Vegetables at Toronto.

Kingston, March 17th.

Dairy Products.

Butter, creamery, lb. 48

Eels, ib.

Filletts, lbs. . . .

Finnan Haddie, lb.

Fruit.

Bananas, doz. ...

Grape-Fruit, each. 08

Lettuce, head

Potatoes, sweet, lb

Buckwheat, bush .

Corn meal, cwt. ..

Corr, yellow feed

Flour, cwt, first .

Flour, cwt, second

bush

grade

grade

Feed flour, bag .. 2.50

Hay, baled, ton .. 12.00

White extracted Ib

Comb, buckwheat.

Western, hinds, 1b.

Western, front, 1b.

carcase, lb. ...

Chickens, dressed.

Carrots, peck

Hides and Skins-John McKay,

on), each

Sheep (fresh take off), each

Tallow (rendered), lbs. . . .

at the Ohio Experiment Station.

Cabbage, doz. ...

7.00

13.00

8.00

News And Views Of And For Canadian Farmers

The Latest Market Reports

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Montreal, March 16. - Butcher \$9.50 to \$13.25. choice, \$8.50 to \$9.25; good, \$6.75 bulk of sales, \$14.70 to \$14.95.

Sheep, \$8.50 to \$9.50 cwt. Spring lambs, \$7 to \$8 each. Hogs, selects, \$16.25 to \$16.50; for long runs runs and \$17.75 to \$16 for short runs; sows, \$13.75 to \$14.50 and stags, \$12.75 to \$13.50 cwt., all weighed off cars. Calves, milk fed, \$11 to \$13 and feeders, \$6 to \$8 cwt.

Toronto.

Toronto, March 16 .- Receipts at

\$11.50; butcher cattle, choice, to \$10; feeding steers, \$7.25 to per ton, car lots, \$13.50 to \$14.00. New York, March 16 .- Flour- Hake, lb \$9.25; stockers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do., light, \$5.35 to \$6.75; milkers, choice, each, \$50 to \$115; springers, \$50 to \$115; sheep, ewes; \$10.25 to \$11; bucks and culls, \$9 to \$10.50; lambs, \$9 to \$15.25; hogs, fed and watered, \$15.40 to \$15.50; calves, \$6 to \$14.

Buffalo. \$11.75; butchers, \$7.25 to \$10.75; W., \$2.59 1/2. heifers, \$6:00 to \$10.00; cows, \$4.50 to \$9.00; bulls, \$6.0 to \$9.25; stockcows and epringers, market active wheat-No. 1 Northern, \$2.02 1/2; do. toba, \$2.23 f.o.b. New York.

and strong, \$50.00 to \$110.00. ket active; heavy and mixed, \$15.35 ports, all rail delivered | Montreal to \$15.50; Yorkers, \$15.25 to \$15.35; freights. light Yorkers, \$13.75 to \$15.00; pigs, Manitoba oats-No. 2 C.W., 73 to \$13.25 to \$13.50; roughs, \$13.85 to 74c; No. 3 C.W., 711/2 to 721/2c; ex-\$14.00; stags, \$11.50 to \$12.50. Sheep and lambs Receip4ts, 8,000 1 feed, 70 to 71c, nominal, all rail 2 red, \$1.88 1/2 to \$1.88 1/4; No. 3 red, head; lamb market slow; sheep mar- delivered en route C.P.R. points.

\$12.00 to \$12.50; ewes, \$6.00 to subject to embargo. Chicago, March 16 .- Cattle-Re- outside.

beef cattle, \$8.70 to \$12.50; stockers and feeders, \$6.75 to \$9.65; cows and heifers, \$5.70 to \$10.50; calves,

cattle-Steers, choice, \$10.25 to | Hogs-Receipts, 54,000; market \$10.75; good, \$9.25 to \$9.75; medi- slow, 5c to 10c lower; light, \$14.20 um, \$8.25 to \$8.75. Buls, choice, to \$14.85; mixed, \$14.45 to \$14.95; \$9.25 to \$10; good, \$7.75 to \$8.75; heavy, \$14.40 to \$15; rough, \$14.40 jute bags, \$9.50; strong bakers', in These came from California. canners, \$5.50 to \$6 cwt. Cows. to \$14.55; pigs, \$11.25 to \$13.60; jute bags, \$9.10. Toronto. to \$7.40; fair to medium, \$6.25 to Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 22, to sample, \$7.50, in bags, trark To-prices, being \$2 to \$2.25, and turnips stage is where the soil is virgin and fore the better material to apply calf was inside.

GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Montreal.

Montreal, March 16.-There was very little demand for grain on spot to-day owing to the weakness in other markets, and business on the whole was quiet, with no change in prices. Corn-American No. 2 yellow, \$1.30 to \$1.35. Oats-Canadian Western, No. 2, 75 14c; No. 3, the Union Stock Yards to-day were 73 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 73 1/2c. Bar- May, \$1.82 to \$1.82 1/8; July, \$1.75 1/4 Butter, rolls, 1b. 1,041 cattle, 107 calves, 1,488 hogs, ley—Malting, patents, firsts, \$10.18; to \$1.75%; cash—No. 1 hard, \$2.- Cheese, lb. seconds, \$9.60; strong bakers', \$9.- 00 1/8; No. 1 Northern, \$1.90 1/8 to Eggs, fresh, doz. 25c; small stuff held firm, but hogs 40; Winter patents, choice, \$9.25; \$1.94 1/8; No. 2, do., \$1.86 1/8 to \$\$1.- Eggs, case, doz. . . . straight rollers, \$8.50 to \$8.80; do. 94 1/8. Corn-No. 3 yellow, \$1.04 1/2 \$10.50 to \$11; do., medium, \$8.50 Bbls, \$7.00 to \$7.15; do, bags, 90 to 57c. Flour—Unchanged. Bran to \$9.25; do., common, \$7.50 to \$8; bs. \$3.35 to \$3.45. Bran, \$36.00 to \$33.50 to \$34.50. butchers' cows, choice, \$8.50 to, \$38.00. Shorts, \$39.00 to \$40.00. \$9.25; do., medium, \$6.50 to \$7; do., Middlings, \$41.00 to \$42.00, Monilcanners, \$5 to \$5.25; do., bulls, \$6 lie, \$45.00 to \$50.00. Hay-No. 2.

Winnipeg.

No. 1 northern, \$1.84%; No. 2 Rye Flour-Market steady; fair Perch, lb...... northern, \$1.81%; No. 3 northern, to good, \$7.85 to \$8.20; choice to Pike, lb...... 10 \$1.75%; No. 4, \$1.64%; No. 5, \$1. fancy, \$8.25 to \$8.75. 46%; No. 6, \$1.14%. Oats-No. 2 Cornmeal-Market steady; fine Salmon, lb. 15 14c; No. 1 feed, 581/2c; No. 2 feed, \$2.32; kiln dried, \$5.55. reipts, 2,500 head; market active and \$1.01; rejected, 86c; feed, 86. Flax ern, \$1.67, c.i.f. New York.

Toronto. No. 2, \$1.99 %; do. No. 3, \$1,98 %; Veals-Receipts, 6,500 head; mar- No. 4 wheat, \$1.82%, on track Bay yellow, \$1.21 c.i.f. New York.

tra No. 1 feed, 711/2 to 721/2c; No. 1 ket steady: lambs, \$12.00 to \$15.25; American corn-No. 1, \$2.00, \$1.93%; No. 3 hard, \$1.871/2. yearlings, \$11.00 to \$13.75; wethers, track Toronto; No. 3 yellow, \$1.20, Corn-No. 2 yellow, \$1.08% to

66c, nominal; No. 3. white, 63 to \$1.08% 65c, nominal, according to freights Oats-No. 3 white, 584c to Corn, cracked, cwt.

lot, \$1.81 to \$1.83; No. 3 do., \$50, and mixed moulhe at \$45 per \$1.79 to \$1.81, according to freights ton, including bags.

Peas-No. 2, \$2.50, according to freights outside... Barley-Malting, \$1.22 to \$1.23, prices. Floridas selling at Toronto according to freights outside. for \$7.50 to \$8 per large case. Some

cording to freights outside. Rye-No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.42, ac- barrel. cording to freights outside.

