharnyx just be- the knees, taking care not to hold the ment dealer in town to get ready what hind the root of the tongue. The head above level and give the drench is needed, then one of my men can horse will then swallow it. Some- with a narrow-necked sauce bottle. jump into the auto and 'hike' to town times, but not often, he will give a It is often difficult to dose a pig, and be back in a jiffy as compared short, quick cough and expel it in- but it can be easily done if the fol- with riding a horse. tact, in which case another attempt must be made. It requires some practice to enable a man to administer a ball without danger of it getting between the molar teeth, when it will be chewed and most of it expelled.

Care must be taken in giving ball medicines that the hand is not forced between the molars when the patient will close the teeth upon it. If the tongue is being held firmly with the left hand he will not be able to grasp very firmly, because his own tongue is between the molars on the other side, Should the hand become wedged between the molars never attempt to forcibly withdraw it. Hold the hands steady, and with the left hand still holding the tongue, endeavor to get the horse to relax pressure, and the right hand will be liberated with no other injury than perhaps a few

A small inexpensive instrument called a balling gun, and made for the purpose, is recommended to ama-

The drenching of cattle is a task that most men accustomed to cattle enter lightly upon. As a beast may, however, be killed by the drenching going "the wrong way," it is well to know the right way.

The custom of putting the thumb and foreinger into the nostrils in order to hold a beast for drenching is four miles square, has one factory not to be recommended, as it inter- to every three or four sections of feres with respiration and is likely land. to produce choking. The proper way to give a heast a dwench is to get the finger of one hand into the mouth. another person keeping the head loads of 20,000 pounds to the car, suffers most in this regard; while each cow makes a good profit he is is gotten into good form gradually." straight by holding the horns.

should be carefully observed in sin is able to ship a trainload of fruit districts, shows an enormous things are not too bad. If some of should be in good flesh. The very ahead of last year, always be kept straight; touch the day of the year. roof of the mouth with the bottle before pouring any of the contents down the throat, and unless the bulk in running order.

The giving of medicine in ball is very considerable, to give it only the chores with smiles of anticipaform is much practised and requires one or two "go-downs." The swallow- tion while Maud and I clear away the some skill. Drugs given in ball form ing capacity of a cow is greater than supper table and put the dishes to must first be reduced to a powder that of a horse. She is, moreover, soak. We change our clothes if we capsule or moistened with water, sy- something passing down her throat dresses plus a little session with the rup, glycerine, or other moistening she will not resist until out of breath comb and wash-basin rather than substance, rolled into a bolus about or in pain from the forced attitude. miss the trip. The early evening, tissue paper. When giving a ball it choking, and next to it the uncertain- the swift motion, soon cools our

windpipe, and down goes the medi- work when we return."

lowing plan is adopted: Cut a hole in the toe of an old shoe and give the the fellows in town is a great blesstoe to the pig to bite at, then pour ing to us when we need them in a the medicine through the hold while mighty big hurry. This past winter he is biting at the toe. Sticky medi- I had a valuable colt badly hurt in a cines can be plasted among a pig's mix-up with a barbed wire fence. He teeth. On no account, however, pour bid fair to be worth only his hide if anything through a pig's nose. This the 'vet' hadn't owned a 'buzz-wagon' is a custom as barbarous as it is cruel and unnecessary.

One-half of all the cheese produced in the United States, says Farm, Stock and Home, is made in Wisconsin. The other important cheese-producing States are New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan. Yet, fifteen years ago New York produced almost twice as much cheese as

Farm tenancy is lowest in the counties where dairying is most extensively carried on. In Green county, where almost every farmer is a cheese producer, the average per capita wealth is higher than in almost any, perhaps any, agricultural coun-

Carrie's sister, living at the cross roads, spoke of the value of the motor car in giving a bond of common interest, through recreation, to her family. "Nearly every evening in the summer, when all are hot and temper-tried from our day's work, my husband and the boys hustle through

