

HIGH CLASS OF BRITISH EMIGRANTS FOR WESTERN CANADA WHEATFIELDS

Economic Depression in Old Country Drives Skilled Craftsmen to Harvest Fields—Steamship Companies Have Busiest Fortnight in Their History.

A despatch from London says:—The rush of British harvesters to Canada, which has given the steamship companies the busiest fortnight ever experienced, will end on Saturday when over 7,000 men will be on their way to the wheat fields. Every available berth has been booked and if the demand were twice as great it could be filled. Eighteen hundred men have gone from Glasgow and 1,000 more will go before Saturday. Eight Canadian Pacific boats left during the present fortnight with all available space filled. The Ausonia, Caronia and Canada of the White Star Line are leaving fully loaded, while the Pittsburg and Scythia are almost booked up.

A striking feature of this emigration and one typical of the economic depression here is the exodus of skilled craftsmen. One hundred and fifty men who left Manchester included university students, engineers, engine drivers, cotton salesmen, electricians

and clerks. They said conditions in England were throttling them and rather than stay they preferred to work in the wheat fields. There is no doubt that Canada could secure in Britain today emigrants of a higher class and more of them than has ever been possible before. Crops are as plentiful here as they are in Canada, but with the world prices too low almost for the Canadian farmer, the British grain grower expects to sell his wheat at a loss. The industrial outlook for the coming winter is very gloomy and altogether conditions are such as to make even an ambitious scheme to settle a quarter million of Highlanders in Canada, which has been propounded on the return from the Dominion by Angus Robertson, of Glasgow, not so fantastic as might seem. Not all emigration to Canada these days is composed of amateur harvesters. A party of teachers sailed last week from Liverpool, while fifty picked emigrants left Malta for the Dominion.



THE LEANDER EIGHT FOR CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION compete at the regatta at the Canadian National Exhibition this year. In the picture from left to right are, K. N. Craig, G. C. Nickells, D. T. Harkes, W. P. Mellen (stroke), H. C. C. Bovet, H. B. Playford, T. D. A. Callet and P. C. Mallam (bow).

Canada from Coast to Coast

Halifax, N.S.—In Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island weather conditions continue favorable, and all crops look well. Hay is an abundant crop. Apples show prospect of a large yield. In New Brunswick crops generally will be below average owing to drought, but recent rains in some parts of the province have been beneficial. Potatoes show a slight improvement, but crop will be light.

St. John, N.B.—More than 200 tourists arrived in St. John on one day recently from the United States, and the number of arrivals is expected to increase daily. Almost all the visitors are on their way to summer resorts in the Maritime provinces.

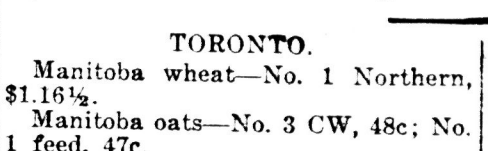
Regina, Sask.—The rapid increase in the export butter trade of Saskatchewan during the past year or two, has been the outstanding feature of the Provincial dairy industry. Recently the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries made a shipment of 25,000 lbs. of butter to China.

Edmonton, Alta.—Cattle in North Alberta's livestock herds now number more than 2,000,000. This industry and also the swine industry have increased amazingly in the northern part of the province in the last few years.

Free State Constitution and the passing of a huge program of necessary laws, which could not have been done had not the majority of the legislators been present to long suffering, and had not President Cosgrave and the chief Ministers shown high qualities of industry, fairness and tact.

The Irish Independent, remarking that the Free State Parliament was not free from faults or immune from adverse criticism, pays tribute to its good work, and says: "The faithful Deputies, who risked their lives interpreting the people's will, did not spare themselves in efforts to secure the full fruits of the treaty." It adds that their record will stand for all time, a tribute to their zeal and to the courage of the Ministers and departments.

Like The Irish Times, it makes a plea for a better representation of industry and commerce in the next Parliament.



Educational Head in Ontario Dr. F. W. Merchant, named educational supervisor by Premier Ferguson of Ontario, who has combined the Ministry of Education with the Premiership.

