

News And Views Of And For Farmers

POTATOES FOR SWINE

Culls and Unmarketable Tubers Can Be Fed to Advantage.

Waste is Utilized and Valuable Feed Is Saved—Being Poor in Protein and Rich in Carbohydrates They Make Fat.

Although the feeding of marketable potatoes to hogs is unprofitable on less corn it is worth four and one-half times as much as the potatoes, the culls and other unmarketable potatoes usually can be fed advantageously, no matter what the comparative price of corn.

Potatoes resemble corn in composition, and this is especially true of sweet potatoes. Both corn and potatoes are poor in protein and rich in carbohydrates.

They are poor in protein and rich in carbohydrates, thus they make fat rather than bone and muscle. The potatoes should be boiled or steamed until they form a mealy mash, which should be mixed with some other feed such as corn meal, shorts or bran.

A potato ration should be supplemented with feeds rich in nitrogen, such as old-process linseed-oil meal or fresh meal. Where sweet potatoes are plentiful and cheap a combination with gluten meal and skim milk makes a good ration.

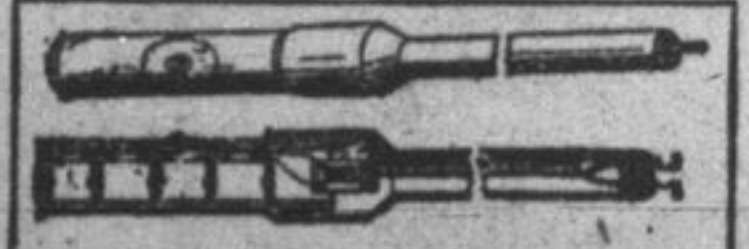
In one case of experimental feeding sheaths made one pound of gain for each 813 pounds of grain when they were allowed to do their own harvesting of raw sweet potatoes. Sweet potatoes are said to be the best root crop for pigs for fall and winter grazing in the cut-over pine lands of the South.

The meat of potato-fed hogs is equal in quality to pork from a grain ration, but the latter is likely to carry a greater finish. After cooling there is no appreciable difference in firmness of the carcass between a potato-fed and grain-fed animal.

ELECTRIC PROD FOR ANIMALS

Handle Holds Dry Batteries, Coil, Wire and Button—Shock Is Said to Be Effective.

Dry batteries make the use of electricity possible in many novel appliances, writes C. J. Lynde in Farmers' Mail and Breeze. The following cut shows an animal prod which it is said will not injure the flesh or hide. The first cut shows the prod as it looks when completed. The larger end is



Electric Animal Prod.

the handle which contains the batteries, coil, wires and button, as shown in the second cut. The small end has two metal terminals a short distance apart. In use, the terminals are placed against the horse and the button is pressed. The horse then receives an electric shock which is much more effective than an ordinary prod.

YOUNG COLT NEEDS SHELTER

At Night Animal Needs Protection From Cold and Storms—Allow Liberty Next Morning.

When the nights become cold and frosty the young colt should be sheltered each night, but allow it its liberty again the following morning. It never pays to confine a colt unnecessarily, as it needs lots of exercise, fresh air and plenty of good feed in order to develop bone and muscle and to grow into a large shapely animal. Half of a horse's growth is made during the first twelve or fifteen months of its life, hence during this period the aim should be to secure a uniform and proper development of all the parts of the young animal. Keep the colt in a thrifty, growing condition every day during its first winter. Feed liberally; it is costly economy to stunt the colt by stinky feeding. The growing colt should never be in high flesh, however, but just in good growing condition.

SOME KNOWLEDGE IS NEEDED

Foolish to Think That Anyone Can Successfully Manage Farm Right From Start.

While it is well to encourage the "Back-to-the-soil" movement, especially among young people, it is foolish to think that anyone can manage a farm successfully from the first. It requires careful study and patience, year in and year out, but the person who has industry and common sense will succeed in the end.

WEEVIL IN BEANS AND PEAS

Eggs of Insects Are Easily Destroyed by Fumigation and Bisulphide of Carbon.

