

# New And Views Of And For Canadian Farmers



ALFALFA IS A BOON. TO THE order to get it properly started. DAIRY INDUSTRY.

Five Tons Per Acre is a Normal crop. In point of fact, it has been the Western States. . .

larger acreage in the same propor- means.

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. Its speed was exceedingly rapid after is merits had

thing for sheep and cattle growers. farm? right in the midst of the Elgin dairy the farmer to take to heart:

cattle and horses. In some sections sheep from his investment. The mates." In both oats and barley the the weather conditions are not fav- mother sheep is now worth \$10, and yield is over the average of 1909-13. one leg and then in both, it is caused ranging when laying, most of the lit- is to drive them into a small build- man farmer produces 2% tons. orable for curing the first and last the lambs are worth \$5 each, making

aration. Quite the contrary is true. savings bank as the beginning of a eral years' repentance." It is a tender plant for the first year bank account of his own. repeated cultivations. In many sec- unusual, we are told, for a farmer to taken over by the Government.

tions of the east an application of ime is necessary. Once established, though, a field of alfalfa, is worth all the trouble and expense necessary in

at is an interesting fact that alfalfa is by no means a new fodder known and valued for at least 2,000 Yield-Some Marvellous Yields in years, although it comes to many American farmers even to-day as something of a novelty. It has been Perhaps, says an American writer, cultivated for many centuries in ne greater boon has ever come to the Europe, and is well known in South farmers of America than the intro- America, where it was probably induction of alfalfa. This wonder-troduced from Mexico, having been working fodder plant promises to taken to that country by the early play a prominent part in putting Spanish discoverers or settlers. It agriculture on a sounder basis. It is came to the American farmer, howmore than a mortgage lifter; it has ever, at a time when it was greatly transformed lands which had been needed. It has played a wonderful considered almost worthless into part in the upbuilding of western paying properties. It is said that agriculture and promises to make in California twenty acres of alfalfa possible the continued production of will support twenty cows the year milk in the east at a price which is round, if properly handled, and a not prohibitive to people of little

## For the Farmer Boy.

How to keep the boy on the farm' The white lights of the city are all give his son a pig or a calf or a sheep ways big attractions for the boy and perhaps a colt, but the boy has a brought up on the farm, and his rude awakening when he comes from school education still further draws school one day to make the discovery been recognized. In Kansas, for ex- him cityward. Still there are many that his property is missing. Father ample, in 1891, but 34,824 acres things occurring which are helping has sold it in his absence and pockwere reported. In 1906 there were the farmer to make it easier for him eted the proceeds as a matter of 640,813 acres; two counties had a to keep the boy at home. The elec- course. We suspect, says an authorcombined acreage of nearly 70,000. tric roads, the rural route, the daily ity, that there are many boys now A normal yield of alfalfa is about newspaper, the automobile and other with heads sprinkled with gray who five tons, but it often runs more. Six agencies at work are bringing the can recall experiences of this kind. to nine cuttings are not unusual in country nearer the city, and making It is no wonder that so many young-California, and in Oklahoma, without life on the farm in some ways pre- sters have become discouraged just irrigation, as many as nine cuttings ferable to city life. The question at a time when they stood at the have been made in a season. Such arises, does the farmer sufficiently forks of the highway of life. fodder crops were never known be- encourage the boy to stay at home? fore the advent of alfalfa, and heavy Are the prospects held out to him cuttings like this are a wonderful bright enough to keep him on the

# 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; (2) the season has been favorable to large yields save possibly in alsike, and even in that line conditions have been fair."

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. "Alsike bloom could be seen everywhere in early summer; a lot of Timothy meadows were left to ripen seed; brown tops of red clover are showing in masses all over the province. The red clover appears to be yielding well, too, and in both red and alsike the color is excellent, Timothy, where clean, ought to grade well, but there are a lot of weeds in this crop.

"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. Present quotations in alsike I consider artificial, and I shall be surprised if \$7.50 does not prove to top price, save for fancy samples, for the bulk of the crop. It is too early yet to speak for red clover, but that prices in this line will be below last year's level may be taken for granted."

