

# News And Views Of And For Canadian Farmers



## The Making of Lean Pork is Useful

that carried a large amount of lard. gathering their food from them. Such a thing as quality in pork, as far as lean meat was concerned, was produced.

meat is demanded by consumers of pork meats, and only in exceptional cases are the fat parts of the meat mentioned by the consumers except hams or bacon. In the majority of consuming it. cases it is the tender, juicy sweet, lean meat that is sought for and secured if possible.

With the facts in mind the pork producers have the task before them of meeting the demands of the con-The problems of producing the lean meat, at the least possible cost, are the ones that should receive attention. One should study the nature of the pigs, for mature hogs are only a lesser factor in the business.

One should keep in mind the facthat muscles, the lean meat, come by inheritance and can be developed by liberal feeding while the animals are young and growing. Constant growth produces muscles in an economical To check the growth at any time is to increase the costs of the production of the desired weights. The costs for the increase in weights are less while the animals are young than later in life. The prudent producers can easily see the methods which should be followed in order to secure the greatest profits.

the most expensive of the feeds genfor its weight than the lean, and as of their diet. corn alone does not encourage the development of muscle in the right proportion with the fat, it is an ex pensive feed.

spring to the first of July, and the ces for grain feeds.

In former years it was the prac- | hogs allowed to gather them as they tice to feed the pigs along slowly approach maturity, peas make one through the summer, winter them, of the best and cheapest feeds that pasture through the second summer, can be selected for the production of and fit for market in the following | perk. The cost of harvesting is elifall and early winter. One of the minated and the pigs get just about prime objects was to get fat hogs the right amount of exercise while

Barley is an excellent feed which to raise and fatten hogs. rarely, if ever mentioned. It was has a feeding value about equal to pounds of milk per lactation perfat pork that was in demand for sev- corn, but the quality of the pork is jod of anything under . eleven eral reasons, and that is what was better than that produced with corn. months? Perhaps 9,000 pounds is To get the best results from barley a little high. It is a good herd that Compared with the hog business it must be harvested, threshed and can be made average 7,000 pounds of 50 years ago. the hog business ground. Barley meal, mixed with oth- per cow. It must be remembered of to-day is radically different. Lean er feeds and soaked for from 12 to that the average production of the thereby increases the digestibility of and heavy milkers included, is only the whole mass. It should not, between 3,000 and 4,000 pounds per perhaps when side portions called for as to generate an acid which will in then, as a herd, might be considerbecause it is cheaper than pork chop, jure the alimentary tract of the pigs ed good producers if they average place until wanted.

A variety of feeds invariably give better returns in increasing weight and producing meat of the right peas come the nearest to a perfect nhonomonally high milk and steers seems plow. For fruit trees a circle is a safer proposition than the herd of made around the tree, about six feed for pigs of any feeds we use, but they do not produce well on all soils and can not be relied on in all loca-

Wheat middlings are an excellent feed to start the young pigs, and can be profitably used with other feeds + RAISE THE DAIRY CALVES. + during the whole feeding period. When used alone the meat made from middlings seems a little too soft and flabby, but mingled with other feeds, like corn meal, it adds palatability and digestibility, and also | profitably kept for their naturhelps to balance the ration making + al purpose. This means a serieconomical production more possible than can be the case without them.

As lean meat is what is demanded. instead of putting the hogs in the pen and feeding grain alone for a considerable time, as was the custom half century ago, the pigs are taken from the pasture fields when in good healthy condition, and supply There are 'many excellent hog buichers and packers with what they foods. Corn has been relied on to a need in the shape of palatable bacon great extent but N. A. Clapp, in the light hams and choice cuts, such as Michigan Farmer claims that it is consumers relish, leaving a handsome profit with the producers, and erally used. It is a fact that should giving satisfaction to those who selbe kept in mind that fat costs more ect the best of pork meats as a part

