

# News And Views Of And For Canadian Farmers



# FARM SURGERY

Practiccal Notes By a Practical Man in Toronto Weekly Sun.

In this chapter I would like to say is difficult to take, and varies for something about the signs of sick- many reasons that it is better for ness and health. In the considera- those who are not experienced to take tion of these matters an observant no notice of it. It should range eye is of the first importance. If from 40 to 50 degrees. the signs of health are known, any There are conditions among anideparture from them may be noted. mals which are regarded as diseases An illness caught and treated at its by the average stock owner, while in commencement generally leads to re- reality they are nothing of the kind. covery, whilst one not observed for some time is often serious in its ending, and troublesome to deal with. Experience is, of course, the best teacher, but there are many things which all who have the care of antmals should and can know.

the manger after each meal, and will dung should be of normal consistence the real cause of the trouble. tency, allowing, of course, for the In the case of hide-bound, which is kind of food and the time of year. a hardness of the skin from want of The eyes of a healthy animal should oily matter on its surface, every disbe bright and the membranes of the ease which can affect the general sysof a few healthy animals, as in cer-

Breathing and Temperature.

Another important point to notice mal should breathe quietly and without difficulty. A horse breathes about eight to ten times per minute. an ox twelve to sixteen times, and a Sheep vary very much; in winter they may breathe as little as fifteen times a minute, and in summer anything up to a kundred.

Thermometers can be bought with marks to show what is the proper of a suffering or neglected beast will temperature for each of the domestic animals, but often in different refuse to be drawn together. animals of the same kind there will grees. 'The temperature of pigs va- chronic digestive derangement. ries with age rather more than in other animals, the higher temperature being found in younger ones: with a few old hens will, says a The thermometer should be inserted poultry expert, result in more males into the anus. A good instrument than temales among the offspring. need only be left in position for half If pullets or young hens are bred to a minute, but a cheap one requires an old cock, more females than males three minutes. The temperature of will be hatched. the skin, as felt by the hand, should The first three or four eggs that a always be uniform, excepting the duck lays in the early spring are sel-

Diseases or Symptoms. Thus he thinks of "hide-bound" as a disease of the skin, and regards cough as a disease of the respiratory organs, while indigestion and diar-When in health, an animal will the digestive system. To be exact, rhoea are looked upon as diseases of have a good appetite, cleaning up however, all these things are not disdrink and sleep regularly. Cattle be the object of every stock keeper eases but symptoms, and it should will chew the cud at regular intervals to endeavor to understand the sigand without difficulty. Then, again, | nificance of these symptoms so that an animal should dung regularly; the in treating an animal he can attack

eyelids of a healthy pink color. A tem may produce this derangement. knowledge of the proper color should The condition is most prominent in be ascertained by examining the eyes cattle, though it is not in that class tain diseases, such as jaundice and starvation and exposure are fertile of stock alone that it is found. Semiinfluenza, the color is very much al- causes of hide-bound. Young cattered. The breath should be sweet, the suffering from husk or hoose, esand in cattle the muzzle should be pecially when they get into the low, that tuberculosis has marked for a ter. victim, or the suffering from parasitic gastro-enteritis. Chronic liver disease is invariably accompanied is the breathing. If at rest, an ani- by hide-bound, in fact it is not too much to say that it is almost always a feature of anaemia, debility or unthriftiness, whether these conditions arise from disease, mismanagement, pig, when still, ten to twenty times, or neglect. Conversely, one of the most important signs of health in cattle, is good, rough coats, showing marks here and there of the animals licking themselves. The skin of a

In horses, hide-bound may be a be a slight variation. The normal consequence of exposure, of poor or temperature of a horse is 99 to 101 indifferent food, and of general nedegrees Fahrenheit; the normal tem- | glect, while in stabled horses it genperature of a mature cow 99 to 102 erally arises either from improper degrees; a sheep 102 to 104 de- feeding and neglect of grooming, or grees, and for pigs 100 to 103 de- from the presence of worms or some

thriving animal should fill the hand

when pinched up, whereas the skin

A vigorous young male penned tion will save many a chick.