The weevil which makes the buggery beans and peas lays its eggs in the maturing beans and peas in the pod during the late summer. The eggs are not recognized by the naked eye, and they do not generally hatch until some time after harvest. The eggs are easily and quickly destroyed by fumigation and bisulphide of carbon, without injury to the beans or peas.

Place the beans or peas in an airtight vessel—a stone crock, a barrel, box or bin. Place a shallow dish on top of the beans, and in this pour a quantity of bisulphide of carbon, which is a heavy, colorless liquid, having a vile smell. The fumes are heavy and will quickly sink through the mass to the bottom. They are explosive, so one must be careful not to bring a light in contact with them.

Cover the vessel quickly and leave it for 24 hours. A tablespoonful will be enough to fumigate the contents of a five-gallon jar and one ounce is enough for two bushels. All beans and peas should be treated in this way, after which they can be kept for an indefinite period without injury.

SOIL PLANT FOODS REMOVED

Experiments Add Valuable Information for Farmer in Use of Commercial Fertilizer.

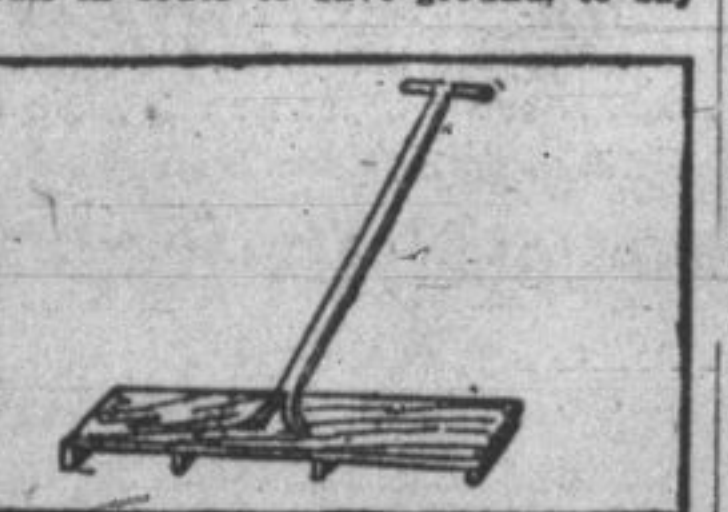
A great many experiments, carefully controlled, have been made to determine the amount of soil plant food removed by crops, and while in a general way they are more interesting than practically instructing for the average farmer, yet they add valuable information along the line of the use of commercial fertilizers.

The results obtained from the corn experiments show an average use by full crops of 89 pounds of nitrogen, 38 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 78-10 pounds of potash. The husking corn uses more nitrogen in proportion than the ensilage corn, but this is no doubt due to the prolonged feeding season, developing and ripening the ears, the ensilage being cut in green stage.

HANDY LITTLE SEED MARKER

Implement Will Be Found of Great Convenience in Garden—Straight Lines Essential.

The little seed marker shown in the illustration will be found very useful in the garden work. The markers which should be in the form of sled runners are placed 12 inches apart, an extra set of lines can be run through the first. It is important to have perfectly straight lines for planting all garden stuff in order to save ground, to say



Handy Seed Marker.

nothing of the good appearance of the garden, and this can be accomplished in no other way except by the use of a marker. In drawing the first line the ground should be squared up accurately and a string stretched at one side as a guide for the marker. It is a good plan to use a line for all other marks as well, setting it exactly 18 inches from the last mark.

TO ERADICATE QUACK GRASS

Small Patches Can Be Covered With Tar Paper or Forked Out—Follow Disk With Harrow.

The following will eradicate quack grass: For small patches cover with tar paper or fork it out. For a large area first mow it, then plow it under and disk about once a week till fall. Sometimes it pays to follow the disk with the harrow. It will sometimes be found necessary to plow again at the end of the season. Corn is a good crop to put on this land the following year. If there are any stray plants they can be dug out.

TROUBLE IN FINDING LABOR

Whole Proposition Should Be Studied by Farmer in Winter With View to Economizing.

Some crops require much more labor than others and this factor should be considered by growers who have difficulty in finding labor. The small, quick-perishing crops, such as radishes and lettuce, require much more labor than others like cabbage, sweet corn and cucumbers. The whole proposition should be studied carefully during the winter months with a view to economizing in the employment of labor and utilizing labor to the very best advantage.