Skilful management in feeding regularly of a moderate quantity of the feeds at hand on the farms, allowing stood. Through the growing period the pigs a chance to get a part ra- it can be fed to about the same extent Field peas are an excellent feed tion of the pasture grasses, clovers as to dairy-bred animals of similar mineral matter as the old fowls. for the production of pork, both ec- and forage crops which they relish relative development, but with the onomically as well as to the quality and will consume greedily, will en- approach of the fattening stage and of the meat produced. If sown on able one to fit pigs for market at a its requirement for a more concenthe right kind of rich soil, and at cost which will leave a handsome trated ration the grain is increased ing hen is compelled to appropriate different times from very early in the profit, even at the present high prf- without a corresponding increase in a larger proportion of the fertilizing

BEEF AND MILK YIELD.

herd of big, thick milking Shorthorn cows give on an average? Who can answer? A great deal depends upon the cows and their feeder, but does this sound reasonable - big cows weighing from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds each or heavier, and carrying a fair amount of flesh as well as showing the type capable of producing calves which could be easily fattened to topnotch finished beef, may be considered very satisfactory and suitable dual-purpose cows if they practically maintain their condition and produce from 6,000 to 9,000 less than 7,000 pounds each. As a dual-purpose proposition the herd averaging 7,000 pounds per cow and over the plot intended for planting, dirt add a bushel to it. raising big, healthy, fairly thick, phenomenally high milk producers. but the progenitors of narrow, skinweak-constitutioned calves.-Farmer's Advocate.

A visit to almost any stock + \* yards will often show dairy + the block, when they could be + . ous loss to the country. The + object to raising dairy heifer o herd, and under ordinary cir-◆ cumstances it will pay to raise ◆ + every well-bred calf of this + and a quarter peck of sawdust. de class. Heifer calves of infer- de

The popularity of silage for steer feeding is increasing, especially since its use is becoming better underthe amount of silage fed

### How much milk per cow should a POULTRY MANURE **FERTILIZER** YET DISCOVERED

For years scientists have proved the fertilizing effects of poultry manure, showing it contains more quality than is found in any of the commercial fertilizers on the market. As a top dressing for a lawn it is especially adapted; owing to its high content of nitrogen in the form of ammonia compounds, which are almost as

prompt in effect as nitrate of soda. The writer, in his alternate poultry used is the manure from the fowls. every ounce to be had from

and then plowed in with a hand inches from the trunk, and this is fill- A OAK LEAVES REDUCE MILK. ed with manure and then covered up with earth. For the lawn the manure is broadcasted in late fall or dur- | of an oak pasture every fall ing winter. For over twenty years the writer has used poultry manure exclusively for the vegetables, fruits, flowers and lawn on his place, and always with the best of results.

It is estimated that an adult fowl is capable of producing nearly 100 \* calves which are being sent to \* pounds of highly concentrated manure in a year. At present values of fertilizers fresh poultry manure is worth 60 cents per 100 pounds. Some authorities advise mixing the weekly droppings with kainit or acid phos-\* calves should be to improve the \* a pen of 15 fowls the weekly dropphate and sawdust. In the case of pings should be mixed with four pounds of kainit or acid phosphate

While on the subject, I might add \* ior breeding, and grade bull \* that when there is a large flock there \* calves, or pure bred bull calves \* is a great amount of manure made, \* of inferior breeding should not \* and the saving of it means something ♦ be raised at all with the inten- ♦ more than simply cleaning out the tion of using them for breeding + poultry house. The droppings should be preserved, or one-half of their value will be lost before the \* fact becomes known. Manure from some hens is worth more than from others. The droppings from the old fowls is more valuable than those from immature ones, because the latter are growing and do not void manure containing as much nitrogen and

The hen that is producing eggs does not give manure so valuable as the non-producing hen, as the lavmanure depends upon the kind

food given. The hens that are given bone, meat, milk and clover will give manure that is more valuable than that produced from corn or wheat: To arrive at a correct knowledge of the value of a lot of manure is difficult owing to the conditions above named, while manure may decrease in value from 25 to 50 per cent, in 24 hours, according to the weather, its temperature, and the manner of preservation.

