

News And Views Of And For Canadian Farmers



PRACTICAL IDEAS ON BUTTERMAKING

There is no definite temperature at which cream will churn best. So many factors enter into the consideration besides temperature, such as the richness of the cream, the ripeness of the cream, the amount of cream in the churn, and so on, that the churning temperature is largely a matter for the buttermaker's own good judgment, says Farmers' Guide. should be strained through a coarse | side and rear; long, bread back to give the butter a "June-grass" col- from their shanks. is preferred a drop or two more color should be added, but this, of course, will depend at all times upon the experience of the maker. The speed of the churn should be so regulated as to have the butter forming into firm grains about the size of wheat kernels in about thirty minutes. soon as this occurs the buttermilk should be drawn off and an equal amount of clean, cold water should be put in. The churn should then be revolved once or twice and this wash water drawn off ,this procedure. being repeated until the water runs out clean, it being always remembered that too much washing destrows the fine flavor of butter. Then add pure finely ground salt at the rate of one ounce to the pound of butter, and mix it into the butter by turning the churn over once or twice. After this the butter should be taken from the churn and thoroughly worked until all the salt is properly incorporated and all, the excess of water has been worked out. If the butter is for town trade it should be made into neat; firm, pound prints covered with a good grade of butter paper, having printed on it, if possible, a neat, plain inscription signifying that it is the very finest dairy butter made by so-and-so on suchand-such a farm. A little care and attention paid to the manner in will more than repay in extra cus-

Good horses are in such demand now that it will pay any farmer with good horse-sense to sit up and take

expense which it might occasion.

Select Breeding Birds Now.

Success with poultry depends upon breeders, and this is the time when breeders should be selected. Breeders should be mature, vigor ous, healthy, good layers, and as good specimens of their breed as can

Two-year-old hens should be used rather than pullets.

Hens that are often off feed dumpish, subjects to colds, or have been through some infectious ease should not be used as breeders, but hens that are afert, active, happy

and good feeders. Breeders should have all the The temperature plays an important | marks of high | producers: Short part in churning, certainly, and prac- strong beak; rather narrow head; tice will enable the maker to vary it | big bright eyes; soft prominent so that the butter will come firm in comb, ear lobes, and wattles of from twenty minutes to half an bright color; medium neck with full When all is ready the cream | hackle; V-shaped body from top, strainer into the churn. This strain- | deep body; close feathers; tail car ing separates any particles of curd or | ried rather high; with leges rather dried cream which might be pres- | short and well-spread, giving large ent and which would produce white space between the pelvic bones specks in the butter. Butter color | Hens that are not often broody, and can be used, depending upon the pur- | that moult latest in the season, are pose for which the butter is made. | the best layers, and in yellow-leg

clined to the light side rather than bands and mark the most promising the dark. This, of course, depends of his flock from time to time, and upon the requirement of the consum- | then he should keep selecting until If a dark yellow colored butter | the cho'cest ones are known and banded. These, mated with male birds from high-producing, mothers of some standard breed, will result in a profitable flock

Poultry And Fruit.

If the hens have the run of an orchard they will not render as good service in protecting the trees from injurious insects as they will if confined in yards around the trees. While the orchard should be utilized, it gives much opportunity to the fowls to work over a large surface, which may to a certain extent lessen their vigilance around The old maxim is, "Bring your chickens to your tree, keep them there, and they will destroy more insects than in any other way. The suggestion is a good one if not inflicting extra expense for fencing, but it is possible that some kind of movable fence should answer the purpose, as the fowls need not be

To Cure The "Shying" Horse.

confined except early in the season.

The shying horse is often the best horse on the farm, and may be spoiled if treated foolishly. He is not to led up to the object of his fears and soothed. When he sees how senseless he has been he will be

ferred.

Radium As Fertilizer.

recently inspected the experiments right. carried out on the trial grounds at Reading, Eng., by Mr. Martin H. 5 Sutton to test the effects of radio-active ores and residues on plant lice Mr. Sutton in the early summer of last year carried out a series of test and these were repeated this year on even a larger scale. The visitors were impressed with the thorough

are even more emphatic than those of 1914 in showing "that while in some cases plants dressed with radioactive ore had given better results that the control plants, the improvement had not been of such a natura as to warrant the assumption that'so expensive a commodity as radium could be profitably applied to crops. If Messrs. Sutton's investigation

can be accepted as conclusive ... and they are so regarded by competent botanists and chemists, says the London Times-the farmer and gardiner need look for no material benefit from radium. The chief result has been to emphasize the value of farmyard manure and complete artificia! fertilizers. The lessons are of great importance to gardeners especially for whom negative results are as va luable as positive, though they may be less encouraging.

