

# News And Views Of And For Canadian Farmers



## Rotation And Tillage Methods

ment Station has recently issued Bul- fast rules. It has been rather clear- able to buy balanced ration feeds, as Sub-station.

crops grown under the conditions in- ing crops indicate. dicated:

Controls Yields." Cropping."

for Small Grain.

ing Crop."

"Barnyard Manure." "Green manure."

"Rotations." "Crop Sequence." "Alfalfa and Brome Grass." "Sorghum as a Forage Crop."

"Relative Values of Crops Grown."

ditions are so all-powerful in con- sive and more practical tillage. the next year. However, there are age, will be increased. a few rather broad principles that It is probable that the farmer who these principles are subject to modi- season.

letin 155, "Rotations and Tillage ly established that moisture is the these are usually too expensive. Methods in Western Nebraska." This chief factor controlling crop produc- There are several rules given by is a report of eight years' results of tion in this region. There seems to different authorities for the proper growing crops under various methods be an excess of fertility over avail- feeding of milking cows. of tillage and in various rotations able moisture at the present time amounts can be given, however, on the table-land of the North Platte Therefore, any expense incurred for either for the size of the animal or the purpose of maintaining or in- the breed. They can depend on the The following subjects are discuss- creasing the fertility is largely a loss individual. ed and the yields given of various so far as the yields of the succeed- One feeder gives the three follow-

"Weather Rather Than Tillage vegetation rather than from the sur- his cattle, face of the soil. The soil much as-"Summer Tillage vs. Continuous sists in retaining moisture under cer- clean up, and tain conditions but does not always | One pound of grain per day for "Corn Stubble vs. Grain Stubble Summer tilling the land retains at one pound of grain per day for tive covering which prevents the part of the rainfall and gives some every three pounds of milk they pro- wind from blowing the soil away, or "Effect of Sorghum on Succeed- security against drought, but the duce, or cost of summer tilling has not been fully paid by increased yields of corn without gaining in weight. of tillage, they do not respond suffi- up, and ciently to extreme methods of tillage to pay for the added expanse.

The following paragraphs are tak- permit the soil to be robbed of mois- every three pounds of five per cent. Weeds are started on a farm increase in British Columbia. en from the summary of the bulle- ture by vegetation which has no mar- milk. ket value, and that keeps the surface The result of eight years of of the soil from becoming hard and careful experimentation throughout a smooth, seems to accomplish the up, and oil the different sets of har- by animals, or carried about on imseries of unfavorable years indicate practical ends of tillage. While more ness that the common methods of growing labor than is required to accomplish crops in this region the results of these ends may increase the yields, thirty years' experimentations and yet the increase is likely not to be observation by intelligent farmers- sufficient to return as much for a are founded on sound principles of unit of labor expended in the execonomic production. Moisture con- treme tillage as in the less inten-

trolling yields that tillage methods, Summer tillage and green-manure rotations, crop sequences, and soil crops have increased the yields but fertility are all thrown into the back- not the profits, because of the inground. The changes in weather con- creased cost per acre. The results ditions from season to season and reported in this bulletin indicate that from day to day of each season are the less expensive methods give the so radical and so various that one greater profits. As the yield per acre system of tillage may succeed one is increased beyond a certain noryear and another system to succeed mal, the cost per bushel, on the aver-

apply to a wide range of conditions judiciously combined live-stock farmcovering the medium and also many ing with grain production secured a of the extreme conditions. All of profit during the most unfavorable

### THE TIME TO ACT

time like the present." That this that of selection of dairy records. It applies with telling force to the selection of good dairy cows will be ad- cow, it is easy to compare such tomitted by every thoughtful dairy- tals, and it is eminently satisfactory man. Selection may be made on the to know for certain which cows are evidence of certain well-known exter- best to keep and breed from. nal indications of good milking quali- Now is the time to act, prepare to ties with special attention paid to keep records all season; write the the udder, loin, skin, barrel, etc. dairy division, Ottawa, for free milk

to the amount of hard cash that any one cow in the herd will earn in year. He may be, the ordinary dairy farmer, too, may be considerably mistaken in his judgment. One sys-The old saying has it "there is no tem will give him accurate results. is easy to weigh and sample, it is easy to add up a few figures for each

But no matter how skilled the ex- record forms, either three times per pert judge of dairy "quality" in a month or daily.