The Market Reports

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto. Toronto, April 5.—Export cattle, choice, \$12 to \$12.50; do, bulls, \$8 to \$9; butcher cattle, choice, \$10.50 to \$11.75; do, medium, \$9.50 to \$10.50; do, common, \$8.50 to \$9.75; butcher cows, choice, \$9 to \$10.50; do, medium, \$8.95 to \$9.25; do, canners, \$6 to \$6.25; do, bulls, \$9.50 to \$10.50; feeding steers, \$8.50 to \$10.25; stockers, choice, \$8 to \$8.75; do, light, \$7 to \$7.50; milkers, choice, each, \$90 to \$135; springers, \$90 to \$135; sheep, ewes, 13.50 to \$15; bucks and culls, \$7.50 to \$10; lambs, \$19 to \$20.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$21; hogs, f.o.b., \$20.75; calves, \$15 to \$17.

Montreal. Montreal, April 5.—Choice steers, \$12 to \$13; good steers, \$10 to \$11.50; medium, \$8.50 to \$9.50; choice butchers bulls, \$9.25 to \$11; good, \$9.50 to \$10; medium, \$8.50 to \$9.25; choice butchers' cows, \$10.50 to \$11.50; good cows, \$9.50 to \$10.50; medium, \$8 to \$9; canners' cattle, \$5.50 to \$6.50; sheep, \$11 to \$12; lambs, \$15.50 to \$16.50; milk-fed calves, \$12 to \$13; others, \$7.50 to \$10; choice select hogs of cars, \$21 to \$22; sows, \$19 to \$20.

Buffalo. Buffalo, April 5.—Cattle, receipts, 3,200; easier; prime steers, \$13.50 to \$14.00; shipping steers, \$12.00 to \$13.25; butchers, \$10.00 to \$12.50; yearlings, \$11.50 to \$13.00; heifers, \$9.00 to \$12.00; cows, \$5.00 to \$12.25; bulls, \$7.00 to \$10.50; stockers and feeders, \$7.50 to \$10.50; fresh cows and springers, \$6.50 to \$13.50; calves, receipts, \$7.00; easier, \$7.00 to \$13.75; Hogs, receipts, 13,200; heavy, strong; heavy, \$17.50 to \$18.50; mixed, \$18.25 to \$18.50; yorkers, \$18.40 to \$18.50; light yorkers, \$17.50 to \$18.00; pigs, \$17.50 to \$17.75; receipts, \$14.00 to \$14.00. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 4,000; strong; clipped lambs, \$17.25; wool lambs, \$15.00 to \$20.25; yearlings, \$14.00 to \$17.50; wethers, \$15.00 to \$15.50; ewes, \$7.00 to \$14.25; mixed sheep, \$14.00 to \$15.00.

Chicago. Chicago, April 5.—Market, steady; beefs, \$9.70 to \$14.65; stockers and feeders, \$8.40 to \$11.50; cows and heifers, \$6.30 to \$12; calves, \$10.50 to \$16. Hogs, receipts, 57,000; market slow; light, \$16 to \$17.50; mixed, \$16.35 to \$17.45; heavy, \$15.60 to \$17; rough, \$15.60 to \$15.90; pigs, \$12.50 to \$16.50; bulk of sales, \$16.70 to \$17.25. Sheep, receipts, 12,000; market, strong; lambs, \$13.25 to \$19.50; sheep, \$11.75 to \$17.

GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Montreal. Montreal, April 5.—Oats—Canadian—Western, No. 3 \$1.05 to \$1.05 1/2; extra No. 1 feed, \$1.05 to \$1.05 1/2; No. 2 local white, \$1.05; No. 3 do., \$1.02 1/2. Flour—New Standard Spring wheat grade, \$11.10 to \$11.20. Rolled oats—Bag of 90 lbs, \$5.60. Millfeed—Bran, \$35.40; shorts, \$40.40; middlings, \$48 to \$50; moultie, \$60 to \$62. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$17.

