

BLUESTONING SEED WHEAT FOR SMUT.

READER:—"Kindly tell us, in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, how to treat ten bushels of seed wheat with bluestone solution in order to prevent smut in the crop of next year?"

[One pound of bluestone is sufficient for eight or nine bushels of wheat. Dissolve the bluestone in hot water and add water until the bulk reaches about nine gallons. The solution should be sprinkled or sprayed onto the wheat by one person while a second person is shovelling it over. Pains should be taken to moisten the entire bulk of the wheat. It should then be spread out and turned a few times till dry before sowing.]

SOWING ALFALFA AND ORCHARD GRASS IN AUTUMN.

F. E., Grey Co., Ont.:—"Would it be profitable to sow orchard grass and alfalfa clover mixed in the fall, say September, for hay or pasture for the following summer? Would it grow in the fall sufficient to stand the winter; if so, what would be the best method of sowing it, and what proportions of seed per acre for a good pasture?"

"I have sowed it in the spring with good results, and consider it an excellent mixture for pasture for young stock in a dry season, so long as it is not let grow too high so as to head out and get dry."

[We believe good results follow sowing alfalfa in August in a moist season, provided the soil is clean, in a good state of cultivation and adapted to alfalfa growing. Probably it would answer well to sow it early in September, but we cannot confidently recommend it, but would suggest that a small area be tested as a guide for the future. Orchard grass will do well sown in either spring or fall under such circumstances as would prove favorable to timothy seeding. Fifteen pounds of alfalfa and ten pounds of orchard grass should prove a good seeding.]

BREEDING TERMS—HORSE BREEDING QUESTIONS.

SUBSCRIBER, Grey Co.:—"Will you please answer through your paper the following questions:

"1. What is a Shire horse, bred from—that is, what is he crossed from?"

"2. Are there any Thoroughbred Clydesdale horses?"

"3. Explain as thoroughly as you can the three terms, Thoroughbred, Pure-bred, and Standard-bred."

"4. I have a two-year-old mare; she is very pretty, and shows the stamp of a Coach; she is sired by a common working horse; the dam is the stamp of the Clyde, but is sired by a Roadster or Coach horse on a Clyde mare. Would it be safe to breed my mare to a French or German Coach horse, or would she breed back; or, again, what class of horses should I breed her to for the best results?"

"5. What would be the results of breeding a Hackney mare to a large Clear Grit horse?"

"6. Do you prefer breeding pacing stock onto trotting stock, and what kind of a horse do you suppose should such breeding produce?"

"7. Will I have good stock by breeding half Thoroughbred stock to German Coach or Hamiltonian trotting stock?"

"1. The Shire horse is not a composite breed, but is descended from the Old English war-horse, which was known by the latter name two thousand years ago."

"2. We presume 'pure-bred' Clydesdales is meant. Yes; all Clydesdales whose pedigrees are eligible for registration in recognized Clydesdale stud books are pure-bred, according to the popular usage of the term."

"3. The term 'Thoroughbred' applies only to the running horse, and should be used exclusively as a noun. The term 'Pure-bred' applies to animals so bred that they are eligible to registration under the standard of registration that has been fixed for the breed. 'Standard-bred' applies only to horses that can qualify under the rules of the American Trotting Register relating to breeding and performance."

"4. The produce of such a mare would be very uncertain. Since her breeding is so mixed, she would probably breed closely after the stallion used, if he be well bred and a prepotent sire. For a stallion to use, we would favor a compact, sound, active Clydesdale, as then one could scarcely fail to get a useful farm horse for general purpose."

"5. Generally speaking, the produce should be of useful road type with attractive style."

"6. Except for breeding race horses, we are not inclined to favor pacing blood, as a trotter is much more comfortable to ride behind than a horse that paces. The produce would probably resemble the parentage in appearance, and would be as likely to pace as trot in action."

"7. So much depends upon the individuality and breeding of individuals of the breeds mentioned, a definite answer cannot be given to this question. A proportion of Thoroughbred blood in a brood mare gives spirit and stamina, valuable in any horse, and should a good individual of either breed mentioned—that is, a prepotent sire—be bred to a good stallion of mare of such breeding, a stylish, useful offspring should result."

GRASS FOR SWAMP LAND LUMP ON COLT'S STIFFLE.

