

causes, which may produce serious results in the way of blocking legitimate trade, when it would be desirable to foster the natural outlet. The week has opened with a strong market and a good demand, due largely to the events in the country.

TORONTO PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGONS.		
Wheat, fall, per bushel.	0 80	0 82
Wheat, red winter, per bushel.	0 80	0 82
Wheat, spring, do.	0 80	0 82
Wheat, goose, do.	0 72	0 73
Barley, do.	0 40	0 57
Oats, do.	0 34	0 35
Poss, do.	0 55	0 56
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.	6 50	7 00
Chickens, per pair.	0 40	0 70
Butter, pound rolls.	0 14	0 17
Eggs, fresh, per dozen.	0 15	0 16
Potatoes, per bag.	1 00	1 10
Apples, per barrel.	3 75	4 50
Onions, per doz.	0 15	0 20
Carrots, per bag.	0 40	0 50
Turnips, yellow.	0 00	0 40
Turnips, white.	0 00	0 40
Rhubarb.	0 00	0 25
Cabbage.	0 49	0 60
Celery.	0 40	0 60
Beets, per doz.	0 00	0 40
Radish, per doz.	0 00	0 30
Hay, per ton.	9 00	14 00
Straw.	6 00	10 00

THE HORSE MARKET.

Toronto June 30, 1887.

The Mail gives the following observations and quotations: There is a pretty fair local demand for general purpose horses and drivers, but other kinds are quiet. At Grand's auction sale on Tuesday there was a good attendance, and very fair prices were realized. They ranged from \$44 to \$90 for common workers to \$100 to \$170 for good workers and drivers. The following is a description of the horses sold and the amount realized:

Bay mare, 5 years, 16 hands, sound.	\$142 00
Bay mare, " " " "	165 00
Bay mare, " " " "	155 00
Grey gelding, 5 years, 16 hands, sound.	130 00
Brown gelding, 5 years, 15 3 hands, sound.	131 00
Brown gelding, " " " "	85 00
Bay gelding, 16 hands, sound.	130 00
Chestnut gelding, 10 years, 16 hands, sound.	162 50
Brown gelding, 6 years, 15 2 hands, sound.	100 00
Bay gelding, 10 years, 16 hands, sound.	81 00
Bay mare, 3 years, 16 hands, broken double.	75 00
Bay gelding, 5 years, 15 hands, sound.	75 00
Chestnut gelding, 9 years, 15 3 hands.	75 00
Chestnut gelding, 7 years, 16 hands, sound.	170 00
Bay mare, 6 years, 16 hands, sound.	115 00
Black mare, 5 years, 15 2 hands, sound.	115 00
Bay gelding, 6 years, 15 2 hands, sound.	140 00
Grey mare, 16 hands.	44 00
Bay gelding, 5 years, 16 hands, sound.	160 00
Bay gelding, 8 years, 15 2 hands, sound.	100 00
Brown mare, 16 hands.	60 00
Black gelding, 16 hands.	77 00
Grey gelding, 16 hands.	87 00
Black gelding, 9 yrs., 15 2 hds., kind in harness.	96 00
Bay mare, 16 hands, kind in harness.	80 00
Bay gelding, 15 3 hands.	78 00
Chestnut gelding, 5 years, 15 3 hands, sound.	78 00
Bay gelding, 16 hands.	56 00
Black mare, 7 years, 15 3 hands, sound.	100 00
Grey mare, 5 years, 15 2 hands, sound.	148 00

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

June 27, 1887. Cattle.—Receipts, 10,454, against 10,326 the previous week. The market opened up on Monday with 183 car loads on sale. There was a fair attendance of buyers, but with the heavy supply the demand was soon satisfied, and the market declined 20¢ to 25¢ per hundred from the rates of the previous Monday, closing with quite a few left over. The best steers on sale brought \$4 65@4 75, good 1,250 to 1,325 lbs. sold at \$4 40@4 55; good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. \$4 10@4 35; 900 to 1,050 lbs., \$3 75@4; mixed butchers' stock, \$3 50@4; stockers, \$3@3 25. There were no fresh receipts on Tuesday, but about 15 loads that were left over were on sale. The demand was light and prices weak. Up to Friday night there was very little done, and prices continued weak. On Saturday 26 cars were on sale. Market ruled weak at the following:

QUOTATIONS:		
Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs.	\$4 55	@4 75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 lbs.	4 25	@4 50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs.	4 15	@4 25
Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	3 75	@4 25
Light Butchers'—Steers averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs., of fair to good quality.	3 75	@4 25
Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs.	3 25	@3 65
Michigan stock cattle, common to choice.	3 25	@3 55
Michigan feeders, fair to choice.	3 75	@4 00

