News And Views Of And For Canadian Farmers

RAISE THINGS

It was no trouble for our forefathers in this country to raise things. They had a new and opulent soil on which to raise them. The crudest preparation of that soil, the most careless treatment of the plants, could not prevent a harvest. Things are different now. The old methods were all right then, but to-day they mean poverty —still poorer soil and impoverished tillers of it. But there are ways by which the soils reduced by generations ahead of us can be restored to usefulness. And there are ways by which the land pays for it. Before we give up any land that was once fertile let us look into these things to see whether it cannot be made productive again and at the same time raise things to pay the cost.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Soil Improvement.

In an experiment where no farm manure was used the average yearly return from the land itself was $3.75 per acre, while $7 was the return from a ton of limestone and $2.65 from 500 pounds of phosphate.

In order to reduce the labor involved the limestone and phosphate are actually applied in larger amounts at less frequent intervals, but thus far the rates of application have been one ton of limestone and 500 pounds of phosphate per acre for each year, although, after the soil is sufficiently enriched, one-half or one-third these amounts will provide for maintenance.

The principles of permanent improvement for most soil types are already well established. They include the use of ground limestone for correcting soil activity and for enrichment in calcium; the utilization of atmospheric nitrogen by proper use of legume crops, the application of phosphorus to most soils and the liberation of potash from the inexhaustible supply already contained in all normal soils. On some soils dolomitic limestone should be used in order to provide both magnesium and calcium, and on certain abnormal soils, such as swamp muck and residual sand, potasium must also be applied.

The location and character of the various soil types are established by the surveys and analyses, and the soil experiment fields help to determine the best order of application of the materials needed.—Dr. C. G. Hopkins, Illinois Station.

Measuring Hay In the Stack.

To measure hay in the stack find the distance over the stack, its width, and its length. Subtract the width from the over and divide the result by two. This will give the average height of the stack. Multiply this average height by the width of the stack and this product again by the length of the stack, and the final product will give the number of cubic feet of hay in the usual sized stack.

In order to get the number of tons when the hay is stack with a rounding top, divide the number of cubic feet by 422 if the hay has been stacked for 30 days or less; if stacked for 60 days or more, divide by 400 If the hay is stacked with sloping sides from base to peak, divide the number of cubic feet by 512, which will give the number of tons in the stack.

ALL WORK AND NO PLAY ON FARMS OF OLD SCHOOL.

Rural Resident Crippled Himself Because He Couldn't See Effect — of Constant Toil.

Wallace's Farmer.

Everybody was working on the old farm—father riding the cultivator up and down, up and down the north field; big brother plowing in the west field; small brother hoeing in the garden and mother and sister ironing and baking in the kitchen. Horses and men alike came up hot and sweaty at noon; dinner was stewing on the stove.

"Put on the tablecloth quick, daughter; if your father sees the table isn't laid he'll think dinner is late, and he can't bear to lose a minute from the field," mother called to sister.

"Will you take me to the church social at the corners to-night, Ben?" sister asked at dinner.

"The horses are too tired to go out," father said forbiddingly.

"I had a letter from Myra this morning, father," mother ventured. "She wants to visit us next week."

"You can't tell your own sister you don't want her in harvest time, but if any one else wants to come you just tell them farmers are too busy to have company in summer."

"Nell Jones has invited me to spend a couple of weeks with her at Chautauqua. Mother says she is willing if you are." Sister looked anxiously at father, who shoved his chair back from the table in disgust.

"It's go—go—go—all the time, and the busier we are the more you all seem possessed to go. No one can pay rent, let alone making anything with his family always on the gad. We are all going to stay right here and work till the work is done."

Because he didn't see the paralyzing effect of constant work without recreation the farmer was crippling himself and family, killing their pleasure in work, destroying the self-respect which comes from ability to hold one's own with his fellows.

The Cost of a Dairy Cow.