Toronto. Toronto, April 5.—Manitoba wheat—In store Fort William, including 2 1/2% tax, No. 1 Northern, \$2.23 3/4; No. 2 Northern, \$2.20 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$2.10 1/2. Manitoba Oats—In store Fort William, No. C.W. 91%; No. 3 C.W. 87%; extra No. 1 feed 86%; No. 1 feed 84%.

American Corn—U. S. A. War Board prohibitive importation. Ontario Oats—According to freights outside, No. 2 white 92c to 93c; No. 3 white 91c to 92c. Ontario wheat—Basis in store Montreal, No. 2 winter, per car lot \$2 1/2. Peas—According to freights outside, No. 2 \$3.6 to \$3.70. Barley—According to freights outside—Maiting, \$1.72 to \$1.74. Buckwheat—According to freights outside, \$1.38 to \$1.35. Rye—According to freight outside, No. 2, \$2.60.

Manitoba Flour (war quality)—Toronto, new bags, \$11.10. Ontario Flour (war quality)—Montreal, prompt shipment new bags, \$10.70; do, Toronto, \$10.70. Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, per ton, \$35.40. Shorts \$40.40. Hay—Track Toronto, No. 1 per ton \$17 to \$18. Mixed \$14 to \$16. Straw—Track Toronto. Car lots per ton \$8.50 to \$9.

Minneapolis. Minneapolis, April 5.—Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.55 to \$1.60. Oats—No. 3 white, \$7 3/4 to 8 3/4-c. Flour higher; in carload lots, standard, \$9.55 a barrel. Bran, \$33.14.

Duluth. Duluth, April 5.—Lined, \$4.09 to \$4.18; grave, \$4.09; May, \$4.13 asked; July, \$4.10 1/2 asked; October, \$3.55 asked.

New York. New York, April 5.—Flour quiet; springs, \$10.75 to \$11.25; winters, \$10.85 to \$11.15; Kansas, \$10.00 to \$11.35. Rye flour quiet; fair to good, \$14.75 to \$14.95; choice to fancy, \$15.00 to \$15.25. Jute, steady, and to arrive. Barley flour steady, \$11.75 to \$13.25 per 58 lbs. White-corn flour steady, \$5.55 in 100-lb. sacks. Hay steady; No. 2, \$13.30 to \$14.00; No. 3, \$11.15 to \$12.90; shipping, \$1.00 to \$1.10. Hides steady; Bogota, 30 to 33c; Central America, 29 to 32c. Hops quiet; state, medium to choice, 1917, 35 to 43c; 1918, nominal; Pacific coast, 1917, 20 to 22c.

Winnipeg. Winnipeg, April 5.—Oats—No. 2 C.W. 91%; No. 3 C.W. 87%; extra-Lamb skins, fresh

Table of market prices for various commodities including wool, hides, and furs. Includes items like 'up to 4.00', 'Wool, washed, lb.', 'Horse hides, No. 1 large', 'Tallow Cakes', etc.

Table of market prices for chickens. Includes items like 'Chickens, Kitchener, 20c to 32c; Hamilton, 28c to 32c; Kingston, 25c to 30c; London, 23c to 35c; Owen Sound, 26c to 30c; Port Hope, 26c and Woodstock, 25c per lb.'

Table of market prices for oats. Includes items like 'Oats, Kitchener, 90c; Hamilton, \$1. to \$1.02; Kingston, \$1. to \$1.10; Owen Sound, 93c to 95c; Port Hope, \$1.05; Woodstock, 95c.'

Table of market prices for wheat. Includes items like 'Wheat, Kitchener, \$2.12 to \$2.15; Hamilton and Woodstock, \$2.12; Kingston, \$2.40; London and Owen Sound, \$2.10 to \$2.12; Port Hope, \$2.10 per bushel.'

Table of market prices for hay. Includes items like 'Hay, Kitchener, baled, \$15.50 to \$16. loose, \$14.50 to \$15 per ton; Hamilton, baled and loose, \$15 to \$18; Kingston, baled, \$14 to \$17, loose, \$13 to \$15; Owen Sound, baled, \$12 to \$13, loose \$11 to \$12; Port Hope, loose, \$15 to \$16; Woodstock, baled, \$16 to \$17, loose, \$15 per ton.'