SUBSCRIBER, Grey Co., Ont.:—"Will you tell me what, in your opinion, is the best kind of grass or grasses to sow on swamp land for pasture?"

"I have a colt one year old which has a soft lump on stifle. Have noticed it for about one year. Can-

not notice it when he is walking, but can a little when trotting or running. Please state trouble and give remedy."

[For all varieties of soil, no mixture of grasses for pasture or meadow is complete without timothy, and where clover can have any chance of living some red and alsike should be sown. Meadow fescue also does well on wet soils, and might well form a part of a mixture sown. We will add no others, but recommend for the swamp-land pasture eight pounds of timothy, six pounds of meadow fescue, three pounds of red clover and three of alsike seed per acre. Provision should be made to prevent water lodging on the surface, and if underdrains can be put in so much the better. The timothy and fescue may be sown in the autumn, and the clovers in spring before the last of the freezing weather. Better results will be obtained by sowing without a nurse crop, such as wheat, oats or barley.]

"I have never known a soft lump to exist upon or near the stifle joint that is noticeable only when the animal is going fast. It is probable if you look and manipulate carefully you will be able to detect it while the colt is standing. From symptoms given, it is impossible to state exactly the condition existing, but I presume it is a soft fluctuating enlargement just below the stifle joint on the anterior aspect of the leg. If so, it is due to a condition of the joint in which the patella (stifle bone) slips partially out of place frequently, in well marked cases at every step. Yours is evidently not a very well marked case. Where this condition exists the articular cartilage becomes affected and a porcellaneous material becomes deposited immediately below the joint. This forms a fluctuatory tumor of the animal is materially interfered with; in mild cases it requires an expert to detect defective action. If treated early a cure can occasionally be effected, and in all cases the patient can be benefited, but when a case has been allowed to go on for a year (about the animal's age), as your case has, it is not probable treatment will be successful. The only treatment you can adopt with any reasonable prospect of benefit is to put the colt in the stable, keep as quiet as possible, and blister the parts repeatedly. Unless the animal's action is impaired, I would not advise you to interfere. The fact that a small lump can be noticed under certain conditions is not material unless there be defective action."

J. H. REED, V. S.]

Fairs of 1900.

CANADA.

St. John's, N. B.	Sept. 10th to 19th.
Halifax, N. S.	Sept. 12th to 20th.
Ottawa	Sept. 15th to 22nd.
Brantford	Sept. 15th to 20th.
Exeter	Sept. 17th and 18th.
Whitby	Sept. 17th to 19th.
Strathroy	Sept. 17th to 19th.
Perth, Lanark	Sept. 17th to 19th.
Goderich	Sept. 18th and 19th.
Walkerton	Sept. 18th and 19th.
Berlin	Sept. 18th and 19th.
Listowel	Sept. 18th to 20th.
Peterborough	Sept. 18th to 20th.
Guelph	Sept. 18th to 20th.
Aylmer, Ont.	Sept. 18th to 20th.
Collingwood	Sept. 18th to 21st.
Prescott	Sept. 18th to 20th.
Newmarket	Sept. 20th and 21st.
Alwood	Sept. 24th to 26th.
Orillia	Sept. 24th to 26th.
Napanee	Sept. 24th to 26th.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Sept. 24th to 26th.
Almonte	Sept. 25th to 27th.
Teeswater	Sept. 25th and 26th.
Cayuga	Sept. 25th and 26th.
Glencoe	Sept. 25th and 26th.
Uxbridge	Sept. 25th and 26th.
Forest	Sept. 26th and 27th.
Metcalfe	Sept. 26th and 27th.
Mitchell	Sept. 26th and 27th.
Pictou	Sept. 26th and 27th.
Warton	Sept. 26th and 27th.
Kamloops, B. C.	Sept. 26th to 28th.
Woodstock	Sept. 26th to 28th.
Paris	Sept. 26th to 28th.
Renfrew	Sept. 27th and 28th.
Wingham	Sept. 27th and 28th.
Springfield, Ont.	Sept. 28th and 29th.
Shannonville	Oct. 1st and 2nd.
Bolton, Albion	Oct. 2nd to 5th.
Cobourg	Oct. 2nd to 5th.
New Westminster, B. C.	Oct. 2nd to 5th.
Brampton	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Carp	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Cookstown	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Galt	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Stratford	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
St. Mary's	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Markham	Oct. 3rd to 5th.
Alliston	Oct. 4th and 5th.
Beachburg	Oct. 4th and 5th.
Brussels	Oct. 4th and 5th.
Warkworth	Oct. 4th and 5th.
Chatham	Oct. 9th to 11th.
Rackton	Oct. 9th to 11th.
Stayner	Oct. 9th and 10th.
Fergus	Oct. 11th and 12th.
Sutton	Oct. 11th and 12th.
Caledonia	Oct. 11th and 12th.
Highgate	Oct. 12th and 13th.
Kansas City Shorthorn and Hereford Show	Oct. 16 to 26.
Owen Sound	Oct. 16th to 18th.
Simcoe, Norfolk	Oct. 16th to 18th.
Woodbridge	Oct. 17th and 18th.
Bradford	Oct. 18th and 19th.
Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph	Dec. 11th to 15th.

