

ruled 10c. per cwt. higher last week, and were quoted on the market at \$6.90 per cwt. for selects and \$6.65 for lights and fats. Packers were paying \$6.65 to \$6.75 per cwt. at country points, and \$7.15 to \$7.25, off cars Toronto, for unfiled and unsorted hogs.

BACON MARKET.

Our London, Eng., correspondent sends the following on the bacon trade situation of date July 1:—

"Since our last report to the bacon market has shown some improvement in all selections. Particularly is it noticeable in the case of leanest selections weighing 56 lbs. and under. The heavy fat selections have not improved to any material extent, and unfortunately quite a large proportion of the Canadian receipts continue to be of heavy and fat bacon. We do wish the Canadian farmer would pay more attention to the marketing of his hogs at the period that they can be classed as selects, as with the select weights, we are able to compete for the best trade. Bacon that averages 66-70 lbs. and heavier (as so much of the Canadian Withers is at present doing), causes Canadian agents to sell this meat to a different class of trade, and one in which the American article largely competes. We cannot impress upon you too strongly the absolute necessity of doing everything that is possible to avoid shipping this heavy bacon.

Danish hogs, which have been marketed very plentifully, are now slumping in supply for the time being, but our reports are to the fact that there is a good crop of hogs in Denmark, and that we are likely to have large killings in the Autumn. It therefore behoves the Canadian farmer, if he wishes, to hold the bacon trade in this country, "to wake up."

Note.—Our correspondent, who is in the trade, must be receiving his supply from sections of Canada that have not yet taken up the production of the bacon hog in a systematic way. In the hog-producing centres, the percentage of selects will run about seventy-five per cent.—Editor.

HORSES.

Receipts at the repositories have ruled light. There are not many shippers in the market at present. Prices continue firm and horses that are useful sell fairly well. Retailing prices are as follows: Heavy workers, \$175 to \$225; one special pair sold for \$550; first-class drivers are \$175 to \$225; medium, \$125 to \$150; second-hand drivers, \$90 to \$125; express horses, 1,350, \$175 to \$200; wagon horses, \$160 to \$180; chunks, sound, 1,300 to 1,400, \$160 to \$185; second hand, \$90 to \$130.

Good Crops in West Assured

Mr. Wm. Ayres has received from Mr. W. C. Austin of Peterboro, who is at present in the West, a letter from Battleford, Sask., on date July 20, in which he says:

"Reins have been coming down gently for two or three days, and there has been an enormous growth. Everything looks fine, and an excellent crop is almost assured for Alberta, Saskatchewan and Northern Manitoba.

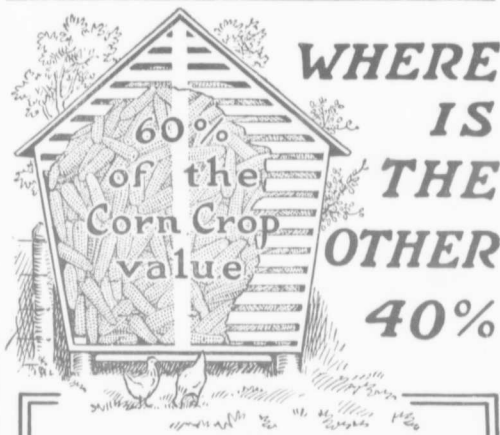
"Southern Manitoba is dried up, I am told, and the crop will be very light.

"Tramping Lake has an abundance of rain, and Mr. Tate, who came up from there yesterday, reports that all crops west of Tramping Lake are very fine, and lots of rain. Had dinner with Mr. B. F. Ackerman here to-day."

Western Wheat Prospects

Dealing with the crop prospects in the West, the Mail and Empire says: "While the prospect is not the gold-

en one that might have been presented at this season, we believe it is brighter than is made to appear by professional crop reporters. According to the estimate of one of these, the wheat yield of the three prairie provinces will this year not exceed 70,000,000 bushels. It will be a disappointing harvest if the wheat production is less than 80,000,000 bushels. Last year, on an acreage practically the same as that sown this year, there was a return of about 90,000,000 bushels."



THE CORN CROP Measured By Dollars Instead of Bushels

ONLY 60 per cent of the value of the corn crop is in the ears.

There is 40 per cent of the value in the stalks, leaves and husks. The Government Experimental Stations, the highest agricultural authorities, we know anything about, are authority for the foregoing statement. Other scientific authorities and practical feeders say the same thing.

That means simply this: You can get nearly one-half as much value out of the fodder from the ears if you proceed right in the harvesting and preparation of the crop. But many corn growers, indeed most corn growers, do not proceed along the right line—they do not handle the corn crop properly.

Most corn growers do not even yet fully appreciate how much profit annually goes to waste in corn fields. Moreover, they do not know just exactly how to proceed to save all of the corn crop—the stalks, leaves and husks as well as the ears—and thus add 40 per cent to the value of the crop.

In order to secure the largest profits, corn must be cut at the proper time, just as the ears are beginning to glaze.

The fodder will thus cure without turning into mouldy fibre. It will all be digestible and nutritious.

Corn will not remain in that deplorable condition very long, and hence the crop must be harvested quickly to insure the best results.

When cut at the proper time the sweet, nutritious juices are preserved in the stalks, leaves and husks.

After being cured and shredded this fodder has almost the same feeding value as good timothy hay, which is about the best forage produced on the farm.

The point we wish to make is that the corn crop—all of it—must be harvested at just the right time and shredded, after curing, when convenient, if you wish to save all the profits.

In these days when farm help is scarce it is utterly impossible to have the corn crop by hand labor. Therefore, corn harvesting machines have become indispensable.

With a view of supplying the constantly increasing demand for corn machines, the International Harvester Company has perfected both the corn binder and corn harvester and shucker, as well as the binder and shredder—machines which will enable the corn grower to save all of his corn crop with a minimum cost for labor.

Are you provided with a corn binder or harvester and shucker so that you can harvest your corn quickly and get the full value of the crop?

Corn machines will make dollars for you in another way, besides merely doubling the value of your corn crop.

The machines will save time, labor and expense, because with them you can harvest your corn in less than half the time and with less than half the labor required by the old hand methods.

Have you a binder and shredder which will enable you to crop and quickly bank your corn and reduce the fodder—stalks, leaves and husks—into a palatable feed stuff, which animals will eat with relish?

These machines are now farm necessities. You can choose either the Deering or McCormick corn binders, Deering or McCormick corn harvesters and shuckers, Deering or McCormick shredders and shredders, and machines are carried in stock by different local agents in your own State. Call on them and get the number of corn machines. They will be glad to furnish you with catalogs and give you any particular information you may desire, or advise nearest branch house for catalogues.

EASTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES: London, Montreal, Ottawa, St. John, Toronto.
International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)

In addition to corn harvesting machines mentioned these lines embrace—Corn Pickers, Corn Shellers, Binders, Hooplers, Headers, Header Binders, Mowers, Hay Trolleys, Hay Bales, Broom Rakes, Hay Loaders, Hay Choppers, Hay Forks, Feed Grinders, Knife Grinders, Cream Separators, Gasoline Engines, Pumping Jacks, Manure Spreaders, Gasoline Traction Engines and Tractors, and Binder Twines.