



News And Views Of And For Canadian Farmers



The Fitting of Tractors To Farm Service

Some Observations on the Present Situation.
By A. H. SNYDER.

The right tractor on the right farm in the hands of the right man is undoubtedly practicable and profitable, is the terse way in which Professor F. W. Dickerson of the University of Illinois defines the farm tractor situation. The meaning of such a statement is vastly at the present time from what it was five or more years ago. At that time tractors were confined to large machines and, unless a man practiced farming upon a large scale, or some type of specialized farming, he could not consider the use of mechanical power as an economy in performing his field operations.

Within the past two years, manufacturers have taken cognizance of this situation and have devoted considerable portion of their efforts to the development of tractors adapted to various sized farms and conditions of soils, and to various types of farming. As a result, there are on the market to-day tractors of many designs, varying in size from the original large machines of thirty to sixty horse power down to machines which draw two plows and furnish the power for work ordinarily done by three or four horses. Companies which formerly made but one or possibly two sizes of tractors are now making as many as five different sizes. Hence, it is possible for the farmer on an average sized farm who is practicing a general and common type of farming to find a machine adapted to his needs. This is the problem of the "right tractor on the right farm" which has been greatly simplified.

Furthermore, it is by no means as difficult to find men who are capable of handling tractors as it was a few years ago. We can all remember when the engineer in charge of an outfit was looked upon with a certain degree of respect amounting almost to awe, because he knew how to develop and control the power of a mighty engine. Later, as gas engines came into general use, the farmer became more or less of an engineer and, partially by study, but largely by experience he familiarized himself with the operation of mechanical power.

Automobile Paved The Way

The greatest forerunner of the tractor, however, the factor which has been by far the most potent in educating people in general along the line of mechanical power, has been the automobile. Five years ago an exceedingly small percentage of farmers could name and recognize the most simple and fundamental parts of a tractor. The thousands of farmers of to-day who have operated automobiles, and stationary gas engines as familiar with the make-up of an engine as they are with the points of a horse. If one doubts the above statement, let him attend some of the many tractor demonstrations, one or more of which have been held in almost every middle west state. Here you will find thousands of farmers going over every detail in the make up of the machines and discussing carburetors,

magnos, clutches, etc., with experts as if they were as common and familiar objects as plows and cultivators. "But, are farmers interested in the use of tractors?" You are no doubt asking. That is just the question which was uppermost in the mind of the writer before he attended a tractor demonstration, and in seeking an answer to the question he studied the audience, rather more than the machines. He wanted to hear what the farmers said about the use of tractors upon their farms as well as what the representatives of manufacturers said about the merits of their particular machine.

Farmers Are Interested.

The fact that light tractors have been in the field for a comparatively short time and the large number of widely differing models which have appeared and are constantly making their appearance, may suggest to the mind of the farmer that they are still in the experimental stage. To such we would call attention to the fact that in the opinion of unbiased tractor authorities, the light tractor has already reached the practical stage. This opinion is based both upon a thorough technical knowledge of their design and construction and upon the experience of men who have used them for one or more years, and found them capable of standing severe tests and doing the work satisfactorily.

Undoubtedly there will be great development in the field of tractor farming during the next few years but it is likely to be mostly along the line of standardization. Not all of the widely differing ideas as to design and construction which are now being promoted are going to stand the severe test of performing actual farm work in the hands of the average farmer operator. Not many years ago the variation in automobile designs was greater than it is to-day. Some of the ideas of design and construction were proven unsatisfactory, or impracticable, and, as a result, automobiles have now been tested to the highest limit, so that the purchaser of any of the standard makes of cars can rest assured that his car is built upon sound principles of construction.

Tractors are destined to undergo a process of standardization similar to that through which the automobile has passed. In the meantime, it is important that the prospective buyer study most carefully the merits of the different makes before making his purchase. As is true of any machine which is experiencing remarkable activity and apparently gaining rapidly in popularity, the tractor field is not entirely free from the fake promoter who endeavors to take advantage of the situation. In this connection it may be mentioned that both farmers and dealers are much more likely to realize a profit from the purchase of tractors than they are from the purchase of stock in a tractor promotion scheme.