World's Wheat, Oats and Barley. The wheat harvest in India for this Sheep, cows, horses and poultry One of the U. S. agricultural jour- year, like that of the United States fore giving liquid medicine thrive on it. An Illinois farmer re- nals, the Farm and Fireside, tells a and Canada, is considerably behind cently built a mammoth sheep barn story that is worth repeating and for the record of 1915. The same is ease germs. true of Italy, Spain, Japan, Tunis district and has made the centre of Last spring, a year ago, a 10-year- and Switzerland, the aggregate shortthe building from the ground up a old neighbor boy was given. 10 cents age for all these countries being 25 huge storage bin for alfalfa hay. The by his grandmother. He purchased per cent. as compared with 1915. bin has a capacity of 600 tons and a packet of good cucumber seed with "But," as the International Institute the sheep occupy broad runways his money and grew a nice patch of of Agriculture points out, "the crops cucumbers for the local village mar- of 1915 having been exceptionally rusty iron in the drinking water ves Alfalfa hay has come to be such ket. His crop of cucumbers brought abundant, comparison must not be sel. an important factor in live stock him a little more than \$6 in money, made with that season only, but For diarrhea, boil rice to a gummy raising that it is shipped extensively all of which his mother allowed him rather with the average of several mass and feed by itself for a few in bales to markets as far away as to keep and spend as he pleased, years, such as 1909 to 1913. By days, Hawaii and Alaska. Much more of With \$1 of his money the boy pur- adopting this plan it is clear that the the hay is ground into meal or cut chased a few little things for himself, resources of these grain-growing shakes and twists, and seems pros- small potatoes, not to exceed a fifth into small pieces, for then it is and with the other \$5 he purchased countries will, in 1916, prove very trated, she is suffering from vertigo, of the mash, may be used. Too many economically transported and easily a ewe lamb. By this spring his ewe nearly equivalent to those of normal a rush of blood to the head. Remove potatoes are not good. handled in small lots. It is made lamb had grown into a mature mot- seasons, unless important modifica- to separate quarters, semi-dark and large use of in feeding poultry, as her sheep, and she gave girth to two tions occur later with the effect of feed light, nutritious food. well as for balancing the rations of lambs. So now the boy has three reducing considerably current esti-

with his 10 cents in a year and a shortage of farm help is causing an though, that alfalfa is a crop that spring from the mother sheep for The Farmer and Stock Breeder points not too heavy of corn.

## Diseases—Remedy **And Prevention**

Dampness must be avoided.

Idleness is a disease breeder, Too much raw meat will produce

Filth will propagate sickness. Warmth, exercise, appetite and houses.

room are cardinal points in maintaining health. A variety of food will prevent many cases of bowel troubles.

See that the nostrils are clean be-

by some liver trouble. Sometimes the pullets are sure to die. cuttings and they make excellent en- a total value of \$20 he has earned In England as well as Canada the birds at the same time become To keep horses in good physical The ducks will have reached their that the soil and climatic conditions very light. There is no cure. Pre- condition and free from colic, there full note and give loud and long in Germany are inferior to those in It should not be understood, half. Besides he sold the wool this increase in weed growth. And, as vent by not feeding pepper or spices, is no better feed than oats and bran quacks. The drakes will give a England,

The terms upon which wool is be- step high while walking, it is an af- housing and heavy feeding is the or two and easily killed out by the This ten cents was a small matter. ing purchased by the British Govern- fection similar to stringhalt in horses. biggest mistake. Any that are so At a sale of Shorthorns at Adbol- producers, now there are thirty-three competition of grass and weeds. The But its results may shape the whole ment are 35 per cent. above the prices While this cannot be cured, it does deteriorated as to need this, or cansoil must be worked well and given course of the boy's life. It is not of 1914. The whole clip has been no particular harm. It is a nerve not do without it, should die, and the £141 8s 7d for forty-three head was so far as food production is controuble. Such birds are not diseased; quicker the better.

therefore, ought to make good eat-

Sulphate of iron is a blood tonic, as well as an effectual remedy against the small round worms frequently discovered in the intestines of the birds. During molt iron in the drinking water assists the shedding and growing of feathers, besides helping to increase the density of color of the plumage. Iron sulphate should not be given in too concentrated a solution, as it has a tendency to produce indigestion, anemia and other troubles.