There are over 21,000,000 dairy cows in the United States and these cows must be replaced every few years. The cost of producing heifers that will keep up the supply is, therfore, a matter of great importance to dairymen. Recent investigations by the Department of Agriculture indicate that in good dairy sections it is profitable to raise only the best heifers and that, except on cheap land or under very valuable conditions, the raising of scrubs does not pay. On the other hand, the dairy farmer who raises well-bred stock finds a home market for the seeds grown on his farm, maintains the fertility of his land, and can ultimately dispose of his heifers at a profit.

The Department's specialists found that in Wisconsin and in other dairy districts in the North and East where land and feel values are much the same, at the end of a year it has cost on an average $39.53 to raise a dairy calf and at the end of two years, $61.41. Of this amount nearly two-thirds was for food the market value of which was charged against the heifer. Labor formed about twelve per cent. of the total, and the remainder was charged against interest, equipment and the use of buildings, the share of the general expense for the entire farm business, and losses by death, etc. These items are usually overlooked in estimating costs, but they must be met in some way.

This estimated cost, of course, may be greatly reduced in sections where feed is very cheap or where pastures are available for the greater part of the year. In good dairy sections, however, well-bred heifers two years old are worth considerably more than $60 and, furthermore, it is difficult for dairymen to buy productive cows at a reasonable price. They are, therefore, more or less compelled to raise their own stock, In view of the expense of raising heifers at all, it is desirable that they should confine themselves to good stock.

Villain Of the Chicken Yard.

Most destructive of chicken life and yet the most easily captured is the weasel. It will work in darkness or light, and has no idea of economy in regard to its prey, but seems to stay for the sake of the work itself. One would say, if it were warm blood or flesh that it desires, it would take more time for its eating and less for slaying. A weasel has been known to hunt and kill 30 chickens running in the grass, all within an hour or two. Within a radius of 40 rods my neighbor and myself have lost more than 100 chickens, by weasels.

The balm for healing the wound was the capture of four of them, and the work of destruction has ceased. Destroying four weasel lives could in no way restore the chickens, but it restored considerable peace of mind during the day and rest at night. As I said before, the weasel is easily captured. If one be on hand when it has begun to kill chickens, just take one warm chicken, if still able to peep the better, suspend it a few inches from the ground and set a steel trap directly beneath. In reaching for the chicken it will be quite apt to release the trap spring, and thus bring its liberty to an end. We caught two in this way one was trapped in a woodchuck burrow, and one was pinned to the ground with a piece of board while reaching for a chicken recently killed.

If blood thirsty, a weasel is very bold, but when filled with blood or meat it spends a day or two dozing usually in a woodchuck burrow. In either case, it is easily captured. It will pay to be a little thorough in hunting down these animals, for, there is no lack of thoroughness on their part to damage the chicken flock.—G. M. Drake, Maritime Farmer.

IMPORTANCE OF GRAIN SCREENINGS

Weed seeds made up 16 per cent. of the total weight of a car of western-grown flax. A sample representing over 25,000 bushels of wheat contained only 92.6 per cent. by weight of pure wheat, the remainder being largely made up of weed seeds. Such are the statements embodied in a pamphlet issued by the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and that can be had gratuitously by addressing the Publications Branch of the same department. The importance of proper screening to the grain grower, thresherman, miller and feed manufacturer is minutely detailed and a summary given, in which it is set forth:—

That the material removed from grain at terminal elevators consists of shrunken and broken kernels of wheat, oats, barley and flax, besides varying proportions of a very large number of weed seeds.

That up to the present, most of the screenings from our terminal elevators have been exported to the United States, where they have been recleaned and used in various forms in feeding live stock.

That on account of the extremely small size of some, and the hard, flinty seed-coats of others, the complete pulverization of all of the weed seeds in screenings cannot be accomplished by an ordinary chopper.

That screenings recleaned over a one-fourteenth inch perforated zinc screen to remove the finer weed seeds (black seeds), may be satisfactorily ground by ordinary choppers, if reasonable care is taken in the separation and grinding.