Get A Surplus Of Power.

A mistake which many are likely to make is to purchase a tractor which is not fitted to the work to be done. The line of tractor which is not fitted to the work to be done is not only a waste of money, but it is a source of trouble. The tractor which is not fitted to the work to be done is not only a waste of money, but it is a source of trouble. The tractor which is not fitted to the work to be done is not only a waste of money, but it is a source of trouble.

to make and which is to be avoided, is the purchase of too light a machine for the work that it is intended to perform. The fact that steam engines and gas engines are rated in a different manner than tractors, the whole matter of rating power machinery is quite confusing to those who have not made a special study of the subject, makes it difficult to determine the size of tractor which will most economically perform various farm operations.

One reason why there is danger of selecting a machine which does not possess sufficient power lies in the fact that, in comparing tractors with horses many fail to give due consideration to the surplus horse power which they have been employing in their farm operations. It is common practice to use at least four horses to draw two fourteen inch plows. The power required to draw them through ordinary soil is sufficient to make a good day's work for four horses. It is true, however, that four good horses are capable of developing, for a comparatively short time, several times the amount of power necessary to pull two plows through ordinary soil. This surplus power is readily available in case it is necessary to plow over in the field, or if a rut is encountered which for various reasons may be more difficult to plow.

A surplus of power over and above that required under ordinary circumstances is just as desirable and economical as it is in the case of many other things. The man who does not take into consideration the many advantages of ample power when purchasing his tractor will find himself seriously handicapped and will likely not be able to obtain its full efficiency. Furthermore, the use of mechanical power will make it advisable in many cases to combine into one operation what has previously been accomplished by two or more separate operations. This will be done in order to effect a saving in labor. The attachment of discs and harrows behind the plows, and pulling the entire outfit with a tractor is an example of the combining of farm operations.

The problem of obtaining the most efficient service from a given size of tractor is a profitable investment for the farmer. With the exception of the very large types, not a large enough number have been in actual service for a sufficient time to fully determine their possibilities. Much has been accomplished by adjusting the tractor to the work to be done. The greatest efficiency it will be necessary to do some adjusting from the other end of the line. It is only naturally that the purchasers of tractors should first attempt to follow with their machines the same methods that the farmer has employed. The fact that tractors have proved as satisfactory as they have under these conditions gives great promise for what may be expected when farming methods become adjusted to the use of mechanical power.

The question of whether or not a tractor is a profitable investment for a given farm should be decided from the standpoint of that particular farm and there are a number of things which should be considered in making the decision. It is true, however, that the man who is not keeping in close touch with the remarkable developments along the

line of tractor for farm use is not living up to his opportunities. The man who bases his judgment upon the tractor of even two years ago and concludes that the subject has no interest for him may be overlooking something which he could use with profit.—Successful Farming.

Founder In Horses.

Founder in horses is looked upon as a serious trouble that may render an animal incapable of hard work on a solid road. It consists of an inflammation of the sensitive membrane which overlies the hoof, and is situated on the internal aspect of the hoof of the horse, and outside surface of the coffin bone contained within, and which fill the cavity of the hoof. The entire fleshy portion of the foot is involved, and the pain arising accounts for the characteristic manner in which the animal stands, the superincumbent weight of the body continually aggravating the inflammation and increasing the nervous excitement. It generally attacks the fore feet and generally appears in conjunction with disease of the mucous membrane of the digestive organs, often following upon engorgement of the stomach or bowels, especially while the animal is warm from over exertion.

As to treatment for an affected animal a Scottish writer recommends the following:

Place the animal in a loose box. Remove the shoes, and if the toes of the hoof are long, have them reduced. Violent or strong purgatives must not be given on any account, and even a mild purgative should be administered with caution, as the bowels are very sensitive or irritable. If the founder is due to overfeeding, a pint of linseed oil should be given if from an over-dose of physic, one ounce dose of carbonate of soda may be given in well-bolled oatmeal feed. In some cases it may be necessary to unload the bowels by "back-raking" and the use of injections of soap and water. To allay the fever, give, in half a pint of water, sulphuric ether, two ounces liquor ammonia acetatis, four ounces, three or four times daily, and should the fever be very high, ten-drop doses of tincture of aconite, twice a day, as a fever drink, is beneficial. Hot bran poultices should be applied to the feet, and renewed frequently, not slop, but made in such a manner as will retain the heat. A plentiful supply of salt lather should cover the ground and broad along with the turn him at least twice a day, and the bedding should be kept dry and clean, to prevent chafing of the skin or bedsores. After the acute stage has terminated, shoes with plenty of cover for the sole—that is, the thick and broad, gradually tapering off thin at the heels and at the toe—should be applied. With this class of shoe the horse moves over the ground with less concussion. Give him gentle exercise two or three times daily until he moves freely.

In parts of Devon farmers have decided not to harvest their cider apples, of which there is a big crop, and are turning their pigs into the orchards to eat the fruit that has already fallen. It is said that with labor so short the sale of the apples at the current price of £1 a ton is unprofitable.—English Exchange.

THE BRITISH LAW.

In England it is now contrary to law to kill any calf under eight weeks of age. This is to conserve the supply of beef for the nation, but is causing some embarrassment to the dairymen, who wish to use the milk to feed humans, and not calves. The provision is in the nature of an experiment, and is not at all permanent. It is thought that some revision may be made.

It is not intended that the breeder should be compelled to rear a calf that is incapable of giving a profitable return upon the outlay entailed, provided the owner has exercised reasonable care in the selection of a sire. The Board of Agriculture recognizes the injustice of making it obligatory to rear hopelessly inferior calves, of which there will be a variable proportion in the best managed herds; but while anxious to grant exemptions in cases where the inferiority is accidental, or casual, it is equally eager to bring home to the careless breeder the consequences of his habitual indifference to the class of bull he uses.

How About Ice?

The past year was not abnormally hot, and so the need for ice on the farm was perhaps not quite so pressing as in a more droughty season, but still the housewife who had command of ice during the hot weather would be better off than the one who had not.

How about the next summer? Is the ice house in shape for the crop that is coming in a few months? Or has the ice house been turned into something else? Why not think of the women, and give them the comfort of a supply of ice? It means a lot in the hot weather.

Last summer The Sun visited a farm where the young people who were at home delighted to make ice cream, and made it often. But they had to go over a quarter of a mile to get the ice from a generous neighbor. Many a happy hour was spent over the freezer, and many a summer evening's frolic ended up, as it did on this particular occasion when the hauling in of the oats was finished, with a feed of ice cream.

Worn-Out Soils.

The wearing out of soils—by which is understood the decline of yields through cropping under an irrational method of farming—is almost so much to the abstraction of plant food as to loss of humus or semi-decayed vegetable matter. Humus is the constituent which above all others makes a soil a favorite growth medium for crops. This it does by increasing the soil's moisture-holding capacity, by maintaining the microscopic life which prepares plant food in available forms and by storing and gradually liberating nitrogen—the most important of all the elements of plant food. It is humus that imparts the "loamy" quality to a soil, a "rich loam" is the finest type of soil and invariably such contains an abundance of decaying organic matter; a poor or harsh soil is one deficient in humus.

Local wholesalers are fattening chickens which have been shipped in from the country. If they find it profitable, why not put a little more flesh on yours before you sell?

Vim's Lessons From the Past Year

Vim, in Toronto Weekly Sun. The harvest is past, the summer is ended. The harvest has been bountiful and though difficult to secure, and accompanied by much waste, there is cause for thankfulness. Grumbling is never justifiable, and less so in times of plenty. Cheap food and clothing bring these within the reach of the many, and all who have a fellow feeling must rejoice in the thought that hunger will be banished from many homes where last year it ruled.

This season has impressed some important lessons upon us farmers, which should be kept in mind. We have no means by which we can foretell the future weather. No two seasons are exactly alike. Spells of dry and wet weather, of hot and cold waves appear to follow each other at various intervals, and these often fall just when, in our wisdom, they should not, and we wonder why it should be so.