Give Them All the Roughage They Will Clean Up.

DAIRY COWS.

In purchasing feed for dairy cattle buy only those rich in portein and The Nebraska Agricultural Experi- lications, as there are no set and mix your own ration. It is not advis-

ing rules, the owned judging for him-Moisture is largely lost through self which is the most valuable for

Feed all the roughage they will

or spring grain. While the soil and Another good rule to follow is to ter food for stock, and some even are crops respond to thorough methods feed all the roughage they will clean a food in themselves and are useful

pounds of four per cent. of milk, or the quality of the soil on which they A system of tillage that does not | One pound of grain per day for are growing.

THE FARM HOME

as dear as the words home - mother, home and heaven.

Not enough farmers pay as much attention to making the

farm a real home as they ought. Not only the "house,

but the whole farm should be looked upon as "home,

and plans should be so laid as to bring the various fields

constituting the homestead under such management as to

not only make them profitable in a financial point of view.

but pleasing and attractive to look upon. If in cultivat-

ed crops take such good care of them as to draw one's at-

tention as they pass, and if in grass, have the surface

smooth and lawn-like after being mown. Let the fence

corners be neatly mown, with no hedgerows left along

them; plant some trees, shrubbery and flowers about the

buildings, and allow no broken-down waggons or old im-

plements standing about. Keep the farm live stock in

that condition that you will not feel ashamed to own it

but on the contrary, be a little proud that it belongs to you,

when you exhibit it to your friends. All of these things

help to make up the sum total of a real farm home. The

orchard and garden also come in as great aids towards

making the farm house the most desirable place on earth,

for when we write about the home, it is hardly possible

to think of any other but the farm house, because it is

nearer to Nature and the things that make life so charm-

ing in the country. Year by year add something to make

the home more dear .- E. H. Dow, in The Weekly Sun.

These are very few words in the English language

jurious to farm machinery. instance, when they provide a protec- weeds. the rain from washing the soil away, Feed all the grain they will eat or when they help to enrich the soil when plowed in. Others act as win-

One pound of grain for every four | Weeds often give an indication of

through a variety of agencies. They Pick a stormy day to look over, fix ported with seed, or brought along pigs plements or on the farmer's boots, or

### is fresh. The railway and the roads do most to spread weeds.

The great point to keep in mind is to ensure that this is being done the greatest make very sure that the seed pursources of worry to the man on the chased is free from impurities by ex-

Exercise the stock every day. Keep the stables dry by plenty of litter and ventilation

All the chickens that will bring in fair returns should be hatched by the

A mixture of coal ashes and sal

Exercise the in-foal mare. It is a good thing for her and will make a stronger colt. Cow testing not only produces bet-

better dairymen It is a good practise to keep the cows in a box stall a few days before and after calving.

ter cows, but more interested and

Close confinement in a warm damp pen is one of the most prolific causes of weak sickly pigs in the spring. Labor is going to be scarce this season. Plan to have the bulk of lighter pruning done by the middle

of March. with about half a foot of ice, you realize what an advantage a drain would have been.

With each cow's record before him the dairyman is able to feed more intelligently. Meal in proportion to the milk is a good motto. If you have not an incubator yet i

will pay, where you want over a hundred chicks hatched this spring, to look over some catalogues. Have the incubators set up and

ones, to see that they are correctly registering. Pitch holes are the result of drifts Drifts are the results of winds Break the winds by a row of ever-

ter good roads problem. There need be no fear of low mar-

greens and you have solved the win-

\$6.10; straight rollers, bags, \$2.- dezen; Perlin, 30c to 32c; Brantford, Guelph, \$1.07; Hamfiton, \$1.08; 18c; fowls, 13c to 14c; ducks, 17c to Salmon ...... 40c; Cobourg, 35c; Guelph, 40c; Owen Sound, \$1.05 to \$1.08; Peter- 18c; geese, 15c to 19c; turkeys, 23c

> bushel; Berlin, 45c; Chatham, 37c; Brunskicks at \$1.90 to \$2 per bag, Grapes, Malaga, lb. Butter-Belleville, 31c to 33c per Cobourg, 38c; Guelph, 38c Hamilton, on track Barley-Belleville, 55c per bushel, easterns, 18c to 18 1/4 c.