That feeding stuffs manufactured from screenings, not properly recleaned, sometimes contain thousands of vital noxious weed seeds per pound. Such material should never be fed, as it is liable to introduce weeds that entail the loss of thousands of dollars.

That feeding experiments have proven that the black seeds are useless as feed and expensive as adulterants. Their admixture in any considerable quantity to other feed makes it unpalatable for all kinds of stock.

That screenings without the black seeds may be fed freely to horses, cattle, sheep or swine, but it is more profitable to have such screenings compose not more than 50 to 60 per cent. of the total grain ration. Buckwheat screenings are especially valuable as poultry feed.

That more attention to the cleaning of grain as it is threshed will save the cost of transporting the screenings to the terminal elevators, and will leave the grower in possession of much valuable feed, which, if he does not need for his own use, will find ready sale among live stock men.

That the growth of weeds entails an enormous loss each year to farmers, and while it is desirable to utilize everything in grain screenings of good feeding value, it would be better to burn them than to permit their use in ways that will bring about any increase in the number or distribution of noxious weeds.

RECREATION ON THE FARM

Too little thought is given to the idea of recreation on the farm. No place really needs play more than the rural community. Living is apt to become a steady, daily grind, such as takes the vitality out of people, unless relieved by some form of recreation. Play is not a creation of the evil one, as some of our forefathers thought.—Kansas Farmer.

Adding Humus To Soil.

Who has not noticed how loose and mellow the soil is where an old fence row has been plowed up and brought into cultivation, says the Kansas Farmer. The soil was once all like this, but man has destroyed and removed humus faster than nature unaided could replace it. On the old fence row the crop grows rank and green and stands out in marked contrast to the balance of the field. The soil is full of rotted, decaying vegetable matter without which all farming is a failure.

There must be a reserve of humus in the soil at all times to keep it in good physical condition, but a large reserve of humus is not sufficient. Soil, to be productive, must be full of actively decomposing organic matter. This decomposing vegetable material renders mineral particles soluble and as it decays supplies nitrogen, so essential to plant growth. This active decomposition and loss of organic matter takes place rapidly when land is well tilled, much more rapidly than it can be replaced without special effort.

The remedy, is simply to follow nature's methods—no vegetable matter of any kind should be burned—legumes and other green manure crops must be grown and plowed under each year to keep up the supply of actively decomposing organic matter. Do this systematically and the apparently worn out soil will again become alive and active. It will remain loose and mellow instead of running together and baking, and crops will again grow green and rank as when the sod was first broken. Why not take advantage of this wet year and make an extra effort to grow some green manure crops?

LIMING THE SOIL.

Old Problem Whose Value Is Not Properly Realized.

The problem of liming the soil is an old one, but very few farmers realize the value that it has to the field products. In the first place, lime is not a fertilizer, as I have heard some farmers say. It may be called a supplementary fertilizer, but that is as close as we can get. We know that it is needed to improve the soil conditions and that is the main idea that should be known by every tiller of the soil.

Lime materials not only furnish calcium, which is essential for the growth of crops, but they have the power of improving the mechanical condition of both the sands and clays. This they do by binding the materials more firmly together. In talking to a farmer the other day about the lime problem he compared the action of lime on the soil to the process of making popcorn balls. The grains of popcorn are held together by the molasses, and in the same way the lime holds the soil particles in close contact with one another.

In the case of sands, lime thus renders them more compact and improves their water holding power. With clays, the tenacity of which is largely due to the fineness of the particles, the lime causes the fine particles to adhere to one another, and these aggregations make the soil like one composed of larger particles. From this we see that it improves the mechanical condition, renders the soil more easily cultivated, and it is better aerated. Frost and humus also improve the physical state of sticky, impervious soils, but lime is possibly the most potent agency, and it is certainly the agency most readily controlled by the farmer.