Manitoba flour-First patents, in and another 25c advance is noted, jute bags, \$10.00; second patents, in selling at \$4.50 per 2-dozen case.

Montreal freights, bags included- per case. Bran, per ton, \$38; shorts, per ton, \$42; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.70

Hay-Extra No. 2, per ton, \$13; mixed, per ton, \$9 to \$11, track To-Straw-Car lots, per top, \$8.10 to

Minneapolis,

Market easier; spring patents, \$9.50 Haddock, fresh, lb. to \$9.75; winter patents, \$9.15 to Halibut, fresh, lb. \$9.40; winter straights. \$8.75 to \$9; Kippers, doz..... Winnipeg, March 16. Wheat Kansas straights, \$9.50 to \$9.75. Oysters, quart ...

C.W., 61 4c; extro No. 1 feed, 59- white and yellow, \$2.60; coarse, Tilefish, lb. Buffalo, March 16.—Cattle—Re- 57 1/2c. Barley—No. 3, \$1.05; No. 4, Rye-Market steady; No. 2 West- White fish, lb.... Trout, salmon, lb. higher; shipping steers, \$8.50 to No. 1 N.W.C., \$2.62%; No. 2 C. Barley-Market steady; feeding, Whiting, 1b. \$1.18 f.o.b. New York.

Wheat-Spot market weak; No. 2 hard, \$2.06 1/2; No. 1 Northern Du- Apples, peck ers and feeders, \$6.50 to \$8.00; fresh Toronto March 16.—Manitoba luth, \$2.19 1/2; No. 1 Northern Mani- Apples Spys, bbl . 6.00 Corn-Spot market easy; No. 2 Celery 10 Cocoanuts, each .. 10 Oats-Spot market easier-stand-Cranberries, qt. .. ard, 74c to 74 1/2 c.

Chicago, March 16,-Wheat-No. nominal; No. 2 hard, \$1.90 to \$1.10 4; No. 3 yellow, \$1.07 1/2 to \$11.75; mixed sheep, \$11.75 to \$12. Ontario oats-No. 2 white, 64 to 11.09 1/4; No. 4 yellow, \$1.06 to Bran, ton 60%c; standard, 60c to 61c. ceipts, 13,000; market firm; native! Ontario wheat-No. 2 winter, per Rye-No. 2, \$1.59 to \$1.59 %.

Barley-\$1:03 to \$1.32. Timothy-\$3.75 to \$5.75. Clover-\$12 to \$18. Pork-Nominal. Lard-\$19.02. Ribs-\$17 to \$17.62.

Hay, loose, ton ... Oats, local, bush. . Duluth, March 16 .- Wheat-No. Oats, Man., bush .. hard, \$1.90 1; No. 1 Northern, Shorts, middlings. \$1.89 1/2; No. 2 do., \$1.83 to \$1.85 1/2; Straw, baled, ton.. May, \$1.83 1/4 asked; July, \$1.76 1/2 Straw, loose, ton. Linseed-To arrive, \$2.88 1/2; Wheat, local, bush. 1.65 May, \$2.90 1/2; July, \$2.92 1/2.

GENERAL TRADE

Comb, clover Belleville, 42e to 43c per pound; Brantford, 44c to 45c; Cobourg, 40c Beef-39c; Peterboro, 40c to 48c; Port Local, hinds, lb. .. Hope, 42c; St. Thomas, 40c to 45c; Local, fronts, lb. Stratford, 40c; and Woodstock, 42c Western, carcase to 45c per pound.