In the winter, when the ground is frozen, a daily scraping of the yards will add a large amount of manure to the heap, as the residuum of the food is also valuable. If it is laborious to do so the labor will be amply compensated for in the gain of manure saved. No one who has not tried to from a flock of hens can form an esyards, each year grows vegetables, I timate of the amount until he has fruits, etc., and the only fertilizer gone to the trouble to accumulate 16 hours starts fermentation and dairy cows of Canada, dairy breeds On the dropping boards is lightly sources. The main point is to save is worth, and, third, to be willing to sprinkled a coat of sifted coal ashes the ammonia. When the droppings | pay a fair price for it. Laxity on (road dust is also good), and at least- are fresh and damp is the time to col- one or more of these points is reshowever, be allowed to stand so long cow per annum. Dual-purpose cows once a week the droppings and ashes lect them, hence it should be done ponsible for most 'of the farmer's are gathered and placed in a dry early in the morning, but the yards trouble over poor seeds. Cheap seeds For the garden the mixture of one peck of plaster with a bushel of that can be purchased. manure and ashes is broadcasted the droppings, and if you have dry

\* when the leaves begin to fall. \* regardless of the fact that they \* ♦ have good feed otherwise." says 4 a man who has pasturage under 4 his oak trees. "They pick up & • in the milk flow at once, when • shut away from the leaves, and 4 that, too, without changing 4 \* their other feed in any way. have tried this several \* with the same results. & leaves will reduce the milk flow. & of that I am sure."

Is your fall plowing finished? An unproductive brood sow should not be wintered.

The winter's supply of coal should e hauled now. Finish up any out cement work be fore the "freeze-up.

Early maturing hogs and beeves are the only kind that pay. command higher market prices and

consume less feed. Do not feed your carrots or beets to the stock. Store them away some sand down cellar, and use thein through the winter.

Why work with

Cobourg, 33c to 35c; Chatham, 30c ly moderate price. Timothy is also continuing firm, with no change to Turkeys, 1b. .... 18 be seen. No samples have been re-

> week, to the following level: Alsike, \$9.50 to \$10 and \$10.50; No. 3. \$8. 50 to \$9; No. 3, \$7.50 to \$8; and red clover, \$10 to \$12 per bushel. George Keith and Sons believe the

> American seed market to be easier in tone, but do not alter their quotations of \$6 to \$9 for alsike. Red clover is quoted by this firm at \$8 to

Wheat at Local Points. Wheat ranged in price from 75c to Nuts mixed, lb. .. \$1.10 on the local markets on Sat- Oranges, doz. .... Hay sold as follows: Belleville, urday last, and sold as follows: Belle- Sweet potatoes, baled, \$16 to \$17 per ton, loose \$15 vile, 85c to 90c per bushel; Berlin, lb.,..... to \$17 per ton; Berlin, baled, \$17 to 90c; Cobourg, 90c; Chatham, 85c; Guelph, 95c; Harrison, 85c to 90c; Hamilton, 90c; London, 85c to 90c; \$12 to \$14; Guelph, baled, \$19 to Owen Sound, 90c to 95c; Peterboro, Cabbage, doz. .... \$20, loose, \$16; Harrison, baled, \$13, 90c; Port Hope, 90c to 95c; St. Celery, bunch loose, \$12 to \$14; Hamilton, baled, Thomas, 95c; Woodstock, 90c per

	Beef, local carcases,		1	
f	1b\$	09		10
	Beef, hinds, lb	11		12
,	Beef, cuts, lb	15		23
	Beef, western, by			
9	carcase, lb	11	12013	12
0	Hogs, live, cwt		9	00
n	Hogs dressed, cwt	100		00
0	Lamb, spring, by	268	The state of	
	carcase, lb.			14
c	Mutton, carcase, lb.			11
	Veal,by carcase, lt.			10
911	Veal by qtr., lb	08		14
	rear by qui, ib.			
			200	
	Fish			
9	Bloaters, doz			50
301	Ciscoes, lb			15
g	Cod, steak, lb	(6.5)		12 1/4
r	Fillets, lb			15
	Finnan haddie, lb.	NESS!		121/2
0	Eels, 1b			10
0	Haddock, fresh, lb.			121/2
8	Halibut, fresh, lb.	15	12	20
9	Haddock, frozen, lb	08		12
	Herring, fresh salt	1000		BS SEZ
دا	water, doz	bereit.		50
Ŋ	Kippers, dos			60
	Mackerel			15
9	Oysters, qt	50		60
8	Oysters, shell, doz.			30
	Pickerel. 1b	1		15
9	Perch, lb.	**		05
П	Pike, lb.	**		20200
	Rock-fish, lb	**		121/4
1	lb.	**		05
1				25
1	Trout, salmon, lb.			15
H	White fish, lb		CONTRACTOR OF	15