Tom Martin, my host, gave me

and came tearing out here."-Wo-

FARM LAND VALUES.

per acre more this year than last, or the estimate of the Census and Statistics Office. This year's estimate is \$38.90, but this does not mean much, including as it does all the poor land in the country. By provinces the values run as

follows: Ontario \$ 52.49 New Brunswick 22.48 Nova Scotia 28.00 Prince Edward Island .. 37.64 Quebec 51,36 Manitoba 30.36 Saskatchewan 24,20 Alberta 23.15 British Columbia 125.00

most truly agricultural of all the for the year. ty, with an area of about twenty- high prices the valuable land near sider his farm business in the same dead and interlocking branches re-About 120,000,000 pounds of Am- land; the Prairie Provinces show the distinguish between income and pro- taken out and some of the others \$31.09. erican cheese is made in Wisconsin effect of speculators who hold land fit when dealing with the herd? If should be cut. In this way severe annually. This would be 6,000 car- out of use, Alberta being the newest, (and much depends on that "if") pruning is not necessary and a tree the Scottish Shorthorn sales in Febor it would equal 240 trainloads. In- British Columbia, with every little indeed well off. Even if each cow tively small acreage.

profit on the feed, profit to pay for!

your investment of capital, risk and

worry, the same as any merchant. A

letter to the Dairy Commissioner, Ot-

tawa, will bring you free of charge

milk record forms, either daily or

FEEDING YOUNG CALVES

It is specially important that a

over-fed when a week old, or very

much under fed when four weeks

PRUNE APPLE TREES IN SPRING.

Mill Feeds at Toronto.

Cheese at Montreal.

undergrades at 17 4 c to 17 1/2 c.

Poultry at Montreal.

A week ago all dressed poultry

Honey at Montreal.

Apples at Toronto.

Kingston, March 25th.

Hogs, dressed, cwt.

College Bulletin.

Market gardening and the keeping of poultry is a combination that I have found to be very profitable. In much better than any two branches sional weighings, you arrive at indithe hens with much succulent green a good profit. + C. F. W. food, such as cull cabbage, beets, tomatoes, etc. On the other hand, the hens supply several tons of fertilizer that is especially profitable for the growing of vegetables. My garden is fenced with six-foot

poultry netting, which effectually holds the chickens out. When frosts have killed all vegetation and completed the garden work for the year. I rake up all the dead vines, weeds vegetables. In a few days the chickens trouble. If for any reason colo- grees below the natural temperature rye. When the rye has made a such as an egg switched up with a chills the wet chick. chickens are given access to the gar- the new-born calf. abundance of succulent green feed the first few days. This entails a regulator. during the fall and winter months, little extra labor, but is amply repaid

his poultry products. Usually, in health. making his round with the vegetable The quantity of milk fed should man's World for April. wagon, he can easily dispose of all be gradually increased as the calf his eggs and market poultry at a grows, at least up to the time when price that is much higher than that other foods can be safely introducpaid by local stores. By guarantee- ed. If a calf just gets, the same ing his eggs to be perfectly fresh he amount of milk when four weeks will have little difficulty in finding old as it got when one week old customers who are willing to pay for it is clear that it must either be T. R. Z.

Turn Waste To Profit.

Recently a proprietor of a large, modern business in a thriving city prune apple trees. More and more atwas heard to remark, "My twelve tention is being given to the pruning months' trade shows, after allowing of young and old trees in order that myself a low weekly income, not one they may be able to support large cent of profit, on all the capital, risk loads of fruit. Yet too many trees These bring out some very inter- and worry." He distinguishes have been neglected and now look esting points. Prince Edward is the closely between income and profit like brush heaps instead of fruit

eastern provinces; Ontario reflects in Does the average dairyman con- Neglected trees should have all

