News And Views Of And For Canadian Farmers

The Latest Market Reports

LIVE STOCQ MARKETS.

Toronto.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—Prices stronger. Export cattle, choice, $10 to $11; Export cattle, choice, $10 to $11; butcher cattle, choice, $9.50 to $10.25; medium, $7.75 to $8.25; common, $6.75 to $7.50; butcher cows, choice, $7.75 to $8.50; butcher cows, choice, $7.75 to $8.50; medium, $6 to $7.50; canners, $4.25 to $4.50; bulls, $5.50 to $9; feeding steers, $6.75 to $7.25; stockers, choice, $6.25 to $6.60; light, $5.50 to $8; milkers, choice, each, $50 to $100; springers, $50 to $100;; sheep, ewes, $9.50 to $10.25; bucks and culls, $7 to $9; lambs, $7.50 to $14.50; hogs, fed and watred, $13.75 to $14; calves, $5 to $14.

Montreal.

Montreal, Feb. 9.—Choice steers, $10; good, $9 to $9.75; medium, $8 to $9; common, $7.20 to $7.75; butchers' bulls, choice, $8.50 to $8.75; good, $8 to $8.50; medium, $7.50 to $8; common, $7 to $7.50; butcher cows, choice, $7.75 to $8.15; good, $7.25 to $7.75; medium, $6.75 to $7.25; common, $6.25 to $6.50; canners' bulls, $5.50 to $6; canners' cows, $4.50 to $5.25; sheep, $9.50; lambs, $13 to $13.50; milk-fed calves, $10 to $12; grass-fed, $5 to $7.

Hogs, choice selects, $15; good selects, $14.25 to $14.50.

Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—Cattle: Receipts 5,000. Market strong. Native beef cattle, $7.85 to $12.15 western steers, $7.85 to $10.25; stockers and feeders, $5 to $9.25; cows and heifers, $5.10 to $10.40; calves, $10.25 to $14.25.

Hogs: Receipts 20,000. Market strong, 20 to 25 cents up. Light, $11.50 to $12.10; mixed, $11.65 to $12.25; heavy, $11.70 to $12.30; rough, $11.70 to $11.85; pigs, $9.60 to $10.75; bulk of sales, $12 to $12.20.

Sheep: Receipts 10,000. Market strong. Wether, $10.50 to $11.85; lambs, native, $12.10 to $14.75.

Buffalo.

East Buffalo, Feb. 9.—Cattle: Receipts 2,500; active; shipping steers, $8.50 to $11.75; butchers, $7.25 to $10.50; heifers, $6 to $9.50; cows, $4.50 to $8.50 bulls, $5.75 to $9; stockers and feeders, $5.75; fresh cows and springs, active, $50 to $100.

Veals: Receipts 500; active; $5 to $15.50.

Hogs: Receivts 5,000; active; heavy, $12.85 to $12.90; few at $13; mixed and yorkers, $12.80 to $12.90; yorkers; light yorkers, $13 to $12.50; pigs, $11.50 to $12; roughs, $11.75 to $11.85; stags, $9.50 to $10.50.

Sheep and lambs: Receipts 4,000; active; lambs, $11 to $15; yearlings, active; lambs, $11 to $15; yearlings, $89.50 to $13.75; wethers, $11.50 to $11.75; ewes, $6 td $11; mixed sheep, 11 to 11.25.

GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Montreal.

Montreal, Feb. 9.—Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, 70c; do., No. 3, 67c; extra No. 1 feed, 66c. Barley, Man. feed, 97¼c; malting, $1.30. Flour, Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, $9.60; seconds, $9.10; strong bakers, $8.90; Winter patents, choice, $9.25; straight rollers, $8.50 to $8.80; do., bags, $4.10 to $4.25. Rolled oats, barrels, $6.95; do., bags, 90 lbs. $3.35. Bran, $33 to $34. Shorts, $36 to $38. Middlings, $38 to $40. Moullie, $43 to $48. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $13.

Toronto.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.92½; track, bay ports; No. 2, $1.89½; No. 3, $1.84½; No. 4, $1.75¾; old crop, 4c above new crop.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C. W., 66½c; No. 3, 64½c; extra No. 1 feed, 66½c; No. 1 feed, 63½c, all rail delivered.