We find that lime also corrects or neutralizes the acid which naturally forms in the soils.—Ohio Farmer.

Prevent Farm Fires.

After a building takes fire on the average farm there is nothing to do but watch it burn. The season's hay crop or the grain or the live stock often are imperilled by fire, and in comparatively few cases is there any systematic arrangement for preventing it. The reason is, doubtless, that each man hopes his place will not be the one which burns, remarks the American Agriculturist. Every farm can afford three or four barrels which are always kept full of water and distributed in convenient locations about the buildings. Every farm can keep three or four buckets which are never removed, and are always ready in an emergency. Every farm can have buildings equipped with ladders so that points on the roof may be quickly reached. Most farms could well afford some sort of small chemical fire extinguishing apparatus, and, in fact, many farms already make these a part of the barn equipment. A few dollars and a little time invested beforehand may save hundreds of dollars' loss.

Methods of Liberating Plant Food.

Limestone and decaying organic matter are the principal materials which the farmer can utilize most profitably to bring about the liberation of plant food. The limestone corrects the acidity of the soil and thus encourages the development not only of the nitrogen-gathering bacteria which live in the nodules on the roots of clover, cowpeas, and other legumes, but also the nitrifying bacteria, which have power to transform the insoluble and unavailable organic nitrigen into soluble and available nitrate nitrogen. At the same time, the products of this decomposition have power to dissolve the minerals contained in the soil, such as potassium and magnesium, and also to dissolve the insoluble phosphate and limestone which may be applied in low-priced forms.

Tillage, or cultivation, also hastens the liberation of plant food by permitting the air to enter the soil and burn out the organic matter; but it should never be forgotten that tillage is wholly destructive, that it adds nothing whatever to the soil, but always leaves it poorer. Tillage should be practiced so far as is necessary to prepare a suitable seedbed for root development and also for the purpose of killing weeds, but more than this is unnecessary and unprofitable in seasons of normal rainfall; and it is much better actually to enrich the soil by proper applications or additions, including limestone and organic matter (both of which have power to improve the physical condition as well as to liberate plant food) than merely to hasten soil depletion by means of excessive cultivation.

What About Sweet Clover?

Rural New Yorker: Here and there an enthusiastic farmer praises sweet clover to the skies, and urges every one to plunge in and try it. On the other hand, the agricultural college, the experiment station, the farm bureau agents and farmers' institute men all urge great caution. They are not enthusiastic—in fact you might call them rather sour on sweet clover. With all this divided opinion our advice is much the same that we give about buying "novelties." Try it out, but do not plunge heavily on this clover, unless you are prepared to charge it all against yourself in case it proves a failure. On our own farm small patches of sweet clover are doing well, and we are trying it out in about fifteen acres of orchard. If it will do for us half of what we know it has done for others we shall be fully satisfied, but we are not joining either the "boomers" or the "knockers" with the evidence that we have at present.

Work For The Fall.

Gardens are often not rich enough to produce satisfactory results and fall is rather the best time to apply the requisite stable manure. A good covering of this is to be supplied and plowed or dug under, going as deep as may be convenient. The ensuing six months will put the manure in good condition for next seasons crops. Plowing again in spring will be beneficial in making the soil loose.

Fall plowing of land infested with white grubs, wire worms and cutworms is urged by Professor J. G. Sanders of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin as a control for these pests and as a protection for next summer's crops. Thorough disking or harrowing, in addition to plowing, disturbs and crushes the winter cells of these pests in the soil and exposes them to their enemies and the severe winter weather. It is especially urged that all cornfields in which the corn ear worm appeared last summer be plowed and thoroughly harrowed to kill the larvae which hibernate two or three inches deep in the soil. Proper crop rotation is undoubtedly one of the greatest factors in the control of many field crop pests which cannot be well controlled by remedies applied after the insects' appearance in harmful numbers.

DEATH IN SILOS.

