

News And Views Of And For Canadian Farmers

Boys And Girls in Agriculture.

Many are the uses in agriculture to which boys and girls can be put. Many are the pleasant and profitable ways in which they can be employed.

heroines in embryo. But again they were. Few of them probably figured out that a thousand of them, each producing ten dollars' worth of vegetables or expending ten dollars' worth of labor in making useful articles, were contributing ten thousand dollars to the capital of the country.

the country two or three times a week in summer and find that they are glad to buy fresh produce, especially when they can get it a trifle cheaper than from the grocer in town.

The Motherless Foal At a meeting of the Nottingham and District Shire Horse Society, held at Welbeck Hotel, Nottingham, recently, it was decided that the Secretary should act as a medium whereby members could communicate the loss of a mare or foal and other breeders in the district had a similar misfortune.

A Good Herd and a Good Feeder An excellent working dairy herd is that on the farm of Mr. Thomas H. Dent, in Blandford township, Holstein grades. Some of the cows have given over 22,000 lbs of milk in a year, and the average for mature cows is around 15,000.

Must Have Number Tattooed in Ear The Argentine Board of Agriculture has decreed that pedigree cattle for importation into Argentine must have an arrival at the quarantine station, tattooed in the ear a number corresponding to that of the export pedigree certificate, which must prove to have been effected previous to its shipment.

Study the difference between a growing ration and a fattening ration.

Chopped Stuff

Pigs consume two pounds of water with every pound of grain—if they can get the water. During the warm weather, gather the eggs two or three times a day. Keep the broody hens of the nest.

When pigs are three weeks old and have learned to eat, it is well to give them access to another pen in which is small trough is kept.

If potato plants can be brought through the month of August without being injured, the crop will increase rapidly in the cooler and moister month of September.

English poultry recently sent a lot of birds to France for the purpose of restocking farms which had suffered by the war. Now the potato growers of Lincolnshire and Lancashire have donated a supply of seed potatoes for the devastated areas of Belgium and Northern France and the reduction of the stock elsewhere in the country, the

French market for Canadian cattle

may be expected to continue for a considerable period after the war. Before breeding the ewes, flush well on good pasture. The condition and vitality of ewe and ram at mating will largely determine the number and strength of the lambs.

Cement Floor in Bathroom A novel idea has been introduced in connection with the household conveniences on the farm of Mr. W. C. Good near Brantford. Mr. Good, like many other farmers of today, has an inside water service, the hard water being put under pressure by windmill and the soft water by pumping from a cistern.

To Regulate Sale of Tender Fruits With the opening of the small fruit season in June special efforts will be made to prevent a repetition of some of the faults in the packing of tender fruits, which were so evident in 1915.

Fertility And Dairying.

Dairying is the system of farming that will maintain the fertility of the farm without the use of high-priced fertilizers. For two reasons, dairying maintains the fertility of the land. First, because in butter there is almost no plant food of value; and, second, because 90 per cent. of all the grain feeds purchased for the cow, as well as 90 per cent. of all food raised on the farm and fed to the cow, is returned to the farm.

Why do we send to Europe annually for breeding horses? The principal reason is that the European horse breeder learned a long time ago to appreciate the value of good sound pure-bred sires for breeding purposes. In the horse breeding countries of Europe grade and crub sires are a minus quality.

A Call to Horse Breeders Not only has the wastage of horses by reason of the war been enormous, but in all the belligerent countries, not omitting Great Britain, there has been a partial stoppage or a whole stoppage of breeding by reason of the scarcity of labor; the disturbed conditions, or entire devastation. Whether the war lasts or ceases there must continue an undiminished demand for horses. When peace comes there will be a long period of replenishment. Then quality, as well as quantity, will be required. Hence the call to every Canadian farmer to breed, and to breed to the best available—John W. Grant, Sec. National Live Stock Records.

