

# New And Views Of And For Canadian Farmers

## Advantages of Move-able Hog House.

To grow hogs successfully some kind of a shelter must be provided. One plan is to build a central hog house, where the brood sows are to farrow and grow their young. Another is to provide individual houses for the sows, and these have some advantage over the immovable house. The movable house makes it possible to utilize any field desired for hog pasture and at the same time get the benefit of the shelter. The farmer can simply hitch his horse to the house and pull it out into whatever field he desires. The hogs being accustomed to it will seek shelter therein.

If more than one house is to be used they can be located some distance apart, and this will reduce the danger of spreading infectious diseases.

By this plan each sow can be located in a lot or pasture to herself. Her pigs will not bother other sows, robbing their litters of their nourishment.

It is desirable, several of the houses may be run close together to furnish sleeping quarters for the hogs while fattening them in the winter time. These houses being movable also permit the owner to place them where water and feed is convenient, saving a lot of hard work in hauling or carrying the feed.

Another advantage is in the sanitation. One can move the house away from the fifth. Plenty of light and sunshine can be secured by opening the window in the side or roof. This means health to the growing brood.

## To Tell Steel.

In many instances one is at a loss to know whether a piece of metal is iron or steel, be it in a machine or in bar form.

There are numerous methods used to distinguish between them, of which the following are the four most common:

First: The method most commonly used is to tap the metal with another piece of metal or to drop it on a hard surface, a concrete floor will serve, and note the sound made. If the metal has a clear ring it is iron, if a very dull or dead sound it is iron.

Second: Examine the surface and corners of the piece in question. If the surface has a glass smoothness and the corners are sharp it is steel. If the surface is rough and the corners somewhat rounded, it is iron.

Third: Touch the metal in an empty wheel and observe very closely the sparks given off. If all the sparks burst after leaving the wheel it is steel. In iron this never happens and but very few of the sparks burst.

Fourth: A final method, if the person is still in doubt, is to break the metal. If the fracture shows up fibrous with a dull appearance, it is iron. If the break is clean and the particles have a luster it is steel.

## Bread For Hogs.

Bread for hogs is something new, and yet it is fed in New York state. Large bakeries in New York City deliver fresh bread to grocery stores and other places in large quantities every day. What is left or unsold is brought to the bakeries by the delivery wagons every day. It is then broken up and placed on top of the ovens, where it remains several days until thoroughly dried or until all the moisture is driven out of the pieces. It is then placed in bags and sold in carload lots to manufacturers of fancy chicken-feed or elsewhere to supply the demand. Its cost per ton at the present time including freight is less than meal, so it may be fed to stock to advantage. For pigs it is given with skim-milk or may be fed to hens or cows slightly moistened with water, and makes a desirable food. Although not as good for producing fat, owing to the small percentage of protein it contains, stock thrives on it and does well. Skim-milk is carried to the hog house at one farm where this is fed by means of an iron pipe from the cow barn, a distance of ten rods.

## What Co-Operation Will Do.

Co-operative marketing is the only method whereby the shipment of the produce of the farm can be so regulated as to not overcrop certain markets and leave other markets bare.

It is the only method whereby new markets can be developed to the profit of the grower instead of the operator or speculator.

It is the only method whereby the grower can have his apples marketed at a fair cost.

It is the only method whereby the grower can get right to the actual wholesale dealer in Europe.

It is the only method whereby the grower can get into direct touch with the really big buyers, the buyers who will take whole carloads.

It is the only method whereby large combines and organizations can be effectively dealt with.

Decaying fruit in the orchard frequently carries the germ of insect or fungus pests. It should be burned or plowed under in the fall after all danger of tree growth is past.

## CHOPPED STUFF.

Professor C. E. Meyers of Pennsylvania State College is credited with having grafted a tomato vine to a potato stalk, thus producing both vegetables in one plant.

Dead leaves, contrary to common belief, have practically no fertilizing value, in the opinion of M. F. Ahearn, Professor of Landscape Gardening in the Kansas State Agricultural College.

When some of the New York grape growers wanted to change their varieties they never thought of taking out the old roots. They grafted the improved varieties on to the old stalks.