Every year several deaths occur where carbonic acid gas in newly-filled silos poison those who enter. The greatest danger seems to be immediately after the silo is filled. When a silo is partly filled and permitted to stand two or three days, care should be exercised in going into it. If a lighted lantern goes out when lowered into the silo it is dangerous for a man to enter. When a silo is filled and allowed to settle, extreme care should be taken to "drain off" the gas, which is heavier than air, and will, therefore, slowly run out like water if the doors above the silage line are opened and a free circulation is permitted. After two or three weeks' time the danger of gas is much reduced, and there is no danger if care is exercised.—Farmer's Sun.

Pulverized Limestone.

Pulverized limestone has recently been much recommended and some experts have especially favored it because of its lower first cost, says The American Agriculturist. Although it is sold at a relatively low cost a ton, farmers should study its availability in connection and always remember that the results from its use cannot be expected as quickly. Limestone is carbonate of lime, and it will require twice as much an acre to furnish as much actual lime as is contained in burned lime. Pulverized limestone is "fool proof." It can be applied to a soil in any desired quantity within reason, so as to suffice for many years, without in any way endangering the soil. It leaches out very slowly.

Rape For Hogs.

Many members of agricultural bureaus throughout West Virginia are growing forage crops for hogs this season for the first time. Wherever the crop was properly handled it has given excellent success, and has enabled the growers to keep a much larger number of hogs.

Some few, not being familiar with the growing of rape, have not obtained the greatest possible returns. The main trouble comes from turning the hogs into the field before the plants are sufficiently matured, or in pasturing the crop too close.

The Latest Market Reports

LIVE STOCK PRICES.

Toronto Cattle.

Toronto, Oct. 8.—The few cattle offered at the Union Stock Yards to-day sold readily at steady values. Lambs, strong and active. Sheep firm. All supplies were cleaned up early. Hogs, steady. Receipts: 324 cattle, 41 calves, 1,787 hogs, 675 sheep.

Export cattle, choice, $7.75 to $8; butcher cattle, choice, $7.25 to $7.50, medium, $6.25 to $6.75, common $5.50 to $6; butcher cows, choice $6 to $6.25, medium $5.25 to $6, canners, $3.25 to $3.75, bulls $4.25 to $6.75; feeding steers, $6 to $6.75; stockers, choice $6.25 to $6.75, light $5 to $5.75; milkers, choice, each, $65 to $95; springers, $65 to $95; sheep, ewes, $5.25 to $6; bucks and culls, $4 to $4.75; lambs, $8 to $8.50; hogs, off cars, $10.35 to $10.50; hogs, f.o.b., $9.80; calves, $4 to $11.

Buffalo Cattle.

East Buffalo, Oct .8.—Cattle: receipts, 950 head; steady.

Veals: receipts, 100 head; slow and steady; $4 to $12.50.

Hogs: receipts, 2,600 head; fairly active, $8.70 to $8.80; mixed, $8.60 to $8.70; yorkers, $7.75 to $8.60; pigs, $7.25 to $7.50; roughs, $7.25 to $7.60; sheep and lambs: receipts, 2,400 head; sheep, active and steady; lambs, slow; lambs, $5 to $9; others, unchanged.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—Cattle: Receipts, 5,000. Market firm. Native beef cattle, $6.25 to $10.50; Western steers, $6.70 to $8.90; cows and heifers, $3.20 to $8.65; calves, $8 to $12.

Hogs: Receipts, 6,000. Market slow. Light, $7.70 to $8.45; mixed, $8.40; rough, $7.25 to $7.45; pigs, $5.25 to $7.70; bulk of sales, $7.80 to $8.40.

Sheep: Receipts, 3,000. Market unsettled. Wethers, $5.60 to $6.55; lambs, $7 to $9.10.

GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Toronto.