Saving Corn Fodder.

The longer the corn fodder is lef in the field, as usually shocked, the less valuable it becomes. Much of the foliage blows away with the November gales, and the stalks and stems are only the poorest parts of the plant. If the fodder is left out in so this way, it possesses little feeding ashamed that he will not notice that value. When it is impossible to at- to Europe, making a total exportaobject again. After being shown tend to the husking at once, it is a tion of 405,000 American horses for Farmers' a dozen things, one at a time, he will good plan to haul the corn to the European use, all a second begin to investigate for himself, and barn and stand the bundles on end presently will become a most fearless around the building. In this way the A well-known horse breeder ad- away. Those who practice husking bringing good prices. vises farmers not to sell any mares in the field will find this a good way The man who kept his brood sows

room for storage. Another way is to. stack the bundles as hay is stacked, putting it up to shed water so that little is spoiled. Better than any of the above methods is the practice Buckwheat straw, says Board's of husking the corn early, getting it Dairyman, has about the same feed- when the fodder is thoroughly dry, ing value as wheat straw. It is and storing it in a loft in the roof of

The Skunk A Farmer's Friend.

The skunk, which is represented all over the country by a number of as readily as clear water-white hontance. Its food consists very large- and refining extracted honeys like in the fence corners or lose flesh ed off in two days. ly of insects-mainly of those species buckwheat and aster is being sought through shortage of feed. and complete character of the provi- which are very destructive to garden by the Federal Carbohydrate Labor- M. H. Drain, Norwood, received by Just enough color should be added varieties those that lose the color sion against error. Everything pos- and forage erops. Field observa- atory in Washington. The labora- mail last spring one potato from his sibly was done to ensure a fair test, tions and laboratory examination de- tory workers have passed dark-color- brother at Rosthern, Sask. Mr. Drain or, a nice golden yellow, a little in- One should have a supply of leg not only for the pure radium bromide monstrate that they destroy immense ed honey through bone char and se- planted the potato, and this fall from and the radio-active ores, but also numbers of white grubs, grasshop- cured a product as clear as crystal. for the proprietary fertilizers includ- pers, crickets, cutworms, hornets, wasps and other noxious forms. The The results examined yesterday alarming increase of the white grub ing is that the cost of bone char is the district were badly affected. in some localities is largely due to the extermination of this valuable coal is cheaper, but not so effective.

Preparing Land For Potatoes,

Buckwheat sowed early in spring and placed under the latter part of May, says Hoard's Dairyman, will leave the land in excellent con dition for potatoes, especially if the soil is a heavy clay. Rye, on the other hand, will add somewhat more or ganic matter to the soil, and hence is to be preferred for soils that lacking in humus. The great danger in either case is that if a period o drought follows the plowing under of the crop, the potatoes will suffer for a lack of moisture, because the plant plowed under will require considerable time for their decay.

Nearly Half a Million Horses For War The number of horses exported from the United States to Europe since the time of the outbreak of the war up to October 1st was approximately 364,000, and the number of mules 97,000. The number of horses exported from the United States to Canada during the same time was approximately 80,000, probably half of which were re-shipped

While the cattle market has been fodder is close at hand when needed, dull for some time, dealers and and less of it wastes by blowing breeders say that dairy cows are The man who has plenty of pigs

to handle the stalks if they lack barn last year is now reaping the reward.

VACCINATION A PREVENTIVE OF HOG CHOLERA

slightly richer in protein but also the barn. The average barn will hold choiera in Eastern Allegheny doun- it by bad air. contains a larger per cent. of crude a lot if it is packed closely. Care ty, Pa,, agents of the State Livestock | Encourage the holding of a plowmals, but hay, oat straw, or even state, but it is not good for them, and 350 hogs. The losses following this vation. A party of scientists and others general ration, it, is, however, all serum treatment is not carried out stables. by the Board, and in addition the spread of infection was checked.

Filtering Honey.