American corn—No. 2, 64½c, subject to embargo.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 62c to 64c; No. 3 white, 61c to 63c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 ginter, per car lot, $1.68 to $1.70; No. 3, $1.66 to $1.68.

Peas—No. 2 nominal, car lots, $2.25.

Barley—Good malting, $1.18 to $1.20; feed barley, nominal.

Buckwheat—Nominal, $1.28.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, nominal; No. 2 new, $1.28 to $1.40.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $9.50; second patents, in jute, $9; strong bakers, in jute, $8.80, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New winter, $7 to $7.10, in bags, track, Toronto, prompt shipment, $6.90, bulk, seaboard, export grade.

Millfeed — Car lots, delivered, Montreal; shorts, $39; bran, $34; feed flour, per bag, $2.50.

Hay—Baled, No. 1, track, Toronto, best grade new hay, car lots, $13; No. 2, $12 to $12.50; mixed, $10 to $11.50; straw, $9.

Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—Wheat, No. 2 red, nominal; No. 3 red, $1.65¼; No. 2 hard, $1.74 to $1.75; No. 3 hard, $1.69¼ to $1.71. Corn, No. 3 yellow, $1.00; No. 4 yellow, nominal; No. 4 white, 96c. Oats, No. 3 white, 53¾ to 55c; standard, 54½ to 55½c. Rye, No. 2, nominal; No. 3, $1.37 to $1.38. Barley, $1.00 to $1.27. Timothy, $3.50 to $5.50. Clover, $12.00 to $17.50. Pork, $25.60. Lard, $16.17. Ribs, $15.00 to $15.50.

Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Feb. 9.—No. 1 Northern, $1.68¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.65¾; No. 3 northern, $1.59¾; No. 4, $1.51¾; No. 5, $1.30¾; No. 6, $1.05¾c; No. 3 C.W., 52¾; extra No. 1 feed, 52¾c; No. 1 feed, 51¾c; No. 2 feed, 50¾c. Barley—No. 3, 91½c; No. 4, 86½c; rejected, 72c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $2.54½; No. 3 C.W., $2.51½.

New York.

New York, Feb. 9.—Flour steady. Spring patents, $8.50 to $8.75; Winter patents, $8.25 to $8.50; Winter straights, $7.80 to $8.15; Kansas straights, $8.50 to $8.75. Rye flour dull; fair to good, $7.40 to $7.70; choice to fanly, $7.75 to $8.00. Hay steady; No. 1 $1.10; No. 2, $1.00 to $1.05; No. 3, 95 to 97½c; shipping, 90 to 95c.

Duluth.

Duluth, eFb. 9.—Wheat No. 1 hard, 1,79¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.78¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.75¾ to $1.76¾. Linseed to arrive, $2.80½; May, $2.83½; July, $2.84½.

Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Feb. 9.—Wheat, May, $1.73½; July, $1.73¾. Cash, No. 1 hard, $1.84½ to 1.90½ No. 1 Northern, $1.77½ to $1.80½; No. 2 Northern, $1.74½ to $1.80½. Corn, No. 3 yellow, 97½ to 98½. Oats, No. 3 white, 52 to 53¼c. Bran, $31 to $32.

GENERAL TRADE.

Toronto.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—Butter, choice dairy, 43c to 45c; eggs, new laid, doz., 55c to 60c; cheese, lb., 30c; turkeys, lb., 27c to 30c; fowl, lb., 17c to 19c; geese, spring, 16c to 18c; ducklings, lb., 16c to 20c; spring chikens, lb., 20c to 22c; apples, Baldwins, bbl., $3.50 to $4.50; do., Spies, bbl., $3.50 to $7; do., Greenings, bbl., $3.00 to $5; do., 6-qt. bkt., 20c to 40c; do., 11-qt. bkt., 50c to 75c; beets, per bag, $1.75; carrots, per bag, $1.25 to $1.50; do., 6-qt. bkt., 25c to 30c; cabbages, each, 5c to 25c; onions, bundle, 5c to 10c; do., 11-qt. bkt., 75c to $1; do., 6-qt. bkt., 50c to 60c; parsnips, per bag, $1.50 to $1.75; potatoes, bag, $2.85 to $3; turnips, bag, 75c to 90c; do, 11-qt. bkt., 20c to 25c.