Two steers at the O. A. C. farm weighed 3,500 lbs. the day they were two years old. One is a Short-horn-Heredford cross and the other Short-horn-Angus, Short-horn bulls being the sires in both cases.

Murrie Cowan, the Guernsey cow whose record of 24,008 pounds milk and 1,010 pounds butter placed her as one of the leading dairy cows in the world has again been put to test for the advanced register of Guernsey cattle.

Now is the time, says the Canadian Horticulturist, to order stock for next spring's delivery. The nurseries show few favoritisms. Their method is first come, first served. The earlier you get your order in the greater chance you will have of getting good stock, and of having it arrive at the proper time next spring.

Cows fed a ration composed largely of silage produced seventeen per cent. more milk and twenty-eight per cent. more butterfat than those given a ration consisting mainly of grain in a feeding test conducted for 121 days at the Ohio Experiment Station. The silage ration was also cheaper for milk production.

Horses becoming thin from underfeeding during the winter are losing money. More feed is required to put these horses in shape for the hard work of summer than would be a good maintenance ration during the whole idle season.

In 1855 the average weight of wool was 2.4 pounds a sheep in the United States. In the last Federal census year it was 6.9 pounds. While in 60 years sheep did not double in numbers, the production of wool has increased more than five times.

To find the number of tons of hay in a mow, multiply length by depth by breadth in feet and divide by 450. In case of straw, divide by from 600 to 1,000, according to the length of time in mow. The longer the time in mow, the smaller the divisor to be used.

Early attention should be given to the seed grain which is to be sown next spring. If no special fields for seed purposes were grown last summer, next season's requirements may be met by very careful reselection of the main crop harvested last autumn.

The pullets should be fed heavily for egg production, and the hens—the breeders—fed on a light ration. Feed the pullets grain morning and evening. This should be buried in a deep litter to make them work for it. Keep a hopper filled with dry mash before them.

Good straw is more valuable than low-grade hay, and should be fed either cut and mixed with other roughages or fed long once daily, or the animals given free access to the straw as a supplement to the supply of better roughage, fed with a well-balanced grain ration.

Use a sufficiency of absorbent litter, not only to keep the cattledry and comfortable, but also to take up and hold all the liquid portion of the manure. If the supply of straw is limited, it will pay to cut it, for by so doing its absorptive capacity will be increased threefold.

The more manure that can be made this winter, and the better it is handled, the larger will the crops of 1917 be, for whether the season be favorable or unfavorable, a soil well supplied will be more productive than one poor in these important constituents.

"For years," says the American Agriculturist, "this dog evil has given sheep owners more trouble than all other sheep trouble combined, and it has got to stop. Apparently nothing short of rigid legislation will do any good. Farmers in every eastern state have been so severely troubled by sheep-killing dogs that many had to give up raising sheep."

In the year ending June last United States exports of dairy products were valued at \$24,000,000, being \$10,000,000 more than in 1915 and \$21,000,000 more than in 1911 or 1913. On the other hand imports of that group of 1916 amounted in value to slightly less than \$10,000,000, as against \$14,375,000 in 1915.

The first week of December will see two of the biggest live stock shows of the year on the American continent. The Chicago International, after a lapse of two years, will open its gates again on December 2nd, and will continue until December 8th.

The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Quebec, will open December 1st and hold forth until December 8th.

The annual report of the New York Commissioner of Education states that the 900 pupils who studied agriculture in the public schools of the State during the school year 1914-1915 carried on projects at home which netted them a total of \$20,000 after making deductions for rent of land and tools, and after paying themselves \$15,000 for labor.

**Exporting Farm Implements.**  
Hon. Col. Harry Cockshutt, of Brantford, has prepared a report on farm machinery for labor saving on behalf of the French Government, and considerable export of farm machinery to France after the war is anticipated.

Inasmuch as Canadian farmers cannot get enough farm implements for themselves, they ought to appeal to the Government to place an embargo on their export!