None can explain these things. We who believe in a God of wisdom and love, cannot think of Him as being of petulance, who is constantly seeking to wreak vengeance on men for their failures and neglect. The processes of Nature are so intricate and far-reaching that our infinite minds cannot unravel them, and it is best to believe that whatever happens is the best thing for mankind, if not for us personally.

On a visit to England some years ago, at the conclusion of harvest, I noticed how small the sheaves were. Asking the reason, I was told that they dried out quicker, both in curing and after rain. Hence the wisdom of the practice in countries of frequent rainfalls. Here we bind large sheaves to expedite the work, and to save time. This is right in a dry harvest, but all wrong in a wet one.

I venture to say that if our sheaves had been half their size this harvest the loss by sprouting and moulding would not have been noticeable.

Cutting Too Soon.

Another mistake we make is in cutting too soon. Now, in these days of wide-cut binders, there is no need (as there used to be) to cut grain before it is ripe. By letting grain get fully ripe it can be brought in at most at once. It has been our custom for years to begin wheat hauling as soon as we were done cutting, and as a result we secured 700 bushels without rain, and one more day of fine weather would have secured our whole crop.

There were thousands of bushels injured in this locality, which might have been saved, because farmers wanted to cut their barley first, before beginning wheat hauling. This plan was doubly bad, because the wheat was injured from 50 to 100 per bushel, and the barley had to stay out for a longer period than if cut later. Barley, above all grains, should be fully ripened before being cut. If this is not done, both its feeding qualities and its germination are affected. Do not understand me as meaning that it should be "rotten ripe"—just before that stage is reached, when the heads begin to turn down, is the right time. You can haul in almost at once.

Oats is our most valuable and most difficult crop to save. The straw is almost as valuable as timothy, and so it is all important to save it well. We can only do this by cutting after it is fully ripe, tying it in small sheaves, and carefully stooking. Stooks should be always set north and south. This exposes them to the most sunshine, and to a better circulation of air, and they stand better.

These may seem trivial matters, and only occasionally necessary, but if we remember that these make no extra labor, and that the crop is never any worse for them, it does seem wise to practice them. We have all noticed on a morning after a heavy dew, that stooks set east and west were quite wet on the north side west of the forenoon, while on the south side they were dry after an hour of sunshine.

Need More Help.

Another lesson that has been impressed upon us is that we must engage more help. The tendency has been to do with as little as possible. From our point of view, wages are too high, but if we rightly consider the matter, I think we shall see that the waste and loss through deficient cultivation and neglect of stock is far more expensive.

I know of one farmer who lost a large and fine field of oats from this cause, and he has now turned his stock upon it. Many others have been able to sow only half of their usual acreage of fall wheat. This will seriously affect next spring seeding, and the next harvest.

These conditions are quite serious from a national viewpoint. The soil is owned by us farmers, but must be farmed for the national good. The Bible tells us that "The profit of the earth is for all," and no class of men has any right to ignore the rights of others. If the farming population could be doubled country life would be greatly increased, poverty and crime would be diminished, and our people become more virile and self-reliant.

I am well aware that sweeping changes cannot be made at once, but we can make a move in this direction. We are feeling our way, and we all must learn. We are slowly learning our lessons. It is to do well all that we attempt to do, and to avoid all needless waste of material and labor. We have a glorious country, and we are all proud of it. We can make it still more glorious. Our aspirations should be to make it the freest, happiest, most prosperous part of our world, and to see that other nations will come to see our wisdom, and to learn the secret of our greatness.

We have only one live to live, and we should have one cardinal aim, viz., to fill our place in society to the best of our ability; to do our part in the upbuilding of our nation, in its moral and material welfare. If we do this we need have no regrets, and though we may not win success as the world views it, we shall have at least the satisfaction of knowing that we have not been "numbered of the ground."

The Latest Market Reports

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto.
Toronto, Dec. 3.—Receipts in all classes of live stock at the Union Stock Yards to-day were light. Trade was steady, with no change in prices. Receipts: 337 cattle, 18 calves, 1,854 sheep.
Export cattle, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; butcher cattle, choice \$6.75 to \$7.25, medium \$6 to \$6.50, common \$5 to \$5.75; butcher cows, choice \$6 to \$6.50, medium \$5 to \$5.75, canners \$3.40 to \$3.75, bulls \$4.25 to \$6.75; feeding steers, \$5 to \$6.50, stockers, ers, choice, \$5.75 to \$6, light \$4.25 to \$4.50; milkers, choice, each \$60 to \$100; springers, \$60 to \$100; sheep, ewes \$6.50 to \$7; bucks and culls, \$4.50 to \$5.50; lambs, \$9.50 to \$9.75; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.50; calves, \$4 to \$10.