Lard-\$11.15. Ribs Owen Sound, 28c to 30c; Peterboro. 36c to 38c; Port Hope 33c to 35c; St. Thomas, 35c; Stratford, 33c to Duluth, March 24.-No. 1 hard, Eggs-Belleville, 26c to 28c per \$26, and good feed flour, bag, at Haddock, frozen, h \$1.12%; No. 1 northern, \$1.10% to dozen; Berlin, 25c to 27c; Brantford, \$1.60 to \$1.70. \$1,13%; No. 2 northern, \$1.05% to 30c; Cobourg, 28c; Guelph, 30c to Linseed meal is quoted at un- Herring, fresh salt 32c; Hamilton, 30c to 35c; Owen shanged figures: No. 1 is \$4.75 per water, doz. ... Sound, 22c to 23c; Peterboro, 27c to cwt.; No. 2, \$3.75 f.o.b. at mills. Oil Kippers, dos. ...

> Spring chockens-Belleville, to 22c per lb.; Berlin, 20c to 21c; Brantford, 17c to 19c; Cobourg, 18c; Guelph, 18c to 20c; Hamilton, 22c to 24c; Owen Sound, 20c to 22c; Peterboro, 23c; Port Hope, 21c to 23c; St

to 18c; and Woodstock, 20c. Wheat-Belleville, 90c to 93c per bushel; Berlin, \$1.05; Brantford. prices are unchanged. Millfeed is 95c; Cobourg, 90c to 95c; Guelph. in fair demand. Butter is firm, \$1.10; Hamilton, 95c; Kingston, prices, save turkeys, at Montreal adwith more enquiry from outside \$1.15; Owen sound, 90c to 92c; Pet- vanced 1c; this week the turkeys erboro, 95c to 98c; Port Hope, 93c make the same advance, and prices to 97c; to 60c; St. Thomas, 58c; are as follows: Turkeys, choice, per Stratford, 95c; and Woodstock, 95c. | pound, 27c to 28c; turkeys, ordis

Oats-Belleville, 40c to 43c per nary, per pound, 25c to 26c; chick- Grapefruit, each . . . 05

Hay-Belleville-baled \$18 bags; bulk, seaboard, \$4.15 to \$4.20. \$1,10 1-2; July, \$1.10 5-8; No. 1 baled \$19.50 to \$19. loose \$17 to \$18 Millfeed-Car lots, per ton, deliv- | hard, \$1.15 1-2; No. 1 northern, Brantford-baled \$15 to \$16, loose \$13 to \$17; Cobourg-baled \$20, loose \$20; Guelph-baled, \$23.loose \$20 to white, 39 1-2c to 40 1-2c. Flour- \$21; Hamilton-baled \$16 to \$20, loose \$16 to \$20; Owen Sound baled \$20 to \$21, loose \$18 to \$21; changed; shipments, 50,103 barrels. Peterboro-baled \$17 to \$17.50, loose \$14 to \$14.50; Port Hope baled \$18, loose \$19 to \$20; St. Thomas-baled \$15 to \$16, loose Liverpool, March 24. - Spot. \$18 to \$20; Stratford-baled \$13 to \$15 and Woodstock-baled, \$17 to

Potatoes Belleville, \$1.30 per bushel; Berlin, \$1.50; Brantford, carcase, lb. \$1.75; Cob,ourg, \$1.20; Guelph, Mutton, carcase,lb. Owen Sound, \$1.05 to \$1.10; Peter- | Veal, lb.

For the Poultry Raiser.

three days per month, feed records, bator is the perfect hen, which, set by of bedding means comfort for the and a herd record book. When you note down total production and upon the proper number of perfect fertile eggs, under perfect conditions, ure. closely estimate cost of feed by occahatches from each and every egg a The Farmer and Stock Breeder of agriculture. The garden furnishes vidual profit. Make each cow pay perfect chick. Then it must be per- Scotland, says it is not likely any fection; and everything must have country will have a sufficiency of live been as nature intended and has pro-

The egg chamber should be heated on the cessation of hostilities solely by radiation from a heater the full size of the egg chamber.