Berlin, 55c; Brantford, 50c; Cobourg 55c to 63c; Chatham, \$1.10; Owen Poultry .- Belleville, 15c to 16c Sound, 55c to 57c; Peterboro', 56c; per pound; Berlin, 18c to 20c; Owen Port Hope, 50c; St. Thomas, 58; 24c to 25c. Sound, 16c to 18c; Peterboro', 18c Stratford, 40c, and Woodstock, 48c

feeling is firm in all grades, with a fair amount of business doing for local account in spring wheat grades, 55° pieces, 29 1/2 c to 30c. but the demand from foreign buyers is slow, and few sales in this direc- 11 % c; wood pails, 20 lbs.net, 12 4 c; tion are being made. On spot first pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 14 1/2c; pure, The Montreal market for beans is patents are selling at \$7.30; seconds, wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 15c. at \$6.80; and strong bakers' at \$6.-60 per barrel in bags. The trade in pickers are quoted at \$3.75 to \$3.80 | winter wheat flour is still rather quiet, as buyers do not seem disposed to operate freely at present prices, and in consequence the move-Honey at Mostreal is firmer this ment is only moderate of choice paweek, showing a half-cent advance. tents at \$6.70; straight rollers at Quotations are: White, extracted, \$6 to \$6.10 per barrel in good; and 12c to 12 1/2c per pound; brown, ex- the latter in jute at \$2.85 to \$2.95 tracted 10c to 11c; buckwheat honey per bag.

American Horse Markets.

Produce At Toronto.

Barley, Man. feed, 62 to 63; malt- tures closed: May, \$1.26 1; July, to \$18.50 f.o.b., Toronto in car lots. zen; selects, 31c to 32c; new-laid, Pike, lb. ....... 10 33c to 35c; case lots.

## Early Sowing of Clover Seed

if a first-class stand can be obtained ling. at any reasonable cost. Some authorities advise the sowing of six still days, so the seed won't blow in quarts of seed per acre, but this is a streaks or bunches. Oftentimes it waste if the seed if of good quality. is necessary to get out early in the Four quarts are entirely sufficient if | morning before the wind raises and the seed bed is in proper condition | work until the wind becomes so and the seeding is done properly. strong as to make even seeding un-However, this is largely a matter of certain. using good judgment; one should go | The old method of sowing by Pork and beef production is on the to some extent by past experiences as hand is not to be compared with the to the amount to sow. Oftentimes even distribution of seed we get with six pounds of seed per acre will give the good seeder, such as is operated are often brought by the wind, or im- is a great bone producer for young as good a stand as twice the amount, with a crank or a bow. The averyet conditions are usually such as to age machine sows clover seed 36 feet make thicker seeding advisable, par- to each round, and " one is reasonticularly on the thin places in the ably careful in setting the guide field. It may pay to use as much stakes at the ends of the field there

When the barn yard is covered by killed by severe weather condi- large per cent. will never germinate. tions which follow the warm period. meter, and compare with the old warm and clear so that thawing will other will be a total failure, or per and run the surface of the ground to- vided good seed is used.