## The Market Reports

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS

**Montreal, Dec. 1.**—Butchers' cattle, choice, \$8 to \$8.25; do, medium, \$7 to \$7.50; do, common, \$5.50 to \$6.50; canners, \$3.90 to \$5.25; butchers' cattle, choice cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; do, medium, \$5.25 to \$5.75; do, bulls, \$5 to \$6.75; milkers, choice, each, \$100 to \$110; do, common and medium, each, \$90 to \$95; springers \$70 to \$85; sheep, ewes, \$7.50 to \$7.75; bucks and culls, \$7 to \$7.25; lambs, \$10.75 to \$11.50; hogs, off cars, \$11.75 to \$12.10; calves, per 100 pounds, \$4 to \$10.

**Buffalo, Dec. 1.**—Choice to prime native steers, \$9.50 to \$10.25; good to choice, \$8.75 to \$9.25; fair to good, \$7.50 to \$8; plain to coarse, \$6.75 to \$7.25; Canadian steers, 1200 to 1400 lbs., \$8.50 to \$9; Canadian steers, 1250 to 1500 lbs., \$7.75 to \$8.25; Canadian mixed heifers and steers, \$7 to \$7.25; yearlings, dry-fed, prime, \$9.50 to \$10; best handy steers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; best butchering steers and heifers, mixed, \$7 to \$7.50; and heifers, native, \$7.75 to \$7.50. Hogs—Heavy, \$10.15 to \$10.25; few, \$10.40; Yorkers, \$9.90 to \$10.15; pigs, \$8.75. Sheep—Receipts, 30 cars. Market strong. Best lambs, \$11.75 to \$12; yearlings, \$9 to \$10; wethers, \$8 to \$8.50; ewes, \$7.25 to \$7.75. Calves—Top calves, \$12.75; fair to good, \$11 to \$12; feed calves, \$5 to \$5.50.

**Chicago, Dec. 1.**—Cattle—Receipts, 20,000. Market strong. Steers, \$8.75 to \$12.35 (a new high record); wethers, \$7.75 to \$10.25; stockers and feeders, \$4.60 to \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$3.65 to \$3.75; calves; \$9 to \$12.75. Hogs—Receipts, 54,000. Market weak at 10c higher. Light, \$8.80 to \$9.85; mixed, \$9.40 to \$10.25; heavy, \$9.70 to \$10.35; rough, \$8.75 to \$9.85; pigs, \$6.85 to \$8.75; bulk of sales, \$9.40 to \$10.15; Sheep—Receipts, 26,000. Market strong. Lambs, native, \$9.50 to \$12.25.

**Toronto, Dec. 1.**—There was a strong market for choice butchers' cows and bulls. Choice fat cows brought \$6.50 to \$7, good, \$5.75 to \$6.25; medium, \$4.75 to \$5.25; common and cullers, \$4.40 to \$4.75, and canners, \$4.10 to \$4.25.

Choice bulls sold at \$6.75 to \$7.25; good at \$6 to \$6.50; medium, at \$5.40 to \$5.80, and bolognas at \$4.85 to \$5.20.

Milk cows were steady, with prices ranging between \$60 and \$105. Good to choice milkers and springers brought \$80 to \$105.

Prices held fairly steady in the small meats department. Choice spring lambs sold at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 c a pound; good lambs at 10c to 10 1/2 c, and culls at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 c. Light sheep ewes were firm at \$8.50 to \$9; heavies and bucks at \$5.50 to \$8, and culls at \$3 to \$5. Calves were steady at \$10.50 to \$11.50 for choice and \$9 to \$10 for medium.

The receipts of hogs were rather heavy for the opening market, but the week, with 1,594 at the Union Yards and 1,254 at the city market. Prices held close to the quoted prices at \$11.15 to \$11.25, weighed off cars, and \$10.90 to \$11, fed and watered. The L.O.B. price for the week given out by Toronto packers was \$10.40.

**GRAIN QUOTATIONS.**  
**Toronto, Dec. 1.**—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern \$1.91-4, track, bay ports; No. 2, \$1.94-3; No. 3, \$1.90; No. 4, \$1.76; old crop 4c above new crop.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C. W., 67-6; No. 3, 68-6; No. 1 extra feed, 66-6; No. 1 feed, 66-6.

American corn—No. 2 nominal; No. 2, new, \$1.04; December shipment subject to embargo; track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 63c to 65c; No. 3, white 62c to 64c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$1.73 to \$1.75; No. 3, \$1.71 to \$1.73.