Dark honeys in general do not sell failure depends.

employment of this method of filter- rotted, although other potatoes in about \$60 a ton. Ordinary char-With the co-operation of the Forest Service the Laboratory is now looking for a cheap wood charcoal which will take out the color and experi-

cheap as to become available to the ordinary honey producer, a great deal of honey which has been going for manufacturing purposes, or has been fed back to the bees, can be placed directly upon the retail mar-There is still a question, however, whether such a process could ever be made so cheap as to bring such honeys as the inferior tropical grades into competition with the best white clover, sage and alfalfa, now

Chopped Stuff.

What about plowing the orchard aluable this year. Start a literary society and keep' i

going throughout the winter. Do not leave the fixing up of the stable till the cold weather arrives. What about reorganizing Club

day, November 5th. rain-damaged grain. plowed over the winter.

It is far more pleasant to put those odd shingles on the roof now than to wait till the snow is flying. See that the root cellar is well ven-

tilated. There is going to'be plenty During the recent outbreak of hog of rot this year without encouraging

The only drawback to a general of fine potatoes, not one of which has

The Seed Bed. A well prepared seed bed is of

nearly as much importance as is the It may be easy or difficult for the young plants to get food from menters believe that they will soon the soil, depending on whether the seed bed has been well or poorly pre-If such a process of filtering dark pared. To gather moisture and noneys and syrups can be made so food through the roots it is necessary that the roots be in actual contact with the soil particles. Therefore it is obvious that the seed bed should be fine and compact, such as would be made on fall plowed land by disking in the spring and harrowing at least once after sowing. A lumpy and open or too wet and heavy seed bed does not afford the hospitable condition which ensures a prompt vigorous germination and growth The best of seed may make a perfect stand when sown upon such a seed on the market.—Cleaning in Bee Cul- bed under favorable conditions of heat and moisture, but seed weak in of Hullett, Huron county, on a lot vitality must have a perfectly prepared seed bed to ensure a fair stand. of a light soil. The trees were one Even with seed of the best quality it | year seedlings, about six inches high, Do not neglect the apples, they are is always wise to prepare the seed white and Scotch pine. They have bed well .- Andrew Boss, Experiment | come along well this summer, some Station, St. Paul.

The Fall Calf.

If proper facilities for housing are provided there is very little trouble for the winter in raising fall calves. They have whole milk for a few days and after the Provincial that warm skim milk with a little Plowing Match at Guelph on Fri- linseed meal added. On full feed he should have 20 lbs. of milk daily. As soon as the calf is old enough crushstands to get the best prices for his ed oats hay and ensilage may be fed. When spring comes the calf With a fall like this there should will be ready for pasture.

TREATING "SCRATCHES."

For aggravated cases of scratches, liable to occur in the season now approaching, and for grease, do not wash, as such conditions are aggrafibre than wheat straw. Where no should be exercised that it is not put Sanitary Board, at Harrisburg, Pa., ing match in your section. There is with hot flaxseed meal for three days. vated by washing. Poultice the part better roughage is available, it can away too green, else it will sour and under the direction of Dr. C. J. Mar- need of a campaign for more care in If there is a bad odor, mix two or be utilized for wintering idle ani- mold. Cattle seem to like it in this shall State Veterinarian, vaccinated this particular branch of farm culti- three tablespoonfuls of powdered wood and charcoal and a couple of good clean barley straw is to be pre- it may cause a disagreeable taste in work were only about three per If it has not been done, a coat of teaspoonfuls of coal-tar disinfectant the milk if fed to the cows. It is also cent. as compared with a usual loss whitewash to which has been added in each pountice. After discontinuinjurious to the digestive organs. of nearly eighty per cent, in any ac- some good disinfectant will brighten ing the poultices apply three times Fed in moderation, as part of a tive outbreak of this disease where and cleanse the interior of all the a day an ointment composed of one drachm each of spirits of camphor In starting the winter feeding it is and compound tincture of benzoin just as poor policy to overfeed as to and two drachms of sulphur, mixed underfeed. Upon the care of the in one ounce of lanoline or fresh feeder a great deal of the success or lard. If a month of this treatment does not avail, cleanse the parts and Feeders cannot profitably be left blister with cerate of cantharides varieties, general and species, is eys, such as alfalfa and white clover. in the fields too late in the fall. It and go on using the ointment as bean animal of great economic impor- An inexpensive method of filtering never pays to allow them to shiver fore, after the blister has been wash-

Fall Ploughing Of Orchards

After apple-picking the orchard should be ploughed. While there is before freezing, many of our best fruit growers have commenced turning the soil under already. This work of course should be left till the rest of the ploughing has been finished. It should never be started till all danger of the trees renewing growth for the season by such cultization has

Shallow ploughing is always best. Plough up as close to the trees as possible, and leave the ground without only further cultivation until

There are two main advantages in late fall ploughing. By leaving the soil in a loose state with an uneven surface you conserve a lot of moisture for the following season. Again by ploughing in the fall you save much valuable time when the spring rush commences.