Toronto, Oct. 8.—Wheat markets reacted a little from the sharp advance of yesterday, but the situation remains strong, and after a good decline, prices were on the rise again towards the close, but closing below yesterday. Cash prices at bay ports were lowered 2 1-2 to 3c. Ontario wheat quoted firmed. Rye firmer, and buckwheat nominal at 75c.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, new crop, $1.04 1-2, lake ports; No. 2 northern, $1.03 1-2, immediate shipment.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C. W., 47 1-2c.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 70 1-2c, track, lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 70c, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, new crop, 37c to 38c; No. 3, white, 35c to 37c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, new, 90c to 92c; sprouted or smutty, according to sample, 70c to 80c; wheat slight.y tough, 80c to 85c.

Peas—No. 2, extremely scarce.

Barley—Good malting, 52c to 54c; feed barley, 40c to 45c.

Buckwheat—75c nominal.

Rye—Nominal, 87c; tough rye, 60c to 75c.

Manitoba—Flour patents, in jute bags, $5.75; second patents, do., $5.25; strong bakers, do., $5.05, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent, patents, $3.80, seaboard, or Toronto freights, in bags, prompt shipment.

Millfeed— Car lots, delivered Montreal freights. Brain, per ton, $22.00; shorts, per ton, $24; middlings, per ton, $25; good feed flour, per bag, $1.50.

Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Oct. 8.—Closing cash prices:—Wheat—No. 1 northern, 95 1-2c No. 2 do. 93 3-4c; No. 3 do. 90 1-2c; No. 4 do., 84 1-4c; No. 5 do. 79 1-4c; No. 6 do. 74 1-4c; feed 69 1-4c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 39 1-2c; No. 3 C.W., 38c; extra No. 1 feed, 37c; No. 1 feed, 36c; No. 2 do. 35 1-2c. Barley—No. 3, 59 1-2c; No. 4, 54 1-2; fed, 45c. Flax—No. 1, N. W.C., $1.61 3-8c; No. 2 C.W., $1.58.

Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 8.—Business in grain over the cable was quiet, there being little demand from foreign buyers at the higher range of prices asked. There was some demand on spot for No. 1 Northern Manitoba spring wheat, and a sale of 40,000 bushels was made at $1.09½, c.i.f. Montreal, and 20,000 bushels sample oats at 45c, c.i.f. for shipment within fifteen days. The spot market for oats is firm at the recent advance in prices, with a steady demand for carlots. There was a good inquiry from foreign buyers for spring wheat flour at the old prices, which were 2s 6d to 3s per sack below what millers were asking.

Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—Wheat—No. 2 red nominal; No. 3 red, $1.10 to $1.12½; No. 2 hard, $1.12; No. 3 hard, $1.10 to $1.11.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 64c to 64½c. No. 4 white, 62½c to 63c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 34¾c to 38¾c; standard, 38½c to 39c.

Rye—No. 2, 96½c.

Barley—52c to 62c.

Timothy—$5 to $7.50.

Clover—$12 to $19.

Pork—$14.42.

Lard—$9.15.

Ribs—$9.20 to $9.80.

Liverpool.

Liverpool, Oct. 7.—Spot wheat closed strong, 1d to 3d higher; corn, ½d lower to 1d higher.

Wheat—No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 12s 2d; No. 2 Northern Manitoba, 12s 1½d; No. 3 Northern Manitoba, 2s.

Corn—Spot, 8s 7½d.

Oats—3s 9d.

GENERAL TRADE.

Cheese.

New York, Oct. 8.—Cheese steady, receipts, 3,490; state, whole milk, fresh, flats, white, specials, 15c; do., colored, 15c to 15 1-4c; do., white and colored, average, fancy, 14 1-2c, at 14 3-4c.

Montreal, Oct. 8.—The trade in cheese was slow to-day owing to the limited amount of ocean space available to some ports, Prices: Finest westerns, 14 3-4 to 15 7-8c; finest easterns, 14c to 14 1-8c.

Liverpool, Oct. 8.—Cheese, Canadian, finest, white, new, 76s; do., colored 79s.