THE USE OF FERTUIZERS

China, which is regarded as being backward in agriculture, uses more fertilizer than Canada, according to figures compiled in 1914, using over 46,000 metric tons, against our 32,-

Does Canada need fertilizers? As the rations by a half at least. well as does she need rain. Where the land is not supplied in one way or another with fertility crops bound to exhaust it.

Systems of farming vary, and make a varying demand for fertili-The following figures show the number of pounds per acre used

AN BOMO COUNTRICE.	
	poun
	per ac
Belgium	. 220.
Luxemburg	. 180.
Germany	. 150.
Dutch East Indies	. 174.
Mauritius	
Great Britain	82
Southern States	77.
France	. 51.
Denmark	. 50.4
Sweden	47.
Switzerland	47
Switzerland	. 50.
Italy	40 /
Australia	. 49.
Control Cint	. 42.
Central States	. 2.
Bulgaria	. 0.0
Servia	. 0.7
THE RESERVE OF SECTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON OF THE PE	

weak state which is characteristic set on dummy eggs for a few days time will be avoided by looking over the open wire front, hens have laid pig's snout should be moist and slimy. of the advanced stage of this dis
before putting the good eggs under implements and harness and seeing freely when the thermometer mark
limit will be soft and implements and harness and seeing freely when the thermometer mark-A horse's skin should be soft and ease, exhibit this derangement of the her. While she is on the dummy that everything is ready for spring ed below zero. Prof. Graham will smooth, and the hair should lie the functions of the skin. So also does eggs watch her habits closely. Re- work. right way, and have a nice gloss upon the "waster," whether the subject member, every hen is not a good set-

> good lice powder before putting her sleek. on the job. A little prevention along this line will save lots of trouble lat-

If hens are set in a dry place it is ing paper. well to put some fresh earth in the bottom of the nest.

Do not attempt to put too many eggs under a hen. There are small hens and large ones, and the poultryman must use judgment as to the number of eggs the various hens can cover properly. There is always temptation to add a few more.

Remember the setting hens need grit same as the other fowls. Do not overcrowd the brooders. Some manufacturers overestimate the capacity of such devices. A little common sense used in this direc-

Do not put the eggs into the incubator until you are sure the machine is properly regulated.

But the best commercial chick feed for the babies. Cheap feed is feet, which should be slightly colder dom good for hatching and usually chicks die for want of the proper

should be started next month.

Draughts in the poultry house are purpose. the chief cause of colds in hens.

ing habit.

Dailiy exercise will help to fit horses for their share of the work of of 152,000 in the number of swine the coming season.

for all classes of stock. Oyster shell provides shell making er cattle.

material for the hens and so prevents soft-shelled eggs. Equal parts of sulphur and salt greatest profits, if any profits at all. are recommended as a treatment for The persistent milking cow needs ticks on sheep and lice on cattle.

Kingdom has declined by one million acres between 1900 and 1913. A little linseed meal should be sum-sized comb, fairly lengthy added to the skim milk fed calves. back, a rather heavy tail, standing Not over a teaspoonful should be almost upright, a fine, neat head, added at the start.

able side lines on the farm, and, the particular, work being light, the women and A horse which has been idle durchildren can look after it.

A good meal mixture for pregnant

ewes consists of oats, two parts; bran, one part and linseed oil cake or

fourth season, and will breed some of this habit is worse than others. the best of stock.

the Shorthorns, two for Herefords, and two for Crossbreds. "Almost every farmer in our section has a silo now," said G. C. Cas-

would not be without it to-day. The farmer with only a few anibred males. Yet he cannot afford to the new cook." lem is for several neighbors to club two pints to a quart."

as cottonseed meal, but it contains other properties which give it a preference. This is especially true if there are no roots to feed.