HIRED MAN'S COTTAGE

Testimony of Practical Man on Keeping Help on Farm Walter Murray, a farmer, of Princeton, Ontario, writes: "I consider the lack of homes on the rural to be the chief cause of our sad rural depopulation. Because, first, most honorable men and women desire to have a home of their own some time; and as this cannot be secured on the average Ontario farm young people naturally gravitate to the city, where a modest cottage can be secured. Another point is this: Farmers should engage their help for a year; and not for seven or eight months, as the custom is. During the remaining months the young man has to get his living somewhere, unless he boards, so he goes to the city shops as a rule, and there he loses liking for the farm, and is lost to us. Give your man a cow and garden and place for a few chickens and a couple of pigs. This does not mean much to the employer but makes your man happy and contented. Conditions like these will ensure stability of service between employer and servant; the latter having his family ties to consider cannot or will not leave his place at every little thing that may occur between his employer and himself. Personally I have as a rule provided homes for my men, and have had their services from five to fifteen years without a ruffie; while my neighbors, who had no homes, but who were just as fair and kind, were hustling every spring for help.

A Jersey Record

Successful Queen, a Jersey cow recently sold at the Hood Farm sale, in the year ending with April 14th, at the age of four years and five months, produced 16,389 pounds of milk, with 852 pounds of fat, representing 1,003 pounds of butter. This record, says the American Agriculturist, not only exceeded the previous highest fat production in her class, but also became the highest milk record of any cow in the breed at four years. At the sale in question eighty-five animals averaged .452, five of them going at from \$1,000 to \$5,000 each.

Early and regular cultivation is the price of a good corn crop.

The Latest Market Reports

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, June 23.—Receipts at the Union Stock Yards were: 2,178 cattle, 335 calves, 642 hogs, 331 sheep. Trade in cattle was active, with the high prices of last week prevailing. Other lines were unchanged.

GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Toronto, June 23.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.16 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$1.12 1/2, track bay ports.

Kingston Markets

Kingston, June 24. Dairy Products Butter, creamery, lb. 37; Butter, rolls, lb. 32; Cheese, lb. 23; Eggs, fresh, doz. 30.

GENERAL TRADE.

Butter—Belleville, 34c to 35c; Berlin, 28c to 30c; Brantford, 26c to 30c; Cobourg, 30c; Chatham, 28c to 30c; Guelph, 28c to 30c; Hamilton, 30c to 32c; London, 28c to 30c; Peterboro, 30c to 32c; St. Thomas, 30c to 31c, and Woodstock, 28c to 34c per pound.

Chicago

Chicago, June 23.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.15 1/2; No. 2 hard, \$1.14 1/2; No. 3 hard, \$1.12 1/2; No. 4 hard, \$1.10 1/2; No. 5 hard, \$1.08 1/2; No. 6 hard, \$1.06 1/2; No. 7 hard, \$1.04 1/2; No. 8 hard, \$1.02 1/2; No. 9 hard, \$1.00 1/2; No. 10 hard, \$0.98 1/2; No. 11 hard, \$0.96 1/2; No. 12 hard, \$0.94 1/2; No. 13 hard, \$0.92 1/2; No. 14 hard, \$0.90 1/2; No. 15 hard, \$0.88 1/2; No. 16 hard, \$0.86 1/2; No. 17 hard, \$0.84 1/2; No. 18 hard, \$0.82 1/2; No. 19 hard, \$0.80 1/2; No. 20 hard, \$0.78 1/2; No. 21 hard, \$0.76 1/2; No. 22 hard, \$0.74 1/2; No. 23 hard, \$0.72 1/2; No. 24 hard, \$0.70 1/2; No. 25 hard, \$0.68 1/2; No. 26 hard, \$0.66 1/2; No. 27 hard, \$0.64 1/2; No. 28 hard, \$0.62 1/2; No. 29 hard, \$0.60 1/2; No. 30 hard, \$0.58 1/2; No. 31 hard, \$0.56 1/2; No. 32 hard, \$0.54 1/2; No. 33 hard, \$0.52 1/2; No. 34 hard, \$0.50 1/2; No. 35 hard, \$0.48 1/2; No. 36 hard, \$0.46 1/2; No. 37 hard, \$0.44 1/2; No. 38 hard, \$0.42 1/2; No. 39 hard, \$0.40 1/2; No. 40 hard, \$0.38 1/2; No. 41 hard, \$0.36 1/2; No. 42 hard, \$0.34 1/2; No. 43 hard, \$0.32 1/2; No. 44 hard, \$0.30 1/2; No. 45 hard, \$0.28 1/2; No. 46 hard, \$0.26 1/2; No. 47 hard, \$0.24 1/2; No. 48 hard, \$0.22 1/2; No. 49 hard, \$0.20 1/2; No. 50 hard, \$0.18 1/2; No. 51 hard, \$0.16 1/2; No. 52 hard, \$0.14 1/2; No. 53 hard, \$0.12 1/2; No. 54 hard, \$0.10 1/2; No. 55 hard, \$0.08 1/2; No. 56 hard, \$0.06 1/2; No. 57 hard, \$0.04 1/2; No. 58 hard, \$0.02 1/2; No. 59 hard, \$0.00 1/2; No. 60 hard, \$0.00 1/2.