Table of market prices for butter. Includes items like 'Butter, Kitchener, 45c to 48c; Hamilton, 45c to 60c; Kingston, 45c to 60c; London, 45c; Owen Sound and Woodstock, 40c; Port Hope, 38c to 40c per doz.'

Table of market prices for eggs. Includes items like 'Eggs, Kitchener, 45c to 48c; Hamilton, 45c to 60c; Kingston, 45c to 60c; London, 45c; Owen Sound and Woodstock, 40c; Port Hope, 38c to 40c per doz.'

Table of market prices for fish. Includes items like 'Fish, Cod, lb., 10 1/2%; Eels, lb., 12%; Flounders, lb., 13%; Filets, lb., 22; Finan Haddie, lb., 18; Hake, lb., 12 1/2%; Haddock, fresh, lb., 30; Halibut, fresh, lb., 30; Herring, fresh, lb., 10; Kippers, doz., 60; Oysters, qt., 70 1.00; Porch, lb., 12 1/2%; Rock-fish, lb., 18; Salmon, lb., 25; Smelts, lb., 20; Tulefish, lb., 12 1/2%; Trout, salmon, lb., 18 20; Norway Cod, 70; White fish, lb., 18 20 (fresh).

Table of market prices for fruit. Includes items like 'Fruit, Apples, doz., 40; Bananas, doz., 40; Dates, lb., 25; Grapefruit, each, 10; Lemons, doz., 40; Oranges, doz., 65; Peas, each, 10.

Table of market prices for grain. Includes items like 'Grain, Barley, bush., 1.75; Bran, ton, 40.00; Buckwheat, bush., 1.85; Corn meal, cwt., 6.50; Corn, yellow feed, bush., 2.40; Flour, Govt. standard, cwt., 5.80 6.00; Hay baled, ton, 14.00 17.00; Hay, loose, ton, 13.00 15.00; Middlings, ton, 54.00; Oats, Man. bush., 1.10; Oats, local, bush., 1.00; Shorts, ton, 43.00 45.00; Straw, baled, ton, 10.00; Straw, loose, ton, 8.00; Wheat, local, bush., 2.40.

Table of market prices for meats. Includes items like 'Meats, Beef, Cuts, lb., 20 35; Local carcass, lb., 17; Local, hinds, lb., 20; Local, fronts, lb., 15; Western carcass lb, 18 20; Western front, lb., 17; Western hind, lb., 22; Hogs, live, cwt., 26.00; Hogs, dressed, cwt., 26.00; Mutton, 20.

Table of market prices for poultry. Includes items like 'Poultry, Chickens, dressed, lb., 30; Chickens, live, lb., 25; Hens, dressed, lb., 30; Hens, live, lb., 20 25; Turkey, lb., 35.

Table of market prices for hides and furs. Includes items like 'Hides, Furs, Etc., Goose down, per lb, 75; Red Foxes, Prime No. 1, up to, 16.00; Raccoon, up to, 5.00; Skunks, up to, 2.00; Mink, up to, 5.00; Hides, beef, lb., 1.10; Lamb skins, fresh

Table of market prices for various commodities including vegetables, eggs, and other goods. Includes items like 'Vegetables, Beets, bus., 75 1.00; Cabbage, head, 10; Carrots, bus., 75; Celery, bunch, 10; Lettuce, bunch, 75; Parsnips, bushel, 75; Potatoes, bush., 1.50 1.75; Onions, dry, lb., 7.

TO PREVENT NOXIOUS PESTS

Clemson College Bulletin Gives Plan for Destroying Weed Seeds in Barnyard Manure.

(Clemson College Bulletin). Barnyard manure may become badly infested with weed seeds as a result of hay which contains various kinds of seed being fed to live stock.

This danger may be overcome, says the agricultural extension division of Clemson college, by keeping manure in piles 6 to 10 feet high from four to six weeks. The heat and fermentation produced in such piles has been found to kill practically all the weed seed on the surface of the pile. These can also be destroyed by putting the surface manure under the bottom of a new pile. By this method the farmer may safely use the manure from livery stables or such other places.

RUST WEARS OUT MACHINERY

Cost of Farm Implements Can Be Reduced by Making Every Tool Last Much Longer.