certain amount of colostrum or The eggs should be turned twice green milk be fed to calves to begin daily and cooled once daily from the with. The colostrum is even more second to the eighteenth day, and not digestible than the whole milk. It after. Chicks should remain in the has a slightly medicinal effect, and is same tray until hatch is completed. required to put the stomach and Chicks should not be allowed to and grasses and compost them in one intestines of the young calf into fall from the hatching tray to the corner of the garden. The garden working order. The colostrum is bottom below the tray; a newly the Ontario Fruit Growers' Associais then plowed and the chickens turn- nature's provision for the new-born hatched chick is helpless and exhausted in to feast on the grubs and lar- animals, and while specially valuable ed when it gets clear of the shell and vae turned up by the plow. If these for these it is quite unsuitable for gains strength only when dried off. were left in the ground they would feeding to older calves, and when If allowed to fall below the egg tray placed the value of a twenty-year-

growth of three or four inches, the little castor oil, should be given to When hatch is completed, chicks

and, when plowed under in the by results, as digestive troubles perature should be kept up, rather ment. For the latter \$10 to \$11 spring, it adds an immense store of which frequently culminate in scour than reduced, 105 degrees is better an acre was allowed. The cost of are often avoided by its adoption. than 102 at the time; 103 to 104 is three sprayings was placed at \$12 to The market gardener, who also Regularly of feeding is also very im- the usual degree. The proper posi- \$16 per acre, and pruning and haulmakes a specialty of poultry, can portant, and is a factor which has a tion for the thermometer in testing ing brush at \$10 to \$12. Fertilizausually realize the highest prices for very direct bearing on the general is upon the egg, as it is the tempera- tion was put at \$15 to \$18 per acre, ture of the egg that is desired .- Wo-

If one of your neighbors beats you at any kind of farming tell him old.—West of Scotland Agricultural you are glad and ask him how he of his condition at this season of the did it. He will be pleased to tell year. If it "stares" or looks rough you and it will do you both good. Sprouted oats are considered by brushing, he is not fully nourished almost all poultrymen to be one of and needs a change of feed. A mo-

> the fowls are very fond of it. plans. Perhaps you may decide to two quarts of potatoes or apples member how vitally important sun- ders in his appearance and spirit. A shine, fresh air and cleanliness are warm bran mash once a week is also

During last summer the average farm wage in Canada, including cities and in the fruit and vegetable light, each department of its many moved this year. Next year a few board, was \$37.10. By the year the belts; New Brunswick has a large activities, grain, poultry, lumber, more needless branches should be average was \$341. In Ontario the amount of poor and unimproved pork, hay, milk? Further, does he shortened. The following year others average wage for the summer was

At Perth, yearling bulls were sold ence, however, the earliest seeding for 1,555 gs. and 1,500 gs., and the of barley has invariably given the There are two or three things that cluding all kinds of cheese, Wiscon- farm lands, save in the high-priced is responsible for a good income, The brood sow at farrowing average for bulls alone was 27 gs. largest yields. It has not always

of much of the digestive disorders and mortality in foals.

Make all the manure possible and save its fertilizing value by putting it on the land as soon after it is made as you can conveniently. Plenstock as well as a saving of man

markets which will be thrown open

Department of Agriculture gives the tion to estimate the cost of producing a barrel of apples. The committee, in arriving at the estimate, greatly injure next season's crop of fed to them is often the cause of to a temperature from six to ten de- old apple orchard at from \$250 to \$500, the valuation varying according are ousted and the ground sowed to strum is not available, a substitute, it was hatched in, the sudden change to location. Interest was allowed on this at six per cent. Allowance was also made for depreciation, indry, the temperature of the egg cham- surance, etc., on trees, plants and den for the remainder of the fall and All young calves, and particularly ber containing the chicks should be machinery, taxes, pruning and haulwinter. The rye serves as a cover those that prove poor drinkers, gradually reduced to 90 degrees by ing fruit, spraying three times, fercrop, and furnishes the hens with an should be fed three times a day for opening ventilator or adjusting the tilization, cultivation, thinning, picking, packing, hauling to station, barand cost of picking and packing at 40c per barrel for an 80-barrel crop. On this basis the per acre cost ranged from \$158.60 to \$186.25. Assuming that the trees, forty to the acre, averaged only two barrels per tree, the cost per barrel on board car runs from \$1.98 to \$2.32.