Winter well the calves and year-Get the incubators ready. They lings. Don't lose gains from last summer's pasture, but keep the If a calf begins to scour cut down young stock growing and thrifty; succulent feed is essential for this

ther increase in pastures this year.

small to medium sized, have a medand medium fine leg bones. The show Poultry is one of the most profit- Leghorn is opposed in almost every

heavy work.

grain ration is a good thing for all ing 100 Rocks can be built for \$75.

To Stop Toe Picking.

When chicks start picking toes until they bleed and the ones picked peas one part. Half a pound per day die from hemorrhage or exhaustion, On a purely breeding farm, where picked chick, dip the toe in tincture eggs are not the sole consideration, of lodine, and isolate until the smell hens may well be kept until the of blood has disappeared. Some years raw meat, ground bone or raw fish In the past 20 years at Smithfield can be obtained it should be fed. The Show, the Angus have won ten cham- chick is usually injured in the first pionships, as compared with six for place, by catching its foot in wire will keep the salt moist enough to circular giving instructions for savfencing.

Overheard.

ton, Craighurst. "Men who scoffed you catch as you pass along at the silo 20 years ago say they street are often interesting.

There was an increase of only 8,- we cannot say, yet we do see that See that the milk from which the 000 acres in the area in field crops in calf is fed is kept scrupulously clean. Ontario in 1914. On the other hand Give the hens some meat scraps the acreage in pasture increased by the back being one of the triangle, cles tells of the constitution. if you would avoid the feather eat- 182,000 acres. There will be a fur-During 1914 there was an increase

in Ontario, an increase of 23,000 in A little exercise every day, save the number of horses and a decrease in stormy weather, is a good thing of 74,000 in sheep and lambs, 26,-000 in milch cows and 1,000 in oth-

The cow which is thin when calving has a poor chance to make the four to eight weeks' rest and good The cultivated area of the United feeding before her next freshening.

The great laying Leghorns are

In feeding ensilage to horses, it pected to suddenly start hard spring will be found a wise thing to mix it work without preparation. Exercise with cut straw or chaff. Six pounds the work horses in the barnyard and a day to a full-grown horse is am- gradually change to light and then

on either side of the rows of apple the trunks or by wrapping them up out noticeably diminishing the size, middle of the day, when everything

"I've been living the life of

# Does Shape of Hen Influence Production?

influences egg production or egg production influences her shape, or both, the breast another and the third side being the distance from the pelvic

It matters little whether shape influences egg production or egg production influences shape, for the fact remains that the hens which are producing large numbers of eggs us-

is possible to trap-nest for at least tution and weak egg organs. thirty days, much can be told of a This method of selection is of vathe ability to produce eggs rapidly,

cycles are repeated tells whether the hen has a constitution which will stand up under the strain of heavy egg production. In other words, the good egg producers have triangular number of eggs to the cycle tells the hen's breeding and repeating the cy-

If a hen lays four or more eggs to the cycle and repeats the cycles with bones to the back point of the breast only one or two days missed, she is a good hen. If a hen lays three or less eggs to the cycle and misses two or more days between cycles, she is of little or no value as an egg producer.

The hen which lays twenty or thirty eggs in one cycle, then misses ten ually conform to this wedge shape, or fifteen days, should be classed and we believe that something can with the hen which lays regularly but be told of pullets even before they slays only one or two eggs to the cycle. The first has well-develoyed egg Shape assists, therefore, in select- organs with a weak constitution, ing the best products, but where it | while the second has a strong consti-

hen's value as an egg producer by lue where the hens are trap-nested the rhythm of egg production. The for only two or three months during number of eggs produced by a hen the breeding season, or if a hen has without missing a day is called a cy- been trap-nested during the breeding cle. The number of eggs in each cy- season and should get killed, the cle tells whether the egg organs have rhythm of egg production would give

## Salt Your Garden.

what would be an otherwise beauti- been placed, with the result that give you particulars of their con- ful garden of flowers and shrubs mar-A little linseed meal added to the struction. A house capable of hold- red and made unattractive because the foliage is covered with dust. classes of live stock. It helps to Some prominent fruit growers ad- Even the flowers seem to droop in Dust the setting hen with some keep the bowels right and the coat vise leaving a strip of sod five feet shame of so much dust about them.