William Hill, of Benmiller, is making an interesting venture in the line of afforestation. Last spring he planted 5,760 trees in the township that had been used as a pasture, and having grown ten and twelve inches.



The Latest Market Reports

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Toronto, Nov. 5 .- Offerings on the Union Stock Yards to-day consisted entirely of odds and ends. Trading was active and all supplies were cleaned up at steady prices. Trade was steady; hogs unchanged. ceipts: 1,147 cattle, 23 calves, 1,-

639 hogs 1,194 sheep.

Export cattle, choice \$7.50 \$8.50; butcher cattle, choice, \$7.00 to \$7.50, medium, \$6.25 to \$6.65, \$1.75, according to sample. common, \$5.50 to \$6.00; butcher cows, choice, \$6.00 to \$6.50, medium \$5.25 to \$7.75, canners \$3.50 to \$4, bulls \$4.25 to \$6.25; feeding steers, \$5.00 to \$6.75; stockers, choice, \$6 to 80c, according to freights outto \$6,50, light \$4.75 to \$5.50; milk- side. ers, choice, each \$60 to \$100; spring- Rye-No. 1 commercial, 88c to to \$6.50; bucks and culls, \$4.25 to ing to sample. \$5, lambs, \$8 to \$9; hogs, fed and watered, \$8.85; calves, \$4.25 to

East Buffalo, Nov. 5 .- Cattle, receipts: 400 head; slow and steady; veals, receipts: 100 head; active and steady; \$4 to \$11; hogs, receipts; 8,000 head; slow; heavy, \$7.60 to \$7.75; mixed, \$7.50 to \$7.60; vorkers, \$7.15 to \$7.55; pigs, \$7; roughs, \$6.25 to \$6.50; stags, \$5 to \$5.75. Sheep and lambs, receipts 2,000 head; active; lambs, \$6 to \$9.15; yearlings, \$5 to \$7.50; wethers, \$6,25 to \$6.50; ewes, \$3 to \$5,75; sheep, mixed, \$5.75 to \$6.

8,000. Market easy. Native beef northern, and tough wheat. Oats \$17.50 to \$18, and No. 3 hay at cattle, \$6 to \$10.35; Western steers, and barley were strong. Flax also \$15.50 to \$16.50 per ton ex-track. \$6.40 to \$8.60; cows and heifers, showed advances following the open-\$2.15 to \$8.20; calves, \$7 to 10.15. ing. slow. Light, \$6.35 to \$7.40; mixed, cars a year ago; in sight for inspec-\$6.35 to \$7.55; heavy, \$6.25 to tion, 12,050 cars. \$7.50; rough, \$6.25 to \$6.45; pigs, \$3.75 to \$6.75; bulk of sales, \$6,60 to \$7.15.

Receipts 16,000, Market \$6,75 to \$9.

GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Toronto, Nov. 5 .- The committee appointed by the Toronto Board of Trade grain section is responsible for the following prices:

Manitoba wheat-New crop, No. 1

Northern, \$1.11 %; No. 2, \$1.09 %.

track lake ports, immediate ship-Manitoba oats-No. 2 C.W., tough, 44c; No. 3 C.W., tough, 44c, track lake ports. American corn-No. 2 yellow, 73c,

Canadian corn-No. 2 yellow, 72c, track Toronto. Ontario oats-New crop, No.

white, 38c to 39c; commercial oats, 11s 5d; No. 3 Northern Manitoba, 37c to 38c, according to freights out- 11s 4d. Ontario wheat-No. 2 winter, per car lot, 94c to 96c; wheat, slightly

sprouted and tough, 90c to 94c, acaccording to sample: wheat, sprouted, smutty and tough, 75c to 85c, according to sample. Peas-No. 2, nominal, per lots, \$1.90; sample peas, \$1.25 to

Barley-Good malting barley, 56c to 58c; feed barley, 47c to 52c, according to freights outside. Buckwheat-Nominal, car lots, 78c

Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Nov. 5 .- Wheat closed 1 % c to 1 % c higher, oats closed unchanged to %c higher, and flax closed 1% c to 2% c higher. The wheat market opened steady

earlier days of the week. At about noon fluctuations were 1c on all the Oats opened 4 c higher on Novem-

changed for May and following fluctuations were within narrow limits. Flax opened %c higher on the nearby months, and 1 1/2 c higher on

keen as it had been, and the pre- strong, with a fairly active trade domium was down to 2 1/2 c over Novem- ing and sales of car lots of No. 1 ber for No. 1 northern. The grades hay were made at \$19; extra good Chicago, Nov. 5 .- Cattle: Receipts most in demand were Nos. 1, 2 and 3 No. 2 hay at \$18.50; No. 2 hay at

Hoga: Receipts 26,000. Market! Inspections 2,274 cars against 462

Chicago, Nov. 5 .- Wheat-No. red. \$1.13 to \$1.14; No. steady. Wethers, \$5.85 to \$6.35; \$1.07% to \$1.11%; No. 2 hard ewes, \$3.85 to \$5.75; lambs, native, nominal; No. 3 hard, 99 %c \$1.04 16. Corn-No. 2 yellow, 65 4c to 66c;

No. 2 white, 65c to 65 14 c. Oats-No. 3 white, 36 4c to 37c: standard; 39 16c. Rye-No. 2, \$1.01.

Barley-54c to 63c. Timothy-\$5 to \$8. Clover \$10 to \$20. Pork---\$14.15. Lard-\$8.77. Ribs-\$9.75 to \$10.50.

Baltimore. Baltimore, Md., Nov. 5 .- Wheat closed strong; No. 2 red spot and November, \$1.131/2; No. 2 red Western, the egg market are unchanged, alspot and November, \$1.17 1/2.

Oats closed firmer; No. 4 white, 42 to 42 1/4 c; No. 4 white, 37c to 38c

Liverpool. Liverpool, Nov. 5.-Spot closed unchanged; corn strong, un changed to 1/2 d higher.

Wheat-No. 2 Northern Manitoba Corn-Spot, 9s 6d.

Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Nov. 5 .- Wheat futures closed: December, 98 % c, May, \$1.02%. Cash: No. 1 hard, \$1. 98% c; No. 3 Northern, 93% 95% c; No. 1 durum, 96% c to 98 %c; No. 2 durum, 91 %c to 96 %c

GENERAL TRADE.

Millfeed and Rolled Oats. Montreal, Nov. 5 .- There were no new developments in the ers, \$60 to \$100; sheep, ewes, \$5,75 90c; rye, tough, 72c to 77c, accord- of the market for millfeed, but the feeling is much steadier than it has been of late owing to the steady increase in the demand of late and a more active trade is doing, with sales of bran at \$21; shorts at \$23, and cluding bags. The tone of the marand was less active than during the trade passing in pure grain grades bag. at \$32, and mixed at \$30 per ton. The tone of the market for rolled 12 cents a pound; beef, \$6 to \$7 a oats is firm, with a fair domestic trade | carcass. doing at \$5.15 to \$5.20 per barrel ber, %c higher on December, and un- in wood, and at \$2.45 to \$2.50 per for dairy and 32 to 34 cents for

The Baled Hay Market. Montreal, Nov. 5 .- There was no actual change in the market for Cash demand was not quite so baled hay to-day, but the feeling is

> Montreal, Nov. 5 .- There was a against 71,915 last year. In Eng-War orders to Canadian firms are beto coming more general, probably because the season is advancing. soon as cheese slacks off here, the War Office will probably clear off the surplus in the English market, telegrams having already been received stating that they are beginning to buy. Cables to the regular English cheese offered at 16 1/4 cents, and the opinion was that the feeling there was better. Other offers at 16 cents

Montreal, Nov. 5 .- Quotations in though market has a firm tone. At

are not cabling, having failed to re-

ceive replies at 16 cents.

passing, and the product ready to be

Local wholesale quotations are as round lots of No. 2 C.W. were made Beef, hinds, lb. . .

Prices at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Nov. 5 .- By Ward market was dull and prices maintained same level set a week ago. Vegetables are appearing almost exclusively in bags, a sign that the vegetable season is about over and such produces will soon take on winter prices.