Peas—No. 2 nominal, car lots, \$2.45.

Barley—Good milling, \$1.18 to \$1.20; feed barley, nominal.

Buckwheat—nominal, \$1.35.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, nominal; No. 2, new, \$1.40 to \$1.32.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in June bags, \$10.20; second patents, in June, \$9.70; strong bakers, in June, \$9.50 Toronto.

Ontario flour—New winter, \$7.65 to \$7.75, in bags, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

**Millfeed in Montreal.**  
Recent high mill feed prices at Montreal are fully maintained this week. Bran is still selling at \$30, shorts at \$33, middlings at \$35 to \$37, pure grain moulle at \$42 to \$45, and mixed moulle at \$40 per ton, including bags.

**Hay.**  
Belleville—baled, \$11, loose, \$9 to \$10; Brantford—baled, \$10, loose, \$8 to \$10; Chatham—loose, \$14; Hamilton—baled, \$10 to \$13, loose, \$10 to \$13; London—loose, \$13 to \$14; Owen Sound—baled, \$13, loose, \$10.50 to \$11; Peterboro—baled, \$12, loose, \$10; Port Hope—loose, \$10 to \$11; St. Thomas—baled, \$15 to \$16, loose, \$12 to \$14, and Woodstock, \$9c per bushel.

**Seeds at Toronto.**  
Red Clover at \$10 to \$11.50 for No. 1; \$8 to \$9.50 for No. 2; alsike, from \$6 to \$10.50 per bushel, and timothy, 4c to 6c per pound.

**Beans in Montreal.**  
Beans continue very firm in Montreal, and are quoted at an advance of 50c to 60c above last week's prices, as follows: Can. hand-picked car lots, \$6.75 to \$7; three-lb. pickers, \$6.50 to \$6.65; five-lb. pickers, \$6 to \$6.25; six to seven-lb. pickers, \$5.75 to \$5.90.

**RAW FUR PRICE LIST**

No. 1 Large	No. 1 Medium	No. 1 Small	No. 2 Large	No. 2 Medium	No. 2 Small
RED FOX 9.00-12.00	6.00-8.00	4.00-5.00	- 4.00	- 2.50	- 1.00
RACCOON 3.50-4.00	2.50-3.00	1.25-1.50	- 1.50	- .75	- .25
MINK 4.00-5.00	3.00-3.50	1.50-2.00	- 1.50	- 1.00	- .50
WEASELS (pure white) 1.00	.75	.35	-	-	-
BEAR 18.00-22.00	8.00-10.00	4.00-7.00	- 4.00	- 3.00	- 2.00
WOLF 6.00-8.00	3.50-5.00	2.00-3.00	- 4.00	- 2.00	- 1.00
BEAVER 8.00-10.00	4.50-7.00	3.00-5.00	- 3.00-6.00	- 2.00	- 1.00
OTTER 15.00-25.00	9.00-12.00	4.00-8.00	- 4.00-8.00	- 1.50-3.50	- .75-2.00
SKUNK 1.00	-	-	-	-	-
Large Prime (Black)	Medium Prime (Black)	Small Prime (Black)	Large Uprime (Black)	Medium and Small Uprime (Black)	-
3.00-4.00	2.50-3.00	1.50-2.25	1.00-1.75	.50-1.00	-
2.00-3.00	1.25-2.00	.75-1.25	.75-1.00	.50-1.00	-
1.00-2.00	.75-1.25	.50-.75	.50-.75	.35-.50	-
.75-1.00	.50-.75	.35-.50	.35-.50	.25-.35	-

**Liverpool, Dec. 1.**—Closing. Wheat steady. No. 1 Manitoba, old, 17 1/2; No. 2 Manitoba, new, 15 1/2. Corn—Spot firm. Market mixed, new, 13s 6d. Flour, winter patents, 47s. Hops in London (Pacific coast) 24 1/2 to 25 1/2.

**Montreal, Dec. 1.**—A fair amount of business was done in coarse grains on spot, and the tone of the market was steady. Flour was quiet, but the one of the market was steady.