> either by tramping the snow around gives better color to the fruit with- but not all of it. Again, during the solves. fifteen to eighteen inches with build- and is besides a great saver of labor. is hot and dusty, and when we like more than at any other time to see the garden in all its tresh greenness, the cool green effect is spoiled by another layer of dust.

> > can rise through the salt. What | pire is now at war. that making them unsightly.

Brick, cement and other artificial- rennet extract. For ly-covered paths do not add beauty to a garden. Nothing is in better mals can hardly afford to keep pure- whited sepulchre for fear of losing bordered paths of semi-hard natural before making the selection, and use scrubs. One solution of the prob- "I said: 'War or no war, there are paths smooth and practically dust-

Vegetables.

Beets, bush. ....\$ ..

Celery, bunch ... 05

Cabbage, doz. ....

Carrot, bush. ....

Potatoes, bag ....

streets as are frequently broken by flagstone crossings or have street car tracks, a tar covering cannot be used, as it cannot be spread over the flags nor over the tracks. On such Many times in midsummer we see streets great quantities of salt have these streets are practically dustless, even more dustless than tarcovered macadamized roads.

Another advantage is that the salt can be watered freely without in-Watering at night and in the morn | jury, as it adheres to the soil, and Protect the young fruit trees trees. This practice, it is claimed, ing will wash most of this away, only a very small quantity of it dis-

### RENNET SUPPLY.

It is probable that cheese makers in Canada will have to resort to the old-time practice of preparing ren-All this may be avoided by the net from the stomachs of calves the only remedy is to remove each plentiful use of common salt, the slaughtered in their own locality, as coarse granulated sort. Sprinkle this the supply of these, from which the salt over your garden paths, taking extract of rennet used in the manucare not to allow it to fall unevently facture of cheese is obtained, has for If along the borders. After a few appli- years been secured from central Eucations it will be found that no dust | ropean countries with which the Em-

little moisture there is in the ground | The Dairy Division has issued a prevent dust from arising through it. | ing calves' stomachs, and for prepar-A plentiful supply of the salt on the ation of rennet extract by the cheeseedges of the paths will prevent the maker. The cost of rennet prepared grass and weeds from growing in and in accordance with these instructions will be about half the present cost of

> There are many good breeds of then select the one which you fancy most, and which will answer your

particular purpose the best. Pruning should be under way next

### together and secure the pure-bred "And, my dear, that A. B. C. fell In France salt has been found so than the rest of the body. The pulse are sold or used for cooking. out of one of the Zeppelins."-Ref- valuable for this that it is even used month. Some men with large or-Oil meal is not as rich in protein eree on the highways. On such roads and | chards started a month ago. The Latest Market Reports

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, March 31 .- Receipts at changed. the Union Stock Yards to-day were: 420 cattle, 35 calves, 1,139 hogs, 14

rial changes in prices. \$8.50; butcher cattle, choice, \$8 to No. 1 northern, \$1.11; do., No. 2, \$8.25, medium \$7.50 to \$8, common \$1.08 1/2; do., No. 3, \$1.06. \$7 to \$7.50; butcher cows, choice, \$6.75 to \$7, medium \$6.25 to \$6.50, William, No. 2 C. W., 42 %c; No. 3 \$1.13 7-8 to \$1.15 3-8; No. 2 north- Townships at 18 1/2 to 18 1/2 c; fine Mutton, carcase, lb. canners 3.50 to \$4.25, bulls \$5 to C.W., 40 %c; No. 1 extra feed, ern, \$1.09 3-8 to \$1.13 3-8. \$7.25; feeding steers, \$7 to \$10.50; 40 %c; No. 1 feed, 39 %c. stockers, choice \$6.75 to \$7, light American corn—No. 3 yellow, Spot, steady; No. 1 Manitoba, 13s 17 1/2 c. \$60 to \$100; springers, 60 to \$100; sheep, ewes, \$9 to \$9.75; bucks and culls, \$6 to \$8; lambs, \$11.50 to

\$13.25; hogs, fed and watered, \$11; calves, \$7 to \$10.50.