## Weed Seeds On the Farm

Preventing the introduction of ble for himself. As this manure usweed seeds on the farm, preventing ually has to be removed from the weeds from going to seed and pre- town in the fresh state the only venting perennial weeds from mak-- chance to compost it in order to make ing top growth are the three princi- the weed seeds rot is after it reaches ples of weed control.

The first requisite is to know what constitutes good seed; second, know fairly closely what grade seed should be scraped at night. Mix are really the most expensive kind

In improving his knowledge o what constitutes good seeds the farmer will find the advice of the state agricultural experiment stations and the United States department of agriculture of great assistance. These institutions gladly test samples of seeds for farmers free of charge.

Some kinds of stock feed are free of weed seeds, while others are not Cottonseed meal, oil meal, brewers and distillers' grains, corn bran, middlings and the gluten feeds are practically free of weed seeds, but molasses feeds, oat chop, wheat bran and the mixed feeds are apt to contain more or less seeds of various weeds. This is especially true of that class Oak + of mixed feeds made from mill byproducts, for the reason that such byproducts are partly composed of true of chicory, dandelion, broom screenings. These screenings contain weed seeds resulting from the cleaning of grain. Some firms grind pus. Such seeds may be carried a or heat the screenings that go into mixed feeds, and in such cases percentage of live weed seeds is very

> Nearly all purchased manure is full of weed seeds. If it is hauled to the farm when fresh many thousands the farmer is storing up future trou-

of working with any blunt tool

the farm. It has been found that In purchasing for planting clover the weed seeds in manure piles got seed, grass seeds or grain many weed | quickly under ordinary conditions, so seeds as impurities are brought to that practically all of them have lost the farm. In no permanent way their vitality in two months. Whethwill the quality of seeds offered for er the farmer should compost city sale be improved except by a greater manure by leaving it in piles after he knowledge and alertness on the con- has drawn it to his farm is questionable. This would require extra handling, and unless care is exercis-

ed the manure will lose some of its # value. Still, in many cases it would undoubtedly pay to do this for the sake of keeping the farm free of weeds. The answer to this question depends largely upon the farmer's cropping system.

Thrashing outfits are very likely to bring weed seeds to the farm. I is a wise precaution to see that the saparator is well cleaned before it reaches the farm or at least is cleaned in a place where the weed seeds will not be scattered on the fields. Wild mustard is very apt to be introduced by this means.

Purchased hay and straw are almost sure to contain weed seeds, and as long as a man continues to buy them there is little chance for him to have a weed free farm. The only way to prevent seeds getting to the land where hay or straw is purchased to feed stock is to leave the resulting manure in a pile, or, better yet, in a pit, for several months before spreading.

Weed seeds may get to a farm by being wind blown. This is especially sedge, Canada thistle and such other weeds as possess a light feathery pamile or more in a strong wind. The Russian thistle of the western states is perhaps the greatest wind blown weed pest. The matured plant, which is almost round in shape, rolls across the prairie, scattering seed as it goes. A good fence is very effective of weed seeds are introduced, so that in arresting the progress of this en-



## The Latest Market Reports

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto. Toronto, Nov. 12 .- The bulk of trading on the Union Stock Yards was in stockers and feeders. Butchers' were slow. Prices were steady Small meats were steady in price. Hogs unchanged. Receipts: 554 ing to sample.

cattle, 52 calves, 1,109 hogs, 1,616] Export cattle, choice \$7,50 to \$8.- \$5.35; strong bakers, do., \$5.15, To. \$18. 50; butcher cattle, choice \$6.75 to ronto. \$7.25, medium \$6.25 to \$6.65, common \$5.25 to \$6; butcher cows, \$4.40, according to sample, seaboard choice \$5.75 to \$6.25, medium \$5 to or Toronto freights, in bags, prompt tions:-Wheat - No. 1 northern, \$5.75, canners \$3.25 to \$4, bulls shipment. \$4.25 to \$6.75; feeding steers, \$5; sheep, ewes \$6 to \$6.50; bucks and | \$1.45. culls, \$4.25 to \$5; lambs, \$8.75 to! \$9.25; hogs, fed and watered, \$8.75 \$16 to \$17.50; No. 2, \$13 to \$14; Winter, No. 1, \$1.04; No. 2, \$1.01; to \$8.85; calves, \$4.25 to \$10.

Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 12. - Cattle - Receipts, 6,000; market steady; native beef steers, \$5.90 to \$10.40; western steers, \$6.35 to \$8.50; cows and heifers, \$2.70 to \$8.10; calves, \$6 .-50 to \$10.50.

Hogs-Receipts, 26,000; market slow; light, \$5.95 to \$6.95; mixed, \$6.10 to \$7.20; heavy, \$6.05 to \$7. 20; rough, \$6.05 to \$6.25; pigs, \$3.-75 to \$6; bulk of sales, \$6.35 to \$6.

Sheep-Receipts, 12,000; market weak; lambs, native, \$7 to \$9.10; wethers, \$5.85 to \$6.40.

### Buffalo.

East Buffalo, Nov. 12.—Cattle—. tures closed to-day as follows: Receipts, 1,000 head; steady. Veals-Receipts, 350 head:

tive: \$4 to \$11.75. Hogs-Receipts, 8,000 head; ac- northern, 95 1/2 to 99c; No. 3 northtive; heavy, \$7.25 to \$7.35; mixed, ern, 901/2 to 951/2c; No. 1 Durum \$7.10 to \$7.20; yorkers, \$6.75 to \$7.- 95% to 98%c; No. 2 Durum, 92% 10; pigs, \$6.50; roughs, \$6 to \$6.- to 95 %c. 10; stags, \$5 to \$5.75.

Sheep and lambs-Receipts, 3,600 head; slow; lambs, \$6 to \$9.10; yearlings, \$5 to \$7.50; wethers, \$6 to closed firm and unchanged to-day; \$6.25; ewes, \$3 to \$5.50; sheep, spot corn quiet and unchanged mixed, \$5.75 to \$6.

### GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Toronto, Nov. 12 .- The Board of 11s 4d. Trade has issued these quotations: Manitoba wheat-No. 1 northern. new crop, \$1.13 1-2, lake ports; No. 2, northern, \$1.11, immediate ship-

Manitoba oats-No. 3 C. W., 47 1-2c, track, lake ports. American corn-No. track, Toronto, 74c.

crop, none offering; No. 3 white, 39c trade in coarse grains was also quiet, to 40c; commercial oats, 38c to 39c. and prices were unchanged. De-Ontario wheat-No. 2 winter, new, mand for flour continues good for 97c to 99c; sprouted or smutty, ac- both domestic and export account, 50c on the local farmers' markets answering expectations. It reports Chickens, live, lb. cording to sample, 75c to 88c; wheat and the market is fairly active, with | throughout Ontario. Belleville, 33c/ No. 1 seed in the U. S. as being high Ducks, 1b. .....

to \$1.75; No. 2, nominal, car lots, toba spring wheat patents, firsts,

Barley-Good malting, 58c to 60c; feed barley, 47c to 52c. Buckwheat-78c to 80c.

Rye-No. 1 commercial,

92c; tough rye, 80c to 85c, accordjute bags, \$5.85; second patents, do., -No. 2, per ton, carlots, \$17.50 to 65; Peterboro, 90c to \$1; Port Hope,

Ontario flour-Winter, \$4.10 to

stockers, choice \$6 to \$6.50, light real freights. Bran, per ton, \$21; ed No. 1 northern, 97 1/2c; rejected \$4.75 to \$5.50; milkers, choice, each shorts per ton, \$23; middlings, per No. 2 northern, 95 1/2c; smutty No. 1 \$70 to \$100; springers, \$70 to \$100; ton, \$25; good feed flour, per bag, northern, 97 1/2c; smutty, 97 1/2c;

Hay-Baled, No. 1 track, Toronto, No. 1, \$1; tough No. 2, 98 4c; red straw, \$6.50.