Potatoes are selling at 90 cents to \$1 a bag. Cabbage is still very abundant, selling for 25 cents a dozen. There were only a few pumpkins on the market, selling for 10 cents each. Celery is worth 15 cents middlings at \$29 to \$30 per ton, in- a dozen; turnips, 50 cents a bag; parsnips, 65 cents a bag; carrots, 60 ket for moullie is steady, with a fair | cents a bag; onions, \$1 to a \$1.50 a

> Pork and beef are selling at 11 to Butter is selling at 29 to 32 cents creamery. Eggs are going for 35

to 40 cents. "Hay is selling for \$15 to \$18 a tong Oats is worth 45 to 50 cents | \$2.40. a bushel, straw \$6 to \$8 a ton.

Hay at Local Points. Hay sold as follows: Belleville baled \$16.50 to \$17 per ton, loose \$15 to \$17; Berlin, baled, \$17.50 to \$19, loose \$16 to \$17.50; Brantford, 16 1-4c; finest easterns, 15 1-2c to baled \$15.50 to \$16.50, loose, \$15. Cobourg, loose \$15 to \$16; Guelph baled \$17 to \$18, loose \$15 to \$16; Harriston, baled \$13 to \$14; Hamilweaker feeling in the cheese mar- ton, baled \$16 to \$19, loose \$16 kets with stocks about 118,000 more to \$20; London, loose \$16 to \$19; than last year. At the end of Octo- Owen Sound, baled \$17, loose \$14; \$1.10. ber Montreal stocks were 189,957, Peterboro, baled \$18 to \$20; loose \$18 to \$20; Port Hope, baled \$18 to land also there is quite a surplus. \$20, loose \$18; Sarnia, baled \$16. loose \$15 to \$16; Stratford, baled \$14 to \$16, loose \$13 to \$16; Wood-

Butter At Local Points. On the local farmers' markets of Ontario butter sold as follows: Belle- net 13c to 13 1-2c. market have received replies to Brantford, 30c to 32c; Cobourg, 30c ville 35c per lb.; Berlin, 30c to 32c; to 32c; Guelph 30c to 32c; Harriston, 26e to 27e; Hamilton, 32e to have received no reply. Some firms 36c; London, 30c to 32c; Sound, 25c to 26c; Peterboro, 32c to 35c; Port Hope, 25c; Sarnia, 30c; Stratford, 29c to 30c; Woodstock, 32c to 34c per pound.

> Montreal Produce. Montreal, Nov. 5 .- There was

the end of October amount of eggs in | good demand from foreign buyers for stock were 90,192 cases, compared all grades of Manitoba spring wheat, with 73,285 (mchading 3,600 pick- and sales of 400,000 bushels were led) last year. During this month, made for nearby and December-Januhowever, according to reports from ary shipment. There was also a good the local dealers, the stock will be re- | demand on spot for wheat, and sales duced by probably nearly 20,000, to of some round lots of wheat, and sales judge from the amount of business | were made at \$1.16 per bushel c.i.f. The demand for oats continues

at 44 3-4c per bushel, track Fort New laid 42c and No. 1 feed oats sold at 45c No. 1 candled 30c ment. Tough No. 2 C.W. sold at Straight gathered 28c 48c and No. 3 at 47c c.i.f. here. The 02%; No. 1 Northern, 95% c to No. 2 candled 26c to 27c is weaker at a further decline of 1-2c per bushel. All grades of spring wheat flour

wer advanced 10c per barrel. There is a considerable inquiry from European sources, and a sale of a full cargo of 5,000 to \$7,000 tons was made to the French government. The domestic trade is active. Demand for millfeed is good. Butter quiet and easy.

Cheese fairly active and firmer, Fggs active and firm. Cuotations:-Corn-American No. 2 yellow, 77c Oats-Canadian western No.

50c; Canadian western No. 3, 49c; Mackerel No. 2 local white, 45 1-2c; No. 3 lo-Oysters, qt. cal white, 44 1-2c; No. 4 local white, Oysters, shell, doz. Barley-Malting, 66 1-2c to 67c. Flour-Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts \$5,95, seconds, \$5.45;

strong bakers, \$5.25; winter patents, choice, \$5.60; straight rollers, \$4.90 t) \$5; straight rollers, bags, \$2.30 to Rolled oats-Barrels, \$5.15 to \$5.20; bags, 90 lbs., \$2.45 to \$2.50. Bran, \$21; shorts, \$23; middlings, \$29 to \$30; moullie, \$30 to \$32.