H.R.H. TO HAVE HOLIDAY ON RANCH

Prince's Visit to Canada Planned That He May Have Opportunity for Complete Rest.

A despatch from London says:—Now that the Prince of Wales has definitely decided to go to Canada in September, the hope is being semi-officially expressed that Canadians will give him every opportunity to take that complete rest for which purpose his visit was planned. It is no secret in London that the Prince's strenuous round of duties and his devotion to sport have told on him to a point which gives rise to an affectionate if ill-informed anxiety on the part of his admirers—the great British public.

It was thought that a purely private visit to his ranch in Canada would afford more opportunity for a complete change and rest than his usual Autumn holiday in Scotland. It is announced that the Prince of Wales will leave England for Canada early in September and return at the end of October.



Free Insulin for Ontario. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Minister of Health, has announced that insulin, Dr. Banting's remedy for diabetes, will be distributed in Ontario free to any patient whose physician certifies that he or she is unable to pay. It will be distributed from Fort William, Owen Sound, Toronto, Ottawa, London, Peterboro, North Bay and Sault Ste. Marie.

The Agricultural Life of Canada

For the year 1922 the total agricultural revenue of Canada was \$1,420,170,000 as compared with \$1,409,684,000 in 1921, \$1,986,082,000 in 1920, \$2,109,211,000 in 1919 and \$1,881,718,000 in 1918. The total for 1922 shows a net increase of \$16,484,000 or 1 1/2 per cent. as compared with 1921, and a decrease of \$665,912,000 or 23.5 per cent. as compared with 1920. Whilst field crops in the past year showed an increase of \$30,661,000, this was largely offset by a further decline in livestock values, the production for the year showing a decline of \$20,876,000 as compared with 1921, which in turn exhibited a material decline from 1920.

The entire agricultural revenue of 1922, amounting to \$1,420,170,000, is made up as follows: Field crops, \$962,526,000; farm animals, \$77,548,000; wool, \$3,180,000; dairy products, \$250,618,000; fruits and vegetables, \$55,855,000; poultry and eggs, \$58,815,000; fur farming, \$1,504,000; maple products, \$5,576,000; tobacco, \$4,548,000.

In agricultural revenue the Province of Ontario maintains a fairly wide lead, accounting for \$435,231,000 of the total. A Western province, Saskatchewan, has assumed second place with \$322,457,000; followed by Quebec with \$271,764,000. Alberta and Manitoba both come over the hundred million dollar mark with \$125,582,000 for the former and \$120,480,000 for the latter. Nova Scotia accounted for \$45,626,000; British Columbia for \$43,511,000; New Brunswick for \$39,370,000; and Prince Edward Island for \$18,144,000.

FIELD CROPS PRINCIPAL REVENUE. Field crops was the principal item in the agricultural revenue in each province of the Dominion and dairy products second in importance in all but three. In British Columbia this was occupied by fruits and vegetables. In New Brunswick by farm animals and in Nova Scotia by fruits and vegetables. In all branches of agriculture but three, Ontario led in revenue, Saskatchewan surpassing it in value of field crops, Quebec in maple products, and Prince Edward Island in fur farming.

Dominion last year is effected entirely by increases secured by the three Prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. It is interesting to glance back to see the manner in which most of the items of agricultural revenue in Canada have increased in recent years. Comparing last year's figures with those of 1915, for instance, which was an outstanding agricultural year for Canada, some startling developments are noted. The most remarkable is in that of dairy products, the value of which has grown from \$148,005,000 to \$250,618,000 in the seven-year period. The value of poultry and eggs similarly has increased from \$35,000,000 to \$58,815,000 and that of fruit and vegetables from \$35,000,000 to \$55,855,000 in the same period. The value of field crops, whilst showing a decline from the years 1918-19-20 and 21, nevertheless shows an increase of \$137,155,000 when compared with the value in 1915.