Chicago. red, \$1.07 to \$1.10; No. 3 hard, \$1.-01% to \$1.06.

Corn-No. 2 yellow, old, 66c; No. 2 white, old, 64% to 65c; No. 3 yellow, new, 62c; No. 3 white, new, 60c. Oats-No. 3 white, 35 1/2 to 35 1/4 c; standard, 39c. Barley-53c to 65c.

Rye-No. 2, \$1.01 Timothy-\$5 to \$8. Clover-\$10 to \$20. Pork-\$14.07. Lard-\$8.82. Ribs-\$10.12 to \$10.62.

Minneapolis. Minneapolis, Nov. 12,-Wheat fucember, 98 1/2; May, \$1.02 1/2. Cash ac- wheat-No. 1 hard, \$1.03 1/2; No. northern, \$1.00 1/2 to \$1.02 1/2; No.

> Liverpool, Nov. 12 .- Spot wheat Wheat-No. 1 northern Duluth, old 12s 21/d; No. 2 northern Manitoba, 11s 5d; No. 3 Northern Manitoba,

Spot corn, 8s 1/2 d. Oats, 4s 4d.

Montreal, Nov. 11 .- Business over the cable in all lines of grain to-day was very quiet, there being little de-

ample to fill all requirements. Quotations: -- Corn-American No. cal white, 44c to 46 1/2 c; No. 3 local white, 45c to 45 1/2c; No. 4 local white, 44c to 44 1/2 c. Barley-Malt-Peas-According to sample, \$1.25 ing, 66 1/2 to 67c. Flour-Mani-\$5.95, seconds \$5.45, strong bakers' \$5.25; winter patents, choice, \$5.80 straight rollers, \$5.10 to \$5.20; do. bags, \$2.40 to \$2.50. Rolled oats-Barrels, \$5.20 to \$5.25; bags, 90 lbs., \$2.45 to .\$2.55. Bran-\$21.

Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Nov. 12 .- Cash quota-\$1.05; No. 2 northern, \$1.02; No. 3 Millfeed-Car lots, delivered Mont- northern, 97c; No. 4, 91%c; rejectsmutty No. 2 northern, 95 1/2 c; tough No. 3, 96c. Oats-No. 2 C.W., 41c; No. 3 C.W., 40c; extra No. 1 feed, 40c; No. 1 feed, 38c. Barley-No. Chicago, Nov. 12.—Wheat-No. 3 3, 71c; No. 4: 65 1/2c; rejected, 60c; feed, 60c. Flax - No. 1 N.W.C. \$1,871; No. 2 C.W., \$1.841/2.

GENERAL TRADE.

Prices Of Apples.

Quebec .- Ontario, No. 1 Spy, \$6; other varieties, \$5 to \$5.50; No. 2, \$4.75 to \$5; No. 3, \$4 to \$4.50; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, No. 1, \$3 to \$3.50; No. 2, \$2.75 to \$3; No. 3, \$2.25 to \$2.50. Quebec Fameuse, No. 1, \$7.75 to \$8; No. 2, \$5 to \$6; No. 3, \$4.75 to \$5.25. Five cars of apples shipped to Liverpool by S.S. Carpathia from this port.

Montreal:-No. 1 apples, Snows, \$5 to \$5.75; McIntosh, \$6 to \$6.50; Baldwin and Greening, \$4 to \$4.50; Spy and King, \$5 to \$5.50; No. 2, 50c to \$1 less per barrel in each and Quinces, 35c per six-quart bas- car lots, 5-pound pickers, \$3.25 ket. Market firm. Ottawa .- Spies, \$6 and \$5; Bald- \$3.15 per bushel. wins, \$5 and \$4; Kings, \$5 and \$4; Greenings, \$4 and \$3.50; Snows, \$6 and \$5.25; Wagners, \$6 and \$5; Pewaukees, \$4 and \$3.50 for No. 1 and

Cheese At Montreal.