The price of farm machinery has been advancing for some time. The cost can be reduced by making every machine last longer. A large proportion of farm machinery wears out too soon because it is not given proper care and attention. More machinery is worn away every year by rust and weather than by service. The life of any machine may be lengthened by protection from weather, good lubrication, and prompt attention to repairs. Farm machinery frequently is left standing in the field throughout the winter. Housing not only protects the implements from rust but leaves them in good condition for use the following season.

BUYING EWES FOR BREEDING

Not Profitable in Starting of Flock to Purchase Old Animals—Adopt Culling System.

Be cautious in buying the breeding ewes. It does not pay in the starting of a flock to buy old ewes. If there is an advantage to be had in getting all there is in animal breeding service, surely it is important in the starting of the flock. It is also important to adopt a system of culling out each year. The same may be applied to the produce of the flock. It is usual to produce some females that are not up to the standard of the flock. Every flock should be bought, bred and culled in view of establishing uniformity in



Splendid Flock of Ewes.

quality and appearance. There is something in personal appearance, even among animals, that is fascinating in the eye of the breeder and admirer.

CROPS DESTROYED BY SMUT

Few Cents' Worth of Formaldehyde and Little Labor Will Save Much Wheat and Rye.

It is estimated that 3 1/2 per cent of the wheat crop and 1 per cent of the rye crop is destroyed by smut—probably about 27,500,000 bushels loss a year on the average. When a few cents' worth of formaldehyde and a little labor will save a man his share of this loss, it is hard to see how he can afford not to go to the trouble rather than lose 35 bushels of his wheat out of every 1,000.

One wholesome thing to know is that the car of progress will not move an inch without pushing. If you are as good as you ought to be you will let the other fellow get to Heaven by his own route. The man who goes to the bad is quite likely to forget to provide himself with a return ticket. A whole lot of good people shoot at sin with paper wads.

STELL OF CANADA EARNED \$6,000,000

Able to Write Off Enormous Sums and Leave \$6,000,000 Surplus.

Montreal, April 5.—Earnings of the Steel Company of Canada in 1917, as published in the annual statement, entirely fulfill unofficial estimates. The directors again provide for repairs, maintenance, improvements to plants, and allowances for the war tax, the aggregate of which is not given, before declaring earnings. With these unknown deductions, the profits for the year were \$6,040,318, an increase of \$1,018,927, or 20.29 per cent, over 1916, the results of which were 55 per cent in excess of 1915. In comparison with the 1915 year, last year's earnings show an increase of \$2,809,866, or 86 per cent.

Union Bag Earnings. New York, April 5.—The Union Bag & Paper Corporation reports net earnings of \$2,102,716 or 21.44 per cent on the capital stock for year ended January 31st, 1918, compared with \$2,404,555 or 24.04 per cent. in the preceding 12 months.

Earnings Exceed Capital. New York, April 5.—The Cambrai Steel Company, which reported a deficit in 1914 after dividends, scored the unusual record for a leading steel producer of earnings in 1917 in excess of the capital stock. This was before depreciation had been

Table showing Condensed Statement of Assets and Liabilities for The Standard Bank of Canada as of 31st January, 1918. Includes items like 'Notes in Circulation', 'Deposits', 'Cash on Hand', 'Gold Reserves and Govt. Deposits for Circulation', etc.

Advertisement for Overcoats. 'OVERCOATS Large Stock to Choose From. \$15 to \$28 JOHN TWEDDELL Civil & Military Tailor, 131 Princess St., One Door Below Randolph.'

Advertisement for Anything You Bake. 'Anything You Bake can be no better than the flour you use. Why take chances? The country-wide popularity of our unexcelled flour, and the unrivaled esteem in which it is held everywhere, by housewives who know these facts should be sufficient to convince you, that its use is indispensable in getting best baking results. W. F. McBroom'

Advertisement for Sunkist Seeded and Seedless Raisins. 'Ask your "GROCER" For SUNKIST SEEDED and SEEDLESS RAISINS The Best for Pie or Cake.'

Advertisement for Men's Shoes. 'The Best in Men's Shoes!'

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Advertisement for J.H. Sutherland & Bro. 'J.H. Sutherland & Bro. The Home of Good Shoes.'