- Cleaning out the houses several times a week will not only give a pure air, but it will greatly help in killing disease germs.

### CHOPPED STUFF.

Sheep turn a lot of the waste of the farm into profit.

is to keep everlastingly at it. ing another year of crop shortage. Not a few turkey stocks are tuber-

and feeding. millions more than last year. When animals have not had access

to salt for a long time it is safer to mates by competent experts say that give it to them sparingly at first. apples, plums and pears in Ontario, year's crop, therefore, is not suffi-

the small number of windows in the all of which must be taken from the sons to the square mile, we cannot

Recent rains will freshen the pas- point to higher prices, unless Rustures, save a lot of young clover, and sia's surplus can be distributed. add to the volume of the root and

corn crops. The acreage in buckwheat in On- 250,000,000 to 500,000,000 bushels. tario is nearly one-fifth greater than The export doors may or may not be

year's crop the fall before generally long time. If Rumania is successful (1) The British farmer feeds from Excessive heat is fatal to over-fat has a crop next year," says The in the war, shipments may be made 45 to 50 persons, the German farmer Farmer's Advocate

> the present rates on apples from must continue to be used for military tons of grain, the German farmer New York to England are \$2 for or- purposes. Her wheat surplus cannot grows 33 tons. dinary storage and \$2.25 for cold directly affect the world's markets in storage. There will be few apples the near future. exported at those rates.

For a few ducks vegetable parings

along with the staples in hay. Some harsh-hissing sound as if they had can be grown without careful prep- \$2.45, which he has placed in the out, "one year's neglect involves sev- Where there is a nervous, quick of the molasses feeds are also good. very bad colds. Later their note is a jerking of the legs, making the fowl The notion that turkeys need short, staccato, double quack quack. in the United States eighty persons

## WORLD'S WHEAT CROP AND HIGH PRICES

Prices have fallen because Rumania has gone into the war. It is as an agricultural country? We boast expected that as a result of her action of our uncountable acres of fertile the great exportable surplus of wheat sil. We have millions under cultivain Russia, locked up for two years, tion, or so-called cultivation, and will be released. But, if no allow- we have the area of a continent that ance be made for Russia's supplies, has not felt the touch of the plough. the arguments in favor of higher Yet we have scarcity, and if not prices are even stronger now than famine, we have famine prices of they were two weeks ago, for late staple products of the farm. In Monnews indicates a greater shortage treal they have butter at 42 cents here than was shown by the govern- to 44 cents per pound, and in Peterment's August report.

were to have this year 654,000,000 means produces enough butter for bushels, against last year's record- home needs. While we export butarm into profit. breaking crop of 1,012,000,000. As ter, we also import it, the next thing The secret of killing mites or lice we are carrying over 160,000,000 in illogical absurdity to importing from that crop and 620,000,000 are farm land. In 1915 we exported American onion growers are fac- required for home consumption, a 2,724,943 pounds of butter, of a reasonable allowance for reserves value of \$638,625. Against this. would permit us to sell abroad not however, we imported 6,759,409 culous, the direct result of housing more than 150,000,000. Europe had pounds, of the value of \$1,673,717. bought from us about 250,000,000 We not only imported three million The United States potato crop is bushels in the last fiscal year and pounds more than we sold, but had estimated at 277 million tons, or 47 338,000,000 in the preceeding twelve months.

But the latest reports and estiwe are to have only 598,000,000 bu-There has been a heavy "drop" in shels instead of 654,000,000. This mixed with carbolic acid, will make Western Europe, where the quality ure to do this is a national disgrace. an efficient ice-powder for hen is poor. Europe will need more than she bought last year, and the facts

Estimates of that surplus, the accumulations of two years, range from "The man who gets ready for next that door may remain closed for a shows that each hundred acresby rail to a Mediterranean port. But feeds from 70 to 75 persons. The American Agriculturist says Russia's railroads, such as they are,

> Distinguishing Sex in Ducklings. It is, says an English authority, duces 4 1/4 tons.