Eggs.

Montreal, Oct. 8.—There is a good demand for eggs and the market is active, with prices tending higher. Prices to-day: Fresh, 35c; selected 32c; No. 1 stock, 28c; No. 2. stock 25c.

The Cheese Markets.

Woodstock, Oct. 6.—There were 1,675 boxes cheese offered; 13 3-4c bid.

Peterboro, Oct. 6.—At the cheese board meeting held here to-day, 2,047 cheese were boarded. All sold at 14 1-2 and 14 9-16c.

New York Prices.

New York, Oct. 8.—Heavy trading in all lines took place at the South Side public market. Hay sold from $15 to $18 a ton. Quotations follow:

Cabbage, 30c to 50c a dozen; celery, 40c to 55c; green corn, 10c to 12c; lettuce, 20c to 30c a dozen; beets, 10c to 15c; ripe tomatoes, 75c to 90c; green tomatoes, 40c to 50; turnips, 30c to 40c; grapes, 10c to 25c a basket, potatoes, 85c to 90c a bushel; apples, 50c to $1; dry onions, 80c to $1; pumpkins, 5c to 10c each; summer squash, 3c each; green onions, 10c to 12c a dozen.

Eggs 26c to 38c a dozen; butter 32c to 34c a pound; Broilers 16c to 18c a pound; fowls, 14c to 16c, and ducks, 15c to 17c.

Hay at Various Points.

Toronto, Oct. 8.—Hay sold as follows: Belleville, baled, $16.25 to $16.50 per ton; loose., $14 to $15 per ton; Berlin, baled, $17.50 to $19; loose, $15.50 to $16.50; Brantford, baled, $15.50; loose, $13 to $15; Galt, loose, $14; Guelph, baled, $19; loose, $14 to $15; Hamilton, baled, $16 to $20; loose, $16 to $20; London, baled, $18; loose, $15; Owen Sound, baled, $17; loose, $12.50 to $13.50; Peterboro, baled, $17 to $18; loose, $17 to $18; Port Hope, baled, $18 to $19; loose, $18; St. Thomas, baled, $15 to $18; loose, $12 to $15; Stratford, baled, $13 to $14; loose, $10 to $12; Woodstock, baled, $14 to $15; loose, $11 to $13 per ton; Toronto, baled, $17; loose, $15 to $20; Montreal, $16 to $18.50.

Gananoque Markets.

	Oct. 8.
Wheat	$1.00
Barley	.60
Oats	.35
Corn	.95
Flour, per cwt, (blended)	$3.00
Flour, (Manitoba)	$3.25
Hay, pressed	$20.00
Hay, loose,	$16.00
Potatoes, per bag,	.50 to .60
Hogs, live, cwt.,	$8.25
Dairy Butter	.30
Creamery Butter	.32 to .34
Eggs	.24 to .25

Beans At Toronto.

Beans are unchanged at Toronto, according to Gunns, as follows: 1½-pound pickers, $3.45; 3-pound pickers, $3.30; and the common run, $2.40 to $2.75, according to quality.

Beans At Montreal.

The market at Montreal or beans is quiet. Prices are quoted as follows: Car lots, 1½-pound pickers, $3.40 to $3.45; car lots, 3-pound pickers, $3.30 to $3.35; car lots, 5-pound pickers, $3.10 to $3.15; undergrades, $2.95 to $3.

Honey At Toronto.

Gunns quote honey as lower in price this week, with 60-pound tins of clover selling at 8c to 10c per pound, and smaleir packages at 8½c to 10½c; and buckwheat at 6c to 6½c per pound.

Honey At Montreal.

A moderate amount of business is reported in honey at Montreal. Prices are quoted as unchanged as follows: White clover, in comb, 13¾c to 14c; brown clover, in comb, 12c to 13c; white extracted, 11¾c to 12c; brown extracted, 10c to 10¼c; buckwheat honey, 8c to 8½c.