## Demand for millfeed continues good, and prices ruled firm.

Corn—American, No. 2 yellow, \$1.12 to \$1.14; Oates—C. W. No. 2, 69 1/2; C. W. No. 3, 69 1/4; extra No. 1 feed, 69 1/4; Barley—Man. feed, \$1.05; maiting, \$1.30. Flour—Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, \$10.30; seconds, \$9.80; strong bakers, \$9.60; winter patents, choice, \$10; straight rollers, \$9.50 to \$9.80; do bags, \$4.55 to \$4.70. Rolled oats—Barrels, \$37.45; do bags, 90 lbs., \$3.60. Bran, \$30. Shorts, \$33. Middlings, \$35 to \$37. Moulle, \$40 to \$45. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$13.

**Winnipeg, Dec. 1.**—Wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.87 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.84 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$1.79 1/2; No. 5, \$1.40 1/2; No. 6, \$1.06 1/2. Oats—No. 2 C. W., 60 3/4; No. 3 C. W., 59 1/4; extra No. 1 feed, 59 1/4; No. 1 feed, 58 1/2; No. 2 feed, 57 1/2; Barley—No. 3, \$1.12; No. 4, 96c; feed, 88c. Flax—No. 1 N. W. C., \$2.50 1/2; No. 2 C. W., \$2.53 1/2.

**Butter.**  
Belleville, 45c per pound; Brantford, 48c; Chatham 42c to 45c; Hamilton, 45c to 48c; London, 47c to 50c; Owen Sound, 38c; Peterboro, 45c to 48c; Port Hope, 40c; St. Thomas, 45c to 50c; Woodstock, 41c to 48c per pound.

**Eggs.**  
Belleville, 50c per dozen; Brantford, 60c to 65c; Chatham, 42c to 45c; Hamilton, 55c to 65c; London, 50c to 55c; Owen Sound, 39c to 40c; Peterboro, 45c to 50c; Port Hope, 40c; St. Thomas, 48c to 50c; and Woodstock, 50c per dozen.

**Chickens.**  
Belleville, 16c to 18c per pound; Brantford, 20c to 22c; Hamilton, 14c to 16c; London, 19c to 21c; Owen Sound, 17c to 18c; Peterboro, 15c; Port Hope, 16c to 17c; St. Thomas, 19c to 22c; and Woodstock, 20c per pound.

**Potatoes.**  
Belleville, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bushel; Brantford, \$1.75 to \$2; Chatham, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Hamilton, \$1.50 to \$1.70; London, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Owen Sound, \$1.25 to \$1.35; Peterboro, \$1.40 to \$1.75; St. Thomas, \$1.40 to \$1.75; and Woodstock, \$1.50 per bushel.

**Wheat.**  
Wheat sold as follows on farmers' markets on Saturday last: Belleville, \$1.80 per bushel; Brantford, \$1.85; Chatham, \$1.75; Hamilton, \$1.85; London, \$1.75; Owen Sound, \$1.85; Peterboro, \$1.80; Port Hope, \$1.78; St. Thomas, \$1.85; and Woodstock, \$1.80.

**Oats.**  
Belleville, 70c Brantford, 55c to 65c; Chatham, 45c to 60c; Hamilton, 70c to 73c; London, 73c to 77c; Owen Sound, 70c to 71c; Peterboro, 65c; Port Hope, 63c; St. Thomas, 75c to 80c; and Woodstock, 55c per bushel.

**Barley.**  
Belleville, 55c to \$1.05 per bushel; Brantford, \$1.05 to \$1.10; Hamilton, \$1.15 to \$1.25; Owen Sound, \$1.7c to \$1; St. Thomas, 95c to \$1; Peterboro, \$1; Port Hope, \$1.10 to \$1.13; and Woodstock, 90c per bushel.

**Mill Feed in Montreal.**  
Recent high mill feed prices at Montreal are fully maintained this week. Bran is still selling at \$30, shorts at \$33, middlings at \$35 to \$37, pure grain moulle at \$42 to \$45, and mixed moulle at \$40 per ton, including bags.