> The Horse's Coat in Spring. A horse's coat is a good indication and unkempt regardless of the daily Early spring is the best time to the best green foods for hens. It is lasses addition to the ration, of say a most excellent egg-producer, and a gill or half pint twice daily, or a small handful of oil meal gradually Now is the time to study barn increased to a pint twice a day, or remodel or build. In any case re- twice daily, will presently work won-

BARLEY OR OATS FIRST.

"I know that a number of farmers think oats should come before barley in the order of spring seeding." said Prof. C. A. Zavitz. "In my experibeen so with oats. Still, if the land drenching cattle: The neck should cheese outside of the State for every average value, but with a compara- your cows waste-good feed because fat sow usually has a weak litter, Be sure that the in-foal mare is is low and wet I would not sow barthey are not possessed of ability to difficulty in farrowing, and is clum- not too fat, and in getting regular ley there very early. I have seen barmake milk economically, find it out; sy, while the very thin sow often has exercise, or, better, light work. Ov- ley so nipped with frost that it turn-Clean up the incubator and get it A draft of cold air will cause cak- turn waste to profit. Make the cows small, poorly-nurtured pigs, and is er-feeding of brood mares just be- ed yellow, but still it gave a good

Furs and Hides.

Below are the ruling market

The Latest Market Reports

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Toronto, March 24 -- Export cat-1.25 to \$11.50, weighed off cars. tle, choice, \$8.25 to \$8.50; butcher cattle, choice \$8 to \$8.25, medium \$7.50 to \$8, common \$7 to \$7.50; butcher cows, choice, \$6.75 to \$7, medium \$6.25 to \$6.50, canners \$3.50 to \$4.25, bulls \$4.50 to \$7.25; feeding steers, \$7 to \$7.25; stockers, choice \$6.75 to \$7, light \$6.50 to 1 northern, \$1.081/4; do. No. \$6.75; milkers, choice, each \$60 to \$100; springers, \$60 to \$100; sheep, ewes \$8.50 to \$9.50; bucks and culls, \$6 to \$8; lambs, \$11.50 to C.W., 40 1/4 c; No. 1 extra feed, 40 1/4 c; \$13,25; hogs, fed and watered, No. 1 feed, 39 4 c.

Chicago, March 24.-Cattle; Receipts 2,000. Market strong. Native beef steers, \$7.70 to \$10.05; stockers and feeders, \$6 to \$8,25; cows and heifers, \$4.10 to \$9; cal-

\$10.25; calves, \$5 to \$11.50.

ves, \$8 to \$10,50. Hogs: Receipts 2,000. Light, \$9.20 to \$9.75; mixed, \$9.40 to \$9.80; heavy, \$9.35 to \$9.80; rough, \$9.35 to \$9.50; pigs, \$7.50 to \$8.60; bulk of sales, \$6.90 to \$9.75. Sheep: Receipts 13,000. Market firm, Wethers, \$8.50 to \$9.25; lambs, native \$9.75 to \$11.70.

Buffalo, March 24.—Cattle receipts 150; active and steady. Veals, receipts 200, slow, \$4 to \$10.50.

Hogs, receipts 3,200. Active heavy and mixed, \$10.10 to \$10.20 yorkers, \$9.25 to \$10.10; pigs, \$8.75 to \$9; roughs, \$9 to \$9.15; stags, \$6.50 to \$7.75.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 3,000 sheep, active. Lambs, slow. Lambs, \$8 to \$11.70; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$10.50; wethers, \$9 to \$9.50; ewes, \$4 to \$7.75; sheep mixed, \$8.75 to

Montreal, March 24.-There was a good demand for small lots to fill actual wants and sales of steers and heifers were made at \$6.50 to \$8.50. butcher, cows at \$5 to \$7.50 and bulls at \$5.50 to \$7.20 per 100 lbs. The offering of canning stock was a little larger and cows sold at \$3 to \$3.78 and bulls at \$4 to \$5.