Montreal.

Montreal, Feb. 9.—Strictly new laid eggs, 60c; fall fresh stock, 55c to 58c; No. 1 selected stock, 46c; No. 1 candled stock, 43c; No. 2 candled stock, 36c to 38c; turkeys, choice, lb., 30c; turkeys, ordinary, 26c to 28c; chickens, choice, 23c to 25c; chickens, ordinary, 16c to 18c; fowl, 15c to 20c; geese, 18c to 20c; ducks, 20c to 24c.

Kingston Markets

Kingston, Feb. 10th.

Dairy Products.		
Butter, creamery, lb.	48	50
Butter, rolls, lb.	..	45
Cheese, lb.	..	30
Eggs, fresh, doz.	55	60
Eggs, case, doz.	45	50
Fish.		
Cod, steak, lb.	..	15
Eels, lb.	..	10
Flounders, lb.	..	12½
Fillets, lbs.	..	20
Finnan Haddie, lb.	..	16
Hake, lb.	..	12½
Haddock, fresh, lb.	..	12½
Halibut, fresh, lb.	20	25
Kippers, doz.	..	60
Oysters, quart	60	70
Perch, lb.	..	10
Pike, lb.	10	12½
Rock-fish, lb.	..	6
Salmon, lb.	15	25
Tilefish, lb.	..	12½
Trout, salmon, lb.	..	18
White fish, lb. (fresh)	16	18
Whiting, lb.	..	12½
Fruit.		
Apples, peck	..	60
Apples Spys, bbl.	6.00	7.00
Bananas, doz.	..	30
Celery	05	8
Cocoanuts, each	10	15
Cranberries, qt.	..	20
Dates, lb.	..	15
Grapes, Malaga, lb.	..	25
Grape-Fruit, each	08	25
Lemons, doz.	..	30
Lettuce, lb.	..	25
Oranges, doz.	20	60
Potatoes, sweet, lb	..	8
Tomatoes, lb.	..	40
Grain.		
Barley, bush.	1.00	1.10
Buckwheat, bush	..	1.40
Corn, cracked, cwt.	..	2.35
Corn meal, cwt.	..	2.20
Corn, yellow feed bush	..	1.25
Flour, cwt, first grade	..	5.00
Flour, cwt, second grade	..	4.75
Feed flour, bag	2.50	2.75
Hay, baled, ton	12.00	13.00
Hay, loose, ton	8.00	10.00
Oats, local, bush.	..	75
Oats, Man., bush.	..	75
Shorts, middlings	38.00	43.00
Straw, baled, ton	..	9.00
Straw, loose, ton	..	8.00
Wheat, local, bush.	1.65	1.75
Honey.		
White extracted lb	..	12½
Comb, buckwheat	..	12½
Comb, clover	..	16
Meats.		
Beef—		
Cuts, lb.	15	30
Local, carcase, lb.	12	13
Local, hinds, lb.	13	14
Local, fronts, lbs.	..	11
Western, carcase lb.	16	16½
Western, hinds, lb.	17	18
Western, front, lb.	..	13
Hogs, live, cwt.	..	12.50
Hogs, dressed, cwt.	..	18.00
Lambs, spring, by carcase, lb.	..	23
Veal, by carcase, lb.	11	15
Poultry.		
Chickens, dressed, lb.	20	22
Chickens, live, lb.	..	18
Geese, lb.	..	22
Ducks, lb.	..	22
Hens, dressed, lb.	..	18
Hens, live, lb.	..	15
Turkeys, lb.	..	28
Vegetables.		
Apples, bbl.	3.00	5.00
Carrots, peck	..	35
Cabbage, doz.	..	1.50
Celery, bunch	05	10
Lettuce, bunch	8	10
Parsnips, bus.	..	1.25
Potatoes, bag	..	3.00
Potatoes, pk.	..	60
Onions, dried, bus.	..	2.50
Turnips, bush.	..	70

Hides and Skins—John McKay, Limited.

