

New And Views Of And For Canadian Farmers

GREATEST FODDER CROPS

ALPACA IS A BOON TO THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

Five Tons Per Acre is a Normal Yield—Some Marvellous Yields in the Western States.

Perhaps, says an American writer, no greater boon has ever come to the farmers of America than the introduction of alfalfa. This wonder-working fodder plant, promises to play a prominent part in putting agriculture on a sounder basis.

It is a curious fact that the plant was introduced into the opposite ends of the United States from two different sources. It was brought to New York before the beginning of the last century and then, about 1854, alfalfa found its way into the west from Chili and its coming marked a new era for the agriculturists of the western States.

A normal yield of alfalfa is about five tons, but it often runs more. Six to nine cuttings are not unusual in California, and in Oklahoma, without irrigation, as many as nine cuttings have been made in a season.

Alfalfa hay has come to be such an important factor in live stock raising that it is extensively sold in bales to markets as far away as Hawaii and Alaska. Much more of the hay is ground into meal or cut into small pieces, for then it is economically transported and easily handled in its feed.

It should not be understood, though, that alfalfa is a crop that can be grown without careful preparation. Quite the contrary is true.

tions of the east an application of lime is necessary. Once established, though, a field of alfalfa is worth all the trouble and expense necessary in order to get it properly started.

For the Farmer Boy.

How to keep the boy on the farm? The white lights of the city are always big attractions for the boy brought up on the farm, and his school education still further draws him cityward.

One of the U. S. agricultural journals, the Farm and Fireside, tells a story that is worth repeating and for the farmer to take to heart: Last spring, a year ago, a 10-year-old neighbor boy was given 16 cents by his grandfather.

This ten cents was a small matter, but its results may shape the whole future of the boy's life.

The Seed Situation.

"I look for heavy productions in all lines of grass and clover seeds this year, for two reasons: (1) The high level in prices in recent years will tend to induce growers to save all the seed possible;

This, in brief, was the opinion of the seed situation as expressed to the Toronto Globe by a recognized authority. "What would naturally be expected is what is really occurring," he said.

"As for prices, I have no doubt that quotations will be lower than those ruling of late years. With outlet limited and production unusually large this is inevitable.

Diseases—Remedy And Prevention

Dampness must be avoided. Idleness is a disease breeder. Too much raw meat will produce worms.

Warmth, exercise, appetite and room are cardinal points in maintaining health.

A variety of food will prevent many cases of bowel troubles. See that the nostrils are clean before giving liquid medicine.

Indigestion shows itself in a dark comb. Excessive heat is fatal to over-fat hens.

A good tonic is made by placing rusty iron in the drinking water vessel. For diarrhea, boil rice to a gummy mass and feed by itself for a few days.

When a hen throws back her head, shakes and twists, and seems prostrated, she is suffering from vertigo, a rush of blood to the head.

Where there is a nervous, quick jerking of the legs, making the fowl step high while walking, it is an affection similar to straightlign in horses.

Such birds are not diseased; therefore, ought to make good eating. Sulphate of iron is a blood/tonic, as well as an effectual remedy against the small round worms frequently recovered in the intestines of the birds.

WORLD'S WHEAT CROP AND HIGH PRICES

New York Times. Prices have fallen because Rumania has gone into the war. It is expected that as a result of her action the great exportable surplus of wheat in Russia, locked up for two years, will be released.

According to that statement we were to have this year 654,000,000 bushels, against last year's record-breaking crop of 1,012,000,000. As we are carrying over 160,000,000 from that crop and 620,000,000 are required for home consumption,

Estimates of that surplus, the accumulations of two years, range from 250,000,000 to 500,000,000 bushels. The export doors may or may not be opened. Naturally the wheat would go out through the Dardanelles, but that door may remain closed for a long time.

At a state of Shortthorns at Adbolton, near Nottingham, an average of £141 8s 7d for forty-three head was realized.

DAIRY PRODUCTS ARE TOO DEAR

Peterboro Examiner. What is the matter with Canada as an agricultural country? We boast of our uncountable acres of fertile soil. We have millions under cultivation or so-called cultivation, and we have the area of a continent that has not felt the touch of the plough.

As the latest reports and estimates by competent experts say that we are to have only 598,000,000 bushels instead of 654,000,000. This year's crop, therefore, is not sufficient for our own needs, and the quantity that can be exported is, reduced to about 90,000,000 bushels, all of which must be taken from the grain carried over.