GROSS AGRICULTURAL WEALTH. The gross agricultural wealth of Canada for 1922 is estimated at \$6,774,461,000, as compared with \$6,821,022,000 in 1921, the net decrease of \$46,561,000 being due chiefly to the fall in the value of farm livestock. This estimated value is made up of the following items: Lands, \$3,195,876,000; buildings, \$1,035,712,000; implements, \$291,660,000; livestock, \$381,887,000; poultry, \$41,481,000; animals on fur farms, \$6,675,000; and agricultural production, \$1,420,170,000. In an analysis of the items of this wealth the remarkable fact is disclosed that Saskatchewan farm lands are in the aggregate the most valuable in Canada, surpassing those of Ontario by more than a hundred million dollars. Ontario, however, leads in the value of building, Saskatchewan taking the lead again in implements. Ontario leads in livestock and poultry; Prince Edward Island in fur farming animals; and Ontario in agricultural production.

By provinces the total agricultural wealth is as follows: Ontario, \$1,773,423,000; Saskatchewan, \$1,555,652,000; Quebec, \$1,233,429,000; Alberta, \$773,174,000; Manitoba, \$657,269,000; British Columbia, \$270,893,000; Nova Scotia, \$186,633,000; New Brunswick, \$146,850,000; and Prince Edward Island, \$72,138,000.

During the first year of the War, nearly 1,000 French guns were blown up by imperfect fuses.

FIRST PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND DISSOLVED

Dublin Press Comments in Eulogistic Terms on Work of Free State House.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The curtain has rung down on the first Parliament of the Irish Free State, and the electors are now plunging in the midst of a bewildering mass of candidates, representing many parties and interests.

The first Parliament goes out amid a most consoling chorus of eulogium from the Dublin press. The first references to this great event were made Thursday night at a banquet in the Mansion House by President Cosgrave, who paid tribute to his colleagues and said there might have been shortcomings in the Parliament,

but he had never found a more generous assembly or one in which there was so much evidence of genuine criticism and lively effort to do useful, appreciative work for the nation.

In no assembly, he added, were greater sacrifices made than in the Executive Council of the Irish Free State.

Joseph Devlin, another guest, in a speech full of hope, said there was no use trying to settle differences by physical force. The tribunal of reason, he said, must be the final court of appeal.

The Irish Times says the Government has good cause to be satisfied with its record, having to its credit one great achievement entailing it a renewal of national confidence, making the Free State safe for Irish democracy. The paper points out that the most notable work of the Parliament was the adoption of the



NET DEBT OF CANADA NOW \$2,403,235,609

Revenues Are Growing, Sales and Other Taxes Bringing in Large Returns.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The net debt of Canada, according to the statement issued by the Department of Finance, fell by a little less than \$6,000,000 during the month of July, although the gross debt rose by something less than \$3,000,000.

The net debt of Canada at the end of July stood at \$2,403,235,609, as compared with \$2,409,001,572 at the end of June. The gross debt at the end of July was \$2,928,212,777, as compared with \$2,925,568,384 at the end of June. The increase in the gross debt is due to a rise in the circulation of Dominion notes.

The difference between the two statements is explained by an increase in the investment of Dominion funds over and above those which are classified as inactive, such as the railways. During the year ending with July there was a drop of about \$47,000,000 in the gross debt, but the net debt during the same period went up by approximately \$11,000,000. The reduction in the gross debt is explained chiefly by a decline in the debt payable in Canada. There was also a decline in the temporary loans during the year, but there were increases in the note circulation and the miscellaneous banking account of the Government. The increase in the net debt is explained by a decline in Government investments, generally accompanied by an increase in those investments which do not produce a revenue.

The revenue of the Dominion for July was \$32,759,524, showing an increase of about \$2,500,000 over the month of June. The current expenditures for the month of July showed a decline of well up to \$9,000,000, standing at \$18,356,720. The capital and special expenditures stood at \$907,085, showing a decline of about \$100,000. Taking the four months of the fiscal year, up to the end of July, there was an increase of about \$11,000,000 in the current revenue during the present year, while there was a cut of something over \$4,000,000 in the current expenditure. The revenue for the four months in the present year was \$152,265,643, and the current expenditure, \$91,145,399.