Cow Hides (green), lbs.	.20
Calf Skins, lbs.	.30
Deacon Skins, each, up to	$2.00
Horse Hides (mane and tail on), each	8.00
Sheep (fresh take off), each	2.50
Tallow (rendered), lbs.	.08

RAW FUR PRICE LIST

As Furnished by Geo. Mills & Co.

	No. 1 Large	No. 1 Medium	No. 1 Small	No. 2 Large	No. 2 Medium	No. 2 Small
RED FOX	9.00-12.00	6.00- 8.00	4.00- 5.00	- 4.00	- 2.50	- 1.00
RACOON	3.50- 4.00	2.50- 3.00	1.25- 1.50	- 1.50	- .75	- .25
MINK	4.00- 5.00	3.00- 3.50	1.50- 2.00	- 1.50	- 1.00	- .50
WEASELS (pure white)	1.00-	.75-	.35-			
BEAR	18.00-22.00	8.00-10.00	4.00- 7.00	- 4.00	- 3.00	- 2.00
WOLF	6.00- 8.00	3.50- 5.00	2.00- 3.00	- 4.00	- 2.00	- 1.00
BEAVER	3.00-10.00	4.50- 7.00	3.00- 5.00	3.00- 6.00	- 2.00	- 1.00
OTTER	15.00-25.00	9.00-12.00	4.00- 8.00	4.00- 8.00	1.50- 3.50	.75- 2.00

SKUNK	Large Prime	Medium Prime	Small Prime	Large Unprime	Medium and Small Unprime
(Black	3.00- 4.00	2.50- 3.00	1.50- 2.25	1.00- 1.75	.50- 1.00
(Short)	2.00- 3.00	1.25- 2.00	.75- 1.25	.75- 1.00	.50- .75
(Narrow)	1.00- 2.00	.75- 1.25	.50- .75	.50- .75	.35- .50
(Broad)	.75- 1.00	.50- .75	.35- .50	.35- .50	.25- .35

RAW FUR PRICE LIST.

As Furnished by John McKay, Limited.

	No. 1 Extra Large	No. 1 Medium	No. 1 Small	No. 2 Large	No. 2 Medium	No. 2 Small
MINK	3.00- 5.00	2.50- 4.00	1.50- 3.00	1.00-2.00	1.50- 3.00	1.00-2.00
FOX	10.00-14.00	8.00-12.00	5.00- 7.00	4.00-5.00	5.00- 7.00	2.00-4.00
WOLF & COYOTE	7.00- 8.50	5.50- 6.50	3.00- 5.00	2.00-3.75	3.00- 4.50	1.50-2.50
LYNX	11.00-13.00	8.00-10.00	6.00- 7.00	4.50-5.00	5.00- 6.00	3.00-4.00
RACCOON	3.50- 4.50	3.00- 4.00	2.00- 2.75	1.75-2.50	1.25- 1.60	.75-1.00
BEAVER	10.00-13.00	8.00-11.00	7.00- 9.00	5.00-7.00	5.00- 6.50	2.00-3.00
FISHER	25.00-40.00	17.50-30.00	10.00-20.00	7.00-9.00	7.00-10.00	3.00-5.00
OTTER	18.00-20.00	13.00-14.00	9.00-10.00	6.00-7.00	9.00-10.00	5.00-6.00
MARTEN	9.00-18.00	8.00-15.00	5.00-10.00	3.00-6.00	4.00- 8.00	2.00-4.00
WEASEL	1.15	.85	.50	.35	.35	.25
BEARS	18.00-25.00	14.00-20.00	10.00-15.00	6.00-8.00	6.00- 8.00	4.00-6.00
MUSKRAT	.40- .50	.30- .40	.20- .30	.10- .20		
SKUNK (Black)	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	3.00	2.50
(Short)	3.50	3.00	2.25	1.75	2.00	1.75
(Narrow) (Brown)	1.50	1.00	.70	1.00	1.50	1.00
	3.00	2.50	1.75	.50	.50	.40

CHOPPED STUFF

He who would have a fertile farm in years to come will retain his live stock now.

The silo will solve the problem of the successful feeding of cattle for beef on high-priced land.

Thirty-one Shires realized $13,730, an average of $443, in the sale by McCray & Fowler at Danville, Ill.