**Hay.**  
Belleville—baled, \$11, loose, \$9 to \$10; Brantford—baled, \$10, loose, \$8 to \$10; Chatham—loose, \$14; Hamilton—baled, \$10 to \$13, loose, \$10 to \$13; London—loose, \$13 to \$14; Owen Sound—baled, \$13, loose, \$10.50 to \$11; Peterboro—baled, \$12, loose, \$10; Port Hope—loose, \$10 to \$11; St. Thomas—baled, \$15 to \$16, loose, \$12 to \$14, and Woodstock, \$9c per bushel.

**Seeds at Toronto.**  
Red Clover at \$10 to \$11.50 for No. 1; \$8 to \$9.50 for No. 2; alsike, from \$6 to \$10.50 per bushel, and timothy, 4c to 6c per pound.

**Beans in Montreal.**  
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RACCOON 3.50-4.00	2.50-3.00	1.25-1.50	- 1.50	- .75	- .25
MINK 4.00-5.00	3.00-3.50	1.50-2.00	- 1.50	- 1.00	- .50
WEASELS (pure white) 1.00	.75	.35	-	-	-
BEAR 18.00-22.00	8.00-10.00	4.00-7.00	- 4.00	- 3.00	- 2.00
WOLF 6.00-8.00	3.50-5.00	2.00-3.00	- 4.00	- 2.00	- 1.00
BEAVER 8.00-10.00	4.50-7.00	3.00-5.00	- 3.00-6.00	- 2.00	- 1.00
OTTER 15.00-25.00	9.00-12.00	4.00-8.00	- 4.00-8.00	- 1.50-3.50	- .75-2.00
SKUNK 1.00	-	-	-	-	-
Large Prime (Black)	Medium Prime (Black)	Small Prime (Black)	Large Uprime (Black)	Medium and Small Uprime (Black)	-
3.00-4.00	2.50-3.00	1.50-2.25	1.00-1.75	.50-1.00	-
2.00-3.00	1.25-2.00	.75-1.25	.75-1.00	.50-1.00	-
1.00-2.00	.75-1.25	.50-.75	.50-.75	.35-.50	-
.75-1.00	.50-.75	.35-.50	.35-.50	.25-.35	-

## Kingston Markets

Kingston, Dec. 2nd.

**Dairy Products.**  
Butter, creamery, lb. 46 48  
Butter, rolls, lb. 45 45  
Cheese, lb. 30 30  
Eggs, fresh, doz. 45 50

**Fish.**  
Cod, steak, lb. 12 1/2  
Eels, lb. 12 1/2  
Flounders, lb. 12 1/2  
Finnan Haddie, lb. 15  
Hake, lb. 12 1/2  
Haddock, fresh, lb. 12 1/2  
Haddock, salted, lb. 20  
Kippers, doz. 60  
Oysters, quart. 60  
Perch, lb. 10  
Pike, lb. 10 1/2  
Rock-fish, lb. 6  
Salmon, 30  
Sardines, 30  
Trout, salmon, lb. 18  
White fish, lb. 18 (fresh) 16

**Fruit.**  
Apples, peck 40 50  
Apples, Spys, bbl. 4.50 6.00  
Bananas, doz. 20  
Celery, doz. 8  
Coconuts, each 10 15  
Grapes, Malaga, lb. 20  
Grape-Fruit, each 08 15  
Lemons, doz. 30  
Lettuce, lb. 25  
Oranges, doz. 20 60  
Potatoes, doz. 7  
Tomatoes, lb. 30

**Grain.**  
Barley, bush. 1.00 1.10  
Buckwheat, bush. 1.35  
Corn, cracked, cwt. 2.45  
Corn, meal, cwt. 3.20  
Corn, yellow feed bush. 1.30  
Flour, cwt, first grade 5.30  
Flour, cwt, second grade 5.15  
Feed flour, bag 1.90 2.00  
Hay, baled, ton 12.00 13.00  
Hay, loose, ton 8.00 10.00  
Oats, local, bush. 7.00  
Oats, Man., bush. 7.00  
Shorts, middlings, 36.00 40.00  
Straw, baled, ton. 9.00  
Straw, loose, ton. 8.00  
Wheat, local, bush. 1.60 1.70

**Honey.**  
White extracted lb. 12