Liverpool

Liverpool, June 23.—Close—Wheat—Spot weak; No. 1 Manitoba 9s 11d; No. 2 do. 9s 9d; No. 3 do. 9s 7d; futures, No. 1 2 red Western Winter, 9s 8d; Corn 2 red Western, American mixed, new, 8s 11d; Flour—Winter patents, 47s; Hops in London (Pacific Coast) 4 1/2s to 5 1/2s.

Winnipeg

Winnipeg, June 23.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.10 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.09 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.08 1/2; No. 4 Northern, \$1.07 1/2; No. 5 Northern, \$1.06 1/2; No. 6 Northern, \$1.05 1/2; No. 7 Northern, \$1.04 1/2; No. 8 Northern, \$1.03 1/2; No. 9 Northern, \$1.02 1/2; No. 10 Northern, \$1.01 1/2; No. 11 Northern, \$1.00 1/2; No. 12 Northern, \$0.99 1/2; No. 13 Northern, \$0.98 1/2; No. 14 Northern, \$0.97 1/2; No. 15 Northern, \$0.96 1/2; No. 16 Northern, \$0.95 1/2; No. 17 Northern, \$0.94 1/2; No. 18 Northern, \$0.93 1/2; No. 19 Northern, \$0.92 1/2; No. 20 Northern, \$0.91 1/2; No. 21 Northern, \$0.90 1/2; No. 22 Northern, \$0.89 1/2; No. 23 Northern, \$0.88 1/2; No. 24 Northern, \$0.87 1/2; No. 25 Northern, \$0.86 1/2; No. 26 Northern, \$0.85 1/2; No. 27 Northern, \$0.84 1/2; No. 28 Northern, \$0.83 1/2; No. 29 Northern, \$0.82 1/2; No. 30 Northern, \$0.81 1/2; No. 31 Northern, \$0.80 1/2; No. 32 Northern, \$0.79 1/2; No. 33 Northern, \$0.78 1/2; No. 34 Northern, \$0.77 1/2; No. 35 Northern, \$0.76 1/2; No. 36 Northern, \$0.75 1/2; No. 37 Northern, \$0.74 1/2; No. 38 Northern, \$0.73 1/2; No. 39 Northern, \$0.72 1/2; No. 40 Northern, \$0.71 1/2; No. 41 Northern, \$0.70 1/2; No. 42 Northern, \$0.69 1/2; No. 43 Northern, \$0.68 1/2; No. 44 Northern, \$0.67 1/2; No. 45 Northern, \$0.66 1/2; No. 46 Northern, \$0.65 1/2; No. 47 Northern, \$0.64 1/2; No. 48 Northern, \$0.63 1/2; No. 49 Northern, \$0.62 1/2; No. 50 Northern, \$0.61 1/2; No. 51 Northern, \$0.60 1/2; No. 52 Northern, \$0.59 1/2; No. 53 Northern, \$0.58 1/2; No. 54 Northern, \$0.57 