It is further stated in the report that the soil and climatic conditions in Germany are inferior to those in England.

English And German Farming.

An official report comparing British with German agriculture, published by the British Government, shows that each hundred acres—

(1) The British farmer feeds from 45 to 50 persons, the German farmer feeds from 70 to 75 persons.

(2) The British farmer grows 15 tons of grain, the German farmer grows 33 tons.

(3) The British farmer grows 11 tons of potatoes, the German farmer grows 55 tons.

(4) The British farmer produces 4 tons of meat, the German farmer produces 4 1/2 tons.

Where a century ago there were in the United States eighty persons producing food to twenty non-food producers, now there are thirty-three producing and sixty-seven parasites, so far as food production is concerned.

The Latest Market Reports

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Sept. 22.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards to-day were: 172 calves, 2,895 hogs, 3,332 sheep and lambs. Trade was active. Prices were as follows: Butcher cattle—Choice, \$7.50 to \$7.90; medium, \$6.75 to \$7.15; common, \$5 to \$6.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 22,000 head; market weak. Native beef cattle, \$6.50 to \$11.20; western steers, \$6.00 to \$9.25; stockers and feeders, \$4.60 to \$7.65; cows and heifers, \$3.50 to \$9.20; calves, \$8.75 to \$13.25.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 27,000 head; market steady. Wethers, \$6.75 to \$8.50; native lambs, \$6.75 to \$10.90.

Hogs—Receipts, 25,000 head; market slow, \$6 lower, light, \$10.20 to \$11.40; mixed, \$10.00 to \$11.50; heavy, \$9.95 to \$11.40; rough, \$9.95 to \$10.20; pigs, \$7.00 to \$9.75; bulk of sales, \$10.45 to \$11.35.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,400; sheep active; lambs slow; mixed, \$11.40 to \$11.60; yorkers, \$11.25 to \$11.50; light yorkers, \$10.25 to \$11.10; pigs, \$9.75 to \$10.00; rough, \$9.75 to \$10.00; stags, \$7.00 to \$8.50.

One thing about prohibition in Ontario; the good people of that province won't have any of those terrifying "tanks" that are scaring up the Germans so, these days.

GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Toronto, Sept. 22.—Manitoba wheat, track, bay ports: No. 1 northern, \$1.67 1/2; No. 2, \$1.55 1/2; No. 3, \$1.63; No. 4, \$1.57; Old Crop, 2c above new. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C. W., 58 1/2c; No. 3, 57 1/2c; No. 1 extra feed, 57 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 56 1/2c.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.67 1/2; No. 2 hard, \$1.65 1/2; No. 3 hard, \$1.63 1/2; No. 4 hard, \$1.61 1/2; No. 5 hard, \$1.59 1/2; No. 6 hard, \$1.57 1/2; No. 7 hard, \$1.55 1/2; No. 8 hard, \$1.53 1/2; No. 9 hard, \$1.51 1/2; No. 10 hard, \$1.49 1/2; No. 11 hard, \$1.47 1/2; No. 12 hard, \$1.45 1/2.

Winnipeg, Sept. 22.—Wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.58 1/2; No. 2 do., \$1.53 1/2; No. 3 do., \$1.47 1/2; No. 4 do., \$1.39 1/2; No. 5 do., \$1.24 1/2; No. 6 do., \$1.05 1/2; No. 7 do., \$1.03 1/2; No. 8 do., \$1.01 1/2; No. 9 do., \$1.00 1/2; No. 10 do., \$1.00 1/2; No. 11 do., \$1.00 1/2; No. 12 do., \$1.00 1/2.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Wheat—No. 1 red, \$1.51 to \$1.52 1/2; No. 3, \$1.45 to \$1.46 1/2.

\$2; St. Thomas, \$1.90 to \$2; and Stratford, \$2 to \$2.20 per bushel. Belleville, \$1.25 per bushel; Brantford, \$1.15 to \$1.20; Cobourg, \$1.15 to \$1.20; Chatham, \$1.15 to \$1.25; Guelph, \$1.30; Hamilton, \$1.10 to \$1.25; Owen Sound, \$1.20; Peterboro, \$1.25; Port Hope, \$1.30 to \$1.32; and Stratford, \$1.30 per bushel.

Duluth, Sept. 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.66; No. 1 northern, \$1.64 to \$1.65; No. 2 do., \$1.59 to \$1.63; December, \$1.57; May, \$1.55 1/2 to \$1.55 1/2 asked.