No. 2, respectively.

for most grades. Prices are as fol- 7c per pound. mand from foreign buyers and only lows: Finest colored cheese, 16% c yellow, a few odd loads of wheat for nearby to 17c per pound; finest white cheese Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 73c, 55,000 bushels of No. 1 northern cheese, 16 %c to 16 %c; finest Eastern cheese, 16 %c to 16 %c; undergrades bushel, c.i.f.bay ports. The local

Eggs At Local Points.

to 35c; Guelph, 45c; Harriston, 33c, to 35c; Hamilton, 45c to 50c London yellow, 77c to 78c. Oats-No. 2 lo- 35c; Owen Sound, 29c to 30c; Peter- ceived yet from any Ontario point; boro, 32c to 35c; Port Hope, 28c; St. Thomas, 38c to 40c; Woodstock, 32c to 35c per dozen.

Potatoes At Local Points.

On the local farmers' markets throughout Ontario, potatoes sold as follows; Belleville, 80c to 85c per bushel; Berlin, \$1; Cobourg, 85c to 90c; Chatham, \$1; Guelph, \$1; Har-Shorts-\$23. Middlings-\$29 to riston, 90c to 95c; Hamilton, 90c to Manitoba flour-First patents, in \$30. Moullie-\$30 to \$32. Hay \$1; London, \$1; Owen Sound, 60c to \$12 per bushel. 75c to 80c; St. Thomas, \$1 to \$1.10; Woodstock, \$1 per bushel.

Hay At Local Points.

\$18, loose, \$14 to \$16; Cobourg, toose, \$15 to \$16; Chatham, loose, \$16 to \$20, loose, \$16 to \$20; Lon- bushel. don, loose, \$15 to \$17.50; Owen Sound, baled, \$18 to \$20, loose, \$13 to \$14; Peterboro, baled, \$18 to \$20; loose, \$18 to \$20; Port Hope, baled, \$18 to \$20, loose, \$18; St. Thomas, baled, \$18 to \$20, loose, \$15 to \$16; Woodstock, baled, \$14 to \$15, loose, \$11 to \$13 per ton.

Butter At Local Points. On the local farmers' markets of Ontario butter sold at follows: Belle ville, 34c to 35c per pound; Berlin 30c to 32c; Cobourg, 30c; Chathan 29c to 32c; Guelph, 30c to 32c; Har riston, 27c to 28c; Hamilton, 33c t 38c; London, 30c to 32c; Owe Sound, 27c to 28c; Peterboro, 30c t 32c; Port Hope, 25c; St. Thomas 33e to 35e; Woodstock, 31c to 34 per pound.

Beans At Montreal.

Another advance of 15c per bush case; large quantities of No. 3. \$2 to el all round is the feature of .th \$2.50; Anjou, Clairgeau and Duch- Montreal bean market this week. Ca ess Pears, \$4.50 to \$6.00 per barrel; lots of 1 1/2-pound pickers are sellin Kieffers, \$3 to \$4. Cranberries, \$7 at \$3.55 to \$3.60 per bushel; ca to \$9 per barrel. Grapes, 13 to 15c, lots, 3-pound pickers, \$3.45 to \$3.50 \$3.30; and undergrades, \$3.10

Poultry At Toronto.

Poultry prices at Toronto are un changed according to Gunns, Limite who give them as follows, live weigh delivered at Toronto: Chickens, 12 per pound; old fowl, heavy, 11 Cable demands injected strength light, 7c; ducklings, 10c; old ducks into the Montreal cheese market last 8c; geese, 8c: poung turkeys, 15c week, and higher prices were paid old turkeys, 12c; and old roosters

Seed Prices At Toronto.