The market for hogs was active \$1.09 %. and firm. The demand from packers was good for selected lots at \$11-GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Toronto, March 24. - Manitoba wheat-In store at Fort William, No. \$1.05%; do. No. 3, \$1.63%.

Manitoba oats-In store at Fort William, No. 2 C.W., 42 1/4 c; No. American corn-No. 3 yellow, 78c

Canadian corn-Feed, 68c to 70c. Ontario wheat-No. 2 winter, per car lot, according to freights outside, \$1 to \$1.02; No. 1 commercial 96c to 98c; No. 2 commercial, 94c to 96c; No. 3 commercial, 91c to 92c; feed wheat, 85c to 88c. Ontario oats-No. 3 white, 42c to

43c; commercial oats, 41c to 42c. Peas-No. 2, nominal, per car lot, \$1.50, according to sample, \$1 to

Barley-Malting, outside, 62c to 64c; do. No. 2 feed, 59c to 62c. Buckwheat-Nominal, 68c to 69c Rye -- No. 1 commercial, 86c to 87c; rejected, 83c to 85c.

Manitoba flour-First patents, in jute bags, \$6.50; do. seconds, \$6; strong bakers', \$5.80, in jute bags. Ontario flour-Winter, track, Toronto, prompt shipment, according to sample, \$4.05 to \$4.20; in jute ered, Montreal freights-Bran, \$24; \$1.11 to \$1.13 1-2. Corn-No. shorts, \$26; middlings, \$27; good yellow, 75c to 76c. Oats- No. feed flour, bag, \$1.60 to \$1.70.

Winnipeg, March 24 .- No. 1 northern:\$1.08; No.2 northern, \$1.05 1/4; No. 3 northern, \$1.02%; No. 4 northern, 99% c; No. 5 northern, 90% c; No. 6 northern, 82 1/2c; feed, 77 1/2c. Oats--No. 2 C.W., 42c; No. 3 C. W 40c; extra No. 1 feed, 40c; No. 1 feed, 38 1/2c; No. 2 feed, 38c. Barley-No. 3, 59c; No. 4, 54c; rejected 51 %c; feed, 51 %. Flax-No. 1

N.W.C., \$1.94; No. 2 C.W., \$1.91.

The trade in sheep and lambs was nominal; No. 3 red, \$1.10 1/2; No. quiet on account of the small sup- 2 hard, nominal; No. 3 hard, \$1 to plies available and prices ruled very \$1.06\%. Corn—No. 2 yellow.

frm with small lots of the former 76\%c; No. 4 yellow, 69c; No. 4 The prices paid for produce at \$1.50; Hamilton, \$1.60 to \$1.70; Veal, by carcase, lt. selling at \$7.50 to \$8.50 and the lat- white, 70c. Oats-No. 3 white, 42c various Ontario points are:

-\$11.50 to \$12.

Montreal. no improvement in the general de- and Woodstock, 25c per dozen. mand from foreign buyers for Manitoba wheat to-day, and only sales of a few odd loads were made, but another cargo of 240,000 bushels was sold for April shipment to a foreign Government. The trade in coarse grain on spot was quiet, only sales of odd cars of oats were made, including some Manitoba sample oats at 54 %c per bushel, track here. The trade in flour continues quiet, and

points. Eggs active and easy. Oats-Canadian Western, No. 2, 52 to 52 1/2; do., No. 3, 50 to 50 1/2; extra No. 1 feed, 50 to 50 1/2c; No. 2 local white. . 48 to 48 1/2 c; No. 3, strong bakers,' \$5.90; winter pat- bushel, ents, choice, \$6.10; straight rollers, \$5.05; bag, of 90 lbs. \$2.35. Millfeed-Bran, \$23 to \$24; shorts, \$25

mouillie, \$30 to \$33. Minneapolis, March 24.—May, \$18.50, loose \$17 to \$19; Berlin 10c higher; fancy patents, \$6.20; first clears, \$4.50; other grades un-