The amount of clover seed to use | gether, so that by noon the seed will land. They are his greatest enemy, amining all seed newly purchased. per acre and the time to sow, are de be covered nicely. They when they and he must be perpetually at war Next in importance to this is the con- batable questions, says Michigan sprout they will not be exposed to with them if he is to get the most trol of the growing weeds. It is Farmer. In regard to the first any freeze that comes; they will also out of his farm. Weeds establish very important that a farmer should question, it may be said that it pays be prevented from washing if adashcompetition with other plants for know the plants themselves and their to seed freely, let the seed cost what ing rain comes soon after sowing. moisture and food, they often shel- means of spreading. A little atten- it may. High-priced seed has been Some few people do not object to ter and feed injurious insects and tion at the hight time will check their the direct cause of some poor stands seeding on snow, but it is generally fungi, they add impurities to grain advance. One should never neglect or complete failures because not conceded that this is a bad practice, and green food, and deteriorate hay. roadsides, waste places, unoccupied enough seed has been used to insure since in cold weather many of the Some are parasitic, such as dodder spots, such as corners. The edges a good stand under very favorable seeds will be consumed by birds, and in lucerne, while others are poison- of tanks and dams are all favorable conditions. Even though germination if the snow goes off with a rain, the ous. Some act injuriously on stock, spots for weeds to settle, through our be perfect, many of the young plants seed will be washed into bunches in some are milk-tainters, some are det- neglect. There is usually a strip of are never permitted to reach matur- the low places, if not off the field rimental to wool, while some are in- uncultivated land left along the ity, and when the plants are few in entirely in the case of hillside land. fences standing ready to invite all number in the beginning any large Better results are obtained by sow-There are occasions when weeds weeds to come and settle. Broken loss means a poor stand. With ing on the bare ground at a time "Spring Plowing vs. Fall Plow- retain sufficient moisture to pay the butterfat they produce each night week, may be useful to the farmer, as, for up land, if lying idle, will encourage high-priced land not many bald spots when freezing takes place each night can be tolerated in the clover fields followed by thawing the next morn-

The seeding should be done on

as 12 pounds per acre on these spots. will be no thick and thin streaks Good judgment must also be used when the clover grows up. A wheelas to the time of seeding. Some like | barrow seeder can be used on windy to sow real early, say in February of | days as well as on calm days. In sowearly in March, while others favor ing a mixture of timothy and clover late seeding. Ovservations tend to seed, or rather when sowing both prove, however, that a happy medi- kinds of seed on the same ground, it um between the very early and the is advisable to sow one kind at a very late seeding gives the best re- time, because when mixed they will sults one year with another. Late | not scatter evenly, owing to the inseedings often fail because of dry equality in weight. It is never adweather, while if the seed is sown visable to mix grass seeds with grain early and a nice, warm day comes, when the latter is being sown with a many of the seeds will sprout and drill, because the grass seeds will be the young plants are then very easi- put in the ground so deeply that a

Some have adopted the plan of in In any event, it hardly pays to ex- creasing slightly the quantity of pose the seed to the extremes of seed usually sown and then dividing ing late February. From the 1st to it into two equal parts. One part the 15th of March the soil is usually is sown some time during the period supplied with sufficient moisture and between the last of February and the the ground is in the right condition last of March, and in about a month for the seed to work downward to the first seeding is crossed with the the proper depth to take root, while remainder of the seed. Some good the action of the frost and early stands have resulted from this me spring rains will supply additional thod of seeding, as it gives two chancovering. Any morning during this | ces for the clover to catch. One seedaired. Better get a new thermo- period when the sun is coming out ing may develop all right, while the soon take place, is an ideal time to chance both sowings with come on all sow. The seed will run into the little cells, then the thawing will melt there will be a fairly good stand, pro-

and good prices should prevail for greater than the difficulties now ex- change.

everything the farmer can produce. | perienced, and it will need all the Farmers are unquestionably enter- farmer's native shrewdness to make kets this season. Production will ing upon a very momentous year. the most of his land with labor and not be as heavy as it was last year, There are difficulties ahead even transport deficiencies .- English Ex-

# The Latest Market Reports

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Montreal.