Elgin Co., Ont.

Regarding the season's crop in Elgin Co., Ont., hay has been rather light; wheat is yielding well in most instances; oats an abundant crop; peas, not many sown; corn, although badly damaged by grub, has recovered and is up to the average. There is an abundance of fall pasture. Cattle will go into winter quarters in fine form. Pork is high, and farmers have no reason to complain.

J. H. CHALK.

MARKETS.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Following table shows current and comparative live stock prices:

	Extreme prices now.	Two weeks ago.	1899	1898
Beef cattle.				
1500 lbs. up.	\$5 45 to 6 00	\$6 00	\$6 60	\$5 70
1350 to 1500 lbs.	5 20 to 6 20	6 00	6 85	5 70
1200 to 1350 lbs.	4 60 to 6 00	6 00	6 50	5 65
1050 to 1200 lbs.	4 60 to 5 75	5 75	6 50	5 50
900 to 1050 lbs.	4 40 to 5 55	5 35	5 75	5 30
Fed Westerns	5 25 to 5 85	5 90	6 50	5 45
Stallions	5 00 to 5 60	5 50		5 30
Hogs.				
Mixed	4 90 to 5 50	5 40	4 65	4 00
Heavy	4 80 to 5 50	5 40	4 60	4 10
Light	5 00 to 5 55	5 57 1/2	4 70	4 00
Pigs	3 80 to 5 25	5 20	4 40	3 90
Sheep.				
Natives	2 75 to 3 75	4 40	4 60	4 60
Western	3 25 to 3 75	4 30	4 35	4 60
Yearlings	3 75 to 4 25	5 00	4 70	4 75
Native lambs	3 50 to 5 85	5 50	6 25	5 85
Western lambs	4 60 to 5 85	5 50	6 50	5 50
Feeders	3 25 to 3 65	3 65	3 90	4 10

A. G. Leonard, W. E. Skinner, and Mortimer Levering, of the International Live Stock Exposition, to be held in Chicago, December 1st to 8th, were very much delighted with their experiences at the great Toronto show.

Prices of fat cattle are not as high as a year ago at this time, but they are high enough to be quite satisfactory to farmers and feeders, who did not pay very extravagant prices for the young cattle.

Reports indicate an over-abundance of ordinary fat cattle to be ready for the market during the next three months.

Cattle are being marketed very liberally, and while the demand is strong, it looks as if there would be no famine for awhile. Last week's receipts of cattle were the largest of the year, being nearly 15,000 larger than the corresponding week last year. Thus far this year receipts foot up 1,821,000 head, including 134,200 straight Texans and 70,000 grass Westerns. The grand total, compared with a year ago, increased 124,000, and compared with two years ago increased 63,700. Receipts of Texas thus far this year increased 16,100, compared with a year ago, and 47,800, compared with two years ago. Westerns increased 28,200, compared with a year ago, and 3,300, compared with two years ago. Other cattle, which includes a liberal proportion of corn-fed Texas and Westerns from Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, increased 80,000, compared with a year ago, and 10,600, compared with two years ago. Of the 59,500 received last week, 4,000 were straight Texas and 14,200 grass Westerns.

The hog market is in very satisfactory condition to owners, and prospects are for higher prices.

Ohio men who tried sheep feeding last winter were so well pleased with results that the number of buyers from that State have already increased many fold this season. For that matter, the demand is much increased from all quarters, and it is believed by some that if all the sheep coming to market were fed they could be sold quickly at current prices. The two encouraging factors are the abundance of grain and the good price of wool.