Bran-\$17.50 to \$18.50.

steady; No. 1 Manitoba, 13s 10d; No 3 Manitoba 13s 4d; No. 2 hard | \$18, and loose \$16. winter, gulf, 11s 6d; No. 2 red western winter, 11s 9d; No. 1 durum 13s 4d: No. 2 hard winter, choice choice, 13s 2d; Northern Chicago, 13s 9d. Corn-Spot, American mixed, new 10s 6 1-2d. Flour -Winter patents, 40s. Hops in London Chicago, March 24 .- No. 2 red, (Pacific coast)-£4 15s to £5 15s.

GENERAL TRADE

ter at \$11.75 to \$12.

Demand for calves was active and a brisk trade was done in good to choice stock at 8c to 9c per lb.

to 43c; standard, 44c to 45c. Rye Butter—Belleville, 33c to 34c per boro, \$2; Port Hope, \$1.25; St. Thopound; Berlin, 30c to 33c; Brant-ford 33c to 35c; Cobourg, 35c to 38c; \$2.25, and Woodstock, \$1.60 per Bloaters, doz

Guelph, 35c; Hamilton, 36c to 40c; bushel.

Ciscoes, lb.

34c; and Woodstock, 33c to 35c. 28c; Port Hope, 26c to 27c; St. cake is steady at \$38 per ton, and Mackerel, lb. Thomas, 30c; Stratford, 25c to 28c; gluten feed at \$30 per ton. Oysters, qt. Montreal, March 24.—There was Thomas, 30c; Stratford, 25c to 28c;

Thomas, 15e to 18e; Stratford, 17c

bushel; Berlin, 45c; Brantford, 45c; ens. 22c to 24c; geese, 17c to 18c; Grapes, Malaga, lb. do., 47 to 47 1/2c; No. 4, do., 46 to Cobourg, 38c; Guelph, 43c; Hamil- fowl, 18c to 19c; ducks, 19c to 20c. Lemons, Messina, 46 1/2c: Barley-Manitoba feed, 66 ton, 44c to 46c; Owen Sound, 42c to to 67c; malting, 75c to 77c. Flour | 43c; Peterboro, 38c; Port Hope, 37c -Manitoba Spring wheat patents, to 41c; St. Thomas, 38c; Stratford, firsts, \$6.60; do., seconds \$6.10; | 40c and Woodstock, 40c to 42c per

Barley-Berlin, 50c; Brantford, 11 1/2c; buckwheat honey, 9c to 11c. \$5.50 to \$5.60; do., in bags, \$2.55 | 52c to 55c; Cobourg, 56c to 57c; to \$2.65. Rolled oats-Barrels, Guelph, 48c to 55c; Hamilton, 55c to 65c; Owen Sound, 56c to 58c; Peterboro, 56c; Port Hope, 55c to 60c; to \$26; middlings, \$27 to \$30; St. Thomas, 58c; Stratford, 45c to 52c; and Woodstock, 48c to 50c per

Seeds-Red clover, \$16.20 to \$16-80 for No. 1, with No. 2 60c below these prices; alsike, No. 1, \$13.80 to Beef, cuts, lb.... \$14.40; No. 2, \$11.80 to \$12.20; al- Beef, western, falfa, No. 1, \$16.20 to \$16.80; No. 2, \$15.80; timothy, No. 1, \$6.70, and Hogs, live, cwt. . . No. 2, \$5.75 to \$6 per bushel.