Montreal, Feb. 11. -Butcher steers, best, \$7 to \$7.50; good, \$6. 50 to \$7; fair, \$6 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.75 to \$6, and rough, \$5.50; But cher bulls, best, \$6 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.50-to \$6; canning bulls, \$4. 25 to \$5.50:

\$6; fair, \$5.50; and rough, \$4.50 Sheep, 5c to 7c lb., and lambs, 8c | 1 feed, 39 % c. to 9 1/2 c 1b:

roughs and mixed lots, \$9.50 to \$10. 15; common, \$9.25; sows, \$7.75 to \$8 cw4, all weighed off cars Calves, milk fed, 8c to 9 1/2c per pound, and grass fed. 4 %c to 5 %c

Toronto

Toronto, Feb. 11 .- Receipts: 49; cattle, 13 calves, 1,733 hogs, 131 sheep. Trade was steady and prices

Export cattle, choice \$7.75 to \$8; butcher cattle, choice, \$7.50 to \$7.75, medium \$6.75 to \$7.10, common, \$6 to \$6.50; butcher cows, choice \$6.40 to \$6.75, medium, \$5.50 repected rye, 83c to 85c, according yellow, 86c prompt. to \$5,80, canners \$3,20 to \$3.75, bulls \$4.25 to \$7; feeding \$6.60 to \$7; stockers, choice \$6 to rate bags, \$7.20; second patents, in \$6.25, light \$5.25 to \$6; milkers, choice, each \$70 to \$100; springers, \$70 to \$100; sheep, ewes, \$7.75 to \$8.50; bucks and culls, \$5 to \$7; lambs, \$10.50 to \$12.50; hogs, fed Toronto freights, in bags, prompt 4 yellow, 71% c to 73 %c; No.4 white, and watered, \$10 to \$10.20; calves, \$5 to \$11.

Buffalo.

East Buffalo, Feb. 11.—Cattle, receipts 200 head, steady to easy. Veals, receipts 100 head, fairly active, \$4,00 to \$12,50.

Hogs, receipts 5,000 head. Active, Heavy and mixed, \$8.90 to \$8.95; yorkers, \$8.50 to \$8.90; pigs, \$8.00 Sheep and lambs, regeipts \*1,400 Winnipeg wheat better. May opened

to \$8.25; roughs, \$7.50 to \$7.55. head; fairly active. Lambs, \$7.50 at \$1.26% and July at \$1.25%. to \$11.70; yearlings. \$6,50 to \$10,50; Oats were 4c to 5c better, with wethers, \$8.25 to \$8.50; ewes, \$4.00 May at 46% c and July at 45% c. to \$8.00; sheep, mixed, \$8.00 to Flax was unchanged at \$2.10 and

Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 11 .- Cattle: Receipts 6,000. Market weak. Native can, No. 2 yellow, 85 to 86. beef steers, \$6,25 to \$9,65; cows and heifers, \$3 to \$8; calves, \$8.25 to local white, 50; No. 4 local white, durum, \$1.21% to \$1:23%; No. 2 J. A. Peer & Sons quote baled hay | 32c to 34c.

\$11.25. Hogs: Receipts 40,000. Market steady. Light, \$7,90 to \$8.30; mix- ing, 30 to 72. ed \$8 to \$8.35; heavy, \$8 to \$8.37 Buckwheat, No. 2, 80 to 82. \$8.30.

| weak. Wethers, \$7.60 to \$8.15;

lambs, native \$8.85 to \$11.35.

Toronto, Feb. 11. - Manitoba wheat-No. 1 northern new crop, \$1- \$6.65; winter straights, \$6.10 to Butcher cows, best \$6.50; good. 2, \$1.20%; No. 3, \$1.18.

American corn-No. 3, new, \$2.75 per 100 pounds. Hogs, selects, \$10.25 to \$10.75; 81 %c.

\$1.12; feed wheat, 90c to 95c. Peas-According to sample, \$1.25 New York.

Buckwheat-76c to 77c.

jute, \$6.70; stronk bakers, in jute. \$6.50, Toronta \$5, according to sample, seaboard or

treal freights! Bran, per ton, \$25; standard, 50c to 50 %c. shorts, \$26; good feed flour, per bag. \$1.75; middlings, \$27. Hay-Baled, No. 1 track, Toronto,

Winnipeg, Feb. 11 .- The wheat market opened a little stronger with

Montreal. Montreal, Feb. 11 .-- Corn, Ameri-Oats, No. 2 local - hite, 51; No.

GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

23 1/4, in store at Fort William; No. \$6.25; Kansas straights, \$6.25 to Manitoba oats-No. 2 C.W., 43 1-3c. to \$5.25; canners, \$3.25 to \$4; in store at Fort William; No. 3, good, \$5.60 to \$5.75; choice to fancy, Port Hope, 19c to 29c; St. Thomas, to 59c per bushel. 40 % c; extra No. 1 feed, 40 % c; No. \$5.80 to \$5.95.

> Ontario oats-No. 2 white, new \$1.85. Ontario wheat-No. 2 winter, new, \$1.72; kiln dried, \$4.20. \$1.12 to \$1.14; sprouted or smutty. according to sample, \$1.02 to \$1.07; ern \$1.09 1/2 c.i.f. New York.

to \$1.75; No. 2, nominal car lots. feed barley, 57c to 60c.

Manitoba flour-First patents, in

Millfeed-Car lots, delivered Mon-

\$18 to \$19; No. 2, \$15 to \$16; straw, \$6.50 to \$7.

Winnipeg.

barley was not quoted.

1-2; rough, \$8 to \$8.10; pigs, \$6.90 | Flour, Man. spring wheat patents, to \$7.90; bulk of sales, \$8.15 \to firsts \$7.30, seconds \$6.80; strong bakers, \$6.60; winter patents. Market choice, \$6.70; straight rollers, \$61

85 to \$2.95.

Bran \$24. Shorts, \$26. Middlings, \$28 to \$30. Moullie, \$31 to \$33.

New York.

Rye Flour-Market dull; fair to Buckwheat Flour-Market dull; and Woodstock, 16c per pound.

Buckwheat-Market quiet; Japan-Canadian Corn-Feed, 74c to 75c. ese, \$1.88; mixed and silver hull, crop, none offering; No. 3 white, 43c / Cornmeal-Market barely steady; to 45c; commercial oats; 42c to 43c. fine white and yellow, \$1.90; coarse, Woodstock, \$1.35 per bushel.

Rye-Market steady; No. 2 Westwheat, slightly sprouted, \$1.08 to Barley-Market -easy; feeding, 76 1/2, and malting, 81c to 84c c.i.i Wheat-Spot market weak; No.

durum, \$1.43%; No. 1 Northern Barley-Good malting, 64c to 66c; Duluth, \$1.47%, and No. 1/Northern Manitoba, \$1.53 1/4 f.o.b. New York. Futures weak: May: \$1.35 %. Rye-No. commercial, 22c to 94c; | Corn-Spot market easy; No.

Oats-Spot market barely steady Chicago. Chicago, Feb. 11.-Wheat-No. 2 red, \$1.25 to \$1.30; No. 2 hard, no-Ontario flour-Winter, \$4.80 to minal; No. 3 hard, \$1.25 1/2 to \$1.28 Corn-No. 2 yellow, nominal; No. 71 %c to 73 %c.

> Oats-No.3 white, 47% c to 48% Rye-No. 2, \$1. Barley-67c to 79c. Timothy-\$5.50 to \$8. Clover-\$10 to \$18.50. Pork-\$19 to \$20. Lard-\$9.92. Ribs-\$10.37 to \$10.87,

Liverpool. Liverpool, Feb. 11. Spot wheat tions not received.

Minneapolis. wheat: No. 1 hard, \$1.33%; No. 2 ton, with poorer grades down to \$18 receipts of butter moderate, with Kippers, dos. Northern, \$1.27 1/2 to \$1.30 1/2; No. 2 and \$19. Loose straw sold at \$8 to choice qualities firm. Fresh dairy, Mackerel Northern, \$1:29 1/2 to \$1.30 1/2; No. 3 \$9 per ton, and bundled at \$14 to 27c to 30c; inferior, 23c to 25c; Oysters, qt. .... Northern, \$1.181/2 to \$1.241/2; No. 1 \$16. durum. \$1.18% to \$1.21%. Fu- 50c firmer this week, selling at \$18 | Eggs-Storage, 28c to 29c per dos Perch, 1b. ..... \$1.24 %.