If the breeding turkey stock is fat weeks old. Rouen and Runner er produces 28 tons. and fed heavily, or does not sleep out- drakes may often be told by their (6) The British farmer produces a When fowls become lame first in doors and get most of its feed by darker heads, but a safe guide for all negligible quantity of sugar, the Gering and catch them by the neck. It is further stated in the report

### DAIRY PRODUCTS ARE TOO DEAR

What is the matter with Canada boro we are steadily climbing to-According to that statement we wards that figure. Canada by no to pay on our importation a duty of 4 cents per pound, or \$182,000 in added cost, put on by the tariff fence. We imported in fact more than a million dollars' worth of butter beyond the total product of the country. Iu Europe, the people are comas a result of the recent heated term. cient for our own needs, and the butter, such as margarine and cocoa One of the commonest mistakes quantity that can be exported is re- butter. It seems monstrous that made in planning farm buildings is duced to about 90,000,000 bushels, with a population of only two pergrain carried over. Canada's crop is grow enough of two staple articles Common soil, if very dry and clean, short and a reduction is shown in of food to feed ourselves. Our fail-

Filthy drinking vessels breed dis- last year. A good deal of the crop opened. Naturally the wheat would tish with German agriculture, pubgo out through the Dardanelles, but lished by the British Government,

(2) The British farmer grows 15

(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 proquite easy to distinguish the drakes (5) The British farmer produces from the ducks in any breed at eight 17 1/2 tons of milk, the German farm-

# The Latest Market Reports

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Trade was active.

Butcher cattle-Choice, \$7.50 to \$7.90; medium, \$6.75 to \$7.15; common, \$5 to \$6. Butcher cows-Choice, \$6.20 to \$6.70; medium, \$5.50 to \$6; can ners, \$3.50 to \$4.50; bulls, \$5 to

Prices were as follows: -

Feeding steers, \$6.25 to \$6.75; stockers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; light, \$5 to \$8; choice milkers, \$60 to \$95 each; springers, \$60 to \$95. Sheep-Ewes, \$7 to \$8; bucks and

culls, \$4 to \$5; lambs, \$10.50 to \$11, Hogs, fed and watered, \$12.65 to \$12.75. · Calves, \$5 to \$12.

Chicago. Chicago, Sept. 22.-Cattle-Re-

ceipts, 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. Hogs-Receipts, 25,000 head

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

market slow, 5c lower, Light, \$10.20

Buffalo.

East Buffalo, Sept. 22. Cattle, prices advanced 1/2c per bushel. receipts 150, steady. Veals, receipts. steady, \$4.50. Hogs, receipts, 2,500; heavy, \$11.50 to \$11.60; mixed, \$11.40 to \$11.60; yorkers, \$11.25 to \$11.50; light yorkers, \$10.25 \$11.10; pigs, \$9.75 to \$10.00: cars of feed wheat at \$1.18. roughs, \$9.75 to \$10.00; stags, \$7.00

Sheep and lambs-Receipts, 2. 400; sheep active; lambs slow; lambs, \$6.50 to \$11.35; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$9.25; wethers, \$8.00 \$8,25; ewes, \$3.00 to \$7.75; sheep, mixed, \$7.75 to \$8.00.

## Glad of That.

(Montreal Star) One thing about prohibition in On- W.C., \$1.91; No. 2 C.W., \$1.86. tario; the good people of that province won't have any of those terrifying "tanks" that are scaring up the lermans so, these days.

GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Foronto, Sept. 22.—Receipts of Toronto, Sept. 22. — Manitoba \$14.40 to \$14.85. live stock at the Union Stock Yards wheat, track, bay ports-No. 1 norto-day were 145 cattle, 172 calves, thern, \$1.67 1/2; No. 2, \$1.65 1/2; No. 2,805 hogs, 3,335 sheep and lambs. 3, \$1.63; No. 4, \$1.57; Old Crop, 2c above new.

Manitoba oats-No. 2 C. W. 58 4 c; No. 3, 57 6c; No. 1 extra feed, 57 %c; No. 1 feed, 56 %c. American corn-No. 2, nominal No. 3, track, Toronto, 94c.