Minneapolis, Sept. 22.—Flour—Fancy patents, 10c higher; quoted at \$8.70. Bran—Unchanged. Cash wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.67 1/2; No. 1 northern, \$1.61 1/2 to \$1.64 1/2; No. 2 do., \$1.56 1/2 to \$1.61 1/2; No. 3 wheat, \$1.48 1/2 to \$1.57 1/2; December, \$1.55 1/2. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 81c to 82c. Oats—No. 3 white, 43 1/2c to 44c.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.—Spot quiet; No. 1 Manitoba, 14s 4d; No. 2 Manitoba, 14s 2 1/2d; No. 2 Manitoba nominal; No. 2 hard winter, 13s 10d. Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, new, 10s 4d. Flour—Winter patents, 47s. Hops in London (Pacific coast) 4 1/2s to 5 1/2s.

Butter. Belleville, 40c to 42c per pound; Brantford, 37c to 40c; Cobourg, 35c; Chatham, 38c to 40c; Guelph, 38c to 40c; Hamilton, 38c to 40c; Owen Sound, 38c; Peterboro, 35c to 38c; Port Hope, 30c; St. Thomas, 40c to 42c; and Stratford, 32c to 34c per pound.

Eggs. Belleville, 30c per dozen; Brantford, 32c to 35c; Cobourg, 30c; Chatham, 30c; Guelph, 32c to 35c; Hamilton, 32c to 35c; Owen Sound, 32c to 35c; Peterboro, 30c to 32c; Port Hope, 30c; St. Thomas, 30c to 32c; and Stratford, 30c to 32c per dozen.

Spring Chickens. Belleville, 18c to 20c per pound; Brantford, 18c to 22c; Cobourg, 18c to 20c; Guelph, 18c to 22c; Hamilton, 25c to 30c; Owen Sound, 22c to 25c; Peterboro, 18c to 22c; Port Hope, 25c; St. Thomas, 17c to 20c; and Stratford, 17c to 19c per pound.

Potatoes. Belleville, \$2 per bushel; Brantford, \$2.10; \$2.25; Cobourg, \$2; Chatham, \$1.80 to \$2; Guelph, \$1.80; Hamilton, \$1.80 to \$2; Owen Sound, \$1.50; Port Hope, \$1.75 to \$1.51.

Carrots are still selling well at \$1.25 a bag. At 20c to 30c a large basket and more freely at that price. Silver skin pickling onions at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per basket; other onions sell at 75c to \$1 per 11-qt. basket.

Kingston Markets

Kingston, Sept. 23.

Butter creamy lb. 40
Butter, rolls, lb. 35
Cheese, lb. 24
Eggs, fresh, doz. 38

Cod, steak, lb. 12 1/2
Eels, lb. 10
Flounders, lb. 12 1/2
Pinnan Haddie, lb. 12 1/2
Hake, lb. 12 1/2
Haddock, fresh, lb. 12 1/2
Halibut, fresh, lb. 25
Kippers, doz. 60
Oysters, quart 70
Parch, lb. 10
Pike, lb. 10 1/2
Rock-dash, lb. 12 1/2
Salmon 30
Smekers, lb. 95
Trout, salmon, lb. 18
White fish, lb. 18
(fresh) 18

Apples, peck 30
Bananas, doz. 20
Cantaloupes, each 20
Gages, green, bskt. 1.00
Grapes, basket 1.00
Grapes, lb. 20
Lemons, new, doz. 20
Oranges, doz. 30
Peaches, doz. 40
Peaches, local, bskt. 90
Pears, doz. 40
Pears (Calif.) doz. 50
Pears, local, bskt. 90
Plums, basket 75
Plum, Damson, bkt. 1.00
Plums, doz. 15
Potatoes, sweet, lb. 65
Tomatoes, lb. 65
Watermelons, each 75

Feed Corn at Toronto. No. 3 American yellow corn is at 94 1/2c per bushel at the track, Toronto. The corn market seems to vary from 1c to 3c up and down.

Seeds at Toronto. Alsike at \$2 per bushel for seed that will grade No. 1 after re-cleaning; No. 2 ranges from about \$8 to \$8.50; and No. 3, \$6 to \$7.50. A little timothy seed is being offered and quotes run around 6 1/2c to 7c a lb.

Vegetables at Toronto. Not many cabbages are offered on the market at Toronto, but they are quoted at 50c to 60c per dozen, a heavy decline since last week.

Cucumbers are selling at 25c to 30c per 11-qt. basket, with pickles slightly lower at 40c to \$1.25 per basket, depending upon the size.