Butter At Toronto.

Creamery butter is undergoing a firmer feeling on the Toronto market this week, but separator butter is steady. Following is the range of quotations supplied by Gunns: Creamery prints at 28½c to 29c per pound; solids, 28c to 28½c; separator prints, 26c; solids, 25½c; dairy prints, 24c to 24½c; and coking butter, 20c to 21c per pound.

Butter At Montreal.

The butter market at Montreal is still stronger in tone this week, and prices have been marked up as much as 2c. Finest creamery is 32c to 32¾c per pound this week; fine creamery, 31½c to 31¾c, and creamery seconds, 31c to 31¼c; and dairy butter, 24c to 25c per pound.

Kingston Markets

Kingston, October 9.

Meats		
Beef, local carcases, lb.	$ 10	11
Beef, hinds, lb.	11	12
Beef, cuts, lb.	15	25
Beef, western, by carcase, lb.	11	12
Hogs, live, cwt.	..	9 50
Hogs, dressed, lb.	..	13
Lamb, spring, by carcase, lb.	..	14
Mutton, carcase, lb.	..	11
Veal, by carcase, lb.	..	10
Veal by qtr., lb.	08	14
Fish		
Bloaters, doz.	..	40
Cod, steak, lb.	..	12½
Finnan haddie, lb.	..	12½
Eels, lb.	..	10
Haddock, fresh, lb.	..	12½
Halibut, fresh, lb.	..	20
Haddock, frozen, lb	08	12
Herring, fresh salt water, doz.	..	50
Kippers, doz.	..	60
Mackerel	..	15
Pickerel lb.	..	15
Perch, lb.	..	05
Pike, lb.	..	12½
Rock-fish, lb.	..	05
Salmon, Saguenay, lb.	..	30
Trout, salmon, lb.	..	15
White fish, lb.	..	15
Suckers, lb.	..	05
Poultry.		
Chickens, lb.	..	20
Chickens, live, lb.	..	15
Ducks, lb.	..	22
Hens, dressed, lb.	..	15
Hens, live, lb.	..	10
Turkeys, lb.	18	20
Dairy Products		
Butter, dairy	33	35
Butter, creamery lb.	35	38
Butter, rolls lb	..	32
Cheese, old, lb.	..	18
Cheese, new, lb.	..	20
Eggs, fresh, doz.	..	35
Fruit.		
Bananas, doz.	..	20
Cantelope	2 for	25
Cucumbers, each	..	05
Grapes, basket	..	25
Lemons, Messina, doz.	..	20
Peaches, doz.	..	30
Plums, doz.	15	20
Nuts mixed, lb	..	20
Oranges, doz.	20	60
Watermelons, each	10	40
Vegetables.		
Beets, bush.	$ ..	50
Cabbage, doz.	40	50
Corn, doz.	..	10
Celery, bunch	05	10
Potatoes, bush.	90	1 00
Parsnips, bush.	..	75
Onions, bush.	60	75
Turnips, bag	..	60
Grain.		
Barley, bush.	$ ..	90
Bran, ton	..	26 00
Buckwheat, bush.	..	90
Corn, yellow feed, bush.	..	1 00
Corn, cracked, cwt.	..	1 85
Corn, meal, cwt.	..	2 45
Flour, cwt.	..	3.25
Hay, baled, ton	..	19 00
Hay, loose	17 00	19 00
Oats, local, bush.	..	40
Oats, Man., bush.	..	70
Straw, baled, ton	..	9 00
Straw, loose, ton	..	9 00
Wheat, local, bush.	1 00	1 10
Hides.		
Beef, hides, cured, per lb.	$	.17
Beef, hides, green, lb.		.16
Heavy bulls, lb.		.13
Veals, green, lb		.16
Deacons, each		.90
Kips or grassers, lb.		.14
Lamb and sheep skins up to		1.40
Horse hides, each, up to		3.50
Tallow rendered in cakes		.06