Belleville, 35c to 38c; Brantford, Hogs, live, cwt. .. 47c to 50c; Cobourg, 45c; Hamilton, Hogs, dressed, cwt. 35c to 45c; London, 40c; Owen Lambs, spring, by Sound, 35c to 37c; Peterboro, 35c to 40c; Port Hope, 40c; St. Thomas, Veal, by carcase, 38e to 45e; Stratford, 38e to 40e; and Woodstock, 35c to 40c per

Belleville, 22c to 28c per pound; Chickens, live, 1b. Brantford, 22c to 25c; Cobourg, 22c Hens, dressed, 1b.. to 25c; Hamilton, 25c to 30c; Lon- Hens, live, lb.... don, 26c to 30c; Owen Sound, 22c Turkeys, lb. to 23e; Peterboro, 18e to 25e; Port Hope, 25c; St. Thomas, 19c to 22c; Stratford, 22c to 25c; and Wood- Apples, bhl. .. . 3.00 stock, 25c to 30c per pound.

Belleville, \$3 per bushel; Brant- Lettuce, bunch .. ford, \$3; Chatham, \$3; Cobourg, \$2.- Parsnips, bus. 50; Hamilton, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Lon-Potatoes, bag don, \$2.80; Owen Sound, \$2.80; Potatoes, pk. Peterboro, \$1.90 to \$2; Port Hope, Onions, dried, bus. \$2.50; St. Thomas, \$2.40 to \$3; Turnips, bush. .. Stratford, \$3 to \$3.25; and Woodstock, \$2.70 to \$2.90 per bushel.

Belleville, \$1.70 per bushel; Brant- Cow Hides (green), lbs. ... ford, \$1.80; Cobourg, \$1.65; Hamil-ton, \$1.75; London, \$1.70; Owen Deacon Skins, each, up to .. \$2.00 Sound, \$1.70; Port Hope, \$1.78; to Horse Hides (mane and tail \$1.82; St. Thomas, \$1.60; Stratford, \$1.75; and Woodstock, \$1.55 to \$1.-65 per bushel.

Belleville, \$1.10; Brantford, \$1; contemplated for the State control of Gypsum, or sulphate of lime, is to \$1.22; Peterboro, \$1; Port Hope, rust. Curant bushes are host plants verized, it is very commonly called land plaster. It is a valuable source \$1; Stratford, \$1 to \$1,10; and Woodstock, 90c per bushel.

Milifeed at Montreal. sequence prices are firmly maintain- and seed all ready?

ed at the lowered spread established. The bull, both before and after ties now think may have a special last week, with sales of bran in service, should have his sheath thor- value in the soil. mixed car lots at \$36 to \$38; shorts oughly cleaned, as a means of check- Ground limestone may be applied \$42; pure grain moullie at \$48 to-tion.

Cabbage are still holding at high HOW TO MAINTAIN FERTILITLY OF THE SOIL.

Cauliflowers are becoming scarce, Fertilizers Are the Four Essen-

\$6.50; canners, \$4.75 to \$5.15. Milk- 000; market weak; wethers, \$11 to ronto, prompt shipment; \$7.10, bulk are also unchanged at \$1 per barrel. yields crops bountifully. No manure where rapid action is not an import-Canadian onions are \$7 to \$8 per or fertilizer of any kind is required, and especially on light lings are finished ready for market Millfeed—Car lots— Delivered bag, and Spanish onions \$10 to \$11 and indeed, on account of the rich-sand and gravelly soils. These soils in twelve to thirteen weeks, and are ness of the soil it would not pay to are usually poor in organic matter, full-feathered at that time, use them. The second stage is where due to the free exidation induced by the land has been depleted of a cer- their ofen porous nature. Freshly tain amount of its virgin fertility, slaked lime is generally credited State in the last five years. but still contains sufficient plant food with hastening this oxidation and on to wield profitable crops, if legumin- light soils would thus cause too crops are grown, and all the manure rapid a dissipation of this valuable The third stage is where the reserve slaked lime may be used to advanof plant food in the soil is still fur- tage. There is not the same fear of ther depleted and where the appli- unduly hastening the decay of the cation of manure made from the organic matter and its action is causcrops grown on the farm is not en- ing flocculation of the clay particlesough to produce crops that will yield will be more rapid and the improvemaximum profit. The soil has also ment in the physical condition of the probably become somewhat acid soil more quickly obtained. On soils through the continued use of farm- between the sands and clays, experiyard manure. Now the growth of ments in other countries indicate leguminous' crops (clover, alfalfa, that the carbonate of lime will probpeas, beans, etc., and the use of ably give the best results through 121/2 manure must be supplemented by a term of years, although the returns regular applications of lime (to cor- for the first year or two may be in rect the acididty of the soil,) and favor of fresh burned lime. phosphatic fertilizers. The fourth stage is where not only must leguminous crops be grown, manure ap- For mucks and peaty soils that plied, regular dressings of lime and may be decidedly acid, the fresh phosophatic fertilizers given, but slaked lime is to be preferred. potassic fertilizers must be used as The amount of lime that should be well. In other words, the soil applied naturally varies with the nathrough heavy cropping has become ture of the soil, and the degrees of deficient in all the essentials .ele- acidity. We have generally recomments of plant life and a complete mended one ton of fresh lime or two fertilizer must be used.