Fat bulls, fair to extra. .... 3 00 @3 75

Sheep.—Receipts 26,000, against 35,200 the previous week. The offerings of sheep on Monday consisted of 35 car loads. The reports from the east were unfavorable, and the demand from all classes of buyers was light. For the best grades Saturday's prices were paid, but all others were 10 to 15 cents lower. Culls and common sold at \$2@3 50; fair to good 75 to 80 lbs. sheep, \$3 75@4 10; good to choice 85 to 90 lbs., \$4 15@4 30; good 95 to 100 lbs., \$4 40@4 50; 110 to 120 lbs., \$4 40@4 50; lambs, fair to extra, \$4@4 50. There were 7 loads on sale Tuesday, mostly common. Buyers were slow taking hold and prices were 10 cents lower. On Wednesday there were 12 loads on sale. The demand was better but prices did not improve. The offerings were light on Thursday and Friday and the market opened strong but closed dull. Six cars were on sale. Culls and common sheep sold at \$2@3 50; fair to good 75 to 80 lbs. sheep \$3 90@4; 85 to 90 lbs., \$4 10@4 40; good 95 to 105 lbs., \$4 35@4 45; 110 to 120 lbs., \$4 40@4 50; lambs, fair to extra, \$4@4 50; spring lambs, \$5 50@6 50.

Hogs.—Receipts 23,064, against 35,200 the previous week. The offerings of hogs on Monday consisted of 51 car loads. The demand was active and prices a shade stronger than at the close on Saturday. Good to choice Yorkers sold at \$5 30@5 35; fair do., \$5 05@5 15; medium weights fair to choice, \$5 15@5 30; good to choice heavy, \$5 30@5 35; pigs, \$4 75@5. The market was steady on Tuesday, and on Wednesday medium weights advanced 5 cents. On Thursday and Friday the receipts were light and prices weak. On Saturday seven cars were on sale; Yorkers were a shade higher, while lighter grades were slow of sale. Good to choice Yorkers sold at \$5 20@5 25; fair do., \$5 10@5 15; medium weights, fair to choice, \$5 15@5 20; good to extra heavy, \$5 35@5 40; pigs, \$4 60@5.

Correspondence.

Lotteries.—Will you kindly let me know through the ADVOCATE what, if any, restrictions are on lotteries in Canada?—B. B. Goshen.

[All lotteries are by a statute of the Dominion of Canada declared illegal, and every person who is convicted of advertising such, or who sells or purchases a ticket for a lottery, may be fined or imprisoned.]

White Grub.—We are badly troubled with a bug or grub at the potatoes; it eats the stalk just above the ground; I will send you some by express. Please send word what is best to do with them in your paper.

[The grubs you sent are the white grub. For description and remedies see ADVOCATE page 170, June issue. In addition to the remedies given there, also consult the ADVOCATE, page 68 March issue, relating to salt as a remedy for grubs.]

Liquid Manuring.—Kindly let me know if the fresh droppings in the cow-yard would make good liquid manure for the vegetable garden, and oblige—W. C., Springfield, Man.

[The fresh droppings from cows contain very little soluble matter, and therefore the liquid obtained from them cannot be rich. The urine from the same animals is a very stimulating manure, but it contains no phosphates and is therefore not a complete fertilizer, but together with superphosphate, it is very valuable. The leakage from a fermenting manure heap has somewhat the same composition as the urine, with the exception that it contains a small percentage of phosphates, and is more diluted.]

Pure-bred vs. Grades.—The question as to whether pure-bred cattle of any particular breed are preferable to grades seems at the present time to be one of great importance to Canadian farmers. Now, Mr. Editor, I am not a farmer, although my interests are identical with his, but one point strikes me as worthy of notice. In my trips through the country I find the best farms, best buildings, and highest bred cattle very closely associated. Quite recently I had the pleasure of enjoying the hospitality of a farmer in London Township who had seven cows, each of which appeared to be Durhams, but on enquiry I found they were high grades, some of which were fourth crosses or more, and all were animals any farmer might be proud of, and most of them in condition for the block. Now, although some of them had been giving milk seven or eight months, they aggregated about eighty-four quarts of milk as near as I could judge from the pails used. This was one of many cases that came under my own personal notice (although this was the deepest milking), consequently I infer the Durhams must be more profitable than native cattle, else why do men who are excellent business men in other ways, sufficiently so to stand head and shoulders above the average farmer, keep them, and this too in a majority of cases without any of the allurements of fancy prices. Surely these men have not been the victims of herd book rings or breed booms. Then again this scrub tax business. Would it not be wisdom to tax all bulls? Would not the best survive, and the poorest go to the block? Is not this talk about taxing scrubs slightly misleading? Would it not lead the reader to believe the scrub was to be taxed and the higher-toned animal with a pedigree to escape? I at least understand it that way from the way it is put in "Susie's dream." By the way if "Susie's" medium does not help her at once please advise "Corny" to

diet her on steak from Durhams or some other good beefing breed, avoiding poorly fattened scrubs. We have no axe to grind, Mr. Editor; don't own a Short-horn, and have no pecuniary interest in them, but that is just how it appears to one that hasn't.—RAMBLER, Westminster.