The supply of marketable sheep in the western range country is excessively large.

Toronto Markets.

Trading at the Western Cattle Market has been very moderate, the export trade dull, but butchers' cattle are still in good demand. On reports from Buffalo, the stocker trade is weaker. As anticipated in my last report, hogs declined 25c. per cwt., with a further reduction in sight to \$5.35 per cwt. The quality of cattle, both export and butchers', only medium.

Export Cattle.—Offerings, not large; sales were difficult to make. Some few loads were picked up to fill space contracted for early in the season. Choice loads of export cattle sold at \$4.85 to \$5.10 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—Very few picked cattle were on sale. Choice loads fetched \$4.35 to \$4.65 per cwt. Good butchers' cattle sold at \$4.25 to \$4.37 1/2 per cwt.

Bulls.—Heavy export bulls sold at \$4.12 1/2 per cwt.; a few choice fetched \$4.25 per cwt. Light export bulls sold badly, at \$3.12 1/2 to \$3.25 per cwt.; this class not wanted.

Feeders.—Choice feeders, weighing from 1,000 to 1,150 lbs. each, wanted, and are worth from \$3.80 to \$4.25 per cwt. Mr. D. Smith, of Meaford, Ont., bought 40 feeders at an average of \$4 per cwt.

Stockers.—Yearling steers, 500 to 600 lbs. average, sold at \$2.25 to \$3 per cwt.; heifers, black and white, sold at \$2 to \$2.25 per cwt.

Sheep.—Deliveries very good; price well kept, at former quotations. To-day prices were a little easier, at \$3.75 to \$3.90 for ewes and \$3 for bucks.

Lambs.—Demand good for choice spring lambs, at from \$2.75 to \$3.75 per head. Export lambs for Buffalo market declined 1c. per lb.

Calfes.—Good veal calves in demand; only a poor lot offered, at from \$3 to \$8 per head. For choice calves, \$10 per head is offered.

Hogs.—Two more loads of stubble hogs, and quite a few of poor quality, arrived. Price for select singlers, 160 lbs. to 200 lbs., unfed or watered, sold at \$6. Mr. James Gordon sold one load of hogs at \$8 per cwt. Thick fat and light hogs are quoted at \$5.25 per cwt. Unweaned cubs sold at \$5.80 per cwt. The Wm. Davies Co. again protest at the poor quality of hogs offered, either undersized, below 160 lbs., or oversized, rough hogs of poor quality. They advise drovers to leave this class of hogs in the farmers' hands, as they will be rigidly culled in future from this date.

Milk Cows.—Strong demand for milk cows; very few on offer. Average price from \$30 to \$45 per head, only medium quality.

	Comparative prices to-day.	2 weeks ago.	Same date last year.
	Sept. 11, 1900.	Aug. 24, 1900.	Sept. 11, 1899.
Export cattle	\$ 5 10	\$ 5 10	\$ 5 00
Butchers' cattle	4 65	4 20	4 50
Bulls	4 25	4 25	4 00
Stockers	3 00	3 10	3 40
Feeders	4 25	4 25	3 80
Sheep	3 90	4 00	3 60
Hogs	6 00	6 25	4 75
Lambs, each	3 75	4 50	3 50
Milk cows, each	45 00	45 00	40 00

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat. Five hundred bushels of wheat sold at 68c. per bushel. Three hundred bushels of red wheat sold at 68c. per bushel.

Barley. One hundred and fifty bushels of barley sold at 46c. per bushel.

Oats. Eight to ten loads each market day, at from \$11 to \$13 per ton.

Straw. Two loads sold at \$11 per ton. There is always a good and constant demand for sheaf straw.

Outs. Five hundred bushels of oats sold at 31c. per bushel for new, and 31c. per bushel for old.

Rye. One load of rye sold at 53c. per bushel.

Seeds.—Alsike clover seed No. 1 is quoted at \$7.25 per bushel. Alsike clover seed No. 2 is quoted at \$6.75 per bushel.

P. S. Reports from Toronto market, Sept. 14th, indicate a rise for pigs of 25 cents per cwt. next week. Best singlers, scaling 160 to 180 pounds, \$6.25; thick fat and light, \$5.75; and coarse stubble hogs, \$5.10 per cwt. The demand for cattle, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, is strengthening.