> All these different stages of soil fertility are represented in Canada. Only a very limited area has reached the fourth stage, but practically all the older settled portions have reached the third stage.

Some legiminous crop should be included in every rotation. Extensive experiments have shown that where land is fertilized regularly with lime and phosophatic fertilizers. and the only manure applied is that obtained by feeding the roots on the land, that the fertility of the soil cen be maintained for at least sixty years. Legiminous crops are the sheet anchor of modern agriculture. A great many farmers do not realize the necessity of conveying the manure on the farm. They regard it more as a nuisance than anything else. If they realized that every ton contained about two dollars' worth of fertility, they would probably take more care of it. A ton of manure contains about 10 pounds of nitrogen, 5 pounds of potash, At prewar prices these elements of fertility would cost in artifical fertilizers about \$2.25.

Not only does manure enrich the soil directly, with plant food, but when it rots or decays the acids formed which act on the insoluble plant food already present, and make it soluble and available for plant use. The organic matter in the manure furnishes the living bacteria in the soil with energy to work. The ac-121/2 tuvity of Azotobacter and other nitrogen fixing bacteria is directly proportional to the amount of or-

ganic matter the soil contains. Not only does manure enrich the soil with plant food and benefit the soil bacteria, but it has a very important physical effect. It loosens up heavy clay solls and makes them more easily worked. On the other hand it makes loose sandy soils more compact. The desirability of an abundance of organic matter in the soil is noticed especially in dry seasons, when it will be observed that soils that are lacking in this respect dry out very quickly and become hard and crack. If lots of manure has been applied and the soil consequently has an abundance of organic matter, the moisture will be heldwhere it is wanted-near the surface, in reach of the plant roots.

Barnyard manure does not make a "balanced ration" so to speak for plants. It is deficient in phosphoric acid. For this reason, when land has been worked for a number of years and the crop yield is not as large as it was formerly, it pays to use phosphatic fertilizers. They should be used as a rule on the roots or corn. The application of from two to four hundred pounds of acid phosphate or basic slag per acre will generally prove profitable.

When land has been dressed regularly with barnyard manure for a number of years it becomes, acid. Lime will correct this acididity. Experienced farmers in the older countries give their land a dressing of .20 lime every few years.

There are three chief kinds of lime, viz.: lime carbonate or ground limestone, slaked lime, and sypsum. The lime carbonate or ground limestone is the kind that should be used in most cases. It is less caustic than the slaked lime and moreover is In New York State legislation is good deal cheaper.

Cobourg, \$1.05 to \$1.15; Hamilton, current planting as a means of check- found in beds or deposits, in various \$1.05 to \$1.25; Owen Sound, \$1.20 ing the spread of white pine blister parts of the Dominion. When pulland plaster. It is a valuable source Seed oats from North Dakota have of lime, as the compound is more solnot proved superior in yield to home- uble in water than the carbonate of grown seed of the same variety, in lime, but it does not neutralize the field tests conducted for seven years acid of sour soils as do the lime car-There continues to be a keen en- Plowing is likely to begin in south- respects, gypsum or land-plaster quiry from all sources for supplies western Ontario in a fortnight, and may substitute lime, and being more of millfeed at Montreal, of which the may be quite general the first week soluble, may be applied at a much offerings are still small, and in con- in April. Are implements, harness, less rate per acre. It also contains