Straw, baled, ton 9 00
Straw, loose, ton 8 00
Wheat, local, bush. 1.35

White extracted ll 15

Beef Cuts, lb. 15
Local, carcass, lb. 12 1/2
Local, hinds, lb. 13
Western, carcass, lb. 12
lb. 13 1/2
Western, hinds, lb. 17
Western, fronts, lb. 10
Hogs, live, cwt. 12.00
Hogs, dressed, cwt. 17.00
Lamb, spring, by carcass, lb. 16
Veal, by carcass lb 08
lb 15

Beef 27
Cuts, lb. 15
Local, carcass, lb. 12 1/2
Local, hinds, lb. 13
Western, carcass, lb. 12
lb. 13 1/2
Western, hinds, lb. 17
Western, fronts, lb. 10
Hogs, live, cwt. 12.00
Hogs, dressed, cwt. 17.00
Lamb, spring, by carcass, lb. 16
Veal, by carcass lb 08
lb 15

Chickens, dressed 25
Chickens, live, lb. 15
Hens, dressed, lb. 20
Hens, live, lb. 15
Turkeys, lb. 26

Beets, bunch 05
Carrots, bunch 05
Cabbage, doz. 1.00
Celery, bunch 05
Onions, green 10
bunch 05
Potatoes, bag 3.00
Potatoes, new, pk. 60

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:

Beef hides, trimmed, cured, lb. 26
Beeswax, clear, No. 1, lb. 15c
Deacon or Bob Caff, each \$1.50 to \$2.25
Ginseng, wild, lb. \$7.00
Horse hides, No. 1 \$5.00
Lamb Skins each \$1.60
Sheep Skins, fresh \$1.60
Skunk, 50c to \$2.00
Tallow, rendered, lb. 7c
Veal skins, to 15 lbs, per lb. 25c
Wool, washed, lb. 42c to 45c
Wool, unwashed, lb. 32c to 35c

George Mills & Co. are paying the following for raw furs:

Bear, large 18.00 to 22.00
Do. medium 13.00 to 15.00
Do. small 7.00 to 10.00
Cubs According to size
Fox, red, large 7.00 to 8.00
Do. medium 5.00 to 6.00
Do. small 3.00 to 4.00
Mink, large 4.00 to 6.00
Do. medium 3.00 to 5.00
Do. small 1.50 to 2.00
M'krats, spring, large50
Do. medium40
Do. small30
Furats, winter, large40

Do, medium80
Do, small15
Raccoon, large \$5.00 to 4.00
Do, medium 2.50 to 3.00
Do, small 1.25 to 1.50
Skunk, black 2.50 to 3.00

Danger in Filling Silos. Four men lost their lives by carbon dioxide poisoning in a silo in Ohio two years ago. The silo had been partly filled the day before, and these men entered it next morning. It is supposed they sat or lay upon the silage while waiting for the cutter to start, and thus came within the most dangerous zone of air contamination.

Immediately after corn is placed in the silo heating takes place, with resulting absorption of oxygen by the plant tissues, which continues until all the free oxygen in the air spaces is consumed, and for a space of one and a half to two feet above the level there is imminent danger of suffocation when the work of filling is not continuous.

In all cases the doors immediately above the line of filling should be kept open, and where a silo has been left partly filled for a time, a lantern should be taken in when filling is resumed, and the effect on the light noted.

In the event of gas poisoning the victim should at once be removed to the open, and artificial respiration resorted to.

English Southdowns in France. About twelve months ago a number of rams which had been given for the relief of French peasants in the war zone were sent out by the Agricultural Relief of Allies' Committee. They were all Southdowns, and five of their number came from the Sandringham estate. Ewes at Arrigny have dropped 100 lambs sired by one of the rams, and the French farmer is well pleased with them. At Montclair-babbay the progeny of another ram were 70 well-shaped lambs while at other smaller farms about 130 lambs have been sired by one or other of the Southdowns.

Sheep in Corn and Haps. An American farmer bought a double deck of lambs about the first of September last year. The lambs ran in a blue grass pasture and a clover pasture for a time, and were then turned into a fifty-acre cornfield that had rape sows in it. The lambs ran in the corn until snow came and were fed a short time after that.

The lambs weighed sixty pounds each when purchased at \$7 per 100 pounds. They gained forty-eight pounds, and were sold a little over four months after purchase for \$9.55.

Considerable rot is reported in tomatoes.