Montreal, March 31 .- Lots of good to choice steers sold at from \$7.50 to \$8.25, and the lower grades from that down to \$5.50 to \$6, while but- lot, \$1.60, according to sample, \$1 to cher cows brought from \$5.25 to \$1.30. \$7, and bulls from \$6 to \$7.75.

meats was the good demand for calves for both local consumption and for shipment to United States points, and the market was active but the feeling is easier with prices %c to 1c per pound lower, sales of milkfed stock being made at 7c to 7 1/2 c per pound. A few small lots of sheep sold at \$7.50 to \$8.50 an lambs at \$11.75 to \$12. The tone of the market for hogs was firm with a good demand and sales of selected lots were made at \$11.25 to \$11.50, weighed off cars.

Chicago, March 14 .- Cattle: Receipts 5,000. Market weak. Native beef steers, \$7.60 to \$9.90; stockers and feeders: \$6 to \$8.25; cows and No. 4, \$1.02%; No. 5, 93%c; No. 6, Potatoes—Belleville, \$1.35 to \$1.- to quality.

\$9.30 to \$9.65; heavy, \$9.20 to No. 3, 59c; No. 4, 54½c; rejected, \$2.25.
\$9.70; rough, \$9.20 to \$9.35; pigs, 51c; feed, 51c. Flax—No. 1 N.W. Wheat—Belleville, 90c per bushel; \$27, and good feed flour, bag, is un-Sheep: Receipts 8,000. Market

steady. Wethers, \$8.50 to \$9.15; lambs, active, \$9.75 to \$11.00.

roughs, \$8,90 to \$9,10; stags, \$6.50 to \$7.50; sheep and lambs, receipts 1,600 head; active and prices un- No. 2 northern, \$1.11 3-8 to \$1.14 \$14; London-loose \$15 to \$16;

GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Trade was steady, with no mate-Toronto, March 31.-Manitoba 371 barrels. Bran-\$18 to \$18.50. Export cattle, choice, \$7.25 to Wheat-In store at Fort William, Manitoba Oats-In store at Fort hard, \$1.16 3-8; No. 1 northern,

> car lot, according to freight outside, northern. Chicago, 13s 9d; No. 1 in dressed poultry after the readjust- Cod, steak, lb. ... \$1 to \$1.02; No. 1 commercial, 96c | durum, no stock; No. 1 Duluth, ment in prices noted last week. Pri- Eels, lb. ......

> Ontario oats No. 3 white, 43c to London (Pacific coast) -£4 15s to 26c; chickens, 22c to 24c; geese, 17c Halibut, fresh, lb. 44e; commercial oats, 42c to 43c. Peas-No. 2, nominal, per car

Barley-Malting, outside, 62c to The feature of the trade in small | 64c; do., No. 2 feed, 59c to 62c. Buckwheat-Nominal, 68c to 69c. tye No. 1 commercial, 86c to 87cc rejected, 83c to 85c.

jute bags, \$6.50; do., seconds, \$6; 28c to 30c; Peterboro, 33c to 35c; strong bakers', \$5.80, in jute bags. St. Thomas, 34c to 35c; and Strat-Ontario flour-Winter, track, To- ford, 31c to 34c. ronto, prompt shipment, according Eggs-Belleville, 23c to 25c per to sample, \$3.95 to \$4.05, in jute dozen; Berlin, 25c to 27c; Brantford bags; bulk, seaboard, \$4.10 to \$4.20., 25e to 27e; Chatham, 21c to 25e; Millfeed-Car lots, per ton, deliv- London, 21c to 26c; Owen Sound, ered, Montreal freights: Bran, \$25; 21c to 22c; Peterboro, 24c to 25c;

feed flour, bag, \$1.60 to \$1.70.