at \$39 to \$40; middlings at \$41 to ing the spread of contagious abor- at almost any time of the year. Freshly slaked lime, especially if the

soil is very sour and a heavy appli- perience is showing us that much

Buckwheat \$1.28; nominal, ac-old Ontarios, from market gardens Growth of Leguminous Crops, Con- not quite accurate, one ton of quick- and give the maximum results. servation of Barnyard Manure, Ap- lime may be considered equal to two plication of lame and Phosphatic tons of the carbonate. However, the character of the soil should be taken Every agricultural country so far that is, ground limestone and marl, new home in the State of Washington Beets, parsnips and carrots have as the fertility of its soil is concern- is much milder in its action than by a special car on which were large Ontario flour-Winter, according been holding steady at last week ed, passes four stages. The first the freshly slaked lime, and is there-banners announcing that a \$21,500 that its made is returned to the land. material. On heavy clays, freshly

Amount of Lime to Apply.

tons of ground limestone, per acre. This is probably enough for light Clover Increases Yield of Next Crop. soils that are not very acid, but ex-

cation is required, is perhaps best heavier applications may be made on applied in the fall. It is the sur- clays that show acid with litmus face soil that needs the lime prost, paper. Too heavy dressings with consequently, it should not be plowed fresh lime tend to sterilize the soil for a time, that is, the lime checks In considering the amount of the the life process of organisms within various forms of lime that should be the soil. There is, however, no fear applied, it is well to remember that of this with the carbonate of lime. 56 pounds of pure quick lime is the On light soils it is safe to apply from equivalent of 100 pounds of pure one to two tons of the ground limecarbonate of lime. That is, 56 stone, and on clay the same amount pounds of fresh lime or 7.4 pounds of the fresh lime. But in some of slaked lime will have the same cases the clays may be so sour that general effect in the soil as 100 much heavier applications are repounds of ground limestone. While quired to neutralize the acid present

-CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN. A ten-months-old Holstein bull, into consideration in deciding which purchased at the Pacific Internationmaterial to use, carbonate or lime, al for \$21,500, was shipped to his

The production of alfalfa has increased 400 per cent, in New York





Neponset Dealer, Kingston: A. CHOWN & CO.



that out of every hundred widows only eighteen are left in good or comfortable circumstances, forty-seven are obliged to seek employment of some kind and the remaining thirtyfive are left in absolute want.

Facts are cold, stubborn things and statistics such as the above demonstrate beyond peradventure the great need you have for Life Insurance for the protection of your home. If you wish to place your widow beyond the possibility of want you can do so by carrying one of our Monthly Income Policies which guarantees her a Monthly Income for life or your estate twenty

Manufacturers Life Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO

M. G. JOHNSTON, Manager, Kingston



"The plow is our hope," declared Right Hon. David Lloyd George, the Prime Minister of Great Britain. The tremendous significance of these words in the face of a world shortage of food must be a matter of concern to all. It points out the path of duty to men and boys unable to enlist in the army but capable of helping to increase production.

Help the farmer increase production

At this supreme hour when ample food production is one of the indispensable means of victory, the country faces a serious shortage of men and boys on the farms. The Department of Agriculture emphasizes the urgency of every man and boy taking to heart this splendid opportunity for patriotic service.

Boys Decide now to help in the war. If you are between the ages of 14 and 18, and have good term record, you can secure promotion at school by enlisting for farm service any time between April 20th and May 20th.

Parents are urged to encourage their boys to enlist for farm service. The physical and moral welfare of, your boy will be advanced by a summer spent close to Nature; an interest will be awakened in an important industry of the country that will be a help to him in his whole future.

Men The Department appeals to retired farmers, to men following no occupation (retired), to business men who can spare at least a portion of their time, to all men who can arrange their affairs so as to help some farmer. Every man is invited to enlist for farm service.

Confer with your District Representative of the Department of Agriculture, or write or visit Ontario Government Employment Bureau, 15 Queen's Park, Toronto.

Ontario Department of Agriculture W. H. Hearst, Minister of Agriculture Parliament Buildings Toronto