J. A. Simmers, Limited, reports firmness in the red clover market, a well as in alsike. In the latter sec tion of the market there is no weakness apparent whatever, according to Eggs ranged in prices from 28c to this firm, as a result of the crop not Chickens, Tb. ... slightly sprouted, 92c to 95c. | a firm undertone. Demand for mill- to 35c per dozen; Berlin, 35c to 40c; priced and firm, with No. 2 at a fair Hens, dressed, 1b.

but they are expected soon. this

Simmers marks prices up

Kingston, Nov. 13.

f	1b\$	09	10
	Beef, hinds, lb	11	12
	Beef, cuts, lb	15	23
1.	Boof western by		40
	Beef, western, by	11	12
0	carcase, lb		00
n	Hogs, live, cwt	5.5 TO UNIVERSITY OF THE PARTY	3 00
0	Hogs dressed, cwt		, 00
5,	Lamb, spring, by		100
ċ	carcase, lb.	1.	14
	Mutton, carcase,lb.		CO HOSTONIA ILLANDA
99	Veal, by carcase, lt.	08	10
	Veal by qtr., lb.	US	14
H		A Joseph	
٠	Fish		
6	Bloaters, doz	52 WAS DIE	50
r	Ciscoes, lb		15
g	Cod, steak, lb		121/2
r	Fillets, lb		15
	Finnan haddie, lb.		121/2
0	Eels, 1b		10
0	Haddock, fresh, lb.		121/2
ì	Halibut, fresh, lb.	15	20
	Haddock, frozen, lb	08	12
3	Herring, fresh salt		A STATE OF
Ś	water, doz		50
4	Kippers, dos		60
t	Mackerel		15
e	Oysters, qt	50	60
C	Oysters, shell, doz.	To Take Case V	30
9	Pickerel, 1b.		15
3	Perch, lb		05
3	Pike, lb		124
9	Rock-fish, lb		05
	1b		25
	Trout, salmon, lb.		15
	White fish, lb		15
8	Suckers, 1b		05
a	Salmon, Saguenay,		000000
-			

Poultry.

15

Dairy Products 35 Butter, dairy .... Butter. creamery 32 Butter, rolls lb ... 20 Cheese, lb. Eggs, fresh, doz. . Fruit. Bananas, doz. .... Cucumbers, each . Grapes, Malaga, lb. Grapes, basket ... Lemons, Messina, doz. . . . . . . . . . . .. Pears, Seakle, pk. Vegetables. 50 10 1 00

Beets, bush. ....\$ Potatoes, bush. . . Potatoes, bag .... 1 25 Parsnips, bush. . . . 75 Onions, bush. .... Turnips, bag Grain. Barley, bush. .... \$ ... Bran, ton Buckwheat, bush. . Corn, yellow feed, bush. ..... Corn, cracked, cwt. Corn, meal, cwt. . . Flour, cwt. ..... 3.25 Hay, baled, ton ... 19 00 Hay, loose ...... 18 00 Oats, local, bush . Oats, Man., bush. Straw, baled, ton . . Straw, loose, ton Wheat, local, bush. 85 1 10 Hides. Beef, hides, cured, per lb. ....\$ .17 Beef, hides, green, lb. ..... .16 

\*\*\*\*\* A RATION FOR CATTLE.

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

A very acceptable ration can ♦ be made by feeding each ani- ◆ wal daily about 30 lbs. of corn ◆ silage and a liberal allowance ◆ of mixed hay. A mixture consist-+ ing of 400 lbs; gluten feed, + 4 200 lbs. ground oats or bran, 4 ◆ 200 lbs, ground corn, and 100 ◆ + lbs. oil meal will supplement + \* this roughage nicely. Feed \* \* about 1 lb. of this mixture for \* + each 31/2 to 4 lbs. of milk pro- +

Save the seed from your best pumpkins and squash for next year's

Soothes and Heals Inflamed Skin Sore Joints Piles and Boils In tine, 25o. Davis & Lawrence Co. Montreal

# I HAVE RE-OPENED A

Furniture Refinishing Shop, where all kinds of work will be done. Mahogany and Antique Furniture a Specialty. An 'nvitation' is extended to all old friends and also to

### the public, to call and inspect my work. 23 JOHN STREET.

SOWARDS Keeps Coal and Coal Keeps SOWARDS.

## \$1,000.00 REWARD

For information that will lead to the discovery or whereabouts of the person or persons suffering from Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Mouth and Throat, Blood Poison, Skin Diseases, Bladder Troubles, Special Ailments, and Chronic or Complicated Complaints who cannot be cured at The Ontario-Medical Institute, 263-265 Yonge St., Toronto. Correspondence invited.

Bulk **Uysters**