keep you, that is their job; you need | not in condition to milk heavily. | fore and after foaling is the cause | yield.' Mill feeds are steady at last week's Eels, lb. quotations, selling as follows: Bran, Finnan haddie, lb. \$24 per ton; shorts, \$25; middlings, Haddock, fresh, lb. Halibut, fresh, 1b. Oysters, shell, doz. Pickerel, 1b. Cheese at Montreal is steady at Perch, lb. last week's quotations, in spite of ad- Pike, lb. vanced cable offerings, as follows:- Rock-fish, lb. Finest Western Ontario cheese, 18 % c Salmon to 19c; with Eastern Townships at Suckers. lb. 184c to 184c; fine cheese is sell-|Shad. lb. ing at 17% c to 18c per pound; and Tom-cods, lb. Trout, salmon, lb.

doz. Nuts mixed, lb. .. Honey at Montreal is unchanged Oranges, doz. again this week. Quotations are: Potatoes, sweet, lb. White, extracted, 12 1/2 to 13c per Spy apples, bbl. .\$ 5.50 pound; brown, extracted, 10 1/2 to Tomatoes, Ib Chickens, live, lb. ..

White fish, lb. ..

Good apples are reported by Daw- Chickens, Ib. ... son & Elliott as becoming scarce. Prices on the Toronto market are Hens, live, lb. ... about steady with last week, as fol- Turkeys, lb. 22 lows: No. 1 Spies, \$5.25 up to \$6 for fancy, high-colored and clean apples, Dairy Products with No. 1 Greenings and Baldwins Butter, rolls 1b at \$4 to \$4.50 per barrel; No. 2's Butter, creamery, lb sell at 50c less, and No. 3's from 50c Cheese, lb. Eggs, cooking,doz. Eggs, fresh, doz. .

> Beets, bush.\$ Cabbage, doz. Potatoes, bag Parsnips, bush. . . . Turnips, bag Grain. Barley, bush.\$ Bran, ton Corn, cracked, cwt. Corn, yellow feed. Flour, cwt. Hay, baled, ton . 20 00 21 00 Hay, loose, ton .. 18 00 Oats, local, bush. .

Oats, Man., bush.

Straw, baled, ton ..

Straw, loose, ton .

prices for hides, skins and raw furs. These prices represent the full value of the articles quoted, and have been approved as correct by John McKay, Ltd., for dealers: Beef hides, trimmed; lb. 14c Ginseng, wild, lb.\$7.00 Horse hides, No. 1\$4.00 Beeswax, clear, lb. 25c Muskrats, spring 40c Foxes, No. 1 red\$7.00 Raccoon, No. 1, prime large .\$2.50 Sheep skins, fresh\$2.50 Tallow, rendered, lb. 6c Veal Skins, lb. 160 George Mills & Co. are paying the following for raw furs:--Red fox, large \$ 7.00 to \$ 8.00 Do. medium 5.00 to Do. small 3.00 to M'krats, spring, large Do, medium Do. small M'krats, winter, large Do, medium Do. small Raccoon, large Do. medium 2.50 to Do. small 1.25 to Mink, large 4.00 to Do. medium 3.00 to Do. small Skunk, black 2.50 to Do, short stripe . . 1.50 to Do. narrow stripe. 1.00 to Do. broad stripe . .50 to Weasel, large Do. medium Do. small Bear, large 18.00 to 22.00 Do. medium 12.00 to 15.00 Do. small 7.00 to 10.00

WORD FOR SWEET CLOVER

Do. medium 2.00 to

Wolfe, large 3.50 to 4.00

Do. small 1.25 to 1.50

3.00

1.50

1.50 to

Upon the sand plains of Simcoe county there was one section where only an odd spear of grass was growing. A farmer sowed some sweet clover there, plowed it down, and now he can grow anything on the land. I believe sweet clover is going to be the salvation of many of Ontario's waste places .- J. W. Clark.

For twelve hours before farrowing and twenty-four, hours afterward the sow should have no feed, but during this period all the fresh, clean water that she may desire should be accessible, and with the chill taken off.

473/ Don't forget the animals need succulant feeds in March and April. If roots and ensilage are not available molasses makes a good substitute.

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