Ontario oats-No. 2 white, 52c to 54c; No. 3, white, 51c to 53c. Ontario wheat-No. 1 commercia \$1.25 to \$1.28; No. 2 commercial, \$8.70. Bran - Unchanged. Cash \$1.21 to \$1.24; No. 3 commercial | Wheat-No. 1 hard, \$1.671/4; No. \$1.17 to \$1.20; feed, 98c to \$1; No. northern, \$1.61 % to \$1.64 %; No. 2, new crop, \$1.33 to \$1.35.

feed barley, 80c to 82c. Buckwheat-Nominal, 80c to 82c. Rye-No. 1 commercial, nominal; No. 2 new, \$1.13 to \$1.15.

Manitoba flour-First patents, in jute bags, \$8.60; second patents, in toba, 14s 2 1/2 d; No. 3 Manitoba jute, \$8.10; strong bakers, in jute, nominal; No. 2 hard winter, 13s 10d. \$7.90, Toronto. Ontario flour, new-Winter, \$6.25

in bags, track, Toronto, prompt shipment, seaboard, in bulk, \$6.25 Millfeed-Car lots, delivered Monreal; shorts, \$29; bran, \$26; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.25; middlings.

Hay-Baled, No. 1, track, Toronto; best grade new hay, car lots, \$10 to \$12; No. 2, \$9 to \$9.50; straw, \$6 to \$7.

trade in grain was dull, and the local market was also quieter, but the feeling in oats was stronger, and There was some demand for Manitoba barley, and sales of 60,000 bushels were made at 92% c for No. 4, and at 86c for feed, c.i.f. here. Two cars of No. 3 American yellow corn sold at 96c track, and several Peterboro, 32c to 35c; Port Hope

Winnipeg. Sept. 22 .- Wheat-No. 1 northern, \$1.58%; No. 2 do., \$1.55%; No. 3 do., \$1.53%; No. 4, Brantford, 18c to 22c; Cobourg, 18c extra No. 1 feed, 51c; No. 1 feed, 25c; St. Thomas, 17e to 20c; and 50 %c; No. 2 feed, 50c. Barley- Stratford, 17c to 19c per pound, No. 3, 86 %c; No. 4, 80 %c; rejected. 83 %c; feed, 72 %c. Flax-No. 1 N.

to \$1.51; No. 2 hard, \$1.55; No. 3 | \$2; St. Thomas, \$1.90 to \$2; and 2 yellow, 87c to 88 1/4 c; No. 4 yellow, 81 1/2 c to 82c; No, 4 white, 82c to 83c. Oats-No. 3 white, 45 1/2 c to 46 1/2c; standard, 45 % c to 46 1/2c. ford, \$1.15 to \$1.20; Cobourg, \$1.15 to \$1.75 per basket; other onions sell White extracted IL Rye-No. 2, \$1.20 to \$1.21. Barley to \$1.20; Chatham, \$1.15 to \$1.25; at 75c to \$1 per 11-qt. basket. -75c to \$1.15. Timothy-\$3.50 to Guelph, \$1.30; Hamilton, \$1:10 to \$5. Clover-\$11 to \$14. Pork- \$1.25; Owen Sound, \$1.20; Peter-\$28.07. Lard-\$14.75. Ribs- boro, \$1.25; Port Hope, \$1.30 to

· Duluth. Duluth, Sept. 22 .- Wheat-No. hard, \$1.66; No. 1 northren, \$1.64 to \$1.65; No. 2 do, \$1.59 to \$1.63; December, \$1.57; May, \$1.55%

\$1.55 % asked. Minneapolis, Minneapolis, Sept. 22.-Flour-Fancy patents, 10c higher: quoted at do, \$1.56 % to \$1.61 %; No. 3 wheat,

Peas-No. 2, nominal, car lots, \$2 \$1.48 % to \$1.57 %; December,

\$158%. Corn-No. 3 yellow, 81c to Barley-Good malting, 34c to 37c; 82c. Oats-No. 3 white, 43% c to Liverpool. Liverpool, Sept. 22 .- Spot quiet No. 1 Manitoba, 14s 4d; No. 2 Mani-Corn-Spot steady; American mixed, new, 10s 4d. Flour-Winter patents, 47s. Hops in London (Pacific coast)

GENERAL TRADE

£4 15s to £5 15s.