Buffalo.
East Buffalo, Dec. 3.—Cattle, receipts 300 head; firm.
Veals, receipts 100 head; active and steady, \$4.00 to \$12.00.
Hogs, receipts 9,000, slow. Heavy, \$6.90 to \$7.05; mixed, \$6.75 to \$6.85; yorkers, \$6.00 to \$6.75; pigs, \$5.75 to \$6.00; roughs, \$5.75 to \$5.85; stags, \$4.50 to \$5.25.
Sheep and lambs, receipts 2,200 head, active, sheep steady; lambs, \$6.00 to \$9.40; others unchanged.

Chicago.
Chicago, Dec. 3.—Cattle: Receipts 6,000. Market steady; native beef steers, \$5.60 to \$10.55; Texas steers, \$6.20 to \$8.25; cows and heifers, \$2.85 to \$3.25; calves, \$6.50 to \$10.50.
Hogs: Receipts 7,000. Market weak. Light, \$5.55 to \$6.50; mixed \$5.90 to \$6.75; heavy, \$6.20 to \$6.75; rough, \$6.20 to \$6.35; pigs, \$2.75 to \$3.25; bulk of sales, \$6 to \$6.50.
Sheep: Receipts 12,000. Market firm. Wethers, \$6 to \$6.50; lambs, native, \$7 to \$9.05.

GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Toronto.
Toronto, Dec. 3.—Board of Trade quotations:
Manitoba wheat—Track, lake ports, immediate shipment. No. 1 northern, \$1.15; do No. 2, \$1.13; do No. 3, \$1.09.

Manitoba oats—All rail, delivered, Ontario pool, No. 2 C.W., bay ports, track, 48 1/2c.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, Toronto, track, 77 1/2c; new No. 3, 73c.
Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 75c.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$4 to 95c slightly sprouted and tough, according to sample, 90c to 95c; sprouted or smutty and tough, according to sample, 75c to 88c.
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 36c to 38c; commercial oats, 35c to 37c.
Peas—No. 2 nominal, per car lot, \$2.10; sample peas, \$1.50, according to sample.
Barley—Malting, outside, 56c to 59c; do No. 2 feed, 49c to 52c.
Ruckwheat—Nominal, 74c to 75c.
Clover—No. 2 nominal, 85c to 87c; tough, 80c to 83c, according to sample.

Manitoba flour—First patents in jute bags, \$6; do seconds, \$5.50; strong bakers', \$5.30, in jute bags, \$4.35 to \$4.50, according to sample; second or Toronto freights, in bags, \$4.75 per ton, per ton, delivered, Montreal freights. Bran, \$22 to \$23. Shorts, \$23 to \$24. Middlings, \$25 to \$26. Good feed flour, \$13.50.
Other unofficial quotations:
Rolled oats—Car lots, per bag of 90 lbs, \$2.35; in smaller lots, \$2.40 to \$2.50, Windsor to Montreal.
Lined oil cake meal—Lined oil cake meal, No. 1, \$4.25 per cwt.; do No. 2, \$3.75 f.o.b. mills. Oil cake meal, \$37 per ton, f.o.b. mills, Toronto. Gluten feed, \$28 f.o.b. mills.
Cornmeal—Yellow, 98-lb. sacks in car lot, \$2.10; small lots, \$2.20 to \$2.30.