Winnipeg. March 31 .- Wheat- Brantford, 17c to 18c; Peterboro. No. 1 northern, \$1.10%; No. 2 north- 23c; St. Thomas, 15c to 20c; and ern,\$1.081/4; No. 3 northern,\$1.05%; Stratford, 18c to 19c: heifers, \$4,25 to \$8.85; calves, \$7.50 85%c; feed, 80%c. Oats-No. 2 40 per bushel; Berlin, \$1.50; Brant-C.W., 41 %c; No. 3 C.W., 39 %c; ex- ford, \$1.70; Owen Sound, \$1; Peter-Market tra No. 1 feed, 39 %c; No. 1 feed, boro, \$1.75 to \$1.80; St. Thomas, dull. Light, \$9.20 to \$3.70; mixed, 38%c; No. 2 feed, 37%c. Barley— \$1.40 to \$1.50; and Stratford, \$2 to the Toronto market, selling: Bran, Spy apples, bbl. .\$ 5.50

2 red and No. 3 red, nominal; No. 2 Stratford, 95c. hard, \$1.14 1/2; No. 3 hard, \$1.09 to Oats-Belleville, 40c to 43c per this week. Buffalo.

\$1.12. Corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal; No. 4 yellow, 69 % c to 71c; No.
receipts 125; steady; veals, receipts, 4 white, 69c to 69 % c.

Oats—No. 3

Owen Sound, 41c to 42c; Peterboro, derstanding is limited only by the 250; active; \$4 to \$10.25; hogs, re- white, 42c to 43c; standard, 44c. Rye 53c; St. Thomas, 38c; and Stratford, size of the feet!

3-8. Corn-No. 3 yellow, 73c to 74c. Owen Sound-baled \$17.50 to \$18, Beef, local carcase,

Duluth.

7d; No. 2 hard winter, gulf, 11s 5d; Canadian corn-Feed, 68c to 70c. No. 2 hard winter, choice, 13s 1d; Ontario wheat-No. 2 winter, per No. 2 red western winter, 11s 9d;

GENERAL TRADE.

The prices paid for produce at Ontario points are thus: Butter-Belleville, 30c to 33c per pound; Berlin, 30c to 32c; Brantford 33c to 34c; Chatham, 33c to 35c; Manitoba flour-First patents, in | London, 31c to 34c; Owen Sound,

shorts, \$26; middlings \$27; good St. Thomas, 25c to 26c; and Stratford, 24c to 25c. Spring chickens-Belleville, 19c

to 22c per 1b.; Berlin, 20c to 22c;

Berlin, 95c; Brantford, 95; Chatham | changed, at \$1.60 to \$1.70. 85c to 95c; London, 85c; Owen In spite of the fact that Ontario Sound, 92c to 95c; Peterboro, 95c to wheat flour dropped 5c to 10c last Chicago, March 31.—Wheat—No. \$1; St. Thomas, 85c to 90c; and week, and 10c to 15c per bag this Chickens, live. 1b.

\$9 to \$10.05; pigs, \$8.50 to \$8.75; to \$8. Clover-\$10 to \$18.50. Pork bushel; Berlin, 52c; Brantford, 52c nothing.

Peterboro, 56c; St. Thomas, 58c; and

Stratford, 45c to 52c. Hay-Belleville- baled \$18 to Minneapolis, March 31.—Wheat— \$18.50, loose \$17 to \$18; Berlin May, \$1.14 1-4 to \$1.14 3-8; July, baled \$18 to \$19.50, loose \$17 to \$1.14 1-4; No. 1 hard, \$1.19 3-8; No. | \$18; Brantford—baled \$13 to \$16, 1 northern \$1.14 7-8 to \$1,17 3-8; loose \$13 to \$17; Chatham-loose Oats-No. 3 white, 41c to 41 1-2c. loose \$14; Peterboro -baled \$20 to 1b. Flour-Fancy patents, 10c higher; \$22, loose \$20; St. Thomas-baled Beef, hinds, lb. ..

clears unchanged. Shipments, 61.- Stratford- baled \$13 to \$15.