1/2; No. 55 Northern, \$0.56 1/2; No. 56 Northern, \$0.55 1/2; No. 57 Northern, \$0.54 1/2; No. 58 Northern, \$0.53 1/2; No. 59 Northern, \$0.52 1/2; No. 60 Northern, \$0.51 1/2; No. 61 Northern, \$0.50 1/2; No. 62 Northern, \$0.49 1/2; No. 63 Northern, \$0.48 1/2; No. 64 Northern, \$0.47 1/2; No. 65 Northern, \$0.46 1/2; No. 66 Northern, \$0.45 1/2; No. 67 Northern, \$0.44 1/2; No. 68 Northern, \$0.43 1/2; No. 69 Northern, \$0.42 1/2; No. 70 Northern, \$0.41 1/2; No. 71 Northern, \$0.40 1/2; No. 72 Northern, \$0.39 1/2; No. 73 Northern, \$0.38 1/2; No. 74 Northern, \$0.37 1/2; No. 75 Northern, \$0.36 1/2; No. 76 Northern, \$0.35 1/2; No. 77 Northern, \$0.34 1/2; No. 78 Northern, \$0.33 1/2; No. 79 Northern, \$0.32 1/2; No. 80 Northern, \$0.31 1/2; No. 81 Northern, \$0.30 1/2; No. 82 Northern, \$0.29 1/2; No. 83 Northern, \$0.28 1/2; No. 84 Northern, \$0.27 1/2; No. 85 Northern, \$0.26 1/2; No. 86 Northern, \$0.25 1/2; No. 87 Northern, \$0.24 1/2; No. 88 Northern, \$0.23 1/2; No. 89 Northern, \$0.22 1/2; No. 90 Northern, \$0.21 1/2; No. 91 Northern, \$0.20 1/2; No. 92 Northern, \$0.19 1/2; No. 93 Northern, \$0.18 1/2; No. 94 Northern, \$0.17 1/2; No. 95 Northern, \$0.16 1/2; No. 96 Northern, \$0.15 1/2; No. 97 Northern, \$0.14 1/2; No. 98 Northern, \$0.13 1/2; No. 99 Northern, \$0.12 1/2; No. 100 Northern, \$0.11 1/2; No. 101 Northern, \$0.10 1/2; No. 102 Northern, \$0.09 1/2; No. 103 Northern, \$0.08 1/2; No. 104 Northern, \$0.07 1/2; No. 105 Northern, \$0.06 1/2; No. 106 Northern, \$0.05 1/2; No. 107 Northern, \$0.04 1/2; No. 108 Northern, \$0.03 1/2; No. 109 Northern, \$0.02 1/2; No. 110 Northern, \$0.01 1/2; No. 111 Northern, \$0.00 1/2; No. 112 Northern, \$0.00 1/2; No. 113 Northern, \$0.00 1/2; No. 114 Northern, \$0.00 1/2; No. 115 Northern, \$0.00 1/2; No. 116 Northern, \$0.00 1/2; No. 117 Northern, \$0.00 1/2; No. 118 Northern, \$0.00 1/2; No. 119 Northern, \$0.00 1/2; No. 120 Northern, \$0.00 1/2.