The largest single source of revenue during the month of July is found in the sales tax and other excise taxes, which produced \$11,019,857, an increase of about half a million over the previous month. The customs duties, which came second, were responsible for a revenue of \$9,763,656, a decrease of something over half a million, from June. The excise duties on tobacco and spirits brought in \$3,432,620 during July, or approximately the same as the previous month. The revenue from income tax was \$3,871,022, nearly three times as much as in June, but almost a million and a half less than in July, 1922.

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.16 1/2.
Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 48c; No. 1 feed, 47c.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above, track, bay ports.
Barley—Nominal.
Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.
Rye—No. 2, nominal.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Milfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$25 to \$26; shorts, per ton, \$27 to \$29; middlings, \$33 to \$35; good feed flour, \$2.15 to \$2.25.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, nominal.
Ontario No. 2 white oats—44 to 46c.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat, in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$5.10 to \$5.20; Toronto basis, \$5.05 to \$5.15; bulk seaboard, \$4.95 to \$5.00.
Manitoba flour—1st pats, in cotton sacks, \$6.90 per 49 lb.; 2nd pats, \$6.85.
Hay—Extra, No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$15; No. 3 timothy, \$13; mixed, \$12.50 to \$13.50.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$9.50.
Cheese—New, large, 22c; twins, 22 1/2 to 23c; triplets, 25c. Stiltons, 24c. Old, large, 32c; twins, 32 1/2c; triplets, 33c; Stiltons, 33 1/2c. New Zealand old cheese, 30c.
Butter—Finest creamery primes, 36 to 37c; ordinary creamery, 34 to 35c; No. 2, 32 to 33c.
Eggs—Extras in cartons, 27 to 28c; extras, 35 to 36c; firsts, 30 to 31c; seconds, 20 to 22c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 26c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 17c; roosters, 12c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., up, 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 25c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 20c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 30c.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6 1/2c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25c.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 10 1/2 to 11c per lb.; 3-2 1/2-lb. tins, 11 to 12 1/2c per lb.