During the past five years the total number of hogs in Canada has decreased by almost one million head.

A little charcoal or wood ashes in the feed of the brood sow will tend to prevent a development of pig-eating.

Greater liability to disease, insect and weed injury is one of the chief dangers from using seed of low vitality.

Rose of Glenside a dual purpose Shorthorn, has a record of 18,075 lbs. of milk containing 625 lbs. fat to her credit in a year.

The germs causing tuberculosis in cattle are usually taken into the system by means of the respiatory and digestive passages.

Some dairymen object to the cost of pasteurizing whey even though it increases the feeding value and lessens danger of carrying disease.

Field experiments have demonstrated clearly that small, shrunken seed may be expected to produce a crop much inferior to that from large, plump seed.

The best weight in bacon hogs is around 180 pounds. Up to 180 pounds the cost per pound of production is less than it is after the 180 mark has been passed.

Denmark, before the war the largest factor in the supply of the British bacon market, has allowed a large part of that trade to slip away. Canada now has a chance to slip in.

It is not at all necessary to buy new seed; in fact, it is more advisable for a farmer to use the seed produced on his own farm, and properly clean out the weed seeds and light grain.

A potato crop furnishes one of the best preparations of land for the growing of strawberries, and clover-sod is one of the best preparations for potatoes.—H. L. McConnell, Norfolk county.

Irregularity in the production of hogs has been directly responsible for what is often wrongfully termed over-production. Irregularity breeds a surplus. Regularity distributes to avoid a surplus.

By carefully straining, when freshly drawn from the cow, the milk is freed from the extraneous matter it inexitably contains before it has time to dissolve in the warm milk.

What the future has in store is a guess, but if prices of grains fall below a remunerative level for some years to come, it will require conditions even more determinative than a succession of bumper harvests.—Breeders' Gazette.

A Nebraska farmer joined a cow-testing association and tested his 17 cows. Then he sold seven and afterwards gained more profit from the remaining ten than formerly from the whole herd.

At his recent sale George Harrison of Gainford Hall, Darlington, Eng., got $5,500 for the Shorthorn bull calf Ringleader, through whose veins ran the blood of six English Royal winners of first prizes.

The Experimental Farms and the Experimental Union, through actual trials of the leading varieties, are able, says the Farmers' Advocate, to choose the best for their own conditionse, or for an average of all, but it remains for the individual experimenter to prove which of the top-notchers is best suited for his own farm and his own conditions.

The presence of air or oxygen is fatal to the proper preservation of the silage, because air permits the development of molds, which are themselves sometimes poisonous, and which quickly destroy the acids and thus allow the silage to spoil. The importance of air-tight walls and proper packing down of the silage to keep out the air is, therefore, at once apparent.

If the orchard is not naturally protected from the wind by trees or by rising ground, a windbreak may be planted with good effect along the north and west sides, or any other side from which the greatest injury comes, the object being not to stop the wind altogether, but simply to check its velocity. The shade trees should be at least 50 feet from the first row of apples.

In an experiment carried out at Iowa station several stalks of corn were cut and placed in an artifical ice machine, so that they were solidly frozen for twelve days. They were then thawed out, chopped and ensiled as usual. The sonsequent evolution of carbonic acid gas, and the formation of acid and alcohol were about the same in amount as in the normal corn silage. The appearance and odor were normal and good. Of course, after corn is frozen, the plant cells are killed and, after thawing, will spoil. Therefore, the corn should be ensiled as soon as possible thereafter.

The Vegetable Garden.

Pictorial Review, February, 1917.

We have found that we get much larger potato crops by using large seed-pieces than we get with small seed potatoes. Ourp ractise is to select the finest potatoes for seed and cut these in half. If we wish to have very early potatoes—and we always do—we start our potatoes in sand several weeks before the garden season and transplant them when it is warm enough. We cut the seed, dust the cut surface with powdered sulfur to prevent evaporation of moisture from the seed, and put them in wet sand. We keep a box of sand in the attic for this purpose, and all that we have to do is to cut, dust, and plant the seed-pieces and moisten the sand, which should be remoistened from time to time and kept where it is not too cold. By planting-time the potatoes will have rots several inches long. They can be lifted from the sand and set out in the potato row in the garden. Sprouting them in this way takes very little time and gives us potatoes two or three weeks earlier than we can get them otherwise.