Cheese At Montreal. Cheese at Montreal is still steady, Hogs, dressed, cwt. Duluth, March 31.-Wheat-No. as follows: Finest Western Ontario Lamb, spring, by cheese is selling at 17% c to 18c per Veal, by carcase, lb.

Poultry At Montreal. to 98c; No. 2 commercial, 94c to hard, 14s. Corn - Spot, quiet; ces are steady, as follows: Turkeys, Finnan haddle, 1b. 96c; No. 3 commercial, 91c to 92c; American mixed, new, 10s 5d. Flour choice, per pound, 27c to 28c; tur- Haddock, fresh, lb. -Winter patents, 46s 6d. Hops in keys, ordinary, per pound, 25c to Haddock, frozen, lb

Seeds At Toronto.

Red clover, No. 1, \$16.15 to \$17; Oysters, qt. .... No. 2, \$15; No. 3, \$13.50; alsike, No. Oysters, shell, doz. ... 1, \$12.50 to \$14; No. 2, \$11; No. 3. Perch, lb. ..... \$9 to \$10; alfalfa, Montana northern Pickerel, 1b. .... grown, \$18 per bushel; Ontario var- Pike, lb. ...... iegated, No. 1, \$25; No. 3 (No. 2 for Rock-fish, Ib. .... purity), \$21; Lymann's or Alberta Salmon ...... Grimm, 75c per lb; timothy, No. 1, Shad, lb. \$5.50 to \$6; No. 2, \$5.25; No. 2 Suckers, lb. .... (extra No. 1 for purity), \$5.65; and Trout. salmon. 1b. No. 3, \$4.75.

New York Hay Prices. .

Timothy hay prices at New York Apples, bbl. .... \$ 4 00 are unchanged: Prime timothy hay Bananas, onz. .... sells from \$1.40 to \$1.45 per 100 Dates, lb. ..... lbs.; No. 1, \$1.35 to \$1.40; No. 2, Figs, lb., ..... \$1.25 to \$1.30; No. 3, \$1.05 to \$1.- Grapefruit, each . 15; clover, 95c to \$1.20; rye straw, Grapes, Malaga, lb. 70c to 721c per 100 lbs., according Lemons, Messina,

Mill Feeds At Toronto. \$25 per ton; shorts, \$26; middlings, Tomatoes, lb ....

ceipts, 2,500 head; active; heavy —No. 2, nominal; No. 3, 93c. Bar- 42c.

and mixed \$10 to \$10.05; yorkers, ley—60c to 74c. Timothy—\$4.50 Barley—Belleville, 60 to 65c per if paid for it, and others are good for Cheese, lb.

quoted at \$6.35; first and secured \$18 to \$20, loose \$15 to \$16; and Beef, cuts, lb.... Beef, western. carcase, lb. .... Hogs, live, cwt. . . 15 00 carcase, lb. .... pound; and undergrades at 17 1/2 c to Veal, lb. ..... Bloaters, dos .... 15 10 to 18c; fowl, 18c to 19c; ducks, 19c Herring, fresh salt water, doz. ... Kippers, dos. ... Mackerel, lb. .... White fish, lb. .. 15

Nuts mixed, 1b. .. Oranges, doz. .... week, millfeeds are chalked up \$1 Hens, dressed, 1b. Hens, live. lb. ...

Dairy Products

32

Turkeys, 1b. .... 22

Eggs, cooking,doz.

Kingston, April 1st.