Winnipeg.
Winnipeg, Dec. 3.—After an active morning, Winnipeg future market closed with Dec. at \$1.05, or 2c to 2 1/2c up, and May \$1.07, or 3/4c higher. Dec. at 40 1/2c, and May oats at 42 1/2c, or 3/4c higher. Dec. flax 2 1/2c up and May 1 1/2c higher.
Chicago.
Chicago, Dec. 2.—Wheat—No. 2 red, nominal; No. 3 red, \$1.11; No. 4 hard, nominal; No. 3 hard, \$1.07 1/2c.
Corn—No. 2 yellow, old, 71 1/2c to 72c; No. 4 yellow, new, 64 1/2c; No. 4 white, new, 64 1/2c to 65c.
Oats—No. 3 white, 41 1/2c to 43c; standard, 44 1/2c to 44 3/4c.

Rye—No. 2 nominal, No. 3, 94c. Barley—59c to 71c. Timothy—\$5 to \$7.75. Clover—\$10 to \$17.50, mostly \$16.50 to \$17.50.
Pork—\$16.35.
Lard—\$9.37.
Hubs—\$10.62.

GENERAL TRADE.

Hay.
Hay sold as follows: Berlin, baled, \$15 to \$18 per ton, loose, \$14 to \$15 per ton; Guelph, baled, \$20 to \$21, loose, \$16 to \$18; Harriston, baled, \$14, loose, \$12, to \$14; Owen Sound, baled, \$17, loose, \$13.50 to \$14; Peterborough, baled, \$18 to \$20, loose, \$18 to \$20; Port Hope, \$18 to \$21, loose, \$18 to \$19; St. Thomas, \$18 to \$20, loose, \$15 to \$17.

Coarse Grains.
Oats sold as follows on local farmers' markets throughout the province: Belleville, 35c per bushel; Berlin, 37c; Chatham, 35c; Guelph, 41c; Harriston, 35c; London, 34c to 36c; Owen Sound, 37c to 38c; Peterborough, 30c to 34c; Port Hope, 35c to 38c; St. Thomas, 36c; Stratford, 35c per bushel.
Barley: Belleville, 45c to 50c per bushel; Berlin, 50c; Chatham, 50c to \$1; Guelph, 48c to 55c; Harriston, \$1.00; Owen Sound, 55c to \$70c; Peterborough, 50c; Port Hope, 48c to 55c; St. Thomas, 58c, and Stratford, 40c to 45c per bushel.

Poultry.
Spring chickens ranged in price from 12c to 20c per pound and sold at the following prices on the local farmers' markets of Ontario: Guelph, 16c to 18c; Harriston, 12c to 15c; London, 18c to 19c; Owen Sound, 14c; Peterborough, 13c to 15c; Port Hope, 16c; St. Thomas, 17c to 20c; and Stratford, 16c to 18c.
Poultry At New York.
Chickens are selling at New York from 13 1/2c to 15c per lb.; fowls are up one-half cent at 12 1/2c to 15c; roosters are steady at 11 1/2c; turkeys, 17c to 18c, a drop of 2c in the week; and ducks, Dec. flax 2 1/2c up and May 1 1/2c higher.

Eggs.
Eggs ranged in price from 30c to 50c and sold throughout Ontario at the following prices on the local farmers' markets: Belleville, 33c to 35c per dozen; Berlin, 40c; Chatham, 35c; Guelph, 40c to 45c; Harriston, 33c to 35c; London, 35c to 38c;

Owen Sound, 30c to 33c; Peterborough, 30c to 40c; Port Hope, 32c; St. Thomas, 32c to 40c; and Stratford, 40c to 42c per dozen.
Eggs at Montreal.
Lower grade eggs at Montreal are cheaper this week than last and are selling at the following prices: Strictly fresh selected stock, 53c; No. 1 candled stock, 30c per dozen. These prices show an advance of 2c to 3c per dozen, reflecting the strong tone imparted by the increased export business.

Potatoes at Toronto.
There is no end to the procession upwards as set by potato prices this year, apparently. This week they are coming from New Brunswick at prices ranging around \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bag. Ontario potatoes are \$1.25 to \$1.50, but comprise a small part of the trade. A small car of Alberta potatoes are on the way, as a sort of experiment.

Potatoes at Local Prices.
On the local farmers' markets of Ontario last week, potatoes sold as follows: Berlin, \$1 per bushel; Chatham, \$1.00; Guelph, \$1.00; Harriston, \$1.00; London, \$1.00; Owen Sound, 55c to \$70c; Peterborough, 50c; Port Hope, 48c to 55c; St. Thomas, 58c, and Stratford, \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel.