The surest way to meet American competition in the British bacon market is by producing the real bacon type. This the United States is not doing. The system both of breeding and feeding across the line is all against this.

Pte. C. G. Partridge, Sintaluta, Sask., was killed in action on September 15th. Pte. Partridge is a son of A. E. Partridge, who was long indentified with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

More Sunkist Oranges are ripening for you every day in California. Eat these uniformly good oranges freely for their flavor and healthfulness. Order today.

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JUST RECEIVED

Fresh Stock of
Canned Fish Flakes.
Canned Clam Chowder.
Canned Hawaiian Pineapple.
Canned Asparagus Tips.
Pure Clover Honey in sections, 20c.

The Thompson Grocery
294 Princess Street Phone 387

Ten to twelve pounds of alfalfa hay a day will enable one to reduce the grain ration of horses approximately 20 per cent.

In Serbia before the war 2,000,000 out of a total population of two and a half million lived by agriculture.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

LOCAL BRANCH TIME TABLE
In effect Jan. 14th, 1917.

Trains will leave and arrive at City Depot, foot of Johnson street.

GOING WEST

		Lve. City	Arr. City
No. 13	Mail	12.20 a.m.	12.07 a.m.
No. 15	Express	2.58 a.m.	3.35 a.m.
No. 27	Local	6.40 a.m.	7.12 p.m.
No. 1	Intern'l Ltd.	1.41 p.m.	2.13 p.m.
No. 7	Mail	2.04 p.m.	3.40 p.m.

GOING EAST

		Lve. City	Arr. City
No. 18	Mail	1.40 a.m.	2.17 a.m.
No. 16	Express	2.58 a.m.	3.35 a.m.
No. 6	Mail	12.20 p.m.	12.58 p.m.
No. 14	Intern'l Ltd.	1.08 p.m.	1.35 p.m.
No. 28	Local	6.49 p.m.	7.22 p.m.

Nos. 1, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19 run daily. Other trains daily except Sunday.

Direct route to Toronto, Peterboro, Hamilton, Buffalo, London, Detroit Chicago, Bay City, Saginaw, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Portland, St. John, Halifax, Boston and New York.

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Good Coal
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Canada has now the opportunity of placing herself in a very powerful place in the export bacon business if a well-considered and well-defined co-operative policy is adopted by all allied interests.

Shorthorns are the dominant breed in Argentine cattle herds.

Every Second Belgian Is Destitute!

3,500,000 Are Wholly or Partially Dependent on Charity.

The war goes on, but Belgium stands still, or rather slips back a little deeper into her misery! German rule grows harsher and more vindictive as certain defeat looms up ahead. Belgian reserves of money are steadily dwindling, and now fully half the population must be fed by charity or starve.

To make the situation worse, the great sympathetic public of Great Britain, Canada and the United States is beginning to look upon Belgium's need as an old story, and to be less generous in their giving. Meanwhile prices of food are soaring and the money given does not go as far as it did.

As it is, the Belgian Relief Commission has been compelled to cut down rations to what seems the absolute minimum—the smallest amount that will support life. If further reductions have to be made the weaker must go under, and the children, on whom Belgium's future depends, must be permanently stunted and weakened by want.

Meanwhile Canada as a nation, and we as individuals, are unusually prosperous. True, there are many calls on our purses, but there are few of us, indeed, who cannot easily spare enough to feed at least one Belgian family.

Send your subscriptions weekly, monthly or in one lump sum to Local or Provincial Committees, or

Send Cheques Payable to Treasurer **Belgian Relief Fund**

50 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

The Greatest, Most Efficiently Organized Relief Work The World Has Ever Seen.

Raw Furs Advancing!

Foxes, Bears, Raccoons

Wolves, Muskrat all advanced at the recent sales. We are paying for No. 1 Large Red Foxes, from $10 to $12. Raccoons, prime, large dark skins, $3 to $5; Wolves, $5 to $8; Beavers, prime and dark, $5 to $10.

From present indications spring muskrat will bring good prices and be wanted. Ship furs to

John McKay, Limited Kingston's Reliable Furhouse