Ontario comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$4.50 to \$5; No. 2, \$3.75 to \$4.25.
Cured meats—Hams, med., 27 to 29c; smoked hams, 43 to 45c; smoked rolls, 22 to 24c; cottage rolls, 23 to 26c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 34c; special brand breakfast bacon, 34 to 35c; backs, boneless, 32 to 38c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18; 70 to 90 lbs., \$17.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$16.50; lightweight rolls, \$33.
Lard—Pure tierces, 15 1/2 to 15 3/4c; tubs, 16 to 16 1/2c; pails, 15 1/2 to 17c; shorts, 18c. Shortening, tierces, 14 1/2 to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2c; pails, 15 1/2 to 16c; prints, 17 to 17 1/2c.
Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$7.25; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.40; do, good, \$6.50 to \$7; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, \$5.50; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4.25; do, \$3; do, \$2.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2; feeding steers, good, \$5 to \$6; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, 4.50 to \$5.25; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; milkers, springers, each, \$80 to \$80; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$4 to \$7; lambs, spring, \$12 to \$13; do, choice heavy, \$4 to \$5; do, med. and low, \$3.75 to \$3.50; hogs, fat and water, \$8.50 to \$9.45; do, fat, \$8.75 to \$8.85; do, country, \$8.50 to \$8.75.
MONDAY.
Wheat—No. 2 white, 36c; No. 2, 32c; No. 3, 30c; No. 4, 28c; No. 5, 26c; No. 6, 24c; No. 7, 22c; No. 8, 20c; No. 9, 18c; No. 10, 16c; No. 11, 14c; No. 12, 12c; No. 13, 10c; No. 14, 8c; No. 15, 6c; No. 16, 4c; No. 17, 2c; No. 18, 1c; No. 19, 1/2c; No. 20, 1/4c.
Flour—No. 1, 36c; No. 2, 34c; No. 3, 32c; No. 4, 30c; No. 5, 28c; No. 6, 26c; No. 7, 24c; No. 8, 22c; No. 9, 20c; No. 10, 18c; No. 11, 16c; No. 12, 14c; No. 13, 12c; No. 14, 10c; No. 15, 8c; No. 16, 6c; No. 17, 4c; No. 18, 2c; No. 19, 1c; No. 20, 1/2c.
Corn—No. 1, 24c; No. 2, 22c; No. 3, 20c; No. 4, 18c; No. 5, 16c; No. 6, 14c; No. 7, 12c; No. 8, 10c; No. 9, 8c; No. 10, 6c; No. 11, 4c; No. 12, 2c; No. 13, 1c; No. 14, 1/2c; No. 15, 1/4c; No. 16, 1/8c; No. 17, 1/16c; No. 18, 1/32c; No. 19, 1/64c; No. 20, 1/128c.
Soybeans—No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 16c; No. 3, 14c; No. 4, 12c; No. 5, 10c; No. 6, 8c; No. 7, 6c; No. 8, 4c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 1c; No. 11, 1/2c; No. 12, 1/4c; No. 13, 1/8c; No. 14, 1/16c; No. 15, 1/32c; No. 16, 1/64c; No. 17, 1/128c; No. 18, 1/256c; No. 19, 1/512c; No. 20, 1/1024c.
Clover—No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 10c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 6c; No. 5, 4c; No. 6, 2c; No. 7, 1c; No. 8, 1/2c; No. 9, 1/4c; No. 10, 1/8c; No. 11, 1/16c; No. 12, 1/32c; No. 13, 1/64c; No. 14, 1/128c; No. 15, 1/256c; No. 16, 1/512c; No. 17, 1/1024c; No. 18, 1/2048c; No. 19, 1/4096c; No. 20, 1/8192c.
Alfalfa—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 8c; No. 3, 6c; No. 4, 4c; No. 5, 2c; No. 6, 1c; No. 7, 1/2c; No. 8, 1/4c; No. 9, 1/8c; No. 10, 1/16c; No. 11, 1/32c; No. 12, 1/64c; No. 13, 1/128c; No. 14, 1/256c; No. 15, 1/512c; No. 16, 1/1024c; No. 17, 1/2048c; No. 18, 1/4096c; No. 19, 1/8192c; No. 20, 1/16384c.
Timothy—No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 10c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 6c; No. 5, 4c; No. 6, 2c; No. 7, 1c; No. 8, 1/2c; No. 9, 1/4c; No. 10, 1/8c; No. 11, 1/16c; No. 12, 1/32c; No. 13, 1/64c; No. 14, 1/128c; No. 15, 1/256c; No. 16, 1/512c; No. 17, 1/1024c; No. 18, 1/2048c; No. 19, 1/4096c; No. 20, 1/8192c.
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Timothy—No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 10c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 6c; No. 5, 4c; No. 6, 2c; No. 7, 1c; No. 8, 1/2c; No. 9, 1/4c; No. 10, 1/8c; No. 11, 1/16c; No. 12, 1/32c; No. 13, 1/64c; No. 14, 1/128c; No. 15, 1/256c; No. 16, 1/512c; No. 17, 1/1024c; No. 18, 1/2048c; No. 19, 1/4096c; No. 20, 1/8192c.
Clover—No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 10c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 6c; No. 5, 4c; No. 6, 2c; No. 7, 1c; No. 8, 1/2c; No. 9, 1/4c; No. 10, 1/8c; No. 11, 1/16c; No. 12, 1/32c; No. 13, 1/64c; No. 14, 1/128c; No. 15, 1/256c; No. 16, 1/512c; No. 17, 1/1024c; No. 18, 1/2048c; No. 19, 1/4096c; No. 20, 1/8192c.
Alfalfa—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 8c; No. 3, 6c; No. 4, 4c; No. 5, 2c; No. 6, 1c; No. 7, 1/2c; No. 8, 1/4c; No. 9, 1/8c; No. 10, 1/16c; No. 11, 1/32c; No. 12, 1/64c; No. 13, 1/128c; No. 14, 1/256c; No. 15, 1/512c; No. 16, 1/1024c; No. 17, 1/2048c; No. 18, 1/4096c; No. 19, 1/8192c; No. 20, 1