Butter. Belleville, 40c to 42c per pound; Brantford, 37c to 40c; Cobourg, 35c; Chatham, 38c to 40c; Guelph, 38c to 40c; Hamilton, 30c to 40c; Owen Montreal, Sept. 22.-The export Port Hope, 30c; St. Thomas, 40c to Sound, 30c; Peterboro, 35c to 38c; 42c; and Stratford, 32c to 34c per

> Belleville, 30c per dozen; Brantford, 32c to 35c; Cobourg, 30c; Chatham, 30c; Guelph, 32c to 35c; Hamilton, 33c to 40c; Owen Sound, 26c; 30c; St. Thomas, 30c to 32c; and Stratford, 30c to 32c per dozen. Spring Chickens.

Belleville, 18c to 20c per pound \$1,47 %; No. 5, \$1.39 %; No. 6, to 20c; Guelph, 22c; Hamilton, 25c \$1.24%; feed, \$1.05%. Oats-No. to 30c; Owen Sound, 22c to 23c; lb. 2. C.W., 52c; No. 3 C.W., 51%c; Peterboro, 18c to 23c; Port Hope

hard, \$1.45% to \$1.46. Corn-No. Stratford, \$2 to \$2.20 per bushel.

boro, \$1.25; Port Hope, \$1.30 to \$1.33, and Stratford, \$1.30 per Kingston Markets Local, carcase, 1b. Local, hinds, 1b. .

Belleville, 52c to 55c per bushel; Brantford, 50c to 60c; Cobourg, 50c to 55c; Chatham, 45c to 50c; Guelph, 53c; Hamilton, 54c to 56c; Owen Sound, 55c; Peterboro, 50c; Port Hope, 45c to 50c; St. Thomas, 65c to Butter, rolls, 1b. 70c; and Stratford, 55c per bushel. Cheese, lb. .....

Bellevile, 58c to 60c per bushel; Brantford, 50c; Cobourg, 75c to 80c; Cod, steak, lb. ... Guelph, 65c to 70c; Hamilton, 65c Eels, 1b. to 75c; Owen Sound, 67c to 68c; Flounders, lb. ... Peterboro, 85c; Port Hope, 75c; St. Finnan Haddie, lb. Thomas. 60c; and Stratford, 75c per Hake, lb. ..

Belleville-baled \$10 to \$12, loose \$9 to \$10: Brantford-baled \$10. loose \$8 to \$10; Cobourg-baled Perch, lb. .... \$10 to \$11, loose \$10; Chathamloose \$10 to \$12; Guelph-baled \$16 to \$17, loose \$11 to \$11.50; Hamilton-baled \$10 to \$13, loose \$10 to \$13; Owen Sound-baled \$14, loose \$11 to \$11.50; Peterborobaled \$12 to \$14, loose \$8 to \$10; Port Hope-loose \$10; St. Thomasbaled \$18 to \$19; loose \$10 to \$12; and Stratford-loose \$8 to \$10 a Apples, peck ....

Millfeeds at Toronto. Millfeeds are selling at fairly Grapes, basket ... steady prices, but bran is \$2 per ton Grapes, 1b. ..... lower than last week. Prices are as Lemons, new, doz. follows: Bran. \$26 per ton; shorts, Oranges; doz. ... \$29; middlings, \$30; and good feed Peaches, doz. flour at \$2.25 per bag.

Feed Corn at Toronto.

No. 3 American yellow corn is

94 %c per bushel at the track, To-

ronto. The corn market seems to

vary from 1e to 3c up and down. Seeds at Toronto. Alsike at \$9 per bushel for seed that will grade No. 1 after recleaning: No. 2 ranges from about \$8 to \$8.50; and No. 3, \$6 to \$7.50. little timothy seed is being offered and quotes run around 6 1/2 c to 7c a

Vegetables at Toronto. Not many cabbages are offered on the market at Toronto, but they are Flour, cwt. ..... quoted at 50c to 60c per dozen, a Feed flour bag ... 190, Belleville, \$2 per bushel; Brant- heavy decline since last week. Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Wheat—No. 2 \$1.80; Hamilton, \$1.80 to \$2; Owen slightly lower at 40c to \$1.25 per Oats, Man., bush. red, \$1.51 to \$1.52%; No. 3, \$1.45 Sound, \$1.50; Port Hope, \$1.75 to basket, depending upon the size.