Chicago

Chicago, June 23.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.01 1/2; No. 3 red, nominal; No. 2 hard, \$1.02 to \$1.02 1/2; No. 3 hard, 97 1/2 to \$1.00 1/4; Corn—No. 2 yellow, 75 1/2 to 75 3/4; No. 4 yellow and No. 4 white, nominal; No. 3 white, 38 to 39; standard, 39 1/2 to 40; Rye—No. 2, nominal; No. 2, 97c; Barley, 60c to 79c; Timothy, \$6.00; Clover, \$8.00 to \$14.00; ork, \$23.00 to \$23.65; Lard, \$13.02; Ribs, \$13.30 to \$13.90.

GENERAL TRADE.

Butter—Belleville, 34c to 35c; Berlin, 28c to 30c; Brantford, 26c to 30c; Cobourg, 30c; Chatham, 28c to 30c; Guelph, 28c to 30c; Hamilton, 30c to 32c; London, 28c to 30c; Peterboro, 30c to 32c; St. Thomas, 30c to 31c, and Woodstock, 28c to 34c per pound.

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Baltimore

Baltimore, June 23.—Wheat—Market closed strong, No. 2 red and June, \$1.02 1/2; No. 2 Red Western spot, \$1.05 1/2; Corn—Market closed strong, spot and June, 80 1/2c; Oats—Market steady; standard white, 46 1/2; No. 2 white, 43c; No. 4 white, 42c asked.

Minneapolis

Minneapolis, June 23.—Cash wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.15 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.05 1/2 to \$1.12; No. 2 Northern, \$1.05 1/2 to \$1.09 1/2; No. 3 Northern, 99 1/2c to \$1.05 1/2; No. 1 durum 99c to \$1.03; No. 2 durum, 94c to \$1.00. Futures closed: July \$1.08 1/2; Sept. \$1.08 1/2.

Poultry.

Chickens, dressed 25; Chickens, live, lb. 15; Hens, dressed, lb. 15; Hens, live, lb. 10; Turkeys, lb. 22 25.

Seeds.

Alfalfa, No. 1, bush. 16.00; Alfalfa, No. 2, bush. 15.00; Alsike, No. 1, bush. 14.00; Alsike, No. 2, bush. 13.00; Red clover, No. 1, bush. 17.00; Red clover, No. 2, bush. 16.00; Timothy, No. 1, bush. 6.50; Timothy, No. 2, bush. 6.50.

Vegetables.

Beets, bush. 50; Carrot, bunch 10 15; Lettuce, bunch 05; Onions, green 05; Onions, dry, lb. 09; Parsnips, bush. 75; Potatoes, bag 2.00; Potatoes, bush. 1.40; Rhubarb, bunch 05; Turnips, bag 60.

Furs and Hides.

Below are the ruling market 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.

Fruit.

Apples, doz. 15; Bananas, doz. 20; Cucumber, each 5; Grapefruit, each 06; Lemons, Messina, doz. 20; Oranges, doz. 20; Peaches, doz. 40; Potatoes, new, pk. 60; Pineapples, doz. 20 25; Strawberries, Box. 20; Tomatoes, lb. 20; Watermelons, each 1.00.

Grain.

Barley, bush. 80; Bran, ton 24.00; Buckwheat, bush. 1.00; Corn, cracked, bush. 1.75; Corn, meal, cwt. 2.45; Corn, yellow feed, bush. 95; Flour, cwt. 2.00; Feed flour bag 1.90 2.00; Hay, baled, ton 20.00; Oats, local, bush. 18.00 20.00; Hay, loose, ton 47 1/2; Shorts middlings, 27.00; Straw, baled, ton 9.00; Straw, loose, ton 8.00; Wheat, local, bush. 1 15.

Honey.

White extracted lb. 15.

Meats.

Brn. lbs. 15 25; Local, carcass, lb. 10 11; Local Hinds, lb. 12 13; Western, carcass lb. 13 14 1/2; Western, hinds, lb. 17; Hog, live, cwt. 11.00; Hogs, dressed, cwt. 15.50; Lamb, spring, by carcass 8.00 10.00; Veal, by carcass lb. 08 12.