GENERAL TRADE. Prices Of Produce.

25c to 27c; Peterboro, 32c to 35c; St. Thomas, \$1.15; Stratford, \$1.10, Port Hope, 28c; St. Thomas, 34c to and Woodstock, \$1.10. 36c; Stratford, 31c to 35c; and Oats-Belleville, 35c to 40c per Woodstock, 30c to 35c per dozen.

Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$20 pound; Berlin, 39c to 32c; Brantford 48c to 50c; Owen Sound, 42c to 48c; 30c to 35c; Cobourg, 30c to 32c; Peterboro', 38c; Port Hope, 34c to Guelph, 34c to 35c; Hamilton, 34c 35c; St. Thomas, 38c; Stratford, 40c to 38c; Owen Sound, 27c to 29c; Pe- and Woodstock, 40c per bushel. New York, Feb. 11.-Flour-Mar- terboro', 32cy to 33c; Port Hope, 28c ket unsettled; spring patents, \$6.50 to 30c; St. Thomas, 34c to 35c; to \$6.90; winter patents, \$6.30 to Stratford, to 32c; and Wood- 56c; Guelph, 48c to 55c; Hamilton, stock, 33c to 34c.

15c to 18c; Stratford, 16c to 18c; Potatoes.-Belleville, \$1.35 to \$1. 40 per bushel; Berlin, \$1.25; Brantford, \$1.35; Owen Sound, \$1 to \$1.

25; Peterboro, \$1.75; Port Hope,

\$1; Stratford, \$1.75 to \$2; and Beans At Montreal. inchanged. Three-pound pickers are selling at \$3.90 to \$4. Five pound

and \$3.60 to \$3.70 per bushel. Honey At Montreal.

8c to 9c.

Apples At Montreal.

quesed at \$2.25 to \$2.50. No. 1 ap- free buyer of light reject stuff from Lamb, spring, by rican fruit at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per cial chunks have advanced \$5 per bex, or one-third of barrel.

Hay At Toronto. for better roads before coming in. ume. For several weeks deliveries had been abnormally light. Prime timo-Minneapolis, Feb. 11. - Cash thy hay sold with a top of \$22 per

Straw is quoted at \$7 per ton. Prices Of Grain. Wheat-Belleville, \$1.07 \$1.- No. 2, \$2.40. 10 per bushel; Berlin, \$1.10; Brant- Beans-\$4.20 to \$4.40. Eggs-Bellewille, 32c to 35c per ford, \$1.10; Cobourg, \$1 to \$1.05; Poultry-Spring chickens, 17c to Suckers, lb. .....

Rolled oats, barrels, \$5.25; bags, Hamilton, 34c to 40c; Owen Sound, boro', \$1.98; Port Hope, 90c to \$1; to 26c.

Flour At Montreal. The condition of the Montreal 13% c. flour market was unchanged.

Considerable animation has per- Beef, cuts, lb .... The market is reported as being vaded horse market circles in Chica- Beef, western, by quiet and unchanged, No. 3 apples go during the past week. Buyers carcase, lb. . . . . being guoted at \$1.50 to \$2, as to have been on the ground after an ab. Hogs, live, cwt. quality, the better qualities being sence of months. The south was a Hogs, dressed, cwt. ples are firm, as follows: Spies, the army inspectors at \$50 to \$67, carcase, lb. .... Kings, McIntosh Reds, and Fameuse, 50, and eastern farm dealers have Mutton, carcase, lb. \$5.50 to \$6; No. 1 Baldwins and taken a better class of rejects at Veal, by carcase, It. Greenings are firm at \$4.50 to \$5. \$80 to \$120. Army business is be- Veal by qtr., lb. . British Columbia apples are selling ing done at \$130 for riders, and at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per box, and Ame- \$160 to \$165 for gunners. Commerhead during the week, light stuff sell- | Bloaters, doz . . . . ing at \$160 to \$185, mediums at Ciscoes, lb. .... \$175 to \$195, and tops at \$215. Few Cod, steak, lb. ... Fourteen loads of hay were sold big horses are available, and they are Fillets, lb. ..... opened to-day steady, unchanged to on the street at Toronto on Monday selling at \$220 to \$260, with occas- Finnan haddie, 1b. 1d lower. Spot corn firm, 1 1/2d to morning, showing that farmers in ional trades at \$285 to \$300. Farm Eels, 1b. ...... 2d higher. Liverpool future quota- the neighborhood had been awaiting trade is expected to develop in vol- Haddock, fresh, 1b.