Apples at Montreal.
A total of 21,522 barrels of apples were received at Montreal last week, as compared with 27,700 for the same week of last year. This is the best showing that has been made for many weeks.
A fair amount of business has been reported, with sales of good sound No. 1 Spies, at \$5.00 to \$5.50, Kings at \$4.25 to \$4.50, and Baldwins, and Greenings at \$3.75 to \$4. No. 2 stock is quoted at \$3.00 to \$3.75 and \$4.00 as to variety and No. 3 at \$2.25 to \$3.00. Advices from England are favorable for shippers.

Cheese at Toronto.
Cheese occupies its usual strong position, and this week is chalked up another half cent. Gunns quote large at 18c per pound; twins, 18 1/2c; and triplets, 18 1/2c per pound.
Butter.
Butter sold at from 27c to 38c on the local farmers' markets of On-

tario last week. Berlin, 30c to 32c per pound; Chatham, 30c to 35c; Guelph, 32c; Harriston, 27c to 28c; London, 30c to 35c; Owen Sound, 27c to 28c; Peterborough, 30c to 32c; Port Hope, 27c; St. Thomas, 34c; and Stratford, 29c to 31c per pound.
So long as the "powers that be" put cheese on the ration of the armistice it is likely that the strength will remain in the cheese market. One man prophesies this week that there will be an advance of a fraction every week from now on until 20c per pound is reached. The English trade is said to be almost stealing the cheese off the boats as they arrive.

Beans at Toronto.
Beans at Toronto are still firmer this week than last, and are quoted by Gunns at \$3.60 per bushel for 1-2 pound pickers, with the common run coming up to \$3, according to quality.

Beans at Montreal.
The Montreal bean market is showing a spread in prices this week, 3-lb. pickers, having sold in car lots at \$3.70 to \$3.75; 5-lb. pickers, \$3.50 to \$3.55; and under grades, \$3.35 to \$3.40.

Kingston Markets

Meats	
Beef, local carcasses, lb.	10
Beef, hinds, lb.	11
Beef, cubs, lb.	15
Beef, western, by carcass, lb.	11
Hogs, live, cwt.	9.50
Hogs, dressed, cwt.	13.60
Lamb, spring, by carcass, lb.	14
Mutton, carcass, lb.	10
Pullet, by carcass, lb.	11
Veal by qtr., lb.	08 1/4
Fish	
Bloaters, doz.	50
Ciscoes, lb.	15
Cod, steak, lb.	12 1/2
Pilchard, lb.	15
Halibut haddie, lb.	12 1/2
Eels, lb.	10
Haddock, fresh, lb.	12 1/2
Halibut, fresh, lb.	15
Haddock, frozen, lb.	08 1/2
Herring, fresh salt water, doz.	50

Kippers, doz.	60
Mackerel	15
Oysters, 32c; Harriston, 27c to 28c; London, 30c to 35c; Owen Sound, 27c to 28c; Peterborough, 30c to 32c; Port Hope, 27c; St. Thomas, 34c; and Stratford, 29c to 31c per pound.	50
Oysters, shell, doz.	2.00
Pickered, lb.	15
Perch, lb.	05
Pike, lb.	12 1/2
Rock-fish, lb.	05
Trout, common, lb.	25
White fish, lb.	15
Suckers, lb.	15
Salmon, Saguenay,	05

Fruit.	
Bananas, doz.	20
Branberries, qt.	12 1/2
Grapefruit, each	05
Dates, lb.	1.00
Grapes, Malaga, lb.	20
Lemons, Messina, doz.	20
Nuts, mixed, lb.	20
Oranges, doz.	20

Poultry.	
Chickens, lb.	20
Chickens, live, lb.	15
Ducks, lb.	22
Hens, dressed, lb.	15
Hens, live, lb.	20
Turkeys, lb.	18

Dairy Products	
Butter, dairy	35
Butter, creamery	33
lb.	38
Butter, rolls lb.	32
Cheese, lb.	22
Eggs, fresh, doz.	40