THE WET SPRING.

Crops Suitable for Late Sowing in Ontario and Quebec. In some parts of Ontario the continued wet weather that has characterized this season up to the present has prevented the sowing of some of the usual crops at the usual time, and has had a tendency to discourage the farmer. Such, however, should not be the feeling, since the possibilities of producing crops on land not yet sown are practically as good as ever provided the weather improves a bit and the right crops be sown in the right way and properly looked after.

Swedes, white or flat turnips

and rape. Barley would likely do well even yet on fairly well drained land. Sow about two bushels per acre.

Peas and oats sown three bushels

oats and one bushel peas per acre to be cut green may be expected to give profitable returns if sown anywhere before June 25.

Millet and Hungarian grass have

wonderful possibilities as forage producers, and even for seed, for poultry or swine, if sown before July 10th.

Buckwheat may be sown up to

July 10th with certainty of profitable returns on almost any kind of land where water does not stand.

Corn for forage—Early or Flint

varieties (Longfellow, Compton's Early, etc.) should be chosen. Sow thinly up to June 25th.

Swedes thrive in such a season as

we are having, and may be expected to give good returns if sown anywhere before the end of June.

Flat turnips or white turnips while

not so satisfactory as swedes for most purposes, do well if sown even as late as the end of July, and are most excellent cattle feed, being particularly suitable for dairy cows.

They do not keep as well as swedes.

Rape for pasturage is of great value for swine, sheep or beef cattle.

With late seeding most thorough

preparation of the seed bed is absolutely necessary if success is to be hoped for. If land has to be ploughed turn a shallow furrow, and in case land is grassy it will be much better to plough again, even if already ploughed last fall, early in this spring. After ploughing roll, disc two or three times, and harrow

before seeding. After seeding roll

again if the surface is very dry. In any case, get the seed in well, and what is equally important in the case of hoed crops are mentioned see to it that they are kept absolutely free from weeds for the next two months. Neglect in this important detail means failure when crops are sown late.

If a choice of crops is possible sow

corn, buckwheat, turnips and Hungarian grass on the lighter soils and other crops on other kinds of soil, that is, clays, clay loams, peaty or mucky soils, etc., but any one of these crops will do quite well on almost any kind of land.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo,

Lucas County, ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and that said firm will pay for each and every HUNDRED DOLLARS that cannot be cured by the CATARRH HALL'S CATARRH CURE, FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed

in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. (Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the Mucous Surface of the System. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

DAVID'S MENTHOL SALVE

Soothe and Heal Inflamed Skin Sore Joints Piles and Burns In Use, 25c. David & Lawrence Co., Montreal.

George Mills & Co. are paying the

following for raw furs: Bear, large 18.00 to 22.00; Do, medium 12.00 to 15.00; Do, small 7.00 to 10.00; Cubs . . . . . According to size; Do, medium large 7.00 to 8.00; Do, small 5.00 to 6.00; Mink, large 4.00 to 4.00; Do, medium 3.00 to 3.50; Do, small 1.50 to 2.00; M'krats, spring, large .50; Do, medium .40; Do, small .35; 4'krats, winter, large .45; Do, medium .30; Do, small .30; Raccoon, large 3.50 to 4.00; Do, medium 2.50 to 3.00; Do, small 1.25 to 1.50; Skunk, black 2.50 to 3.00.

King George's Navy Plug CHEWING TOBACCO

Is Absolutely Good It is made from leaf tobacco that has enough elasticity against the teeth to keep it together, instead of granulating in the mouth as most plug tobaccos do.

It has a delicious non-irritating, palate-tickling sweet taste—because medical authorities agree that the ordinary "strong", unsweetened plugs are injurious.

It is not affected by artificial heat or old age—does not get hard—because it is protected by a highly glossed tobacco leaf envelope.

"Made in Canada by Expert Canadian Workmen" 10c A Plug Everywhere ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO., LIMITED