Toronto, Feb. 11.—Butter—The water, doz. ...

Honey-Prices, in 10 to 60-lb. tins, 12c to 12 1/2 c; comb, No. 1, \$3; Tom-cods, lb. ....

Cheese-Large, 19c; twins, 19 1/4 c. Potatoes-Car lots of Ontarios quoted at \$1.75 to \$1.80, and new Produce at Montreal. Montreal, Feb. 11.—Cheese, finest

Butter, choicest creamery, 34c to 34 1/2 c; seconds, 32 1/2 c to 33 c Eggs, fresh, 37c; selected, 29c to 30c; No. 1 stock, 27c; No. 2 stock, Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.85 to \$1.90.

14% c to 15c; country, 12% c to Pork, heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, 30 1/2 c to 31c; Canada short cut back, bbls., 45 to Lard, compound, tierces, 375 lbs.,

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Kingston, Feb. 12th. Meats Beef, local carcases. Beef, hinds, lb. .. . 11 121/2 15 Halibut, fresh, lb. Haddock, frozen, ib Herring, fresh salt creamery prints, 34c to 36c; solids, Oysters, shell, doz.

Rock-fish, lb. ....

Trout, salmon, 1b.

White fish, lb. ..

1b. .....

Bananas, daz. .... Grapefruit, each . Figs, 1b., ..... Lemons, Messina, doz. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Nuts, mixed, lbr ., westerns, 181/4 c to 181/2 c; finest Oranges, doz. .... Rhubarb, bunch Spy apples, bbl. .\$ 500 Tomatoes, lb. ... Ducks, Ib. ..... Chickens, live, lb. Chickens, Ib. ... Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, Hens, dressed, lb. Hens, live. lb. ... Turkeys, lb. .... Dairy Products Butter, rolls lb .. Butter, dairy .... Butter. creamery Cheese, lb. ..... Eggs, cooking,doz. Eggs, fresh, doz. . Vegetables. Beets, bush. ....\$ Cabbage, doz. . . . . Celery, bunch Potatoes, bag .... Potatoes, bush. .. 1 40 Parsnips, bush ... Onions, bush. .... Turnips, bag .... Grain. Barley, bush. ....\$ Bran, Ton ..... Buckwheat, bush. . \ Corn, yellow feed, bush. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Corn, cracked, cwt. Corn, meal, cwt. ... Flour, cwt. ..... 3 75 Hay, baled, ton . 20 00 21 00 Hay, loose ..... 18 00 Oats, local, bush. . Oats, Man., bush. Straw, baled, ton .. Straw, loose, ton . Wheat, local, bush. Furs and Hides.

Below are the ruling market prices for hides, skins and raw furs. These prices represent the full value of the articles quoted, and have been approved as correct by John McKay, Ltd., for dealers: Horse hides, No. 1 ......\$4.00 Beef hides, trimmed, lb. .... 14c Sheep skins, fresh .... \$2.50 Veal Skins, Hb. ..... 16c Deacons .....\$1.00 Tallow, rendered, lb. 12 1/2 Beeswax, clear, lb. ..... 25c Muskrats, spring ...... 40c Foxes, No. 1 red ......\$7.00 Raccoon, No. 1, prime large .\$2.50 Skunk, ..... 50c to \$2.00

|| Mink ..... 50c to \$3.00/