Potatoes, bush. .. Onions, bush. .... Turnips, bag .... Grain. Barley, bush. ....\$ .. Bran, ton ..... 25.00 Buckwheat, bush. . Corn, cracked, cwt. 1 70 2 45 Corn, yellow feed, Flour, cwt. ..... Hay, baled, ton . 2000 " 21.00 Hay, loose, ton .. 18 00 21 00 Oats, local, bush. . 4736 Oats, Man., bush. Straw, baled, ton . . 9 00 Straw, loose, ton . 8 00 Wheat, local, bush 1 15 2015 Furs and Hides. These prices represent the full value for the return of his dog. of the articles quoted, and have been Ltd., for dealers: Beef hides, trimmed, lb. .... 14c he hurried off to the office again. Horse hides, No. 1 ......\$4.00 tourist, glancing round the deserted Muskrats, spring ..... 40c room. Raccoon, No. 1, prime large .\$2.50 the aggrieved retort. Sheep skins, fresh .....\$2.50 Skunk, ..... 50c to \$2.00 Tallow, rendered, lb. ..... 6c Veal Skins, 1b. . . . . . . . . . 16c following for raw furs:-

Do. small .... 3.00 to

Mink, large ..... 4:00 to

M'krats, spring, large

Do. medium ....

Do. small .....

I'krats, winter, large

Do. medium ....

Do. small .....

Weasel, large .....

Do. medium .... 3.00 to

Do. small ..... 1.50 to

Do. small ..... 1.25 to

Do. short stripe . . 1.50 to

Do. narrow stripe. 1.00 to

Do. broad stripe . .50 to

Skunk, black .... 2.50 to

2.00

Do. medium .... Do. small ..... Cubs ...... According to size Wolfe, large ..... 3.50 to 4.00 Do. small ..... 1.25 to Do. medium .... 2.00 to 2.25

a little knot of people was gathered, gazing at two particular points of light that were visible above the adjacent chimney-tops, and interested arrivals were impressively informed. on inquiry, that the objects of popular interest were British airships guarding the port. Two men, who were late arrivals, shared the interesting news; then one exclaimed to

Looking For the Dog.

Half an hour later he thought he approved as correct by John McKay, would add to his advertisement the words: "No questions asked."

Deacons ...... \$1.00 empty save for a small boy, who look-

"Out looking for your dog!" was Knees Versus Feet. The New York Scottish American Journal blames this one on John Ross Robertson: "Mr.John Ross Robertson, owner of the Toronto Tele-George Mills & Co. are paying the gram, is an old-time reporter, and as such has his eye open for good sto-Bear, farge ..... 18.00 to 22.00 ries. He nailed one on the street Do. medium .... 12.00 to 15.00 car the other day. A soldier in kilts Do. small ..... 7.00 to 10.00 was sitting opposite a man in civilian Red fox, large ... \$ 7.00 to \$ 8.00 attire, who observed that his knees Do. medium :).. 5.00 to 6.00 must be very cold in the keen wea-

A Silly Game. Two Irish women were passing the .25 home of a bishop one day when they .40 happened to observe him in his yard .30 practising putting. "Now, isn't .15 that darlin'. Just see that dear old Raccoon, large .... 3.50 to 4.00 man playing with that little ball with bo. medium .... 2.50 to 3.00 the innocence of a little child." "Yes; 1.50 but Mrs. McCleary, didn't you notice 3.00 that that was a Protestant bishop?" 2.00 "You don't say so? Why, the old 1.25 fool! Now, wouldn't you think he'd .75 have better sense than to be playin' .75 a silly game like that?"

Dangerous Knowledge. On the Exchange Flags, Liverpool,

"Heavens alive, they've taken Venus and Jupiter for airships!" "I know," was the quiet response "but don't say it out loud. We don't want to be mobbed for pro-Germans!"-Manchester Guardian.

A visitor to a small country town lost his dog, an animal which he prized very much. Rushing to the office of the local Below are the ruling market newspaper, he handed in an adverprices for hides, skins and raw furs. tisement, offering fifty dollars reward

Beeswax, clear, lb: ...... 25c When he got there the place was

4.00 ther prevailing. "Not half so cold 5.00 as your feet," was the sharp rejoin-3.50 | der."