Corn, yellow feed,

bush .. .. ....

Tomatoes sell at 20c to 30c a large Wheat, local, bush. basket and more freely at that price. Belleville, \$1.25 per bushel; Brant- Silver skin pickling onions at \$1.50

Carrots are still

Kingston, Sept. 23.

Dairy Products Hogs, dressed, cwt. Butter creamery lb Lambs, spring, by carcase, lb. .... Veal, by carcase Eggs, fresh, doz. 1b ... ... 12 1/2 | Chickens, dressed 12% Chickens, live, lb Hens, dressed, 1b. 12 1/2 Hens, live, lb. ... Haddock, fresh, lb. 12 % Turkeys, lb. .... Halibut, fresh, lb. Kippers, doz. ... Oysters, quart ... Carrots, bunch .. Pike, lb. ..... Rock-fish, lb. .... Onions, green bunch .. .. .. Trout, salmon, lb. Potatoes, bag .... White fish, lb. .. Potatoes, new, pk. (fresh) ..... Bananas, dog! .... Cantaloupes, each Gages, green, bskt. 1.00 Ltd., for dealers: 35 20 Deacon or Bob Caff. Peaches, local bskt Pears, doz. Pears (Calif.) doz. Pears, local, bskt. Plums, basket Plum, Damson, bkt 1.00 Plums, doz. .... Potatoes, sweet, lb 09 Tomatoes, lb. ... Watermelons, each Barley, bush. .... Buckwheat, bush . Corn, cracked, cwt. 2.10 Corn, meal, cwt. .

1.10

14.00

Straw, loose, ton . 8 00 1.35 Western, carcase 1b. .. .. ..

Western, hinds, lb. Western, fronts lb. Hogs, live, cwt. . . 17.00 Beets, bunch .... Cabbage, doz. ... 1.00 1.50 Celery, bunch ... 05

Furs and Hides. Below are the ruling market Lamb Skins each ... \$1.60 ram were 70 well-shaped lambs. Sheep Skins, fresh ..... \$1.60 while at other smaller farms about 130 lambs have been sired by one or other of the Southdowns. Veal skins, to 15 lbs, per lb. .. 28c Wool, washed, lb. ... 42c to 45c Wool, unwashed, 1b. . . . . 32c to 35c George Mills & Co. are paying the

ollowing for raw furs:--Bear, large ..... 18.00 to 22.00 Fox, red, large ....\$ 7:00 to \$ 8.00 came and were fed a short time after Do. small ..... 3.00 to 4.00 The lambs weighed sixty pound Mink, large ..... 4.00 to Do. medium .... 3.00 to Do. small ..... 1.50 to M'krats, spring, large Do. medium .... De. small ..... f'krate, winter, large

Do. small ..... Raccoon, large .... 3.50 to Do. medium .... 2.50 to Do. small ..... 1.25 to Skunk, black .... 2.50 to

Danger in Filling Silos. Four men lost their lives by car-121/2 bon dioxide poisoning in a silo in Ohio two years ago. The silo had been partly filled the day before, 14% and these men entered it next morn, ing. 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 immediate-

ly 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 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

prices for hides, skins and raw furs of rams which had been given for the These prices represent the full value relief of French peasants in the war of the articles quoted, and have been | zone were sent out by the Agriculapproved as correct by John McKay tural Relief of Allies' Committee. They were all Southdowns, and five Beef hides, trimmed, cured, lb. 16c of their number came from the Sand-Beeswax, clear, No. 1, lb. ... 25c ringham estate. Ewes at Arrigny have dropped 100 lambs sired by one each .... \$1.50 to \$2.25 of the rams, and the French farmer Horse hiles, No. 1 .... \$5.00 | certz-l'abbaye the progeny of another

Sheep in Corn and Rape. 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 Do, medium .... 12.00 to 15.00 then turned into a fifty-acre corn-Do, small ..... 7.00 to 10.00 field that had rape sown in it. The 

> 5.00 each when purchased at \$7 per 100 2.50 pounds. They gained forty-eight pounds, and were sold a little over four months after purchase for \$8.85.

Considerable rot is reported in to-