[What do you mean by first-class stock? You have evidently judged by pedigree or appearance, which has considerable weight when judging beef-breeds, but why should tests of the individual merits of cows be made, if your forms of judging settle the matter? Do those farmers you speak of know what it costs to produce a quart of milk from their heavy grades? You can't tax "scrubs" out of existence until you make thorough and pains-taking tests in order to ascertain which animals are scrubs and which are not. Farmers should have the same liberty in choosing their stock as in choosing their implements, or any other article of consumption. The "scrub tax business" certainly means that only registered or pedigreed animals should escape the tax.]

Fungi in Hot-beds.—Can you inform me what is the cause of a tremendous crop of fungi or toadstools in a hot bed, rooting up the growing plants? Also, whether anything can be done to kill off the present crop or prevent the start of future ones?—W. P. A., Ottawa.

[The spawn or spores of the fungi must have been introduced into your hot-bed with the soil used in its preparation. A temperature of 50 to 60 degrees is most favorable to their growth. The only remedy we know of is to treat the toadstools like weeds.]

Weeds Identified.—We have received a parcel containing nine specimens of weeds for identification. No letter has come with them, but we must suppose the letter has gone astray; and although by our conditions we should give no answer, yet we desire to encourage the sending of botanical specimens, so long as they are sent while in flower. We keep a collection of all specimens sent to us. The following are the names of the specimens sent, and we hope our correspondent will send us his name and address:

1. Hounds tongue (Cynoglossum officinale); 2. Norway cinque foil (Potentilla Norvegica); 3. Daisy fleabane (Erigeron strigosus); 4. Night-flowering catchfly or campion (Silene noctiflora); 5. Stick-weed (Echinopspermum laspallae); 6. Likely belongs to worm-wood family (Artemisia); but we cannot safely say until we see the flower and seeds; kindly send same.
7. Shepherds Purse (Capsella bursa-pastoris); 8. Wild water pepper (Polygonum hydropiperoides); 9. Wild pepper grass (Lepidium intermedium)

Feeding Calves.—The ADVOCATE has been of more benefit to me than all the other agricultural journals I take combined. As a farmer (I am a new beginner, and only in a small way, but inclined to the opinion that a small farm well tilled is more profitable than a large one skimmed over, with large labor bills to pay. In your next issue would you kindly give me your opinion as to turning calves out to grass. They are doing finely on twenty pounds of skimmed milk per day, with a quart of dry whole oats at noon, and a little hay when they want it. May have to diminish the milk after July 1st; they will then be four months old.—E. P. S., Knowlton, P. Q.

[Thanks for your flattering remarks about the ADVOCATE. We strive to merit the good wishes of every independent farmer in Canada. Calves should be turned to grass as early as the weather permits and a substantial bite of grass can be obtained. In hot weather shade of some kind should be provided. So far as we can see your system of feeding is a good one. We recommend the system pursued by Mr. J. B. Lane, which you will find in another column.]

Retained Placenta.—What is the proper treatment for retained placenta in a cow? Should it be removed by the hand, or is it best to allow it to remain and be expelled after a certain amount of putrefaction takes place? In which case is there most danger of blood poisoning?—R. C., Upper Steinacke, N. S.

[If the cow does not clean within 24 hours after calving, give her a purgative (say 34 to 1 lb. of salts, according to the size of the cow), and if this does not produce the desired results within about 12 hours from the administering of the dose, the placenta should then be removed by the hand. This is a skillful operation, and the services of a veterinary should, if possible, be secured. There is danger of blood-poisoning after putrefaction sets in.]

Orchard Grass and Rye.—Would you tell me through the ADVOCATE the names of the specimens sent. I found them in a meadow which I seeded down last year. The soil is a very light sandy one and not in the best condition at that, yet they grew to over four feet in height, while the meadow fescue and timothy were not over half that height. If they are grasses, please give their names, also their value for either soiling, pasture or hay, and the time they should be cut.—G. A., North Nation.

[The specimens you send are orchard grass and rye. The former is gaining popularity very rapidly in Ontario, being excellent for hay or pasture. It is a rapid and early grower, and should therefore be kept grazed pretty low to prevent it from becoming hard and wiry. When sown with red clover, it is preferable to timothy because it matures at the same time as the clover, and when cut early, the mixture makes excellent food for all kinds of stock. Rye is specially useful for fall sowing, either for green manuring or for late and early grazing or for soiling.]