\$17.50 to \$18.50.

15 3-4c. Butter-Choicest creamery, 32e to 32 1-4; seconds, 31 1-2c to 31 3-4c. Eggs-Fresh, 42c; selected, 33c; No. 1 stock, 36c; No. 2 stock, 26c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 90c to

Dressed hags, abattoir killed, 13c Pork-Heavy Canada short mess barrels, 35 to 45 pieces, 28c to 28 1-2; Canada short cut back barrels. stock, baled \$17 to \$18, loose \$14 | 45c to 55 pieces, 27c to 27 1-2c. lbs. 10 1-4c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net. 10 3-4c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 12c to 12 1-2c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs.

Notes of Interest.

Look out for the weanlings and colts as cold weather approaches. graded ones.

In spite of the heavy shipment of good feeders. hogs, Toronto buyers are finding it hard to force the values down.

The Kingston Markets

Kingston, Nov. 6. Butter, rolls 1b Eggs, fresh, doz. . Beef, cuts, lb Bananas, doz. Cucumbers, each Grapes, Malaga, lb. Grapes, basket ... Hogs, dressed, cwt. Lemons, Messina, Lamb, spring, by doz. carcase, lb. Pears, Seakle, pk. Mutton, carcase, lb. 11 Nuts mixed, ib. . . Veal, by carcase, lb. Oranges, doz. 20 Veal by qtr., lb. . Sweet potatoes, Vegetables. Ciscoes, lb. Beets, bush. Cod, steak, 1b. ... 12 1/2 | Cabbage, doz. Celery, bunch ... Fillets, lb. 10 Finnan haddie, lb. 12 1/2 | Potatoes, bush. 1 00 Eels, 1b. Potatoes, bag 1 25 Haddock, fresh, lb. 12½ Parsnips, bush. . . . 75 Halibut, fresh; lb. Onions, bush, Haddock, frozen, lb Turnips, bag Herring, fresh salt water, doz. ... Barley, bush, \$ Bran, ton Buckwheat, bush. Corn, yellow feed, Pickerel, lb. bush. Corn, cracked, cwt. Pike, lb. corn, meal, cwt. Rock-fish, lb. Flour, cwt. 3.25 Hay, baled, ton ... lb. ... Hay loose Trout, salmon, lb. Oats, local, bush White fish, lb. .. Oats, Man., bush Suckers, lb. Straw, baled, ton. . Straw, loose, ton Wheat, local, bush. 85 Hay-No. 2, per ton, car lots, Chickens, live, lb. Ducks, lb. Beef, hides, cured, per lb. ... \$.17 Hens, dressed, lb. Beef, hides, green, lb.16 Hens, live, lb. ... Heavy bulls, Ib. Turkeys, lb. Veals, green, lb Deacons, each Dairy Products Butter, dairy Lamb and sheep skins up to .. 1.40 Butter, creamery Horse hides, each, up to 3.50

ning to climb back to the high prices is to be preferred except in cases Money is to be made by the selection at this time of foundation poul-Lard-Compound, tierces, 375 try stock for next year, says N. E. ripe milk into cheese watch it care-Chapman, of the University of Minne-

> able level Ontario would invest mo- low when ripe. ney in more stock.

Eggs of uniform size and color, through some infectious disease, both the beneficial and harmful ones, command a higher price than un- should not be used as breeders, but It is necessary that the cream be prohens that are alert, active, happy and perly ripened by the lactic acid bac-

A DESTRUMENTAL MARKET STATE OF THE PROPERTY AND ASSESSED.

their lowest level, and are now begin- after milking. The latter practice easily be made.

where nothing is fed before milking. Rennet works very quickly in sour milk, therefore when making very fully, and be careful not to over-stir. When over-stirred, even if the milk is Only a limited local trade is be- not completely spofled, a great loss ing carried on in stockers. Perhaps of fat is sustained. A cheese withif prices would reach a more reason- out much fat cannot be rich and mel-

Tallow rendered in cakes06

The chief advantage of pasteuriz-Hens that are often off feed, dump- ing milk for buttermaking is that all ish, subject to colds, or have been the serms in the milk are destroyed, teria, and these are added in the Some like to feed grain on or mix- form a pure culture starter. Where ed with the silage, while others pre- the milk or cream are pasteurized Mill feeds seem to have reached fer to feed grain before and silage, butter of uniform quality can more